

Oracle Financial Services
Analytical Applications
Infrastructure

User Guide

Release 8.0.0.0.0



DOCUMENT CONTROL

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Executive Summary:

All the module contents have been integrated, standardized, and restructured as per 8.0 enhancements. You can access the [OHC Documentation Library](#) for the latest copy of this document with all the recent revisions.

Table of Contents

TABLE OF CONTENTS

GETTING STARTED	11
About this Manual.....	11
Audience	12
Recommended Skills.....	12
Recommended Environment	12
Prerequisites.....	12
Conventions and Acronyms.....	12
OFSAAI Support Details.....	15
OFSAAI - AN OVERVIEW	16
Components of OFSAAI	16
Access OFSAA Applications.....	17
OFSAA Login	18
Changing Password	19
OFSAAI Splash Window.....	20
Common Landing Page and Application Context.....	22
Modules in OFSAAI	23
Enabling an Additional Product License post Installation of Application Pack	24
1 DATA MODEL MAINTENANCE	26
1.1 Upload Business Model	28
1.1.1 Viewing Log Details.....	30
1.1.2 Log File Download	31
2 DATA MANAGEMENT TOOLS	32
2.1 Navigating to Data Management Tools	33
2.2 Components of Data Management Tools.....	33
2.3 Data Sources	34
2.3.1 Defining Data Source Application.....	35
2.3.2 Defining Data Sources	36
2.3.3 Mapping Data Sources to Applications.....	39
2.3.4 Generating Source Models.....	40
2.4 Data Mapping.....	41
2.4.1 Define Data Mapping to Table (T2T)	43
2.4.2 Defining Data Mapping to File (T2F).....	47

Table of Contents

2.5	Data File Mapping.....	51
2.5.1	Defining Data File Mapping (F2T).....	52
2.6	Post Load Changes.....	55
2.7	Data Quality Framework	60
2.7.1	Data Quality Rules	60
2.7.2	Data Quality Groups.....	73
2.8	References.....	81
2.8.1	Scenario to Understand Data Set Functionality	81
3	UNIFIED ANALYTICAL METADATA	85
3.1	Alias	86
3.1.1	Adding Alias.....	87
3.1.2	Viewing Alias.....	87
3.1.3	Deleting Alias	88
3.2	Derived Entity.....	88
3.2.1	Creating Derived Entity	89
3.2.2	Copying Derived Entity.....	91
3.2.3	Viewing Derived Entity Properties	91
3.2.4	Modifying Derived Entity.....	91
3.2.5	Deleting Derived Entity.....	92
3.3	Data Sets	93
3.3.1	Creating Data Set.....	94
3.3.2	Viewing Data Set Details.....	96
3.3.3	Modifying Data Set Details	96
3.3.4	Copying Data Set Details	97
3.3.5	Deleting a Data Set.....	97
3.4	Dimension Management	98
3.4.1	Components of Dimension Management.....	99
3.4.2	Attributes.....	99
3.4.3	Members.....	104
3.4.4	Build Hierarchy.....	109
3.4.5	Hierarchy Maintenance	115
3.5	Measure	122
3.6	Business Processor	128
3.7	Expression	135
3.7.1	Navigate to Expressions.....	135

Table of Contents

3.7.2	Adding Expression Definition.....	136
3.7.3	Viewing Expression.....	138
3.7.4	Modifying Expression	138
3.7.5	Copying Expression	138
3.7.6	Checking Dependencies	139
3.7.7	Deleting Expression	139
3.8	Filter	139
3.8.1	Navigating to Filters	139
3.8.2	Adding Filter Definition	140
3.8.3	Viewing Filter Definition.....	148
3.8.4	Modifying Filter Definition	149
3.8.5	Copying Filter Definition	149
3.8.6	Checking Dependencies	149
3.8.7	Viewing SQL of Filter	150
3.8.8	Deleting Filter Definition	150
3.9	Map Maintenance.....	150
3.9.1	Creating Mapper Definition.....	151
3.9.2	Mapper Maintenance	154
3.9.3	Default Secure Map	156
3.9.4	Modifying Mapper Definition.....	156
3.9.5	Deleting Mapper Definition	156
3.9.6	Non Dynamic Mapper definitions.....	157
3.10	Analytical Metadata.....	158
3.10.1	Dimension.....	158
3.10.2	Cubes	164
3.10.3	Catalog	178
3.11	Cube Migration.....	186
3.12	References.....	189
3.12.1	Operator Types	189
3.12.2	Function Types and Functions	189
3.12.3	List Unauthorized	195
3.12.4	Creating Expression.....	195
3.12.5	Base and Computed Measures	197
3.12.6	Business Hierarchy Types.....	197
3.12.7	Measure Types	207
3.12.8	Read Only Selected in Mapper Window	211

Table of Contents

4	DATA ENTRIES FORMS AND QUERIES	212
4.1	Excel Upload (Atomic).....	212
4.1.1	Navigating to Excel Upload (Atomic)	212
4.1.2	Excel-Entity Mappings.....	213
4.1.3	Adding Excel-Entity Mappings.....	213
4.1.4	Excel Upload.....	215
4.2	Forms Designer.....	217
4.3	Forms Authorization	226
4.4	Data Entry	228
4.4.2	References	237
5	RULES RUN FRAMEWORK.....	241
5.1	Navigating to Rules Run Framework.....	243
5.2	Components of Rules Run Framework	243
5.3	Rule.....	243
5.3.1	Components of Rule Definition.....	244
5.3.2	Create Rule.....	245
5.3.3	View Rule Definition	259
5.3.4	Edit Rule Definition.....	259
5.3.5	Copy Rule Definition	260
5.3.6	Authorize Rule Definition.....	261
5.3.7	Export Rule to PDF	261
5.3.8	Trace Rule Definition Details.....	262
5.3.9	Delete Rule Definition	262
5.4	Process	263
5.4.1	Create Process	265
5.4.2	View Process Definition.....	272
5.4.3	Edit Process Definition	272
5.4.4	Copy Process Definition	273
5.4.5	Authorize Process Definition	274
5.4.6	Export Process to PDF.....	274
5.4.7	Trace Process Definition Details	276
5.4.8	Delete Process Definition	276
5.5	Run	277
5.5.1	Create Run	278
5.5.2	View Run Definition.....	286

Table of Contents

5.5.3	Edit Run Definition	286
5.5.4	Copy Run Definition	287
5.5.5	Authorize Run Definition.....	288
5.5.6	Export Run to PDF	288
5.5.7	Fire Run.....	289
5.5.8	Delete Run Definition	291
5.6	Manage Run Execution.....	291
5.6.1	Creating Manage Run Definition	293
5.6.2	Viewing Manage Run Definition	295
5.6.3	Editing Manage Run Definition.....	295
5.7	Utilities	296
5.7.1	Component Registration.....	296
5.8	References.....	298
5.8.1	Process Hierarchy Members	298
5.8.2	Hierarchical Member Selection Modes	299
5.8.3	Significance of Pre-Built Flag	300
5.8.4	Seeded Component Parameters in RRF	301
6	OPERATIONS.....	310
6.1	Batch Maintenance	311
6.1.1	Adding Batch Definition.....	312
6.1.2	Specify Task Details.....	313
6.2	Batch Execution	316
6.2.1	Executing Batch	316
6.2.2	Modifying Task Definitions of a Batch.....	319
6.3	Batch Scheduler.....	321
6.3.1	Creating Batch Schedule.....	322
6.3.2	Updating Existing Batch Schedule.....	324
6.4	Batch Monitor	325
6.4.1	Monitoring Batch	325
6.5	Processing Report.....	327
6.6	Batch Cancellation	328
6.6.1	Cancelling Batch	329
6.6.2	Aborting Batch	330
6.7	View Log	330
6.7.1	Search and View Task ID Log	331

Table of Contents

6.8	References.....	332
6.8.1	Task Component Parameters.....	332
6.8.2	Batch Search	346
7	METADATA BROWSER	347
7.1	Metadata Browser (Object and Application View)	347
7.1.1	Object View.....	348
7.1.2	Searching Metadata.....	349
7.1.3	Exporting Metadata Details	350
7.1.4	Browsing/ Viewing Linked Metadata.....	350
7.1.5	Data Foundation Metadata.....	352
7.1.6	Business Metadata.....	355
7.1.7	Process Metadata	362
8	SYSTEM CONFIGURATION AND IDENTITY MANAGEMENT.....	365
8.1	System Configuration.....	365
8.1.1	Navigating to System Configuration	365
8.1.2	Components of System Configuration	365
8.1.3	Database Server	366
8.1.4	Application Server	370
8.1.5	Web Server	372
8.1.6	Database Details.....	375
8.1.7	OLAP Details	378
8.1.8	Information Domain.....	380
8.1.9	Configuration.....	384
8.2	Identity Management.....	395
8.2.1	Navigating to Identity Management	395
8.2.2	Components of Identity Management.....	395
8.2.3	Mappings in Identity Management.....	396
8.2.4	User Administrator	397
8.2.5	System Administrator	414
8.2.6	Audit Trail Report	425
8.2.7	User Activity Report	426
8.2.8	User Profile Report.....	427
8.2.9	Enable User	429
8.3	References.....	430
8.3.1	List of Objects Created in Information Domain	430

Table of Contents

8.3.2	Authentication and Logging	430
8.3.3	Scenario to Understand Hierarchy Security	430
8.3.4	Populating Execution Statistics	432
	Scenario	432
9	OBJECT ADMINISTRATION.....	433
9.1	Object Security Concept in OFSAAI.....	433
9.1.1	User Group Authorization.....	434
9.1.2	User Group Scope	434
9.1.3	User Group Access Right.....	435
9.1.4	Object Access Type	435
9.2	OFSAA Seeded Security.....	436
9.2.1	OFSAA Seeded User Groups.....	436
9.2.2	OFSAA Seeded Roles.....	438
9.2.3	OFSAA Seeded Actions and Functions.....	439
9.3	Object Security.....	441
9.3.1	Metadata Segment Mapping	441
9.3.2	Map Segment Mapping	442
9.3.3	Batch Execution Rights	444
9.3.4	Object to Application Mapping.....	445
9.4	Object Migration	447
9.4.1	Object Migration (UI Based)	447
9.4.2	Metadata Restore/Archive	457
9.5	Translation Tools.....	463
9.5.1	Config Schema Download	463
9.5.2	Config Schema Upload	464
9.6	Utilities	465
9.6.1	Metadata Authorization	465
9.6.2	Save Metadata.....	466
9.6.3	Write-Protected Batch	468
9.6.4	Metadata Difference.....	468
9.6.5	Patch Information	469
9.6.6	Transfer Documents Ownership	469
10	REFERENCES	473
10.1	Workspace Options.....	473
10.1.1	Search and Filter.....	473

Table of Contents

10.1.2	Pagination.....	473
10.1.3	Customize work area	474
10.1.4	Calendar	474
10.2	Function Mapping Codes	474
10.3	External Scheduler Interface Component	487
10.3.1	Architecture.....	488
10.3.2	Scope of Integration.....	488
10.3.3	ESIC Invocation	489
10.3.4	Batch Execution Mechanism	490
10.3.5	External Scheduler Batch Run ID	496
10.3.6	Batch Monitoring	497
10.3.7	Advantages of ES	497
10.3.8	OFSAAI Standard XML	497
10.3.9	Exit Status Specifications.....	499
10.3.10	ESIC Operations using Wrapper Scripts.....	500
10.3.11	ESIC Operations Using Command Line Parameters and Job Types	501
10.3.12	Additional Information on ESIC	505
10.4	Command Line Utilities	507
10.4.1	Command Line Utility to Migrate Objects.....	507
10.4.2	Command Line Utilities to Execute RRF Rule Definitions	520
10.4.3	Command Line Utility to Publish Metadata in Metadata Browser	524
10.4.4	Command Line Utility for Object Application Mapping in Metadata Browser	525
10.4.5	Command Line Utility for Resaving UAM Hierarchy Objects.....	526
10.4.6	Command Line Utility for OBIEE Publish.....	527
10.4.7	Command Line Utility for Mapper Pushdown.....	529
10.4.8	Command Line Utility for Compiling Non-Self Executable Libraries.....	530
10.4.9	Command Line Utility for Model Upload	531
11	PREFERENCES	533
12	APPENDIX A.....	534
12.1	User Groups and Entitlements	534
12.2	Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure User Group – Role Mapping	535
12.3	Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure Role- Function Mapping:.....	555
12.4	Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure Roles:	576

Getting Started

Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure (OFSAAI) is a general purpose Analytics Applications infrastructure that provides the tooling platform necessary to rapidly configure and develop analytic applications for the financial services domain. It is built with Open-Systems Compliant architecture providing interfaces to support business definitions at various levels of granularity.

Applications are built using OFSAAI by assembling business definitions or business metadata starting from data-model to lower grain objects like Dimensions, Metrics, Security Maps, and User Profile to higher order objects like Rules, Models, and Analytic Query Templates which are assembled using the lower grain ones. In addition to application definition tools, it provides the entire gamut of services required for Application Management including Security Service, Workflow Service, Metadata Management, Operations, Life-cycle Management, public API's and Web Services that are exposed to extend and enrich the tooling capabilities within the applications.

OFSAAI provides the framework for building, running, and managing applications along with out of the box support for various Deployment Models, Compliance to Technology standards, and supporting a host of OS, Middleware, Database, and Integration with enterprise standard infrastructure.

The information contained in this document is intended to give you an exposure and an understanding of the features in Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure.

About this Manual

This manual explains the functionality of Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure (OFSAAI) in a procedural approach. OFSAAI is integrated with multiple modules which cover areas like data extraction and transformation, definition and execution of rules and processes for molding a set of data, and application of different techniques on raw data for model design purpose.

It also encompasses of modules which are inevitable to make the Infrastructure Application flexible according to the user requirements. These modules perform administration, definition of servers, database, and Information Domain along with the other configuration processes such as segment and metadata mapping, hierarchy security, and designing of the Infrastructure Menu functions. The last section of this document consists of references and feedback information pertaining to any issues noticed within the document.

Audience

This guide is intended for:

- Business Analysts who are instrumental in solution designing and creation of statistical models using historical data.
- System Administrators (SA) who are instrumental in maintaining and executing batches, making the Infrastructure Application secure and operational, and configuring the users and security of Infrastructure.

Recommended Skills

- System Administrators should be aware of the database concepts and underlying the database structure of the Infrastructure Application from an operational perspective. System Administrators also need to be technically sound in configuring the databases for data extraction procedures.
- Business analysts must have an in-depth knowledge of the underlying data sources that stores organizations data, the ETL concept of data warehousing and associated terminologies along with the statistical techniques for model designing and execution.

Recommended Environment

Infrastructure application has been tested with Microsoft Internet Explorer™ browser IE 11. For best viewing of Infrastructure pages, set the window resolution to a minimum resolution of 1024 x 768 pixels.

Prerequisites

- Successful installation of Infrastructure and related software's.
- Good understanding of business needs and administration responsibilities.
- In-depth working knowledge of business statistics.

Conventions and Acronyms

Conventions	Description
Window Names are <i>italicized</i> .	
Window actions are indicated in Bold	
ALM	Asset Liability Management
AMHM	Attributes Members Hierarchies Module
ANSI	American National Standards Institute

Conventions	Description
API	Application Programming Interface
ARIMA	Auto Regressive Integrated Moving Average
ASCII	American Standard Code for Information Interchange
AW	Analytical Workspace
BA	Business Analysts
BI	Business Intelligence
BMM	Business Metadata Management
BP	Business Processor
CF	Cash Flow
CSV	Comma Separated Values
DBA	Database Administrator
DEFQ	Data Entry Forms and Queries
DMP	Window or Memory Dump
DQ	Data Quality
DSN	Data Source Name
ELT	Extract Load Transform
EPM	Enterprise Performance Management
ES	External Scheduler
ESIC	External Scheduler Interface Component
ETL	Extract Transform Load
EWMA	Exponentially Weighted Moving Average
FTP	File Transfer Protocol
GARCH	Generalized Auto Regressive Conditional
GMV	General Market Variable
HTML	Hyper Text Markup Language
HTTP	Hypertext Transfer Protocol
Infodom	Information Domain

Conventions	Description
IP	Internet Protocol
JDBC	Java Database Connectivity
JSON	JavaScript Object Notation
JVM	Java Virtual Machine
LDAP	Lightweight Directory Access Protocol
LHS menu	Left hand side menu
MDB	Microsoft Access Database
MOLAP	Multidimensional Online Analytical Processing
NE	Non Editable
OBIEE	Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition
ODBC	Open Database Connectivity
OFSAAI	Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure
OLAP	Online Analytical Processing
OHC	Oracle Help Centre
PDF	Portable Data Format
PFT	Profitability Management
PR2	Process Run Rule framework
RAC	Real Application Cluster
RDBMS	Relational Database Management System
RHS	Right Hand Side
RRF	Run Rule Framework
SA	System Administrator
SFTP	Secret File Transfer Protocol
SID	System ID
SMS	Security Management System
SQL	Structured Query Language
T2T	Table to Table

Conventions	Description
TBD	To be Deleted
TFM	Technical File Maintenance
TNS Name	Transparent Network Substrate Name
TP	Transfer Pricing
URL	Uniform Resource Locator
VaR	Value at Risk
XML	Extensible Markup Language

OFSAAI Support Details

If you have any queries, contact Oracle Support at <https://support.oracle.com>.

OFSAAI - An Overview

Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure is the complete end-to-end Business Intelligence solution that is easily accessible via your desktop. A single interface lets you tap your company's vast store of operational data to track and respond to business trends. It also facilitates analysis of the processed data. Using OFSAAI you can query and analyze data that is complete, correct, and consistently stored at a single place. It has the prowess to filter data that you are viewing and using for analysis.

It allows you to personalize information access to the users based on their role within the organization. It also provides a complete view of your enterprise along with the following benefits:

- Track enterprise performance across information data store.
- Use one interface to access all enterprise databases.
- Create consistent business dimensions and measures across business applications.
- Automate the creation of coordinated data marts.
- Use your own business language to get fast and accurate answers from all your databases.
- Deploy an open XML and web- based solution against all major relational or multi-dimensional databases on Microsoft Windows and UNIX servers.

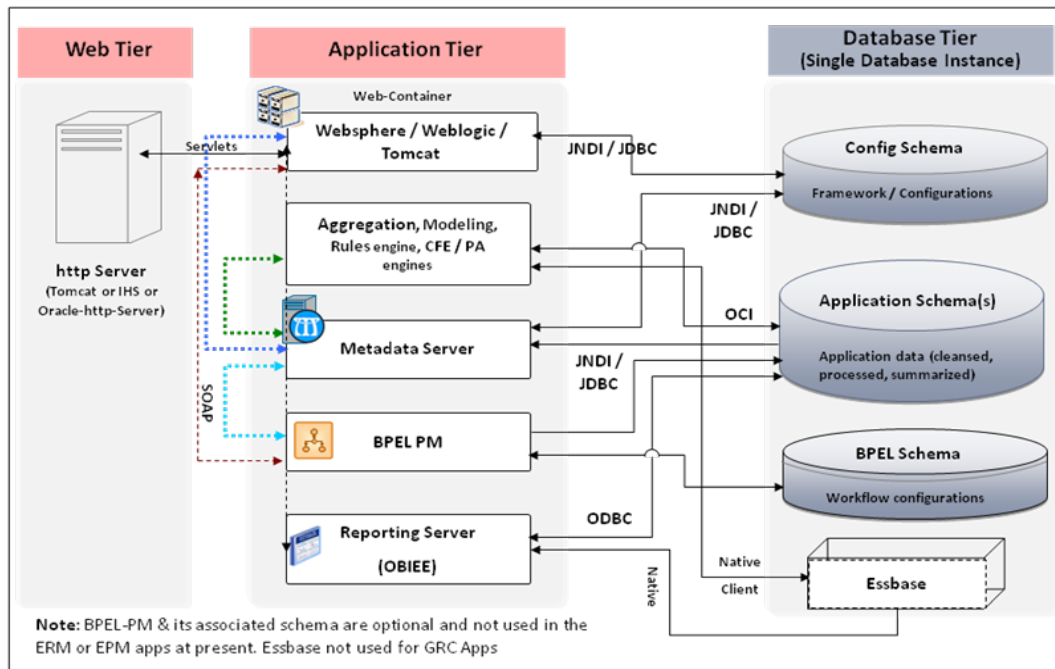
This chapter provides an overview of Infrastructure, its components, and explains how these components are organized in the Splash window with the user login process.

Components of OFSAAI

The OFSAA Infrastructure consists of below components / Modules that are used to deploy an analytical solution.

- Data Model Management
- Data Management Tools
- Unified Analytical Metadata
- Rules Run Framework
- Metadata Browser
- Operations
- System Configuration & Identity Management
- Object Administration
- Forms Framework

All components are encapsulated within a common Security and Operational framework as shown in the figure below.



Infrastructure also supports many business analytical solution(s) like Operational Risk, PFT, and Basel, which are licensed separately to the organization. This manual provides an overview of only the technological components.

For a detailed overview of OFSAAI modules, refer to [Infrastructure Modules](#) section.

Access OFSAA Applications

OFSAAI can be accessed through your web-browser as soon as the System Administrator (SA) installs and configures Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications.

The SA will provide you with a link through which you can access Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications. You can access the login window through your web-browser using the URL `http(s): <IP Address of the Web Server > :<servlet port>/<context name>/login.jsp`.

You can also login to the application with the host name instead of the IP address.

Browser Settings

Below setting should be enabled in Internet Explorer browser if IE version is greater than 10.

- Go to **Tools -> Compatibility View Settings**.
- Select the **Display intranet sites in Compatibility View** checkbox.
Or
Enter the OFSAA setup URL in the **Add this website** field and click **Add**. Ensure the URL is listed under **Websites you've added to Compatibility View**.

OFSA Login

On entering the URL (*<IP Address/hostname of the Web Server > :<servlet port>/<context name>/login.jsp*) in your Internet Explorer window, the *Splash window* is displayed:



You can select the required language from the **Language** drop-down list. The language options displayed in the drop-down list are based on the language packs installed for the OFSAA infrastructure. Based on the selection of Language, the appropriate language login window is displayed.

Enter the **User ID** and **Password** provided by the System Administrator and click **Login**. You will be prompted to change your password on your first login. For details on how to change password, see [Changing Password](#) section.

In case the OFSAA setup has been configured for OFSAA native Security Management System (SMS) Authentication, the password to be entered will be as per the password set in the OFSAA SMS repository.

Login as System Administrator

Post installation, the first login into Infrastructure is possible only for a System Administrator through user id “sysadm”. This ID is created at the time of installation with that was provided during installation.

Enter User ID as “sysadm” and password that was provided during installation. Click **Login**.

Login as System Authorizer

System Authorizer ID is also created at time of installation with default password as “password0”. This ID is required to authorize the users created by the system administrator.

Enter login id as “sysauth” and password that was provided during installation. Click **Login**.

Login as Business User

The Business users will be created by System Administrator and will be authorized by the System Authorizer.

Enter User ID and Password provided by the System Administrator and click **Login**.

Changing Password

You can choose to change your password any time by clicking your username appearing on the right top corner and selecting **Change Password**.

Note that this option is available only if **SMS Authentication & Authorization is configured as Authentication Type** from the *Configuration* window.



In the *Change Password* window, enter a new password, confirm it and click **OK** to view the Splash window. Refer to the following guidelines for Password Creation:

- Passwords are displayed as asterisks (stars) while you enter. This is to ensure that the password is not revealed to other users.
- Ensure that the entered password is at least six characters long.
- The password must be alphanumeric with a combination of numbers and characters.
- The password should not contain spaces.
- Passwords are case sensitive and ensure that the Caps Lock is not turned ON.
- By default, the currently used password is checked for validity if password history is not set.
- New password should be different from previously used passwords based on the password history, which can be configured. For more information, refer [Configuration](#) section in System Configuration chapter.

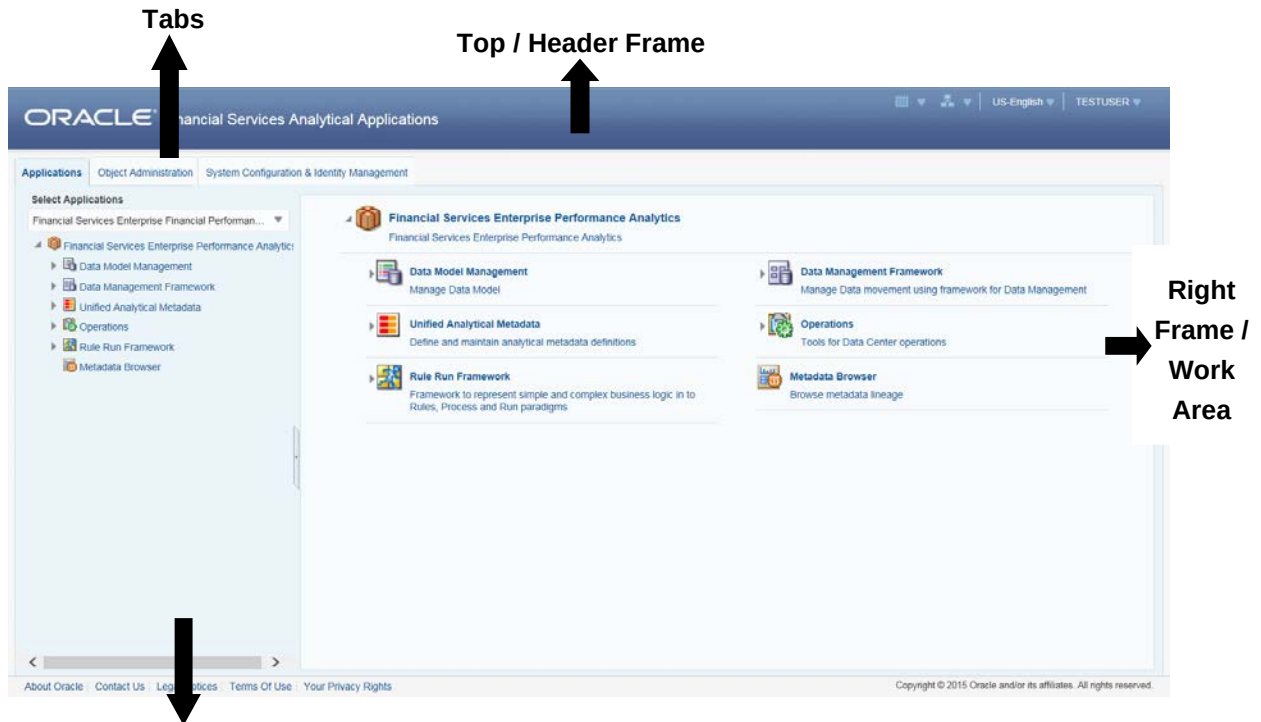
If you encounter any of the following problems, contact the System Administrator:

- Your user ID and password are not recognized.
- Your user ID is locked after three consecutive unsuccessful attempts.
- Your user ID has been disabled.
- Guest user cannot change the password.

OFSAAI Splash Window

On successful login, the Infrastructure splash window is displayed. The splash window is divided into three frames:

- The Top or Header frame
- The Left or Function Menu frame
- The Right frame or Work Area



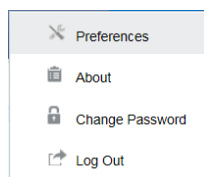
Left Hand Side / Function Menu Frame

The **Header** frame displays the user details along with the Language in the right hand corner in top frame of the window.

Click  to view the last login details. It displays the last login date and time as well as the last failed login date and time.

Click  to view the Information Domain to which you are connected. It also displays the setup details.

Click the logged in user name and sub menu is displayed as shown:



Click **Preferences** to set the Home Page.

Click **Change Password** to change your password. For more information, see [Change Password](#) section.

Click **Log Out** to exit Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure. The built-in security system of Infrastructure ensures restricted access to the respective windows based on the user's role. This is based on the functions that you as a user are required to perform.

Common Landing Page and Application Context

A common landing page is available for all users until a preferred application landing page has been set. The landing page is divided into multiple tabs and each tab has specific links to OFSAA Infrastructure and/ or Application modules. Depending on the OFSAA Application being accessed and the access roles mapped to the logged in User, the Tabs and links are displayed.

Applications Tab:

This tab lists the various OFSAA Applications that are installed in the OFSAA setup and the “Select Application” drop-down list displays the OFSAA Applications, based on the logged in user and mapped OFSAA Application User Group(s). Links to related modules within Applications and Infrastructure are grouped appropriately to maintain a unified experience.

Sandbox Tab:

This tab lists the various OFSAA Sandboxes created in the OFSAA setup and the “Select Sandbox” drop-down list displays the OFSAA Sandboxes based on the logged in User and mapped OFSAA Application User Group(s). Links to modules that operate only on Sandbox features are grouped in this tab.

Object Administration Tab:

This tab lists the various OFSAA Information Domains created in the OFSAA setup and the “Select Information Domain” drop-down list displays the OFSAA Information Domains based on the logged in User and mapped OFSAA Application User Group(s). Links to modules that enable object traceability and migration of objects are grouped in this tab.

System Configuration & Identity Management Tab:

This tab lists the OFSAA Infrastructure System Configuration and Identity Management modules. These modules work across Applications/ Information Domains and hence there are no Application and Information Domain drop-down lists in this tab. Links to modules that allow the maintenance of setup installation and identity management tasks are grouped together in this tab.

When you are in a particular tab, the available menus are displayed in the Left Hand Side (LHS) as well as in the Work Area or Right Frame. You can drill-down through menus from both places and navigate to the required screen.

NOTE: The navigation path differs from Application to Application. That is, based on the selected Application, the navigation varies.

Modules in OFSAAI

- **Data Model Management** is intended for uploading the warehouse data from the operational systems to database schema using ERwin xml file.
- **Data Management Framework** is a comprehensive data integration platform that facilitates all the data integration requirements from high-volume and high-performance batch loads to event-driven integration processes and SOA-enabled data services. This module is used for managing Data movement. This includes sub modules like Data Sources, Data Mapping, Data File Mapping, Post Load Changes *and* Data Quality Framework.
- **Data Entry Forms and Queries** module facilitates you to design web based user-friendly Data Entry windows with a choice of layouts for easy data view and data manipulation. This module has sub modules like Forms Designer, Data Entry, and Excel Upload.
- **Unified Analytical Metadata** is intended for the Information and Business Analysts who are instrumental in supporting and affecting analytical decisions. This module is used to define and maintain analytical metadata definitions. This module has sub modules like Alias, Derived Entity, Dataset, Dimension Management, Business Measure, Business Processor, Build Hierarchy, Business Dimension, Catalog, Essbase Cube, Oracle Cube, Filters, Expression, Map Maintenance, and Cube Migration.
- **Rule Run Framework** facilitates you to define a set of rules, reporting objects, and processes that are required to transform data in a warehouse. This module has sub modules like Rule, Process, Run, and Manage Run Execution.
- **Metadata Browser** module provides extensive browsing capabilities of metadata, helps in tracking the impact of changes to metadata, and trace through to the source of originating data. The metadata in Metadata Browser window is organized into different categories like Data Foundation Metadata, Business Metadata, and Process Metadata.
- **Operations** module facilitates you in administration and processing of business data to create the highest level of efficiency within the system and to derive results based on a specified rule. It includes sections like Batch Maintenance, Batch Execution, Batch Scheduler, Batch Monitor, Batch Processing Report, Batch Cancellation, and View Log.
- **System Configuration & Identity Management** module facilitates System Administrators to provide security and operational frame work required for Infrastructure. It includes sections like Server Details, Database Details, OLAP Details, Information Domain, Configuration, Segment/Metadata Mapping, and Segment Map Security.
- **Object Administration** facilitates System Administrators to define the security framework with the capacity to restrict access to the data and metadata in the warehouse, based on a flexible, fine-grained access control mechanism. These activities are mainly done at the initial stage and then on need basis. It includes sections like Object Security, Object

Migration, Translation Tools, and Utilities (*consisting of Metadata Difference, Metadata Authorization, Save Metadata, Write-Protected Batch, Component Registration, Transfer Document Ownership, Patch Information*).

Enabling an Additional Product License post Installation of Application Pack

You can also enable an application product license within an application pack post installation at any point of time.

To enable a product license through the application UI, follow the below steps:

1. Login to the application as SYSADMN user or any user with System Administrator privileges.
2. Navigate to the **System Configurations & Identity Management** tab and expand **Administration and Configuration** and select **System Configuration**.
3. Click **Manage OFSAA Product License(s)**. The *Manage OFSAA Application Pack License* window is displayed.

MANAGE OFSAA APPLICATION PACK LICENSE				
INSTALLED APPLICATION PACKS				
APPLICATION PACK ID	APPLICATION PACK NAME	DESCRIPTION	INSTALL DATE	
OFS_AAII_PACK	Financial Services Advanced Analytics Infrastructure Pack	Applications for Advanced Analytics using Oracle R, Modeling & Stress Testing Framework and Inline Processing Engine	2014-12-02 14:22:33.0	
OFS_CAP_ADDI_PACK	Financial Services Capital Adequacy Applications Pack	Applications for Basel Basic, IRB & Analytic, Operational Risk Economic Capital & Analytic and Retail Portfolio Risk Models and Pooling in Banking and Financial Services Domain	2014-12-02 17:59:56.0	
PRODUCTS IN THE APPLICATION PACK				
ENABLE	PRODUCT ID	PRODUCT NAME	DESCRIPTION	ENABLE DATE
☒	OFS_AAAI	Financial Services Enterprise Modeling	Base Infrastructure for Advanced Analytical Applications	2014-12-02 14:22:33.0
☒	OFS_IPE	Financial Services Inline Processing Engine	Framework for Inline Processing Engine	

VIEW LICENSE AGREEMENT RESET

4. Select an Application pack to view the products in it. The products are displayed in the *Products in the Application Pack* grid.
5. Select the checkbox to enable a product within the Application Pack which is not enabled during installation.
6. Click **VIEW LICENSE AGREEMENT** to view the license information. The *License Agreement* section is displayed.

LICENSE AGREEMENT

Oracle Financial Services Enterprise Modeling Option (OFS AAAI) product is a separately licensable product and would not be enabled unless it has been licensed. Oracle Financial Services Enterprise Modeling Option (OFS AAAI) product is only part of the Oracle Financial Services Advanced Analytics Infrastructure Pack and specific OFSAA Application Packs that require the advanced analytical features of this product. Oracle Financial Services Enterprise Modeling Option (OFS AAAI) product gets pre-selected automatically on selecting any of the ofsaa products within a specific Application Pack that require this product to be enabled and configured.

Multiple products being grouped together under a Application Pack, mandate installation and configuration of these products by default. However, during the Application Pack installation, based on the products that are being selected, it would get enabled and would be licensed for. It is important to note that products once selected (enabled) cannot be disabled at a later stage. However, products can only be enabled at any later stage using the OFSAA Infrastructure "Manage Application Pack License" feature.

Enabling a product within a Application Pack automatically implies you agree with this license agreement and the respective terms and conditions.

☒ I ACCEPT THE LICENSE AGREEMENT.
☐ I DO NOT ACCEPT THE LICENSE AGREEMENT.

ENABLE

7. Select the option **I ACCEPT THE LICENSE AGREEMENT** and click **ENABLE**. A pop-up message confirmation is displayed showing that the product is enabled for the pack.

NOTE: To use the newly enabled product, you need to map your users to the appropriate product specific User Groups and authorize the actions by logging in as System Authorizer. For more information refer to [Mapping/Unmapping users](#) section. To identify the newly enabled product specific User Groups/ Application Pack specific User Groups, refer to the respective Application Pack specific Installation and Configuration Guide. After enabling a new product, perform the required configurations explained in [OFSAAI Administration Guide](#).

1 Data Model Maintenance

Model refers to a data structure which consists of well organized business data for analysis. Data Model explicitly determines the structured data which stores persistent information in a relational database and is specified in a data modeling language.

Import Model or Business Model upload within the Data Model Management of the Infrastructure system facilitates you to upload the warehouse data from the operational systems to database schema using ERwin xml file. An ERwin xml file is a standard tagged xml file based on the Object Property Model which can create the required data models. You can upload the xml file by hosting it on the server and customize the update process while uploading a Business Model.

Following are the pre-requisites while working with Business Model upload:

- Buffer pool has to be available to cache table and index data.
- The page size for the Table space has to be created appropriately.

Following are the Upload Modes available in the *Business Model Upload* window:

Field	Description
New	You can upload a new business model only when you are uploading a model for the first time for the selected Information Domain. This option is not available for subsequent model uploads.
Incremental	You can upload the incremental changes to an existing model by adding a table to a set of tables or even drop/remove tables and columns as required. The existing model details are extracted and uploaded along with the specific incremental updates. This option is available only with the subsequent model uploads and captures all the metadata pertaining to the changes in the database schema. The same can be tracked to assess the impact.
Rebuild	You can re-build a model upon the existing model in the database. The existing model is replaced with the current model details. This option is available with the subsequent model uploads and the current model uploaded is considered as the latest model for the selected Information Domain.

Field	Description
Sliced	You can quickly upload the Sliced model with only the incremental changes, without merging the tables or columns of an existing model. In a Sliced Model Upload you can incrementally add new tables, add/update columns in the existing tables, and add/update primary/foreign keys in the existing model. You can also drop a column or primary/foreign key. However, dropping a table is not supported. This option is available only with the subsequent model uploads. Sliced Model Upload is faster compared to other upload types as it optimizes the system memory usage and reduces the file size of ERwin.xml.

NOTE: Sliced or Incremental upload of a data model fails when all the columns in the table have been renamed. Model upload process drops all the columns first and then treats the renamed columns as new columns. This causes an error as target database systems will mandate at least one column to be part of the table.

You (Business Analysts) need to have **IBMADD** (Import Business Model) function role mapped to access the Import Model framework within the Infrastructure system. You can access *Business Model Upload Summary* by expanding **Data Model Management** and selecting **Data Model Maintenance** within the tree structure of LHS menu.

Business Model Upload Summary							
» Search and Filter						Connected to: PQA802INFO	
Name		Type					
» Business Models							
Name	Type	Enable NoValidate	Result	Start Date	End Date	Log File	Status
Building	Sliced	N	Running	08/24/2015 14:24:54	08/24/2015 15:49:16	PQA802INFO_LOG_11_08.24.2015-02.24.54.log	View Log
MODEL_CMD_EXECUTE_200581	Sliced	N	Success	08/18/2015 17:53:53	08/18/2015 18:56:35	PQA802INFO_LOG_10_08.18.2015-05.53.53.log	View Log
MODEL_CMD_EXECUTE_200580	Sliced	N	Success	08/18/2015 14:07:38	08/18/2015 15:12:26	PQA802INFO_LOG_9_08.18.2015-02.07.38.log	View Log
MODEL_CMD_EXECUTE_200560	Sliced	N	Success	08/18/2015 11:17:44	08/18/2015 12:20:53	PQA802INFO_LOG_8_08.18.2015-11.17.44.log	View Log
MODEL_CMD_EXECUTE_200540	Sliced	N	Success	08/17/2015 19:05:03	08/17/2015 20:22:47	PQA802INFO_LOG_7_08.17.2015-07.05.03.log	View Log
MODEL_CMD_EXECUTE_200520	Sliced	N	Success	08/17/2015 16:47:47	08/17/2015 17:29:49	PQA802INFO_LOG_6_08.17.2015-04.47.48.log	View Log
MODEL_CMD_EXECUTE_200500	Sliced	N	Success	08/17/2015 13:57:00	08/17/2015 14:29:46	PQA802INFO_LOG_5_08.17.2015-01.57.00.log	View Log
MODEL_CMD_EXECUTE_200482	Sliced	N	Success	08/17/2015 12:45:26	08/17/2015 13:21:20	PQA802INFO_LOG_4_08.17.2015-12.45.27.log	View Log
MODEL_CMD_EXECUTE_200480	Sliced	N	Success	08/17/2015 11:01:58	08/17/2015 11:41:29	PQA802INFO_LOG_3_08.17.2015-11.01.59.log	View Log
MODEL_CMD_EXECUTE_200020	Sliced	N	Success	08/15/2015 12:58:52	08/15/2015 13:19:24	PQA802INFO_LOG_2_08.15.2015-12.58.53.log	View Log
MODEL_CMD_EXECUTE_200000	New	N	Success	08/14/2015 15:53:05	08/14/2015 16:20:01	PQA802INFO_LOG_1_08.14.2015-03.53.05.log	View Log

The *Business Model Upload Summary* window facilitates to upload the required Business Model and displays the summary of previously uploaded Business Models with their Name, Type (New / Incremental / Rebuild / Sliced), Enable NoValidate status (Y or N), Result of upload (Success,Failed, Running), Start Date, End Date, [Log File path](#), and Status. You can click the **View Log** link in the Status column corresponding to the required Model to view the Model Upload details of selected Model in the [View Log Details](#) window.

NOTE: To display the Summary of previous Model Uploads, you need to have a connection pool established to access data from the database. For more information on

connection pooling, see *OFS AAI Application Pack Installation & Configuration Guide* available in the [OHC Documentation Library](#).

You can also make use of Search and Pagination options to search for a specific Model based on the Name or Type (New / Incremental / Rebuild / Sliced) existing within the system. For more information, refer [Search and Filter](#) and [Pagination](#) sections.

1.1 Upload Business Model

You can upload a new model or update/re-build an existing model to the database schema. The option to upload a business model is available based on the existing model in the selected Information Domain.

Name	Type	Enable No/Validate	Result	Start Date	End Date	Log File	Status
TestModel	New	N	Success	01/02/2015 13:42:56	01/02/2015 13:57:32	OFSAAIINFO_LOG_1_01.02.2015-01.42.56.log	View Log

Note the following:

- OFSAAI supports ERwin version 9.2 and 9.5 generated xml's in Model Upload process in addition to ERwin 4.1, ERwin 7.1, and ERwin 7.3 generated xml files.
- By default, OFSAAI supports Data Model up to 2 GB. To configure the permissible size specific to requirements, see the *Frequently Asked Questions* section in *OFS AAI Application Pack Installation and Configuration Guide* available in the [OHC Documentation Library](#).
- Ensure that the xml file to be uploaded is saved in "All Fusion Repository Format".

To upload a model in the *Model Upload Summary* window:

1. Click button in the Models tool bar. The *Business Model Upload* window is displayed.
2. Enter a **Name** for the model being uploaded (mandatory). Ensure that the name specified does not exceed more than 30 characters in length and does not have special characters such as #, %, &, ', and ".
3. Select the **Upload Mode** from the drop-down list. You can select only **New** if it is the first upload. For subsequent uploads, you can select **Incremental**, or **Rebuild**, or **Sliced** upload mode. For more information, refer to the [Upload Modes](#) section.
4. Select the ERwin XML File for upload using one of the following options:

- If the ERwin file resides in the default server path (i.e. *ftpshare (Application layer)/<infodomain>/erwin/erwinXML*), select the **File Name** (file) from the drop-down list.
 - If the ERwin file does not exist in the default server path, the same will not be available for selection in the drop-down list. Hence, you will first need to save the ERwin XML from the Client machine to the Server location.
 - Click  (Save New ERwin File in Server) option. The *Save ERwin File* dialog is displayed. In “Select ERwinXML File” field, click **Browse**. Navigate to the location of the file and select the ERwin xml file.
 - Click **Save File** and the file is copied to the server path. The status is indicated in the progress bar and once complete, the ERwin XML file is added to the drop-down list and is also selected by default.
5. In the Upload Options grid, you have an option to select either **Yes / No** to directly update the database schema with Model changes.
- If you select **Yes**, the generated SQL scripts are executed at runtime to update the Model changes in the database.
 - If you select **No**, it restricts the system from updating the database automatically with Model changes and only the model scripts will be created. Also when you select **No**, ensure the following:
 - You have a third party tool or ETL tool to manage the schema updates.
 - Database consistency and schema updates are maintained manually by the database administrator.
-
- NOTE:** The table scripts are only created and needs to be updated manually. If you choose this option for the first time and later perform an Incremental / Sliced / Complete Model Re-build, you need to manually synchronize the schema with the database schema.
-
6. In the *Upload Options* grid, you have an option to select either **Yes / No** to directly update the Alter constraints in NOVALIDATE state. During incremental or sliced model upload, alterations to constraints consumes a lot of time as the constraints need to be validated.
- If you select **Yes**, an option to alter the constraints in NOVALIDATE state is enabled and it will not check the existing data for the integrity constraint violation. It is quite useful in cases where it is known that the existing data is clean.. So, NOVALIDATE can potentially reduce the additional overhead of the constraint validation and it would enhance the performance.

- By default the option is selected as **No**. If you select **No**, then the option to alter the constraints is not enabled and it will check the existing data for the integrity constraint violation.

Note the following points about NOVALIDATE option.

- Constraints in NOVALIDATE state are supported only in incremental and sliced modes.
 - Model upload process irrespective of the status of success or failure will bring the constraints into NOVALIDATE state. Hence, ENABLE VALIDATE should be done as a post-model upload activity. That is, Rollback does not validate the constraints which are non-validated during the upload activity.
7. Click **Upload Model**. The model upload execution is triggered and you are re-directed to the *Model Upload Summary* window with the upload details in the summary grid. The “Status” of current upload is indicated as *Running* and once the process completes, the status is updated as either *Success* or *Failed* depending on the execution.

NOTE: To display the current upload status, you need to have a connection pool established to access data from the database. For more information on connection pooling, see *OFS AAAI Application Pack Installation & Configuration Guide* available in the [OHC Documentation Library](#).

You can click [View Log](#) to view the model upload details and also [Download Log File](#) to a location for reference.

NOTE: During model upload if any error occurs, model upload process will be stopped. It will not proceed till end to capture all the errors.

1.1.1 Viewing Log Details

Log details of all the Model Uploads done till date to the current information domain, can be viewed in the *Model Upload Summary* window. You can click on “View Log” in the Status column corresponding to the required Model, to view the Model Upload details of selected Model in the *View Log Details (Log Information)* window. The *View Log Details* window also displays other details such as Task ID, Sequence of upload, Severity, Message Description, Message Date, and Message Time.

You can also access the *View Log* window through LHS menu (*Operations > View Log*) to find the log details of all the Model Uploads done till date. You can make use of Search option to find the required Model Upload details by selecting “Model Upload” as the Component Type from the drop-down list.

1.1.2 Log File Download

In the *Model Upload Summary* window, you can download the log file of the listed Model Uploads by clicking on the log file name in *Log File* column corresponding to the required Model.

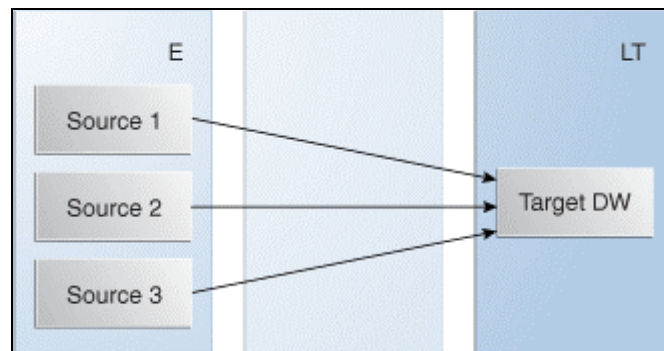
In the *File Download* dialog, you can either open the file directly or save a copy for future reference. The Log file contains the following information:

- Log File Name
- Model Upload Started At
- Source ERwin XML File
- Model Upload Mode
- Using ERwin.xsl File at
- Target XML File
- Information Domain
- Current Version Is
- Model Upload Completed at
- Object Registration Started as part of Model Upload at
- Object Registration Completed at

2 Data Management Tools

Data Management Tools framework within the Infrastructure system is a comprehensive data integration platform that facilitates all the data integration requirements from high-volume and high-performance batch loads to event-driven integration processes and SOA-enabled data services.

Data Management Tools is a software application based on ETL (extract-transform-load) structure, which is used for data transformation and merging. The E-LT (extract-load, transform) structure in Data Management Tools eliminates the need for a separate ETL server, and the analytical rules facilitate to optimized performance, efficiency, and scalability.



The Data Management Tools module is equipped with a set of automated tools and a tested data integration methodologies which allows you to position the advanced N-tier web-based architecture and integrate the enterprise data sources from the mainframe to the desktop.

In Data Management Tools, you can standardize and integrate the various source system data into a single standard format for data analysis. You can also populate the warehouse in a defined period using the ETL process, for data extraction, transformation, and loading.

Following are the pre-requisites while working with Data Management Tools:

- You can transform data using the options - Before load, While load or After Load.
- For source system information, filenames can be either fixed or delimited in length.
- The source types which can be loaded into the system are RDBMS and Flat-Files. For an RDBMS source type ensure that the appropriate drivers are installed.
- Ensure that you are aware of the process flow before you start with the extraction, transformation, and loading process.

2.1 Navigating to Data Management Tools

Data Management Tools module is available within the Data Management Framework module of Infrastructure system.

In the **Applications** tab, under **Common Frameworks**, expand **Data Management Framework** and click **Data Management Tools**.

The Roles mapped for DI are: 'DI_Access', 'DI_Read', 'DI_Write'. The functions which are mapped with these roles are ETLDEF and ETLUSER. You should be mapped to one of the above mentioned roles to access the following screens:

- Data Source
- Data Mapping
- Data File Mapping

2.2 Components of Data Management Tools

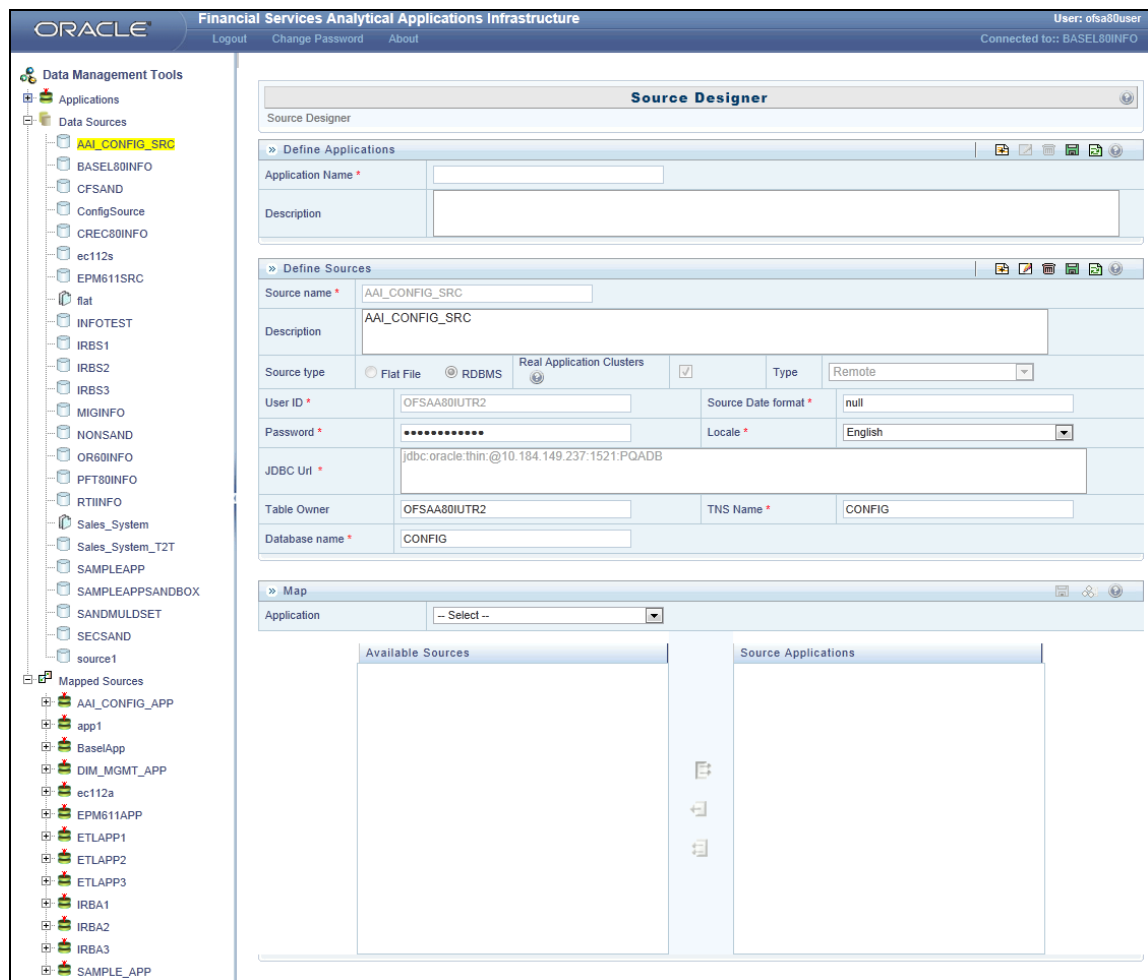
Data Management Tools consists of the following sections. Click on the links to view the sections in detail.

- [Data Sources](#)
- [Data Mapping](#)
- [Data File Mapping](#)
- [Post Load Changes](#)
- [Data Quality Framework](#)

2.3 Data Sources

Data Sources within the Data Management Tools of Infrastructure system facilitates you to generate data models by defining and mapping the required applications and data sources.

You can access the *Source Designer* window by expanding **Data Management Tools** within the tree structure of LHS menu and selecting **Data Sources**.



The *Source Designer* window displays the list of pre-defined Applications, Data Sources, and Mapped Sources in the LHS menu. It consists of three sections namely, Define Applications, Define Sources, and Map. In the *Source Designer* window you can:

- [Define Data Source Applications](#)
- [Define Data Sources](#)
- [Map Data Sources to Applications](#)
- [Generate Data Models for each Application](#)

2.3.1 Defining Data Source Application

A data source application is a logical group of data sources. You can define data source applications and also modify or remove the application details in the *Source Designer* window.

To define data source applications in the *Define Applications* grid:

1. Enter the **Application Name** by which you can identify the application.
2. Enter a description or related information about the application.
3. The application details should contain the name and information pertaining to the source data required. For example, *ABC Corporate* can be the source application, *ABC Corporate sales* can be the description and data can be extracted from Oracle, which has RDBMS Source Type.
4. Click  button in the *Define Applications* tool bar to save the application details.
5. You can also click  button to define another application or click  button to clear the specified details.

To edit the data source applications description:

1. Select the required application from the LHS menu. The application details are displayed in the Define Applications grid.
2. Click  button in the Define Applications tool bar and modify the application description as required.
3. Click  button to save the application details.

To delete data source applications:

Ensure that the application is not mapped to any data sources. You cannot delete the mapped applications. If a model is generated using the application, you cannot unmap the data sources and hence you cannot delete it.

1. Select the required application from the LHS menu. The application details are displayed in the Define Applications grid.
2. Click  button in the Define Applications tool bar and click OK in the information dialog to confirm deletion.

2.3.2 Defining Data Sources

Data Source refers to the physical structure or location of the source file. Data source can be either a file or a table with rows and columns, and it can reside on a remote server or on a local desktop machine. Applications access the data source using an FTP connection. You can define data sources and also modify or remove the Data Source details in the *Source Designer* window.

To define a data source:

1. Enter the Source Name of the data source.
2. Enter a description or related information about the data source.
3. Select the Source Type as either Flat File (default) or RDBMS. For more information, refer Flat File and [RDBMS](#) source types.
 - If **Flat File** is selected as **Source Type**, select the server **Type** as either **Local** or **Remote** from the drop-down list, and enter the details as tabulated:

Field	Description
Fields marked in red asterisk (*) are mandatory.	
Local	Specify the Source Date Format to be used as default date format for source data extraction and mapping, which is unless modified in the <i>Define Extracts</i> window.
Remote	▪ Server Name: Enter the Server Name or IP address where the Data Source exists. ▪ User ID: Enter the FTP User ID required to connect to the server. ▪ Server Port: Enter the active server port number which contains the flat files. ▪ Password: Enter the FTP user password required to connect to the server. ▪ FTP Drive: Enter the FTP server path. In case of Unix Servers, the home directory path is taken by default. ▪ Source Date Format: Enter the Source Date Format which will be used as the default date format for source data extraction and mapping, and which is unless modified in the <i>Define Extracts</i> window. The date format you enter is validated against the supported date formats of the database to which the Config Schema points. ▪ FTP Share: Enter the ASCII files location for loading if it is located in the staging area other than the default staging area of Infrastructure Database Server.

If **RDBMS** Source Type is selected, specify the source type details as tabulated. The available options are based on the state of **Real Application Clusters** checkbox. For more information, refer [RAC](#).

Field	Description
Fields marked in red asterisk (*) are mandatory.	
If Real Application Clusters (RAC) checkbox is selected	▪ User ID: Enter the Database User ID, which is also assumed as the Schema name if it is the Oracle database and if the Table Owner field is left blank. ▪ Source Date Format: Enter the Source Date Format which will be used as the default date format for source data extraction and mapping. ▪ Password: Enter the Database user password required to connect to the server. ▪ Locale: Select the language using which the Infrastructure Database components are installed. The available options depend on the languages defined in the "configuration" table. ▪ JDBC URL: Enter the JDBC (Java Database Connectivity) URL configured by the administrator to connect to the database. ▪ Table Owner: Enter the schema name in case of Oracle database, or Owner of Database Tables in case of SQL Server and other Databases. ▪ TNSNAME: It is the SQL*Net configuration file that defines databases address to establish connection. Enter the TNSNAME created for the Information Domain. Also ensure that: It is mandatory to enter the TNS Name if it is the Oracle database. The field is inactive if SQL or DB2 database is selected. ▪ Database Name: Enter the name of the Source Database from which the extraction is required to be done.
If Real Application Clusters (RAC) checkbox is not selected	▪ Database Name: Enter the name of the Source Database from which the extraction is required to be done. ▪ TNS Name: It is the SQL*Net configuration file that defines databases address to establish connection. Enter the TNSNAME created for the Information Domain. ▪ Table Owner: Enter the schema name in case of Oracle database, or Owner of Database Tables in case of SQL Server and other Databases. ▪ Database: Select the Database from the drop-down list. The options are DB2, MS SQL, and Oracle. Note the following:

Field	Description
	If DB2 is selected as the database, follow these steps: - o Copy DB2 driver file db2jcc.jar to the \$FIC_APP_HOME/common/FICSERVER/lib path - o Copy DB2 driver file db2jcc.jar into \$FIC_DB_HOME/et/classes - o Edit .profile file to add \$FIC_DB_HOME/etl/classes/db2jcc.jar file to FIC_EXTRACT environment variable. ▪ Server Name: Enter the Server Name or IP address where the Data Source exists. ▪ JDBC Drivers: Select the JDBC (Java Database Connectivity) driver from the drop-down list. Based on the selection of Database, JDBC drivers are displayed. (DB2- DB2 JDBC Thin Driver, MS SQL- Microsoft SQL Server Driver, and Oracle- Oracle Driver) ▪ Server Port: Enter the active port number of the server which contains the flat files. ▪ Source Date Format: Enter the Source Date Format which will be used as the default date format for source data extraction and mapping, unless modified in the <i>Define Extracts</i> window. ▪ User ID: Enter the FTP User ID required to connect to the server. ▪ Locale: Select the language using which the Infrastructure Database components are installed. The available options depend on the languages defined in the "configuration" table. ▪ Password: Enter the Database password required to connect to the server.

4. Click  button in *Define Sources* tool bar to save the data source details.
5. You can also click  button to define another Data Source or click  button to clear the specified details.

To edit a data source:

1. Select the required Data Source from the LHS menu. The data source details are displayed in the Define Sources grid.
2. Click  button in the Define Sources tool bar and edit the Data Source details as required. You can update all the details except the Source Name, Source Type, and Real Application Cluster option selected. For more information, refer [Define Data Sources](#).

To delete a data source:

Ensure that the data source is not mapped to any applications. You cannot delete a mapped data source. If a model is generated using the data sources, you cannot unmap it and hence you cannot delete it.

1. Select the required Data Source from the LHS menu. The data source details are displayed in the Define Sources grid.
2. Click  button in the Define Sources tool bar. Click OK in the information dialog to confirm deletion.

2.3.3 Mapping Data Sources to Applications

You can associate the defined data sources to the required applications using the Map functionality. You can map one or more data source to serve multiple applications and load separate source of data into the warehouse. When mapped, the application and all the associated data sources are grouped. You can identify the source data with reference to the source business application.

To map data sources to application:

1. Select the required **Application** to map the Data Sources from the *Map* grid. Do one of the following:
 - Select the Application from the **Mapped Sources** list in the LHS menu.
 - Select the Application from the **Application** drop-down list in the Map grid.

On selection, the mapping details for the selected Application are displayed in the *Available Sources (available)* and *Source Applications (mapped)* list.

2. To map the Data Source to the selected Application, do one of the following:
 - Select the required data source from the *Available Sources* list and click  button. You can press **Ctrl** key for multiple selections.
 - To map all the listed data sources to the application, click  button.

You can also remove a data source mapping by selecting the data source from the *Source Applications* list and clicking  button. To remove all selected Data Sources mapping, click  button.

3. Click  button and save the mapping details.

2.3.4 Generating Source Models

Once you have defined and mapped the Data Sources to the required Application, you can generate the Source Models and extract the application data sources to populate data into the warehouse. The Source Models for each application-source combination are imported into the Infrastructure metadata repository. You can generate Source Model only for RDBMS data source using Data Catalogs that are defined in the database.

To generate Source Model in the *Source Designer* window:

1. Select the required **Application** which has the RDBMS data sources mapped. Do one of the following:
 - Select the Application from the **Mapped Sources** list in the LHS menu.
 - Select the Application from the **Application** drop-down list in the *Map* grid.

On selection, the data source mapping details for the selected Application are displayed in the *Available Sources* and *Source Applications* list.

2. Select the RDBMS Data Source from the Source Applications list.
3. Click  button from the *Map* tool bar. The Generate Source Model window is displayed.

From this window, you can generate Source Model using Data Catalogs. You can specify the Filter criteria for selection. Filters are patterns for entity names in the Database and can restrict the source model generation to a specific set of entities.

4. Specify the Filter entries by entering details in the “Starts with”, “Contains”, and “Ends with” fields. The Source Model is generated even if one of the specified filter conditions matches. You can also specify multiple conditions for a single filter type using comma-separated values. For example, tables starting with TB and TM can be specified as “TB, TM”.
5. Click Generate. The Source Model is generated and the status is displayed in a confirmation dialog. Click **OK**.

NOTE: If the Source Model has already been generated, a confirmation dialog is displayed to replace the existing model. Click **OK** or **Cancel**.

The Source Model is generated in the specified directory which has to be extracted or transferred to the Business Data Model.

2.4 Data Mapping

Data Mapping refers to the process of retrieving unstructured data from data sources for further data processing, storage, or migration. The intermediate extraction process can be followed by data transformation and metadata addition before exporting it to the staging area or to the Business Data Model.

Data Mapping within the Data Management Tools framework of Infrastructure system are defined as a subset of the source model which can have one or more source entities. You can extract data sources to a Table or a File.

You can access *Data Mapping* window by expanding **Data Management Tools** Framework within the tree structure of LHS menu and selecting **Data Mapping**.

Source Table	Source Column	Order	Data Type	Length	Date Format	Expression Value
DM_ACCOUNT	D_CLOSED_DATE	1	Date Time	7	mm-dd-yyyy	
DM_ACCOUNT	D_FIRST_RESET_DATE	2	Date Time	7	mm-dd-yyyy	
DM_ACCOUNT	D_LAST_ACTIVITY_DATE	3	Date Time	7	mm-dd-yyyy	
DM_ACCOUNT	D_MATURITY_DATE	4	Date Time	7	mm-dd-yyyy	
DM_ACCOUNT	D_ORIG_RENEWAL_DATE	5	Date Time	7	mm-dd-yyyy	

Source Table	Source Column	Target Table	Target Column	Expression
DM_ACCOUNT	N_ACCT_SKEY	DM_COUNTRY	n_country_skey	
DM_ACCOUNT	N_AGE_ORLBOOK	DM_COUNTRY	n_region_skey	
DM_ACCOUNT	V_ACCOUNT_DESC	DM_COUNTRY	v_country_id	

DG Rule Name	Source Table	Source Column	Target Table	Target Column	Source Inform	Exclude	Sequence
spoc02	DM_ACCOUNT	N_ACCT_SKEY	DM_COUNTRY	N_COUNTRY_SKEY	BASLBRNFO	Y	1
spoc3	DM_ACCOUNT	V_ACCOUNT_DESC	DM_COUNTRY	V_COUNTRY_ID	BASLBRNFO	N	2
ABCHECK1	DM_ACCOUNT	N_ACCT_SKEY	DM_COUNTRY	N_COUNTRY_SKEY	BASLBRNFO	Y	3
range	DM_ACCOUNT	N_ACCT_SKEY	DM_COUNTRY	N_COUNTRY_SKEY	BASLBRNFO	Y	4
deny	DM_ACCOUNT	N_ACCT_SKEY	DM_COUNTRY	N_COUNTRY_SKEY	BASLBRNFO	Y	5

The *Data Mapping* window displays the list of pre-defined Data Mappings in the LHS menu. You can:

- Define data mapping, source entities, and related Properties
- Map the Source to Target model (table or file)

The various sections and the available options in the *Data Mapping* window are as tabulated:

- In the *Define Data Mapping* grid, the tool bar options available are:

Button	Description
	Add Data Mapping

Button	Description
	Modify Data Mapping
	Save Data Mapping
	Reset the Data Mapping details
	Define Data Mapping Properties

- In the *Source Entities* grid, you can define expressions to join tables and specify filter for data mapping. The tool bar options available are:

Button	Description
	Select Entities
	Reset Entity details
	Delete specified entities
	Validate grid data (order of rows and columns)
	Define Expression

- In the *Source-Target Mappings* grid, you can map the source table of a selected Information Domain to the target model. The tool bar options available are:

Button	Description
	Define Source to Target columns
	Un-map all selected Source to table columns
	Define Data Mapping Properties
	Save Source-Target mappings
	Delete Data Mapping Properties

2.4.1 Define Data Mapping to Table (T2T)

This option facilitates you to extract data sources to a table. Extract to Table option is supported only when the source and target tables belong to the same database type. You can **Load** data incrementally from any RDBMS data source to a table based on certain criteria.

To define data mapping to table, do the following:

Specify the Data Mapping details in the *Define Data Mapping* grid:

1. Enter the Extract Name. Special characters or extra spaces are not allowed.
2. De-select the Load To File checkbox.
3. Select the required data source from the Application drop-down list.
4. Select the mapped **Sources** from the drop-down list.

Select the required Entities in the *Source Entities* grid:

1. Click  button in the Source Entities tool bar.
2. In the *Choose Entity* window, do the following:
 - Select the required source entity from the *Members* list and click .
 - You can search for a specific entity by entering the keywords and clicking  button. You can also deselect an entity by selecting from the *Selected Members* list and clicking  button.
 - Click **OK**. The selected source entities are displayed in the *Source Entities* grid.

Define an expression (optional) in the *Source Entities* grid:

If you have defined more than one Source Table in the *Choose Entity* window, you need to define an expression to join the column data corresponding to each table.

1. Click  button in the Source Entities tool bar.
2. In the *Specify Expression* window, do the following:
 - Enter the **Expression Name**.
 - Select the **Data Type** from the drop-down list. The available options are String, Date Time, Number, Integer, and Timestamp. If you have selected Date Time as **Data Type**, you need to set the Date Format by double clicking the attribute/field from the *Source Entities* pane.
3. Define an expression by doing the following:
 - Select the **Table** in the *Entities* section.

- Select the **Function**. You can select Transformations, Database Functions, or Extraction Functions. Extract functions are populated from the “*DATABASE_ABSTRACT_LAYER*” table which resides in config schema.
- Define the **Operators** by selecting Arithmetic, Concatenation, Comparison, Logical or others operators.
- Specify the ANSI Join or Join to map the table columns and enter the filter criteria to include during extraction. For example, “\$MISDATE” can be a filter for run-time substitution of the MIS Date.

NOTE: If the defined expression uses function that has a placeholder or calls a stored procedure that has a placeholder for String data type, enclose the placeholder in single quotes. Using double-quotes would generate error during extract definition or batch execution. Also expressions with Date/Timestamp data type placeholders are not supported.

4. In the Expressions tool bar, you can also:
 - Click  button to view the Expression details.
 - Click  button to view the ANSI Join details. UNION keyword cannot be used in the ANSI join in T2T framework.
 - Click  button to view the Joins.
 - Click  button to view the Filters.
 - Click  button to clear the details.
5. Select **Show Advanced Options** in the Expression tool bar, and do the following:
 - Click  button to and specify hints (Rules), if any. Oracle hints follow (/*+ RULE */) format. For example, /*+ FIRST_ROWS(2) */
 - Click  button to validate the query by converting to the selected RDBMS source. If Validation is successful, the Explain Plan for the SQL query is displayed. Else, the *SQL Exception* is displayed.
 - Click  button to view SQL, which acts as print command for the complete query.
6. Click **OK**. The defined Expression is displayed in the *Source Entities* grid as *Derived Column*. The specified ANSI Join or Joins, Filter, and Hints are also displayed and can be edited.
7. Click  button in the *Define Data Mapping* tool bar and save the details.

Map Source to Target Table in the *Source-Target Mappings* grid:

1. Click  button in the *Source-Target Mapping* tool bar. The *DI Mapping* window is displayed. The selected source table attributes are displayed in the *Definition* pane of *Target Table Map Panel*.
2. Click  and select the **Target Infodrop** from the drop-down list.
3. Click  and select the target table from **Target Entities** drop-down list. The selected entities are displayed in the *Target Entities* pane of *Target Table Map Panel*.
4. To map source to target, do one of the following:
 - Select the required attribute from the *Definition* pane and select an attribute from the *Target Entities* pane and click  button.
 - Click  button to automatically map between source attribute and target attribute. Auto mapping happens if both source and target attributes have the same name.

You can remove a mapping by selecting the target column and clicking  button or remove all mappings by clicking  button. You can also search for a specific definition by entering the keywords and clicking  button.

NOTE: For a single DI Mapping, you can use different target tables. That is, after mapping a source column to a column in a Target Entity, you can select another Target Entity and start mapping source columns to that target table columns. Also the same source column can be mapped to different target columns of different target entities.

- Click **Save** and save the mapping details.

Specify the Properties in the *Source-Target Mappings* grid:

1. Click  button in the *Source-Target Mappings* toolbar. The *Properties* window is displayed.
2. Specify the properties by entering a value or selecting an option from the drop-down list.

You can click  button to view the related information in a pop-up.

In the *Properties* window, you can specify the **Loading Mode** as *Direct*, *Batch*, or *Bulk*. Specify the **Batch Size**. The ideal values for batch sizes are 1024, 2048, 10000, or 20000. Huge batch sizes may result in failure if the required system resources are not available.

In Bulk Mode of loading, note that:

- Loading is possible only when the target database and the data source created for the definition are in the same database.
- If the schema used for source and target is different but the database is same, then the target schema should be granted **Select** access for the source table.
- You cannot specify the **Batch Size** and commit happens at the end of batch load.

Batch loading is faster for lesser records as compared to larger number of records, which sometimes lead to loss of data while loading.

NOTE: In **Batch** and **Bulk** modes if any of the foreign keys are in **Disabled** state before loading the data using T2T and the property **Disable Primary Key** is set to **Yes**, then all the Primary Keys and corresponding Foreign Keys are disabled before loading and are enabled back after loading. Hence the initial status of foreign and primary keys can be changed from Disabled to Enabled. In **Direct** mode, if the **Disable Primary Key** property is not set (selected as **No**), then the **Delete Duplicate** property is set to **Yes** automatically, which in turn reports all the duplicate records in the error log table.

3. (Optional) In the *Hint* tool bar, specify Hints (if any), for faster loading. Oracle hints follow *(/*+ HINT *)* format.

For example, */*+ PARALLEL */*.

4. Click  button and save the defined Data Mapping details. An information dialog is displayed on completion. Click **OK**.

NOTE: When data has to be loaded from DB2 source to RDBMS target, follow these steps:

- 1) Define a Data Mapping Definition, with Extract File option checked and extract the data from DB2 table to file.
- 2) Define a Data File Mapping Definition to load data to the RDBMS target from the file that has extracted data.

2.4.1.1 Associating DQ Rules to a Data Mapping definition

If we associate DQ Rules with T2T and execute the batch, both T2T and all the DQ rules defined on the Source table are executed. However, there is an option where we can include or exclude the Associated DQ rules. If we exclude DQ and execute the batch, then only T2T operation is performed and not the DQ.

Prerequisites

- De-select the **Allow Correction on DI Source** checkbox from the Configuration window. For more information, see the [Updating Others Tab](#) section.

- The DI Source should exist as an information domain.

To associate DQ rules to Data Mapping definition:

1. Click  button in the *Associated DQ Rules* toolbar. The *Data Quality Rule Association* window is displayed.
All DQ Rules defined on the source table are displayed.
2. Select the checkboxes corresponding to the DQ rules you want to associate with the T2T mapping.
3. Enter the sequence in which the selected DQ Rules should get executed in the Sequence column.
4. Click **Save**.

NOTE: When a DQ rule is associated with a T2T mapping and the **Allow Correction on DI Source** checkbox is not selected in the **System Configuration > Configuration > Others** tab, DQ rule checking is done on source, but data correction is done while loading to the target table.

2.4.2 Defining Data Mapping to File (T2F)

You can map data from source table to the specified file in the *Data Mapping* window. To load data to a file along with other sources, you need to define the Data Mapping and specify the Source Entities. Source-Target mapping is not required since the table structure is completely extracted to the specified file.

After execution of T2F definition, the extracted file will be present in STAGE/<SOURCENAME>/<DATEFOLDER> with filename as <Definition name>.dat. The column names in the table will not be present in the extracted file.

To define data mapping to file, do the following:

The screenshot shows the 'Data Mapping' application window. The 'Define Data Mapping' grid is active, displaying the following details:

- Name:** IDFirst
- Lead To:** ☒ File
- Applications:** acct
- Sources:** SOURCE1

The **Source Entities** grid lists the following data:

Source Table	Source Column	Order	Date Type	Length	Date Format	Expression Value
DM_ACCOUNT	D_CLOSED_DATE	1	Date Time	7	mm-dd-yyyy	
DM_ACCOUNT	D_FIRST_RESET_DATE	2	Date Time	7	mm-dd-yyyy	
DM_ACCOUNT	D_LAST_ACTIVITY_DATE	3	Date Time	7	mm-dd-yyyy	
DM_ACCOUNT	D_MATURITY_DATE	4	Date Time	7	mm-dd-yyyy	
DM_ACCOUNT	D_ORIG_RENEWAL_DATE	5	Date Time	7	mm-dd-yyyy	

The **Join/Filter/ANSI Join/Hint** section shows:

- ANSI Join:** [Empty field]
- Filter:** [Empty field]

The **Source - Target mappings** section shows:

Source Table	Source Column	Target Table	Target Column	Expression
No Record found				

The **Associated DQ Rules** section shows:

DQ Rule Name	Source Table	Source Column	Target Table	Target Column	Source InfoDom	Exclude	Sequence
No Record found							

Specify the Data Mapping details in the *Define Data Mapping* grid:

1. Enter the **Extract Name**. Ensure that there are no special characters or extra spaces in the name specified.
2. Select **Load To File** checkbox.
3. Select the required data source **Application** from the drop-down list.
4. Select the mapped **Sources** from the drop-down list.

Specify the Data Mapping Properties from the Define Data Mapping grid:

1. Click  button in the *Define Data Mapping* toolbar. The *Properties* window is displayed.
2. Specify the properties by entering the required value or selecting an option from the drop-down list.

You can click  button to view the related information in a pop-up dialog pertaining to a field.

NOTE: *Field Delimiter* and *Data File Locale* are mandatory fields. You need to set the *Data File Locale* property to **UTF-8** encoding by specifying the numeric value as **000-000-0002**.

Select the required Entities in the Source *Entities* grid:

1. Click  button in the *Source Entities* tool bar.
2. In the *Choose Entity* window, do the following:
 - Select the required source entity from the *Members* list and click  button.

You can search for a specific entity by entering the keywords and clicking  button. You can also deselect an entity by selecting from the Selected Members list and clicking  button.

- Click **OK**. The selected source entities are displayed in the Define Entities grid.

Define an expression (optional) in the *Source Entities* grid:

If you have defined more than one Source Table in the *Choose Entity* window, you need to define an expression to join the column data corresponding to the table.

1. Click  button in the *Source Entities* toolbar.
2. In the Specify *Expression* window, do the following:
 - Enter the **Expression Name**.
 - Select the **Data Type** from the drop-down list. The available options are String, Date Time, Number, Integer, and Timestamp. If you have selected Date Time as **Data Type**, you need to set the Date Format by double clicking the attribute/field from the *Source Entities* pane.
3. Define an expression by doing the following:
 - Select the **Table** in the Entities section.
 - Select the **Function**. You can select Transformations, Database Functions, or Extraction Functions. Extract functions are populated from the "DATABASE_ABSTRACT_LAYER" table which resides in config schema.
 - Define the **Operators** by selecting Arithmetic, Concatenation, Comparison, Logical or others operators.
 - Specify the ANSI Join or Join to map the table columns and enter the filter criteria to include the same during extraction. For example, "\$MISDATE" can be a filter for run-time substitution of the MIS Date.

NOTE: For expression that has a placeholder for String data type, enclose the placeholder in single quotes. Expressions with Date/Timestamp data type placeholders are not supported.

4. In the Expressions tool bar, you can also:
 - Click  button to view the Expression details.
 - Click  button to view the ANSI Join details.
 - Click  button to view the Joins.
 - Click  button to view the Filters.
 - Click  button to clear the details.

5. Select **Show Advanced Options** in the Expression tool bar, and do the following:
 - Click  button to and specify hints (Rules), if any. Oracle hints follow (/**+ RULE */) format. For example, /**+ FIRST_ROWS(2) */
 - Click  button to validate the query by converting to the selected RDBMS source. If Validation is successful, the Explain Plan for the SQL query is displayed. Else, the SQL Exception is displayed.
 - Click  button to view SQL, which acts as print command for the complete query.
6. Click **OK**. The defined Expression is displayed in the *Source Entities* grid as *Derived Column*. The specified ANSI Join or Joins, Filter, and Hints are also displayed and can be edited.
7. Click  button in the *Define Data Mapping* toolbar and save the details.

NOTE: While saving the Data Mapping details, the system alerts you if the mandatory properties are not specified or if the grid data is not validated.

An information dialog is displayed on completion. Click **OK**.

Map source to target table in the *Source-Target Mappings* grid:

1. Click  button in the *Source-Target Mapping* toolbar. The *DI Mapping* window is displayed. The selected source table attributes are displayed in the *Definition* pane of *Target Table Map Panel*.
2. Click  and select the **Target Infodrop** from the drop-down list.
3. Click  and select the target table from **Target Entities** drop-down list. The selected entities are displayed in the *Target Entities* pane of *Target Table Map Panel*.
4. Select the target table from Target Entities drop-down list. The selected entities are displayed in the *Target Entities* pane of *Target Table Map Panel*.
5. To map source to target, do one of the following:
 - Select the required column from the *Definition* pane and select a column from the *Target Entities* pane and click  button.
 - Click  button to automatically map between source attribute and target attribute. Auto mapping happens if both source and target attributes have the same name.

You can remove a mapping by selecting the target attribute and clicking  button or remove all mappings by clicking  button. You can also search for a specific definition by entering the keywords and clicking  button.

- Click **Save** and save the mapping details.

Specify the Properties in the *Source-Target Mappings* grid:

1. Click  button in the *Source-Target Mappings* tool bar. The *Properties* window is displayed.
2. Specify the properties by entering a value or selecting an option from the drop-down list.

You can click  button to view the related information in a pop-up.

3. (Optional) In the *Hint* tool bar, specify Hints (if any), for faster loading. Oracle hints follow *(/*+ HINT */)* format.

For example, */*+ PARALLEL */*.

4. Click  button and save the defined Database Mapping details. An information dialog is displayed on completion. Click **OK**.

NOTE: A T2F definition saved with the Source to Target mappings can be used to perform F2T operations.

2.5 Data File Mapping

Data File Mapping refers to the process of extracting unstructured data from a Flat File for further data processing and storage. The extraction process can be followed by data transformation and metadata addition before exporting it to the staging area or to the Business Data Model.

Data File Mapping within the Data Management Tools framework of Infrastructure system facilitates you to extract Flat File data to a Database Table. A Flat File is a text and binary file which contains data in a single line, i.e. one physical record per line. For example, a list of names, addresses, and phone numbers. Flat Files are of two types namely, Delimited File and Fixed Width File.

- **Delimited File** refers to a Flat File in which the data is organized in rows and columns and are separated by delimiters (commas). Each row has a set of data, and each column has a type of data. For example, a CSV (comma separated values) file.
- **Fixed Width** or Fixed Position File refers to a Flat File in which the data is defined by the character position (tab space). The data is formulated in such a way that the data fields are of same size and the file is compact in size. For example, the character spacing of a Birth date data column is known and hence the extra spaces between the Birth date column and other column can be eliminated.

You (Business Analysts) need to have ETL Analyst function role mapped to access the Data Management Tools framework within the Infrastructure system. You can access *Data File*

Mapping window by expanding **Data Management Tools** Framework within the tree structure of LHS menu and selecting **Data File Mapping**.

The *Data File Mapping* window displays the list of pre-defined Mappings in the LHS menu and the options to define and map the required Flat File to populate the required Database Table.

2.5.1 Defining Data File Mapping (F2T)

This feature allows you define data file mapping to *load* file data incrementally from any RDBMS data source to a table based on certain criteria. Ensure that the ASCII file types are not loaded into the staging area using FTP which can corrupt the file causing load failure.

NOTE: SQL*Loader leaves indexes in an Index Unusable state when the data segment being loaded becomes more up-to-date than the index segments that index it. Two tasks cannot be executed in parallel (without setting precedence), if both the tasks are pointing to the same Destination table.

You can define mapping of Delimited File or Fixed Width File to the required database Table. By default, the Delimited File mapping is selected.

The following steps are involved in defining Data File Mapping:

- Create Data File Mapping Definition
- Define Flat File Properties
 - Definition (Source) properties: Specified while defining the Data File Mapping.
 - Loading (Target) properties: Specified while mapping the source to target.
- Map the Flat File to the Target Model

The various sections and the available options in the *Data File Mapping* window are as tabulated:

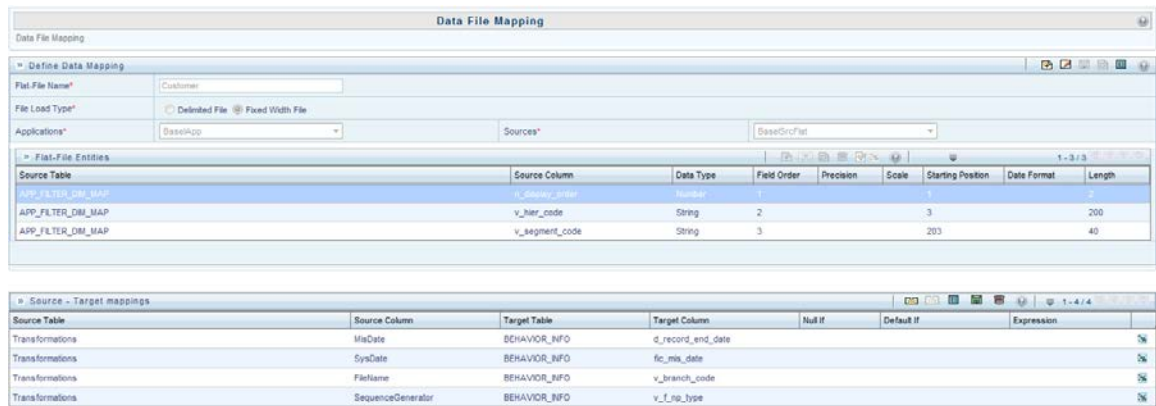
- In the *Define Data Mapping* grid, the tool bar options available are:

Button	Description
	Create Data File Mapping
	Modify Data File Mapping
	Save Data File Mapping
	Reset the Data File Mapping details
	Define Data File Mapping Source Properties

- In the *Flat-File Entities* grid, you can specify the required entities for data extraction. The tool bar options available are:

Button	Description
	Create an Entity Column or Field
	Select Entities
	Reset Entity details
	Delete specified entities
	Validate grid data (order of rows and columns)
	Create a logical Expression

To define data file mapping, do the following:



The screenshot shows the 'Data File Mapping' dialog box. The 'Define Data Mapping' tab is selected. The 'Flat File Name' is 'Customer'. The 'File Load Type' is 'Delimited File'. The 'Applications' dropdown is 'BaseApp'. The 'Sources' dropdown is 'BaseSrcFlat'. Below these are two grids:

Flat-File Entities							
Source Table	Source Column	Data Type	Field Order	Precision	Scale	Starting Position	Length
APP_FILTER_DIM_MAP	v_customer_order	Number	1				
APP_FILTER_DIM_MAP	v_hier_code	String	2			3	200
APP_FILTER_DIM_MAP	v_segment_code	String	3			203	40

Source - Target mappings						
Source Table	Source Column	Target Table	Target Column	Null If	Default If	Expression
Transformations	MiaDate	BEHAVIOR_INFO	d_record_end_date			
Transformations	SysDate	BEHAVIOR_INFO	fic_mia_date			
Transformations	FileName	BEHAVIOR_INFO	v_branch_code			
Transformations	SequenceGenerator	BEHAVIOR_INFO	v_frp_type			

Specify the Data File Mapping details in the *Define Data Mapping* grid:

1. Enter the **Flat-File Name**. Ensure that there are no special characters or extra spaces in the name specified.
2. Select the File Load Type as **Delimited File** or **Fixed Width File**.
3. Select the required data source Application from the drop-down list.
4. Select the mapped Sources from the drop-down list.

Select the required Entities in the *Flat-File Entities* grid. You can define the column data in either of the following ways:

- Click  button. Select or specify the required number of columns in the drop-down list and click  button. Double-click on any row to update the details.
- Click  button in the *Flat-File Entities* tool bar. The *Choose Entity* window is displayed.
 - Select the entity from Members list by clicking the required node, and click  button.

You can search for a specific entity by entering the keywords and clicking  button. You can also deselect an entity by selecting from the Selected Members list and clicking  button.

- Click **OK**. The selected source entities are displayed in the *Flat File Entities* grid.

The available columns in Delimited File are Source Table, Source Column, Data Type, Field Order, and Date Format. The available columns in Fixed Width File are Source Table, Source Column, Data Type, Field Order, Precision, Scale, Starting Position, Date Format, and Length.

Specify the Source Properties in the *Define Data Mapping* grid:

1. Click  button in the *Define Data Mapping* tool bar. The *Properties* window is displayed.
2. Specify the properties by entering the required value or selecting an option from the drop-down list.

You can click  button to view the related information in a pop-up dialog pertaining to a field.

NOTE: It is mandatory to set the **Data File Locale** property for both *Delimited File* and *Fixed Width File* load types to **UTF-8** encoding, by specifying the numeric value as 000-000-0002. **Field Delimiter** is mandatory for *Delimited File* load type.

3. Click  button in the *Define Data Mapping* tool bar and save the details.

Map Source to Target Table in the *Source-Target Mappings* grid:

1. Click  button in the Source-Target Mapping tool bar. The *DI Mapping* window is displayed.
2. Select the **Target Infodomain** from the drop-down list.
3. Select the **Target Table** from Target Entities drop-down list. The selected entities are displayed in the *Target Entities* pane of *Target Table Map Panel*.

The columns in the selected flat file and the source entities are displayed in the *Definition* pane of *Target Table Map Panel*.

4. To map source to target, do one of the following:
 - Select a source column from the *Definition* pane and target column from the *Target Entities* pane and click  button.

NOTE: The same source column can be mapped to different target columns of different target entities.

- Click  button to auto-map source columns to target columns provided the source column names are same as target columns.

You can unmap a definition from a target entity by clicking  button or unmap all definitions by clicking  button. You can click  button to create an expression to join column data in the *Specify Expression* window.

- Click **Save** and save the mapping details.

Specify the Target Properties in the *Source-Target Mappings* grid:

- Click  button in the Source-Target Mappings tool bar. The *Properties* window is displayed.
- Specify the properties by entering the required value or selecting an option from the drop-down list.

You can click  button to view the related information in a pop-up dialog pertaining to a field.

NOTE: For data file mapping from a Delimited File, when you map the same source column to different target columns, it is mandatory to set the **Trailing Null Columns** field to **Yes**.

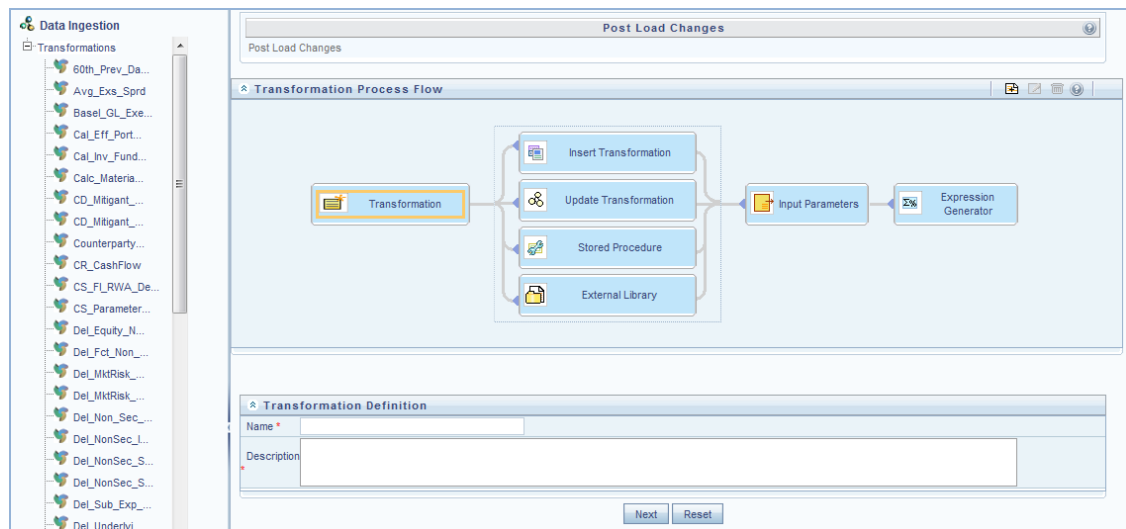
- Click  button and save the details.

2.6 Post Load Changes

Post Load Changes refers to a rule describing the conversion of data from sources to Staging or from Staging to Processing (destination) tables. During the data extraction, a Post Load Changes rule facilitates in structuring the required data from sources to the target or an intermediate systems for further processing. Based on the selected mode, Post Load Changes can be applied to execute the process successfully.

Post Load Changes within the Data Management Tools framework of Infrastructure system facilitates you to define transformations to the source data before extracting/loading it to Target database to populate the data warehouse.

You (Business Analysts) need to have ETL Analyst function role mapped to access the Data Management Tools framework within the Infrastructure system. You can access Post Load Changes window by expanding the Data Management Tools Framework within the Data Model Management section in tree structure of LHS menu.



The *Transformation Process Flow* section helps you to navigate and define Post Load Changes.

- [Insert/Update Transformation](#)
- [Stored Procedure Transformation](#)
- [External Library](#)

2.6.1.1 Insert/Update Transformation

Insert/Update Transformation facilitates you to define transformation parameters, create expression with source, destination, and join/filter conditions, add transformation logic, and query the SQL Rule generated.

To insert or update a transformation:

1. Click  button in the *Transformation Process Flow* tool bar.
2. In the Transformation Definition grid:
 - Enter the **Transformation Name**. Ensure that there are no special characters or extra spaces in the name specified.
 - Enter a **Description** for the transformation.
 - Click **Next** and save the details. You are automatically navigated to the Insert Transformation section. For Update Transformation, click **Update Transformation** in the *Transformation Process Flow* grid.
3. Click  button in the *Parameter Definition* tool bar. A new row is inserted and allows you to define the run-time parameters to the transformation.
 - Double-click on the **Parameter Name** and enter the details.
 - Double-click and select the required **Data Type** from the list.

- Double-click on the **Default Value** and enter the details.
 - Click **Next** and save the parameter details.
4. In the *Expression Generator* grid, specify the Source and Destination Entity by doing the following:
- Click  button. The *Choose Entity* window is displayed.
 - Select the entity from the **Members** list by clicking on the required node, and click .
- You can search for a specific entity by entering the keywords and clicking  button. You can also deselect an entity by selecting from the **Selected Members** list and clicking .
- Click **OK**. The selected source entities are displayed in the Define Entities grid.
5. Specify the Join/Filter Condition. Click  button and define the expression in the *Specify Expression* window. Click **OK**.
6. You can also:
- Click  button and include the Transformation parameter conditions in the *Transformation Logic* grid or click  button to define an expression.
 - Click  button to generate Logic and view the SQL query in the *Query Generated* grid.
 - Click **Check Syntax** to check the syntax of the query generated.
7. Click **Finish** and save the Insert or Update Transformation details.
- The Transformation details are added to the list in LHS menu and a confirmation dialog is displayed. Click **OK**. You can load the transformation by double-clicking in LHS menu to view or edit.

2.6.1.2 Stored Procedure Transformation

Stored Procedure Transformation facilitates you to define complex transformations involving multiple tables which are contained in a pre-defined stored procedure.

To define a Stored Procedure Transformation:

1. Click  button in the *Transformation Process Flow* tool bar.
2. In the Transformation Definition grid:
 - Enter the **Transformation Name**. Ensure that there are no special characters or extra spaces in the name specified.
 - Enter a **Description** for the transformation.

- Click **Next** and save the details. You are automatically navigated to the *Insert Transformation* section.
- 3. Click **Stored Procedure** in the *Transformation Process Flow* grid.
- 4. Click  button in the *Parameter Definition* tool bar. A new row is inserted and allows you to define the run-time parameters to the transformation.
 - Double-click on the **Parameter Name** and enter the details.
 - Double-click and select the required **Data Type** from the list.
 - Double-click on the **Default Value** and enter the details.
- 5. Click **Browse** in the Stored Procedure Editor tool bar and navigate to the file path containing the stored procedure. You can select either a text file or HTML file.
- 6. (Optional) You can click  button in the Stored Procedure Editor tool bar to **Check Syntax** of the stored procedure.
- 7. (Optional) You can upload a *Business Process Flow* diagram corresponding to the selected Stored Procedure Transformations in JPG, PNG, GIF, or VSD format.
 - In the Business Process Flow grid, click **Browse** and locate the file path.
 - Click  button in the Business Process Flow tool bar and upload the file.

Once uploaded, the Upload Status changes to “Yes” and a hyperlinked image icon is displayed to view the Business Process Flow diagram in the *Post Load Changes* window. You can also view the uploaded Business Process Flow diagram from the *Metadata Browser (Applet) > Data Transformations* window.

8. Click **Finish** and save the Stored Procedure Transformation details.

The Transformation details are added to the list in LHS menu and a confirmation dialog is displayed. Click **OK**. You can load the transformation by double-clicking in LHS menu to view or edit.

2.6.1.3 External Library

External Library consists of built-in functions/procedures and facilitates you to define complex SQL Rule Transformations which are compiled and stored as an executable file. You can load the External Library procedures and functions using the transformation wizard.

To define External Library Transformation:

1. Click  button in the *Transformation Process Flow* tool bar.
2. In the Transformation Definition grid:
 - Enter the **Transformation Name**. Ensure that there are no special characters or extra spaces in the name specified.

- Enter a **Description** for the transformation.
 - Click **Next** and save the details. You are automatically navigated to the Insert Transformation section.
3. Click **External Library** in the Transformation *Process* Flow grid.
 4. Click  button in the *Parameter* Definition tool bar. A new row is inserted and allows you to define the run-time parameters to the transformation.
 - Double-click on the **Parameter Name** and enter the details.
 - Double-click and select the required **Data Type** from the list.
 - Double-click on the **Default Value** and enter the details.
 5. In the *External Library Details* grid, enter the **Name** of executable library file (**.sh file**) located in default ficdb/bin path. You can also specify the path till the file name.
 6. Click **Finish** and save the External Library Transformation details.

The Transformation details are added to the list in LHS menu and a confirmation dialog is displayed. Click **OK**. You can load the transformation by double-clicking in LHS menu to view or edit.

2.7 Data Quality Framework

Data Quality Framework consists of a scalable rule-based engine which uses a single-pass integration process to standardize, match, and duplicate information across global data. Data Quality Framework within the Infrastructure system facilitates you to define rules and execute them to query, validate, and correct the transformed data existing in an Information Domain.

You can access Data Quality Framework by expanding **Data Management Framework** within the tree structure of LHS menu and selecting **Data Quality Framework**. Data Quality Framework consists of the following sections. Click on the following links to view the section in detail.

- [Data Quality Rules](#)
- [Data Quality Groups](#)

2.7.1 Data Quality Rules

Data Quality Rules facilitates you to create a DQ (Data Quality) definition and define nine specific validation checks based on Range, Data Length, Column Reference/Specific Value, List of Value/Code, Null Value, Blank Value, Referential Integrity, Duplicity, and Custom Check/Business. You can also correct data for range, column reference, list of values, null value, and blank value parameters.

The defined Data Quality Rule checks can be logically grouped and executed together. You (Business Analysts) need to have DQADMN (DQ Rule Admin) function role mapped to access the Data Quality Rules within the Infrastructure system. You can access Data Quality Rule Summary window by expanding **Data Management Framework** and **Data Quality Framework** within the tree structure of LHS menu and selecting **Data Quality Rules**.

<

The *Data Quality Rule Summary* window displays the list of pre-defined Data Quality Rules with the other details such as Name, Table, Access Type, Check Type, Folder, Creation Date, Created By, Last Modification Date, Status, Is Grouped, and Is Executed. A defined rule is displayed in **Saved** status, until it is Approved/Rejected by the approver. An Approved rule can be grouped in order for execution and a Rejected rule is sent back to the user with the Approver comments.

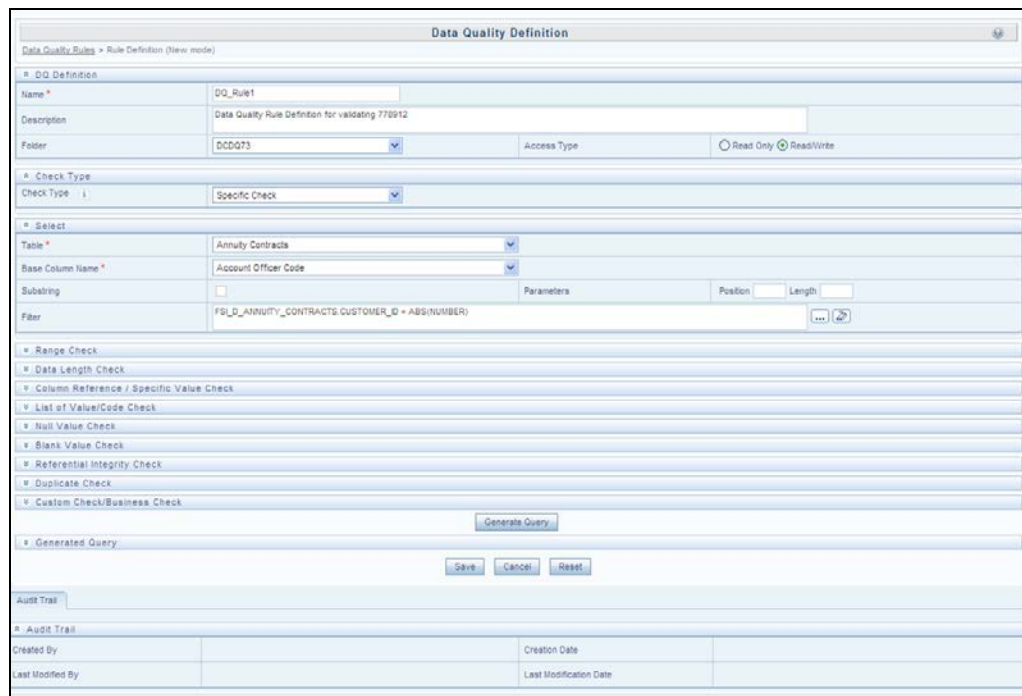
You can add, view, modify, copy, approve/reject, or delete Data Quality Rules within the *Data Quality Rule Summary* window. You can also make use of Search and Pagination options to search for a Data Quality Rule based on Name, Folder, Table, or Check Type and view the existing Data Quality Rules within the system. For more information, refer [Search & Filter](#) and [Pagination](#) options.

2.7.1.1 Creating Data Quality Rule

You can create a Data Quality Rule definition by specifying the DQ Definition details along with the type of validation check on the required table and defining the required validation conditions to query and correct the transformed data.

To create Data Quality Rule in the *Data Quality Rule Summary* window:

1. Click  button in the Data Quality Rules tool bar. **Add** button is disabled if you have selected any checkbox in the grid. The *New - DQ Definition* window is displayed.



2. In the DQ definition section, do the following:
 - Enter the **Name** by which you can identify the DQ definition.
 - Enter a description or related information about the definition.
 - Select the **Folder** (available for selected Information Domain) from the drop-down list.
 - Select the **Access Type** as either *Read Only* or *Read/Write*. Read Only enables only the creator to modify the rule details, other users can only view. Read/Write

enables all users to view, modify any field (including Access Type), and delete the DQ rule.

3. Select the **Check Type** from the drop-down list.

You can mouse-over  button for information.

- Select *Specific Check*, if the defined conditions are based on individual checks on a single column.
- Select *Generic Check*, if the defined conditions are based on multiple columns of a single base table. These checks are not pre-defined and can be specified (user-defined) as required.

If **Specific Check** is selected, do the following:

- Select **Table Name** and **Base Column Name** from the drop-down list. The list displays all the tables which are marked for Data Quality Rule in a data model, which has the table classification property code set to 340.
- (Optional) If you have selected Base Column of type Varchar/Char, select the **Substring** checkbox and enter numeric values in Parameters Position and Length characters fields.
- Click  button and define the **Filter** condition using the *Specify Expression* window. For more information, refer [Define Expression](#).

NOTE: While defining the filter condition, you can also include the Runtime Parameter name which you would be specifying in Additional Parameters condition while executing the DQ Rule.

- Define the required *Validation Checks* by selecting the appropriate grid and specify the details. You can define nine specific validation checks based on Range, Data Length, Column Reference/Specific Value, List of Value/Code, Null Value, Blank Value, Referential Integrity, Duplicity, and Custom Check/Business.

NOTE: A minimum of one Validation check must be defined to generate a query.

- Ensure that you select **Enable** checkbox for every check to be applied as a part of rule.
- While defining any of the validation checks, you need to specify the Severity as Error or Warning or Information. You can add an Assignment only when the Severity is selected as **Warning** or **Information**. Assignments are added when you want to correct or update record(s) in base column data / selected column data. However, selecting severity as **Error** indicates there are no corrections and only facilitates in reporting the quantity of bad records.

Data Management

Range Check			
Enabled	☒	Severity	☐ Error ☒ Warning ☐ Information
Minimum	-4.5 Inclusive ☒	Maximum	1.2 Inclusive ☒
Additional Condition	...		
Assignment	☒		
Assignment Type	Direct Value	Assignment Value *	9.3
Message Severity	1	Message	Invalid Data

Data Length Check			
Enabled	☒	Severity	☐ Error ☒ Warning ☐ Information
Minimum	2	Maximum	4
Additional Condition	STO_NON_SEC_EXPOSURES.v_acct_status_code = '\$PARAM1' ...		

Column Reference / Specific Value Check			
Enabled	☒	Severity	☐ Error ☒ Warning ☐ Information
Math Operator	>		
Filter Type	Specific Value	Value	10.5
Additional Condition	...		
Assignment	☒		
Assignment Type	Expression	Assignment Value *	STO_NON_SEC_EXPOSURES.n_accrued_int
Message Severity	1	Message	Cur Print > Life Pay Cap

List of Value/Code Check			
Enabled	☒	Severity	☐ Error ☐ Warning ☒ Information
Filter Type	Input Values		
List Of Values	33		
Additional Condition	STO_NON_SEC_EXPOSURES.f_acct_ind = 'Y' ...		
Assignment	☒		
Assignment Type	Another Column	Assignment Value *	Actual Number of Business Days
Message Severity	1	Message	Invalid Data

Null Value Check			
Enabled	☒	Severity	☐ Error ☐ Warning ☒ Information
Additional Condition	...		
Assignment	☒		
Assignment Type	Another Column	Assignment Value *	CRAR
Message Severity	1	Message	>2000 Events for Record

Blank Value Check			
Enabled	☒	Severity	☐ Error ☒ Warning ☐ Information
Additional Condition	...		
Assignment	☒		
Assignment Type	Direct Value	Assignment Value *	-9.6
Message Severity	1	Message	Invalid amount

Referential Integrity Check			
Enabled	☒	Severity	☐ Error ☒ Warning ☐ Information
Table	Stage Depository Receipt Issue Mapping	Column	Conversion Factor
Additional Condition	...		

Duplicate Check			
Enabled	☒	Severity	☐ Error ☒ Warning ☐ Information
Column List	n_adjusted_lgd_percent		
Additional Condition	...		

Custom Check/Business Check			
Enabled	☒	Severity	☒ Error ☐ Warning ☐ Information
SELECT PK_NAMES.PK_1,PK_2,PK_3,PK_4,PK_5,PK_6,PK_7,PK_8,ERROR_COLUMN FROM select n_accrued_interest, n_adjusted_lgd_percent PK_NAMES, STO_NON_SEC_EXPOSURES.fcr_mis_date PK_1, STO_NON_SEC_EXPOSURES.v_exposure_id PK_2, STO_NON_SEC_EXPOSURES.v_gasp_code PK_3, NULL PK_4, NULL PK_5, NULL PK_6, NULL PK_7, NULL PK_8, STO_NON_SEC_EXPOSURES.n_accrued_interest encol , case when (STO_NON_SEC_EXPOSURES.n_accrued_interest = 4.5 Or STO_NON_SEC_EXPOSURES.n_accrued_interest = 1.3) and (t=1) then 1 else 0 end Range_Case , case when (length (STO_NON_SEC_EXPOSURES.n_accrued_interest) > 2 Or length(STO_NON_SEC_EXPOSURES.n_accrued_interest > 4) and (STO_NON_SEC_EXPOSURES.v_acct_status_code = '\$PARAM1') then 1 else 0 end length_Case , case when STO_NON_SEC_EXPOSURES.n_accrued_interest <= 10.5 and (t=1) then 1 else 0 end Coler_Case , case when STO_NON_SEC_EXPOSURES.n_accrued_interest NOT IN (33) and (STO_NON_SEC_EXPOSURES.f_acct_ind = 'Y') and length(trim(STO_NON_SEC_EXPOSURES.n_accrued_interest)) is not null then 1 else 0 end low_Case , case when STO_NON_SEC_EXPOSURES.n_accrued_interest is null and (t=1) then 1 else 0 end null_Case , case when (length(trim(STO_NON_SEC_EXPOSURES.n_accrued_interest)) is null and (STO_NON_SEC_EXPOSURES.n_accrued_interest is not null)) and (t=1) then 1 else 0 end blank_Case , case when (not exists (select STO_DR_ISSUE_MAPPING.n_conversion_factor from STO_DR_ISSUE_MAPPING where STO_DR_ISSUE_MAPPING.n_conversion_factor=STO_NON_SEC_EXPOSURES.n_accrued_interest and (t=1))) then 1 else 0 end ref_Case from STO_NON_SEC_EXPOSURES where (t=1)			
Generate Query			

Generated Query			
<pre> select STO_NON_SEC_EXPOSURES.fcr_mis_date,STO_NON_SEC_EXPOSURES.v_exposure_id,STO_NON_SEC_EXPOSURES.v_gasp_code,pinames,STO_NON_SEC_EXPOSURES.fcr_mis_date pk1,STO_NON_SEC_EXPOSURES.v_exposure_id pk2,STO_NON_SEC_EXPOSURES.v_gasp_code pk3,NULL pk4,NULL pk5,NULL pk6,NULL pk7,NULL pk8,STO_NON_SEC_EXPOSURES.n_accrued_interest encol , case when (STO_NON_SEC_EXPOSURES.n_accrued_interest = 4.5 Or STO_NON_SEC_EXPOSURES.n_accrued_interest = 1.3) and (t=1) then 1 else 0 end Range_Case , case when (length (STO_NON_SEC_EXPOSURES.n_accrued_interest) > 2 Or length(STO_NON_SEC_EXPOSURES.n_accrued_interest > 4) and (STO_NON_SEC_EXPOSURES.v_acct_status_code = '\$PARAM1') then 1 else 0 end length_Case , case when STO_NON_SEC_EXPOSURES.n_accrued_interest <= 10.5 and (t=1) then 1 else 0 end Coler_Case , case when STO_NON_SEC_EXPOSURES.n_accrued_interest NOT IN (33) and (STO_NON_SEC_EXPOSURES.f_acct_ind = 'Y') and length(trim(STO_NON_SEC_EXPOSURES.n_accrued_interest)) is not null then 1 else 0 end low_Case , case when STO_NON_SEC_EXPOSURES.n_accrued_interest is null and (t=1) then 1 else 0 end null_Case , case when (length(trim(STO_NON_SEC_EXPOSURES.n_accrued_interest)) is null and (STO_NON_SEC_EXPOSURES.n_accrued_interest is not null)) and (t=1) then 1 else 0 end blank_Case , case when (not exists (select STO_DR_ISSUE_MAPPING.n_conversion_factor from STO_DR_ISSUE_MAPPING where STO_DR_ISSUE_MAPPING.n_conversion_factor=STO_NON_SEC_EXPOSURES.n_accrued_interest and (t=1))) then 1 else 0 end ref_Case from STO_NON_SEC_EXPOSURES where (t=1) </pre>			
Save Cancel Reset			

Check Type	Description
Range Check	Range Check identifies if the base column data falls outside a specified range of Minimum and Maximum value. Example: If the Base Table is STG_CASA, Base Column is N_MIN_BALANCE_YTD, Minimum value is 9, and Maximum value is 99, then the check with the Inclusive checkbox enabled (by default) is defined as, 'STG_CASA.N_MIN_BALANCE_YTD < 9 and STG_CASA.N_MIN_BALANCE_YTD > 99'. Here the base column data less than 9 and greater than 99 are identified as invalid. If the Inclusive checkbox is not selected for Minimum and Maximum, then the check is defined as, 'If STG_CASA.N_MIN_BALANCE_YTD <= 9 and STG_CASA.N_MIN_BALANCE_YTD >= 99'. Here the base column data less than 10 and greater than 98 are identified as invalid, where 9 and 99 are also included in the validation and considered as invalid. - Select Enabled checkbox. This option is available only if the selected Base Column is either of Date or Number data type. - Select the Severity as Error, Warning, or Information. - If the selected Base Column is of "Date" type, select Minimum and Maximum date range using the Calendar. If the selected base column is of "Number" type, enter the Range value. You can specify numeric, decimal, and negative values for number Data type. The Inclusive checkbox is selected by default and you can deselect the same to include the specified date/value during the validation check. - Click  button and specify an expression for Additional Condition using <i>Specify Expression</i> window. For more information, refer Define Expression. (Optional) If the <i>Severity</i> is set to Warning/Information: - Select the Assignment checkbox. - Select the Assignment Type from the drop-down list. For more information, refer Populating Assignment Type Details in Reference section. - Specify the Assignment Value. - Select the Message Severity from the drop-down list. - Select the Message from the drop-down list.

Check Type	Description
Data Length Check	Data Length Check checks for the length of the base column data using a min and max value, and identifies if it falls outside the specified range. Example: If the Base Table is STG_CASA, Base Column is N_MIN_BALANCE_YTD, Minimum value is 9 and Maximum value is 12, then the check is defined as, '<i>If length of STG_CASA.N_MIN_BALANCE_YTD < 9 and length of STG_CASA.N_MIN_BALANCE_YTD > 12</i>'. Here the base column data with characters less than 9 and greater than 12 are identified as invalid. - Select Enabled checkbox. - Select the Severity as Error, Warning, or Information. - Specify the Minimum data length characters. - Specify the Maximum data length characters. - Click  button and specify an expression for Additional Condition using <i>Specify Expression</i> window. For more information, refer Define Expression.
Column Reference / Specific Value Check	Column Reference / Specific Value Check compares the base column data with another column of the base table or with a specified direct value using the list of pre-defined operators. Example: If the Base Table is STG_CASA, Base Column is N_MIN_BALANCE_YTD, and if Column Reference check is defined against a specific value '100' with the operator '>=' then the check is defined as, '<i>If STG_CASA.N_MIN_BALANCE_YTD < 100</i>'. Here the base column data with value less than 100 are considered as invalid. Or, if Column Reference check is defined against another column N_MIN_BALANCE_MTD with the operator '=' then the check is defined as, '<i>If STG_CASA.N_MIN_BALANCE_YTD <> STG_CASA.N_MIN_BALANCE_MTD</i>'. Here the reference column data not equal to the base column data is considered as invalid. - Select Enabled checkbox. This option is available only if the selected Base Column is either of Date or Number data type. - Select the Severity as Error, Warning, or Information. - Select the Mathematical Operator from the drop-down list. - Select the Filter Type as one of the following: Select Specific Value and specify the Value. You can specify numeric, decimal, and negative values for number Data type. Select Another Column and select Column Name form the drop-down list. - Click  button and specify an expression for Additional Condition using

Check Type	Description
	<i>Specify Expression</i> window. For more information, refer Define Expression. (Optional) If the <i>Severity</i> is set to Warning/Information: - Select the Assignment checkbox. - Select the Assignment Type from the drop-down list. For more information, refer Populating Assignment Type Details in Reference section. - Specify the Assignment Value. - Select the Message Severity from the drop-down list. - Select the Message from the drop-down list.
List of Value / Code Check	List of Value / Code Check can be used to verify values where a dimension / master table is not present. This check identifies if the base column data does not matches with any value or code specified in a list of values. Example: If the Base Table is STG_CASA, Base Column is N_MIN_BALANCE_YTD, and the list of values is mentioned are "100, 101, 102, 103, 104", then the check is defined as, '<i>If STG_CASA.N_MIN_BALANCE_YTD is NOT IN ('100, 101, 102, 103, 104')</i>'. Here the base column data apart from the one specified (i.e. 100, 101, 102, 103, 104) are considered as invalid. Or, for Code Check, If the Base Table is CURRENCY_MASTER, Base Column is COUNTRY_CODE, and the list of values is mentioned are 'IN', 'US', 'JP', then the check is defined as, '<i>If CURRENCY_MASTER.COUNTRY_CODE is NOT IN ('IN', 'US', 'JP')</i>'. Here the base column data apart from the one specified (i.e. 'IN', 'US', 'JP') are considered as invalid. - Select Enabled checkbox. - Select the Severity as Error, Warning, or Information. - Select the Filter Type as one of the following: - Select Input Values and specify the List of Values. You can specify numeric, decimal, string (Varchar /char), and negative values. - Select Code and click  button in the <i>List of Values</i> column. The <i>Code Selection</i> window is displayed. Select the required code and click . You can also click  to select all the available codes. Click OK. - Click  button and specify an expression for Additional Condition using <i>Specify Expression</i> window. For more information, refer Define Expression. (Optional) If the <i>Severity</i> is set to Warning or Information: - Select the Assignment checkbox. - Select the Assignment Type from the drop-down list. For more information,

Check Type	Description
	refer Populating Assignment Type Details in Reference section. - Specify the Assignment Value. - Select the Message Severity from the drop-down list. - Select the Message from the drop-down list.
Null Value Check	Null Value Check identifies if “NULL” is specified in the base column. Example: If the Base Table is STG_CASA and the Base Column is N_MIN_BALANCE_YTD, then the check is defined as, ‘<i>If STG_CASA.N_MIN_BALANCE_YTD is NULL</i>’. Here the base column data, which is null, are considered as invalid. - Select Enabled checkbox. - Select the Severity as Error, Warning, or Information. - Click  button and specify an expression for Additional Condition using <i>Specify Expression</i> window. For more information, refer Define Expression. (Optional) If the <i>Severity</i> is set to Warning or Information: - Select the Assignment checkbox. - Select the Assignment Type from the drop-down list. For more information, refer Assignment details in Generic Check section. - Specify the Assignment Value. - Select the Message Severity from the drop-down list. - Select the Message from the drop-down list.
Blank Value Check	Blank Value Check identifies if the base column is blank without any values considering the blank space. Example: If the Base Table is STG_CASA and Base Column is N_MIN_BALANCE_YTD, then the check is defined as, ‘<i>If Length of data of STG_CASA.N_MIN_BALANCE_YTD after trim is null</i>’. Here the base column data that is blank/empty are considered as invalid. - Select Enabled checkbox. - Select the Severity as Error, Warning, or Information. - Click  button and specify an expression for Additional Condition using <i>Specify Expression</i> window. For more information, refer Define Expression. (Optional) If the <i>Severity</i> is set to Warning or Information: - Select the Assignment checkbox. - Select the Assignment Type from the drop-down list. For more information, refer Populating Assignment Type Details in Reference section.

Check Type	Description
	- Specify the Assignment Value. - Select the Message Severity from the drop-down list. - Select the Message from the drop-down list.
Referential Integrity Check	Referential Integrity Check identifies all base column data which has not been referenced by the selected column of the referenced table. Here, the reference table and column are user specified. Example: If the Base Table is STG_CASA, Base Column is N_MIN_BALANCE_YTD, Reference table is STG_CASA_TXNS, and reference column is N_TXN_AMOUNT_NCY, then the check is defined as, '(not exists (select STG_CASA_TXNS.N_TXN_AMOUNT_NCY from STG_CASA_TXNS where STG_CASA_TXNS.N_TXN_AMOUNT_NCY=STG_CASA.n_min_balance_ytd))'. Here, if the STG_CASA. N_MIN_BALANCE_YTD column value does not match with STG_CASA_TXNS. N_TXN_AMOUNT_NCY, then those base table records are considered as invalid. This check can be used to validate attributes like Geography dimension, currency dimension, and so on. - Select Enabled checkbox. - Select the Severity as Error, Warning, or Information. - Select the Table (Referential Integrity Check dimension table) from the drop-down list. The base table selected under the <i>Select</i> grid is excluded from the drop-down list. - Select the Column from the drop-down list. The list displays those columns that have the same Data Type as that of the Base Column selected under <i>Select</i> grid. - Click  button and specify an expression for Additional Condition using <i>Specify Expression</i> window. For more information, refer Define Expression.
Duplicate Check	Duplicate Check can be used when a combination of column is unique and identifies all the duplicate data of the base table in terms of the columns selected for the duplicate check. Example: If the Base Table is STG_CASA, base column is N_MIN_BALANCE_YTD, and duplicity columns are selected as N_MIN_BALANCE_MTD and N_MIN_BALANCE_ITD, then the check is defined as, 'If there are duplicate values for the combination of columns STG_CASA. N_MIN_BALANCE_YTD, STG_CASA.N_MIN_BALANCE_MTD, and STG_CASA. N_MIN_BALANCE_ITD are considered as invalid'.

Check Type	Description
	- Select Enabled checkbox. - Select the Severity as Error, Warning, or Information. - Click  button in Column list and select the required column. - Click  button and specify an expression for Additional Condition using <i>Specify Expression</i> window. For more information, refer Define Expression.
Custom Check/Business Check	Custom Check/Business Check is a valid SQL query to identify the data with the query specified as the Custom/business SQL. You can define the SQL, but the Select clause of the query has to follow the order as specified in the template of the Custom Check panel. Example: When you want all the bad records based on two column selection from same table, such as - Identify all the error records from Investments table where the account number is not null and account group code is null: <pre>select PK_NAMES,PK_1,PK_2,PK_3,PK_4,PK_5,PK_6,PK_7,PK_8,ERROR_COLUMN from (SELECT NULL PK_NAMES, NULL PK_1,NULL PK_2,NULL PK_3,NULL PK_4,NULL PK_5,NULL PK_6,ACCOUNT_NUMBER PK_7, ACCOUNT_GROUP_CD PK_8, CASE WHEN ACCOUNT_GROUP_CD IS NULL AND ACCOUNT_NUMBER IS NOT NULL THEN 1 ELSE 0 END ERROR_COLUMN FROM FSI_D_INVESTMENTS)</pre> - Select Enabled checkbox. - Select the Severity as Error, Warning, or Information. - Enter the Custom/Business Check parameters within the brackets. Ensure that each parameter is separated by a comma.

- Click **Generate Query**. The details are validated and the validated query along with the status is displayed in the Generated Query section.

If **Generic Check** is selected, do the following:

The screenshot shows the 'Data Quality Definition' window with the following configuration:

- Name:** DQ_Rule_1
- Description:** Data Quality Rule Definitions for Attributes
- Folder:** AJPROD74SEG
- Access Type:** Read Only (selected), ReadWrite
- Check Type:** Generic Check
- Table:** ACCOUNT DBI
- Filter:** DIM_ACCOUNT.d_closed_date = SYSDATE(VOID)
- Condition Grid:**

Sl. No.	Condition	Expression	Severity
1	IF	DIM_ACCOUNT.v_account_number = UPPER(DIM_ACCOUNT.v_account_number)	Error
2	Else	Otherwise	Warning
- Assignment Grid:**

Sl. No.	Column	Assignment Type	Assignment Value	Message Severity	Message
1	Account Manager Code	Direct Value	12	2	Calc Org Term - Amt Term

- Select **Table Name** from the drop-down list. The list displays all the tables which are marked for Data Quality Rule in a data model, which has the table classification property code set to 340.
- Click button and define the **Filter** condition using the *Specify Expression* window. For more information, refer [Define Expression](#).

NOTE: While defining the filter condition, you can also include the Runtime Parameter name which you would be specifying in Additional Parameters condition while executing the DQ Rule.

- Click button in the *Condition* grid. The *Specify Expression* window is displayed. Define the Condition expression. For more information, refer [Define Expression](#).

NOTE: The length of the condition is restricted to 4000 characters.

The Expression is displayed with the “IF” and “Else” conditions along with the *Severity* status as **Error** or **Warning** or **Information**. You can change the *Severity* by selecting from the drop-down list.

NOTE: You can add an Assignment only when the Severity is selected as **Warning** or **Information**. Assignments are added when you want to correct or update record(s) in base column data / selected column data. There can be one or more assignments tagged to a single condition. However, selecting severity as **Error** indicates there are no corrections and only facilitates in reporting the quantity of bad records.

- Select the checkbox adjacent to the required Condition expression and click button in the *Assignment* grid. The assignment details are populated.

NOTE: You can add an Assignment only if the *Severity* is **Warning** or **Information**. There can be one or more assignments tagged to a single condition.

- Specify the Assignment details as tabulated.

Field	Description
Column Name	Select the Column Name from the drop-down list.
Assignment Type	Select the Assignment Type from the drop-down list. For more information, refer Populating Assignment Type Details in Reference section.
Assignment Value	Select the Assignment Value from the drop-down list according to the Assignment Type selected.
Message Severity	Select the Message Severity as either 1 or 2 from the drop-down list.
Message	Select the required Message for the <i>Severity</i> from the drop-down list.

You can also add multiple assignments by clicking  button in *Assignment* grid.

NOTE: Minimum of one condition needs to be defined to save the Rule.

- Click **Save**. The defined Data Quality Rule definition is displayed in the *Data Quality Rule Summary* window with the status as “Saved”.

Additional conditions would be appended to the RI check criteria i.e. to the NOT EXISTS clause in conjunction with an AND.

NOTE: For all checks except Referential Integrity Check, the additional condition is expected to be defined on the base table; whereas for RI check, it can be done on the base table as well as the reference table.

2.7.1.1.1 Viewing Data Quality Rule

You can view individual Data Quality Rule definition details at any given point. To view the existing Data Quality Rule definition in the *Data Quality Rule Summary* window:

- Select the checkbox adjacent to the required DQ Name.
- Click  button from the Data Quality Rules tool bar.

The *DQ Definition* window displays the details of the selected Data Quality definition. The *Audit Trail* section at the bottom of *View - DQ Definition* window displays metadata information about the Data Quality Rule defined.

2.7.1.2 Modifying Data Quality Rule

You can modify the saved Data Quality Rule definition(s) which are not grouped in the Data Quality framework. A grouped Data Quality Rule definition can still be edited by unmapping the same from the associated group(s).

NOTE: An approved rule irrespective of whether it is mapped to group(s) or it has been executed, cannot be edited if the configuration of Data Quality Approval parameter is set to 'N'.

You can update all the definition details except for the Definition Name, Check Type, Table, and the Base Column selected. To update the required Data Quality Rule definition details in the *Data Quality Rule Summary* window:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the required DQ Name.

NOTE: You can only edit those rules, which has the status as **Saved** or **Rejected** and which are **Approved** (but **not mapped** with any group). If you want to edit an Executed rule, you need to unmap the rule from the group.

2. Click  button from the Data Quality Rules tool bar. The Edit button is disabled if you have selected multiple DQ Names.

The *Edit - DQ Definition* window is displayed.

3. Update the details as required. For more information, refer [Create Data Quality Rule](#).
4. Click **Save** and update the changes. The **Status** is changed to **Saved** and the rule should undergo authorization.

2.7.1.3 Copying Data Quality Rule

You can copy the existing Data Quality Rule to quickly create a new DQ definition based on the existing rule details or by updating the required parameters. To copy an existing Data Quality Rule definition in the *Data Quality Rule Summary* window:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the required DQ Name in the list whose details are to be duplicated.
2. Click  button from the Data Quality Rules tool bar. **Copy** button is disabled if you have selected multiple checkboxes. The *Copy - DQ Definition* window is displayed.
3. Edit the DQ definition Name and other details as required. For more information, refer [Create Data Quality Rule](#).
4. Click **Save**. The defined Data Quality Rule definition is displayed in the *Data Quality Rule Summary* window with the status as "Saved".

2.7.1.4 Approving/ Rejecting Data Quality Rule

You (Authorizer) can approve a pre-defined Data Quality Rule definition for further execution or Reject an inappropriate DQ definition listed within the *Data Quality Rule Summary* window. You should be mapped to DQ Authorizer function role to approve or Reject a DQ definition.

To approve/ reject Data Quality Rule in the *Data Quality Rule Summary* window:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the required DQ Name. Ensure that you select the “Saved” DQ definition based on the *Status* indicated in the Data Quality Rules grid.
2. Do one of the following:
 - To **Approve** the DQ definition, click  button. The *User Comments* window is displayed. Enter the notes or additional information to the user and click **OK**. The selected DQ definition is approved and a confirmation dialog is displayed.
 - To **Reject** the DQ definition, click  button. The *User Comments* window is displayed. Enter the notes or additional information to the user and click **OK**. The selected DQ definition is rejected and a confirmation dialog is displayed.

NOTE: The authorizer can approve/reject only one definition at a time.

The Approved/Rejected status of the DQ definition is indicated in the Status column of the *Data Quality Rule Summary* window. You can mouse-over  button to view the Approver comments in a pop-up.

2.7.1.5 Deleting Data Quality Rule

You can remove the Data Quality Rule definition(s) which are not grouped in the Data Quality framework. A grouped and non executed Data Quality Rule definition can still be deleted by unmapping the same from all the associated group(s).

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the required DQ Name whose details are to be removed.
2. Click  button from the Data Quality Rules tool bar.
3. Click **OK** in the information dialog to confirm deletion.

2.7.2 Data Quality Groups

Data Quality Groups facilitates you to logically group the defined DQ definitions and schedule for execution. DQ definitions can be executed either through *Data Quality Groups Summary* window of Data Management Tools framework or in *Batch Execution* window of Operations module.

You (Business Analysts) need to have DQADMN (DQ Rule Admin) function role mapped to access the Data Quality Groups within the Infrastructure system. You can access Data Quality

Groups Summary window by expanding **Data Management Framework** and **Data Quality Framework** within the tree structure of LHS menu and selecting **Data Quality Groups**.

Data Quality Groups Summary							
Data Quality Groups							
Search Name Description Folder BISSEG Rule Name							
Data Quality Groups							
☐	Name	Folder	Creation Date	Created By	Last Modification Date	Last Modified By	Last Run Status
☐	DQ3002_RC_732_Failed1	BISSEG	4/12/2013 15:38:16	AAI733USER	4/12/2013 15:38:16	AAI733USER	Failed
☐	Pk_lenGT30_Grp	BISSEG	4/8/2013 12:43:32	DCDQUSER	4/8/2013 12:43:32	DCDQUSER	Failed
☐	DQ3039_copy_732_Grp	BISSEG	4/12/2013 11:30:05	AAI733USER	4/12/2013 11:30:05	AAI733USER	Interrupted
☐	DQ3083_Grp	BISSEG	3/7/2013 21:56:19	AAI733USER	4/18/2013 16:07:16	AAI733USER	Successful
☐	DQ0030_Grp	BISSEG	4/15/2013 16:17:06	AAI733USER	4/15/2013 16:17:06	AAI733USER	Successful
☐	DQ3004_Grp2	BISSEG	4/5/2013 14:29:49	AAI733USER	4/5/2013 14:29:49	AAI733USER	Successful
☐	DQ3025_DL_Check_Grp	BISSEG	4/12/2013 13:41:37	AAI733USER	4/12/2013 13:41:37	AAI733USER	Successful
☒	DQ3039_CRSV73200_Grp	BISSEG	4/12/2013 11:29:01	AAI733USER	4/12/2013 11:29:01	AAI733USER	Successful
☐	DQ3039_copy_732_Grp1	BISSEG	4/12/2013 11:33:27	AAI733USER	4/12/2013 11:33:27	AAI733USER	Successful
☐	Pk_lenGT30_1_Grp	BISSEG	4/8/2013 14:35:27	DCDQUSER	4/8/2013 14:35:27	DCDQUSER	Successful
Data Quality Rules							
☐	Name	Folder	Table	Column	Creation Date	Created By	Last Run Status
☒	DQ3039	BISSEG	STG_NON_SEC_EXPOSURES	n_accrued_interest	03/07/2013 00:00:00	AAI733USER	Successful

The *Data Quality Groups Summary* window displays the list of pre-defined Data Quality Groups with the other details such as Name, Folder, Creation Date, Created By, Last Modification Date, Last Modified By, Last Run Date, and Last Run Status. You can *create* and *execute* DQ Group definitions and view, modify, copy, refresh, or delete DQ Group definitions within the *Data Quality Groups Summary* window.

Note the following:

- The “Last Run Status” column in the Data Quality Groups Summary grid displays the Group execution status as *Not Executed*, *Ongoing*, *Interrupted*, *Successful*, and *Failed*.
- Those Data Quality groups created in Operations module with the execution status as *Held*, *Excluded*, or *Cancelled* are displayed as *Not Executed* in the Data Quality Groups Summary grid. However, the same can be viewed in *Operations > Batch Monitor* window.
- The “Last Run Status” column in Data Quality Rules summary grid displays the Rule execution status as *Ongoing*, *Successful*, or *Failed*. You can click on the status to view additional details in *View Log* window.

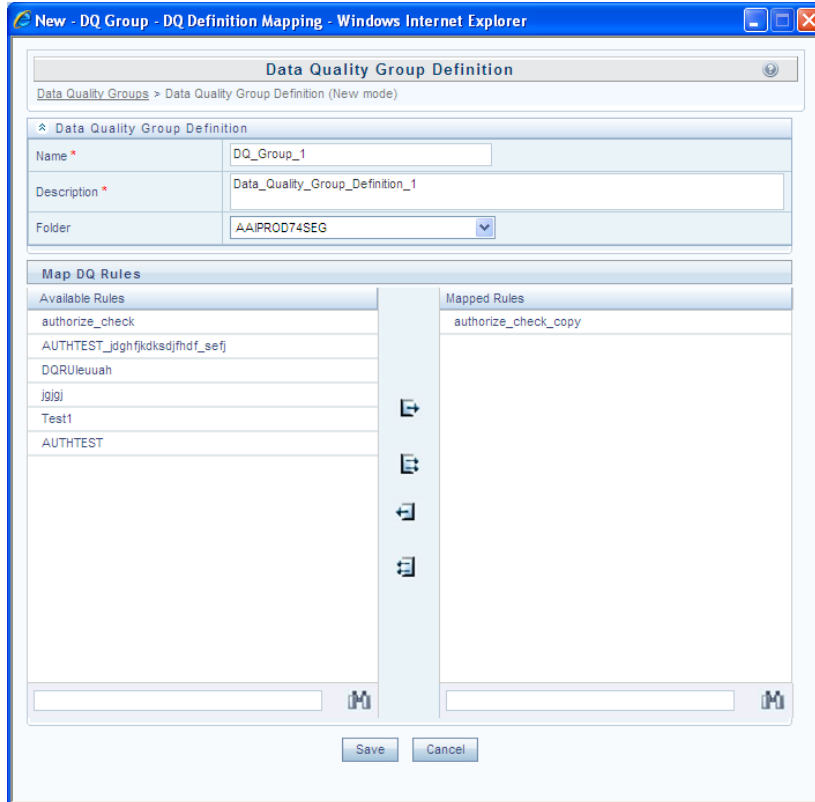
You can also make use of Search and Pagination options to search for a DQ Group definition based on Name, Rule Name, Folder, or Description and view the existing DQ Group definitions within the system. For more information, refer [Search & Filter](#) and [Pagination](#) options.

2.7.2.1 Creating Data Quality Group

You can create a DQ Group definition by defining the DQ Definition details and mapping the required DQ Rules which are authorized and approved within the system. The DQ Group definition is flexible and purpose driven. Groups can be created for different subject areas such

as Credit and Market or it can be application specific like Basel II, Economic capital. To create DQ Group in the *Data Quality Groups Summary* window:

1. From the *Data Quality Groups Summary* window, click  button in the *Data Quality Groups* tool bar. **Add** button is disabled if you have selected any checkbox in the grid. The *New - DQ Group - DQ Definition Mapping* window is displayed.



2. In the *Data Quality Group Definition* section, do the following:
 - Enter the **Name** by which you can identify the DQ Group.
 - Enter a description or related information about the DQ Group.
 - Select the **Folder** (available for selected Information Domain) from the drop-down list.
3. In the *Map DQ Rules* section, do the following:
 - Select the required DQ Rule from the *Available Rules* list and click . You can also search to select a specific DQ Rule by entering the required keyword and clicking  button.

NOTE: If a DQ group has interdependent rules, such rules would not give the expected result.

- To select all the listed DQ Rules, click .

You can also deselect a DQ Rule by selecting from the Mapped Rules list and clicking  or deselect all the mapped rules by clicking . You can search to deselect a specific DQ Rule by entering the keyword and clicking  button.

4. Click **Save**. The defined DQ group is listed in the *Data Quality Rule Summary* window and can be executed for processing. For more information, refer, [Execute DQ Group](#).

2.7.2.2 Executing Data Quality Group

You can execute a defined DQ Group Definitions along with the mapped Rules and validation checks in the *Data Quality Group Summary* window. This in turn creates a Batch in Operations module. You can also create and execute a DQ Group in the *Batch Execution* window of Operations module. When a Data Quality Group is executed for processing, the execution details can be viewed in [View Data Quality Group Summary Log](#).

NOTE: Ensure **Allow Correction on DI Source** checkbox is selected in the **System Configuration > Configuration > Others** tab if you want to do the Data Quality check and correction simultaneously through DCDQ framework.

Modified Behavior of DQ Rule Executions

A Run time task parameter has been introduced as "Fail if threshold breaches" for RUN DQ RULE component. If the value is set to 'Y', execution of the task fails saying that threshold value is breached. If the value is set to 'N', then it will continue the current behavior.

To execute a DQ Group in the *Data Quality Group Summary* window:

1. From the *Data Quality Groups Summary* window, select the checkbox adjacent to the required Group Name.
2. Click  button from the Data Quality Groups tool bar. The **Run** button is disabled if you have selected multiple checkboxes. The *Group Execution* window is displayed.
3. In the Batch details section, do the following:
 - Select the **MIS Date** using the [Calendar](#). MIS Date is mandatory and refers to the date with which the data for the execution would be filtered. In case the specified MIS date is not present in the target table, execution completes with the message "No Records found" in *View Log* window.

NOTE: If there is an As_Of_Date column in the table, it looks for As_Of_Date matching the specified MIS Date.

The **DQ Batch ID** is auto populated and is not editable.

- Specify the percentage of **Threshold (%)** limit in numeric value. This refers to the maximum percentage of records that can be rejected in a job. If the percentage of

failed records exceeds the Rejection Threshold, the job will fail. If the field is left blank, the default the value is set to 100%.

- Specify the **Additional Parameters** as filtering criteria for execution in the pattern Key#Data type#Value; Key#Data type#Value;...etc.

Here the Datatype of the value should be "V" for Varchar/Char, or "D" for Date with "MM/DD/YYYY" format, or "N" for numeric data. For example, if you want to filter some specific region codes, you can specify the Additional Parameters value as

```
$REGION_CODE#V#US;$CREATION_DATE#D#07/06/1983;$ACCOUNT_BAL#N#10000.50;
```

You can mouse-over  for information.

NOTE: In case the Additional Parameters are not specified, the default value is taken as NULL.

Except the standard place holders \$MISDATE and \$RUNSKEY, all additional parameters for DQ execution should be mentioned in single quotes. For example, STG_EMPLOYEE.EMP_CODE = '\$EMPCODE'.

- Click **Execute**. A confirmation message is displayed and the DQ Group is scheduled for execution.

Once the DQ Group is executed, you can view the details of the execution along with the log information in the *View Log* window. For more information, refer [View Data Quality Group Summary Log](#).

2.7.2.3 Viewing Data Quality Group

You can view individual Data Quality Group definition details at any given point. To view the existing DQ Group definition in the *Data Quality Group Summary* window:

- From the *Data Quality Groups Summary* window, select the checkbox adjacent to the required DQ Group Name. The mapped DQ Rules are displayed in the *Data Quality Rules* grid.
- Click  button from the *Data Quality Groups* tool bar or double-click Data Quality Group Name.

The *Data Quality Group Definition* window displays the DQ Group definition details and the mapped DQ rules.

2.7.2.4 Modifying Data Quality Group

You can update the existing DQ Group definition details except for the Group Name. To update the required DQ Group definition details in the *Data Quality Groups Summary* window:

1. From the *Data Quality Groups Summary* window, select the checkbox adjacent to the required Group Name.
2. Click  button from the Data Quality Groups tool bar. The *Edit - DQ Group - DQ Definition Mapping* window is displayed.
3. Update the details as required. For more information, refer [Create Data Quality Group](#).
4. Click **Save** and update the changes.

2.7.2.5 Copying Data Quality Group

You can copy the existing DQ Group details to quickly create a new DQ definition based on the existing details or by updating the required parameters. To copy an existing DQ Group definition in the *Data Quality Groups Summary* window:

1. From the *Data Quality Groups Summary* window, select the checkbox adjacent to the required Group Name in the list whose details are to be duplicated.
2. Click  button from the Data Quality Groups tool bar. **Copy** button is disabled if you have selected multiple checkboxes. The *Copy - DQ Group - DQ Definition Mapping* window is displayed.
3. Edit the DQ Group Name and other details as required. For more information, refer [Create Data Quality Group](#).
4. Click **Save**. The new DQ Group definition is displayed in the *Data Quality Groups Summary* window.

2.7.2.6 Viewing Data Quality Group Summary Log

You can view the execution log details of Data Quality Rules in the *View Log* window. The *View Log* window displays the details such as Check Name, Log Message, Message Date, Message Time, Total Rows, Rows Impacted, Assignment Type, Assignment Severity, and Severity Message of the executed Data Quality Rules.

To view the Data Quality Rule execution log details in the *Data Quality Groups Summary* window:

1. From the *Data Quality Groups Summary* window, select the checkbox adjacent to the Group Name in the *Data Quality Groups* grid.

The Data Quality Rules associated with the selected Group are displayed in the *Data Quality Rules* grid.
2. Click the link in *Last Run Status* column corresponding to the required Data Quality Rule. The *View Log* window is displayed with the latest execution data pertaining to Data Quality Rule selected.

You can also view the execution details of Data Quality Rule by selecting the checkbox adjacent to the Data Quality Rule Name and clicking  button in the Data Quality Rules grid. The *View Log* window is displayed.

- Select the **Information Date** from the drop-down list. Based on selection, you can select the **Group Run ID** and **Iteration ID** from the corresponding drop-down lists.
- Click  button from the *Group Execution Details* toolbar. The *Data Quality Rule Log* grid displays the execution details of the selected Data Quality Rule. You can also click  button in the *Group Execution Details* toolbar to reset the selection.

2.7.2.7 Viewing Data Quality Report

You can view the execution summary report of Data Quality Rules in the *Data Quality Reports* window. The *Data Quality Summary Report* grid displays the details such as Group Name, Description, Category, Table, Column, Total Rows, and Rows Impacted. By clicking the corresponding DQ check link under *Category*, you can view the *Data Quality Detailed Report* grid, which displays details of the record which has a data correction such as Primary Key Columns, Error Value, and Assignment value.

NOTE: If you have opted to run T2T with data correction, then the data quality checking is done in the source and the Data Quality Report generated is only a preview report of the actual execution. That is, though the execution may have failed, you can view Data Quality report.

To view the *Data Quality Reports* window:

1. From the *Data Quality Groups Summary* window, select the checkbox adjacent to the Group Name in the *Data Quality Groups* grid.

The Data Quality Rules associated with the selected Group are displayed in the *Data Quality Rules* grid.
2. Select the checkbox corresponding to the DQ rule and click  button in the *Data Quality Rules* grid. The *Data Quality Reports* window is displayed.
3. Select the **Information Date** from the drop-down list. Based on selection, you can select the **Group Run ID** and **Iteration ID** from the corresponding drop-down lists.
4. Click  button from the *Group Execution Details* toolbar. The *Data Quality Summary Report* grid is displayed.
5. Click the DQ check link under the *Category* column. The *Data Quality Detailed Report* grid is displayed.

Data Quality Reports

Data Quality Groups > View Reports

» Group Execution Details

Information Date*
07/01/2014
Group Run ID*
BASEL80INFO_chk3
Iteration ID*
2

» Data Quality Summary Report
1 - 2 / 2

Group Name	Description	Category	Table	Column	Total Rows	Rows Impacted
chk3	chk3	RANGE CHECK	DIM_ACCOUNT	N_AGE_ON_BOOK	8	6
chk3	chk3	COLUMN REFERENCE/SPECIFIC-VALUE CHECK	DIM_ACCOUNT	N_AGE_ON_BOOK	8	7

» Data Quality Detailed Report
1 - 7 / 7

N_ACCT_SKEY	Error Value	Assignment Value
50	1	89
45	2	89
44	5	89
34	4	89
32	6	89
56	8	89
18	7	89

Close

2.7.2.8 Deleting Data Quality Group

You can remove the DQ Group definition(s) which are created by you and which are no longer required in the system by deleting from *Data Quality Groups Summary* window.

- From the *Data Quality Groups Summary* window, select the checkbox adjacent to the required Group Name whose details are to be removed.
- Click  button from the Data Quality Groups tool bar.
- Click **OK** in the information dialog to confirm deletion.

2.8 References

This section of the document consists of information related to intermediate actions that needs to be performed while completing a task. The procedures are common to all the sections and are referenced where ever required. You can refer to the following sections based on your need.

2.8.1 Scenario to Understand Data Set Functionality

Consider the scenario, where you want to analyze the Customer Relationship Management through various profiles of a customer against the various transactions and the channels of transaction through which the actual transactions have happened.

This information is maintained in relational tables. In a typical Star Schema implementation of the relations, Customer profiles like Age, Gender, Sex, Residence, and Region are maintained in Individual Dimension tables. Similarly, the Transaction Types and Channels would be maintained in a separate Dimension tables. The actual transaction performed by the Customers will be stored in a Fact table.

A Data Set allows you to collate all the tables with a valid join condition. The tables defined in the data set would form the FROM clause while aggregating for the Cube.

2.8.1.1 Flat file

Flat files are data files that store records with no structured relationships. You can define the data source of a flat file present locally or on a remote server.

Flat-File present in local data source resides in the staging area of the Infrastructure Database Server. Additional metadata information such as file format properties is required to interpret these files. Flat-File present on a remote server can be accessed through FTP connection to load the remote data-file into the Staging area of the Infrastructure Database Server.

The Data Source for a Flat-File serves the purpose of logically grouping a set of Flat-Files getting loaded into the Warehouse from a defined source application.

2.8.1.2 RDBMS

RDBMS or relational database management system stores data in the form of tables along with the relationships of each data component. The data can be accessed or reassembled in many different ways without having to change the table forms.

RDBMS data source lets you define the RDBMS engine present locally or on a remote server using the FTP access. RDBMS can be defined to connect to any of the RDBMS such as Oracle, Sybase, IBM DB2, MS SQL Server, and any RDBMS through native connectivity drivers.

A separate license is required for third party jars and the client has to procure it.

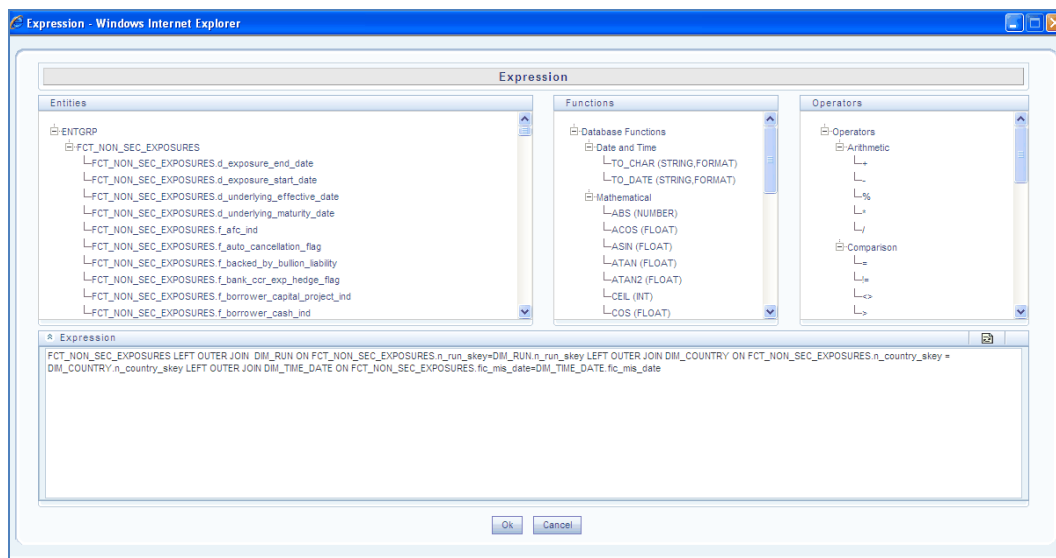
2.8.1.3 RAC

Real Application Clusters (RAC) allows multiple computers to run RDBMS software simultaneously while accessing a single database and providing a clustered database.

In an Oracle RAC environment, two or more computers (each with an instance) concurrently access a single database. This allows an application or user to connect to either of the computer and have access to a single coordinated set of data. RAC addresses areas such as fault tolerance, load balancing, and scalability.

2.8.1.4 Defining Expression

You can define an expression in the *Expression* window to join two selected tables. Click  button. The *Expression* window is displayed.



The *Expression* window consists of the following sections:

- **Entities** - consists of the Entities folder with the list of tables that you selected from the Entity Groups folder. Double-click the Entities folder to view the selected dimension tables (Product and Segment tables).
- **Functions** - consists of functions that are specific to databases like Oracle and MS SQL Server. You can use these functions along with Operators to specify the join condition. The Functions categories are displayed based on the database types as tabulated.

Database	Functions
Transact SQL	Specific to MS SQL server which consists of Date & Time, Math, and System functions.
SQL OLAP	Specific to Microsoft OLAP which consists of Array, Dimension, Hierarchy, Logical, Member, Number, Set, and String functions.

Database	Functions
SQL	Specific to Oracle which consists of Character, Conversion, Date and Numeric functions.

NOTE: It is not mandatory to specify a Function for a join condition.

- **Operators** - consists of the function operators categorized into folders as tabulated.

Operator	Types
Arithmetic	+, -, %, * and /
Comparison	'=', '!=', '<>', '>', '<', 'IN', 'NOT IN', 'ANY', 'SOME', 'LIKE' and 'ALL'.
Logical	'NOT', 'AND' and 'OR'
Set	UNION, UNION ALL, INTERSECT and MINUS
Others	The Other operators are 'PRIOR', '(+)', '(' and ')'.

To specify the join condition:

1. Select the **Entity** of the fact table to which you want join the dimension entities.
2. Select a **Function** depending on the database type.
3. Select the **Operator** which you want to use for the join condition.
4. Select the second Entity from the Entities pane that you want to join with the first entity. You can also select more than one dimension table and link to the fact table.

The defined expression is displayed in the Expression section. You can click  button to reset the values or click  button to erase the specific value.

5. Click **OK**. The defined expression is validated as per the selected table and entity definition and on successful validation, is displayed in the main window.

2.8.1.5 Populating Assignment Type Details

To populate the Assignment Type details, select any of the below Assignment Type option from the drop-down list and do the following:

- **No Assignment:** This assignment is selected by default and does not have any target column update, but the message details are pushed.
- **Direct Value:** Enter the **Assigned Value**. You can specify numeric, decimal, string (Varchar /char), and negative values as required. If the specified Assigned Value characters length exceeds the base column length, then a system alert message is displayed.
- **Another Column:** Select the required Column as **Assigned Value** from the drop-down list.

- **Code:** If any code / leaf values exist for the selected base column, select the required Code as **Assigned Value** from the drop-down list. If not, you are alerted with a message indicating that *No Code values exist for the selected base column*.
- **Expression:** Click  button in the Assignment Value column and specify an expression using *Specify Expression* window. For more information, refer [Specify Expression](#).

Note the following:

The Expression you define in an *Assignment Type* field basically derives the Assignment value and is not a filter condition as defined for *Additional Condition* field. Hence, you need to specify an expression to derive only the resultant value, which needs to be updated into the base column.

For example, the expression “*STG_NON_SEC_EXPOSURES.n_accrued_interest * 1.34*” on validation, will update the base column with the derived value after multiplying “*n_accrued_interest*” value by 1.34. Therefore, expressions such as “*STG_NON_SEC_EXPOSURES.n_accrued_interest = 1.34*” are considered as invalid.

3 Unified Analytical Metadata

The Unified Analytical Metadata transforms your ability to manage your enterprise by distributing a consistent view of the business dimensions and key measures to every decision maker and application developer. Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure's unique technology allows your enterprise to define a consistent set of business terms and securely deploy them across the entire range of analytic applications from your data warehouses and data marts to your business intelligence and alerting tools to your data distribution and portal applications.

The Unified Analytical Metadata is intended for the Information and Business Analysts who are instrumental in supporting and affecting analytical decisions. This section includes the following topics:

[Alias](#)

[Derived Entity](#)

[Dimension Management](#)

[Measure](#)

[Business Processor](#)

[Expression](#)

[Filter](#)

[Map Maintenance](#)

[Analytics Metadata](#)

3.1 Alias

Alias refers to an assumed name or pseudonym. **Alias** section within the Infrastructure system facilitates you to define an Alias for a table and specify the join condition between fact and dimension table. Alias defined to a table help you to query data for varied analytical requirements.

The screenshot shows the 'Alias' configuration window. It includes a search bar at the top. Below it, there are input fields for 'Entity' and a checkbox for 'Authorized' which is checked. A section titled 'Available Entities' contains a list of tables with checkboxes next to them. The table 'COM_ENTITY_GROUP_MAP' is selected. At the bottom, there is a section titled 'Aliases' which shows a list of existing aliases, including 'Alias' and 'CEGM_1'.

You can access Aliases window by expanding **United Analytical Metadata** section within the tree structure of LHS menu and selecting **Alias**.

Based on the role that you are mapped to, you can access read, modify or authorize alias. For all the roles and descriptions refer to [Appendix A](#). The roles mapped to Alias are as follows:

- Alias Access
- Alias Advanced
- Alias Authorize
- Alias Phantom
- Alias Read Only
- Alias Write

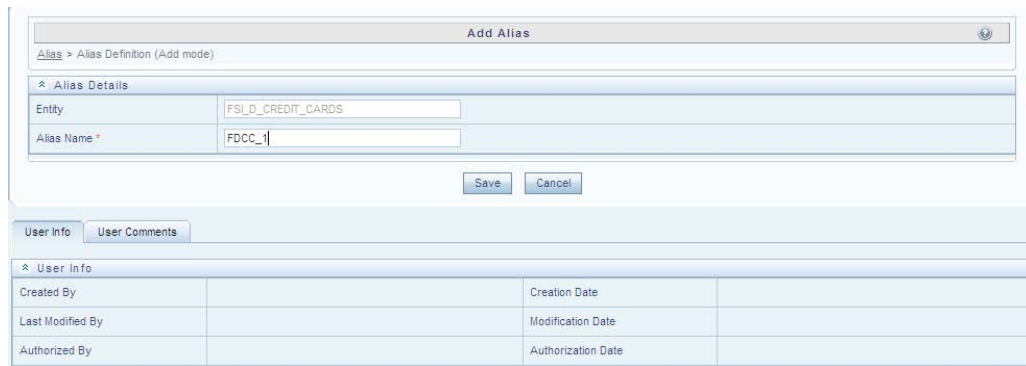
You can make use of [Search and Filter](#) option to search for specific Aliases based on Entity name or Authorized status. The [Pagination](#) option helps you to manage the view of existing Aliases within the system.

3.1.1 Adding Alias

You need to be mapped to the role Alias Write for adding alias.

To create an Alias from the *Aliases* window:

1. Select an entity from the *Available Entities* list for which you need to create an Alias.
The *Aliases* grid displays the available aliases for the selected entity.
2. Click  button in the *Aliases* grid. The *Add Alias* window is displayed.



Add Alias					
Alias > Alias Definition (Add mode)					
Alias Details					
Entity		FSLD_CREDIT_CARDS			
Alias Name *		FDCC_1			
		Save Cancel			
User Info					
User Info					
Created By		Creation Date			
Last Modified By		Modification Date			
Authorized By		Authorization Date			

The *Alias Details* grid in the *Add Alias* window displays the entity name you have selected in a non-editable field.

3. Enter the Alias name you wish to provide for the selected entity in the **Alias Name** field.
4. Click **Save**. The Alias name is listed under the *Aliases* grid for the selected entity.

The *User Info* section at the bottom of *Add Alias* window displays metadata information about the Alias Name created. The *User Comments* section facilitates you to add or update additional information as comments.

3.1.2 Viewing Alias

You need to be mapped to the role Alias Read Only to View Alias.

You can view individual Alias definition details at any given point. To view the existing Alias definition in the *Alias* window:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the required Alias name.
2. Click  button from the *Aliases* tool bar.

The *View Alias* window displays the details of the selected Alias definition. The *User Info* grid at the bottom of the window displays the metadata information about the Alias definition along with the option to add comments.

3.1.3 Deleting Alias

You need to be mapped to the role Alias Write to Delete Alias.

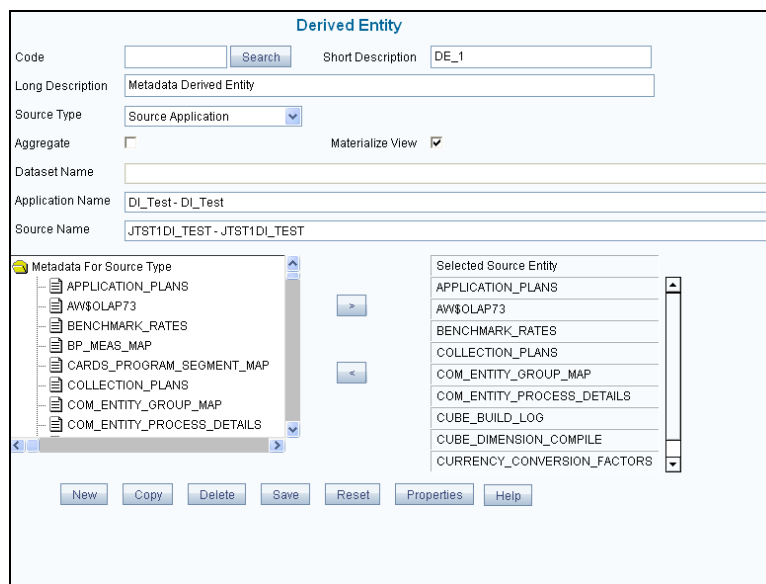
You can remove Aliases which are assigned for an entity by deleting from *Alias* window.

1. Select the checkbox(s) adjacent to the Alias names whose details are to be removed.
2. Click  button from the *Aliases* tool bar.
3. Click **OK** in the Warning dialog to confirm deletion.

The selected Alias names are removed.

3.2 Derived Entity

Entity refers to a table in which data is stored. Derived Entity within the Infrastructure system facilitates you to define entities which are populated through a series of data transformation processes resulting from an existing Data Set or a Source Application. An Entity can be used to define other Business Metadata such as measures, hierarchies, dimensions, data sets, and cubes.



You can access Derived Entity by expanding **Unified Analytical Metadata** section within the tree structure of LHS menu and selecting **Derived Entity**. The *Derived Entity* window displays the options to define and edit the derived entity definitions for a selected table.

Based on the role that you are mapped to, you can access read, modify or authorize Derived Entity. For all the roles and descriptions refer to [Appendix A](#). The roles mapped to Derived Entity are as follows:

- Derived Entity Access
- Derived Entity Advanced

- Derived Entity Authorize
- Derived Entity Phantom
- Derived Entity Read Only
- Derived Entity Write

3.2.1 Creating Derived Entity

You can define Derived Entity only if you have the role and the user group mapped in the Infrastructure system. You can create a Derived Entity based on Data Set or Source Application. To define a Derived Entity based on Source Application, you need to have defined permissions for the particular Source Application in the Atomic schema. You can also authorize a Derived Entity created by other users if you have the authorizer rights. You need to be mapped to the role Derived Entity Write to add or create a derived entity.

To create a Derived Entity in the *Derived Entity* window:

1. Click **New** if you are defining the derived entity for the first time.
2. Enter the details as tabulated.

Field	Description
Code	Enter a distinct code to identify the Entity. Ensure that the code is alphanumeric with a maximum of 8 characters in length and there are no special characters except underscore "_". Note the following: ▪ The code can be indicative of the type of Derived Entity being created. ▪ A pre-defined Code and Short Description cannot be changed. ▪ Same Code or Short Description cannot be used for Essbase installation: "\$\$\$UNIVERSE\$\$\$", "#MISSING", "#MI", "CALC", "DIM", "ALL", "FIX", "ENDFIX", "HISTORY", "YEAR", "SEASON", "PERIOD", "QUARTER", "MONTH", "WEEK", "DAY". ▪ In Unauthorized state, the users having Authorize Rights can view all the unauthorized Metadata. You can also search for an existing code or Derived Entity. ▪ Click Search, the <i>Search</i> window is displayed. ▪ Double-click the required code from the list of available Derived Entities or enter the description for the required Derived Entity in Description Filter and press Enter. The matching Derived Entity code is displayed. ▪ Select List Un Authorized checkbox to view all the un authorized metadata. For more information, refer List Un Authorized section.

Field	Description
Short Description	Enter a Short Description based on the defined code. Ensure that the description is of a maximum of 80 characters in length and does not contain any special characters except “_”, “()”, “-”, “\$”.
Long Description	Enter the Long Description if you are creating subject-oriented Derived Entity to help users for whom the Derived Entity is being created or other details about the type/subject. Ensure that the description is of a maximum of 100 characters in length.
Source Type	Select either Data Set or Source Application from the drop-down list.
Aggregate	Select Aggregate checkbox to collate the information for the Derived Entity.
Materialize View	(Optional) Select the Materialize View checkbox if you are using Oracle database to create a Materialized View with the Derived Entity Name and short description. Note: You cannot enable the Materialize View option if you are using IBM DB2 database.
Data Set Name	Option available only if the Source Type is selected as Data Set . Select the Data Set Name from the drop-down list. The Short Description for the Data Sets is available in the drop-down list to select.
Application Name	Option available only if the Source Type is selected as Source Application . Select the Application Name from the drop-down list.
Source Name	Option available only if the Source Type is selected as Source Application . Based on the Application selected the related Sources are listed. Select the Source Name from the drop-down list.

On selecting the Data Set Name or Source Application Name, the respective fields are displayed in the **Metadata for Source Type** list.

- Double-click **Metadata for Source Type**. The list of Metadata defined on the selected Data Set or Application and Source is displayed.
- Click **+** to expand the folders. Select the required metadata and click .
- Click **Save**. A confirmation dialog is displayed.

The details are displayed in the *Derived Entity* window with the **Code** and **Short Description** as non-editable fields.

In the *Derived Entity* window, you can also do the following:

- [Copy Derived Entity](#)
- [View Derived Entity Properties](#)

- [Modify Derived Entity](#)
- [Delete Derived Entity](#)

3.2.2 Copying Derived Entity

You can copy the pre-defined Derived Entity details to create another entity only if you have the Derived Entity Write role mapped to the user group.

To copy a Derived Entity in the *Derived Entity* window:

1. Enter the description in the **Description Filter** box and press **Enter**. The matching code is displayed.
2. Click **Copy**. On completion, a confirmation dialog is displayed.

3.2.3 Viewing Derived Entity Properties

You can view the metadata of the selected Derived Entity. In the *Derived Entity* window click **Properties** and open the *Properties* dialog. You can view Derived Entity Properties if you have Derived Entity Read Only mapped to the user group.

- The *Properties* tab displays the metadata properties such as Created By, Creation Date, Last Modified By, Modified Date, Authorized By, and Authorized Date.
- The *Comments* tab has a text field to enter additional information as comments about the created Derived Entity definition.

Click **OK** and save the definition with the comments (if any).

3.2.4 Modifying Derived Entity

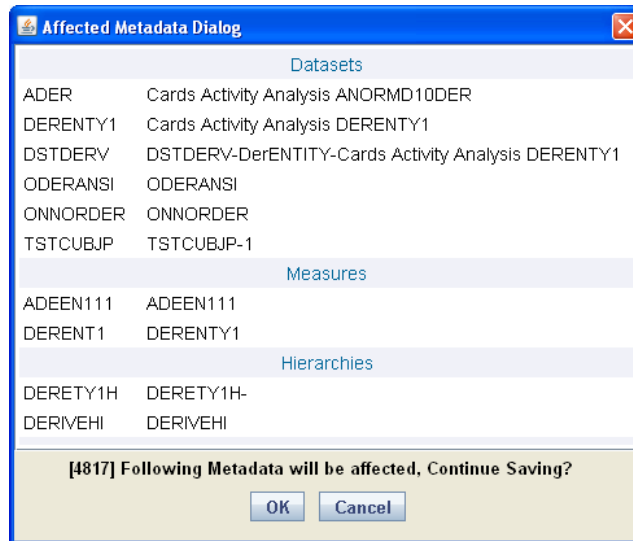
You can search for a Derived Entity and modify the details as required. A Derived Entity definition in the un-authorized state (modified by other users) cannot be modified. . You can modify Derived Entity if you have Derived Entity Write mapped to the user group.

1. Click **Search** and enter the Description Filter value.
2. Click **OK**. The Derived Entity code matching the search filter is auto-populated.
3. Edit the required details. For more information, refer [Create Derived Entity](#).

NOTE: You cannot modify the Derived Entity Code or its Short Description.

4. Click **Save** and update the details.

When you modify a Derived Entity which is mapped to other metadata definition, the *Affected Metadata* Dialog is displayed with the list of mapped Data Sets, Measures, and Hierarchies which gets auto updated. Click **OK** to confirm, else click **Cancel**.



3.2.5 Deleting Derived Entity

You can delete a Derived Entity that you have created or if you are authorized to do so. A Derived Entity in **Un-Authorized** state (modified by other users) cannot be deleted. You can delete Derived Entity if you have the role Derived Entity Write mapped to the user group.

Delete function permanently removes the Derived Entity from the database. Ensure that you have verified the details as indicated below:

- A Derived Entity definition marked for deletion is not accessible for other users.
- Every delete action has to be **Authorized/Rejected** by the authorizer.
 - On Authorization, the Derived Entity details are removed.
 - On Rejection, the Derived Entity details are reverted back to authorized state.
- You cannot update Derived Entity details before authorizing/rejecting the deletion.
- An un-authorized Derived Entity definition can be deleted.

To delete a Derived Entity in the *Derived Entity* window:

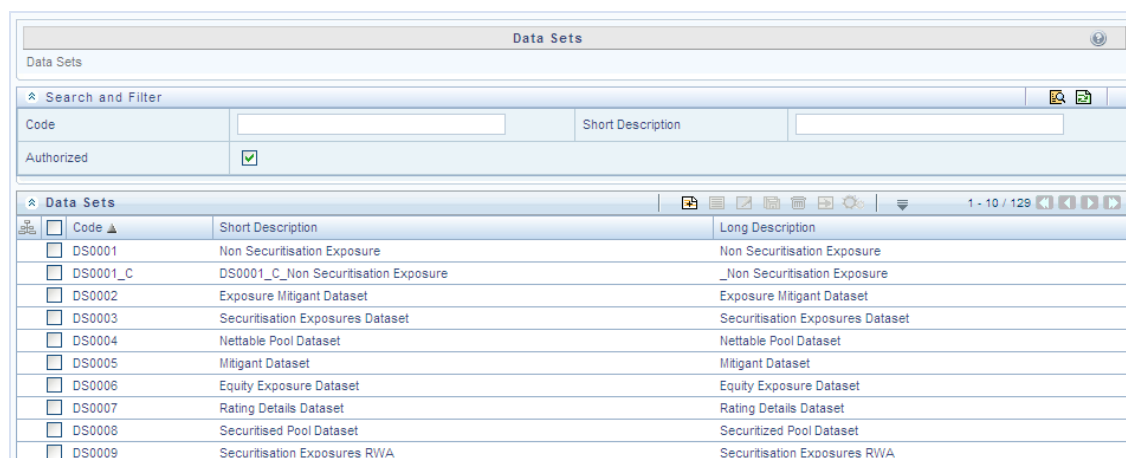
1. Search the Derived Entity code to be deleted and click **Delete**.
2. Click **OK** in the confirmation dialog.

3.3 Data Sets

Data Set refers to a group of tables whose inter-relationship is defined by specifying a join condition between the various tables. It is a basic building block to create a query and execute on a data warehouse for a large number of functions and to generate reports.

Data Set function within the Infrastructure system facilitates you to create data sets and specify rules that fine-tune the information for querying, reporting, and analysis. Data Sets enhances query time by pre-defining the names of tables required for an operation (such as aggregation), and also provides the ability to optimize the execution of multiple queries on the same table set. For more information, refer to [Scenario to Understand the Data Set Functionality](#).

You can access Data Sets window by expanding **Unified Analytical Metadata** section within the tree structure of LHS menu and selecting **Dataset**.



Code	Short Description	Long Description
DS0001	Non Securitisation Exposure	Non Securitisation Exposure
DS0001_C	DS0001_C_Non Securitisation Exposure	_Non Securitisation Exposure
DS0002	Exposure Mitigant Dataset	Exposure Mitigant Dataset
DS0003	Securitisation Exposures Dataset	Securitisation Exposures Dataset
DS0004	Nettable Pool Dataset	Nettable Pool Dataset
DS0005	Mitigant Dataset	Mitigant Dataset
DS0006	Equity Exposure Dataset	Equity Exposure Dataset
DS0007	Rating Details Dataset	Rating Details Dataset
DS0008	Securitized Pool Dataset	Securitized Pool Dataset
DS0009	Securitisation Exposures RWA	Securitisation Exposures RWA

The *Data Sets* window displays the list of pre-defined Data Sets with their code and description. You can add, view, edit, copy, and delete the required Data Set. You can also make use of Search and Pagination options to search for a specific dataset based on the code, description, and Authorization status or view the list of existing datasets within the system. For more information, refer [Search and Filter](#) and [Pagination](#) sections.

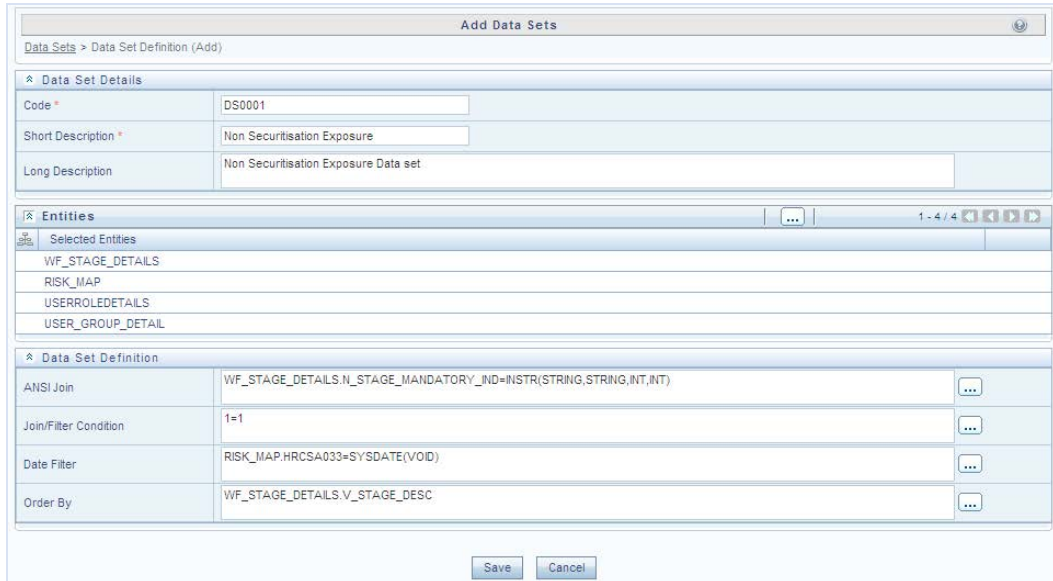
Based on the role that you are mapped to, you can access read, modify or authorize Data Sets. For all the roles and descriptions refer to [Appendix A](#). The roles mapped to Datasets are as follows:

- Dataset Access
- Dataset Advanced
- Dataset Authorize
- Dataset Phantom
- Dataset Read Only
- Dataset Write

3.3.1 Creating Data Set

You can create Data Set by defining the Data Set Details, Entities, and Data Set Definition. You need to have **Dataset Write** role mapped to create Data Sets. To create Data Set in the Data Sets window:

1. Click  button from the Data Sets tool bar. **Add** button is disabled if you have selected a Data Set checkbox in the grid. The *Add Data Sets* window is displayed.



2. Enter the details in the Data Set Details section as tabulated.

Field	Description
Fields marked in red asterisk (*) are mandatory.	
Code	Enter a distinct code to identify the Data Set. Ensure that the code is alphanumeric with a maximum of 8 characters in length and there are no special characters except underscore "_". Note the following: - The code can be indicative of the type of Data Set being created. - A pre-defined Code and Short Description cannot be changed. - Same Code or Short Description cannot be used for Essbase installation: "\$\$UNIVERSE\$\$", "#MISSING", "#MI", "CALC", "DIM", "ALL", "FIX", "ENDFIX", "HISTORY", "YEAR", "SEASON", "PERIOD", "QUARTER", "MONTH", "WEEK", "DAY". - In Unauthorized state, the users having Authorize Rights can view all the unauthorized Metadata.

Field	Description
Short Description	Enter a Short Description based on the defined code. Ensure that the description is of a maximum of 8 characters in length and does not contain any special characters except underscore “_”.
Long Description	Enter the Long Description if you are creating subject-oriented Data Set to help users for whom the Data Set is being created or other details about the type/subject. Ensure that the description is of a maximum of 100 characters in length.

3. Select the Entities by doing the following:

- Click  button from the Entities tool bar.

The *Entity and Attribute* window is displayed.

- Select the checkbox adjacent to the required fact table(s)/entities from the **Available Entities** list and click  button.

You can select multiple dimension tables and link each other and with a join condition. You can also Search for the required entity using the Search field.

The selected Entities are displayed in the Selected Entities grid. To delete a selected entity, select the Entity checkbox and click  button.

- Click **Save**. The details are populated in the *Add Data set* window.

4. Specify the required table-join condition in the Data Set Definition grid as tabulated.

Field	Description
ANSI Join	The ANSI Join condition defines which set of data have been joined along with the type of join condition. It also describes the exact operations to be performed while joining the Data Sets. In ANSI join, the join logic is clearly separated from the filtering criteria.

Field	Description
Join/Filter Condition	The Join/Filter Condition facilitates the objective of creating Data Sets. Data Sets with linked tables using the join conditions help in reducing the query time. There are two ways of defining the join condition: ▪ JOIN condition for SQL Server/SQL OLAP combination should contain only EQUI JOIN condition as required by SQL OLAP. ▪ In case of SQL Server/Essbase and Oracle/Essbase, data set must be defined. Multiple cubes can be built with a single pass and the underlying data set definition should be the same for all the cubes mapped which reduces the aggregation time considerably.
Date Filter	The Date Filter condition enables you to cascade the cubes that are using the data set with the defined Date Filter.
Order By	The Order By condition enables you to sort the dimension data in order. The order of the Dimension nodes will be maintained only for Business Intelligence enabled hierarchies. The Order By condition is specific to the Essbase database.

Enter the required expression or click  button to define an expression using the Expression window. For more information, refer [Create Expression](#).

5. Click **Save** and save the Data Set Definition details.

3.3.2 Viewing Data Set Details

You can view individual Data Set details at any given point. You need to have **Dataset Read Only** role mapped to view the Data Sets. To view the existing Data Set definition details in the *Data Sets* window:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the required Data Set code.
2. Click  button from the Data Sets tool bar.

The *View Data Sets* window displays the details of the selected Data Set definition. The *User Info* grid at the bottom of the window displays the metadata information about the Data Set definition created along with the option to add comments.

3.3.3 Modifying Data Set Details

You can update the existing Data Set definition details except for the Code and Short Description. You need to have **Dataset Write** role mapped to modify the Data Sets. To update the required Data Set details in the *Data Sets* window:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the required Data Set code.
2. Click  button from the Datasets tool bar. The *Edit Data Sets* window is displayed.

3. Update the required details. For more information, refer [Create Data Set](#).
4. Click **Save** and update the changes.

3.3.4 Copying Data Set Details

You can copy the existing Data Set details to quickly create a new Data Set. You can later modify the Data Set Code or Short Description, add/remove tables, and also define the join conditions. You need to have **Dataset Write** role mapped to copy the Data Set definitions. To copy an existing Data Set definition in the *Data Sets* window:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the required Data Set code.
2. Click  button from the Data Sets tool bar.

The Data Set definition details are copied and a confirmation message is displayed.

3.3.5 Deleting a Data Set

You can remove the Data Set definition(s) which are created by you and which are no longer required in the system by deleting from the *Data Sets* window. You need to have **Dataset Write** role mapped to delete a Data Set. Delete function permanently removes the Data set details from the database. Ensure that you have verified the details as indicated below:

- A Data Set definition marked for deletion is not accessible for other users.
- Every delete action has to be **Authorized/Rejected** by the authorizer.
 - On Authorization, the Data Set details are removed.
 - On Rejection, the Data Set details are reverted back to authorized state.
- You cannot update Data Set details before authorizing/rejecting the deletion.
- An un-authorized Data Set definition can be deleted.

To delete an existing Data Set in the *Data Sets* window:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the required Data Set code.
2. Click  button from the Data Sets tool bar. A confirmation dialog is displayed.
3. Click **OK**. The Data Set details are marked for delete authorization.

3.4 Dimension Management

Dimension Management within the Infrastructure system facilitates you to categorize data into a single object as a Member; define levels and aggregate data to form the Hierarchies, and distinguish each member by defining the required Attributes.

Dimension Management is a licensed module and is accessible to those users who are mapped with the Business Analyst role in the Oracle Financial Services Analytical Application Infrastructure system.

You can access Dimension Management module by expanding **Unified Analytical Metadata** section within the tree structure of LHS menu and selecting **Dimension Management**.

Object Security

- This is implemented for Hierarchy, Filter, and Expressions objects.
- There are some seeded user groups and seeded user roles mapped to those user groups. If you are using the seeded user groups, the restriction on accessing objects based on user groups is explained in the [OFSAA Seeded Security](#) section.
- For creating/editing/copying/removing an object in Dimension Management module, your user group should have been mapped to the folder in case of public or shared folder, or you should have been the owner of the folder in case of private folder. Additionally, the WRITE role should be mapped to your user group. For more information, see [Object Security in OFSAAI](#) section.
- To access the link and the Summary window, your user group should have ACCESS role mapped. You can view all objects created in Public folders, Shared folders to which you are mapped and Private folders for which you are the owner. For more information, see the [Object Security in OFSAAI](#) section.
- The *Folder selector* window behavior and consumption of higher objects are explained in [User Scope](#) section.

Hierarchy Member Security

- This is implemented for Hierarchy and Filter objects.
- For each information domain, a mapper definition can be set as the default Security mapper. Based on this mapper definition, the usage of hierarchy members are restricted.
- The nodes/members in a Hierarchy/ Filter which are mapped to your user group will be enabled and can be used. Those which are not mapped can be viewed, but you cannot use it since they are in disabled state.
- If a child hierarchy is mapped and the parent is not mapped to your user group, the parent will be displayed as a disabled node.

- You should have separate roles/functions mapped to add a leaf, sibling, or child to your hierarchy.

3.4.1 Components of Dimension Management

Dimension Management consists of the following sections. Click on the links to view the sections in detail.

- [Attributes](#)
- [Members](#)
- [Build Hierarchy](#)
- [Hierarchy Maintenance](#)

3.4.2 Attributes

Attributes refers to the distinguished properties or qualifiers that describes a dimension member. Attributes may or may not exist for a simple dimension. Attributes section is available within the Dimension Management section of Financial Services Applications module.

You can access Attributes window by expanding **Unified Analytical Metadata** and **Dimension Management** within the tree structure of LHS menu and selecting **Attribute**.

Attributes

Attributes

» Dimension

Dimension: **Common Chart of Accounts**

» Search

Numeric Code: Name:

Data Type:

» Dimension Attributes

	Numeric Code	Name	Data Type	Required	Seeded
☐	5040	Account Type	Dimension	Yes	No
☐	5041	Accrual Basis	Dimension	No	No
☐	5056	CCOA_ATTR-0910-01	Date	No	No
☐	5045	Common Chart of Account	String	No	No
☐	5054	Common_chart_of_accounts_attribute_test2	String	No	No
☐	5057	J_DCOM	Date	No	No
☐	5058	J_DCOM_102	Date	No	No
☐	5059	J_DCOM_103	Dimension	No	No
☐	5060	J_DCOM_104	Number	No	No
☐	5061	J_DCOM_105	String	No	No
☐	5055	Num_Attr-01	Number	No	No
☐	5053	Rollup Signage	Dimension	Yes	No

The *Attributes* window displays the list of pre-defined Dimension Attributes with the other details such as the Numeric Code, Name, Data Type, Required, and Seeded. You can also make use

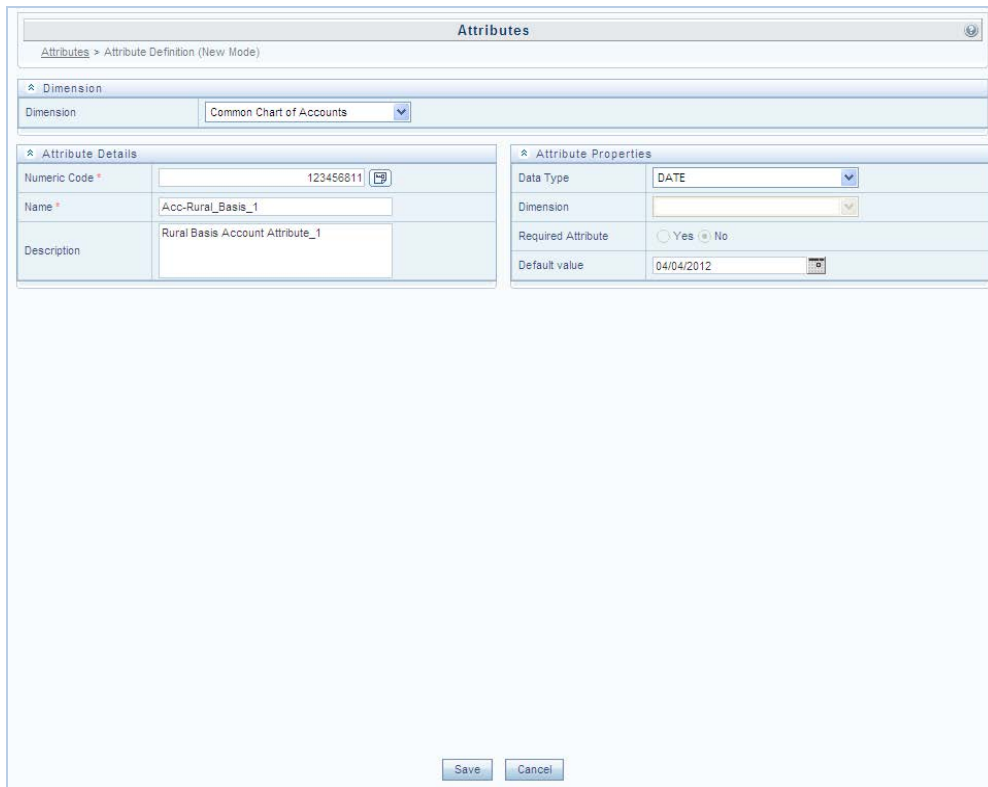
of Search and Pagination options to search for a specific Attribute based on Numeric Code, Name, or Data Type and view the list of existing definitions within the system. For more information, refer [Pagination](#) and [Search and Filter](#).

3.4.2.1 Adding Attribute Definition

Attributes facilitates you to define the properties or qualifiers for the Dimension members. The Write role should be mapped to your user group, from the *User Group Role Map* window.

To create an Attribute definition in the *Attributes* window:

1. Select the  button in the Dimension Attributes toolbar. **Add** button is disabled if you have selected any checkbox in the grid. The *New - Attributes* window is displayed.



2. In the Dimension section, select the required dimension from the drop-down list.
3. Click  button in the Numeric Code field. A unique code is auto generated.
You can also manually enter the code in the **Numeric Code** field.
4. Enter the **Name** and required **Description** for the Attribute.

NOTE: Name: The characters &' " are restricted in the name field.

Description: The characters ~&+ ' "@ are restricted in the description field.

5. Enter the Attribute Properties as tabulated:

Field	Description
Fields marked in red asterisk (*) are mandatory.	
Type	Select the Data Type as DATE, DIMENSION, NUMBER, or STRING from the drop-down list. If NUMBER is selected as the Data Type: The Scale field is enabled with "0" as default value. Enter a Scale value ≥ 0. If it is left as 0, values for this attribute will be limited to Integers. If you wish to enable decimal entries for this attribute, the maximum Scale value must be > 0 and $\leq$ the scale defined for NUMBER_ASSIGN_VALUE in the dimension's underlying attribute table. Please refer to the Data Model Utilities Guide for further details on the attribute table.
Required Attribute	Select Yes or No. If this is set to No, an attribute value is optional for the associated dimension members. Note: This field is disabled in Add and Edit modes if any members already exist for the Dimension upon which this attribute is defined.
Default Value	If Required Attribute is set to Yes, a Default Value must be entered, otherwise it is optional. If DIMENSION is selected as the Data Type: - Select the required Dimension from the drop-down list in the Dimension field. - Select the Default Value from the drop-down list of members mapped to the selected Dimension. If the required Member is not listed in the drop-down then select --More-- and the <i>Member Search</i> window is displayed. For more information refer search. If NUMBER is selected as the Data Type: - Enter a numeric value in the Default Value field, and it must be consistent with the Scale you have defined. If DATE is selected as the Data Type: - Click  button to select a valid date as the Default Value from the calendar. If STRING is selected as the Data Type: - Enter alphanumeric value in the Default Value field. - The Maximum characters allowed in Default value field for String Data Type is 1000.

6. Click **Save**. The entries are validated and the defined Attribute is captured.

3.4.2.2 Viewing Attribute Definition

You can view individual Attribute Definition details at any given point. The Read only role should be mapped to your user group.

To view the existing Attribute Definition details in the *Attribute* window:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the Numeric Code of the Attribute, whose details are to be viewed.
2. Click  button in the Dimension Attributes tool bar.

The *View – Attributes* window is displayed with the details such as Dimension, Numeric Code, Name, Description, and Attribute Properties.

3.4.2.3 Modifying Attribute Definition

You can Modify the Name, Description, or Default Value fields of an attribute definition. The Write role should be mapped to your user group.

To modify an existing Attribute Definition in the *Attributes* window:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the Numeric Code of the Attribute, whose details are to be updated.
2. Click  button in the Dimension Attribute tool bar. **Edit** button is disabled if you have selected multiple Attributes. The *Edit - Attributes* window is displayed.
3. Edit the Attribute details such as Name, Description, or Default value. For more information, refer [Add Attribute Definition](#).
4. Click **Save** to save the changes.

3.4.2.4 Copying Attribute Definition

The Copy Attribute Definition facilitates you to quickly create a new Attribute Definition based on the existing attributes or by updating the values of the required attributes. The Write role should be mapped to your user group.

To copy an existing Attribute Definition in the *Attributes* window:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the Numeric Code of the Attribute, whose details are to be duplicated.
2. Click  button in the Dimension Attributes toolbar to copy a selected Attribute definition. **Copy** button is disabled if you have selected multiple Attributes.
3. In the *Copy – Attributes* window you can:

- Create new attribute definition with existing variables. Specify new **Numeric Code** and **Attribute Name**. Click **Save**.
- Create new attribute definition by updating the required variables. Specify new **Numeric Code** and **Attribute Name**. Update the required details. For more information, refer [Add Attribute Definition](#). Click **Save**.

The new attribute definition details are displayed in the *Attributes* window.

3.4.2.5 Attribute Definition Dependencies

You can view the dependencies of Attributes. The Read only role should be mapped to your user group.

To view the dependency of attribute in the *Attributes* window:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the Numeric Code of the Attribute whose dependency is to be checked.
2. Click  button in the Dimension Attributes toolbar. The **Check Dependencies** button is disabled if you have selected multiple attributes. The *Attributes Dependency Information* window is displayed with the dependency details.

3.4.2.6 Deleting Attribute Definition

You can remove the Attribute Definitions which are not required in the system by deleting from the *Attributes* window. The Write role should be mapped to your user group.

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the Numeric Code(s) of the Attributes whose details are to be removed.
2. Click  button in the Dimension Attributes tool bar.
3. Click **OK** in the information dialog to confirm deletion.

3.4.3 Members

Dimension Members refer to the individual items that constitute a dimension when data is categorized into a single object. Example, Product, Organization, Time, and so on. Members section is available within Dimension Management section of the Infrastructure system.

You can access Members window by expanding **Unified Analytical Metadata** and **Dimension Management** within the tree structure of LHS menu and selecting **Member**.

The *Members* window displays the list of pre-defined Dimension Members with the other details such as the Alphanumeric Code, Numeric Code, Name, and Is Leaf. You can also make use of Search and Pagination options to search for a specific Member based on Alphanumeric / Numeric Code (irrespective of whether dimension is configured to be numeric or alphanumeric), Name, Description, Enabled status, Is Leaf status, Attribute Name, or Attribute Value and view the list of existing definitions within the system. For more information, refer [Pagination](#) and [Search and Filter](#).

3.4.3.1 Adding Member Definition

This option allows you to add member definition. The Write role should be mapped to your user group.

To create an Attribute definition in the *Attributes* window:

1. Select the  button in the Dimension Members toolbar. **Add** button is disabled if you have selected any checkbox in the grid. The *New – Member Details* window is displayed.

Members

Members > Member Definition (new Mode)

Dimension: Charge Off Reason

Member Details

Alphanumeric code: 12

Numeric Code *: 12

Name *: Rural_Basis_Member-1

Description: Rural_Basis_Member_Created-1

Enabled: ☒ Yes ☐ No

Is Leaf: ☒ Yes ☐ No

Member Attributes

Attribute	Value

Save Cancel

2. In the Dimensions section, select the required dimension from the drop-down list.
3. Enter the Member Details as tabulated:

Field	Description
Fields marked in red asterisk (*) are mandatory.	
Alphanumeric Code	The Alphanumeric Code field is editable only if the selected Dimension accepts Alphanumeric Code. For example, Billing Method Dimension. Else, the field is Read Only and the value is fetched from the Numeric Code field entered. Enter the required Alphanumeric Code. Ensure that the code has a maximum of 14 characters and there are no special characters like ' ~ " @ + included.
Numeric Code	Enter the Numeric Code by doing any of the following: - To auto-generate a Numeric Code, click  button. A system generated code is displayed. - Manually enter the required code which is auto validated for uniqueness. A maximum of 14 numeric characters can be specified. Note: if the selected Dimension accepts only Numeric Code, then the specified, the Numeric Code is auto populated to the Alphanumeric Code field also.
Name	Enter the Name of the Member. Note: The characters & ' " are restricted.

Field	Description
Description	Enter the required Description for the Member. Note: The characters ~&+ ' "@ are restricted.
Enabled	This field is set to Yes by default and is editable only in Edit window. Note: You can change the option to No only when the particular member is not used in any hierarchy. The disabled members will not be displayed in Hierarchy rules, or UIs which are based on Hierarchies, such as Hierarchy Filters and hierarchical assumption browsers used in applications.
Is Leaf	This field is set to Yes by default. If Yes , the particular member can be used as a leaf node in any hierarchy and child cannot be added to this node. If No , the node becomes a non leaf and can have child nodes. Note: A member created as Non Leaf having child nodes to it in any hierarchy cannot be made Leaf.

NOTE: If the Dimension is selected as "Common Chart of Accounts", proceed further. Else, jump to step 5.

- Click  button in **Copy Attribute Assignment From** field. The *Member Browser Properties* window is displayed. (Optional) This field can be left blank so that the Member Attributes panel can be filled in without considering the values already assigned.

Members

Dimension:Common Chart of Accounts

Search

Alphanumeric Code

Numeric Code

Name

Description

Enabled

☐ Yes
☐ No

Is Leaf

☐ Yes
☐ No

Attribute Name

Attribute Value

Dimension Members

1 - 10 / 32

Alphanumeric Code	Numeric Code	Name
109	109	a12
108	108	aaa101
124	124	aaa10111
107	107	AMHMUMM_MEM
135	135	aMHMUMM_MEM
114	114	AMHMUMM_MEM12
117	117	AMHMUMM_MEM13
118	118	AMHMUMM_MEM14
119	119	AMHMUMM_MEM15
120	120	AMHMUMM_MEM17

Ok

Close

- Select the required Member from the *Dimension Members* list.

Click  button in the *Search* grid to search for a specific Member based on Alphanumeric Code, Numeric Code, Name, Description, Enabled status, Is Leaf status, Attribute Name, or Attribute Value. You can also click  button to find a member present in the *Dimension Members* grid using key words.

- Click **OK**. The selected Member is displayed in the **Copy Attribute Assignment From** field in *New – Member Details* window and the details of selected Attribute are displayed in the *Member Attributes* section. You can edit the Attribute details as indicated:

- Edit Attribute based on date by clicking the  ([Calendar](#)) icon.
- Edit Attribute based on Dimension Value by selecting from the drop-down list.
- Edit Attribute based on Number Value by entering the valid numerical value.
- Edit Attribute based on String Value by specifying alphanumeric value.

5. Click **Save** and the defined Member Definition is captured, after validating the entries.

3.4.3.2 Viewing Member Definition

You can view individual Member Definition details at any given point. To view the existing Member Definition details in the *Members* window:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the Alphanumeric Code of the Member, whose details are to be viewed.
2. Click  button in the Dimension Members tool bar.

The *View – Member Details* window is displayed with the details such as Dimension, Member Details, and Member Attributes details.

3.4.3.3 Modifying Member Definition

You can Modify the Name, Description, or Enabled fields of a Member definition.

To modify an existing Member Definition in the *Members* window:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the Alphanumeric Code of the Member, whose details are to be updated.
2. Click  button in the Dimension Member tool bar. **Edit** button is disabled if you have selected multiple Members. The *Edit – Member Details* window is displayed.
3. Edit the Member details as required. For more information, refer [Add Member Definition](#).
4. Click **Save** to save the changes.

3.4.3.4 Copying Member Definition

The Copy Member Definition facilitates you to quickly create a new Member Definition based on the existing attributes or by updating the values of the required members.

To copy an existing Member Definition in the *Members* window:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the Alphanumeric Code of the Member, whose details are to be duplicated.
2. Click  button in the Dimension Members toolbar to copy a selected Member definition. **Copy** button is disabled if you have selected multiple Members.
3. In the *Copy – Member Details* window you can:
 - Create new Member with existing variables. Specify the **Numeric Code** and new **Member Name**.
 - Create new Member definition by updating the required variables. Specify the **Numeric Code** and new **Member Name**. Update the required details. For more information, refer [Add Member Definition](#). Click **Save**.

The new member definition details are displayed in the *Members* window.

3.4.3.5 Member Definition Dependencies

You can view the dependencies of Members. To view the dependency of member in the *Members* window:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the Alphanumeric Code of the Member, whose dependency is to be viewed.
2. Click  button in the Dimension Members toolbar. The **Check Dependencies** button is disabled if you have selected multiple members. The *Members Dependency Information* window is displayed with the dependency details.

3.4.3.6 Deleting Member Definition

You cannot delete predefined members or the members which are the Nodes for a hierarchy.

To delete a Member in the *Members* window

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the Alphanumeric Code(s) of the Members, whose details are to be removed.
2. Click  button in the Dimension Members tool bar.
3. Click **OK** in the information dialog to confirm deletion.

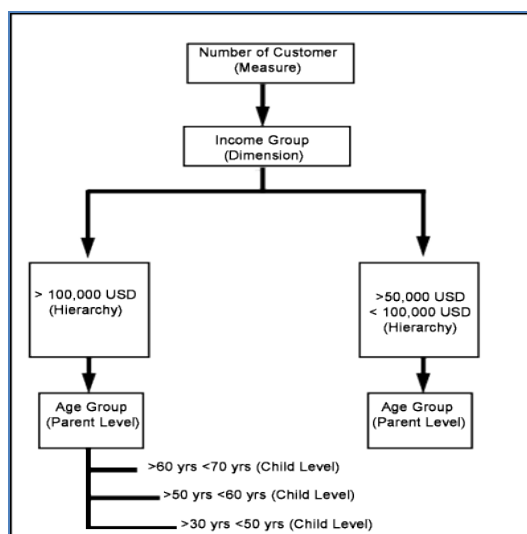
3.4.4 Build Hierarchy

Business Hierarchy refers to *Organizing Data* into logical tree structure to represent the groups and relations among various levels at which measure can be viewed. A measure can be viewed at different levels depending upon the hierarchy breakdown of the dimension category.

Based on the role that you are mapped to, you can access read, modify or authorize Build Hierarchy. For all the roles and descriptions refer to [Appendix A](#). The roles mapped to Business Hierarchy are as follows:

- BMM Hierarchy Access
- BMM Hierarchy Advanced
- BMM Hierarchy Authorize
- BMM Hierarchy Phantom
- BMM Hierarchy Read Only
- BMM Hierarchy Write

For example, consider the following structure.



You can view the Number of Customers (Measure) across Income Group (Dimension), which is further broken down by different age groups (Hierarchy). While number of customers is a metric, it is useful when viewed based on some categorization such as customer income profile or customers having an annual income of over USD 100,000 per annum, to provide better quality of information.

You can access Business Hierarchy expanding **Unified Analytical Metadata** and **Dimension Management** within the tree structure of LHS menu and selecting **Build Hierarchy**.

Business Hierarchy

Business Hierarchy

» Search and Filter

Code

Short Description

Hierarchy Type

Hierarchy Subtype

Authorized

☒

» Business Hierarchy

1 - 10 / 499

Code	Short Description	Long Description	Hierarchy Type	Hierarchy Sub Type	Entity	Attribute
AAN1	AAN1	AAN1	Regular	Non-BI	DIM_STANDARD_ACCT	n_std_acct_head_skey
AHR	AHR	AHR.1	Regular	BI Enabled	DIM_PRODUCT	v_prod_code
AHR1	AHR1	AHR1.	Regular	BI Enabled	DIM_PRODUCT	v_prod_code
AMHM_2000	CCOA-HIER011	CCOA-HIER011	Regular	Parent Child	DE_200002	CHILD_ID
AMHM_20000	CCOA-HIER01_TEST1	CCOA-HIER01_TEST1	Regular	Parent Child	DE_200002	CHILD_ID
AMHM_200002	CCOA-HIER01_TFST	CCOA-HIER01_TEST	Regular	Parent Child	DE_200002	CHILD_ID
CNHR_1	CNHR_T	CNHR	Regular	Non-BI	DIM_COUNTRY	v_country_id
CN_A	CN_A	CN_A	Regular	BI Enabled	DIM_COUNTRY	v_country_id
CN_AB	CN_AB	CN_AB	Regular	BI Enabled	DIM_COUNTRY	v_country_id

The *Business Hierarchy* window displays the list of pre-defined Business Hierarchies with their Code, Short Description, Long Description, Hierarchy Type, Hierarchy Sub Type, Entity, and Attribute. You can create Business Hierarchies for measure(s), and view, edit, copy, or delete the required Business Hierarchies. For more information on the Business Hierarchy Types and Sub-types, refer [Business Hierarchy Types](#).

NOTE: When an AMHM hierarchy is created, implicitly a UAM Business hierarchy also gets created and will be listed in the *Summary* window of Business Hierarchy. The Code of Implicitly populated UAM Hierarchy is system generated with length of 11 characters and prefixed with AMHM.

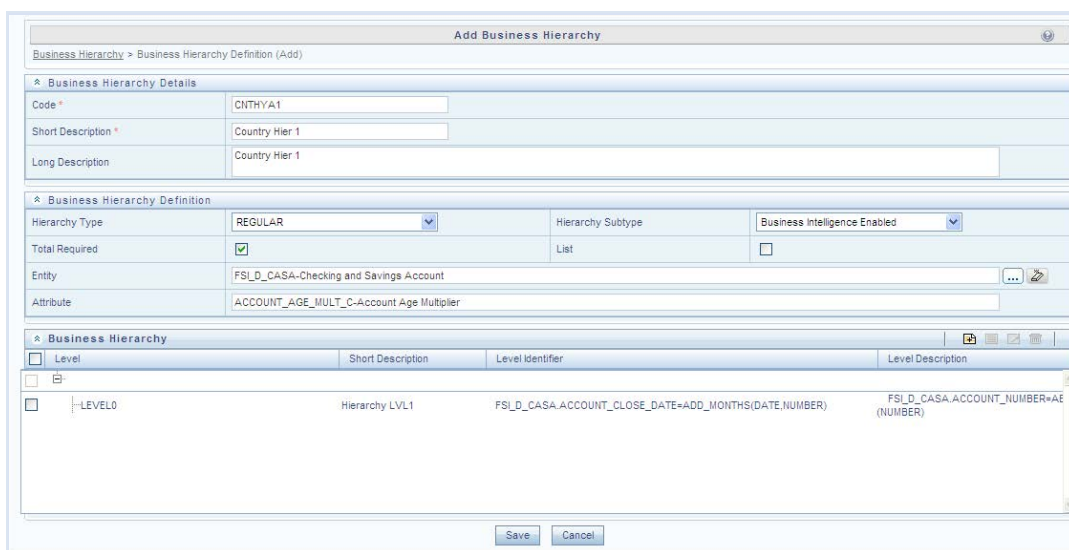
You can also make use of Search and Pagination options to search for a specific Business Hierarchy based on the Code, Short Description, Hierarchy Type, Hierarchy Sub Type, and Authorization status, or view the list of existing Business Hierarchies within the system. For more information, refer [Search and Filter](#) and [Pagination](#) sections.

3.4.4.1 Creating Business Hierarchy

You can create a Business Hierarchy by specifying the Hierarchy definition details and defining the required Hierarchies. You need to be mapped to the role BMM Hierarchy Write to add or create a business hierarchy.

To create a Business Hierarchy in the *Business Hierarchy* window:

1. Click  button from the Business Hierarchy toolbar. The *Add Business Hierarchy* window is displayed.



2. Enter the details in Business Hierarchy Details section as tabulated.

Field	Description
Code	Enter a distinct code to identify the Hierarchy. Ensure that the code is alphanumeric with a maximum of 8 characters in length and there are no special characters except underscore “_”. ▪ Note the following: ▪ The code can be indicative of the type of Hierarchy being created.

Field	Description
	- A pre-defined Code and Short Description cannot be changed. - Same Code or Short Description cannot be used for Essbase installation: "\$\$\$UNIVERSE\$\$\$", "#MISSING", "#MI", "CALC", "DIM", "ALL", "FIX", "ENDFIX", "HISTORY", "YEAR", "SEASON", "PERIOD", "QUARTER", "MONTH", "WEEK", "DAY". - In Unauthorized state, the users having Authorize Rights can view all the unauthorized Metadata.
Short Description	Enter a Short Description based on the defined code. Ensure that the description is of a maximum of 8 characters in length and does not contain any special characters except underscore "_".
Long Description	Enter the Long Description if you are creating subject-oriented Hierarchy to help users for whom the Hierarchy is being created or other details about the type/subject. Ensure that description is of a maximum of 100 characters in length.

3. In the Business Hierarchy Definition section, select the **Hierarchy Type** from the drop-down list.

NOTE: Hierarchy Type is the basic differentiator and based on your selection, the other options to define the Business Hierarchy are available.

You can select the following Hierarchy Type/Sub-Type. Click on the links to navigate to the respective sections and define the required Hierarchy. For detailed information on all the Hierarchy Types, refer [Business Hierarchy Types](#).

Hierarchy Type	Description / Hierarchy Sub Type
Regular	In a Regular Hierarchy Type, you can define the following Hierarchy Sub Types: Non Business Intelligence Enabled In a non Business Intelligence Enabled Hierarchy, you need to manually add the required levels. The levels defined will form the Hierarchy. Business Intelligence Enabled You can Enable Business Intelligence hierarchy when you are not sure of the Hierarchy structure leaf values or the information is volatile and also when the Hierarchy structure can be directly selected from RDBMS columns. The system will automatically detect the values based on the actual data. In a BI enabled Hierarchy, you will be prompted to specify if a Total node is required (not mandatory) and system auto-detects the values based on actual data. For example, you can define three levels in BI Enabled hierarchies like, Region (1), State (2), and Place (3). The auto generated Hierarchies are:

Hierarchy Type	Description / Hierarchy Sub Type			
	Region (1)	State (2)	Place (3)	
	South	Tamil Nadu	Madras	
		Karnataka	Bangalore	
		Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	
	North	Punjab	Chandigarh	
	Parent Child This option can be selected to define a Parent Child Type hierarchy.			
Measure	A Measure Hierarchy consists of the defined measure as nodes and has only the <i>Non Business Intelligence Enabled</i> as Hierarchy Sub Type.			
Time	A Time Hierarchy consists of the levels/nodes of high time granularity and has only the <i>Business Intelligence Enabled</i> as Hierarchy Sub Type.			

NOTE: When the defined Hierarchy consists of more than 100 leaf levels, the system treats it as a Large Hierarchy in order to provide efficient and optimized hierarchy handling. For more information on modify the default value, refer [Large Hierarchy](#).

Once you have populated the required details in Business Hierarchy Definition and Hierarchy details section, save the details.

- Click **Save** in *Add Business Hierarchy* window and save the details.

3.4.4.2 Viewing Business Hierarchy

You can view individual Business Hierarchy at any given point. To view the existing Business Hierarchy definition details in the *Business Hierarchy* window: You need to be mapped with the role BMM Hierarchy Read Only to view Business Hierarchy.

- Select the checkbox adjacent to the required Business Hierarchy code.
- Click  button from the Business Hierarchy tool bar.

The *View Business Hierarchy* window displays the details of the selected Business Hierarchy definition. The *User Info* grid at the bottom of the window displays metadata information about Business Hierarchy created along with the option to add comments.

3.4.4.3 Modifying Business Hierarchy

You can update the existing Business Hierarchy definition details except for the Code and Hierarchy Type/Sub-Type. You need to be mapped with the role BMM Hierarchy Write to modify Business Hierarchy.

NOTE: You cannot modify the implicitly created Business Hierarchies for AMHM Hierarchies.

To update the required Business Hierarchy details in the *Business Hierarchy* window:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the required Business Hierarchy code.
2. Click  button from the Business Hierarchy tool bar. The *Edit Business Hierarchy* window is displayed.
3. Update the required details. For more information, refer [Create Business Hierarchy](#).
4. Click **Save** and update the changes.

3.4.4.4 Copying Business Hierarchy

You can copy the existing Business Hierarchy details to quickly create a new Business Hierarchy. You need to be mapped to the role BMM Hierarchy Write to copy Business Hierarchy. To copy an existing Business Hierarchy definition in the *Business Hierarchy* window:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the required Business Hierarchy code.
2. Click  button from the Business Hierarchy tool bar.

The Business Hierarchy definition details are copied and a confirmation message is displayed.

3.4.4.5 Deleting Business Hierarchy

You can remove the Business Hierarchy definition(s) which are created by you and which are no longer required in the system by deleting from the *Business Hierarchy* window. Delete function permanently removes the Business Hierarchy details from the database. You need to be mapped with the role BMM Hierarchy Write to delete Business Hierarchy. Ensure that you have verified the details as indicated below:

- A Business Hierarchy definition marked for deletion is not accessible for other users.
- Every delete action has to be **Authorized/Rejected** by the authorizer.
 - On Authorization, the Business Hierarchy details are removed.
 - On Rejection, the Business Hierarchy details are reverted back to authorized state.
- An un-authorized Business Hierarchy definition can be deleted.

You can delete an implicitly created Business Hierarchy for an AMHM hierarchy, if it is not used in any higher objects. Once the Business Hierarchy is deleted, it will not be re-created if you resave AMHM hierarchy.

3.4.5 Hierarchy Maintenance

Hierarchies refer to dimension members that are arranged in levels, with each level representing the aggregated total of the data from the level below. One dimension type can have multiple hierarchies associated with it. Hierarchies are available within the Dimension Management section of Infrastructure system.

You can access Hierarchies window by expanding **Unified Analytical Metadata** and **Dimension Management** within the tree structure of LHS menu and selecting **Hierarchy Maintenance**.

Hierarchies					
» Dimension					
Dimension	Common Chart of Accounts				
» Search					
Folder	PFTSEG	Hierarchy Name			
Dimension Member Alphanumeric Code		Dimension Member Numeric Code			
Dimension Member Name					
» Hierarchies					
Name	Display Level	Created By	Creation Date	Last Modification Date	
CCOA-HIER-01	1	TESTUSER	9/26/2014 16:20:02	9/26/2014 16:20:02	
CCOA-HIER-02	1	TESTUSER	9/26/2014 16:20:15	9/26/2014 16:20:15	
CCOA-Hier-10	1	TESTUSER	10/14/2014 12:08:08	10/14/2014 12:08:08	
CCOA_Hier-0910	1	TESTUSER	10/9/2014 11:50:42	10/9/2014 11:50:42	
Hier-CCOA-01	1	TESTUSER	9/30/2014 12:04:42	9/30/2014 12:04:42	
Hier-CCOA-02	1	TESTUSER	9/30/2014 15:07:55	9/30/2014 15:07:55	
MAP-HIER-05	1	TESTUSER	10/7/2014 15:34:07	10/7/2014 15:34:07	
MAP-HIER-06	1	TESTUSER	10/8/2014 11:33:36	10/8/2014 11:33:36	
testHier01	1	TESTUSER	9/19/2014 13:37:13	9/26/2014 13:14:24	

The *Hierarchies* window displays the list of Hierarchies created in all public folders, shared folders to which you are mapped and private folders for which you are the owner, along with other details such as the Name, Display level, Created By, Creation Date, and Last Modification Date. For more information on how object access is restricted, see [Object Security in AMHM module](#) section.

You can also make use of Search and Pagination options to search for a specific Hierarchy definition based on Folder, Hierarchy Name, Dimension Member Alphanumeric Code, Dimension Member Numeric Code, or Dimension Member Name and view the existing definitions within the system. For more information, refer [Pagination](#) and [Search and Filter](#).

3.4.5.1 Adding Hierarchy Definition

In the *Hierarchies* window, you can create Hierarchy Definition up to 15 levels by default. The maximum permissible levels are up to 58 Hierarchies. To create a hierarchy, the Write role should be mapped to your user group.

NOTE: When an AMHM hierarchy is created, implicitly a UAM Business hierarchy also gets created and will be listed in the *Summary* window of Business Hierarchy.

To create a Hierarchy definition in the *Hierarchies* window:

1. Select the  button in the Hierarchies toolbar. **Add** button is disabled if you have selected any checkbox in the grid. The *New – Hierarchy Details* window is displayed.

2. Select **Dimension** from the drop-down list. The selected Dimension from the *New – Hierarchy Details* window is displayed as the default dimension for which member has to be defined. Enter the Hierarchy Properties as tabulated:

Field	Description
Fields marked in red asterisk (*) are mandatory.	
Name	Enter the Name of the Hierarchy. Note: The characters & ' " are restricted.
Description	Enter the required Description for the Hierarchy. Note: The characters ~&+! " @ are restricted.

Field	Description
Folder	Select the folder where the hierarchy is to be stored from the drop-down list. The <i>Folder selector</i> window behavior is explained in User Scope section. Click  to create a new private folder. The Segment Maintenance window is displayed. For more information, see Segment Maintenance. Note: You can select Segment/Folder Type as Private and the Owner Code as your user code only.
Access Type	Select the Access Type as Read Only or Read/Write. ▪ Read-Only: Select this option to give other users access to only view the hierarchy definition. Note: A user with Phantom and Write role can modify or delete the hierarchy even though the access type is selected as Read-only. ▪ Read/Write: Select this option to give all users the access to view, modify (including Access Type), and delete the hierarchy definition.
Automatic Inheritance	▪ Click Yes to inherit the hierarchy properties of the parent to the child. ▪ Click No if you want to define a new hierarchy.
Display Signage	Click Yes to display the Signage to the right hand side of the member in the Show hierarchy panel. Else, click No.
Show Member Code	Select from the drop-down list as one of the following: ▪ Alphanumeric Code to Left of Name: Displays Alphanumeric Code on the Left side of Member name. ▪ Alphanumeric Code to Right of Name: Displays Alphanumeric Code on the Right side of Member name. ▪ Only Name - No Code: Displays only the Member Name. ▪ Numeric Code to Left of Name: Displays the Numeric Code on the Left side of Member name. ▪ Numeric Code to Right of Name: Displays the Numeric Code on the Right side of Member name.
Initial Display Level	Select the Initial Display level from the drop-down list.
Orphan Branch	Click Yes to display the Orphan Branch in the Show Hierarchy panel. Else, click No.

To add Child under the **Show Hierarchy** tab:

- Right-click in the *Show Hierarchy* tab.
- Select **Add Child** option and the *Add Member* window are displayed.

- Select the required Member and click . The Member is displayed in the **Selected Members** panel. Click  to select all Members which are shown in the *Show Members* pane. Click  to select all nodes/ members in the server.

You can click  to deselect a Member or click  to deselect all the Members.

You can click  to search for the required member using Alphanumeric code, Numeric Code, Name, Description, Attribute Name, or Attribute Value.

You can also click  button to toggle the display of Numeric Code left, right, or name and click  button to display Alphanumeric Code left, right, or name.

- Click **OK**. The selected Member is displayed as Child under **Show Hierarchy** panel in the *New – Hierarchy Details* window.

To add Sibling:

- Right-click on the Child and select the option **Add Sibling**. The *Add Member* window is displayed.
- Select the required Member and click . The Member is displayed in the **Selected Members** panel. You can click  to select all Members which are shown in the *Show Members* pane. Click  to select all nodes/ members in the server.

You can click  to deselect a Member or click  to deselect all the Members. You can also Click  to search for the required member.

- Click **Apply**. The selected Member is displayed as **Sibling** below the **Parent** under *Show Hierarchy* panel in the *New – Hierarchy Details* window.

To add Leaf under a Parent, Child, or Sibling:

- Right-click the Parent or Child and select **Add Leaf**. The *Add Member* window is displayed.
- Select the required Member and click . The Member is displayed in the **Selected Members** panel. You can click  to select all Members which are shown in the *Show Members* pane. Click  to select all nodes/ members in the server.

You can click  to deselect a Member or click  to deselect all the Members. You can also Click  to search for the required member.

- Click **Apply**. The selected Member is displayed as Leaf below the Parent or Sibling under **Show Hierarchy** panel in the *New – Hierarchy Details* window.

To define Level Properties:

- Select **Level Properties** from the options under Parent, Child, Sibling or Leaf and the *Level Properties* window is displayed.
- Enter the valid **Name** and **Description** in the respective fields.
- Click **OK** and the Levels defined are displayed in the drop-down in **Initial Level Display** field in **Hierarchy Properties** grid in *New – Hierarchy Details* window.

To cut and paste Child or Sibling:

- Right-click on any node and select **Cut**.
- Right-click on any node and **Paste as Child** or **Paste as Sibling**.

To Delete and Undelete:

- Right-click on the node to be deleted and select **Delete Node**.
The node deleted is stroked out.
- Right-click and select **UnDelete** to cancel deletion of the node.

To add Child / Sibling / leaf:

- Right-click on any node and select **Create and add Child**. The *New - Member Details* window is displayed. For more information, refer [Add Member Definition](#).
- Right-click on any node and select **Create and add Sibling**.
- Right-click on any node and select **Create and add leaf**.

To View the Member Properties and Member Attributes of a node in the Show Hierarchy panel:

- Click **<** button and the Member Property grid is displayed.
- Click on a Member. The properties such as **Alphanumeric code, Numeric Code, Name, Description, Enabled, Is Leaf, Created By, Creation Date, Last Modified By, Last Modification Date, Attribute**, and **Value** of the selected Member are displayed in the *Member Properties* and *Member Attributes* grids.

In the *Hierarchies* window you can also:

- Click  or  to expand or collapse the members under a node.
- Click  or  to expand a branch or collapse a branch.

- Click  or  to focus or unfocus a selected node except the root node.
 - Click  or  to toggle the display of Numeric Code or Alphanumeric code at left of the nodes, right of the nodes or to hide.
 - Click  button to view the Advanced Properties of the nodes.
3. Click **Save** in the *New – Hierarchy Details* window to validate and capture the entries.

The *Audit Trail* section at the bottom of the window displays the metadata about the Hierarchy with the option to add additional information as comments. The *User Comments* section facilitates you to add or update additional information as comments.

3.4.5.2 Viewing Hierarchy Definition

You can view individual Hierarchy Definition details at any given point. To view the existing hierarchy Definition details in the *Hierarchies* window:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the Hierarchy Name.
2. Click  button in the Hierarchies tool bar. The **View** button is disabled if you have selected multiple Hierarchies.

The *View – Hierarchy Details* window is displayed with all the hierarchy details.

In the *View – Hierarchy Details* window you can click  button to search for a member using the Alphanumeric Code, Numeric Code, or Member Name in the *Search* dialog.

NOTE: The search functionality of this  button will not return any values if you search for a node in the Orphan Branch of the hierarchy.

3.4.5.3 Modifying Hierarchy Definition

You can modify the Name, Description, Folder, Access Type, Automatic inheritance, Display Signage, Show Member Code, Initial Display level, Orphan branch, Show hierarchy details in *Edit – Hierarchy Details* window.

NOTE: When you modify a Hierarchy, the implicitly created UAM Business Hierarchy will also get updated.

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the Hierarchy Name whose details are to be updated.
2. Click  button in the Hierarchies tool bar. **Edit** button is disabled if you have selected multiple Members. The *Edit – Hierarchy Details* window is displayed.

In the *Edit – Hierarchy Details* window you can click  button to search for a member using the Alphanumeric Code, Numeric Code, or Member Name in the *Search* dialog. Edit the Hierarchy details as required. For more information, refer [Add Hierarchy Definition](#).

3. Click **Save** and save the changes.

3.4.5.4 Copying Hierarchy Definition

The Copy Hierarchy Definition facilitates you to quickly create a new Hierarchy Definition based on the existing attributes or by updating the values of the required hierarchies.

To copy an existing Hierarchy Definition in the *Hierarchies* window:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the Hierarchy name whose details are to be duplicated.
2. Click  button in the Hierarchies toolbar to copy a selected Hierarchy definition. **Copy** button is disabled if you have selected multiple Hierarchies. The *Copy – Hierarchy Details* window is displayed.

In the *Copy – Hierarchy Details* window you can click  button to search for a member using the Alphanumeric Code, Numeric Code, or Member Name in the *Search* dialog.

3. In the *Copy – Hierarchy Details* window you can:
 - Create new hierarchy definition with existing variables. Specify a new **Hierarchy Name**. Click **Save**.
 - Create new hierarchy definition by updating the required variables. Specify a new Hierarchy Name and update the required details. For more information, refer [Add Hierarchy Definition](#). Click **Save**.

The new Hierarchy definition details are displayed in the *Hierarchies* window.

3.4.5.5 Hierarchy Definition Dependencies

You can view the dependencies of Hierarchies. To view the dependency of hierarchy in the *Hierarchies* window:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the Hierarchy Name.
2. Click  button in the Hierarchies toolbar. The **Check Dependencies** button is disabled if you have selected Hierarchy definitions. The *Hierarchies Dependency Information* window is displayed.

3.4.5.6 Deleting Hierarchy Definition

You can remove the Hierarchy Definitions which are not required in the system by deleting from the *Hierarchies* window.

NOTE: When you delete an AMHM Hierarchy, the implicitly created UAM Business Hierarchy will also get deleted, if it is not used in higher objects.

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to Hierarchy Name(s) whose details are to be removed.
2. Click  button in the Hierarchies tool bar.
3. Click **OK** in the information dialog to confirm deletion.

To delete an existing Business Hierarchy in the *Business Hierarchy* window:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the required Business Hierarchy code.
2. Click  button from the Business Hierarchy tool bar. A confirmation dialog is displayed.
3. Click **OK**. The Business Hierarchy details are marked for delete authorization.

3.5 Measure

Business Measure refers to a uniquely named data element of relevance which can be used to define views within the data warehouse. It typically implies aggregated information as opposed to information at a detailed granular level that is available before adequate transformations.

Based on the role that you are mapped to, you can access read, modify or authorize Measure. For all the roles and descriptions refer to [Appendix A](#). The roles mapped to Measure are as follows:

- Measure Access
- Measure Advanced
- Measure Authorize
- Measure Phantom
- Measure Read Only
- Measure Write

Business Measure function within the Infrastructure system facilitates you to create measures based on the area of analysis. While creating a measure, you can choose the aggregation type and apply business exclusion rules based on your query/area of analysis. Business Measures can be stored as [Base and Computed measures](#) and can also be reused in defining other multi dimensional stores and query data using the various modules of Oracle Analytical Application Infrastructure.

You can access *Business Measures* window from the **Unified Analytical Metadata** section within the tree structure of LHS menu and selecting **Measure**. You can access Business Measures window by expanding **Unified Analytical Metadata** section within the tree structure of LHS menu and selecting **Measure**.

Business Measures						
Business Measures						
* Search and Filter						 
Code			Short Description			
Authorized	☒					
* Business Measures						
     	1 - 10 / 973		   			
☐	Code	Short Description	Long Description	Aggregation Function	Entity	Attribute
☐	M0001	MSR - Non Sec Outstanding Principal	Measure for Outstanding Principal	SUM	FCT_NON_SEC_EXPOSURES	n_outstanding_principal
☐	M0001CRP	Original Exposure Pre Conversion Factors	Original Exposure Pre Conversion Factors	SUM	VW_CRP_SA_CR_NON_SEC_REP	ORIG_EXP_PRE_CONV_FACTORS
☐	M0002CRP	Of Which Arising from Counterparty Credit Risk	Of Which Arising from Counterparty Credit Risk	SUM	VW_CRP_SA_CR_NON_SEC_REP	OF_ARISING_COUNTERPARTY_CR
☐	M0003CRP	Value Adjustments and Provisions Associated with the Original Exposure	Value Adjustments and Provisions Associated with the Original Exposure	SUM	VW_CRP_SA_CR_NON_SEC_REP	VALUE_OF_ADJ_PROV_ORIG_EX
☐	M0004CRP	Guarantees	Guarantees	SUM	VW_CRP_SA_CR_NON_SEC_REP	GUARANTEES
☐	M0005	MSR - Non Sec Add On Percent	Measure for Add On Percent	SUM	FCT_NON_SEC_EXPOSURES	n_addon_percent
☐	M0005CRP	Credit Derivatives	Credit Derivatives	SUM	VW_CRP_SA_CR_NON_SEC_REP	CREDIT_DERIVATIVES
☐	M0006	MSR - Non Sec Notional Principal	Measure for Notional Principal	SUM	FCT_NON_SEC_EXPOSURES	n_notional_principal
☐	M0006CRP	Financial collateral simple method	Financial collateral simple method	SUM	VW_CRP_SA_CR_NON_SEC_REP	FIN_COLL_SIMPLE_METHOD
☐	M0007	MSR - Non Sec Current Exposure Amount	Measure for Current Exposure Amount	SUM	FCT_NON_SEC_EXPOSURES	n_exposure_amount

The *Business Measures* window displays the list of pre-defined Business Measures with their Code, Short Description, Long Description, Aggregation Function, Entity, and Attribute. You can add, view, edit, copy, and delete the required Business Measures. You can also make use of Search and Pagination options to search for a specific Business Measure based on the Code, Short Description, and Authorization status or view the list of existing Business Measures within the system. For more information, refer [Search and Filter](#) and [Pagination](#) sections.

3.5.1.1 Creating Business Measure

You can create a Business Measure by specifying the Business Measure Details and defining the Business Measure Definition. You can create a business measure if you mapped with the role Measure Write with the user group.

To create a measure in the *Business Measures* window:

1. Click  button from the Business Measures tool bar. The *Add Business Measures* window is displayed.

Add Business Measures

Business Measures > Business Measure Definition (Add)

Business Measure Details

Code *
BMM19765
Short Description *
Business Measure BMM19765
Long Description
Business Measure Details for BMM19765

Business Measure Definition

Aggregation Function
None
Data Type
None
Roll up
☒
Entity
BENCHMARK_RATES-Benchmark Rates
Attribute
fic_mis_date-Extraction Date
Business Exclusions
BENCHMARK_RATES.v_ccy_code=ABS(NUMBER)
Filter Expression
BENCHMARK_RATES.fic_mis_date=SYSDATE(VOID)

Save
Cancel

User Info
User Comments

User Info

Created By
Last Modified By
Authorized By
Creation Date
Modification Date
Authorization Date

2. Enter the details in the Business Measure Details section as tabulated.

Field	Description
Fields marked in red asterisk (*) are mandatory.	
Code	Enter a distinct code to identify the Measure. Ensure that the code is alphanumeric with a maximum of 8 characters in length and there are no special characters except underscore “_”. Note the following: - The code can be indicative of the type of Measure being created. - A pre-defined Code and Short Description cannot be changed. - Same Code or Short Description cannot be used for Essbase installation: “\$\$\$UNIVERSE\$\$\$”, “#MISSING”, “#MI”, “CALC”, “DIM”, “ALL”, “FIX”, “ENDFIX”, “HISTORY”, “YEAR”, “SEASON”, “PERIOD”, “QUARTER”, “MONTH”, “WEEK”, “DAY”. - In Unauthorized state, the users having Authorize Rights can view all the unauthorized Metadata.
Short Description	Enter a Short Description based on the defined code. Ensure that the description is of a maximum of 8 characters in length and does not contain any special characters except underscore “_”.

Field	Description
Long Description	Enter the Long Description if you are creating subject-oriented Measure to help users for whom the Measure is being created or other details about the type/subject. Ensure that the description is of a maximum of 100 characters in length.

Enter the details in the Business Measure Definition section.

3. Select the required **Aggregation Function** from the drop-down list.

The list consists of various metrics based on which a Measure can be aggregated.

The available aggregation functions are as tabulated.

Aggregator	Description
SUM	Adds the actual value of attribute or data element to get the measure value.
COUNT	Counts the records for the data element to get the measure value or counts the number of occurrences
MAXIMUM	This function acquires the maximum of the data element to get the measure value.
MINIMUM	This function obtains the minimum of the data element to get the measure value.
COUNT DISTINCT	This function is different from a simple count aggregation function. The peculiarity of these measures is that they are linked to the dimensions and they vary across the hierarchies of these dimensions. In a Count Distinct aggregation function a simple roll cannot determine the values at the intermediate nodes in the hierarchies up of their leaf level values.

- Based on the selected Aggregation Function the **Data Type** is auto populated.
 - Selecting **Roll Up** checkbox calculates the measure values and displays the nodes at the total level. By default, the checkbox is selected if the Aggregation Type is Maximum, Minimum, Count, or Sum. Roll Up option, when selected with Percentage Measures results in wrong values at intermediate/total levels.
4. Select the Entity to load the data for the Measure. Click  button, The *Entity and Attribute* window is displayed.
 - Select the checkbox adjacent to the required Entities from the **Available Entities** list. The corresponding attributes are displayed in the **Available Attributes** list. Select the checkbox adjacent to the required Attribute.

NOTE: The Entity list is dependent on the imported Data Model.

You can also search for an Entity using the [Search](#) option.

- Click **Save**. The selected Entity and Attributes are displayed in the Entity field of the *Add Business Measures* window.
- 5. Define the **Business Exclusions** rules for the base Measure. You can enter the expression or click  button to define using the [Expression](#) window.
- 6. Define **Filter Expression** to filter the aggregation process. You can enter the expression or click  button to define using the [Expression](#) window.
- 7. Click **Save** and save the Business Measure details.

3.5.1.2 Viewing Business Measure

You can view individual Business Measure at any given point. To view the existing Business Measure definition details in the *Business Measures* window: You can view the Business Measure if you are mapped with the role Measure Read Only with the user group.

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the required Business Measure code.
2. Click  button from the Business Measure tool bar.

The *View Business Measures* window displays the details of the selected Business Measure definition. The User Info grid at the bottom of the window displays the metadata information about the Business Measure created along with the option to add comments.

3.5.1.3 Modifying Business Measure

You can modify the Business Measure if you are mapped with the role Measure Write with the user group.

You can update the existing Business Measure definition details except for the Code and Short Description. To update the required Business Measure details in the *Business Measure* window:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the required Business Measure code.
2. Click  button from the Business Measures tool bar. The *Edit Business Measure* window is displayed.
3. Update the required details. For more information, refer [Create Business Measure](#).
4. Click **Save** and update the changes.

3.5.1.4 Copying Business Measure

You can copy the existing Business Measure details to quickly create a new Business Measure. You can later modify the Code or Short Description, add/remove Entities and Attributes, and also define the join/filter conditions. You can copy Business Measure if you are mapped with the role Measure Write with the user group.

To copy an existing Business Measure definition in the *Business Measure* window:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the required Business Measure code.
2. Click  button from the Business Measures tool bar.

The Business Measure definition details are copied and a confirmation message is displayed.

3.5.1.5 Deleting Business Measure

You can remove the Business Measure definition(s) which are created by you and which are no longer required in the system by deleting from the Business Measures window. To delete a Business Measure, you need to be mapped with the role Measure Write. Delete function permanently removes the Business Measure details from the database. Ensure that you have verified the details as indicated below:

- A Business Measure definition marked for deletion is not accessible for other users.
- Every delete action has to be **Authorized/Rejected** by the authorizer.
 - On Authorization, the Business Measure details are removed.
 - On Rejection, the Business Measure details are reverted back to authorized state.
- You cannot update Business Measure details before authorizing/rejecting the deletion.
- An un-authorized Business Measure definition can be deleted.

To delete an existing Business Measure in the *Business Measure* window:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the required Business Measure code.
2. Click  button from the Business Measure tool bar. A confirmation dialog is displayed.
3. Click **OK**. The Business Measure details are marked for delete authorization.

3.6 Business Processor

Business Processor refers to a uniquely named data element of relevance which can be used to define views within the data warehouse. It typically implies aggregated information as opposed to information at a detailed granular level that is available before adequate transformations.

A Business Processor encapsulates a business logic for assigning a value to a measure as a function of observed values for other measures. Business Processors are required Measurements that require complex transformations that entail transforming data based on a function of available base measures.

Measurements that require complex transformations that entail transforming data based on a function of available base measures require Business Processors. A supervisory requirement necessitates the definition of such complex transformations with available metadata constructs.

Business Processors are metadata constructs that are used in the definition of such complex rules. Business Processors are designed to update a measure with another computed value. When a rule that is defined with a Business Processor is processed, the newly computed value is updated on the defined target.

Based on the role that you are mapped to, you can access read, modify or authorize Business Processor. For all the roles and descriptions refer to [Appendix A](#). The roles mapped to Business Processor are as follows:

- BMM Processor Access
- BMM Processor Advanced
- BMM Processor Authorize
- BMM Processor Phantom
- BMM Processor Read Only
- BMM Processor Write

You can access Business Processor window by expanding **Unified Analytical Metadata** within the tree structure of LHS menu and selecting **Business Processor**.

Business Processor			
Business Processor			
Search and Filter			
Code		Short Description	
Authorized	☒		

Business Processor				
☐ Code ▲	Short Description	Long Description	Dataset	Measure
☐ BP002	BP123111	BP1_place_bp+place	BPDS_FCT_APP	aa_j
☐ BP004	BP004123	BP004123rrrwwrrrrrrrrweurioriorio	BPDS_FCT_APP	aa_j
☐ BP1	BP123	BP1	BPDS_FCT_APP	aa_j
☐ BPCCHAR	BPCCHAR_ISSUE	BPCCHAR_ISSUE	ADASET_Sd	AMAS1_SD
☐ BPISSUE1	BPISSUE1	BPISSUE1	ANORJNAL-FCT_APP_NORMALIN_ALS	MASISSUE
☐ BPISU3	BPISU3	BPISU3	ANORJNAL-FCT_APP_NORMALIN_ALS	MASSU3
☐ BPSU2	BPSU2	BPSU2	ANORJNAL-FCT_APP_NORMALIN_ALS	MASSU2
☐ BPUNTH	BPUNTH	BPUNTH	BPDS_FCT_APP	FILTCOND1
☐ BP_NONMC	BP_non_numeric_col	BP_non_numeric_col	ANORJNAL-FCT_APP_NORMALIN_ALS	A()
☐ DE	DEPNDCY sd	DEPNDCY Id	ANORJNAL-FCT_APP_NORMALIN_ALS	

The *Business Processor* window displays the list of pre-defined Business Processors with their Code, Short Description, Long Description, Dataset, and Measure. The *Business Processor* window allows you to generate values that are functions of base measure values. Using the metadata abstraction of a business processor, power users have the ability to design rule-based transformation to the underlying data within the data warehouse / store. You can make use of Search and Filter option to search for specific Business Processors based on Code, Short Description, or Authorized status. The Pagination option helps you to manage the view of existing Business Processors within the system.

3.6.1.1 Adding Business Processor

You need to be mapped to the role group BMM Processor Write to add a Business Processor.

To create a Business Processor from the *Business Processor* window:

1. Click  button. The *Add Business Processor* window is displayed.

Add Business Processor

Business Processor > Business Processor Definition (Add)

Business Processor Details

Code * BP_1254

Short Description * BP created for Product 1254

Long Description The Business processor created for Product 1254

Business Processor Definition

Dataset ds02 inner join

Measure RHELBM

Expression RHELBM]=ABS(NUMBER)

Expression has Aggregate Function ☐

Parameters Save Cancel

User Info **User Comments**

User Info

Created By		Creation Date	
Last Modified By		Modification Date	
Authorized By		Authorization Date	

2. Enter the details as tabulated:

Field	Description
Code	While creating a new Business Processor, you need to define a distinct identifier/Code. It is recommended that you define a code that is descriptive or indicative of the type of Business Processor being created. This will help in identifying it while creating rules. Note the following: - It is mandatory to enter a Code. - The Code should be minimum eight characters in length; it can be alphabetical, numerical (only 0-9) or alphanumeric characters. - The Code should start with an Alphabet. - The Code cannot contain special characters with the exception of the underscore symbol (_). - The saved Code or Short Description cannot be changed.

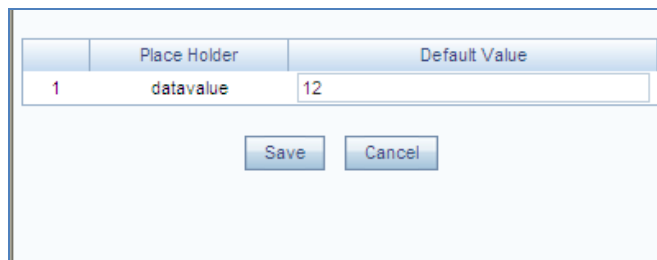
Field	Description
Short Description	Short description is useful in understanding the content of the Business Processor you are creating. It would help to enter a description based on the code. Note the following: - It is mandatory to enter a Short Description. - The Short Description should be of minimum one character and maximum of 80 characters in length. - Only Alphanumeric, non-English, and Special characters such as "<blank space>", ".", "\$", "&", "%", "<", ">", ")", "(", "_", and "-" are permitted to be entered in the Short Description field.
Long Description	The long description gives an in-depth understanding of the Business process you are creating. It would help you to enter a Long Description based on the code. The Long Description should be of minimum one character and maximum 100 characters in length.
Data Set	Select the Data Set from the drop-down list. The list of available Data Sets for the selected Information Domain will appear in the drop-down. The Short Description of the Data Sets as entered in the <i>Data Sets</i> window under Business Metadata Management will be reflected in the drop-down.
Measure	Select the Measure from the drop-down list. All base measures that are defined on any of the tables present in the selected Data Set will appear in the drop-down. If the underlying measure is deleted after the Business Processor definition, then the corresponding Business Processor definition will automatically be invalidated.

Field	Description
Expression	Click  button. The <i>Expression</i> window is displayed. For more details on creating an expression using entities, functions and operators, refer Create Expression section. The placeholder option enables the user to provide values for the constants in the expression. The user can specify values to the business processor expression during the run time rather than at definition time through the place holders defined while specifying the expression. The user can specify the expression in the "Expression" field. Note the following: ▪ The values for the placeholders can be alphanumeric. ▪ The process of specifying place holders enables the user to execute the same business processor definition with different values during the run time.
Expression has Aggregate Function	The expression may require an aggregation function depending on the business logic. The aggregation functions have to be entered in the expression field per acceptable syntax. IF an aggregation function is used in the expressions, the checkbox "Expression has Aggregate Function" must be enabled. Leave the checkbox "Expression has Aggregate Function" blank if your expression does not contain an aggregation function.

You can also:

- Click  button in the *Business Processor Definition* grid to refresh the entries.
- Click **Parameters** button to specify default values for any of the placeholders defined.

The Business Processor Expression Parameters dialog is displayed.



The dialog box has a table with two columns: 'Place Holder' and 'Default Value'. The first row contains the value '1' in the 'Place Holder' column and 'datavalue' in the 'Default Value' column. Below the table are 'Save' and 'Cancel' buttons.

	Place Holder	Default Value
1	datavalue	12

Save Cancel

Enter a default value for the place holders defined along with the expression in the **Default Value** box.

Click **Save** to save the default value for a Place Holder.

The *User Info* grid at the bottom of the window displays the metadata information about the Business Processor definition created along with the option to add comments.

3. Click **Save**. The Business Processor is saved and listed in the *Business Processor* window after validating the entries.

3.6.1.2 Viewing Business Processor

You need to be mapped with the role group BMM Processor Read Only to view a Business Processor.

You can view individual Business Processor definition details at any given point. To view the existing Business Processor definition in the *Business Processor* window:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the required Business Processor code.
2. Click  button from the *Business Processor* tool bar.

The *View Business Processor* window displays the details of the selected Business Processor definition. The *User Info* grid at the bottom of the window displays the metadata information about the Business Processor definition along with the option to add comments.

3.6.1.3 Editing Business Processor

You need to be mapped with the role group BMM Processor Write to edit Business Processor.

You can update the existing Business Processor definition details except for the Business Processor Code and Short Description. To update the required Business Processor definition details in the *Business Processor* window:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the required Business Processor code.
2. Click  button from the *Business Processor* tool bar. The *Edit Business Processor* window is displayed.
3. Update the details as required. For more information refer [Add Business Processor](#).
4. Click **Save** and update the changes.

3.6.1.4 Copying Business Processor

You need to be mapped with the role group BMM Processor Write to copy business processor.

You can copy the existing Business Processor to quickly create a new Business Processor definition based on the existing rule details or by updating the required parameters. To copy an existing Business Processor definition in the *Business Processor* window:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the required Business Processor code in the list whose details are to be duplicated.
2. Click  button from the Business Processor tool bar. **Copy** button is disabled if you have selected multiple checkboxes. The *Copy Business Processor* window is displayed.
3. Edit the Business Processor details as required. It is mandatory that you change the **Code** and **Short Description** values. For more information refer [Add Business Processor](#).
4. Click **Save**. The defined Business Processor is displayed in the *Business Processor* window.

3.6.1.5 Deleting Business Processor

You need to be mapped with BMM Processor Write to delete business processor.

You can remove Business Processor definition(s) which are no longer required in the system by deleting from *Business Processor* window.

1. Select the checkbox(s) adjacent to the Business Processor codes whose details are to be removed.
2. Click  button from the *Business Processor* tool bar.
3. Click **OK** in the *Warning* dialog to confirm deletion.

The selected Business Processor definitions are removed.

3.7 Expression

An Expression is a user-defined tool that supplements other IDs and enables to manipulate data flexibly. Expression has three different uses:

- To specify a calculated column that the Oracle Financial Services Analytical Application derivatives from other columns in the database.
- To calculate assignments in data correction.
- To create calculated conditions in data and relationship filters.

Example:- Calculations like average daily balances, current net book balance, average current net book balance, and weighted average current net rate can be created through Expressions.

3.7.1 Navigate to Expressions

You can access *Expression Summary* window by expanding **United Analytical Metadata** section within the tree structure of LHS menu and selecting **Expression**.

Based on the role that you are mapped to, you can access read, modify or authorize Expression window. For all the roles and descriptions refer to [Appendix A](#). The roles mapped to Expression are as follows:

- Expression Access
- Expression Advanced
- Expression Authorize
- Expression Phantom
- Expression Read Only
- Expression Write

Expression Summary				
Expressions				
Search Folder Name FUSamhm Expression Name Return Type				
Expressions 8 / 14 / 37				
Expression Name	Folder Name	Return Type	Created By	Creation Date
☐ expression	FUSamhm	Numeric	STUSER	13-OCT-11 04:36:27
☐ expression01	FUSamhm	Numeric	STUSER	08-APR-12 13:32:30
☐ G-Exp	FUSamhm	Numeric	STUSER	16-SEP-11 04:03:44
☐ Gold Test Hierarchy	FUSamhm	Numeric	STUSER	06-SEP-11 05:16:15
☐ g_exp_copy	FUSamhm	Numeric	STUSER	21-NOV-11 19:33:03
☐ I-Exp11	FUSamhm	Numeric	STUSER	16-SEP-11 04:01:19
☐ JavaScript\$111	FUSamhm	Numeric	STUSER	19-SEP-11 07:39:33

The *Expression Summary* window displays the list of pre-defined Expressions with other details such as the Expression Name, Folder Name, Return Type, Created By, and Creation Date. For

more information on how object access is restricted, see [Object Security in Dimension Management module](#) section.

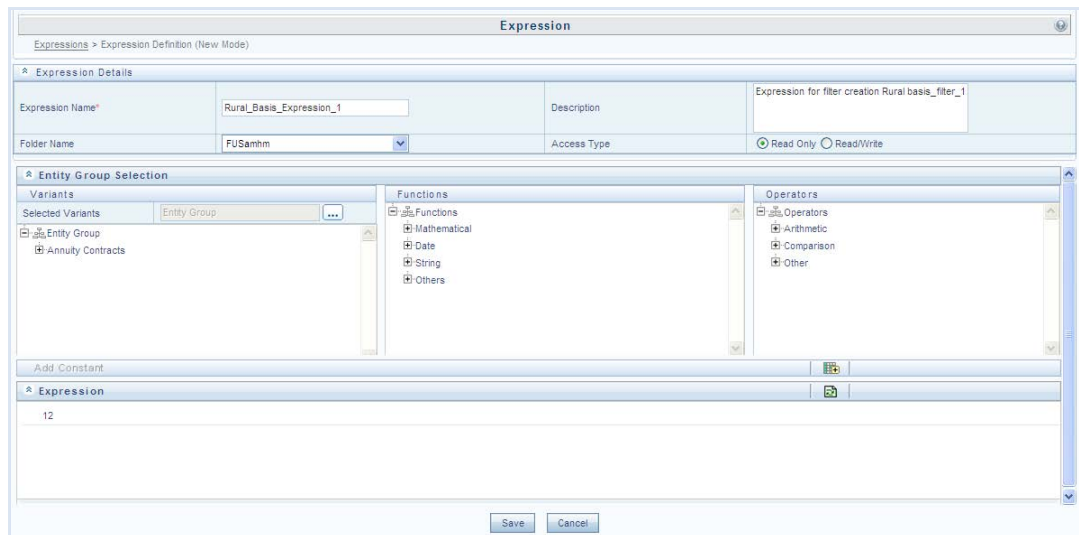
You can also make use of Search and Pagination options to search for a specific Expression definition based on Folder Name, Expression Name, or Return Type and view the list of existing definitions within the system. For more information, refer [Pagination](#) and [Search and Filter](#).

3.7.2 Adding Expression Definition

This option allows you to add an expression definition using variables, functions, and operators. The Write role should be mapped to your user group.

To create a new Expression from the *Expressions Summary* window:

1. Click  button in the Expressions Toolbar. The *New - Expression* window is displayed.



In the Expression Details grid:

- Enter the **Expression Name** and the required **Description**.

NOTE: Expression Name: The characters &' " are restricted in the name field.
Description: The characters ~&+' "@ are restricted in the description field.

- Select the **Folder Name** from the drop-down list.
 - The *Folder selector* window behavior is explained in [User Scope](#) section.
 - Click  to create a new private folder. The *Segment Maintenance* window is displayed. For more information, see [Segment Maintenance](#).

NOTE: You can select **Segment/Folder Type** as Private and the **Owner Code** as your user code *only*.

- Select the **Access Type** as *Read Only* or *Read/Write*.
 - **Read-Only:** Select this option to give other users the access to only view the expression.

NOTE: A user with Phantom and Write role can modify or delete the expression even though the access type is selected as Read-only.

- **Read/Write:** Select this option to give all users the access to view, modify (including Access Type) and delete the expression.

In the Entity Group Selection grid:

- In the Variants section, click  button. The *Variant Selection* window is displayed.
 - Select the **Entity Type** and **Entity Name** from the drop-down lists.
 - Select the required member and click . The member is displayed *Selected Members* list. Click  to select all the Members.

You can also click  to deselect a Member or click  to deselect all Members.
 - Click **OK**. The selected Entity Name and Members are displayed in the Variants section in the *New Expression* window.
- In the Variants section, click “+” to expand Entity Group and double-click to select the required Entity. The selected Entity is displayed in the Expression grid.
- In the Function section, click “+” to expand Functions and select a function such as Mathematical, Date, String, or Others options. The selected Function is displayed in the Expression grid. For more information refer [Function Types and Functions](#).
- In the Operators section, click “+” to expand Operators and select an operator such as Arithmetic, Comparison, or Others. The selected Operator is displayed in the Expression grid. For more information refer [Operator Types](#).
- You can click  button from the Add Constant grid to specify a Constant Value. Enter the numerical value and click .

In the *Expression* grid, you can right-click on the expression and do the following:

- Click **Replace Expression** () to replace the expression with a new one.
- Click **Insert Expression After** () to insert a new expression after the selected expression.
- Click **Delete** () to delete a selected expression.

You can also click  button in the *Expression* grid to clear the Expression.

2. Click **Save** to validate the entries and save the new Expression.

3.7.3 Viewing Expression

You can view individual Expression details at any given point. To view the existing Expression details the *Expression Summary* window:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the Expression Name.
2. Click  button in the Expressions tool bar.

The *View Expression* window is displayed with the Expression details.

3.7.4 Modifying Expression

You can modify the Expression details as required in the *Edit – Expression* screen.

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the Expression Name whose details are to be updated.
2. Click  button and the *Edit – Expression* window is displayed. Modify the required changes. For more information refer [Add Expression Definition](#).
3. Click **Save** and upload the changes.

3.7.5 Copying Expression

The Copy Expression facilitates you to quickly create a new Expression based on the existing parameters or by updating the values. To copy an existing Expression in the *Expression Summary* window:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the Expression Name which you want to create a copy.
2. Click  button in the Expressions tool bar. **Copy** button is disabled if you have selected multiple checkboxes. The *Copy – Expression* window is displayed.
3. In the *Copy – Expression* window you can:
 - Create new Expression with existing variables. Specify a new **Filter Name** and click **Save**.
 - Create new Expression by updating the required variables. Specify a new Expression Name and update the required details. For more information refer [Add Expression Definition](#). Click **Save**.

The new Expression details are displayed in the *Expression Summary* window.

3.7.6 Checking Dependencies

You can view the dependencies of a defined Expression in the *Expression Summary* screen:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the required Expression Name.
2. Click  button in the Expressions tool bar. The **Check Dependencies** button is disabled if you have selected multiple expressions.

The *Dependent Objects* window is displayed with Object id, Name, and id type of the dependant Objects.

3.7.7 Deleting Expression

You can delete an expression which has Read/Write Access Type. To delete an expression from the *Expression Summary* window:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the Expression Name(s) whose details are to be removed.
2. Click  button in the Expressions tool bar.
3. Click **OK** in the information dialog to confirm deletion.

3.8 Filter

Filters in the Infrastructure system facilitates you to filter metadata using the defined expressions.

3.8.1 Navigating to Filters

You can access Filters by expanding **United Analytical Metadata** section within the tree structure of LHS menu and selecting **Filter**.

Based on the role that you are mapped to, you can access read, modify or authorize Filters window. For all the roles and descriptions refer to [Appendix A](#). The roles mapped to Filters are as follows:

- Filter Access
- Filter Advanced
- Filter Authorize
- Filter Phantom
- Filter Read Only
- Filter Write

Filters Summary				
Filters				
Search Folder Name FUSamhm Filter Name Type Filters 29 - 35 / 282				
☐	Name ▲	Type	Modification Date	Modified by
☐	AMORT25	Data Element	23-FEB-11 16:09:40	DEVUSER
☐	AMORT26	Data Element	23-FEB-11 16:09:40	DEVUSER
☐	AMORTIZATION SWAP 1	Data Element	26-JUL-09 11:26:13	JOBUSER1
☐	Annuity Cur Bus	Data Element	24-JUL-09 17:58:41	GOLDUSER
☐	ANUXT	Data Element	23-FEB-11 16:09:40	DEVUSER
☐	api001	Data Element	23-NOV-10 12:04:16	DEVUSER
☐	ARCTAN_PPMT	Data Element	15-MAY-09 15:44:36	GOLDUSER

The *Filters Summary* window displays the list of Filters created in all public folders, shared folders to which you are mapped and private folders for which you are the owner, along with the other details such as the Name, Type, Modification Date, and Modified By. For more information on how object access is restricted, see [Object Security in Dimension Management module](#) section.

You can also make use of Search and Pagination options to search for a specific Filter definition based on Folder Name, Filter Name, or Type and view the list of existing definitions within the system. If you have selected Hierarchy filter type, the Dimension drop-down list is also displayed. For more information, refer [Pagination](#) and [Search and Filter](#).

3.8.2 Adding Filter Definition

This option allows you to add a filter. Filter can be of 4 types namely, Data Element, Hierarchy, Group, and Attribute. To create filter definition, the Write role should be mapped to your user group.

To create a new filter from the *Filters Summary* window:

1. Select the  button in the Filters toolbar. **Add** button is disabled if you have selected any checkbox in the grid. The *New - Filter Details* window is displayed.

2. Enter the Filter Details section details as tabulated:

Field	Description
Folder Name	Select the Folder Name where the Filter is to be stored from the drop-down list. The <i>Folder selector</i> window behavior is explained in User Scope section. Click to create a new private folder. The <i>Segment Maintenance</i> window is displayed. For more information, see Segment Maintenance. Note: You can select Segment/Folder Type as Private and the Owner Code as your user code <i>only</i>.
Access Type	Select the Access Type as Read Only or Read/Write. Read-Only: Select this option to give other users the access to only view the filter definition. Note: A user with Phantom and Write role can modify or delete the filter even though the access type is selected as Read-only. Read/Write: Select this option to give all users the access to view, modify (including Access Type) and delete the filter definition.
Filter Name	Enter the filter name in the Filter Name field. Note: The characters & ' " are restricted.
Description	Enter the description of the filter in the Description field. Note: The characters ~&+ ' " @ are restricted.

3. In the *Filter Type Selection* select the **Filter Type** from the drop-down list.

The *Filter Details* grid fields remain the same despite the Filter Type selected. There are four different Filter Types available in the *Filter Type Selection* grid as tabulated. Click on the links to navigate to the appropriate sections.

Filter	Description
Data Element	Data Element Filter is a stored rule that expresses a set of constraints. Only columns that match the data type of your Data Element selection are offered in the Data Element drop-down list box. Example: Balances between 10,000 and 20,000 Accounts opened in the current month Loans with amortization terms greater than 20 years. Data Element Filters can access most instrument columns and most columns in the Management Ledger. Data Element Filters are used within other OFSAA rule types (e.g., Allocation rules, Transfer Pricing rules, Asset Liability Management rules, etc)
Hierarchy	Hierarchy Filter allows you to utilize rollup nodes within a Hierarchy to help you exclude (filter out) or include data within an OFSAA rule. Example: You might want to process data for a specific set of divisions or lines of business where you have a Hierarchy rule that expresses those divisions or lines of business as rollup nodes. A Hierarchy Filter could be constructed to "enable" the Commercial and Retail lines of business while NOT enabling the Wealth Management line of business. Each of these lines of business might include a handful or even thousands of cost centers. When incorporated into an OFSAA processing rule, this Hierarchy Filter would include every cost center in the Commercial and Retail lines of business.
Group	Group Filters can be used to combine multiple Data Element Filters with a logical "AND". Example: If Data Element Filter #1 filtered on mortgage balances greater than 100,000 and Data Element Filter #2 filtered on current mortgage interest rates greater than 6%, you could construct a Group Filter to utilize both Data Filters. In this case, the resulting Group Filter would constrain your data selection to mortgage balances greater than 100,000 AND current mortgage interest.
Attribute	Attribute Filters are created using defined Attributes. Attribute filters facilitates you to filter on one or more Dimension Type Attributes. For each attribute, you can select one or more values. Example: Consider a filter that selects all records where the dimension <i>Common Chart of Account member</i> represents an attribute value <i>Expense account</i>, i.e., the attribute "Account Type" = Expense.

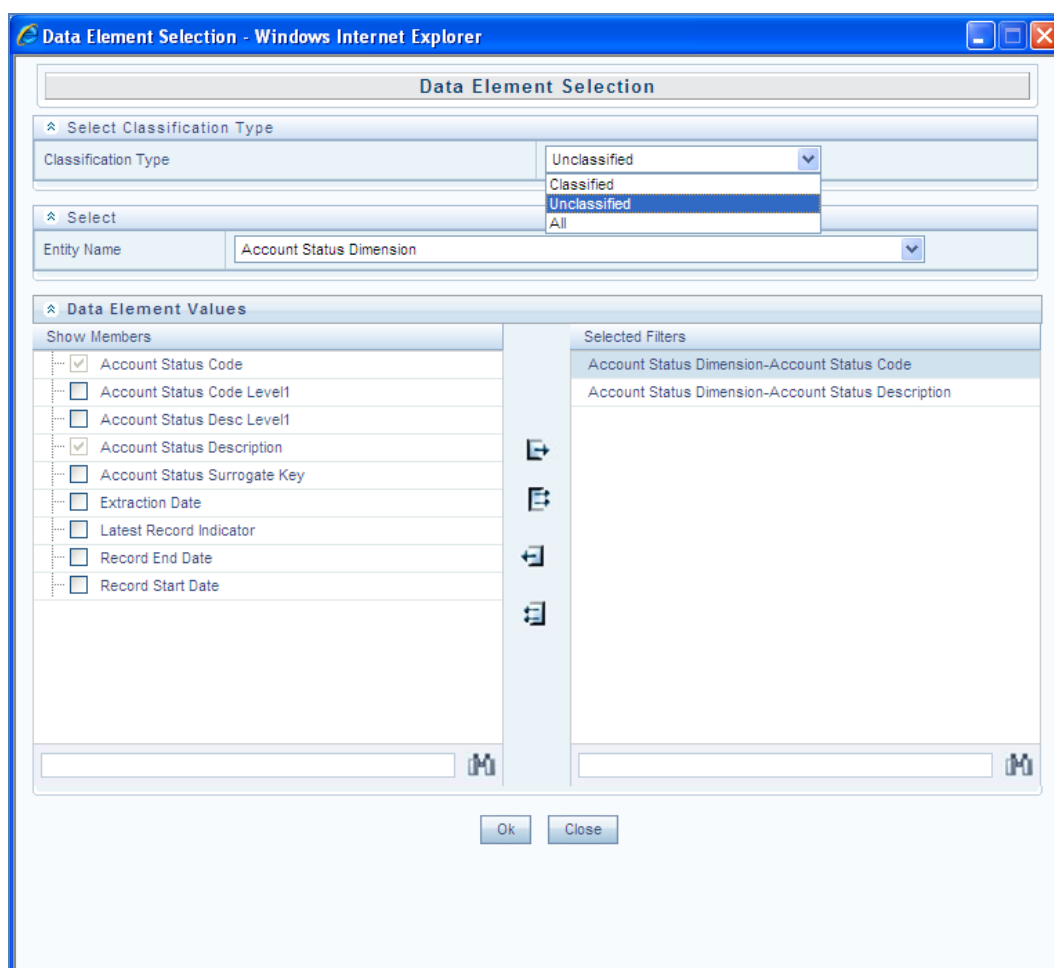
Filter	Description
	Now, using Attribute Filters, you can specify complex criteria as given below: Common Chart of Accounts where the Account Type attribute is Earning Assets or Interest-bearing Liabilities, and the Accrual Basis attribute is Actual/Actual Also, You could further refine the filter by adding another condition for: Organizational Unit where the Offset Org ID is a specific Org member The Filter then saves these criteria rather than the member codes which meet the criteria at the time the Filter is saved. During execution, the engine dynamically selects all records from your processing table (e.g. Mortgages, Ledger, etc.), which meet the specified member attribute criteria.

Once the required filter conditions are defined, save the Filter definition.

3.8.2.1 Define Data Element Filter

When you have selected the Filter Type as Data Element, define the Filter conditions by doing the following in the *Data Element Selection* section:

1. In the *Data Element Selection* section, click  button. The *Data Element Selection* window is displayed.



- Select any of the following Filter Classification Type from the drop-down list:
 - **Classified** - This is the default selection and displays all the classified EPM specific entities. If you are an EPM user, you need to select this option while defining Data Element Filter to list all the related entities.
 - **Unclassified** - This option displays all the non-classified i.e. non EPM specific entities. If you are a non EPM user, you need to select this option while defining Data Element Filter to list all the related entities.
 - **All** - This option will select all the tables available in the selected Information Domain irrespective of whether an entity has its table is classified or not.
- In the **Entity Name** drop-down list select a database table. The associated members are displayed in the *Show Members* section.
- Select the required member and click . The member is listed in the *Selected Members* panel. Click  to move all Members.
- You can click  to deselect a Member or click  to deselect all Members.

- Click **OK**. The selected Data Elements are displayed in the **Data Element Selection** field.

2. Select the **Filter Method** from the drop-down list.

For each column you wish to include in your Data Filter definition, you must specify one of the following Filter Method:

Filter	Description
Specific Values	Specific Values are used to match a selected database column to a specific value or values that you provide. You may either include or exclude Specific Values. You can add additional values by clicking on the  button, and reduce the number of Specific Values by clicking on the checkbox to the left of a value and then clicking on the  button. - When comparing Specific Values for a character type column, you must provide Specific Values that are character strings. - When comparing Specific Values for a date type column, you must provide Specific Values that are dates (the application displays a Calendar control). - When comparing Specific Values for a numeric column, you must provide Specific Values that are numbers. Select Include Values or Exclude Values to include or exclude the selected values.
Ranges	Ranges are used to match a selected database column to a range of values or to ranges of values that you provide. You may either include or exclude Range values. Range Type is available for OFSA Datatype Term, Frequency, Leaf, Code, and Identity and Column Datatype Date, Numeric and Varchar. You can add additional values by clicking  button and you can reduce the number of Ranges by clicking the checkbox to the left of a value and then clicking  button. - If the Column Datatype is VARCHAR, provide Specific Values (alphanumeric) that are character strings. - If the Column Datatype is DATE, provide Specific Values that are dates (the application displays a Calendar control). - If the Column Datatype is Numeric, provide Specific Values that are numbers. - If OFSA Datatype is LEAF, provide either numeric values or click  to select the numeric member ids. - If OFSA Datatype is CODE, provide either numeric values or click  to select the numeric member ids. - If OFSA Datatype is IDENTITY, provide specific numeric values. However, no validation is done during save to validate the input value for a valid identity code.

Filter	Description
	Select Include Values or Exclude Values to include or exclude the selected values
Another Data Element	Another Data Element is used to match a selected database column to another database column. When constructing an Another Data Element Filter Method, you may only compare a column to other columns that you have already selected (the Data Element drop-down list box will only contain columns that you have already selected). You may use any of the following operators when choosing the Another Data Element Filter Method: =, <> (meaning "not equal to"), <, >, <=, or >=.
Expression	Expression is used to match a selected database column to the results of an OFSAAI Expression rule. You may any of the following operators when choosing the Expression Filter Method: =, <> (meaning "not equal to"), <, >, <=, or >=.

- Click **Add** to list the completed filter conditions in the *Filter Conditions* grid.
 - Click **Update** after modifying a filter condition to update in the *Filter Conditions* grid.
 - Click ▲ or ▼ buttons to move a selected Filter Condition up or down.
 - Click  button to delete selected individual Filter Conditions records.
3. Click **Add/Update** in the *Filter Definition* window if you are creating a new or updating an existing Filter definition.
 4. Click **Save** to validate the entries and save the filter details.

3.8.2.2 Define Hierarchy Filter

When you have selected the Filter Type as Hierarchy, define the Filter conditions by doing the following in the *Hierarchy Selection* section:

1. Select the required **Dimension** from the drop-down list.
2. Select the associated **Hierarchy** from the drop-down list. You can select **More** to search for a specific Hierarchy in the *Hierarchy more* dialog.
3. Select any combination of rollup points and leaf (last descendent child) values.

In the *New – Filter Details* window you can:

- Click  button to search for a hierarchy member using Dimension Member Alphanumeric Code, Dimension Member Numeric Code, Dimension Member Name, or Attribute and by keying in Matching Values in the *Search* dialog.
- Click  or  to expand or collapse the members under a node.
- Click  or  to expand a branch or collapse a branch.
- Click  or  to focus or unfocus a selected node except the root node.
- Click  or  to toggle the display of Numeric Code or Alphanumeric code at left of the nodes, right of the nodes, or to hide.

You can also click  button to find a member present in the nodes list using key words. For large tree (nodes>5000), this search will not return any value if the tree is not expanded.

4. Click **Save** to validate the entries and save the filter details.

3.8.2.3 Define Group Filter

When you have selected the Filter Type as Group, define the Filter conditions by doing the following in the *Data Element Filters* grid:

1. Select the checkbox(s) adjacent to the required member names in the *Available Filters* section and click . The selected members are displayed in the *Selected Filters* section. Click  to select all the Members.

You can click  to deselect a Member or click  to deselect all the Members.

You can also click  button to search for a member in the *Data Element Filter Search* dialog using **Folder Name** and **Filter Name**.

2. Click **Save** to validate the entries and save the filter details.

3.8.2.4 Define Attribute Filter

When you have selected the Filter Type as Attribute, define the Filter conditions by doing the following in the *Attribute Selection* section:

1. Select the required **Dimension** from the drop-down list.
2. Select the associated **Attribute** from the drop-down list. The list consists of only *Dimension Type* attributes for selection.
3. Click  button in the *Attribute Values* grid. The *Attribute Values* window is displayed.

In the *Attribute Values* window, the **Dimension** field under *Dimension* grid is auto populated with the Dimension name with which the selected Attribute is defined and is non-editable. In the *Search* grid you can search for Attribute Values depending on Alphanumeric Code, Numeric Code, or Name.

4. Select the checkbox(s) adjacent to the Alphanumeric Codes of the required Attribute Values in the *Attribute Values* grid and click **OK**. The *Attribute Values* grid displays the selected attribute values.

Select Attribute Value(s) in the *Attribute Values* grid and click  button to delete it.

You can use the Attribute Values present in the *Attribute Values* grid to generate conditions.

5. Click **Add** button in the *Attribute Values* grid. The *Filter Conditions* grid is populated with the filter condition using all the Attribute values.

NOTE: You cannot define two conditions using the same attributes. Because conditions are joined with a logical 'AND' and this will make the query invalid.

In the *Filter Conditions* grid, you can select a condition to view the Attribute Values used to generate it and can update the condition.

You can also click  button to view the SQL statement in *View SQL* window. Click  button to view a long filter condition in *View Condition* dialog.

6. Click **Save**. The Attribute Filter definition is saved.

3.8.3 Viewing Filter Definition

You can view individual Filter details at any given point.

To view the existing Filter Definition details in the *Filters Summary* window:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the Filter Name.
2. Click  button in the Filter tool bar.

The *View – Filter Details* window is displayed with the filter details.

3.8.4 Modifying Filter Definition

This option allows you to modify the details of Filters.

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the Filter Name whose details are to be updated.
2. Click  button and the *Edit – Filter Details* window is displayed. Modify the required changes. For more information refer [Add Filter Definition](#).
3. Click **Save** to save the changes.

3.8.5 Copying Filter Definition

The Copy Filter Definition facilitates you to quickly create a new Filter Definition based on the existing parameters or by updating the values.

To copy an existing Filter Definition in the *Filters* window:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the Filter Name which you want to create a copy.
2. Click  button in the Filters tool bar. **Copy** button is disabled if you have selected multiple checkboxes. The *Copy – Filter Details* window is displayed.
3. In the *Copy – Filter Details* window you can:
 - Create new filter definition with existing variables. Specify a new **Filter Name** and click **Save**.
 - Create new filter definition by updating the required variables. Specify a new Filter Name and update the required details. For more information refer [Add Filter Definition](#). Click **Save**.

The new filter definition details are displayed in the *Filters Summary* window.

3.8.6 Checking Dependencies

You can view the dependencies of a defined Filter. To check the dependencies of a filter from the *Filters Summary* window:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the Filter Name.
2. Click  button in the Filters tool bar. The **Check Dependencies** button is disabled if you have selected multiple members.

The *Dependent Objects* window is displayed with Object ID, Name, and ID Type of the dependant Objects.

3.8.7 Viewing SQL of Filter

You can view the corresponding SQL of a defined filter.

To view the SQL of a filter from the *Filters Summary* window:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the filter to view the SQL.
2. Click  button. The SQL equivalent of the selected filter is displayed in the *View SQL* window

3.8.8 Deleting Filter Definition

You can remove the Filter Definitions which are not required in the system by deleting from the *Filters Summary* window.

NOTE: A filter definition with dependency cannot be deleted.

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the Filter Name whose details are to be removed.
2. Click  button in the Filters tool bar.
3. Click **OK** in the information dialog to confirm deletion.

3.9 Map Maintenance

The *Map Maintenance* window facilitates to control how dimension members are shared among users within an information domain. You can map multiple hierarchies to user groups available in OFSAI so that the mapped members only can be viewed by the users belonging to that user group. You can set a mapper definition as the default Security mapper for an information domain. Based on the members mapped in a security mapper, the hierarchy browser window in OFSAI framework displays the members of the hierarchy along with its descendants.

NOTE: Since a hierarchy's member security is maintained at user group level, the member maintenance related functions like add, edit, copy, and delete will be the same for all users across all the enabled members in the hierarchy maintenance window.

To access the *Map Maintenance* window, you should be mapped to Access role. To create, modify, and delete a mapper, you should be mapped to Write role.

Based on the role that you are mapped to, you can access read, modify or authorize Map Maintenance. For all the roles and descriptions refer to [Appendix A](#). The roles mapped to Map Maintenance are as follows:

- Mapper Access
- Mapper Advanced
- Mapper Authorize

- Mapper Phantom
- Mapper Read Only
- Mapper Write

You can access the *Map Maintenance* window by expanding **Unified Analytical Metadata** from the LHS menu and selecting **Map Maintenance**.

Map Maintenance

Map Maintenance

Information Domain

BASEL80INFO

Segment

AUTOPUB04

Default Security Map

AR_MAP02 ✕

Mapper list

Name	Version	Description	Dynamic	Inherit member	Map type	Database View name
1405688632844	1	aaww	Yes	Yes	Data filter	aaww
1406097292049	1	datafiltermap	No	No	Data filter	dafds
1405423027925	1	map1	Yes	No	Security filter	map
1406094733453	1	Mapper123	Yes	No	Security filter	db
1405947571532	1	qqq	Yes	No	Data filter	qqq
1405508638697	1	test	Yes	No	Security filter	test
1405510909991	1	test4543	Yes	No	Security filter	sdfsadf

The *Map Maintenance* window displays the Name, Version, Description, Dynamic, Inherit Member, Map Type, and Database View name for the available mapper definitions created in the selected **Segment** and Infodom. Segments facilitate classification of related metadata in a single segment. You have access to only those metadata objects that are mapped to the same segment that you are mapped to.

3.9.1 Creating Mapper Definition

This option allows you to create a mapper definition by selecting the required hierarchies. You can create a data filter or security filter type mapper definition. For a security filter mapping, you should select the default user group hierarchy present in OFSAAI as a hierarchy. You can select up to 9 hierarchies in a mapper definition. You need to be mapped to the role Mapper Write to create mapper definition.

To create a new mapper definition from the *Map Maintenance* window:

1. Click  from the Mapper List tool bar. The *Mapper Definition* window is displayed.

Mapper Definition - New

» Mapper Definition

Description *		Map type *	Security Filter
Dynamic	☒	Database Entity name *	
Pushdown	☐		
Comments			

Members

- Underlying Instrument Residual Maturity for Volatility Haircut
- Underlying Non Sec Exposures Delinquent Days
- Underlying Sec Exposures Delinquent Days
- UnderlyingExposures in Non Sec
- Unrated Debt Security Eligibility
- Unsettled Transaction Days Hierarchy
- USA Equity Fund approach for BOLI underlyings
- USA - Non Investment Fund Equity Approach
- USA - Non Sec Investment Fund Equity Approach
- USA Credit Rating for Non Sec Volatility Haircut
- Usage of Simplified Method for computing N and LGD
- Use ECA Country Scores for risk weighting claims on Sovereigns
- Use of 0 pct RW for Gold Bullion held in own vaults or on allocated basis
- Use of one-year maturity for Dilution Risk of Purchased Corporate Receivables

Selected Members

Hierarchies

- AAN1
- Attribution Analysis Rule Change Indicator - Advance Approach
- AHR
- Bank Base Role
- Basel I Customer Type
- Basel II Credit Rating
- User Groups

Save Close

» Audit Trail

Created By		Creation Date	
Last Modified By		Last Modified On	
Authorized By		Authorization Date	

All Hierarchies including the default user group hierarchy for the selected infodom are listed under the *Members* pane.

2. Enter the mapper definition details as tabulated:

Field	Description
Fields marked in red asterisk (*) are mandatory.	
Description	Enter a description for the map definition.
Dynamic	By default, the checkbox is selected and you do not have the option to deselect this. The dynamic attribute is associated with a mapper definition which facilitates the accommodation of latest members of a slowly changing dimension by leveraging the push down functionality.

Field	Description
Map Type	This drop-down list is enabled only if the Dynamic checkbox is selected. Otherwise, data filter is selected and this field is disabled. Select the Map type. The available options are: ▪ Data Filter: Select this option to define a data filter type mapping, which does not require a user group hierarchy to be selected among the participating hierarchies. ▪ Security Filter: Select this option to define a security filter type mapping, which can be used to restrict access to members of a hierarchy based on user groups. For a security filter, the user group hierarchy should be attached with the definition. You can add other hierarchies to this definition and will not have the option of saving the mapper definition without using a User Group hierarchy.
Pushdown	Select the checkbox if you want implicit push down of the mappings whenever mappings are modified and saved through the <i>Mapper Maintenance</i> window.
Database Entity Name	Enter the name for the table/entity to be created in the atomic schema that will be used to store the exploded mappings. The database entity name can be alpha numeric, however should not start with a numeric character.
Comments	Enter any additional information about the mapper definition.

- Click the required hierarchies from the *Members* pane. The selected hierarchies are displayed under the *Selected Members* pane.

Note the following:

- User group hierarchy should be selected for a security mapper definition. If not selected then a validation message providing information about the User Group hierarchy to be selected is displayed back to the user during the save operation.
- The Hierarchies selected in *Mapper Definition* window should not contain special characters “~” (Tilde) and “\$” (Dollar) in their node descriptions.

- Click **Save** to save the mapper definition details.

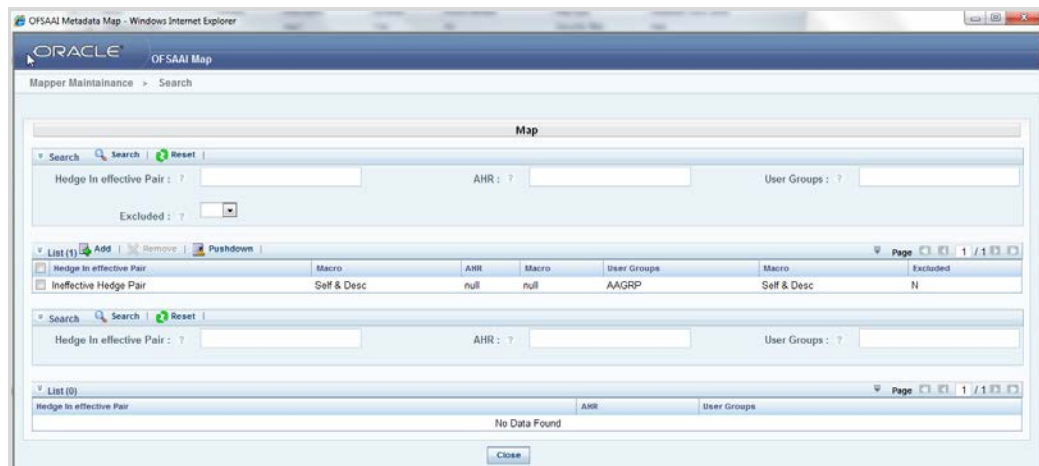
The Mapper definition is saved with the version number as 1 in the authorized state and the same is displayed in the refreshed *Mapper List* grid in *Map Maintenance* window.

3.9.2 Mapper Maintenance

The Mapper Maintenance feature allows you to define the mappings among the participating hierarchies in the *Mapper Definition* window. You should select at least one member from each hierarchy to define a mapping. You can add multiple mappings among the hierarchies. The mappings will be stored in the database entity/table you have created during the mapper definition for further processing i.e. push down operation. After defining all mappings, you can push down the mappings to be effective in the system (The push down will be implicit if the same was opted at the mapper definition time). You need to be mapped to the role Mapper Access to access the Mapper Maintenance feature.

To define the mappings:

1. From the *Map Maintenance* window, select the mapper definition and click  button on the *Mapper List* tool bar. The *Map* window is displayed.

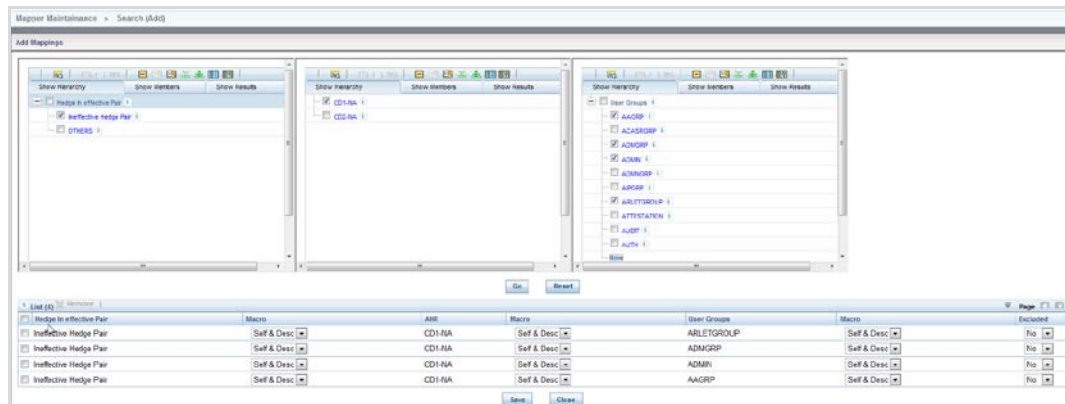


Based on the hierarchies participating in the mapper definition, the search fields will be displayed.

2. Click  **Add** on the *List* toolbar.

The hierarchies that were selected in the *Mapper Definition* window appear in the *Add Mappings* pane, along with their members.

3. Select the required hierarchy members and the corresponding user group to which you want to map and click **Go**. Each mapping definition gets listed in the below grid. You should select at least one member from each hierarchy to obtain a complete mapping.



NOTE: If a child is mapped and parent is not mapped, the parent will be displayed as disabled in the hierarchy browser window.

4. Enter the mapping details as tabulated:

Field	Description
Macro	This drop-down list allows you to define conditions based on which the members will be mapped. The options are: - Self Only: Select this option if you want only the selected member to be mapped. If this option is selected, the hierarchy browser will display the selected member in enabled mode. If it has any descendants, those will be displayed in disabled mode. - Self & Desc: Select this option if you want the selected members along its descendants to be mapped.
Exclude	Select Yes if you want to exclude certain members from being mapped. For example, if you want to map a hierarchy to all user groups except one user group say UG1, then map the hierarchy to UG1 and select the Exclude option as Yes. This will ensure that all users belonging to user groups except UG1 can access all the members of the hierarchy.

- Click **Save**. All the mappings will be listed in the first panel of the *Map* window.
- Click **Pushdown** to refresh the mapping of participating hierarchies available in the system. A service will push down the mappings based on config schema data (used combinations having macros) in to the atomic schema (exploded mappings). The pushed down mapping i.e. the exploded mappings will be displayed in the second panel in the *Map* Window.
- Select a mapping from the first panel and click **Remove** if you want to remove the mapping from the mapper. You should click **Pushdown** to effect these changes in the system.

3.9.3 Default Secure Map

This option allows you to set a mapper definition as the default security mapper at infodomain level. You can have different security filter type mapper definitions but in OFSAAI platform, the default security mapper is used to provide hierarchy member security. If a mapper is not set as a default security mapper, hierarchy browser will display all the members of the hierarchy in enabled mode and hierarchy member security will not be available under such circumstances.

Click  on the *Mapper List* toolbar to set a mapper as a default secure mapper. Once selected, this information will be displayed in the mapper summary window. A delete icon will also be available adjacent to it to remove the default security map from the system.

NOTE: A Security Filter type mapper definition having the user group hierarchy (seeded by OFSAAI) in its definition can only be identified as a default security mapper and this validation will be performed by the application. When a mapper is set as the default security map in an information domain, it overrides the existing default security map if present in the infodomain.

3.9.4 Modifying Mapper Definition

You can update only the **Comments** field and the pushdown option. You need to have Mapper Write role mapped to your user group to modify a Mapper definition.

To update the Map Maintenance details in the *Map Maintenance* window:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the required Mapper code.
2. Click  button from the *Mapper List* tool bar. The *Mapper Definition* window is displayed.
3. Update the **Comments** field or the push down option as desired (The push down option will be available for edit only in case of dynamic mapper definitions and this option will be disabled in case of non dynamic mapper definitions).
4. Click **Save** and update the changes.

3.9.5 Deleting Mapper Definition

You can remove the Mapper definition(s) which are created by you and which are no longer required in the system by deleting from the *Map Maintenance* window. You need to have Mapper Write role mapped to your user group to delete a Mapper definition.

To delete a Mapper definition from the *Map Maintenance* window:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the required Mapper definition code.

2. Click  button from the Mapper List tool bar. A confirmation dialog is displayed. If a default security map was selected for deletion, then the same will be indicated in the confirmation dialog. The mapper code will be followed by '(D)' to indicate that the default security map has also been selected for deletion.
3. Click **OK**. The Mapper definition details are deleted.

3.9.6 Non Dynamic Mapper definitions

The existing mapper definitions available in the system will be treated as non dynamic mapper definitions. You can continue to use such mapper definitions, that is, all functionalities supposed to be applicable for an existing mapper definition will be available to you.

3.10 Analytical Metadata

Analytical Metadata section consists of the following sections:

[Dimension](#)

[Essbase Cube](#)

[OLAP Cube](#)

[Catalog](#)

3.10.1 Dimension

Business Dimension within the Infrastructure system facilitates you to create a logical connection with measures. It gives you various options across which you can view measures. A Business Dimension is a structure of one or more logical grouping (hierarchies) that classifies data. It is the categorization across which measures are viewed. A dimension can have one or more hierarchies.

You can access *Business Dimension* window by expanding **Unified Analytical Metadata** and **Analytics Metadata** within the tree structure of the LHS menu and selecting **Dimension**.

The dimension specific details are explained in the following table:

Field	Description
Dimension Properties	Displays the Dimension Type and Data Type of the selected dimension object.
Depends on	Displays the Hierarchy object which is used in creating the dimension. Click the object link to drill down for more details.
Used In	Displays the Essbase cube object in which the dimension is used. Click the object link to drill down for more details.
Applications	Displays the applications in which the dimension is used.

Based on the role that you are mapped to, you can access read, modify or authorize Dimension. For all the roles and descriptions refer to [Appendix A](#). The roles mapped to Business Dimension are as follows:

- Dimension Access
- Dimension Advanced
- Dimension Authorize
- Dimension Phantom
- Dimension Read Only

■ Dimension Write

Based on the user requirements you can define different dimensions as Regular, Time, or Measure. A Dimension combined with measures helps in business query. Since dimension data is collected at the lowest level of detail and then aggregated into higher-level totals, it is useful for analysis.

The screenshot shows the 'Business Dimension' window. At the top, there's a title bar 'Business Dimension'. Below it, a search and filter section with fields for 'Code', 'Short Description', and 'Authorized' (with a checkbox). The main area is a table listing dimensions. The table has columns: Code, Short Description, Long Description, and Dimension Type. The table contains 12 rows of data, including dimensions like 'Customer Profile For CCR Analysis', 'Issuer', 'Current Risk Rating Dimension', 'Previous Risk Rating Dimension', 'Current Classification Bands Dimension', 'Previous Classification Bands Dimension', 'Credit Exposure Bands Dimension', 'Rating Migration Reasons Dimension', 'Measure Dimension for CCR - 1', and 'Measure Dimension for CCR - 2'.

Code	Short Description	Long Description	Dimension Type
DCCR001	Customer Profile For CCR Analysis	Customer Profile For CCR Analysis	REGULAR
DCCR002	Issuer	Issuer	REGULAR
DCCR003	Current Risk Rating Dimension	Current Risk Rating Dimension	REGULAR
DCCR004	Previous Risk Rating Dimension	Previous Risk Rating Dimension	REGULAR
DCCR005	Current Classification Bands Dimension	Current Classification Bands Dimension	REGULAR
DCCR006	Previous Classification Bands Dimension	Previous Classification Bands Dimension	REGULAR
DCCR007	Credit Exposure Bands Dimension	Credit Exposure Bands Dimension	REGULAR
DCCR010	Rating Migration Reasons Dimension	Rating Migration Reasons Dimension	REGULAR
DCCRM001	Measure Dimension for CCR - 1	Measure Dim for CCR - 1	MEASURE
DCCRM002	Measure Dimension for CCR - 2	Measure Dimension for CCR - 2	MEASURE

The *Business Dimension* window displays the list of pre-defined Business Dimensions with their Code, Short Description, Long Description, and Dimension Type. In the *Business Dimension* window, the user is required to enter the Dimension code and a description when the user is defining it for the first time. The user is required to select the dimension type, data type, and map available hierarchies to a dimension. You can also make use of Search and Pagination options to search for a specific business dimension based on the Code, Short Description, and Authorization status or view the list of existing business dimensions within the system. For more information, refer [Search and Filter](#) and [Pagination](#) sections.

3.10.1.1 Creating Business Dimension

You can create a Business Dimension by specifying the Dimension definition details and defining the required Dimension. You can define a Business Dimension only if you have Dimension Write role mapped in the Infrastructure system.

To create a new Business Dimension from the *Business Dimension* window:

1. Click  button from the Business Dimensions toolbar. The *Add Business Dimension* window is displayed.

Add Business Dimension

Business Dimension > Business Dimension Definition (Add)

Business Dimension Details

Code * DCCR001

Short Description * Customer Profile For CCR Analysis

Dimension Type Measure

Data Type Text

Long Description Customer Profile For CCR Analysis

Hierarchies

Selected Hierarchies

HCCRM001-Measure Hierarchy for CCR - 1

Save Cancel

User Info User Comments

User Info

Created By		Creation Date	
Last Modified By		Modification Date	
Authorized By		Authorization Date	

2. Enter the details in the Business Dimension Details section as tabulated:

Field	Description
Code	Enter a distinct code to identify the Dimension. Ensure that the code is alphanumeric with a maximum of eight characters in length and there are no special characters except underscore “_”. Note the following: - The code can be indicative of the type of Dimension being created. - A pre-defined Code and Short Description cannot be changed. - Same Code or Short Description cannot be used for Essbase installation: “\$\$\$UNIVERSE\$\$\$”, “#MISSING”, “#MI”, “CALC”, “DIM”, “ALL”, “FIX”, “ENDFIX”, “HISTORY”, “YEAR”, “SEASON”, “PERIOD”, “QUARTER”, “MONTH”, “WEEK”, “DAY”. - In Unauthorized state, the users having Authorize Rights can view all the unauthorized Metadata.
Short Description	Enter a Short Description based on the defined code. Ensure that the description is of a maximum of eight characters in length and does not contain any special characters except underscore “_”.

Field	Description
Dimension Type	Select the Dimension Type from the drop-down list. The available options are: ▪ Regular: A regular dimension can have more than one hierarchy mapped to it. The option of mapping multiple hierarchies is available only for a non-SQLOLAP environment. ▪ Time: In a time dimension, the hierarchy defined has leaves/nodes of high time granularity. ▪ Measure: A measure dimension can have hierarchies of only type measure mapped to them it. The Measure hierarchy type is specific to Essbase MOLAP.
Data Type	The Data Type is automatically selected based on the dimension type selected. The default data type for the Business Dimension definition is Text.
Long Description	Enter the Long Description if you are creating subject-oriented Dimension to help users for whom the Dimension is being created or other details about the type/subject. Ensure that description is of a maximum of 100 characters in length.

3. Click  button in the Hierarchies grid. The *Hierarchy Browser* window is displayed.

Based on the dimension type, the hierarchies are displayed in the **Members** pane. You can expand and view the members under the Hierarchies by clicking “+” button.

- Select the hierarchies from the **Members** pane and click . The selected hierarchies are moved to the **Selected Members** pane.
- If you want to map all the available hierarchies, click .
- If you want to remove a selected hierarchy, select it from the Selected Members pane and click . To deselect all the selected hierarchies, click .
- Click **OK** and the selected hierarchies are listed in the Hierarchies grid.

The *User Info* grid at the bottom of the window displays the metadata information about the Business Dimension created along with the option to add comments.

4. Click **Save** in the Add *Business Dimension* window and save the details.

3.10.1.2 Viewing Business Dimension

You can view details of an individual Business Dimension at any given point. To view the existing Business Dimension definition details in the *Business Dimension* window: You need to be mapped to the role Dimension Read Only to view Business Dimension.

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the required Business Dimension code.
2. Click  button from the Business Dimension tool bar.

The *View Business Dimension* window displays the details of the selected Business Dimension definition. The *User Info* grid at the bottom of the window displays metadata information about Business Dimension created along with the option to add comments.

3.10.1.3 Modifying Business Dimension

You can update the existing Business Dimension definition details except for the Code, Short Description, Dimension Type, and Data Type. You need to have Modify Dimension function role mapped to modify the Business Dimension definitions.

You need to be mapped to Dimension Write to modify Business Dimension.

To update the required Business Dimension details in the *Business Dimension* window:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the required Business Dimension code.
2. Click  button from the Business Dimension tool bar. The *Edit Business Dimension* window is displayed.
3. Update the required details. For more information, refer [Create Business Dimension](#).
4. Click **Save** and update the changes.

3.10.1.4 Copying Business Dimension

You can copy an existing Business Dimension details to quickly create a new Business Dimension. You need to have Dimension Writerole mapped to copy the Business Dimension definitions. To copy an existing Business Dimension definition in the *Business Dimension* window:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the required Business Dimension code.
2. Click  button from the Business Dimension tool bar.
3. The Business Dimension definition details are copied and a confirmation message is displayed.

3.10.1.5 Deleting Business Dimension

You can remove the Business Dimension definition(s) you have created and are no longer required in the system, by deleting from the *Business Dimension* window. You need to have Dimension Write role mapped to delete a Business Dimension. Delete function permanently removes the Business Dimension details from the database. Ensure that you have verified the details as indicated below:

- A Business Dimension definition marked for deletion is not accessible for other users.
- Every delete action has to be **Authorized/Rejected** by the authorizer.
 - On Authorization, the Business Dimension details are removed.
 - On Rejection, the Business Dimension details are reverted back to authorized state.
- You cannot update Business Dimension details before authorizing/rejecting the deletion.
- An un-authorized Business Dimension definition can be deleted.

To delete an existing Business Dimension in the *Business Dimension* window:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the required Business Dimension code.
2. Click  button from the Business Dimension tool bar. A confirmation dialog is displayed.
3. Click **OK**. The Business Dimension details are marked for delete authorization.

3.10.2 Cubes

Cube represents a multi-dimensional view of data which is vital in business analytics. It gives you the flexibility of defining rules that fine-tune the information required to reflect in the hierarchy. Cube enhances query time and provides a decision support for Business Analysts.

A cube is a combination of measures and dimensions, i.e. measures represented along multiple dimensions and at different logical levels within each dimension. For example, in a cube, you can view Number of Customers, Number of Accounts, and Number of Relationships by Product, Time, and Organization.

Essbase Cubes and Oracle Cubes

With the acquisition of Hyperion Solutions Corporation in 2007, Oracle supports Essbase Cubes and Oracle Cubes. While both products are categorized to the OLAP category, they have some similar capabilities and are also different in significant ways. This section intends to guide you with each OLAP capabilities so that you can choose the solution that best suits your environment.

Similarities	Differences
Both Oracle OLAP and Essbase have the capability of storing data in OLAP cubes with the following capabilities: ▪ Excellent performance for queries that require summary-level data. ▪ Fast, incremental update of data sets, which is required to facilitate frequent data updates. ▪ Rich calculation models that may be used to enrich analytic content. ▪ A dimensional model that presents data in a form that is easy for business users to query and define analytic content.	The differences between Essbase and Oracle OLAP is that, each solution focuses on delivering OLAP capabilities into different types of applications and for different classes of users. Most of the differences between Essbase and Oracle OLAP are derived from the fact that Essbase is a <i>Separate Process</i>, while Oracle OLAP is an option to the <i>Oracle Database Enterprise Edition</i>.

Cubes consist of the following sections. Click on the links to view the section in detail.

- [Essbase Cubes](#)
- [Oracle Cubes](#)

3.10.2.1 Essbase Cubes

Essbase has been derived from a history of OLAP applications based in the middle tier. The strategy of Essbase is mainly on custom analytics and Business Intelligence applications with a focus on EPM. This strategy addresses the what-if, modeling, and future-oriented questions that companies need answers today in order to see into the future.

Typically, Essbase applications are started and maintained by Business Analysts who are usually in the line of business. The typical end users are analysts in the finance, marketing, and sales departments, who query and create data with Essbase tools and Oracle Hyperion applications. The line of business typically has a large degree of uncertainty and needs to understand a dynamic and changing environment.

Essbase - A Separate-Server OLAP: Essbase is the OLAP server that provides an environment for rapidly developing custom analytic and EPM applications. The data management strategy allows Essbase to easily combine data from a wide variety of data sources, including the Oracle Database. Essbase is part of the Oracle Fusion Middleware architecture.

From the **Unified Analytical Metadata** section in the LHS menu, expand **Analytics Metadata** and select **Essbase Cube**.

Based on the role that you are mapped to, you can access read, modify or authorize Essbase Cube. For all the roles and descriptions refer to [Appendix A](#). The roles mapped to Essbase cubes are as follows:

- Essbase Cube Access
- Essbase Cube Advanced
- Essbase Cube Authorize

- Essbase Cube Phantom
- Essbase Cube Read Only
- Essbase Cube Write

Creating Essbase Cube

You can define an Essbase Cube in the *Cube* window only if you are mapped to Add Cube function role. When you are defining Essbase cube for the first time, you need to specify the Cube definition details and the Cube-Building components such as Dimension, Variation, Intersecting details, Dataset, Formulae, and Roll Off period details. You need to be mapped with the role group Essbase Cube Write to create or add an Essbase Cube.

Note the following:

- Cube Build with OLAP type as Essbase – If there is a Business Intelligence (BI) hierarchy in the cube definition, cube build is supported only if the data length for BI Hierarchy processing is less than **50**. You must define at least two Business Dimensions. Else, an alert message is displayed. To create an Essbase Cube in the *Cube* window:

1. Click **New**. The window is refreshed and displays the editable fields.
2. Enter the Cube definition details as tabulated.

Field	Description
Code	Enter a distinct code to identify the Cube. Ensure that the code is alphanumeric with a maximum of 8 characters in length and there are no special characters except underscore “_”. - Note the following: - The code can be indicative of the type of Cube being created. - A pre-defined Code and Short Description cannot be changed. - Same Code or Short Description cannot be used for Essbase installation: “\$\$\$UNIVERSE\$\$\$”, “#MISSING”, “#MI”, “CALC”, “DIM”, “ALL”, “FIX”, “ENDFIX”, “HISTORY”, “YEAR”, “SEASON”, “PERIOD”, “QUARTER”, “MONTH”, “WEEK”, “DAY”. - In Unauthorized state, the users having Authorize Rights can view all the unauthorized Metadata.
Short Description	Enter a Short Description based on the defined code. Ensure that the description is of a maximum of 8 characters in length and does not contain any special characters except underscore “_”.
Long Description	Entering the Long Description is helpful when creating Cube. It could indicate the contents of the cube or any other useful information that would help an analyst. You can enter a Long Description with a minimum of one character and a maximum of 100 characters in length.
MDB Name	Enter the name by which you want to identify the cube while saving it in a multi-dimensional database. Saving a cube to a multi-dimensional database is different from saving the Cube definition wherein the definition (like all other metadata definitions) is stored in the repository. When saved, the cube details are updated by the cube name that you have attributed to it. Ex: NoofProd (Number of Products) Note: Ensure that the name is within 1 to 8 characters in length and can contain alphabetical, numerical (only 0-9), or alphanumeric characters without special characters and extra spaces.
Is Build Incremental	Select Is Build Incremental checkbox if you wish to capture all incremental changes made to the database. The cube definitions with the Is Build Incremental checkbox selected can be executed with different MIS dates.

3. Enter the Cube Components in each of the tabs as tabulated.

Field	Description
Dimension (default)	In the Dimension tab, the <i>Available</i> list consists of the pre-defined Dimensions. - Select the required Dimension for the cube and click  button. - You can click  button to select all the listed Dimensions. You can also click  button to deselect a Dimension or click  button to deselect all the selected Dimensions. Note: It is mandatory to select at least two dimensions and only one dimension of the type measure can be selected.
Variation	In the Variation tab, you can define the Variation by mapping the Dimension against the defined Measure. - Select the required Dimension from the <i>Selected Dimensions</i> list. In the Measure Mapping list click "+" to expand the required Measure folder and click  button. You can click  button to select all the listed Dimensions. - You can also deselect a mapping by selecting the Dimension in the Measure Mapping list and clicking  button or clicking  button to deselect all the Dimension mappings.
Intersecting	Note that the Intersection option is specific to Count Distinct Measures. The Count Distinct Measures should be intersected only across those dimensions on which a duplicate is expected for that measure. For example, there can be no customer who has both gender as Male and Female. Thus intersecting the Count distinct measures across a Gender dimension will not make sense. Similarly, the Count Distinct measures will have duplicates across Products or Regions. Thus, the intersecting can be across those dimensions (Product/Region). For more information, refer to "Selecting Aggregation Function" in Business Measures section. - Select the required Dimension from the <i>Selected Dimensions</i> list. In the Measure Mapping list click "+" to expand the required Measure folder and click  button. You can click  button to select all the listed Dimensions. - You can also deselect a mapping by selecting the Dimension in the Measure Mapping list and clicking  button or clicking  button to deselect all the Dimension mappings.

Field	Description
Data Set	In the Data Set tab you can select the Dataset for the cube along with the additional filters like the Date Filter and Business Exclusions. - Select the required Dataset from the list and click  button. The selected <i>From Clause</i> and <i>Join Condition</i> for the selected DataSet are displayed. - To define the Date Filter, click  button. The <i>Specify Expression</i> window is displayed. Define the required expression by selecting the appropriate Entities, Functions, and Operator. Click OK. - To define the Business Exclusion, click  button. The <i>Specify Expression</i> window is displayed. Define the required expression by selecting the appropriate Entities, Functions, and Operator. Click OK.
Formulae	Note that the Formulae tab is specific to Essbase MOLAP. In the Formulae tab, you can apply filters to a hierarchy node. The <i>Selected Dimensions vs. Mapped Hierarchies</i> list displays the Selected Dimensions folder. Double-click a folder to view the dimension-hierarchy mapping. - Select the Hierarchy for which you want to apply the node formula and click  button. The Hierarchy is displayed in the <i>Parentage Hierarchy</i> list. - Click  button adjacent to Node Formula. The <i>Specify Expression</i> window is displayed. Define the required expression by selecting the appropriate Entities, Functions, and Operator. Click OK.
Roll Off	In the Roll Off tab, you can define the start date of the cube to specify the history of the data which is to be picked up during aggregation. The maximum period of data history that can be specified is 24 months. The Roll Off option is enabled only to BI enabled hierarchies. - Select the Roll Off Required checkbox. - Enter the Roll Off Period value (in integer) to specify the period for which the data should be maintained in the system. The data will be automatically rolled off with the addition of new nodes to the cube. - Select the Dimension for which you want to specify the roll off period from the drop-down list. - Select the Level from the drop-down list. The list contains the hierarchy levels of the selected Dimension.

4. Click **Save** and save the Cube Definition details. A confirmation dialog is displayed.

The Cube definitions are stored in repository and accessed for query. Once saved, the cube details are displayed with non-editable Code and Short Description fields.

Viewing Essbase Cube Properties

You can view the metadata of the selected Cube definition. In the *Cube* window click **Properties** and open the properties dialog. You need to be mapped with the role group Essbase Cube Read Only to view the Essbase Cube Properties.

- The *Properties tab* displays the metadata properties such as Created By, Creation Date, Last Modified By, Modified Date, Authorized By, and Authorized Date.
- The *Comments tab* has a text field to enter additional information as comments about the created Cube definition.
- Click **OK** and **Save** the definition with the comments (if any).

Copying Essbase Cube Details

The Copy function is similar to “Save As” functionality and helps you to copy the pre-defined Cube details to quickly create another Cube. You need to be mapped to Essbase Cube Write role to copy the Cube details.

To copy Cube details in the *Cube* window:

1. Search for the required Cube and Click **Copy**. A confirmation dialog with “Copy Successful” message is displayed.
2. Modify the Cube **Code** and **Short Description**. You can also modify the cube components as required. For more information, refer [Create Essbase Cube](#).
3. Click **Save** and save the updated details. A confirmation dialog is displayed.

Modifying Essbase Cube Details

You can search for the required Essbase Cube definition and modify the details. You need to be mapped to Essbase Cube Write role to modify an Essbase Cube definition. You cannot modify a cube definition which is in the un-authorized state i.e. modified by another user.

1. Click **Search**. The *Search* dialog is displayed with the list of authorized Essbase Cubes by default.

(Optionally) you can select **List Un Authorized** checkbox to view all the un authorized cube definitions.
2. Modify the Essbase Cube definition with the cube components details as required. For more information, refer [Create Essbase Cube](#).
3. Click **Save** and save the updated details. A confirmation dialog is displayed.

Deleting Essbase Cube Details

You can remove Essbase Cube definition(s) which are created by you and which are no longer required in the system by deleting from the *Cube* window. You need to have Essbase Cube Write role mapped to delete an Essbase Cube. Delete function permanently removes the Essbase Cube details from the database. Ensure that you have verified the details as indicated below:

- An Essbase Cube definition marked for deletion is not accessible for other users.
- Every delete action has to be **Authorized/Rejected** by the authorizer.
 - On Authorization, the Essbase Cube details are removed.
 - On Rejection, the Essbase Cube details are reverted back to authorized state.
- You cannot update Essbase Cube details before authorizing/rejecting the deletion.
- An un-authorized Essbase Cube definition can be deleted.

To delete an existing Essbase Cube in the *Cube* window:

1. Click **Delete**. A confirmation dialog is displayed.
2. Click **OK**. The Cube details are marked for delete authorization.

3.10.2.2 OLAP Cube

Oracle OLAP - A Database-Centric OLAP: Oracle OLAP is available as an option to the Oracle Database Enterprise Edition. As an embedded component of the Oracle Database, Oracle OLAP benefits from the scalability, high availability, job scheduling, parallel processing, and security features inherent in the Oracle Database. With Oracle OLAP, all of the data resides in an Oracle database, governed by centralized data security and calculation rules.

An SQL interface to OLAP cubes allows SQL-based applications to query cubes within an Oracle database, and benefit from the performance and analytic content of the OLAP option. The primary data-access language for Oracle OLAP is SQL, making Oracle OLAP a natural choice for enhancing the performance and calculation capabilities of an existing Oracle data warehouse.

Oracle Cube within the Infrastructure system facilitates you to define the cubes using the Business Metadata objects such as Dimensions, Hierarchies, and Measures. The Rule files and data files generated can be used to load data and build the cubes. Oracle Cube consists of OLAP Servlet, Server, OLAP API's, and Oracle database integrated into a module.

Based on the role that you are mapped to, you can access read, modify or authorize OLAP Cube. For all the roles and descriptions refer to [Appendix A](#). The roles mapped to OLAP cubes are as follows:

- Oracle Cube Access

- Oracle Cube Advanced
- Oracle Cube Authorize
- Oracle Cube Phantom
- Oracle Cube Read Only
- Oracle Cube Write

You can access Oracle Cubes by expanding Cube section within the Analytics Metadata section in LHS menu of Infrastructure home page.



The screenshot shows the 'Cubes Summary' window. It has a search bar at the top with fields for 'Code', 'Short Description', and an 'Authorized' checkbox. Below the search bar is a table with the following data:

Code	Short Description	Resave Required	In Analytical Workspace	Authorized
AIX_OLPCB73ST	AIX_OLPCB73ST sd	Y	Y	Y
ARC_OLPCB	ARC_OLPCB_SD_ENG	Y	Y	Y
CB02	CB02 sd	Y	Y	Y

The Cubes Summary window facilitates you to do the following:

Field	Description
Cube Search	You can search for cubes based on Code, Short Description and Authorized check box. ▪ Unauthorized cubes: These are definitions which are yet to be authorized by the metadata authorizer. These definitions are not used by the Analytical Workspace unless authorized. ▪ Authorized cubes: These are definitions which are authorized by the metadata authorizer. Select Authorized check box to display the authorized cubes. By default, the check box is selected.
Resave Required column	This column displays the status as "Y" if resave is required; else "N" is displayed. Resave is required when an authorized change is made to the underlying metadata such as datasets, measures, dimensions, or hierarchies used in the cubes.
In Analytical Workspace column	This column displays the status as "Y" if the definition is saved in the Analytical Workspace; else "N" is displayed.
Authorized column	This column displays the status as "Y" if the cube has been authorized; else "N" is displayed.

You can make use of Search and Pagination options to search for a specific Oracle Cube details or view the list of existing Oracle Cubes within the system. For more information, refer [Search & Filter](#) and [Pagination](#) sections.

Following are the pre-requisites while working with Oracle Cubes:

- Oracle Database 11g with the OLAP option (Patch level 11.1.0.7 or higher) is required.
- Only those Business Dimensions which have Business Intelligence Hierarchies can be selected for Cube creation.
- For Non BI Hierarchies, Dimension tables need to be created with possible values and the surrogate key column should be updated to fact table.
- Cube validation is done in both Client side and Server side. The client side validation involves the basic validation of values such as “not null”, “not number” while the server side validation involves validating data with respect to database. All the validation errors are recorded in the log file.
- OLAP Cube definitions, which are migrated using Metadata Restore and Archive functionality, have to be resaved in *Cube Summary* window.
- If a filter is defined on a Dataset, then the respective dimension should be part of **Selected Dimension** of Oracle Cube.

For details of AAI and OLAP limitations, refer to [OLAP Cube Limitations](#) section.

Creating Oracle Cube

You need to be mapped to the role Oracle Cube Write to add or create Oracle Cube.

To create an Oracle Cube in the *Cubes Summary* window:

1. Click  button from the Cubes toolbar. The *Cube Creation* window is displayed.

2. In the *Code Details* section, enter the details as tabulated.

Field	Description
Fields marked in red asterisk (*) are mandatory.	
Code	Enter a distinct code to identify the Cube. Ensure that the code is alphanumeric with a maximum of 23 characters in length and there are no special characters except underscore “_”. - Note the following: - The code can be indicative of the type of Cube being created. - A pre-defined Code and Short Description cannot be changed. - Same Code or Short Description cannot be used for Essbase installation: “\$\$\$UNIVERSE\$\$\$”, “#MISSING”, “#MI”, “CALC”, “DIM”, “ALL”, “FIX”, “ENDFIX”, “HISTORY”, “YEAR”, “SEASON”, “PERIOD”, “QUARTER”, “MONTH”, “WEEK”, “DAY”. - In Unauthorized state, the users having Authorize Rights can view all the unauthorized Metadata.
Short Description	Enter a Short Description based on the defined code. Ensure that the description is of a maximum of 80 characters in length and does not contain any special characters except underscore “_”.
Long Description	Entering the Long Description is helpful when creating Cube. It could indicate the contents of the cube or any other useful information that would help an analyst. You can enter a Long Description with a minimum of one character and a

Field	Description
	maximum of 256 characters in length.
Is Build Incremental	Select Is Build Incremental checkbox if you wish to capture all incremental changes made to the database. The cube definitions with the Is Build Incremental checkbox selected can be executed with different MIS dates.

Once you have specified the Cube details, you can define the different Process which involves selecting the pre-defined Datasets, Dimensions, Measures, and associating the required Measure Variation, Hierarchy, and defining Cube Mapping details.

3. In the Datasets section (default selected), select the pre-defined **Dataset** from the list. The selected Dataset details such as Dataset Name, Selected Tables, ANSI Join, Date Filter, and Join/Filter Condition are populated in the right panel.
4. Select **Dimension** tab:- The list of the pre-defined Business Dimensions with all the Parent-child and Business Intelligence Dimensions associated with the selected Dataset are displayed. Select the required Business Dimension from *Select Dimensions* list and click  button, or click  button to select all dimensions.
5. Select **Measures** tab:- The list of pre-defined Business Measures associated with the selected Dataset is displayed. Select the required Business Measure from the *Select Measures* list and click  button, or click  button to select all measures.
6. Select **Measure Variation** tab. Select the Measure from the drop-down list. The list consists of the related Business Measures. Select the checkbox adjacent to the listed Measure Variation.
7. Select **Hierarchy Mapping** tab. The Hierarchy tables mapped to the *Member* and *Parent Code* of the selected Measure Variation is displayed along with the description.
8. Select **Cube Mapping** tab. The section below displays the mapping between the Fact table of the Dataset and its mapping with the Dimensions selected along with the defined conditions for *Oracle Cube Creation*. You can review the details and if required, revisit any of the appropriate tabs in Process section to modify the details.
9. Click **Save** and save the defined cube details.

Viewing Oracle Cube Details

You can view individual Oracle Cube details at any given point. To view the existing Cube definition details in the *Cube Summary* window:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the required Cube Code.
2. Click  button from the Cubes tool bar.

The *View Cube* window displays the details of the selected Oracle Cube definition. The *User Info* grid at the bottom of the window displays the metadata information about the Oracle Cube definition created along with the option to add additional information as comments. You need to be mapped to the role Oracle Cube Read Only to view oracle cube details,

Modifying Oracle Cube Details

You can update the existing Oracle Cube definition details except for the Code and Short Description. You need to be mapped with the role Oracle Cube Write to modify Oracle Cube Details. To update the required Oracle Cube details in the *Cube Summary* window:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the required Cube Code.
2. Click  button from the Cubes tool bar. The *Edit Cube* window is displayed.
3. Update the required details. For more information, refer [Create Oracle Cube](#).
4. Click **Save** and update the changes.

Copying Oracle Cube Details

You can copy the existing Oracle Cube details to quickly create a new Cube with the existing details or by modifying the required details. You need to have Oracle Cube Write role mapped to copy the Cube definition. To copy an existing Oracle Cube definition in *Cube Summary* window:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the required Cube Code.
2. Click  button from the Cubes tool bar. The *Copy Cube* window is displayed.

The Oracle Cube definition details are copied and a confirmation message is displayed.

Deleting Oracle Cube Details

You can remove Oracle Cube definition(s) which are created by you and which are no longer required in the system by deleting from the *Cube Summary* window. You need to have Oracle Cube Write role mapped to delete an Oracle Cube. Delete function permanently removes the Oracle Cube details from the database. Ensure that you have verified the details as indicated below:

- An Oracle Cube definition marked for deletion is not accessible for other users.
- Every delete action has to be **Authorized/Rejected** by the authorizer.
 - On Authorization, the Oracle Cube details are removed.
 - On Rejection, the Oracle Cube details are reverted back to authorized state.

- You cannot update Oracle Cube details before authorizing/rejecting the deletion.
- An un-authorized Oracle Cube definition can be deleted.

To delete an existing Oracle Cube in the *Cube Summary* window:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the required Cube Code.
2. Click  button from the Cubes tool bar. A confirmation dialog is displayed.
3. Click **OK**. The Cube details are marked for delete authorization.

OLAP Cube Limitations

Following are the limitations of Oracle Cube with respect to migration/creation.

Limitations from OFSAA Infrastructure:

- Oracle Cube cannot be defined on a Dataset, which is defined on a Derived Entity.
- Oracle Cube cannot be defined on a Computed Measure.
- Oracle cube cannot be defined on Dataset having complex joins.
- For Oracle Cube, the joins are automatically derived (meaning standard equi-joins). For joins that are defined using AAI Dataset interface, as it requires parsing is not supported.
- Old MDB does not support Oracle Cube.
- Migration of Essbase Cube does not consider the Roll Off.
- Migration of Essbase Cube does not consider the intersection.
- Does not consider any parameter which are part of Dataset other than \$MISDATE while building.
- If a Dataset, having RUNSK as part of its filter condition, is used in Essbase Cube definition and you want to migrate it to Oracle Cube with the **Build** option selected, from the *Cube Migration* page, it will fail. The cube should be built through RRF.
- Migration of Essbase Cube does not consider the formula.

Limitation From Oracle OLAP:

- Oracle Cube cannot be defined on a Non-BI Hierarchy.
- Dimensions cannot have more than one Hierarchy.
- Hierarchies must have more than one level if total required is not selected.

3.10.3 Catalog

OFSAAI provides a consistent approach across applications for assigning business assumptions and accessing shared data for computations underlying OFSAA.

OFSAAI tools assist with loading, validating, categorizing, selection, and processing of data. The metadata defined by these tools, which are used in applications and analytics, can be extended to be used to publish OBIEE reports. The metadata used now are:

- Data Model Entities, Datasets, Alias, and Derived Entities
- Hierarchy and Measure
- Under Unified Analytical Metadata, expand Analytics Metadata and select Catalog.

OBIEE Repository

Oracle BI Enterprise Edition (OBIEE) is a tool for larger institutions to manage query/reporting needs, pixel perfect reporting, template based regulatory reports and for building/delivering senior management dashboards. OBIEE metadata required for reporting is stored in a file with extension “rpd”. It has primarily 3 layers:

- Physical Layer
- Business Layer
- Presentation Layer

Physical Layer

Physical layer is built out of entities and its attributes with their relationship in data model. Joins are derived based on the foreign key relationship available in the database schema.

Metadata details that contribute to this layer are:

- Data Model: Entity available in the data model of the information domain.
- Dataset: Entity associated to construct this dataset.
- Alias: Alias (synonym) available in OFSAAI.
- Derived Entity: Database view/materialized view available in the schema defined on OFSAAI.

Business Layer

All entities available in the Physical layer will be carried to the Business layer. You can either publish all metadata associated to the physical layer entity or select particular metadata available from the default list as listed:

- **Default:** All Business Hierarchies and Business Measures that are associated to the entities selected in the physical layer.
- **Selective:** You can choose Business Hierarchies and Business Measures from the default list available.

Hierarchy/Dimension and Measure details:

- **Hierarchy:** All leaf level nodes expression will be derived based on the primary key defined in the entity, to identify all leaf level nodes as unique in the system.
 - **BI:** Node expression and description will be derived from the expression defined in the OFSAAI. Additional derived attributes will be added to the logically derived entity in business layer of the repository.
 - **PC:** Parent attribute will be taken from the AAI and child columns will be derived from the PK.

PC Entity: New entity will be required to flatten the PC hierarchy data into the OBIEE required format. This entity will have Ancestor, Member, Distance from root and is leaf node information.

The script will be provided along with the RPD and user has to execute in the specific schema with the help of DBA. The same entity will be included into Physical layer.

Data Population: Data population procedure is available in database schema. User has to run the script to load the data into it with the help of DBA.

- **Time:** All nodes of the time hierarchy will be taken from the AAI, but expressions/description for it will be defined based on OBIEE.

The base attributes data type defined in the AAI must be of DATE type else system will consider it as a Regular BI hierarchy.

- **Measure:** Measures attribute will be derived from the actual physical attribute to support user defined expression/conditional aggregation.

Presentation Layer

All entities available in the business layer and metadata (Hierarchies/Measures) will be available in the presentation layer.

Metadata Publisher Catalog

Search and Filter

Search

Reset

Name : ?

Description : ?

Folder : ?

Code : ?

Version : ?

Latest Record Indicator : ?

Authorization Status : ?

List(9)

New

View

Edit

Copy

Remove

Authorize

Generate

Download

Page

1 / 1

	Name	Description	Folder	Code	Version	Latest Record Indicator	Authorization Status	Last Generated Date	Last Downloaded Date
☒	AAA		BASELSEG	1405426899...	1	Yes	Approved	15/07/14 17:...	
☐	aaa		BASELSEG	1405351261...	1	Yes	Approved	15/07/14 14:...	
☐	NewOne	NewOne	IND	1404728386...	1	Yes	Approved		
☐	OBJ_MIG01	OBJ_MIG01	BASELSEG	1404980014...	1	Yes	Approved		
☐	OBJ_MIG02	OBJ_MIG02	BASELSEG	1404980066...	1	Yes	Approved		
☐	test1	test1	BASELSEG	1404278953...	1	No	Approved		
☐	test12	test12	BASELSEG	1404278953...	2	Yes	Approved		
☐	testttt	test	BRZ	1404728795...	1	Yes	Approved		
☐	UNATH_CT01	UNATH_CT01	BASELSEG	1404921332...	1	No	Pending for...		

Under Unified Analytical Metadata, expand Analytics Metadata and click Catalog. The Metadata Publisher Catalog is displayed.

You need to have **CATACC** function role mapped to access the LHS menu and Summary window.

Using the *Search and Filter* grid, you can look for a specific catalog based on the catalog Name, Description, Folder, Code, Version, Latest Record Indicator, and Authorization Status.

The *Metadata Publisher Catalog* window displays the list of available catalogs with details such as Name, Description, Folder, Code, Version, Latest Record Indicator, Authorization Status, Last Generated Date, and Last Downloaded Date. From this window, you can create a new catalog definition; view, edit, copy, delete, and authorize an existing catalog definition; generate the OBIEE repository based on the catalog definition and download successfully generated repository.

Object Security

Object security has been implemented in Catalog module. For information, see [Object Security in OFSAAI](#) section.

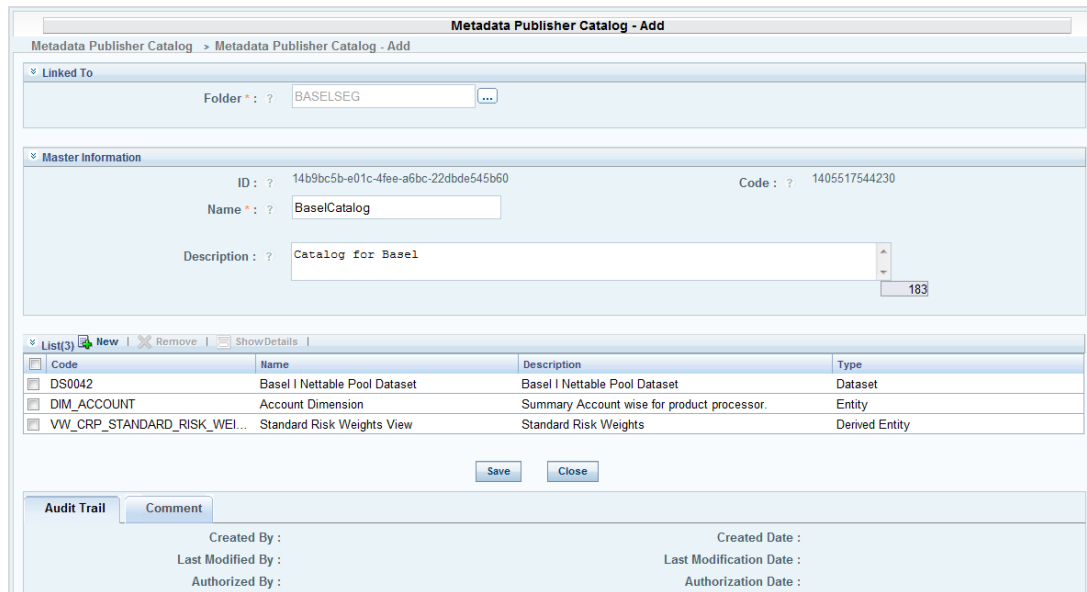
3.10.3.1 Creating a Catalog Definition

Catalog is a metadata object in OFSAAI where user can define the catalog definition and attach single or multiple dataset or data model entities to it.

You should have **CATADD** or **CATWRITE** function role mapped, to define a catalog definition.

To create a catalog definition

1. From the *Metadata Publisher Catalog* window, click  **New**. The *Metadata Publisher Catalog- Add* window is displayed.



Code	Name	Description	Type
DS0042	Basel I Nettable Pool Dataset	Basel I Nettable Pool Dataset	Dataset
DIM_ACCOUNT	Account Dimension	Summary Account wise for product processor.	Entity
VW_CRP_STANDARD_RISK_WEI...	Standard Risk Weights View	Standard Risk Weights	Derived Entity

2. Enter the details as tabulated:

Field	Description
Folder	Click  and select the folder for which you want to create a catalog from the <i>Folder Selection Browser</i> window. Click Save .
ID	Displays the system generated ID of the catalog definition.
Code	Displays the system generated code of the catalog definition.
Name	Enter the name of the catalog.

3. Click  **New**. The *Metadata Publisher Catalog Selection Browser* window is displayed.

The available Datasets, Entities, Aliases, and Derived Entities are displayed in the *Available Members* pane. Select the **Metadata Type** from the drop-down list and click **Search** to display the objects of the selected metadata type in the *Available Members*

pane. You can also search for a particular metadata object by giving its **Name** and clicking **Search**.

4. Select the required metadata object and click  or click  to select all objects.

Click  to remove all selected objects or select the object and click  to remove it.

5. Click **Save**. The catalog definition is saved.

6. Click **OK** to go back to the Summary window or click **Generate** to go to [Generate Repository](#) window.

3.10.3.2 Authorizing Catalog Definition

This option allows authorizer to approve or reject a catalog definition. After saving a catalog definition, it will be auto approved if you have authorization rights or the information domain does not require metadata authorization. Otherwise, an authorizer needs to approve the definition. The Catalog Authorize role should be mapped to your user group to authorize catalog definitions.

To approve a catalog definition

1. From the *Metadata Publisher Catalog* window, select the catalog definition and click  **Authorize**.
2. Click **Approve** or **Reject** to approve/ reject the definition.

3.10.3.3 Generating Repository

This feature allows you to publish the authorized catalog definitions to OBIEE and generate repository out of it. You can choose the business metadata required for Business layer from the authorized metadata available in the BMM and these metadata are associated to the entities selected in the physical layer. You need to provide the token/password for the repository while generating it.

You can publish the same catalog multiple times. The repository generation process is asynchronous and no need to wait for its completion in the system. You have to provide the Connection String (Datasource) for the Information Domain in the Database Details page to generate an XML.

You should have Catalog Write role mapped, to generate repository of the catalog definition.

To generate repository

1. From the *Metadata Publisher Catalog* window, select the catalog definition and click  **Generate**. The *Generate Repository* window is displayed.

Generate Repository

Metadata Publisher Catalog > Generate Repository

Master Information

ID : 14b9bc5b-e01c-4fee-a6bc-22dbde545b60Code : 1405517544230
Name : BaselCatalogAuthorization Status : Approved
Description : Catalog for Basel

Generate Repository

Generation Type : ? Incremental
: ?
: ?
Distinct Generated Date
Effective Till Date
DD-Mon-YYYY HH MM
SS
Business Metadata Selection : ? Selective

List(3) ShowDetails

Code	Name	Description	Type
DIM_ACCOUNT	Account Dimension	Summary Account wise for product processor.	Entity
DS0042	Basel I Nettable Pool Dataset	Basel I Nettable Pool Dataset	Dataset
VW_CRP_STANDARD_RISK_WEI...	Standard Risk Weights View	Standard Risk Weights	Derived Entity

List(0) New Remove ShowDetails

Code	Name	Description	Type

Save Close

Audit Trail Comment

Created By : OFSA80USERCreated Date : 16/07/14 19:20:46
Last Modified By : OFSA80USERLast Modification Date : 16/07/14 19:20:46
Authorized By : OFSA80USERAuthorization Date : 16/07/14 19:20:46

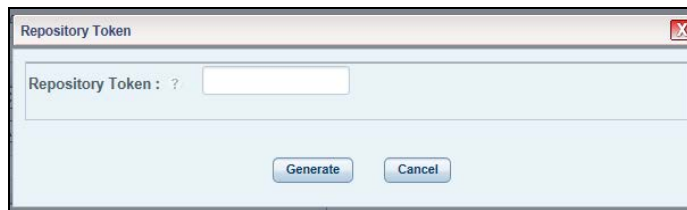
2. Enter the details as tabulated:

Field	Description
Generation Type	Select the generation type from the drop-down list. The options are: - Complete- All entities and its associated hierarchies & measures will be published to the OBIEE to generate the repository (RPD). For the first time publish, it is always generated in the complete mode. - Incremental- The repository will be generated only for the business metadata which have incremental changes. - Distinct Generated Date- The repository will be generated for the business metadata which have incremental changes from the repository generation date, selected from the Distinct Generated Date drop-down list. - Effective Till Date- The repository will be generated for the business metadata which have incremental changes from the selected Effective Till Date.
Business Metadata Selection	- All- Select this option to generate repository for all Hierarchies and Measures that are associated to the entities selected in the physical layer. - Selective- Select this option to generate repository for selected Hierarchies and Measures. Click  New. The <i>Metadata Publisher Catalog Selection Browser</i> window is displayed. The available Hierarchies and Measures are displayed in the

Field	Description
	<i>Available Members</i> pane. - Select the required metadata object and click  or click  to select all objects. - Click  to remove all selected objects or select the object and click  to remove it. - Click Save.

- Click **Save**. Enter the password to connect to the OBIEE repository in field **Repository Token**.

NOTE: The entered password should be as per OBIEE standards.



- Click **Generate**.
- Execute the OFSAGenerateRepository utility. For information on how to run the utility, see [Command Line Utility for OBIEE Publish](#) section.

3.10.3.4 Downloading Repository

This feature allows you to download the successfully generated repository (RPD) files to your local system. You can download the repository file multiple times. You should have Catalog Write role mapped, to download a repository.

The repository files will be available for download only if you have run OFSAGenerateRepository utility after generating the repository file. For information on how to run the utility, see [Command Line Utility for OBIEE Publish](#) section.

To download repository

- From the Metadata *Publisher Catalog* window, select the catalog definition and click  **Download**. The *Download Repository* window is displayed.

Download Repository

Metadata Publisher Catalog > Download Repository

Master Information

ID : bab6ddcc-4abf461d-97f3-11d91e2a7455

Code : 1405426899380

Name : AAA

Authorization Status : Approved

Description :

List(1) Download

Name	Generated Date	Effective Start Date	Generated Type	Token
1405426899380_1_1	15/07/14 17:52:36		COMPLETE	password123

Close

Audit Trail Comment

Created By : OFSA80USER

Created Date : 15/07/14 17:52:12

Last Modified By : OFSA80USER

Last Modification Date : 15/07/14 17:52:12

Authorized By : OFSA80USER

Authorization Date : 15/07/14 17:52:12

- Select the catalog definition and click  **Download**. You are prompted to specify the location where you want to save the RPD file.

NOTE: You can view the password which was used to generate the repository if the CATTOKEN function or Catalog Advanced role is mapped to you. Otherwise, you should remember the password since you will be prompted to enter the password for opening the downloaded RPD file.

3.10.3.5 Modifying Catalog Definition

You can modify the Folder, Name, and Description. You can also add or remove Datasets, Entities, or Derived Entities to the catalog definition. The Catalog Write role should be mapped to your user group to modify catalog definitions.

To modify catalog definition

- From the *Metadata Publisher Catalog* window, select the catalog definition you want to modify and click **Edit**. The *Metadata Publisher Catalog-Edit* window is displayed.
- Modify the required detail. For more information, see [Creating a Catalog Definition](#).
- Click **Save** and update the changes.

3.10.3.6 Deleting Catalog Definition

You can remove Catalog definition(s) which are no longer required in the system by deleting from *Metadata Publisher Catalog* window. The Write role should be mapped to your user group to delete catalog definitions.

- Select the catalog definition you want to delete and click **Remove** button.
- Click **Yes** to confirm deletion.

The selected Catalog definitions are removed.

3.11 Cube Migration

Cube Migration within the Infrastructure system helps you to migrate Essbase Cube definition to Oracle OLAP Cube. You can convert the Cubes defined in Essbase to Oracle Cube definition and either build the Cube or create a Batch for later execution of the build.

You (Business Analysts) need to have **ORACBADD** function role mapped to access Cube Migration within the Infrastructure system. You can access Cube Migration by expanding *Data Model Management* module > *Business Metadata Management* section within the tree structure of LHS menu.

Cube Migration						
Search and Filter						
Cube Migration 31 - 40 / 57						
☐	Code	Short Description	Long Description	Build	Initiated	Status
☐	CECR0036	Retail Portfolio Account Migration Analysis	Cube for Retail Portfolio Account Migration Analysis	☐	Yes	Batch Successful
☐	CECR0037	Wholesale Counterparty Analysis	Cube for Wholesale Counterparty Analysis	☐	Yes	Batch Successful
☐	CECR0038	Collector Performance Analysis	Cube for Collector Performance Analysis	☐	Yes	Batch Successful
☐	CECR0039	Service Analysis	Cube for Service Analysis	☐	Yes	Batch Successful
☒	CECR0040	Retail Ability to Repay Analysis	Cube for Retail Ability to Repay Analysis	☒	No	04/23/2013
☐	CECR0041	Transaction Analysis	Cube for Transaction Analysis	☐	Yes	Batch Successful
☐	CECR0042	Wholesale Account Migration Analysis	Cube for Wholesale Account Migration Analysis	☐	No	
☐	CUCR0001	Portfolio Account Analysis	Cube for Portfolio Account Analysis	☐	Yes	Migration Failed
☐	DECR0037	Wholesale Counterparty Analysis Copy	Cube for Wholesale Counterparty Analysis Copy	☐	No	
☐	ECCR0002	Application Document AnalysisENG copy	Cube for Application Document Analysis copy	☐	Yes	Build Failed

The *Cube Migration* window displays the list of existing Essbase Cubes with their Code, Short Description, Long Description, Build, Initiated status, Status of migration, and Build Date.

The Status column indicates the status of migration of a particular Cube as *Batch Successful*, *Build Successful*, *Build Failed*, and *Migration Failed*.

The Initiated column indicates the status of migration as either **Yes / No** of a particular Cube. By clicking on the “Yes” status, you can view the migration history of selected Cube along with the following details in the *Migration Summary* window.

Migration Summary					
Search and Filter					
Essbase Cube Code Migration Summary					
Essbase Cube Code	Olap Cube Code	Status	Description	Migration Done At	Log File Path
CUBPROD	O_OLAP_CUBPROD	Initiated	Cube Migration Initiated	2013-04-04 11:15:36.505822	ficapp\common\FICServer\logs\Cube_Migration\20130404111536
CUBPROD	O_OLAP_CUBPROD	Started	Cube Migration Started	2013-04-04 11:15:36.516829	ficapp\common\FICServer\logs\Cube_Migration\20130404111536
CUBPROD	O_OLAP_CUBPROD	Migration Successful	Cube Migration Successful	2013-04-04 11:16:36.975886	ficapp\common\FICServer\logs\Cube_Migration\20130404111536
CUBPROD	O_OLAP_CUBPROD	Batch Successful	Cube CUBPROD Migrated and Batch Created Successfully	2013-04-04 11:16:37.377872	ficapp\common\FICServer\logs\Cube_Migration\20130404111536
CUBPROD	O_OLAP_CUBPROD	Initiated	Cube Migration Initiated	2013-04-08 09:57:13.971668	ficapp\common\FICServer\logs\Cube_Migration\20130408095713
CUBPROD	O_OLAP_CUBPROD	Started	Cube Migration Started	2013-04-08 09:57:13.981258	ficapp\common\FICServer\logs\Cube_Migration\20130408095713
CUBPROD	O_OLAP_CUBPROD	Migration Failed	Cube Migration Failed	2013-04-08 09:57:14.861284	ficapp\common\FICServer\logs\Cube_Migration\20130408095713
CUBPROD	O_OLAP_CUBPROD	Initiated	Cube Migration Initiated	2013-04-15 10:09:40.16342	ficapp\common\FICServer\logs\Cube_Migration\20130415100940
CUBPROD	O_OLAP_CUBPROD	Started	Cube Migration Started	2013-04-15 10:09:40.1746	ficapp\common\FICServer\logs\Cube_Migration\20130415100940
CUBPROD	O_OLAP_CUBPROD	Migration Failed	Cube Migration Failed	2013-04-15 10:09:41.348144	ficapp\common\FICServer\logs\Cube_Migration\20130415100940

Column Name	Description	
Essbase Cube Code	Refers to the code defined for Essbase Cube.	
Olap Cube Code	Refers to the new auto assigned OLAP Cube code in the format O_OLAP_(Essbase_Cube_code). For example, CECR0032=O_OLAP_CECR0032.	
Status	Refers to the status of migration. The following status are displayed: - Initiated - Started - Migration Successful - Build Failed - Build Successful - Batch Successful - Migration Failed	
Description	Refers to additional details of execution based on status, as indicated below.	
	Initiated	Cube Migration Initiated
	Started	Cube Migration Started
	Migration Successful	Cube Migration Successful
	Build Failed	Cube (Code) Migrated Successfully Build Failed
	Build Successful	Cube (Code) Migrated and Build Successfully
	Batch Successful	Cube (Code) Migrated and Batch Created Successfully
	Migration Failed	Failed to Migrate as Cube definition is not valid Failed To Save In Analytical Workspace
Migration Done At	Refers to the date and time stamp of migration in the below format. YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS.Milliseconds. Example, 2013-03-25 18:18:40.516972	
Log File Path	Refers to the path where migration log file resides for debugging. For example, ficapp/common/FICServer/logs/Cube_Migration/20130327080907. The number “20130327080907” indicates the date and time stamp.	

In the *Migration Summary* window, you can search for a Cube by specifying the Code and clicking  button in Search and Filter tool bar. You can also click  button to reset the Code field.

The *Cube Migration* window, you can also make use of Search and Pagination options to search for a specific Cube within the system based on Code and Short Description. For more information, refer [Search and Filter](#) and [Pagination](#) sections.

3.11.1.1 Migrating Cube

Before migrating Essbase to Oracle Cubes, ensure the following:

- The “atomic schema” of the database is of version 11.2.0 or greater, since OFSAAI does not support building Cube(s) for lower versions of Oracle Database.
- Dimensions present in the Essbase Cube should not have multiple Hierarchies.
- The Essbase Cube definition should not have any derived entities.
- Essbase Cube to be migrated should have only simple join condition.
- If a filter is defined on a Dataset, then the respective dimension should be part of **Selected Dimension** of Oracle Cube.

For details of AAI and OLAP limitations, refer to [OLAP Cube Limitations](#) section.

In the *Cube Migration* window, you can either build the Cube or create a Batch for later execution of the build. In both the options, the selected Essbase cube is migrated to Oracle Cube and will be displayed in *Oracle Cube summary* window.

To migrate Essbase Cube(s) to Oracle Cube(s), do the following:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the required Code (Essbase). You can also select multiple checkboxes for group migration.
2. Do one of the following:
 - To start the migration through *Operation > Batch execution* process by creating a Batch, click  button from the Cube Migration tool bar.
 - To directly Build the Cube, select the *Build* column checkbox of the Cube selected.

(Optional) Select the **Build Date** (MIS Date) in the *Build Date* column, by clicking on the  ([calendar](#)) icon to start the Cube Build for the particular date. However, Build Date is not mandatory and if not specified, the last quarter date is considered. Click  button from the Cube Migration tool bar.

An information dialog is displayed indicating “Migration Triggered Successfully”. Click **OK**, the *Migration Summary* window is displayed with the initial status.

You can click **Refresh** to fetch the latest status or click **Close** to exit the window.

NOTE: When multiple Cubes are selected for migration, the status *Initiated* indicates that migration is triggered for all the selected Cube(s) and *Started* indicates the status of those Cubes, which are currently being migrated.

3.12 References

3.12.1 Operator Types

The operators available are of three types:

- Arithmetic
- Comparison
- Other

Type	Operator	Example
Arithmetic	+	CUR_BOOK_BAL = CUR_PAR_BAL + DEFERRED_CUR_BAL
	-	AS_OF_DATE = MATURITY_DATE - REMAIN_TERM_C
	*	Remaining Balance after Offset = Opening balance - (Expected balance on every payment date * Mortgage offset %)
	/	CUR_PAYMENT = ORG_BOOK_BAL / (ORG_TERM / PMT_FREQ [in months])
Comparison	=	CUR_PAYMENT = principal + interest
	<>	If ADJUSTABLE_TYPE_CD <> 0, INTEREST_RATE_CD = 001 to 99999.
	>	If ORIGINATION_DATE > AS_OF_DATE, LAST_PAYMENT_DATE = ORIGINATION_DATE.
	>=	AS_OF_DATE >= ORIGINATION_DATE
	<	AS_OF_DATE < NEXT_REPRICE_DATE
	<=	If ORIGINATION_DATE <= AS_OF_DATE, LAST_PAYMENT_DATE >= ORIGINATION_DATE
Other	(	Parentheses group segments of an expression to make logical sense.
	)	MATURITY_DATE <= NEXT_PAYMENT_DATE + (REMAIN_NO_PMTS_C * PMT_FREQ)
	,	The comma separates statements of a function.

3.12.2 Function Types and Functions

You select the type of function for your expression from the Type list.

The choices are:

- Mathematical Functions
- Date Functions

- String Functions
- Other Functions

The type of function you select determines the choices available in the Function box. These unique functions in the Functions Sub-container enable you to perform various operations on the data. The following table lists each available function and Detail on the operations of each function in which it appears.

Function Type	Function Name	Notation	Description	Syntax	Example
Mathematical	Absolute	ABS(a)	Returns the positive value of the database column	{ABS(} followed by {EXPR1 without any embedded or outermost left-right parentheses pair} followed by { }}	ABS (-3.5) = 3.5.ABS(F), ABS(F + C), ABS(F + C * R + F) are possible. However, ABS((F + C + R)), ABS((F + (MAX * CEILING))) are not possible.
	Ceiling	Ceiling (a)	Rounds a value to the next highest integer	Ceiling(column or expression)	3.1 becomes 4.0, 3.0 stays the same
	Greatest	Greatest(a,b) GREATEST(column or expression, column or expression)	Returns the greater of 2 numbers, formulas, or columns	Greatest(column or expression, column, or expression)	Greatest(1.9,2.1) = 2.1
	Least	Least (a,b) LEAST(column or expression, column or expression)	Returns the lesser of 2 numbers, formulas, or columns	Least(column or expression, column or expression)	Least(1.9,2.1) = 1.9
	Natural Log	LN(number) LN(a)	Returns the natural logarithm of a number. Natural logarithms are based on the constant e (2.71828182845904).	LN(number) where number is the positive real number for which you want the natural logarithm	LN(86) equals 4.454347 LN(2.7182818) equals 1

Unified Analytical Metadata

Function Type	Function Name	Notation	Description	Syntax	Example
	Minimum	Min(a)	Returns the minimum value of a -database column	Max(Column)	
	Maximum	Max(a)	Returns the maximum value of a -database column	Max(Column)	
	Power	Power(a,b) POWER(coefficient, exponent)	Raises one value to the power of a second	{POWER{ followed by {EXPR1 without any embedded or outermost left-right parentheses pair followed by {,} followed by {EXPR1 without any embedded or outermost left-right parentheses pair} followed by { }}	Valid examples: POWER(F, R) POWER(F + C * R, F / R) Invalid examples: POWER((F/R), F + R) POWER((F + C), (C * R)) POWER(F + POWER, R) POWER(MAX, C)
	Round	Round(a,b) ROUND (number, precision)	Rounds a value to a number of decimal places	Round(x, n) returns x rounded to n decimal places	Round(10.52354,2)=10.52
	Sum	Sum(a)	Sums the total value of a database column. Sum is a multi-row function, in contrast to +, which adds 2 or more values in a given row (not column)	Sum(Column)	

Function Type	Function Name	Notation	Description	Syntax	Example
	Weighted Average	WAVg(a,b) WAVg (column being averaged, weight column)	Takes a weighted average of one database column by a second Column. WAVg cannot appear in any expression. If you have two formulas called F1 and F2, both of which are WAVg functions, then you can form a third formula F3 as F1 + F2. If F3 is chosen as a calculated column, then an error message appears and the SQL code is not generated for that column. This is similar for nested WAVg functions if F3 is WAVg and it has F1 or F2 or both as its parameters.	WAVg(Column A, Column B)	WAVg(DEPOSITS.CUR_NET_RATE,DEPOSITS.CUR_BOOK_BAL)
Note : You cannot use the Maximum and Minimum functions as calculated columns or in Data Correction Rules. The Maximum, Minimum, Sum, and Weighted Average functions are multi-row formulas. They use multiple rows in calculating the results.					
Date	Build Date	BuildDate(year, month,days)	Requires three parameters, (CCYY,MM,DD) (century and year, month, day). It returns a valid data and enables you to build a date from components. CAUTION: If the parameters are entered incorrectly, the date is invalid.	BUILDDATE(CCYY,MM,DD)	BuildDate(95,11,30) is invalid (invalid century). BuildDate(1995,11,30) is valid.

Unified Analytical Metadata

Function Type	Function Name	Notation	Description	Syntax	Example																				
	Go Month	GoMonth(date,m onths)	Advances a date by x number of months. Go Month does not know the calendar. For example, it cannot predict the last day of a month. Typical functionality is illustrated in the following table:	GOMONTH(Date column, Number of months to advance)	GOMONTH(DEPOSITS. ORIGINATION_DATE,DE POSITS.ORG_TERM) Valid examples: GOMONTH(F, F + R + C) GOMONTH(F, R) Invalid examples: GOMONTH(F + (R + C), MAX) GOMONTH((F * C), F)																				
	For Example:																								
	<table><tr><td>Date Column</td><td>No of Months</td><td>GOMONTH</td><td>Comment</td></tr><tr><td>1/31/94</td><td>1</td><td>2/28/94</td><td>Because 2/31/94 does not exist</td></tr><tr><td>1/15/94</td><td>2</td><td>3/15/94</td><td>Exactly 2 months:15th to 15th</td></tr><tr><td>2/28/94</td><td>3</td><td>5/28/94</td><td>Goes 28th to 28th: does not know that 31st is the end of May</td></tr><tr><td>6/30/94</td><td>-1</td><td>5/30/94</td><td>Goes back 30th to 30th: does not know that 31st is end of May</td></tr></table>					Date Column	No of Months	GOMONTH	Comment	1/31/94	1	2/28/94	Because 2/31/94 does not exist	1/15/94	2	3/15/94	Exactly 2 months:15th to 15 th	2/28/94	3	5/28/94	Goes 28 th to 28 th : does not know that 31 st is the end of May	6/30/94	-1	5/30/94	Goes back 30 th to 30 th : does not know that 31 st is end of May
	Date Column	No of Months	GOMONTH	Comment																					
	1/31/94	1	2/28/94	Because 2/31/94 does not exist																					
1/15/94	2	3/15/94	Exactly 2 months:15th to 15 th																						
2/28/94	3	5/28/94	Goes 28 th to 28 th : does not know that 31 st is the end of May																						
6/30/94	-1	5/30/94	Goes back 30 th to 30 th : does not know that 31 st is end of May																						
Year	Year(date)	Year(x) returns the data for year x.	Year(Column) returns the year in the column, where the column is a date column.	Year(Origination Date) returns the year of the origination date.																					
Month	Month(date)	Month(x) returns the month in x, where x is a numbered month.	Month(Column) returns the month in the column, where the column is a date column.	Month(9) returns September. Month(Origination Date) returns the month of the origination date.																					

Unified Analytical Metadata

Function Type	Function Name	Notation	Description	Syntax	Example
String	Trim All	AllTrim(a)		Trims leading and following spaces, enabling the software to recognize numbers (entered in All Trim) as a numeric value, which can then be used in calculating	
Other	If statement	If(a=b,c,d)	The IF function should always have odd number of parameters separated by commas. The first parameter is an expression followed by a relational operator, which is in turn followed by an expression. Note: Avoid embedding multiple individual formulas in subsequent formulas. This can create an invalid formula.	If(Condition, Value if True, Value if False). {IF(} followed by EXPR2 followed by {> < <> = >= <= } followed by EXPR2 followed by {{, followed by EXPR followed by },} followed by EXPR}n followed by {} } where n = 1, 2, 3, ...	If(LEDGER_STAT.Financial= 110, LEDGER_STAT.Month 1 Entry,0) IF(((MAX + SUM) >= 30), F, POWER) is valid.

Function Type	Function Name	Notation	Description	Syntax	Example
	Lookup	Lookup(OrigCol, LookupCol,...,ReturnedCol)	Enables you to assign values equal to values in another table for data correction. LOOKUP function should always have an odd number of parameters separated by commas and with a minimum of 3 parameters. Note: Lookup is used exclusively for data correction.	Lookup(O1,L1,O2,L2,...On,Ln,R) where O=Column from Original table L=Column from Lookup table R=Column to be Returned So the previous statement would read: where O1=L1 and O2=L2... Returned value R	Valid examples: LOOKUP(F, R, R) LOOKUP(F, R, F, F, F) Invalid examples: LOOKUP(F) LOOKUP(F, R) LOOKUP(F + R, (F + R), MAX)

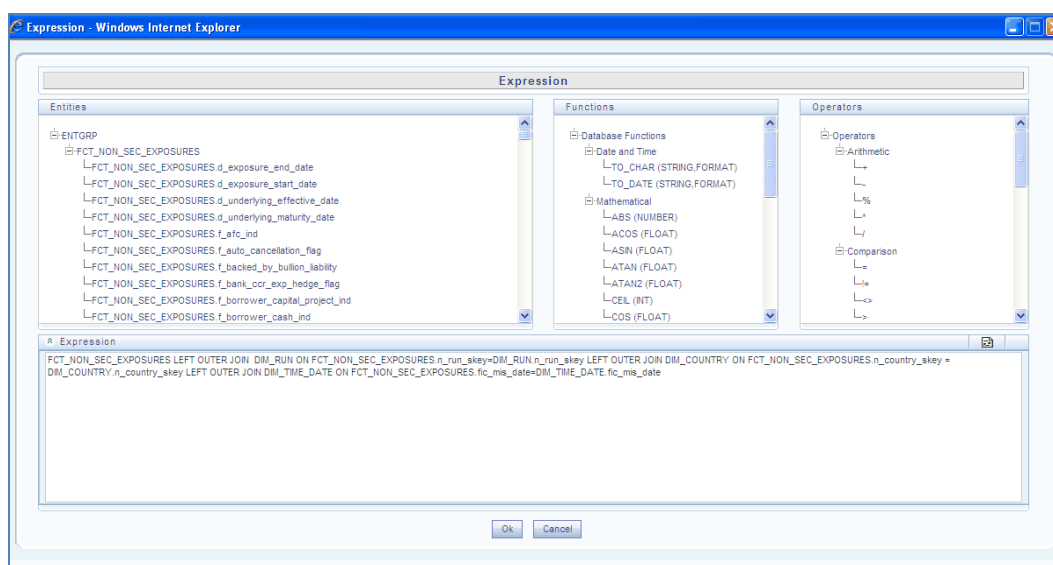
3.12.3 List Unauthorized

When you are searching for a derived entity code, you can select the **List Unauthorized** checkbox in the search dialog to view all the unauthorized Derived Entity definitions.

The unauthorized list displays the modified Derived Entities, and the Derived Entity which are to be authorized. Users having Authorize rights will only be able to view the list of unauthorized Derived Entity definitions.

3.12.4 Creating Expression

You can define an expression in the *Expression* window to join two selected tables. Click  button. The *Expression* window is displayed.



The *Expression* window consists of the following sections:

- **Entities** - consists of the Entities folder with the list of tables that you selected from the Entity Groups folder. Double-click the Entities folder to view the selected dimension tables (Product and Segment tables).
- **Functions** - consists of functions that are specific to databases like Oracle and MS SQL Server. You can use these functions along with Operators to specify the join condition. The Functions categories are displayed based on the database types as tabulated.

Database	Functions
Transact SQL	Specific to MS SQL server which consists of Date & Time, Math, and System functions.
SQL OLAP	Specific to Microsoft OLAP which consists of Array, Dimension, Hierarchy, Logical, Member, Number, Set, and String functions.
SQL	Specific to Oracle which consists of Character, Conversion, Date and Numeric functions.

NOTE: It is not mandatory to specify a Function for a join condition.

- **Operators** - consists of the function operators categorized into folders as tabulated.

Operator	Types
Arithmetic	+, -, %, * and /
Comparison	'=', '!=', '<', '>', '<=', '>=', 'IN', 'NOT IN', 'ANY', 'SOME', 'LIKE' and 'ALL'.
Logical	'NOT', 'AND' and 'OR'
Set	UNION, UNION ALL, INTERSECT and MINUS

Operator	Types
Others	The Other operators are 'PRIOR', '(+)', '(' and ')'.

To specify the join condition:

1. Select the **Entity** of the fact table to which you want join the dimension entities.
2. Select a **Function** depending on the database type.
3. Select the **Operator** which you want to use for the join condition.
4. Select the second Entity from the Entities pane that you want to join with the first entity. You can also select more than one dimension table and link to the fact table.
5. Click **OK** and save the join condition details.

3.12.5 Base and Computed Measures

A **Base Measure** refers to a measure where the aggregation is done directly on the raw data from the database. It represents some operation on the actual data available in the warehouse and its storage in its aggregated form in another data store. This is different from metrics that is not stored in physical form, but as functions that can be operated on other measures at viewing time. The choice of base or computed measure is based on the user's requirement of a design issue on storage optimality as it is on query response speeds desired. These functions defined on other measures are called **Computed Measures** and dealt separately. It is the metric definition like amount of sales or count of customers.

3.12.6 Business Hierarchy Types

The available Business Hierarchies are as tabulated.

Hierarchy Type	Description / Hierarchy Sub Type
Regular	In a Regular Hierarchy Type, you can define the following Hierarchy Sub Types: ▪ Non Business Intelligence Enabled In a non Business Intelligence Enabled Hierarchy, you need to manually add the required levels. The levels defined will form the Hierarchy. ▪ Business Intelligence Enabled You can Enable Business Intelligence hierarchy when you are not sure of the Hierarchy structure leaf values or the information is volatile and also when the Hierarchy structure can be directly selected from RDBMS columns. The system will automatically detect the values based on the actual data. ▪ Parent Child This option can be selected to define a Parent Child Type hierarchy.

Hierarchy Type	Description / Hierarchy Sub Type
Measure	A Measure Hierarchy consists of the defined measure as nodes and has only the <i>Non Business Intelligence Enabled</i> as Hierarchy Sub Type.
Time	A Time Hierarchy consists of the levels/nodes of high time granularity and has only the <i>Business Intelligence Enabled</i> as Hierarchy Sub Type.

You can select the required Business Hierarchy from the drop-down list and specify the Hierarchy Sub Type details. The window options differ on selecting each particular Hierarchy type. Click on the following links to view the section in detail.

- [Regular Hierarchy](#)
- [Measure Hierarchy](#)
- [Time Hierarchy](#)

3.12.6.1 Regular Hierarchy

When you select Regular Hierarchy, you can define the Hierarchy Sub Type for Non Business Intelligence Enabled, Business Intelligence Enabled, and Parent Child Hierarchy. Select the required Hierarchy Sub Type from the drop-down list. Click on the following links to view the section in detail.

- [Non Business Intelligence Enabled Hierarchy](#)
- [Business Intelligence Enabled Hierarchy](#)
- [Parent Child Hierarchy](#)

Non Business Intelligence Enabled Hierarchy

When you have selected *Regular - Non Business Intelligence Enabled Hierarchy* option, do the following:

1. Click  button in the **Entity** field. The *Entity and Attribute* window is displayed.

The screenshot shows a web application window titled "Entity and Attribute - Windows Internet Explorer". The main content area is titled "Entity and Attribute". It contains two main sections: "Available Entities" and "Available Attributes".

Available Entities Section:

- Search and Filter: Entity
- Table: Available Entities (1 - 10 / 308)
- Columns: Entity, Attribute
- Rows:
 - ☐ A1_DIM_JOINING_SCORE-DIM_CREDIT_SCORE
 - ☒ AL_DIM_PRODUCT-DIM_PRODUCT
 - ☐ APPLICATION_PLANS-Application Plans
 - ☐ A_BENCHMARK_RATES-BENCHMARK_RATES
 - ☐ A_CUSTOMER-DIM_CUSTOMER
 - ☐ A_DIM_ACCT_STATUS-DIM_ACCT_STATUS
 - ☐ A_DIM_APPLICANT_INCOME-DIM_INCOME
 - ☐ A_DIM_APPLN_LTV_BAND-DIM_LTV_BAND
 - ☐ A_DIM_BANKRUPTCY_AGE_BAND-DIM_AGE_ON_BOOK
 - ☐ A_DIM_BEGINNING_STATUS-DIM_SECURITIZATION_STATUS

Available Attributes Section:

- Search and Filter: Attribute
- Table: Available Attributes (1 - 10 / 37)
- Columns: Attribute
- Rows:
 - ☐ d_end_date-Product End Date
 - ☐ d_record_end_date-Record End Date
 - ☐ d_record_start_date-Record Start Date
 - ☐ d_start_date-Product Start Date
 - ☐ f_custprod_classification-Customer Product Classification
 - ☐ f_latest_record_indicator-Latest Record Indicator
 - ☐ f_ndtl_component-Demand Time Liability Component Indicator
 - ☐ f_new_prod_ind-New Product Indicator
 - ☐ f_prod_behaviour-Product Behavior Indicator
 - ☐ f_prod_no_rate-Product Rate Indicator

Buttons: Save, Cancel

- You can either search for a specific **Entity** using the [Search](#) field or select the checkbox adjacent to the required **Entity** in the *Available Entities* list. The list of defined Attributes for the selected entity is displayed *Available Attributes* list.
- You can either search for a specific **Attribute** using the [Search](#) field or select the checkbox adjacent to the required **Attribute** in the *Available Attributes* list.
- Click **Save**. The selected Entity and Attribute is displayed in the *Add Business Hierarchy* window.

NOTE: Ensure that the values present in Attribute column do not contain new line characters. Because the hierarchy node descriptions in the hierarchy browser are considered as text fields and do not permit new line characters.

2. Click  button from the Business Hierarchy tool bar. The *Add Node Values* window is displayed.

- Enter the details in Hierarchy Values section as tabulated.

Field	Description
Node	▪ The Node value is auto-populated and is editable.
Short Description	Enter the required short description for the node.
Node Identifier	Click  button and define an expression in the <i>Expression</i> window for the Node Identifier. For more information, refer Create Expression .
Sort Order	Enter the Sort order in numeric value. Note: The sort order of the default (OTHERS) node should be greater than the rest of the nodes if this hierarchy is used in RRF Filter condition.

- In the *Node Attributes* section, select **Storage type** from the drop-down list.

There are four Storage Types as tabulated.

Field	Description
Data Store	▪ This storage type allocates a data cell for the information to be stored in the database. The consolidated value of the data is stored in this cell. The consolidation for the node occurs during the normal process of rollup.

Field	Description
Dynamic Calc	In this storage type, no cell is allocated and the consolidation is done when the data is viewed. The consolidation for the node is ignored during the normal process of rollup. The consolidation of node occurs when you use the OLAP tool for viewing data.
Dynamic Calc & Store	In this storage type, a cell is allocated but the data is stored only when the data is consolidated when viewed, for the first time. The consolidation for the node is ignored during the normal process of rollup. It occurs only when you first retrieve the data from the database.
Label	In this storage type, a cell is not allocated nor is the data consolidated. It is only viewed. Note: The Label storage type is specific to Essbase MOLAP. Storage type is applicable only for the Regular hierarchy type and Measure. If the user wants to specify a dynamic calc option at level members in a multi-level time hierarchy, the same is provided through OLAP execution utility.

- Click **Save**. The Node values are displayed in *Add Business Hierarchy* window.

3. Click **Save** in the *Add Business Hierarchy* window and save the details.

In the Business Hierarchy tool bar, you can also do the following:

- Click  button to **Add** subsequent node(s). For the second node or subsequent node, you can define the *Hierarchy Tree* and *Node Attributes* details as explained below.

Field	Description
Add Hierarchy Node	Click  button adjacent to Child of field and select the required Member in the <i>Hierarchy Browser</i> window. Click OK .
Consolidation Type	Consolidation Type option is available to Essbase MOLAP. There are six consolidation types such as Addition, Subtraction, Product, Division, Percent, and Ignore. Select the required option from the drop-down list.

- Click  button by selecting the required Node level checkbox to edit the Node details.
- Click  button to delete the defined Node details.

Business Intelligence Enabled Hierarchy

When you have selected *Regular - Business Intelligence Enabled Hierarchy* option, do the following:

1. (Optional) Select **Total Required** checkbox, if you want the total of all the nodes.

- (Optional) Select **List** checkbox to retrieve information from database when queried.

NOTE: List hierarchy can have only one level and you cannot select List option if the Total Required option has been selected. Refer [List hierarchy](#).

- Click  button in the **Entity** field. The *Entity and Attribute* window is displayed.
 - You can either search for a specific **Entity** using the [Search](#) field or select the checkbox adjacent to the required **Entity** in the *Available Entities* list. The list of defined Attributes for the selected entity is displayed *Available Attributes* list.
 - You can either search for a specific **Attribute** using the [Search](#) field or select the checkbox adjacent to the required **Attribute** in the *Available Attributes* list.
 - Click **Save**. The selected Entity and Attribute is displayed in the *Add Business Hierarchy* window.

NOTE: Ensure that the values present in Attribute column do not contain new line characters. Because the hierarchy node descriptions in the hierarchy browser are considered as text fields and do not permit new line characters.

- Click  button from the Business Hierarchy tool bar. The *Add Hierarchy levels* window is displayed.
 - Enter the details in Level Details section as tabulated.

Field	Description
Level	The Level value is auto-populated and is editable.
Short Description	Enter the required short description for the level.
Level Identifier	Click  button and define an expression in the <i>Expression</i> window for the Level Identifier. For more information, refer Create Expression .
Level Description	Click  button and define an expression in the <i>Expression</i> window for the Level Description. For more information, refer Create Expression .

- Click **Save**. The Level details are displayed in *Add Business Hierarchy* window.

NOTE: BI Hierarchy value refresh on **On Load** property is not functional for data loads performed through Excel Upload. It is applicable only for data loads which run through a batch process.

- Click **Save** in the *Add Business Hierarchy* window and save the details.

In the Business Hierarchy tool bar, you can also do the following:

- Click  button to **Add** subsequent Levels. For the second or subsequent levels, the levels are incremented.
- Click  button by selecting the required level checkbox to edit the Level details.
- Click  button to delete the defined Level details.

Parent Child Hierarchy

When you have selected *Regular - Parent Child Hierarchy* option, do the following:

1. Click  button in the **Entity** field. The *Entity and Attribute* window is displayed.
 - You can either search for a specific **Entity** using the [Search](#) field or select the checkbox adjacent to the required **Entity** in the *Available Entities* list. The list of defined Attributes for the selected entity is displayed *Available Attributes* list.
 - You can either search for a specific **Attribute** using the [Search](#) field or select the checkbox adjacent to the required **Attribute** in the *Available Attributes* list.
 - Click **Save**. The selected Entity and Attribute is displayed in the *Add Business Hierarchy* window.

NOTE: Ensure that the values present in Attribute column do not contain new line characters. Because the hierarchy node descriptions in the hierarchy browser are considered as text fields and do not permit new line characters.

2. The Business Hierarchy section displays the pre-defined nodes such as Child code, Parent Code, Description, Storage Type, Consolidation Type, and Formula. You can modify the node values by doing the following:
 - Click  button from the Business Hierarchy tool bar. The *Edit Hierarchy Values* window is displayed.
 - Click  button adjacent to the required node field and define the expression in the *Expression* window. For more information, refer [Create Expression](#).
 - Click **Save**. The node details are displayed in *Add Business Hierarchy* window.
3. Click **Save** in the *Add Business Hierarchy* window and save the details.

Note the following:

- When the size of the hierarchy is large, Parent Child Hierarchy can be configured to be treated as a Business Intelligence enabled hierarchy for optimal performance. The hierarchy behaves like a non-Business Intelligence hierarchy till a limit of the number of nodes is reached. This limit (default value is 2048) which decides a hierarchy as BI or non-BI is configurable and can be given a value considering the system and JVM capabilities.

- Creating Parent Child Hierarchy with **Roll-up Option** - It is possible to roll up the values of child nodes in Parent child hierarchy to the parent level. If the parent node itself has some value and the child nodes of it also have associated values, it is possible for the value of the parent node to be displayed as the sum of its value and child values.

For using the Roll-up option, it is required to specify parameters in the **Consolidation Type** for the node field. Based on the column that is specified in the Consolidation Type field, the values of the child nodes will be rolled up i.e. added to the parent level. This can then be viewed using the OBIEE reporting server. However, when Consolidation type is not selected, then it is referred to as Parent Child Hierarchy with Rollup option.

3.12.6.2 Measure Hierarchy

When you select Measure Hierarchy, the Hierarchy Sub Type is selected as Non Business Intelligence Enabled by default. To define a Measure Hierarchy in the *Add Business Hierarchy* window, do the following:

1. Click  button in the **Entity** field. The *Entity and Attribute* window is displayed.
 - You can either search for a specific **Entity** using the [Search](#) field or select the checkbox adjacent to the required **Entity** in the *Available Entities* list. The list of defined Attributes for the selected entity is displayed *Available Attributes* list.
 - You can either search for a specific **Attribute** using the [Search](#) field or select the checkbox adjacent to the required **Attribute** in the *Available Attributes* list.
 - Click **Save**. The selected Entity and Attribute is displayed in the *Add Business Hierarchy* window.

NOTE: Ensure that the values present in Attribute column do not contain new line characters. Because the hierarchy node descriptions in the hierarchy browser are considered as text fields and do not permit new line characters.

2. In the *Add Business Hierarchy* window, select the Hierarchy Type as **Measure**.
3. Click  button in the **Entity** field. The *Entity and Attribute* window opens.
 - A list of all the available entities will be listed under **Available Entities**. Select the required entity. The attributes for that entity will be listed under **Available Attributes**.
 - Select the required Attribute and click **Save**. Click **Cancel** to quit the window without saving. After saving, the Entity and Attribute will be displayed in their respective fields.
4. Click  button from the Business Hierarchy tool bar. The *Add Node Values* window is displayed. Enter the details in the Node Details section as tabulated.

Field	Description
Node	The Node value is auto-populated and is editable.
Short Description	Enter the required short description for the node.

- In the *Node Attributes* section, do the following:
 - Select **Storage type** from the drop-down list. For more information, refer [Storage Types](#) section.
 - Select the **TB Type** as First, Average, or Last from the drop-down list.
 - Click **Save**. The Node values are displayed in *Add Business Hierarchy* window.

5. Click **Save** in the *Add Business Hierarchy* window and save the details.

In the Business Hierarchy tool bar, you can also do the following:

- Click  button to **Add** subsequent Node/Measures. For the second node or subsequent node, you can also define the *Hierarchy Tree* and *Consolidation Type* details as explained below.

Field	Description
Select Hierarchy Node	Click  button adjacent to Child of field and select the required Member in the <i>Hierarchy Browser</i> window. Click OK .
Consolidation Type	Consolidation Type option is available to Essbase MOLAP. There are six consolidation types such as Addition, Subtraction, Product, Division, Percent, and Ignore. Select the required option from the drop-down list.

- Click  button by selecting the required Node level checkbox to edit the Node details.
- Click  button to delete the defined Node details.

3.12.6.3 Time Hierarchy

When you select Time Hierarchy, the Hierarchy Sub Type is selected as Business Intelligence Enabled and the “Total Required” checkbox is selected by default.

To define a Time Hierarchy in the *Add Business Hierarchy* window, do the following:

- Click  button in the **Entity** field. The *Entity and Attribute* window is displayed.
 - You can either search for a specific **Entity** using the [Search](#) field or select the checkbox adjacent to the required **Entity** in the *Available Entities* list. The list of defined Attributes for the selected entity is displayed *Available Attributes* list.
 - You can either search for a specific **Attribute** using the [Search](#) field or select the checkbox adjacent to the required **Attribute** in the *Available Attributes* list.

- Click **Save**. The selected Entity and Attribute is displayed in the *Add Business Hierarchy* window.

NOTE: Ensure that the values present in Attribute column do not contain new line characters. Because the hierarchy node descriptions in the hierarchy browser are considered as text fields and do not permit new line characters.

2. Select the **Time Hierarchy Type** from the drop-down list. Depending on the selection, the *Hierarchy Levels* are displayed in the Business Hierarchy section.

You can also **Edit** the required Hierarchy Level. Select the checkbox adjacent to the required Level and click  button. The *Edit Hierarchy Levels* window is displayed. You can update *Short Description*, *Level Identifier*, and *Level Description* details.

3. Specify **Hierarchy Start Date** by selecting *Month* and *Day* from the drop-down list.
4. Click **Save** and save the Time Hierarchy details.

3.12.6.4 Large Hierarchy Type

A large hierarchy refers to a hierarchy having large number of leaf levels. In order to provide an efficient and optimized hierarchy handling, a hierarchy is defined as Large in Oracle Infrastructure. A default value is set to accommodate the number of hierarchy nodes that a hierarchy can contain, for example, 100. If a hierarchy exceeds the default value specified, then the system treats it as a large hierarchy.

Note the following:

- The maximum hierarchy node limit can be configured to a higher number in the FIC_HOME / CONFIG file. However, the recommended, default value, is 100.
- A large hierarchy is possible only when you are defining a Time or BI enabled hierarchy.
- A large hierarchy cannot be user-defined it is handled automatically by the system.

3.12.6.5 List Hierarchy Type

A list hierarchy is a flat hierarchy i.e. with only one level. In a list hierarchy, all the nodes are displayed unlike the large hierarchy. You can create hierarchy based on business terms like, Customer, Product, Geography, and so on. The information for this hierarchy is generated from the metadata framework, which encapsulates these business terms. This enables the user to generate a report in OBIEE reporting server based on these business terms.

The advantage of defining a list hierarchy is that you need not know technical terminology or have technical knowledge. It also allows the user to specify a range of values. You can also define a summary or group total and perform a sort on the list hierarchy based on the hierarchy member value or attribute value; these two features are available only for the fact-less view.

Ensure that when you save a **BI enabled hierarchy**, the defined hierarchy structure is formed (in the back-end process) and stored in an xml format (as Hierarchycode.xml) in the application server. However, when you save a **BI-enabled List hierarchy**, the hierarchy structure is not formed and hence there will be no BIHIER.XML formed. Whenever this hierarchy is queried, the data is fetched from the atomic database.

3.12.7 Measure Types

You can choose the type of computed measure you want. The type options available are as follows:

- [Simple Relationship](#)
- [Growth Function](#)
- [Time-series Function](#)
- [Other](#) –referring to the advanced mode where you can define measures to suit your requirements.

Each of the computed measure types has sub-types. Each of these sub-options is explained below to help you choose the right computed measure type.

3.12.7.1.1 Simple Relationship

The Simple Relationship type computed measure is of five types. They are:

- Ratio
 - Ratio as Percentage
 - Difference
 - Addition
 - Percentage Difference
1. When you select the Ratio option, the window displays a simple ratio of two measures. To define the relationship as a ratio, double click the first <<Select Measure>> option to open the Select Measure pop-up.
 2. The pop-up displays will display the Measure folder. Double-click the folder to expand the list of measures under it. Depending on the Information Domain you are logged in to, the measures for that domain are displayed.
 3. Select the measure for which you want to compute the ratio and click OK. To close the pop-up without saving the selected measure option, click Cancel. Repeat the same procedure to choose the second measure.

NOTE: The method of selecting the Measures is common to all the sub-options of the Simple Relationship type.

When you select the Ratio as Percentage option, the window displays the ratio percentage of the selected measures. When you select the Difference option, the value displayed will be the difference between two selected measures. When you select the Addition option, the summated value of the selected measures will be displayed. When you select the Percentage Difference option, the percentage value of the selected measures is computed.

3.12.7.1.2 Growth Function

Growth type computed measures are used to calculate the growth of a measure over a certain time period. The Growth type measures are of two types:

- **Absolute** – where the growth of a measure can be calculated either in absolute terms i.e. a simple difference
- **Percentage** – where the growth of a measure is calculated on a percentage basis.

Absolute Growth Option

1. Select the **Absolute Growth** option and enter the details as tabulated.

Field	Description
Select the base on which to calculate the growth	▪ Select it from the drop-down list. The available option is Consecutive Period.
Select the period	▪ Select the period from the drop-down list for which you want the growth to be monitored. The available options are Year, Quarter or month.

NOTE: If the time Dimension period specified in the cube is Year, Quarter and Month, it takes the previous period of the Time Level.

2. Select the measure from the **Select the Measure** pane. Depending on the Information Domain you are logged in to, the measures for that domain are displayed in the pane. Select the measure from the pane. On selecting the measure, the growth of the measure will be calculated for the consecutive period for a year.

Percentage Growth Option

3. Select the Percentage Growth option and enter the details as tabulated.

Field	Description
Select the base on which to calculate the growth	▪ Select it from the drop-down list. The available option is Consecutive Period.

Field	Description
Select the period	Select the period from the drop-down list for which you want the growth to be monitored. The available options are Year, Quarter or month.

- Select the measure from the **Select the Measure** pane. Depending on the Information Domain you are logged in to, the measures for that domain are displayed in the pane. Select the measure from the pane. On selecting the measure, the growth of the measure will be calculated for the consecutive period for a year.

3.12.7.1.3 Time-Series Function

The Time Series type measures are time dependent. The Time Series types are:

- Aggregation type** – This option computes the estimate of the periodical performance on a period-to-date basis.
- Rolling Average** – This option computes the average for the previous N values based on the given dynamic value (N). This dynamic range could vary from a period of three months to any number of months.

Aggregation Type Option

- Select the **Aggregate** option.
- Select the measure from the **Select the Measure** pane. Depending on the Information Domain you are logged in to, the measures for that domain are displayed in the pane.

Rolling Average Option

- Select the **Rolling Average** option.
- Enter the rolling average in the Select the number of periods for which to calculate the rolling average field.

NOTE: The duration/period refers to the number of periods with respect to the current level in the time dimension of the chosen cube i.e. if the Current Value of the time dimension + the previous X values (where 'x' is 10 as you have specified) / 10 +1.

- Select the measure from the **Select the Measure** pane. Depending on the Information Domain you are logged in to, the measures for that domain are displayed in the pane.

3.12.7.1.4 Other (Advanced Mode) Type

The **Advanced** computed measures option allows you to specify a formula for computation of the measure. In order to enter the formula, it is assumed that the user is familiar with MDB specific OLAP functions.

There are two ways that you can enter a formula.

You can define the function/condition for a measure and/or dimension by entering the expression in the pane. It is not essential that you select the measure/dimension and the function in the order displayed. You can select the function and then proceed to specify the parameters, which can be either a measure or dimension or both.

You can define it by following the procedure mentioned below:

Selecting the Measure

1. Click **Insert Measure** to open the **Select Measure** pop-up. The pop-up displays will display the **Measure** folder. Double-click the folder to expand the list of measures under it. Depending on the Information Domain you are logged in to, the measures for that domain are displayed.
2. Click **OK** to select the measure selection. To close the pop-up without saving the selected measure option, click **Cancel**.

Selecting the Dimension

1. Click **Insert Dimension** to open the **Select Dimension** pop-up. The pop-up displays will display the **Dimension** folder. Double-click the folder to expand the list of dimensions under it. Depending on the Information Domain you are logged in to, the dimensions for that domain are displayed.
2. Click **OK** to select the dimension selection. To close the pop-up without saving the selected dimension option, click **Cancel**.

Selecting the Function

1. Click **Insert Function** to open the **Select Function** pop-up. Double-click the **Functions** folder to expand the list of functions within in it. The functions available are those specific to Essbase. The parameters for the function are displayed in the **Parameters** pane.

NOTE: The functions displayed are based on the OLAP type and therefore, vary for SQL OLAP and Essbase.

2. Click **OK** to select the function. To close the pop-up without saving the selected function option, click **Cancel**.

3.12.8 Read Only Selected in Mapper Window

1. After selecting the **Read Only** option in the Mapper window (New), click **Save**.
2. In the Mapper *List* window, the Read Only option against the created Map would appear as **Y**. Now select the defined Map and click  button. The *Mapper* window is displayed.
3. The **Save Mapping** and **Delete Mapping** options are disabled.
4. Select the Node and click on **View Mapping**. The *View mapping* window is displayed. The **Delete** button is inactive.
5. Click **Close** to exit the window.

4 Data Entries Forms and Queries

Data entry Forms and Queries (DEFQ) within the Infrastructure system facilitates you to design web based user-friendly Data Entry windows with a choice of layouts for easy data view and data manipulation. An authorized user can enter new data and update the existing data in the shared database. Data entry Forms are primarily focused to create data entry systems which access the database and load the generated input data.

4.1 Excel Upload (Atomic)

The *Atomic Schema Upload* window consists of Excel Utilities such as *Excel-Entity Mappings* and *Excel Upload*. The Excel Entity Mappings and Upload utilities have the restricted access depending on the following function roles mapped:

- Users with XLADMIN and XLUSER function roles can perform both mapping and upload operations.
- Users with XLADMIN function role can only define mapping and authorize, but cannot upload the file.
- User with XLUSER function can only retrieve mapping definition (pre-defined by XLADMIN user) and can upload the file based on retrieved mapping.

Click on the below links to view the section in detail.

- [Excel-Entity Mappings](#)
- [Excel Upload](#)

4.1.1 Navigating to Excel Upload (Atomic)

You can access Excel Upload window by expanding **Data Management Framework** and **Data entry Forms and Queries** within the tree structure of LHS menu and selecting **Excel Upload (Atomic)**.

4.1.2 Excel-Entity Mappings

Excel-Entity Mapping helps you to map Excel Data to the destination table in the database. Excel-Entity Mapping supports excel files created in Microsoft 2007 and earlier versions along with the option to map and upload multiple sheets created within a single excel file. You need to have XLADMIN function role mapped in order to define mapping.

4.1.3 Adding Excel-Entity Mappings

To define mapping in the *Excel-Entity Mappings* window:

1. From the LHS menu of *DEFQ- Excel Upload* window, click **Excel-Entity Mappings**. The *Excel-Entity Mappings* window is displayed.
2. Click  button in the *Mappings Summary* toolbar. The *Add Excel-Entity Mappings* window is displayed.
3. Enter the **Mapping Name** and a brief **Description**.
4. Click **Browse**. The *Choose File to Upload* dialog is displayed.
5. Select the required Excel file to be used as the template and click  button.

The columns in the selected Excel template are listed in the *Select Excel Columns* grid and the database tables are listed in the *Select Entities* grid.

The screenshot shows the 'Excel-Entity Mappings' window in 'Add Mode'. The 'Mapping Name' is 'maptest'. The 'Excel File' is 'C:\Users\gpaulose\Desktop\index.xlsx'. The 'Source Date Format' is 'mm/dd/yyyy' and the 'Destination Date Format' is 'mm-dd-yyyy'. The 'First Row is the Header' checkbox is checked, and the 'Template Validation Required' checkbox is also checked. The 'Bulk Authorization' checkbox is unchecked. The 'Apply to all Dates' checkbox is unchecked. The 'Save With Authorization' checkbox is unchecked. The 'Auto Map' button is visible. The 'Sheet' is 'Sheet1'. The 'Select Excel Columns' list shows 'N_INDEX_SKEY', 'V_INDEX_CODE', and 'V_INDEX_DESC'. The 'Select Entities' list shows various entities including 'APP_FILTER_DIM_MAP', 'ATTRIBUTION_DEFINITION', 'ATTRIBUTION_EXECUTION_MASTER', 'CAP_STRUCT_PARAM_MASTER', 'fic_mis_date', 'n_baseI_consI_optn_type_key', 'n_run_key', 'n_std_acct_head_amt', 'v_cap_comp_group_code', 'v_entity_code', 'v_std_acct_head_id', 'COM_ENTITY_GROUP_MAP', 'COM_ENTITY_PROCESS_DETAILS', 'COM_VALUECODE_MAPPING', and 'CONTRA_GL_ACCOUNT'. The 'Mapping Information' table at the bottom shows the mapping for 'N_INDEX_SKEY' to 'ATTRIBUTION_EXECUTION_MASTER' and 'V_INDEX_CODE' to 'CAP_STRUCT_PARAM_MASTER'.

Excel Fields	Field Order	Date Format	Destination table	Destination column
N_INDEX_SKEY	1	-	ATTRIBUTION_EXECUTION_MASTER	n_attribution_run_skey
V_INDEX_CODE	2	-	CAP_STRUCT_PARAM_MASTER	v_entity_code

- Enter the format in which the dates are stored in the excel sheet in the **Source Date Format** field.
- Select the **Apply to all Dates** checkbox if you want to apply the source date format to all date fields in the excel sheet.
- Select the **First Row is the Header** checkbox, if your Excel template has a header row.
- Select the **Template Validation Required** checkbox to validate whether the Excel template you use is same as the Excel sheet you use during the [Excel Upload](#) window. The validation is done when you upload the excel sheet. Error will be displayed if there is any mismatch between the Excel template you use to map and the actual Excel sheet you upload.
This field is displayed only if you have selected the **First Row is the Header** checkbox.
- Select the **Bulk Authorization** checkbox to assign the "Excel_Name" across the selected column. For example, the selected column "v_fic_description" will have the Excel Name assigned.

NOTE: Ensure that the selected “**Varchar2**” column contains the required length to hold the Excel Name. In order to select Bulk Authorization, you need to have **Save with Authorization** checkbox selected.

11. Select **Save with Authorization** checkbox to authorize the data upon successful data load. The three mandatory fields namely Maker ID, System Date, and Authorization Status are displayed in the *Select Excel Columns* grid.
You need to map these fields to the corresponding columns in the *Select Entities* grid. The value for Maker ID column is updated with the User ID of the user who is performing the Excel Upload. The value for Maker Date is updated with the current System Date during which the upload is performed and the value for Authorization Status is updated with flag 'U'. See [Save with Authorization](#) to create a Form where the uploaded data can be authorized.
12. Select a column from the *Select Excel Columns* grid and select an attribute or column from the required table from the *Select Entities* grid. Click **Map**.
13. Click **Automap**. The respective columns with the similar names in the Excel sheet and the database are mapped. You need to manually map the other columns. The mapping details are displayed in the *Mapping Information* grid which facilitates you to edit the details as required.
14. Click **Save Mapping**. The *Excel-Entity Mapping* window displays the excel-database table mapping details.

In the *Excel-Entity Mappings* window, you can also do the following:

- Click  button in the Mappings Summary tool bar to **View** the mapping details.
- Click  button in the Mappings Summary tool bar to **Edit** the mapping details.
- Click  button in the Mappings Summary tool bar to **Delete** the mapping details.

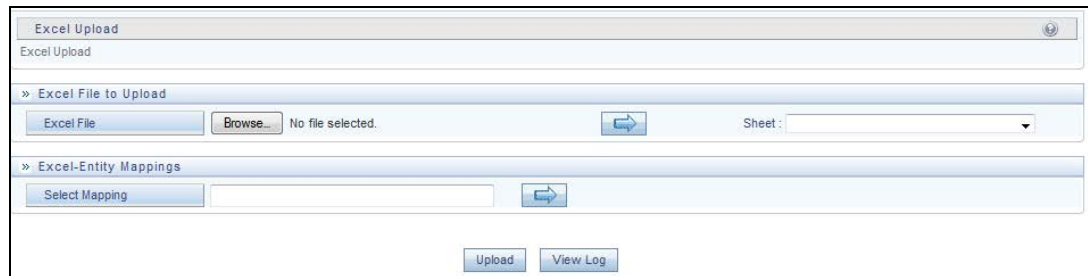
4.1.4 Excel Upload

Excel Upload helps you to upload Excel Data to destination table in the database. You need to have “XLUSER” function role mapped to access *Excel Upload* window and retrieve mapping definition (pre-defined by XLADMIN user) to upload excel data. Excel Upload supports excel files created in Microsoft 2007 and earlier versions along with the option to map and upload multiple sheets created within a single excel file. You need to ensure that the excel data contains the dates in the format as defined in [Add Excel-Entity Mapping](#) definition.

To upload excel data in the *Excel Upload* window:

1. Click **Browse** in the *Excel File to Upload* grid. The *Choose File to Upload* dialog is displayed.
2. Select the required Excel file and click  button.

Select the required sheet in the Excel file from the **Sheet** drop-down list and the *Preview* grid displays the data of the selected sheet of the Excel file.



The screenshot shows a web application window titled "Excel Upload". Inside, there are two main sections. The first section, "» Excel File to Upload", contains an "Excel File" input field, a "Browse..." button, a status indicator "No file selected.", a right-pointing arrow button, and a "Sheet:" dropdown menu. The second section, "» Excel-Entity Mappings", contains a "Select Mapping" button, an empty text input field, and another right-pointing arrow button. At the bottom of the window, there are two buttons: "Upload" and "View Log".

3. Click **Browse** in the *Excel-Entity Mappings* grid. The *Mapping Selector* dialog is displayed with the pre-defined mapping details.
4. Select the checkbox adjacent to the required mapping definition and click **OK**.
5. Click **Upload**. A confirmation dialog is displayed on successful upload and the excel data is uploaded to the database table. You can click on **View Log** to view the log file for errors and upload status.

4.2 Forms Designer

Forms Designer within the Data Entry Forms and Queries section facilitates you to design web based user-friendly Forms using the pre-defined layouts. You can access DEFQ - Forms Designer by expanding **Data Management Framework** and **Data Entry Forms and Queries** within the tree structure of LHS menu and selecting **Forms Designer**.

STEP

1
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6
7
8
9

Select one of the following options...

- ☒ Create a New Form
- ☐ Alter Existing Forms
- ☐ Copy Forms
- ☐ Delete Forms
- ☐ Assign Rights
- ☐ Message Type Maintenance

Available Applications: New Application Name ▼

New Application Name:

New Form Name:

Next Reset

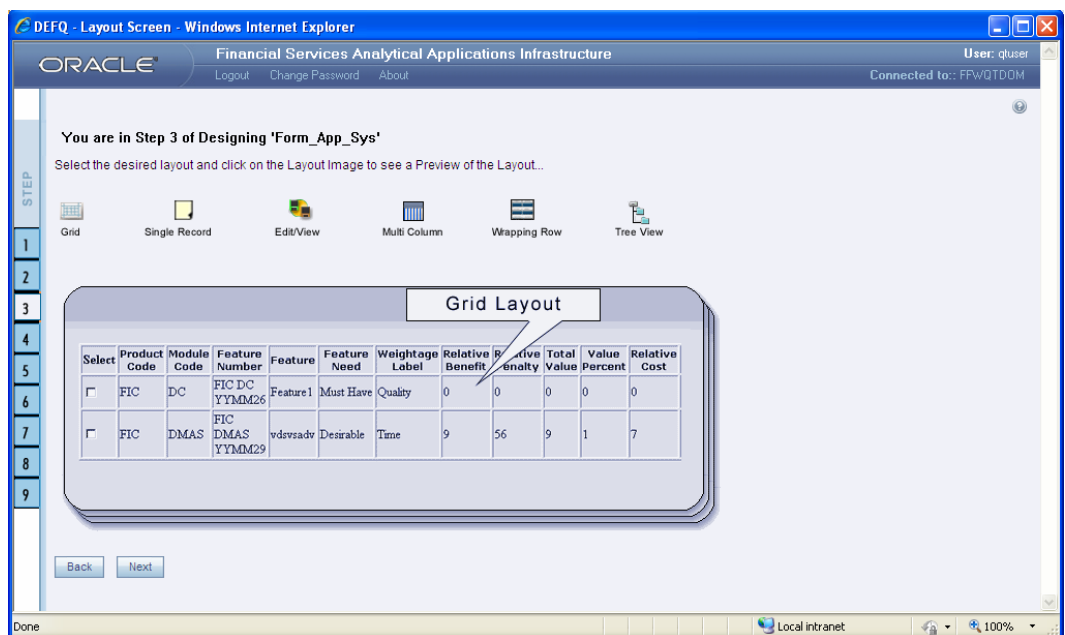
The *DEFQ - Forms Designer* window displays a list of pre-defined options to create, modify, and delete Forms. You can also assign rights and define messages. By default, the option to *Create a New Form* is selected and the left pane indicates the total steps involved in the process. The available options are as indicated below. Click on the links to view the section in detail.

- [Creating a New Form](#)
- [Altering Existing Forms](#)
- [Copying Forms](#)
- [Deleting Forms](#)
- [Assigning Rights](#)
- [Message Type Maintenance](#)

4.2.1.1 Creating a New Form

To design a new Form in the *DEFQ - Forms Designer* window:

1. Ensure that **Create a New Form** option is selected and do the following:
 - Specify the application name by either entering the **New Application Name** or selecting **Available Applications** from the drop-down list.
 - Enter the **New Form Name**.
2. Click **Next**. The *DEFQ - Layout Window* is displayed with the range of pre-defined layouts for you to choose.



Refer to the following table for information.

Layout	Description
Grid Layout	It is the default layout which displays the records in the Form of a table/grid with multiple rows of data.
Single Record Layout	It displays a single record at a time.
Edit/View Layout	It is a combination of the Single Record and Grid layout. By selecting a record in the grid, the record is displayed in a single record format, which is editable. By default the first record will be displayed in the editable grid. Note: The column names are editable only during altering the created Form.

Layout	Description
Multi Column Layout	It displays a single record with its column in a grid format. You can view a multi column layout Form without having to scroll or with minimum scrolling to view all the columns.
Wrapping Row Layout	It displays rows of a single record in a wrapped manner in a grid format. You can view a wrapping row layout Form easily without having to scroll horizontally to view all the data.
Tree View Layout	It displays the Hierarchical dimensional table with the selected dimension details. You can select the following options: ▪ Dimensional Table Tree ▪ Parent Child Tree Note: The process to create a Form using the Tree View Layout differs from the procedure explained below. For more information, refer Create Tree View Form in the References section.

3. Select the required layout and click **Next**. The *List of Available Tables* is displayed.
4. Select the required Table from the list on which the Form is to be created.

NOTE: You should use tables with names not longer than 25 characters. This is a limitation.

For multiple selections, you can either press **Ctrl** key for nonadjacent selection or **SHIFT** key for adjacent selections. Click **Next**, the *Fields Selection* window is displayed.

NOTE: If multiple tables are selected, you need to specify Join Conditions. Select the *Table* from the drop-down list and select the *Available Fields*. Specify the **Join Condition**. Click **Next**, the join conditions are validated and *Fields Selection* window is displayed.

5. Select the fields to be joined from the **Available Fields** list and click . You can press **Ctrl** key for multiple selections and also click  to select all the listed fields. All mandatory fields are auto selected and are indicated on the window with an asterisk (*).

NOTE: You can click  or  buttons to arrange the fields in the required order as intended to display in the Data Entry Form. The fields order need not be similar to the arrangement in the underlying table.

NOTE: Ensure the fields selected are not of CLOB data type since it is not supported in DEFQ.

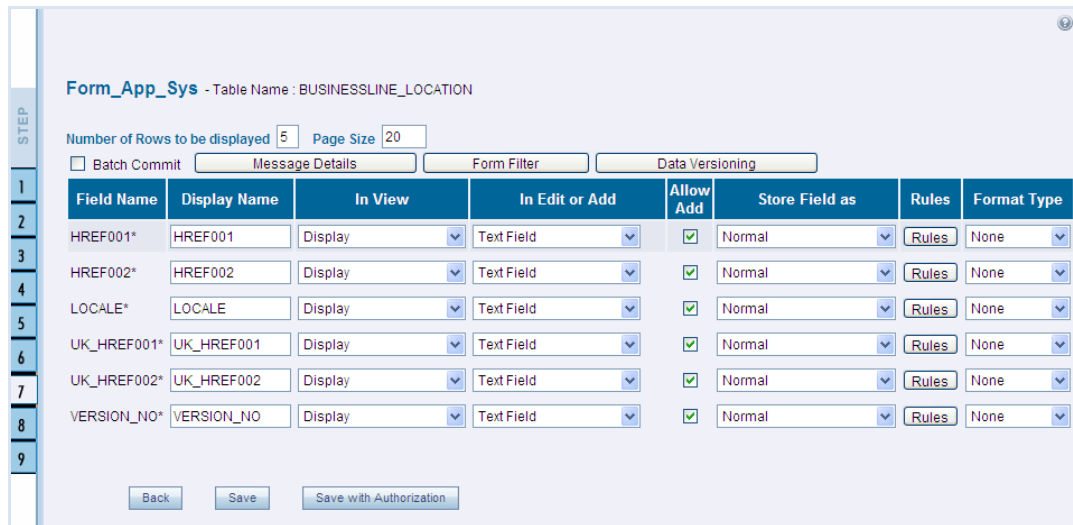
- Click **Next**. The *Sort Fields Selection* window is displayed.

You can sort the fields in required order as intended to display in the Data Entry Form. Also the mandatory fields which needs user inputs are indicated in '*' symbol and are auto selected in the Selected Fields pane.

- Select the field from the **Available Fields** list and click . You can press **Ctrl** key for multiple selections and also click  to select all the listed fields.
- (Optional) To arrange multiple fields, select **Sort by Descending** checkbox.
- (Optional) Select the **Excel Map** checkbox to enable *Bulk Authorization*.

NOTE: In case you have selected **Excel Map** checkbox, you need to select "Excel Name" from the **Store Field As** list in the *DEFQ Field Properties* window. Only on selection, the "SelectExcelSheetName" list is displayed for authorizer in the *DEFQ - Data Entry* window.

- Click **Next**. The *DEFQ Field Properties* window is displayed with the Form details such as Field Name, Display Name, In View, In Edit/Add, Allow Add, Store Field as, Rules, and Format Type.



Form_App_Sys - Table Name : BUSINESSLINE_LOCATION

Number of Rows to be displayed Page Size

☐ Batch Commit

Field Name	Display Name	In View	In Edit or Add	Allow Add	Store Field as	Rules	Format Type
HREF001*	HREF001	Display	Text Field	☒	Normal	Rules	None
HREF002*	HREF002	Display	Text Field	☒	Normal	Rules	None
LOCALE*	LOCALE	Display	Text Field	☒	Normal	Rules	None
UK_HREF001*	UK_HREF001	Display	Text Field	☒	Normal	Rules	None
UK_HREF002*	UK_HREF002	Display	Text Field	☒	Normal	Rules	None
VERSION_NO*	VERSION_NO	Display	Text Field	☒	Normal	Rules	None

Specify the parameters for each field as tabulated.

Field	Description
Display Name	Edit the default Display Name if required.
In View	Select either Display or Do not Display to display the field in the Form. If the field is a foreign key field or if more than one table is selected, then the following options are available in the drop-down list; ▪ Same Field ▪ Alternate Display Field ▪ Do not Display options
In Edit/Add	Specify the edit parameters by selecting from the drop-down list. The available options depend on the type of field selected. ▪ For normal fields you can select Text Field, Text Area, Select List, Protected Field, Read Only, and Do Not Show. ▪ For foreign key fields you can select Read Only, Select List, and Do Not Show. ▪ For primary key fields you can select Read Only and Do Not Show. ▪ For calendar fields you can select Calendar and Do Not Show. Note: If you choose Select List option, you need to define the values. For more information, refer Define List of Values.
Allow Add	Select the checkbox to permit users to add new record. Note: An alert message is displayed if you are trying to save a Form with add option disabled for the mandatory fields.
Store field as	Select the required option from the drop-down list. You can select the store format as Normal, Sequence Generator, Maker Date, Checker Date, Created Date, Modified Date Auth Flag, Maker id, Maker Date, Checker id, Checker Date, Checker Remarks, Maker Remarks, and Excel Name (If Excel Map is selected in <i>Sort Fields Selection</i> window).
Rules	Click Rules and specify Rules and Expressions for the selected field in the <i>Specifying Rules and Expressions for Data - Validations</i> window. For more information, refer Applying Rules section in References.
Format Type	Select the required Format type from the drop-down list depending on the field type selected.

Field	Description
Batch Commit	Select the checkbox to group all the set of table Forms to a batch. All the Form tables are executed along with the batch execution and if in case, a Form in the table fails to execute, the entire set of Forms are returned.
Message Details	Click Message Details to define the message type for Creator and Authorizer in the <i>Messaging Details for a Form</i> window. For more information, refer Define Message Details .
Form Filter	Click Form Filter to define an expression for Form-level filter condition in the Filter for Form window.
Data Versioning	Click Data Versioning to perform data versioning on an authorized Form. For more information, refer Form Data Versioning .

- Click either **Save** to only save the Form details or click **Save for Authorization** to save the changes with authorization. For more details, refer [Save for Authorization](#) section.

NOTE: Sometime, on clicking **Save**, the form does not get saved. This is because the Java heap size setting for OFSAI service is set too high and web server memory setting is too low. Contact System Administrator to modify it to the appropriate setting by viewing the log file created in the path: `$FIC_APP_HOME/common/FICServer/logs/`.

While saving, the *User for Mapping - DEFQ* window is displayed which facilitates you to assign user rights to the Form. For more information, refer [Assign Rights](#).

4.2.1.2 Altering Existing Forms

To alter the field details of an existing Form in the *DEFQ - Forms Designer* window:

- Select **Alter Existing Forms** from the available options and do the following:
 - Select the **Available Applications** from the drop-down list.
 - Select the **Available Forms** from the drop-down list. The listed Forms are dependent on the DSN (Data Source Name) that you have specified.
- Click **Next**. The *Fields Selection Window* is displayed.

Add or **remove** the selected fields as required to be displayed in the Form. You can choose a field from the **Available Fields** list and click  to add, or choose the selected field from the **Fields to Display** list and click  to de-select. You can press **Ctrl** key for multiple selections and also click  or  buttons to select/de-select all the listed fields.

3. Click **Next**. The *Sort Fields Selection Window* is displayed.

- Sort the fields in required order as intended to display in the Form. You can choose a field from the list and click  or  buttons to select/deselect. You can also click  or  buttons to select/de-select all the listed fields.
- Select a field and click  or  buttons to arrange fields in the required order.
- (Optional) To arrange multiple fields, select **Sort by Descending** checkbox.
- (Optional) Select the **Excel Map** checkbox to enable *Bulk Authorization*.

NOTE: In case you have selected **Excel Map** checkbox, you need to select “Excel Name” from the **Store Field As** list in the *DEFQ Field Properties* window. Only on selection, the “SelectExcelSheetName” list is displayed for authorizer in the *DEFQ - Data Entry* window.

4. Click **Next**. The *DEFQ Field Properties* window is displayed.

Modify the parameters for each field as required. Refer [DEFQ Field Properties](#) details.

5. Click either **Save** to save the Form details or click **Save for Authorization** to save the changes with authorization.

While saving, the *User for Mapping - DEFQ* window is displayed which facilitates you to assign user rights to the Form. For more information, refer [Assign Rights](#).

4.2.1.3 Copying Forms

You can duplicate and recreate a Form with the required variants from an existing Form. You can also change user rights or display options and other subtle variations for the selected layout.

To Copy a Form in the *DEFQ - Forms Designer* window:

1. Select **Copy Forms** from the available options and do the following:
 - Select the application from the **From Application** drop-down list which consist of the required Form which you want to copy.
 - Select the application from the **To Application** drop-down list for which you want to copy the Form.
 - Select the required Form from the **Save Form** drop-down list.
 - Enter a name for the Form in the **As Form** field.
2. Click **Next**. The specified Form is duplicated as a new Form and a confirmation dialog is displayed with the status.

4.2.1.4 Deleting Forms

You can remove the forms which are not required in the system by deleting from the *DEFQ - Forms Designer* window.

1. Select **Delete Forms** from the available options and do the following:
 - Select the application from the **Available Application** drop-down list which consist of the required Form which you want to delete.
 - Select the Form from the **Available Forms** drop-down list which you want to delete.
2. Click **Next**. An information dialog is displayed for confirmation. Click **OK**.

4.2.1.5 Assigning Rights

You can assign user permissions to view, add, edit, and delete the Form details in the *User for Mapping - DEFQ* window.

1. Select **Assign Rights** from the available options and do the following:
 - Select the required application from the **Available Applications** drop-down list.
 - Select the required form for which you want to assign rights to a user from the **Available Forms** drop-down list.
2. Click **Next**. The *DEFQ- Assign Rights* window is displayed.
3. Select the required user from **Available User List**. You can also click  or  buttons to reload previous/next set of users in the list.
4. Select the checkbox corresponding to the user permissions such as **View**, **Add**, **Edit**, **Delete**, or **All Above**. You must give View permission in order to allow users to Edit or Delete a Form.
5. Select **Authorize** or **Auto-Authorize** checkbox as required.

The **Authorize** and **Auto-Authorize** options are applicable for all the forms that have been saved with the Authorize option. The **Auto-Authorize** feature for records is applicable in scenarios where the Creator and Authorizer are the same. If a user has **Add** and **Auto-Authorize** permissions, the data entered by the user is auto authorized and the data will be in **Authorized** status. In case of normal Authorization, the Record added by the creator has to be authorized by a different user who has **Authorize** permissions.

NOTE: The **Auto-Authorize** feature in Forms Designer is applicable only for data entered through *Data Entry* window and not through *Excel Upload* window.

6. Select the **Show Data Created by Current Users Only** checkbox if you want the current user to view data created by him only.
7. Click [User Value Map](#) to map users to the form based on data filter.
8. Click **Save Access Rights**. A confirmation dialog is displayed after saving and the user is added to the **Assigned User List**.

User Value Map

This feature allows you to create a data filter based on any field/column of the table you selected for designing the Form. When a user tries to access the form in the *DataEntry* window, data will be filtered and displayed based on the selected field ,to the users associated with that column .

NOTE: The data type of field/column you select to define filter should be NUMBER or VARCHAR. The users mapped to the DEFQ form whose assign rights are authorized through “Forms Authorization” can save the filter.

There are two types of filters, Global Data Filter and Custom Data Filter.

Global Data Filter: In this filter, the value will be fetched from the DEFQ_GLOBAL_VALUES table of the Atomic schema, which is automatically created during information domain creation. The table needs to be populated manually through excel upload. The table contains all the entities and the users mapped to them.

Custom Data Filter: This filter enables the user to provide a custom filter for the form you design. In this filter, you should enter values for all the users mapped to the form manually.

To set a Data Filter:

1. Click **User Value Map** in the *DEFQ- Assign Rights* window.
The *User Value Map* window is displayed.
2. Select the **Global Data Filter** option to filter the data globally.
 - Select the field based on which the data should be filtered and displayed for the user, from the *Fields to Display* section.

NOTE: Normally the user can access all the data from the table whenever the DEFQ form is created. Based on this filter, the user will be displayed only the data which is mapped to him.

3. Select the **Custom Data Filter** to provide a custom filter for a specific DEFQ Form.
 - Select **User ID** from the drop-down list and enter **Values** for that user. It is mandatory
4. Click **Save**.

4.2.1.6 Message Type Maintenance

You can manage the Message Type details which alert the Creator of the Form or to an Authorizer in the *DEFQ Message Type Maintenance* window. Message Type details can be defined while creating a Form. For more information, refer [Define Messaging Details](#).

In the *DEFQ - Forms Designer* window, do the following:

1. Select **Message Type Maintenance** from the available options and click **Next**.
The DEFQ - Message Type Maintenance window is displayed.
2. Select the message category from the **Message Type** drop-down list.
3. Edit the message details by doing the following:
 - The defined **Message Subject** and **Message Content** is auto populated. Edit the details as required.
 - Add or remove the defined recipients. Double-click on the required member to toggle between **Available** and **Mapped Recipients** list.

NOTE: Selecting Authorizer alerts all the selected authorizers for authorization.

4. Click **Save**. A confirmation is displayed on updating the *Message Type* details.

4.3 Forms Authorization

Forms Authorization within the Data Entry Forms and Queries section of the of Infrastructure system facilitates you to view and authorize / approve any changes that are made to the privileges assigned to a user in a particular Form.

You need to have **FRMAUTH** function role mapped to access *Forms Authorization* window.

NOTE: You cannot authorize or reject a right request created by you, even if you have **FRMAUTH** function role mapped.

You can access *Forms Authorization* window from the left hand side (LHS) menu of Infrastructure home page. Click “+” and expand the Data Model Management and select **Data Entry Forms and Queries**.

The screenshot shows the 'Forms Authorization' window. At the top, there is a 'User ID' dropdown menu with 'PR2USER' selected. Below this is a table with 12 columns: 'Select All', 'Application', 'Form Name', 'Access Rights Before', 'Access Rights After', 'Operations', 'Created By', 'Created Date', 'Last Saved By', 'Last Saved Date', 'Checked By', and 'Checked Date'. The table contains six rows of data. At the bottom of the window, there are two buttons: 'Authorize' and 'Reject'.

Select All	Application	Form Name	Access Rights Before	Access Rights After	Operations	Created By	Created Date	Last Saved By	Last Saved Date	Checked By	Checked Date
☐	audit trail report	copy 1 audit trail	-	DV,DA,DE,A	ADD	DEFQUSER	2012-04-17 04:14:20	DEFQUSER	2012-04-17 04:14:20		
☐	audit trail report	copy 2 audit	-	DV,DA,DE,DD	ADD	PR2USER	2012-04-12 13:06:39	PR2USER	2012-04-12 13:06:39		
☐	layout	edit	-	DV,DA,DE,DD	ADD	DEFQUSER	2012-04-17 04:28:18	DEFQUSER	2012-04-17 04:28:18		
☐	layout	multi_column	-	DV,DA,DE,DD	ADD	DEFQUSER	2012-04-17 04:29:40	DEFQUSER	2012-04-17 04:29:40		
☐	layout	single	-	DV,DA,DE,DD	ADD	DEFQUSER	2012-04-17 04:25:05	DEFQUSER	2012-04-17 04:25:05		
☐	test	test13	-	DV,DA,DE,DD	ADD	PR2USER	2012-04-13 10:25:17	PR2USER	2012-04-13 10:25:17		

The *Forms Authorization* window displays the list of privileges assigned to a user in different Forms. These privileges include create, view, modify, delete, authorize, and auto-authorize records. The *Forms Authorization* window allows you to select a user from the drop-down list adjacent to **User ID** field. This field displays the User ID's associated with the selected Information Domain.

On selecting a user from the **User ID** field, the columns in *Forms Authorization* window lists the grants requested for that user on different Forms as listed below.

Column Name	Description
Application	Lists the specific application to which the Form has been assigned.
Form Name	Displays the Form Name.
Access Rights Before	Displays the available Right Requests for the selected user in the Form. Note: For new Form, the column remains blank.
Access Rights After	Displays the Right Requests raised for authorization. DV - DEFQ VIEW DA - DEFQ ADD DE - DEFQ EDIT DD - DEFQ DELETE A - AUTHORIZE DU - AUTO AUTHORIZE S - SHOW DATA CREATED BY CURRENT USER ONLY
Operations	Displays the operation carried out in the Form. For example, " ADD " indicates a new form is created and specific roles are assigned.
Created By	Displays the USER ID from which the Right Request has been created.
Created Date	Displays the Date on which the Right Request has been created.

Column Name	Description
Last Saved By	Displays the USER ID from which the previous Right Request change has been saved.
Last Saved Date	Displays the Date on which the previous Right Request change has been saved.
Checked By	Displays the USER ID from which the Right Request has been authorized.
Checked Date	Displays the Date on which the Right Request has been authorized.

To authorize or Reject a form in the *Forms Authorization* window:

1. Select the **User ID** from the drop-down box. The Right Requests submitted on various forms are displayed.
2. Select the checkbox(s) adjacent to the requests to authorize / reject.

You can also select all the requests at once for a user, by clicking **Select All** checkbox.
3. Click **Authorize / Reject** to authorize or reject the selected Right Requests.

Once Form action privileges are authorized for a user, those actions can be performed on the Form. For an existing Form with certain rights, the rights remain the same until the changes are authorized / rejected by an authorizer.

NOTE: Special chars are not allowed in DEFQ definitions except underscore (_).

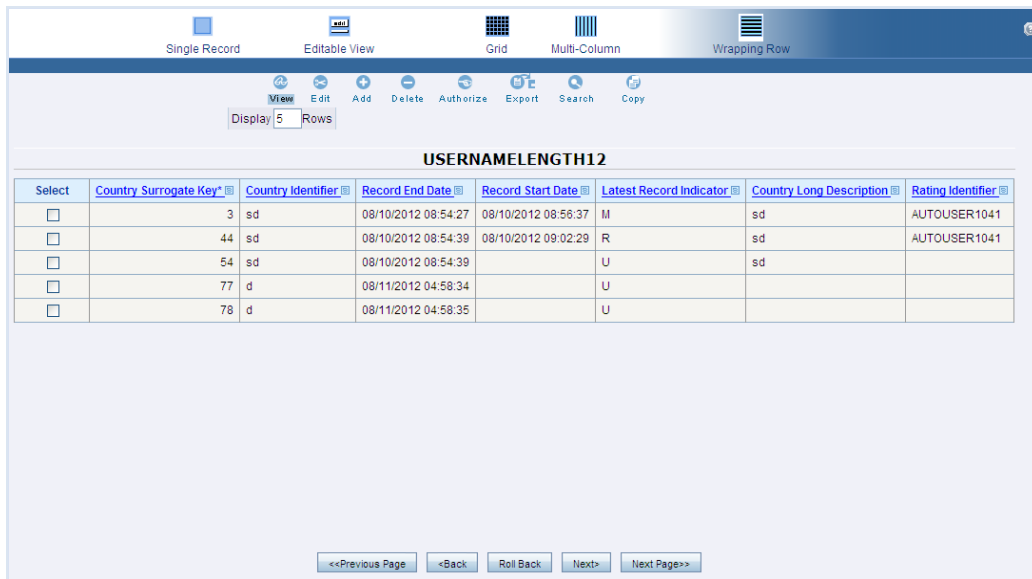
4.4 Data Entry

Data Entry within the Data Entry Forms and Queries section of Infrastructure system facilitates you to view, add, edit, copy, and delete data using the various layout formats and Authorize/Re-authorize data records based on the permissions defined during the Form creation.

You can use the Search option to query the records for specific data and also export the data in Microsoft Excel format for reference. You can launch multiple instances of Data Entry window using the URL to search and update records simultaneously.

You can access DEFQ - Data Entry by expanding Data Entry Forms and Queries section of Data Model Management module within the tree structure of LHS menu.

NOTE: An alert message is displayed if you are not mapped to any Forms in the system.



Select	Country Surrogate Key*	Country Identifier	Record End Date	Record Start Date	Latest Record Indicator	Country Long Description	Rating Identifier
☐	3	sd	08/10/2012 08:54:27	08/10/2012 08:56:37	M	sd	AUTOUSER1041
☐	44	sd	08/10/2012 08:54:39	08/10/2012 09:02:29	R	sd	AUTOUSER1041
☐	54	sd	08/10/2012 08:54:39		U	sd	
☐	77	d	08/11/2012 04:58:34		U		
☐	78	d	08/11/2012 04:58:35		U		

The *DEFQ - Data Entry* window displays the list of Data Entry Forms and Query Forms mapped to the logged-in user in the LHS menu. You can select the required Form to view the details. In the *DEFQ - Data Entry* window, you can do the following:

- [Viewing Form Details](#)
- [Editing Form Details](#)
- [Adding Form Data](#)
- [Authorizing Records](#)
- [Exporting Form Data](#)
- [Copying Form Data](#)
- [Deleting Form Details](#)

4.4.1.1 Viewing Form Details

The *DEFQ - Data Entry* window displays the selected Form Data in the View mode by default. The Forms are displayed based on the application names in the LHS menu. There are various layouts available to customize the view and by default, the Form details are displayed in the layout in which it was designed.

In the *DEFQ - Data Entry* window, the following layout types are available. You can click on any of the following layouts to view the Form details. The buttons i.e. **Previous Page**, **Back**, **Next**, and **Next Page** helps you to navigate through the records. However, the customized header sorting does not apply when you have navigate to *Previous* or *Next* pages.

NOTE: The **Roll Back** option can be used only for authorized records i.e. after the records are edited and saved, you can roll back/undo the changes in view mode.

Layout	Description
Single Record	To view a single record details at any given point. You can use the navigation buttons to view the next record in the table.
Editable View	To view and edit a single record. A list of five rows/records is displayed by default, and the same can be changed by entering the required number in Display Rows . You need to select the required record from the list to view/edit and click Save to update the changes.
Grid (Default)	To view all the records in a list. A list of five rows/records is displayed by default, and the same can be changed by entering the required number in Display Rows . You can click on the column header to alphabetically sort the list of records in the table.
Multi column	To view all the columns of a selected record. This layout enables you to view a record without having to scroll or with minimum scrolling to view all the columns.
Wrapped rows	To view all the rows of a selected record. This layout enables you to view a wrapping row easily without having to scroll horizontally to view the columns.

4.4.1.2 Searching Records

In the *DEFQ - Data Entry* window, you can Search for a record in the View, Edit, and Authorize modes. You can perform a quick **Search** to find a specific record or run an **Advanced Search** to further query the record for the required details.

To search for a record in the *DEFQ - Data Entry* window:

1. Click . The search fields are displayed.
2. Select **Field Name** from the drop-down list.
3. Enter the **value/data** in the Search field.
4. Click **Go**. The search results are displayed in the list.

To perform an **Advanced search** in the *DEFQ - Data Entry* window:

1. Click  within the Search fields. The *Advanced Search Window* is displayed.

Parentheses/Join	Field	Operator	Value	Parentheses/Join
(	Record Start Date	=	02/02/2011	and
	Record End Date	=	02/02/2011	)
and	Latest Record Indicator	=	Yes	

GO Cancel

2. Select the required Parentheses/Join, Field, Operator from the drop-down list and enter the **Value** as required to query the Form data.
3. Click **GO**. The results are displayed with the field names containing the searched data.

4.4.1.3 Editing Form Details

You can edit the permitted Form field values in the *DEFQ - Data Entry* window. However, you cannot modify the primary key fields which are displayed in non editable format.

To edit Form Details in the *DEFQ - Data Entry* window:

1. Open the required Form in view mode and click . The editable fields are enabled.
2. Enter/update the required details.
3. Click **Save** and update the changes.
4. If required, you can click **Reset** to undo the changes and return to original field values.

If you have edited an Authorized record, the same is again marked for authorization. Once the record is updated, a modified status flag is set, and only these record changes can be rolled back. The Roll Back option is supported in view mode only for authorized records, i.e. records which are updated and saved.

4.4.1.4 Adding Form Data

You can add a row to the required table and enter the field details. To Add Form Data in the *DEFQ - Data Entry* window:

1. Open the required Form in view mode and click .
2. By default, five rows are displayed. You can modify by specifying the number of required rows in **Display Rows** field and clicking **Reset**.

- Enter the required numeric data in the new fields. If you want to view the numeric data separated by commas, enter the details accordingly.
- Click **Save** and update the data to the selected table.

4.4.1.5 Authorizing Record

You need to have DEFQMAN and SYSAUTH function roles mapped to access and authorize Forms in the DEFQ framework. You can Authorize a single record or all the records of a selected Form with the in the *DEFQ - Data Entry* window. You can Authorize record in a table which has a primary key field. A primary key field in the record is indicated by “PK”. You need to have the authorization rights defined by the user who has created the record. You can also Reject or Hold inappropriate records in the table.

The screenshot shows the DEFQ - Data Entry window. On the left is a tree view of Data Entry Forms and Tables. The main area displays a table titled 'asap' with search results for 'Country Long Description' [10566] and search value 'A.XLSX'. The table has columns: Auth, Rej, Hold, Country Surrogate Key, Country Identifier, Record End Date, Record Start Date, Latest Record Indicator, Extraction Date, Country Long Description, and Province. The table contains 5 rows of data, all with 'Unauthorized' status. Below the table are buttons for 'Authorize All', 'Reject All', 'Hold All', 'Reauthorize Records', and 'Reauthorize Deleted Records'. At the bottom are navigation buttons: '<<Previous Page', '<Back', 'Reset', 'Save', 'Next>', 'Next Page>>', 'Authorize Excel', and 'Reject Excel'.

Auth	Rej	Hold	Country Surrogate Key	Country Identifier	Record End Date	Record Start Date	Latest Record Indicator	Extraction Date	Country Long Description	Province
☐	☐	☐	451	g	08/31/2012		Unauthorized	11/30/2001	A.XLSX	f
☐	☐	☐	651	g	08/31/2012		Unauthorized	11/30/2001	A.XLSX	f
☐	☐	☐	5781	g	08/31/2012		Unauthorized	11/30/2001	A.XLSX	f
☐	☐	☐	99551	a	08/31/2012		Unauthorized	11/30/2001	A.XLSX	f
☐	☐	☐	99551	g	08/31/2012		Unauthorized	11/30/2001	A.XLSX	f

The status of each record in the table is indicated with an “AuthFlag” as indicated below:

- Unauthorized** records are displayed with the status flag “U”.
- Authorized** records are displayed with the status flag “A”.
- Rejected** records are displayed with the status flag “R”.
- Modified** records are displayed with the status flag “M”.
- Deleted** records are displayed with the status flag “D”.
- If an **Unauthorized** record is on **Hold**, the status flag is displayed as “H”.
- If a **Modified** record is on **Hold**, the status flag is displayed as “X”.
- If a **Deleted** record is on **Hold**, the status flag is displayed as “Z”.

To Authorize Data in the *DEFQ - Data Entry* window:

- Open the required Form in view mode and click .

The list of available records for Authorization is displayed. If there are “no records” for Authorization in the selected Information Domain, an alert message is displayed.

2. Select the “Auth” checkbox adjacent to the required record with the status flag “**Unauthorized / Put On Hold**” and click **Save**. A confirmation dialog is displayed. Click **OK**.

You can also do a **Bulk Authorization** if Excel Map is selected in the *Sort Fields Selection* window. Select the mapped Excel Name from the “SelectExcelSheetName” drop-down list. The *DEFQ - Data Entry* window displays only those records which are uploaded though the selected Excel sheet. Click **Authorize Excel**. A confirmation dialog is displayed. Click **OK**.

You can Reject / Hold a record by doing the following:

- To **Reject** a record, select the checkbox in the “**Rej**” column adjacent to the required record and click **Save**. A confirmation dialog is displayed. Click **OK**.

You can also Reject records in Bulk Mode if Excel Map is selected in the *Sort Fields Selection* window. Select the mapped Excel Name from the “SelectExcelSheetName” drop-down list. The *DEFQ - Data Entry* window displays only those records which are uploaded though the selected Excel sheet. Click **Reject Excel**. A confirmation dialog is displayed. Click **OK**.

- To **Hold** a record and to authorize or reject at a later point, select the checkbox in the “**Hold**” column adjacent to the required record and click **Save**.

In the *DEFQ - Data Entry* window, you can also do the following:

- Click **Authorize All** and click on **Save** to authorize all the records displayed in current page.
- Click **Reject All** and click on **Save** to reject all the records displayed in current page.
- Click **Hold All** and click on **Save** to hold all the records displayed in current page.

If you have enabled the option to send alerts to the Creator of the Form in *Message Type Maintenance* window, a message is sent indicating that the records are authorized/rejected/put-on-hold.

4.4.1.5.1 Re-authorizing Records

You can re-authorize an authorized record which has been updated by other users. When an authorized record is updated, the status flag (AuthFlag) is set to “M” indicating that the record has been modified and needs re-authorization.

Modified Record Authorization :										
Auth	Rej	Hold	Extraction Date	Currency Code Surrogate KeyPK	Currency Code	Record End Date	Record Start Date	Latest Record Indicator	Local Currency Indicator	Reporting
Edited Data :										
☐	☐	☐	06/29/2011 14:52:08	666	3	06/11/2010 10:10:16	06/29/2011 14:52:08	8		Modified
Original Data :										
			06/29/2011 14:52:08	666	3	06/11/2010 10:10:16	06/29/2011 14:52:08	8		Modified

<<Previous Page <Back Reset Close Save Next> Next Page>>

To re-authorize modified records in the *DEFQ - Data Entry* window:

1. Open the required Form in view mode and click .

The list of available records with the Authorization status is displayed. If there are “no records” for Authorization in the selected Information Domain, an alert message is displayed.

2. Click **Reauthorize Records**. The *DEFQ Authorization Window* is displayed.
3. Select the “Auth” checkbox adjacent to the required record.
4. Click **Save**. On re-authorization, a confirmation message is displayed.

You can also select the checkbox adjacent to “Rej” to reject the record, or “Hold” to re-authorize or reject at a later point. A message is sent to the Form creator indicating that records are authorized/rejected/put-on-hold.

4.4.1.5.2 Re-authorizing Deleted Records

You can re-authorize the delete action when an authorized record has been deleted by other users. When an authorized record is deleted, the status flag (AuthFlag) is set to “D” indicating that the record has been deleted and needs re-authorization.

Auth	Rej	Hold	Extraction Date	Currency Code	Surrogate Key	Currency Code	Record End Date	Record Start Date	Latest Record Indicator	Local Currency Indicator	Reporting
☐	☐	☐	06/29/2011 14:52:08		990	45		07/23/2009 14:22:25	U		Deleted

To re-authorize deleted records in the *DEFQ - Data Entry* window:

1. Open the required Form in view mode and click  **Authorize**.

The list of available records with the Authorization status is displayed. If there are “no records” for Authorization in the selected Information Domain, an alert message is displayed.

2. Click **Reauthorize Deleted Records**. The *DEFQ Authorization Window* is displayed.
3. Select the “Auth” checkbox adjacent to the required record.
4. Click **Save**. On re-authorization, a confirmation message is displayed.

You can also select the checkbox adjacent to “Rej” to reject the record, or “Hold” to re-authorize or reject at a later point. A message is sent to the Form creator indicating that records are authorized/rejected/put-on-hold.

4.4.1.6 Exporting Form Data

You can export the required record(s) to a selected location in CSV format. To Export Form Data in the *DEFQ - Data Entry* window:

In the View mode, select the checkbox adjacent to the record(s) which you want export.

1. Click  **Export**. The *File Download* dialog is displayed.
2. Click **Save**. The *Save As* dialog is displayed.
3. Select the location and click **Save**. The selected record is exported.

4.4.1.7 Copying Form Data

You can copy the existing fields and create new fields in a record. When you copy a field, the primary key values are incremented from the pre-defined value to the next acceptable value. However, the other fields can be modified as required.

To copy fields in the *DEFQ - Data Entry* window:

1. Open the required Form in view mode and click  **Copy**.

The list of available records is displayed. All the primary field data (indicated by *) is incremented by default.

2. Click **Save**. The field values are added to the record.

You can click **Edit** to modify the values or click **Next** to copy the next set of fields.

4.4.1.8 Deleting Form Details

You can remove a Form details which are no longer required by deleting from the *DEFQ - Data Entry* window.

1. In the View mode, select the checkbox adjacent to the record which you want to delete.
2. Click  **Delete**. An information dialog is displayed.
3. Click **OK** to confirm and delete the record.

4.4.2 References

This section of the document consists of information related to intermediate actions that needs to be performed while completing a task. The procedures are common to all the sections and are referenced where ever required. You can refer to the following sections based on your need.

4.4.2.1 Creating Tree View Form

The process to create a Form using the Tree View Layout differs from the procedure as explained for other layouts. You can create a Form using the Tree View Layout, by selecting either Dimensional Table Tree or Parent Child Tree.

4.4.2.2 Dimensional Table Tree

If you want to create a Form using the Dimension table Tree, select **Tree view > Dimension Table Tree** option in the *DEFQ - Layout* window. On clicking **Next**, you need to provide the required details in the following windows:

1. **Dimension Table Selection:** Enter the **Root Name** and select the Table. Click **Next**.
2. **Fields Selection:** Select required *Fields to Display* from *Available fields* and click **Next**.
3. **Dimension Node Selection:** Select Field Nodes from *Available fields* and click **Next**.
4. Select Dimensional Tree Nodes for the selected fields and click **Next**.
5. **DEFQ Field Properties** window: Specify the required details. For more information, refer [DEFQ Field Properties](#).

4.4.2.3 Parent Child Tree

If you want to create a Form using the Parent Child Tree, select **Tree view > Parent Child Tree** option in the *DEFQ - Layout* window. On clicking **Next**, you need to provide the required details in the following windows:

1. **Hierarchy Table Selection:** Enter the **Root Name** and select the Table. Click **Next**.
2. **Parent-Child Node Selection:** Select Parent Node, Child Node, and Node Description from the drop-down list.
3. **Fields Selection:** Select required *Fields to Display* from *Available fields* and click **Next**.
4. **DEFQ Field Properties** window: Specify the required details. For more information, refer [DEFQ Field Properties](#).

4.4.2.4 Applying Rules

You can apply rules to Validate Form Data to specific fields such as Text Field, Text Area, or Protected Field. To specify rules for a field in the DEFQ - Forms Designer *DEFQ Field Properties* window:

1. Click **Rule** adjacent to the required field. The *Specifying Rules and Expressions for Data Validations* window is displayed.
2. Select the required Fields, Operators, and Functions from the list.
3. Enter the Rule Expression in the Expression Viewer field.
4. Depending on the data type of the selected field, the following column constraints are displayed. Select the required checkbox.
 - No Spaces
 - Characters Only
 - Alpha Numeric
 - Not Null
 - Non Negative
5. Select the **Alignment** type from the drop-down list.
6. Click **OK** and save the details.

4.4.2.5 Defining List of Values

While creating a Form, if you choose the **Select List** field parameter option in the *In Edit/Add* column in the *DEFQ Field Properties* window, you need to define the list of values in the *Select List* window. However, you do not need to define the values for foreign key fields and primary key fields.

In the *Select List Window*, select the required Field Type from the following options:

- **Comma Separated Values:** Supports only the user specified values while creating a Form.
- **Dynamic List of Values:** Supports fieldname from a table and stores it in the database. The same can be used during Data Entry.

If **Comma Separated Values** is selected:

1. Enter the **List of Values** to be displayed.
2. Specify **Alternate Display Values** to be displayed.
3. Click **OK** and save the specified list of values.

If **Dynamic List of Values** is selected:

1. Select Table Value, List Value and Display Value field.

2. Select the Field, Operator, and Functions from the list.
3. Define a filter condition for the selected values.
4. Click **OK** and save the specified list of values.

4.4.2.6 Defining Messaging Details

While creating a Form, you can click **Message Details** in the *DEFQ Field Properties* window to define the messaging details. You can specify an alert message which is sent to the Creator of the Form or to an Authorizer.

In the *Messaging Details for a Form* window:

1. Select **Messaging Required** checkbox to activate the Messenger feature.

NOTE: If the option is not selected, a single mail is sent for the entire batch. Message details such as recipients, subject, and contents are fetched from the metadata.

2. Select the required **Available Message Types** from the list and click .
3. Select the **Message Type** from the drop-down list based on specific action.
4. Select **Specific Messages Required** to add a specific message.
5. Select Available Fields for **Subject, Content, & Recipients** from the list and click .
6. Click **Save** and save the messaging details. You also need to select **Save with Authorization** in the *DEFQ Field Properties* window for the messages to be functional.

4.4.2.7 Form Data Versioning

You can perform data versioning on an authorized Form. The modifications made to the particular Form is tracked and displayed as per date versioning. In the *Data Versioning for Form* window, do the following:

1. Select **Enable Data Versioning** checkbox to ensure that the version is tracked.
2. Select the **Table** and **Version Identifier** from the drop-down list.
3. Click **OK** and save the versioning details.

4.4.2.8 Save with Authorization

The **Save with Authorization** feature in Forms Designer (*Sort Fields Selection* window) allows you to authorize the uploaded data. Authorization serves as a checkpoint for validation of uploaded data.

To authorize the uploaded data, you need to create a Form in DEFQ with the **Save with Authorization** checkbox selected.

1. Before any DEFQ Form is created to authorize the data, the underlying table in the data model needs to have below columns added to its table structure. You need to perform a data model upload to have the new structures reflected in the application.

Columns required:

```
V_MAKER_ID VARCHAR2(20),  
V_CHECKER_ID VARCHAR2(20),  
D_MAKER_DATE DATE,  
D_CHECKER_DATE DATE,  
F_AUTHFLAG VARCHAR2(1),  
V_MAKER_REMARKS VARCHAR2(1000),  
V_CHECKER_REMARKS VARCHAR2(1000)
```

2. Navigate to [Create a New Form](#) in the Forms Designer section and complete the design steps up to Step 6. From the *DEFQ Field Properties* window explained in step 7, select the appropriate values as listed below for **Store Field As** depending on the columns selected:

```
V_MAKER_ID - MakerID  
V_CHECKER_ID - CheckerID  
D_MAKER_DATE - Maker Date  
D_CHECKER_DATE - Checker Date  
F_AUTHFLAG - AuthFlag  
V_MAKER_REMARKS - Maker Remarks  
V_CHECKER_REMARKS - Checker Remarks
```

3. Click **Save with Authorization**. Once data is loaded into the table, you can login as 'Authorizer' and navigate to the *Data Entry* window. Select the Form to open and authorize the records loaded.

5 Rules Run Framework

Financial institutions require constant monitoring and measurement of risk in order to conform to prevalent regulatory and supervisory standards. Such measurement often entails significant computations and validations with an organization's data. Data must be transformed to support such measurements and calculations. The data transformation is achieved through a set of defined Rules.

Rules Run Framework within the infrastructure system facilitates you to define a set of rules, reporting objects, and processes that are required to transform data in a warehouse. You can execute Rules and Process and manage the pre-define rules within the system.

The Rules Run Framework is used for following three main purposes:

- To design a set of rules, processes and structuring execution flow of processes that are required to transform data in a data warehouse or data store.
- To design reporting objects based on previously transformed data that is stored as aggregated data in multidimensional databases.
- To design reporting objects based on the atomic information stored in the data warehouse or data store.

Before you begin, do the following:

- Select the required **Application**: An Application is mapped to an Information Domain, which refers to a logical grouping of specific information and defines the underlying data warehouse or data store in which the physical data model has been implemented. When you login to the Infrastructure system, you can access only those Applications which are your user ID is mapped. Contact System Administrator for permissions to access a specific Application.
- Select the associated **Segment**: Segments are defined through the Administration module. A Segment facilitates you to classify all the related metadata in the selected Information Domain. You are authorized to access only those metadata objects to which the segment and user roles have been mapped.

Object Security in RRF framework

- There are some seeded user groups and seeded user roles mapped to those user groups. If you are using the seeded user groups, the restriction on accessing objects based on user groups is explained in the [OFSAA Seeded Security](#) section.
- For creating/editing/copying/removing an object in RRF framework, you should be mapped to the folder in case of public or shared folder, or you should be the owner of the folder in case of private folder. Additionally, the WRITE role should be mapped to your user group. For more information, see [Object Security in OFSAAI](#) section.
- To access the link and the Summary window, your user group should have ACCESS role mapped. You can view all objects created in Public folders, Shared folders to which you are mapped and Private folders for which you are the owner.
- In the *Component Selector* window, you can view the RRF objects like Rule and Process created in Public or Shared folders to which you are mapped and Private folders for which you are the owner.
- The *Folder selector* window behavior is explained in [User Scope](#) section.

Hierarchy Member Security

- For each information domain, a default security mapper can be set. Based on this mapper definition, the *Hierarchy Browser* window will be displayed.
- In the *Hierarchy Browser* window, the members which are mapped to your user group are enabled and can be used. Those which are not mapped can be viewed, but you cannot use it since they are in disabled state.
- If a child hierarchy is mapped and the parent is not mapped to your user group, the parent will be displayed as a disabled node.
- For all AMHM hierarchies, corresponding Business Hierarchy is created implicitly. Thus you can view and use AMHM hierarchies in RRF framework, provided they are mapped to your user group.
- Hierarchy member security is applied only for Source hierarchies. No security is used for Target hierarchies, Rule Condition, Run Condition, and Process Condition.

5.1 Navigating to Rules Run Framework

Go to the **Applications** tab. Under **Common Frameworks**, click **Rule Run Framework**.

The navigation may change based on the Application you have selected.

5.2 Components of Rules Run Framework

Rules Run Framework consists of the following sections. Click on the links to view the section details.

- [Rule](#)
- [Process](#)
- [Run](#)
- [Manage Run](#)
- [Utilities](#)

5.3 Rule

Financial institutions require constant monitoring and measurement of risk in order to conform to prevalent regulatory & supervisory standards. Such measurement often entails significant computations and validations with an organization's data. Data must be transformed to support such measurements and calculations. The data transformation is achieved through a set of defined Rules.

You can access Rule window by expanding **Rule Run Framework** within the LHS menu and selecting **Rule**.

Run Rule Framework >> Rule

» Search and Filter

Search

Reset

Code		Version	0
Name		Active	Yes
Folder		Type	All
Dataset			

» List [20]

New

View

Edit

Copy

Remove

Authorize

Export

Trace Definition

Page 1 / 66

Jump to page

	Code	Name	Type	Folder	Dataset	Version	Active
	1111241886631	Non Sec Add - on Estimation	Computation	BIS	Non Securitisation Exposure	0	Yes
	1117016036934	Basel I Customer Type Reclassification	Classification	BIS	Non Securitisation Exposure	0	Yes
	1128403465564	Non Sec Expected Loss Band Skey Assignme...	Computation	BIS	Non Securitization Band Skeys	0	Yes
	1128411980620	Sec Exposure Risk Weight Band Skey Assig...	Computation	BIS	RWA Computations - Securitizat...	0	Yes
	1136285107137	Non Sec Pre-Mitigation Capital Required ...	Computation	BIS	Non Securitisation Exposure	0	Yes
	1136287177302	Non Sec Effective Maturity Assignment - ...	Computation	BIS	Non Securitisation Exposure	0	Yes
	1137126999734	Non Sec Pre-Mitigation PD Assignment	Computation	BIS	Non Securitisation Exposure	0	Yes
	1137496095751	Non Sec Capital Required for UL - Default...	Computation	BIS	Non Securitisation Exposure	0	Yes
	1137496648996	Non Sec Pre-Mitigation EAD Amount - IRB	Computation	BIS	Non Securitisation Exposure	0	Yes
	1137497129859	Non Sec RWA For Dilution Risk	Computation	BIS	Non Securitisation Exposure	0	Yes
	1137561353899	Equity Correlation Factor	Computation	BIS	Equity Exposure Dataset	0	Yes

The Rules option in the Rules Run Framework provides a framework that facilitates the definition and maintenance of a transformation. The metadata abstraction layer is used in the definition of

rules where the user is permitted to re-classify the attributes in the data warehouse model thus transforming the data. The underlying metadata objects such as Hierarchies that are non-large or non-list, Datasets and Business Processors drive the Rule functionality. The definition, modification, copy, and deletion of a Rule must be approved by an authorizer for the action to be effective.

The *Rule* window displays the rules created in the current Information Domain with the metadata details such as Code, Name, Description, Type, Folder, Dataset, Version, and Active status. For more information on how object access is restricted, see [Object Security](#) section.

You can make use of [Search and Filter](#) option to search for specific Rules based on Code, Name, Folder, Dataset, Version, Active status, or Type. The **Folder** drop-down list displays all Public folders, shared folders to which your user group is mapped and Private folders for which you are the owner. The Pagination option helps you to manage the view of existing Rules within the system. For more information, refer [Pagination](#) section. You can also click Code, Name, Description, Type, Folder, Dataset, Version, or Active tabs to sort the Rules in the *List* grid either in ascending or in descending order.

The Roles mapped for Rule module are: Rule Access, Rule Advanced, Rule Authorize, Rule Read Only, Rule Write and Rule Phantom. Based on the roles mapped to your user group, you can access various screens in Rule module. For more information, see [Appendix A](#).

5.3.1 Components of Rule Definition

A Rule is defined using existing metadata objects. The various components of a rule definition are as tabulated.

Component	Description
Dataset	This is a set of tables that are joined together by keys. A dataset must have at least one FACT table. The values in one or more columns of the FACT tables within a dataset are transformed with a new value.
Source	This component determines the basis on which a record set within the dataset is classified. The classification is driven by a combination of members of one or more hierarchies. A hierarchy is based on a specific column of an underlying table in the data warehouse model. The table on which the hierarchy is defined must be a part of the dataset selected. One or more hierarchies can participate as a source so long as the underlying tables on which they are defined belong to the dataset selected.
Target	This component determines the column in the data warehouse model that will be impacted with an update. It also encapsulates the business logic for the update. The identification of the business logic can vary depending on the type of rule that is being defined.

Component	Description
Mapping	This operation classifies the final record set of the target that is to be updated into multiple sections. It also encapsulates the update logic for each section. The logic for the update can vary depending on the hierarchy member / business processor used. The logic is defined through the selection of members from an intersection of a combination of source members with target members.
Node Identifier	This is a property of a hierarchy member. In a Rule definition the members of a hierarchy that cannot participate in a mapping operation are target members, whose node identifiers identify them to be an 'Others' node, 'Non-Leaf' node or those defined with a range expression. Source members, whose node identifiers identify them to be 'Non-Leaf' nodes, can also be mapped. For more information on Hierarchy properties, refer Defining Business Hierarchies in the Data Model Management section.

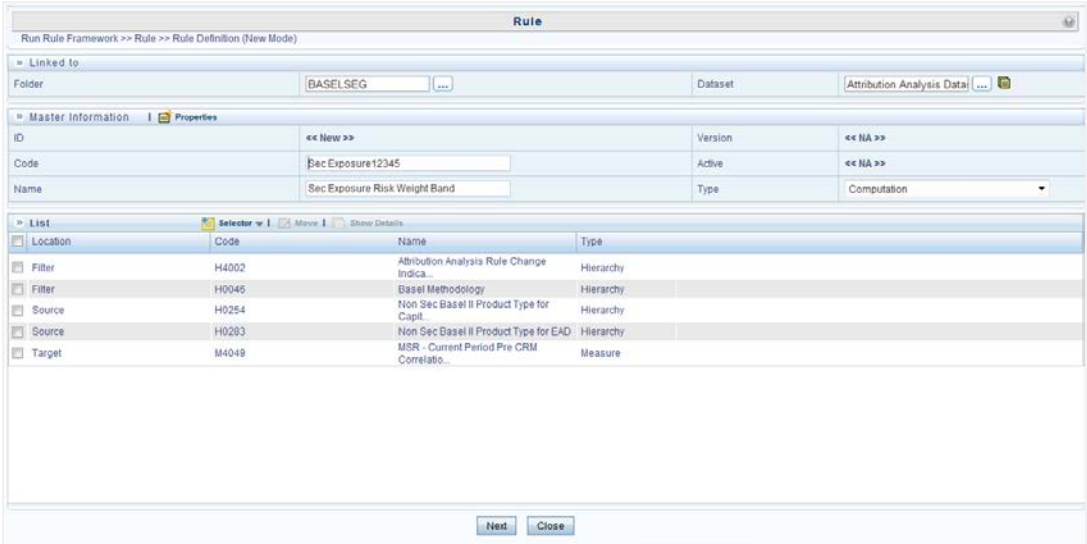
NOTE: The hierarchies and their nodes/members which are displayed in the *Hierarchy Browser* window depend on the security mapper definition for the selected information domain. For more information, see [Map Maintenance](#) section.

5.3.2 Create Rule

You can create rule definitions using the existing metadata objects. The Write role should be mapped to your user group, from the *User Group Role Map* window.

To create a Rule definition:

1. Click  **New** button from the *List* toolbar in the *Rule* window. The *Rule Definition (New Mode)* window is displayed.



Run Rule Framework >> Rule >> Rule Definition (New Mode)

Linked to

Folder: BASELSEG Dataset: Attribution Analysis Data

Master Information

ID: << New >> Version: << NA >>

Code: Sec Exposure12345 Active: << NA >>

Name: Sec Exposure Risk Weight Band Type: Computation

List

Location	Code	Name	Type
Filter	H4002	Attribution Analysis Rule Change Indica...	Hierarchy
Filter	H0046	Basel Methodology	Hierarchy
Source	H0254	Non Sec Basel II Product Type for Capit...	Hierarchy
Source	H0203	Non Sec Basel II Product Type for EAD	Hierarchy
Target	M4049	MSR - Current Period Pre CRM Correlatio...	Measure

Next Close

2. Click  button adjacent to **Folder** in the *Linked to* grid. The *Folder Selector* dialog is displayed. The folders to which your user group is mapped are displayed.
3. Select the checkbox adjacent to the required folder. Click **OK**.
4. Click  button adjacent to **Dataset** in the *Linked to* grid. The *Dataset Selector* dialog is displayed with the list of datasets available under the selected information domain.
5. Select the checkbox adjacent to the required Dataset name. Click **OK**.

In the *Dataset Selector* dialog, you can also do the following:

- Search for a particular folder by specifying keyword and clicking  button.
 - View properties of the selected Dataset by clicking  button.
 - Make use of Pagination option to manage the view of existing Datasets within the system. For more information, refer [Pagination](#) section.
6. Enter the details in the *Master information* grid as tabulated below:

Field Name	Description
ID	Refers to the default ID of a newly created rule and is <<New >>.
Code	Enter a valid code for the rule. Ensure that the rule code is alphanumeric with a maximum of 30 characters in length and there are no special characters except underscore “_”.
Name	Enter a valid name for the rule. Ensure that Rule Name is alphanumeric and does not contain any of the following special characters: #, %, &, +, ", and ~.
Version	By default the version field is displayed as <<NA>> for the new rule being created. Once the rule definition is saved, an appropriate version is assigned as either -1 or 0 depending on the authorization permissions. For more information, refer Rule Definition Versioning .
Active	By default, the Active field is displayed as <<NA>> for the new rule being created. Once the rule definition is saved, the status is set to Yes if you are an Authorizer creating the rule or No if the created rule needs to be authorized by an Authorizer.
Type	Select the Type based on which you would like to create the rule from the drop-down list. The options are Computation and Classification .

7. Click  button in the *Master information* grid. The *Properties* dialog is displayed.

Properties -- Webpage Dialog

Properties

Effective Start Date: 01/01/2011

Effective End Date: 12/31/9999

Last Operation Type: Created

Preprocessing

Pre-Built Flag: No

Query Optimization Settings

Merge Hints:

Select Hints:

Pre-Script:

Post Script:

Use ROWID: ☐

Ok Close

The *Properties* dialog lists the Rule Properties, PreProcessing status, and Query Optimization Settings as tabulated below. The data in *Query Optimization Settings* are derived from the global properties (if defined) in the *Optimization tab* of *System Configuration > Configuration* window. However, some options defined in Global Preferences precede the Rule level properties that you define here.

Field Name	Description
Properties	
Effective Start Date, Effective End Date	Effective Dating is not implemented for Rule definition.
Last operation type	By default, this field displays the last change done to the Rule definition. While creating a Rule, the field displays the operation type as Created .
Pre processing	

Field Name	Description
Pre Built Flag	This field refers to the pre-compiled rules, which are executed with the query stored in database. While defining a rule, you can make use of Pre Built Flag to fasten the rule execution process by making use of existing technical metadata details wherein the rule query is not rebuilt again during Rule execution. Select the required option from the drop-down list. By default, Pre Built Flag status is set to No. This indicates that the query statement is formed dynamically retrieving the technical metadata details. If the Pre Built Flag status is set to Yes then the relevant metadata details required to form the rule query is stored in database on saving the rule definition. When this rule is executed, database is accessed to form the rule query based on stored metadata details, thus ensuring performance enhancement during rule execution. For more information, refer Significance of Pre-Built Flag.
Query Optimization Settings	
Merge Hints	Specify the SQL Hint that can be used to optimize Merge Query. For example, "/*+ ALL_ROWS */" In a Rule Execution, Merge Query formed using definition level Merge Hint precede over the Global Merge Hint Parameters defined in the <i>Optimization</i> tab of <i>System Configuration > Configuration</i> window. In case the definition level Merge Hint is empty/ null, Global Merge Hint (if defined) is included in the query.
Select Hints	Specify the SQL Hint that can be used to optimize Merge Query by selecting the specified query. For example, "SELECT /*+ IS_PARALLEL */" In a Rule Execution, Merge Query formed using definition level Select Hint precede over the Global Select Hint Parameters defined in the <i>Optimization</i> tab of <i>System Configuration > Configuration</i> window. In case the definition level Select Hint is empty / null, Global Select Hint (if defined) is included in the query.

Field Name	Description
Pre Script	Refers to a set of semicolon (;) separated statements which are to be executed before Merge Query on the same connection object. In a Rule Execution, Global Pre Script Parameters (defined in Configuration window) are added to a Batch followed by Rule definition level Pre Script statements if the same has been provided during rule definition. However, it is not mandatory to have a Pre Script either at Global or definition level.
Post Script	Refers to a set of semicolon (;) separated statements which are to be executed after Merge Query on the same connection object. In a Rule Execution, Global Post Script Parameters (defined in Configuration window) are added to a Batch followed by Rule definition level Post Script statements if the same has been provided during rule definition. However, it is not mandatory to have a Post Script either at Global or definition level.
Use ROWID	You can select the ROWID checkbox to create a Merge Statement based on ROWID instead of Primary Keys. In a Rule Execution, ROWID is considered while creating Merge Statement if Use ROWID checkbox is selected in either Global Parameters (Configuration window) or Rule definition properties. If Use ROWID checkbox is not selected in either Global Parameters (Configuration window) or Rule definition properties, then the flag is set to "N" and Primary Keys are considered while creating in Merge Statements.

- Click **OK**. The properties are saved for the current Rule definition.

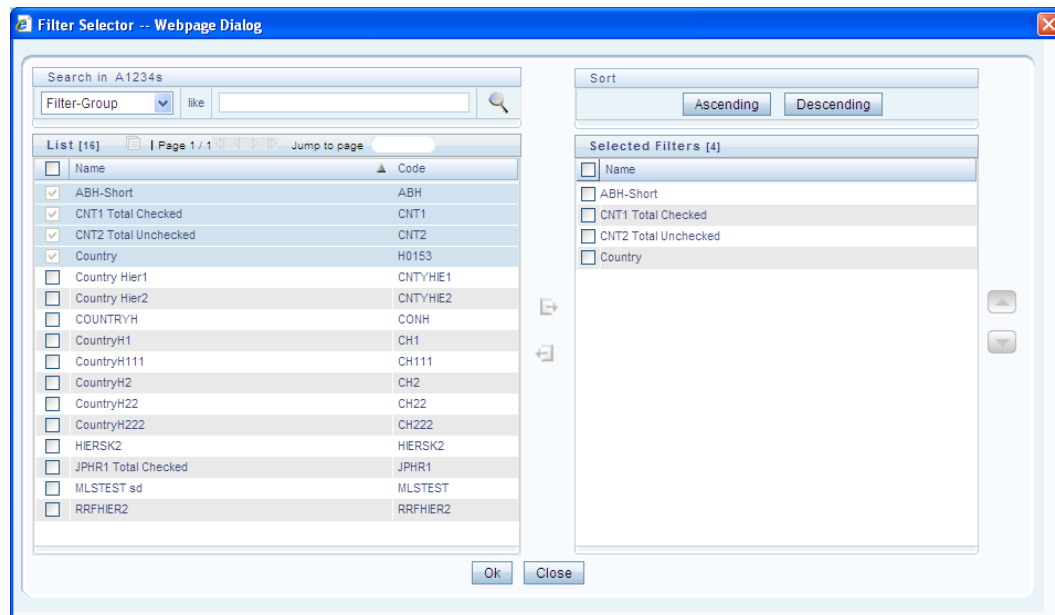
5.3.2.1 Add Members to Filter

You can define filters for a rule definition such as Hierarchy, Filter-Data Element, Filter-Hierarchy, or Filter Group.

NOTE: In order to access *Filter Selector* window and to select the pre-defined filters, you need to have **FILTERRULE** function mapped to your role.

To create a filter for a rule in the *Rule Definition (New Mode)* window:

- Click  **Selector** button from the *List* grid and select Filter (). The *Filter Selector* window is displayed.



The LHS pane of the *Filter Selector* window displays the available members under the selected Information Domain and Dataset.

2. Select any of the following filters from the *List* grid drop-down list to sort the members:

Member Type	Description
Hierarchy	Hierarchy refers to the defined Business Hierarchies and will list all the UAM Hierarchies (can be implicitly created UAM hierarchies for AMHM hierarchy) pertaining to the selected dataset.
Filter-Data Element	Data Element Filter is a stored rule that expresses a set of constraints. Only columns that match the data type of your Data Element selection are offered in the Data Element drop-down list box.
Filter-Hierarchy	Hierarchy Filter allows you to utilize rollup nodes within a Hierarchy to help you exclude (filter out) or include data within an OFSAA rule.
Filter-Group	Group Filters can be used to combine multiple Data Element Filters with a logical "AND".

3. Select the checkbox adjacent to the members you want to select.
4. Click  to move the selected members to the **Selected Filters** pane.

NOTE: You can select maximum of nine Filters for a Rule.

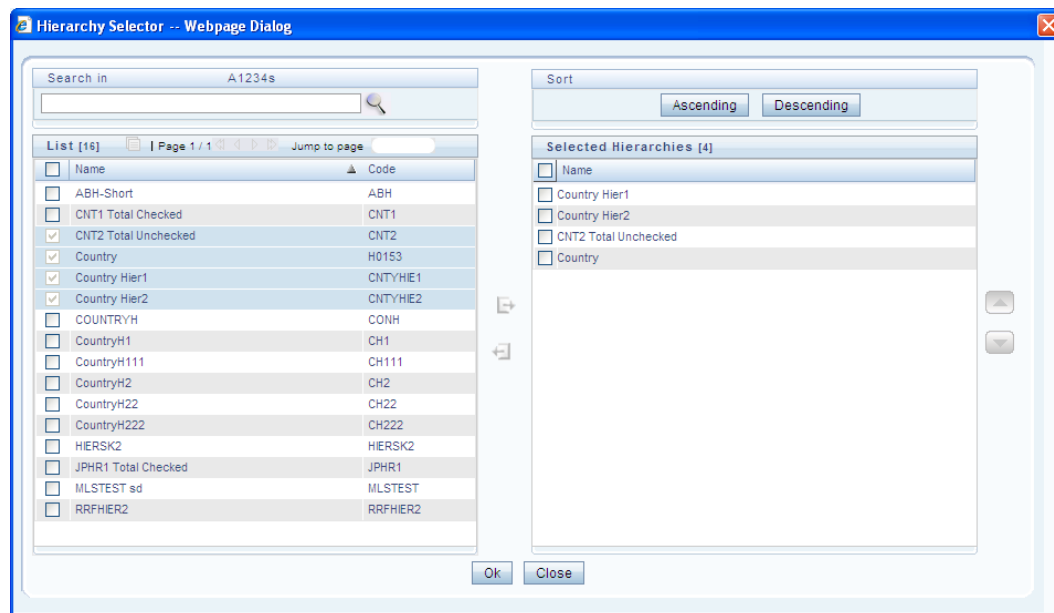
In *Filter Selector* window you can:

- You can search for a specific member type by selecting from the drop-down list and clicking  button. You can also modify your search criteria specifying the nearest keyword in the **like** field.
 - The Pagination option helps you to manage the view of existing Hierarchies within the system. For more information, refer [Pagination](#) section.
 - Click  button to view the details of a selected member.
 - Click **Ascending** or **Descending** button to sort the selected components in Ascending or Descending order.
 - Click  or  button to re-arrange the selected list of members.
 - Click  button to remove selected members from the Selected Filters pane.
5. Click **OK**. The selected filters are listed in the *Rule Definition (New Mode)* window.

5.3.2.2 Add Hierarchies to Source

The Source and Target can be selected from the *List* grid. To select the Source for a Rule in the *Rule Definition (New Mode)* window:

1. Click  **Selector** button from the *List* grid and select  **Source**. The *Hierarchy Selector* window is displayed.



The LHS pane of the *Hierarchy Selector* window displays the available hierarchies under the selected Information Domain and Dataset.

2. Select the checkbox adjacent to the Hierarchies you want to select as Source.
3. Click  to move the selected hierarchies to the **Selected Hierarchies** pane.

NOTE: You can select maximum of nine Sources for a Rule.

In *Hierarchy Selector* window you can:

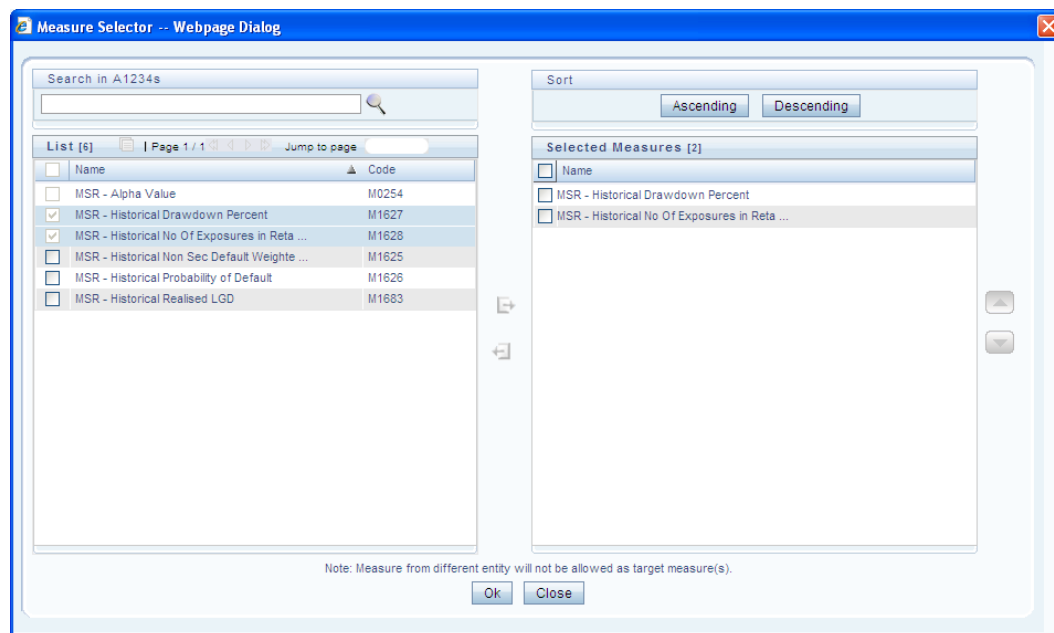
- Search for a member by specifying the nearest keyword and clicking  button.
 - The Pagination option helps you to manage the view of existing Hierarchies within the system. For more information, refer [Pagination](#) section.
 - Click  button to view the details of a selected hierarchy.
 - Click **Ascending** or **Descending** button to sort the selected components in Ascending or Descending order.
 - Click  or  button to re-arrange the selected list of hierarchies.
 - Click  button to remove selected hierarchies from the Selected Hierarchies pane.
4. Click **OK**. The selected hierarchies are listed in the *Rule Definition (New Mode)* window.

5.3.2.3 Add Measures / Hierarchies to Target

To select the Target for a Rule in the *Rule Definition (New Mode)* window:

1. Click  button from the *List* grid and select **Target** (). The *Measure Selector / Hierarchy Selector* window is displayed.

The *Measure Selector* and *Hierarchy Selector* windows are displayed depending on the Type of the Rule you have selected, i.e. the Computation Rule and Classification Rule respectively.



The LHS pane of the *Measure Selector / Hierarchy Selector* window displays the available Measures / Hierarchies under the selected Information Domain and Dataset.

2. Select the checkbox(s) adjacent to the members you want to select as Target.
3. Click  to move the selected measures to the Selected Measures / Selected Hierarchies pane.

NOTE: Measures from different entities are not allowed as target measures. You can select maximum of five measures and a single Hierarchy to the target.

In Measure Selector / Hierarchy Selector window you can:

- Search for a member by specifying the nearest keyword and clicking  button.
- The Pagination option helps you to manage the view of existing members within the system. For more information, refer [Pagination](#) section.
- Click  button to view the details of a selected member.
- Click **Ascending** or **Descending** button to sort the selected components in Ascending or Descending order.
- Click  or  button to re-arrange the selected list of members.
- Click  button to remove selected measures from the Selected Measures / Selected Hierarchies pane.

4. Click **OK**. The selected members are listed in the *Rule Definition (New Mode)* window.

In the List grid you can also:

- Click  button to move a selected member between **Filter**, **Source**, or **Target**.
- Click  button to view the selected member details.

Once all the necessary information in the first window of the *Rule Definition (New Mode)* is populated, click **Next** button to navigate to the concurrent procedures of defining a Rule.

5.3.2.4 Hierarchical Member Selection

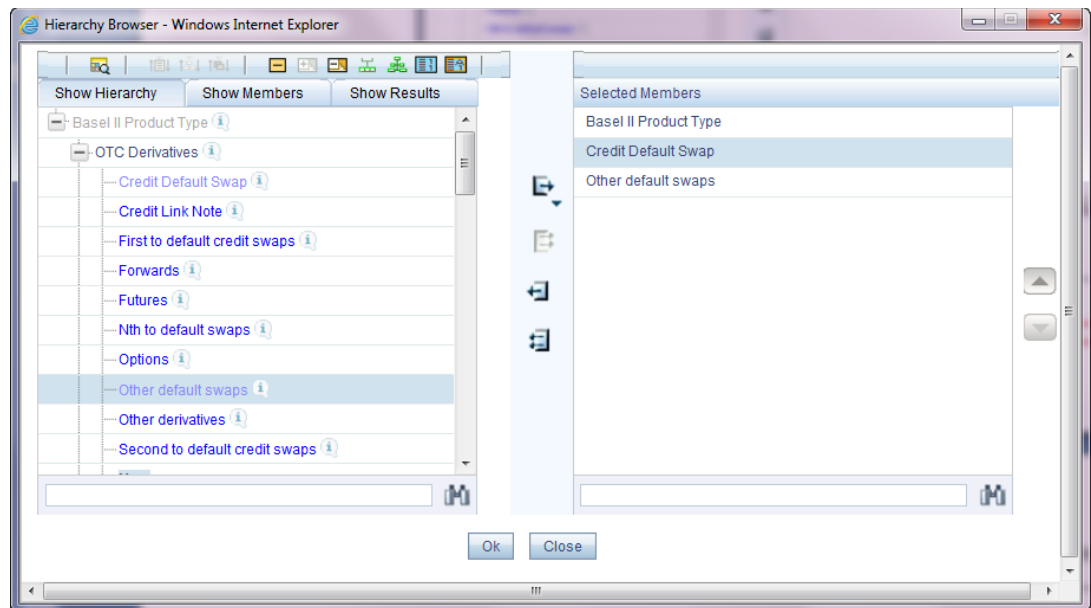
The second window of *Rule Definition (New Mode)* window displays all the information you have provided in the *Linked to* and *Master info* grids. You can view the filters you have selected in the *Rule Condition* grid.

In the Rule Condition grid, you can apply conditions for each of the BMM hierarchy filters.

NOTE: In case of Data Element, Group, or Hierarchy filters, you can only view the SQL query.

To apply condition for a BMM hierarchy filter and view the SQL query in the *Rule Condition* grid:

1. Click  button adjacent to the filter details. The *Hierarchy Browser* window is displayed.



2. Click  and expand the members of the selected hierarchy.
3. Select a member / node and click  to select the same. Click the  to select the member as Self or Parent. For more information, see [Hierarchical Member Selection Modes](#).

In the *Hierarchy Browser* window you can also:

- Click  or  to sort the members by Code or Name.
- Click  or  to expand or collapse the members under a node.
- Click  or  to expand a branch or collapse a branch.
- Click  or  to view the code values of members right or left.
- Click  or  to show code or show name of the members.
- Click  or  to re-arrange the members in the Selected Members pane. However, the rearranged members are not displayed on the *Combination Mapper* grid based on the reordering.
- Click  to search for a particular member by entering Code or any part of the Name and clicking **Search**. You can also find a member in the grid using  button.

4. Click  button adjacent to a filter details. The *Preview SQL Query* window is displayed with the resultant SQL query.

5.3.2.5 Select Hierarchy Members of Source Hierarchy and Move Source to Slicer

The selected Source and Target Hierarchies are displayed under *Combination Mapper* grid. You can move the source Hierarchies from *Combination Mapper* grid to *Slicer*.

To move a source Hierarchy from *Combination Mapper* grid to *Slicer* grid:

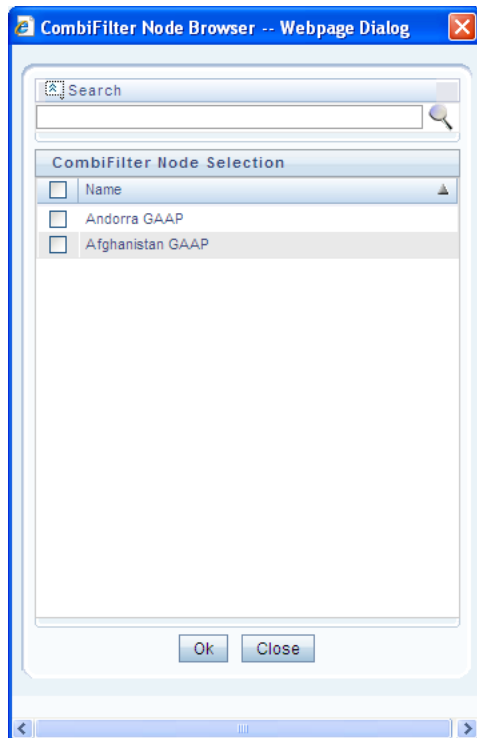
1. Click the Hierarchy member and drag it to the *Slicer* grid. The member is displayed under *Slicer* grid.
2. Click  button to select the members of a Hierarchy. The *Hierarchy Browser* window is displayed.

Whenever a Source/ Target hierarchy is selected, by default the root node will appear in the *Selected Members* pane without checking hierarchy member security.

NOTE: The Hierarchy members which are mapped to your user group are in enabled state and can be used; those which are not mapped will be in disabled state.

For more information, refer [Hierarchy Browser](#).

3. Click  button. The *CombiFilter Node Browser* window is displayed.



4. Select the checkbox adjacent to the member name and click **OK**.

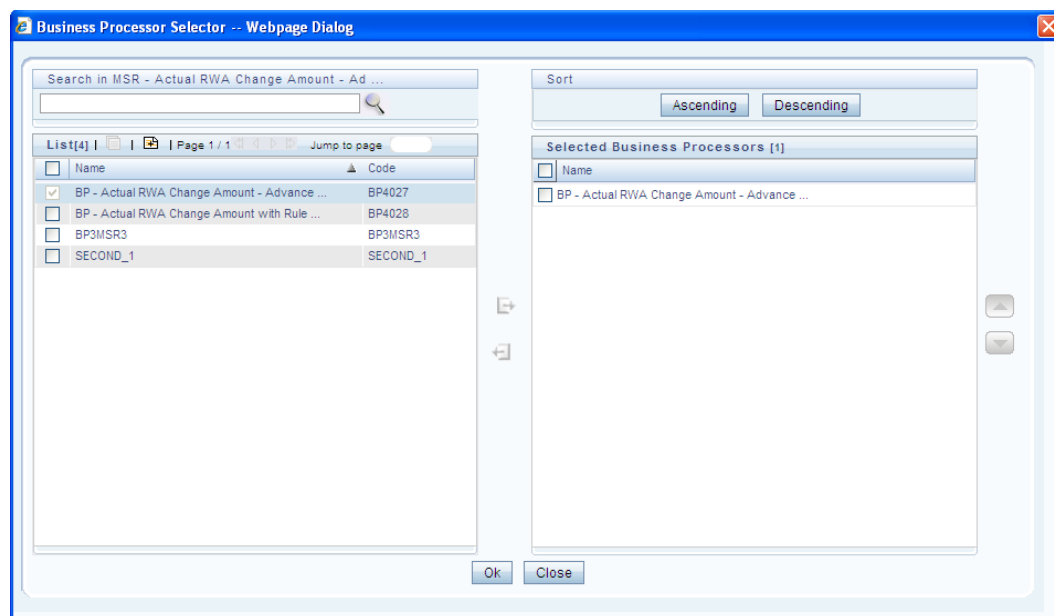
5.3.2.6 Select Business Processor as Target

The Measures selected as target are displayed under Target page in the *Combination Mapper* grid. You can select the Business Processors (BP) from these Measures.

NOTE: If you are not able to view the *Combination Mapper* pane properly due to resolution issues, click **Collapse View** in Map tool bar.

To select the Business Processors form a Measure:

1. Click  button in the Measure displayed under Target page. The *Business Processor Selector* window is displayed.



2. Select the checkbox adjacent to the Business Processor name and click .

In Business Processor Selector window you can:

- Search for a Business Processor by specifying the nearest keyword and clicking  button.
- The Pagination option helps you to manage the view of existing Business Processors within the system. For more information, refer [Pagination](#) section.
- Click  button to view the details of a selected Business Processor.
- Click  button to define a new Business Processor. For more information refer [Create Business Processor](#).
- Click **Ascending** or **Descending** button to sort the selected components in Ascending or Descending order.
- Click  or  button to re-arrange the selected list of Business Processors.

- Click  button to remove the selected Business Processors from **Selected Business Processors** pane.
3. Click **OK**. The selected Business Processors are listed under the *Combination Mapper* grid along with the **Source** and **Filer** definition details.

(Optional) After selecting Business Processor(s) in the *Combination Mapper* grid, you can set the Default Target member, specify Parameters, and exclude child nodes for the Rule definition.

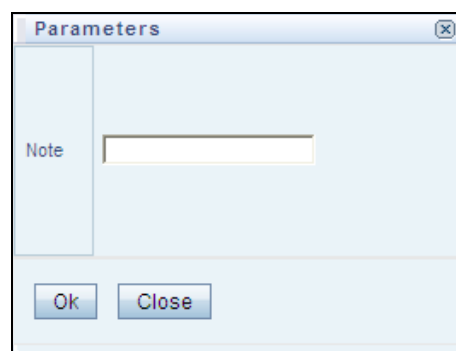
- You can set the selected Target member as default by clicking  button on the header bar of required Business Processor and selecting **Default Member** checkbox.

When a Target member is selected as default, all the unmapped Source member combinations for that Target object will be logically mapped to the default member and the corresponding target appears disabled. Run time parameters cannot be applied for such defaulted target BP's. However, the logical mappings will not overwrite the physical mapping.

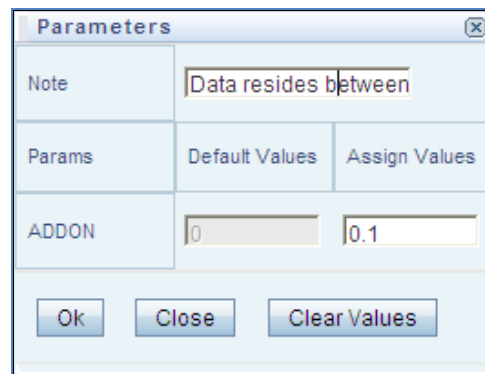
- You can specify parameters for the selected Business Processor. Select the checkbox(s) adjacent to the required Business Processor and click  button adjacent to a checkbox selected. The *Parameters* pop-up is displayed.

NOTE: A physical mapping is established when mapping is explicitly done upon a combination of source and target members.

- For a Classification Rule and Computation Rule with non-parameterized BP, the Parameters pop-up is as displayed. Enter the required note in the text field and click **OK**.



- For a Computation Rule with parameterized BP, the Parameters pop-up is as displayed. Enter the required note in the text field. The *Parameter Default Value* is fetched from the *Business Processor* definition and the *Assign Value* can be entered manually which is considered during Rule execution at Runtime. You can also clear the *Assign Value* field by clicking the **Clear Values** button. Click **OK**.

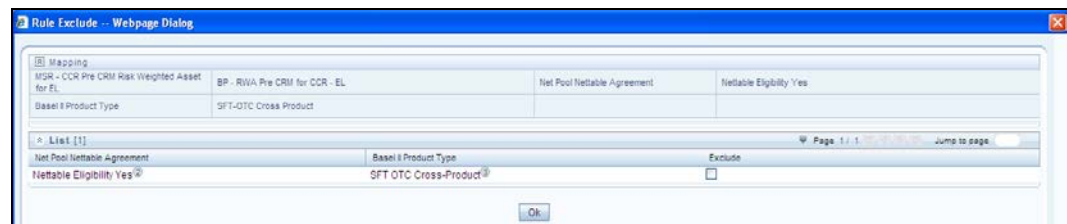


The Parameters dialog box contains the following fields and buttons:

- Note:** A text area containing the text "Data resides between".
- Params:** A section with two sub-sections: "Default Values" and "Assign Values".
- ADDON:** Two input fields, the first containing "0" and the second containing "0.1".
- Buttons:** "Ok", "Close", and "Clear Values".

- You can exclude child node(s) in the *Combination Mapper* grid, if they are not required in the Rule execution. Click  (Exclude) button. The *Rule Exclude* window is displayed.

NOTE: The exclude icon is available only for the combinations with physical mappings. When a default member is removed from the target member, all logical mappings would be removed retaining only physical mappings.



The Rule Exclude - Webpage Dialog displays the following information:

- Mapping:** A table with columns for "MGR - CCR Pre CRM Risk Weighted Asset for EL", "BP - RWA Pre CRM for CCR - EL", "Net Pool Nettable Agreement", and "Nettable Eligibility Yes".
- List [1]:** A table with columns for "Net Pool Nettable Agreement", "Basel II Product Type", and "Exclude".
- Buttons:** "Ok".

The *Rule exclude* window displays only the child nodes associated to a Parent node. Ensure that the selected parent has associated child nodes and is not the default member in the target.

- Select the checkbox adjacent to Rule code that you want to exclude and click **OK**.

Once all the necessary details are entered, click **Save**. The Rule definition is saved with the provided details and is displayed in the *Rule* window.

Note that, the default version of a new Rule definition created by an Authorizer is **0** and the one created by non-authorizer is **-1**. For more details on Versioning, refer [Rule Definition Versioning](#) section.

The *Audit Trail* section at the bottom of *Rule Definition (New Mode)* window displays metadata information about the Rule definition created. The *User Comments* section facilitates you to add or update additional information as comments.

5.3.3 View Rule Definition

You can view individual rule definition details at any given point.

To view the existing rule definition details in the *Rule* window:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the rule **Code** whose details are to be viewed.
2. Click  button in the List tool bar.

The *Rule Definition (View Mode)* window is displayed with all the details of the selected Rule. Click **Next** and **Back** buttons to navigate back and forth in the *Rule Definition (View Mode)* window.

5.3.4 Edit Rule Definition

You can modify all the details except ID, Code, Version, Active, and Type of a rule definition. An authorizer needs to approve the modified rule. Otherwise, it will be in Inactive state.

NOTE: When a hierarchy which is part of the default security mapper is used as a Source in a Rule definition, you must open the *Hierarchy* Browser window (from the second window of *Rule Definition*) and resave the selection of nodes based on the latest accessible members in accordance with default security mapper definition. This will ensure that the rule definition is executed based on latest hierarchy member security available.

To modify an existing rule definition in the *Rule* window:

1. From the Rule window, select the checkbox adjacent to the Rule Code whose details are to be updated.
2. Click  button in the *List* tool bar. The Edit button is disabled if you have selected multiple rules. The *Rule Definition (Edit Mode)* window is displayed.
3. Edit the rule details as required. For more information, refer [Create Rule](#).
4. Click **Save** to save the changes.

5.3.4.1 Rule Definition Versioning

For an authorizer:

When you create a new rule, its version will be **0**. When you edit an existing rule and try to save, you are prompted whether to save it as a new version or not. If you click **Yes**, a new rule is created with version as **0** and the rule having version as **0** will be saved with version as maximum version +1. If you click **No**, the existing rule is overwritten and the version will be as it is.

For a non-authorizer:

When you create a new rule, its version will be **-1**. Once the rule is approved by an authorizer, the version becomes **0**. When you edit an existing rule and try to save, you are prompted whether to save it as a new version or not. If you click **Yes**, a new rule is created with version as **-1**. Once the rule is approved, its version becomes **0** and the rule having version as **0** will be saved with version as maximum version +1. If you click **No**, the existing rule is overwritten and the **Active** flag of the rule becomes **N** (which you can view from the *Summary* window). The version remains the same. Once the rule gets approved, its **Active** flag changes to **Y**.

Note the following:

- The rule with version 0 is the latest one and it can have many versions say 1 to n, where 1 is the oldest rule and n is the next to latest.
- A rule with version -1 will always be in Inactive state.

You can view all the versions of a particular rule by providing the rule's name or code and clicking **Search** in the *Search and Filter* grid. (Ensure the **Version** field is cleared since it is auto populated with **0**).

5.3.5 Copy Rule Definition

This feature facilitates you to quickly create a new rule definition based on an existing rule or by updating the values of the required rule.

To copy an existing rule definition:

1. From the *Rule* window, select the checkbox adjacent to the Rule Code whose details are to be duplicated.
2. Click  button in the *List* toolbar. The *Rule Definition (Copy Mode)* window is displayed. Copy button is disabled if you have selected multiple Rules.

In the Rule Definition (Copy Mode) window you can:

- Create new Rule definition with existing variables. Specify a new **Rule Code** and **Folder**. Click **Save**.
- Create new Rule definition by updating the required variables. Specify new **Rule Code**, **Folder**, and update other required details. For more information, refer [Create Rule](#). Click **Save**.

The new Rule definition details are displayed in the *Rule* window. By default, version “0” is set if you have authorization rights, else the version is set to “-1”.

5.3.6 Authorize Rule Definition

A rule definition when created/modified should be approved by an authorizer. An authorizer can approve/ reject a pre-defined rule definition listed within the *Rule* window. To approve/ reject a rule in the *Rule* window, you need to have Authorize role mapped to your user group.

If you are an authorizer, then all the Rule definitions created/ modified by you are auto approved and the **Active** status is set to **Yes**. Otherwise, the **Active** status is set to **No** and an authorizer needs to approve it to change the **Active** status to **Yes**.

To approve or reject a rule definition:

1. Select the checkbox(s) adjacent to the required Rule Code(s).
2. Do one of the following:
 - To approve the selected rule definitions, click  button.
 - To reject the selected rule definitions, click  button.

A rule is made available for use only after the approval. For a rejected definition a comment with the rejection details will be added.

5.3.7 Export Rule to PDF

You can export single/multiple rule definition details to a PDF file.

To export the rule definition details in the *Rule* window:

1. Select the checkbox(s) adjacent to the Rule Code(s) you want to export.
2. Click  button in the *List* toolbar.
3. Click the  button in the popup. The *Export* dialog is displayed.



The *Export* dialog displays the Export Format, Definition Type, and the names of the Selected Definitions.

4. Click **Export**. The process is initiated and is displayed in a pop-up specific to the current download. Once the PDF is generated, you can open / save the file from the *File Download* dialog box.

You can either save the file on the local machine or view the file contents in a PDF viewer. The downloaded PDF displays all the details such as Linked to, Properties, Master information, Audit Trail, List, Mapping Details, and Comments of all the Rule definitions selected.

5.3.8 Trace Rule Definition Details

You can trace the metadata details of individual rule definitions.

To trace the underlying metadata details of a rule definition in the *Rule* window:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the Rule Code whose details are to be traced.
2. Click  button from the *List* toolbar.

The *Trace Definition* window is displayed with the details such as Traced Object (Name and definition type) and Processes and Runs in which the selected Rule is used. In the *Trace Definition* window you can also select individual Process or Run and click  button to view the definition details.

5.3.9 Delete Rule Definition

You can remove rule definition(s) which are no longer required in the system by deleting from *Rule* window. However, it is a soft deletion only.

To delete rule definition:

1. Select the checkbox(s) adjacent to the Rule Code(s) which you want to delete.
2. Click  button from the *List* tool bar.
3. Click **OK** in the information dialog to confirm deletion.

An information dialog is displayed confirming the deletion of the rule definition(s) and asking the authorization.

5.4 Process

A set of rules collectively form a Process. A process definition is represented as a Process Tree. The Process option in the Rules Run Framework provides a framework that facilitates the definition and maintenance of a process. By defining a process, you can logically group a collection of rules that pertain to a functional process.

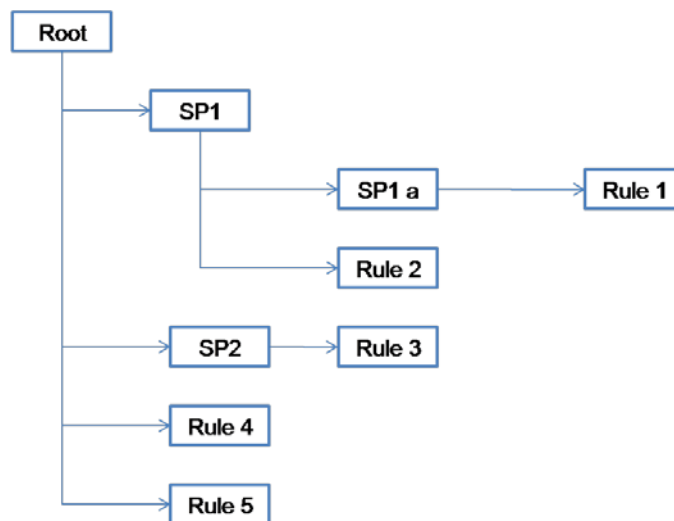
You can define a process with the existing metadata objects using a hierarchical structure which facilitates the construction of a process tree. Process tree can have many levels and one or many nodes within each level. Sub-processes are defined at level members and process hierarchy members form the leaf members of the tree. Refer [Process Hierarchy Members](#) for more information.

Note the following:

- Precedence defined to each process determines the Process Initiation Sequence.
- If precedence is defined, the process execution (along with the associated Rules) happens based on the precedence defined to each component.
- If no precedence is defined, all the processes within the process tree are initiated together in its natural hierarchical sequence.

Consider the following illustration:

- If natural precedence is defined to the sub process **SP1**, process execution is triggered in the sequence Rule 1 > SP1a > Rule 2 > SP1.
- If no precedence is defined, all the sub processes SP1, SP2, Rule 4, and Rule 5 are executed in parallel.



Further, the business may require simulating conditions under different business scenarios and evaluate the resultant calculations with respect to the baseline calculation. Such simulations are done through the construction of Processes and Process trees. Underlying metadata objects

such as Rules, T2T Definitions, Processes, and Database Stored Procedures drive the process functionality.

Concurrent Rule Execution

You can define a process to combine different computation/ classification rules for concurrent execution by marking the process or sub process as executable.

Conditions for execution

- Rules defined on different datasets cannot be combined together
- The executable process or sub process should update the same FACT table
- Aggregation rules will be merged as separate rules for execution

The Roles mapped for Process module are: Process Access, Process Advanced, Process Authorize, Process Read Only, Process Write and Process Phantom. Based on the roles mapped to your user group, you can access various screens in Process module. For more information on functions mapped to these roles, see [Appendix A](#).

You can access Process window by expanding **Rule Run Framework** within the LHS menu and selecting **Process**.

Process

Run Rule Framework >> Process

>> Search and Filter

Search

Reset

Code

Version

0

Name

Active

Yes

Folder

>> List [20]

New

View

Edit

Copy

Remove

Authorize

Export

Trace Definition

Page 1 / 7

Jump to page

	Code	Name	Folder	Version	Active
☐	1147668568425	BASEL_I	BIS	0	Yes
☐	1170322101219	IND_NON_SEC_STD	IND	0	Yes
☐	1202129465217	IND_OPS_RISK	IND	0	Yes
☐	1228310588048	CAP_STRUCT	BIS	0	Yes
☐	1228323341630	IND_CAP_STRUCT_INDIAN_BANKS	IND	0	Yes
☐	1228364665576	IND_CAP_STRUCT_FOREIGN_BANKS	IND	0	Yes
☐	1228479817605	CAPITAL_CONSOLIDATION	BIS	0	Yes
☐	1236218797608	MKT_RISK_STAGING_DATA_POPULATION	BIS	0	Yes
☐	1259809926621	NON_SEC_STD	BIS	0	Yes
☐	1259969296960	NON_SEC_FIRB	BIS	0	Yes
☐	1260219476782	NON_SEC_AIRB	BIS	0	Yes
☐	1261519197321	SEC_STD	BIS	0	Yes
☐	1261524832683	SEC_IRB	BIS	0	Yes
☐	1261539071889	MKT_RISK_POSITION_CONVERSION	BIS	0	Yes
☐	1261547760299	OPS_RISK_STD_APPROACH	BIS	0	Yes
☐	1261548533473	MKT_RISK_STD_APPROACH	BIS	0	Yes
☐	1261549752174	OPS_RISK_ALTERNATE_STD_APPROACH	BIS	0	Yes
☐	1261550004838	OPS_RISK_BASIC_IND_APPROACH	BIS	0	Yes
☐	1261601695170	SEC_RBA	BIS	0	Yes
☐	1261601713287	SEC_SFA	BIS	0	Yes

The *Process* window displays the processes created in the current Information Domain with the metadata details such as Code, Name, Folder, Version, and Active. For more information on how object access is restricted, see [Object Security](#) section.

You can make use of [Search and Filter](#) option to search for specific Processes based on Code, Name, Folder, Version, or Active. The **Folder** drop-down list displays all Public folders, shared

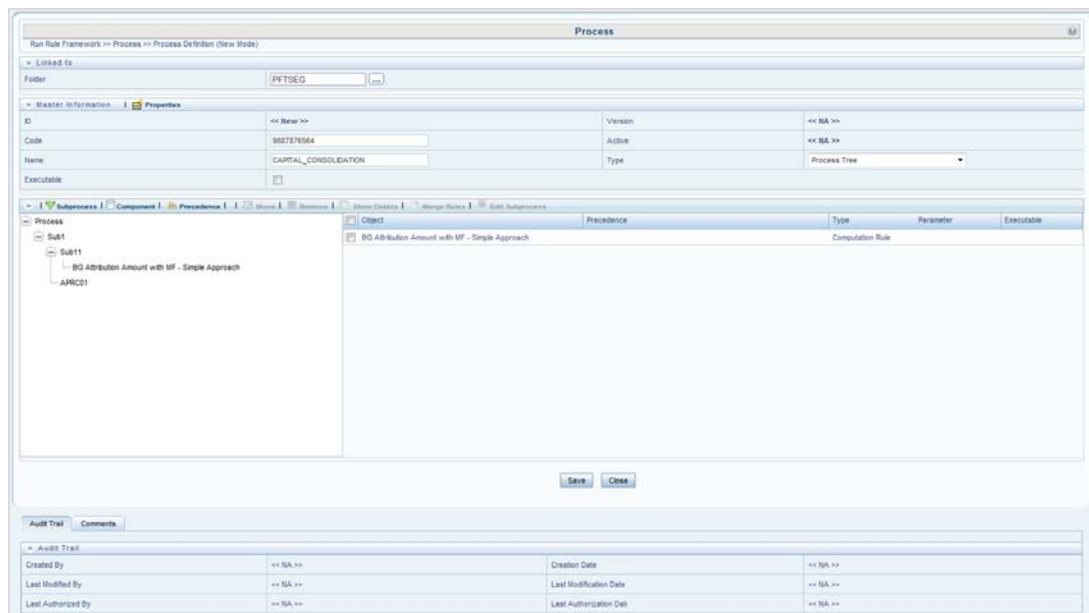
folders to which your user group is mapped and Private folders for which you are the owner. The [Pagination](#) option helps you to manage the view of existing Processes within the system.

5.4.1 Create Process

You can build a process by adding one or more members called Process Nodes. If there are Predecessor Tasks associated with any member, the tasks defined as predecessors precede the execution of that member. The Write role should be mapped to your user group, from the *User Group Role Map* window.

To define a process in the *Process* window:

1. Click  button from the List toolbar. The *Process Definition (New Mode)* window is displayed.



2. Click  button adjacent to the **Folder** field in the *Linked to* grid. The *Folder Selector* dialog is displayed. The folders to which your user group is mapped are displayed.
3. Select the checkbox adjacent to the required folder. Click **OK**.

You can also enter a keyword and click  button in the Search field of *Folder Selector* dialog to locate a particular folder.

4. Enter the details of the Master *information* grid as tabulated below:

Field Name	Description
ID	Refers to the default ID of a newly created process and is <<New>>.

Field Name	Description
Code	Enter a valid code for the process. Ensure that the code is alphanumeric with a maximum of 30 characters in length and there are no special characters except underscore "_".
Name	Enter a valid name for the process. Ensure that process name is alphanumeric and does not contain any of the following special characters: #, %, &, +, ", and ~.
Version	By default the version field is displayed as <<NA>> for the new process being created. Once the process definition is saved, an appropriate version is assigned as either -1 or 0 depending on the authorization permissions. For more information, see Process Definition Versioning .
Active	By default, the Active field is displayed as <<NA>> for the new process being created. Once the process definition is saved, the status is set to "Yes" if you are an authorizer or No if the created process needs to be authorized by an authorizer.
Type	Select the process type based on which you would like to create the rule from the drop-down list.
Executable	Select the checkbox if you want to bunch rule executions for concurrency. If you are selecting the checkbox, you can add only Computation or Classification Rules as Components. For more information, see Concurrent Rule Execution section.

- Click  button in the *Master info* grid. The Properties dialog is displayed.

NOTE: Effective Dating is not implemented for Process definition.

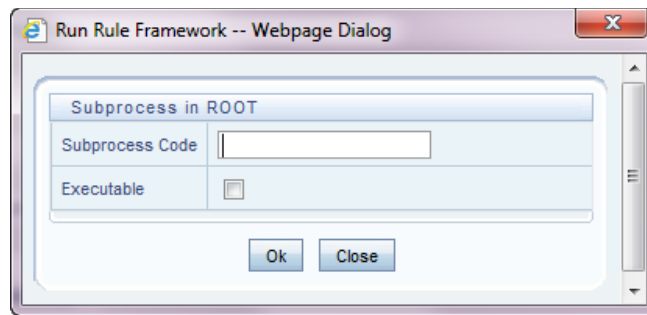
5.4.1.1 Define Sub Process to Root

You can define sub processes to the base process being created or for a pre-defined sub process under a base process.

This option will not be available if you have selected the base process as executable. A process can have multiple executable sub processes; however an executable sub process cannot have sub process within it. It can have only computation/ classification rule as components.

To create a sub process in the *Process Definition (New Mode)* window:

- Click  (Subprocess) button. The *Sub Process in ROOT* dialog is displayed.



2. Enter the Sub Process Code. You cannot enter any special characters except underscore “_”.
3. Select the **Executable** checkbox to club the rules for concurrent execution. Executable sub process can have only Classification/ Computation Rules.
4. Click **OK**.

The sub process is listed under the root process as a branch.

NOTE: You can further create sub processes for the existing processes or for the base process by selecting the process and following the above procedure; however an executable sub process cannot have sub process within it.

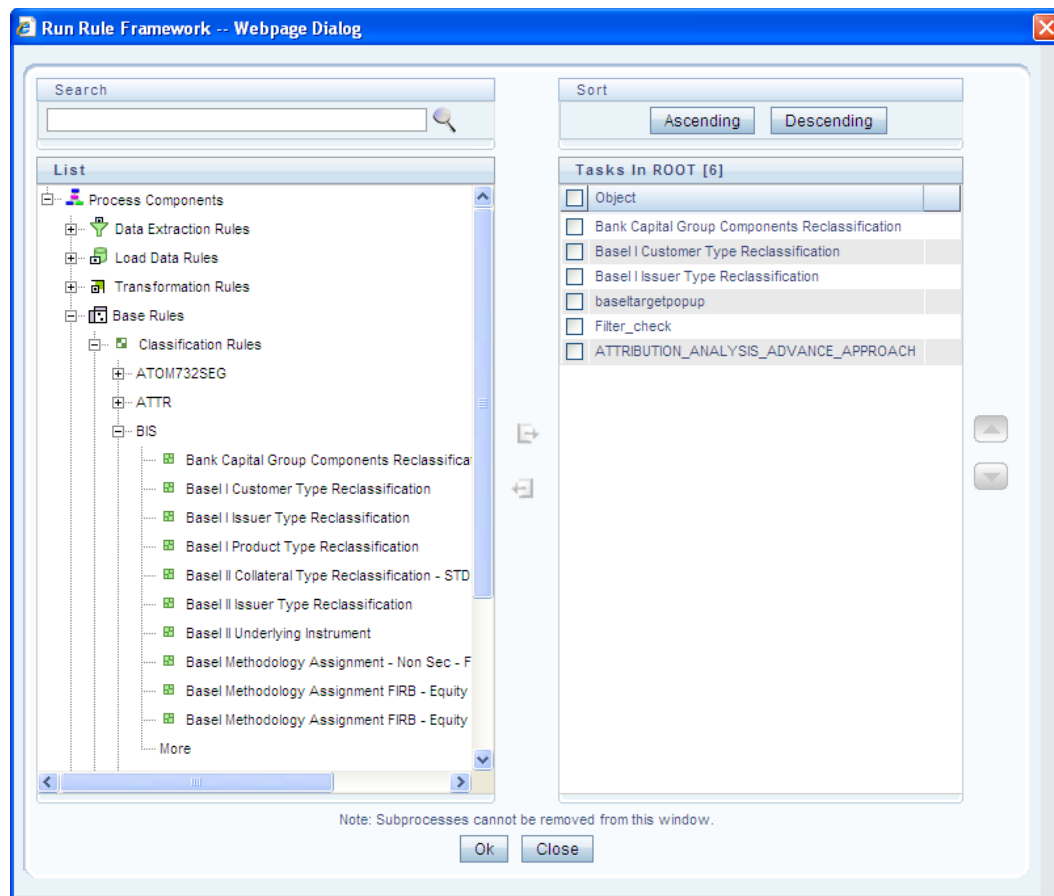
5.4.1.2 Add Component to Base Process / Sub Process

You can add process components to the base process as well as the sub processes. For concurrent rule execution, you should select only rules, which comes under *Base Rules* node. See [Concurrent Rule Execution](#) section for the conditions to select the rules.

To add the process components from the *Process Definition (New Mode)* window:

1. Select the process for which you want to add the component.
2. Click  (Component) button.

The *Component Selector* window is displayed.



On the List pane, click button to expand the members and view the process components. For more information, refer [Process Hierarchy Members](#).

3. Select a Process Component and click to move the component to the *Tasks In <Process Name>* pane.

In *Component Selector* window you can also:

- Search for a component by specifying the nearest keyword and clicking button.
- Click **Ascending** or **Descending** button to sort the selected components in Ascending or Descending alphabetical order.
- Click or button to move up or move down the selected components.
- Click button to add parameters for the selected components.

The parameters must be specified in double quotes and in case of multiple parameters, specify the values separated by commas. E.g.: "value 1", "value 2".

- Click button to remove the selected components from the *Tasks In <Process Name>* pane.

NOTE: Sub processes listed in *Tasks In <Process Name>* pane cannot be removed.

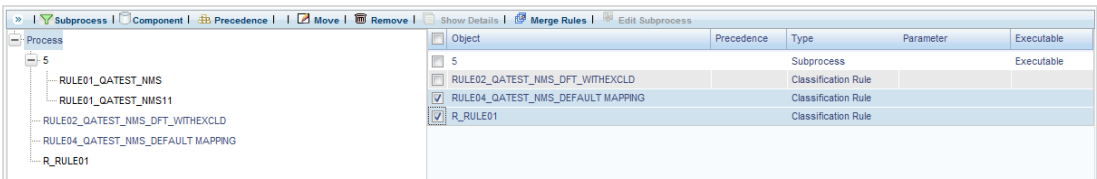
- 4. Click **OK**. The components are listed under the selected process.

5.4.1.3 Merging Rules for Concurrent Execution

After selecting Rules as components for concurrent execution, you can merge rules in a sub process to define that as a logical single rule.

To merge rules in a sub process:

- 1. From the Component Selector window, select the required rules.



- 2. Select the rules to be merged and click **Merge Rules**.

NOTE: You can merge only rules which are part of the same dataset.

- 3. Specify the sub process code. The Executable checkbox will be selected. You cannot modify it.
- 4. Click **Ok**. The merged rules will be placed under the new sub process.

5.4.1.4 Add Precedence for Selected Components

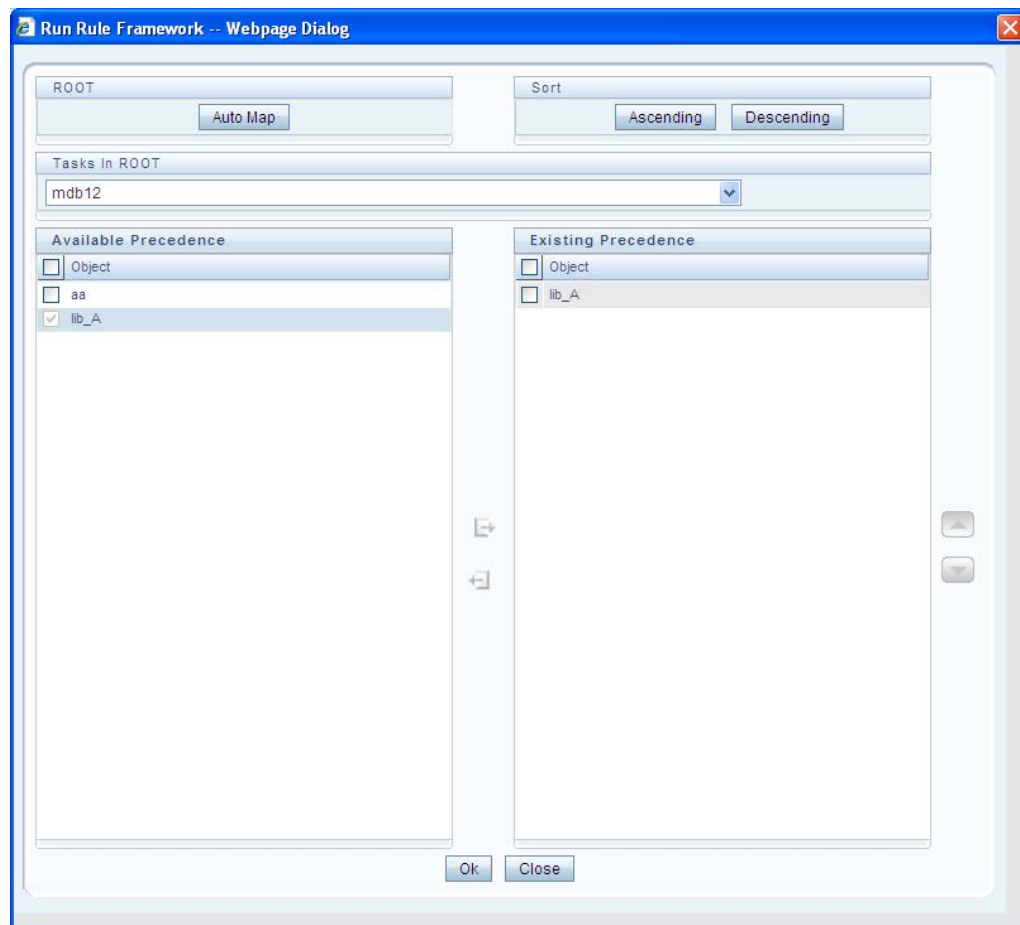
You can add precedence for the selected components in the *Process Definition (New Mode)* window. Precedence can be defined to peer processes in a selected parent process.

NOTE: Precedence cannot be set for the executable sub processes.

To add precedence for a selected component:

- 1. Select the process for whose components you want to select precedence.
- 2. Click  (Precedence) button.

The *Precedence Selector* window is displayed.



3. Select **Auto Map** to override the predefined precedence and to set predecessor tasks as precedence.
4. To manually select predecessor tasks for a task:
 - Select a task from **Tasks In <Process Name>** drop-down list. The other tasks are listed in the Available Precedence pane.
 - Select the tasks to set as predecessor tasks and click  button.
 - The selected tasks are listed in the **Existing Precedence** pane.

NOTE: You cannot select tasks as predecessor tasks if they have cyclic dependencies with the selected task.

In the *Precedence Selector* window you can also:

- Click **Ascending** or **Descending** button to sort the selected tasks in Ascending or Descending order.
- Click  or  button to move up or move down the selected tasks.
- Click  button to remove selected tasks from the **Existing Precedence** pane.

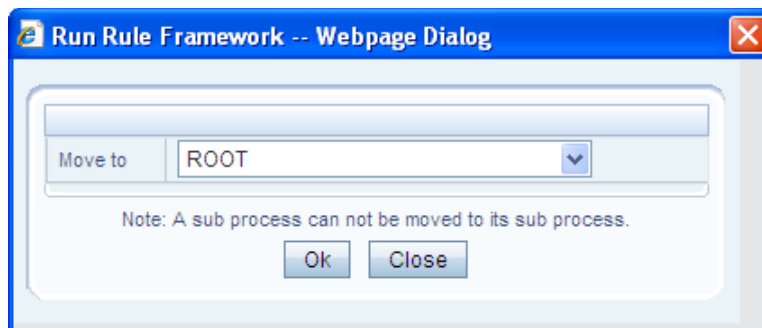
5. Click **OK**. The precedence is set for the tasks in the selected process.

5.4.1.5 Move Tasks among Processes

You can move the tasks which have no dependency, among different processes in the *Process Definition (New/ Edit Mode)* window.

To move tasks:

1. Select the task to be moved or the sub process under which the task to be moved comes. On the right pane, the task or sub process details are displayed.
2. Select the checkbox(s) adjacent to the tasks to be moved to a different process.
3. Click  **Move** button. The *Move to* dialog is displayed.



4. Select the process/ sub process to which you want to move the task.
5. Click **OK**. The window is refreshed and the task is displayed under the selected process.

5.4.1.6 Remove Tasks from a Process

You can remove/ delete the tasks which have no dependency, from the *Process Definition (New/ Edit Mode)* window.

To remove tasks:

1. Select the task to be removed or the sub process under which the task to be removed comes. On the right pane, the task or sub process details are displayed.
2. Select the checkbox(s) adjacent to the tasks you want to remove.
3. Click  **Remove** button. The Warning dialog is displayed.
4. Click **OK**. The selected tasks are removed from the process.

In the *Process Definition (New/ Edit Mode)* window, you can also view the details of a selected task by clicking  button.

Click **Save**. The process definition is saved with the provided details and is displayed in the *Process* window.

Note that, the default version of a new process definition created by an authorizer is **0** and the one created by a non authorizer is **-1**. For more details on versioning, see [Process Definition Versioning](#).

The *Audit Trail* section at the bottom of *Process Definition (New Mode)* window displays metadata information about the Process definition created. The *User Comments* section facilitates you to add or update additional information as comments.

5.4.2 View Process Definition

You can view individual process definition details at any given point.

To view the existing process definition details in the *Process* window:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the Process Code whose details are to be viewed.
2. Click  button in the List tool bar.

The *Process Definition (View Mode)* window is displayed with all the details of the selected Process.

5.4.3 Edit Process Definition

You can modify all the details except ID, Code, Version, Active status, Executable flag, and Type of a Process definition. An authorizer needs to approve the modified rule. Otherwise, it will be in Inactive state.

To modify an existing process definition in the *Process* window:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the Process Code whose details are to be updated.
2. Click  button in the *List* tool bar. The Edit button is disabled if you have selected multiple Processes. The *Process Definition (Edit Mode)* window is displayed.
3. Modify the process details as required. For more information, see [Create Process](#).
4. Click **Save** to save the changes.

5.4.3.1 Process Definition Versioning

For an authorizer:

When you create a new process, its version will be **0**. When you edit an existing process and try to save, you are prompted whether to save it as a new version or not. If you click **Yes**, a new process is created with version as **0** and the process having version as **0** will be saved with version as maximum version +1. If you click **No**, the existing process is overwritten and the version will be as it is.

For a non-authorizer:

When you create a new process, its version will be **-1**. Once the process is approved by an authorizer, the version becomes **0**. When you edit an existing process and try to save, you are prompted whether to save it as a new version or not. If you click **Yes**, a new process is created with version as **-1**. Once the process is approved, its version becomes **0** and the process having version as **0** will be saved with version as maximum version +1. If you click **No**, the existing process is overwritten, and the **Active** flag of the process becomes **N** (which you can view from the *Summary* window). The version remains the same. Once the process gets approved, its **Active** flag changes to **Y**.

Note the following:

- The process with version 0 is the latest one and it can have many versions say 1 to n, where 1 is the oldest process and n is the next to latest.
- A rule with version -1 will always be in Inactive state.

You can view all the versions of a particular process by providing the process's name or code and clicking **Search** in the *Search and Filter* grid. (Ensure the **Version** field is cleared since it is auto populated with **0**).

5.4.4 Copy Process Definition

The Copy Process Definition facilitates you to quickly create a new process definition based on an existing process or by updating the values of the required process.

To copy an existing process definition in the *Process* window:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the Process Code whose details are to be duplicated.
2. Click  button in the *List* toolbar to copy a selected process definition. The *Process Definition (Copy Mode)* window is displayed. The **Copy** button is disabled if you have selected multiple processes.

In the Process Definition (Copy Mode) window you can:

- Create new process definition with existing variables. Specify a new **Process Code** and **Folder**. Click **Save**.
- Create new process definition by updating the required variables. Specify a new **Process Code**, **Folder**, and update other required details. For more information, refer [Create Process](#). Click **Save**.

The new process definition details are displayed in the *Process* window. By default, version **0** is set if you have authorization rights, else the version is set to **-1**.

5.4.5 Authorize Process Definition

A process definition when created/modified should be approved by an authorizer. An authorizer can approve/ reject a pre-defined process definition listed within the *Process* window. To approve/ reject process(s) in the *Process* window, you need to have the Authorize role mapped to your user group. If you are an authorizer, then all the process definitions created/ modified by you are auto approved and the **Active** status is set to **Yes**. Otherwise, the **Active** status is set to **No** and an authorizer needs to approve it to change the **Active** status to **Yes**.

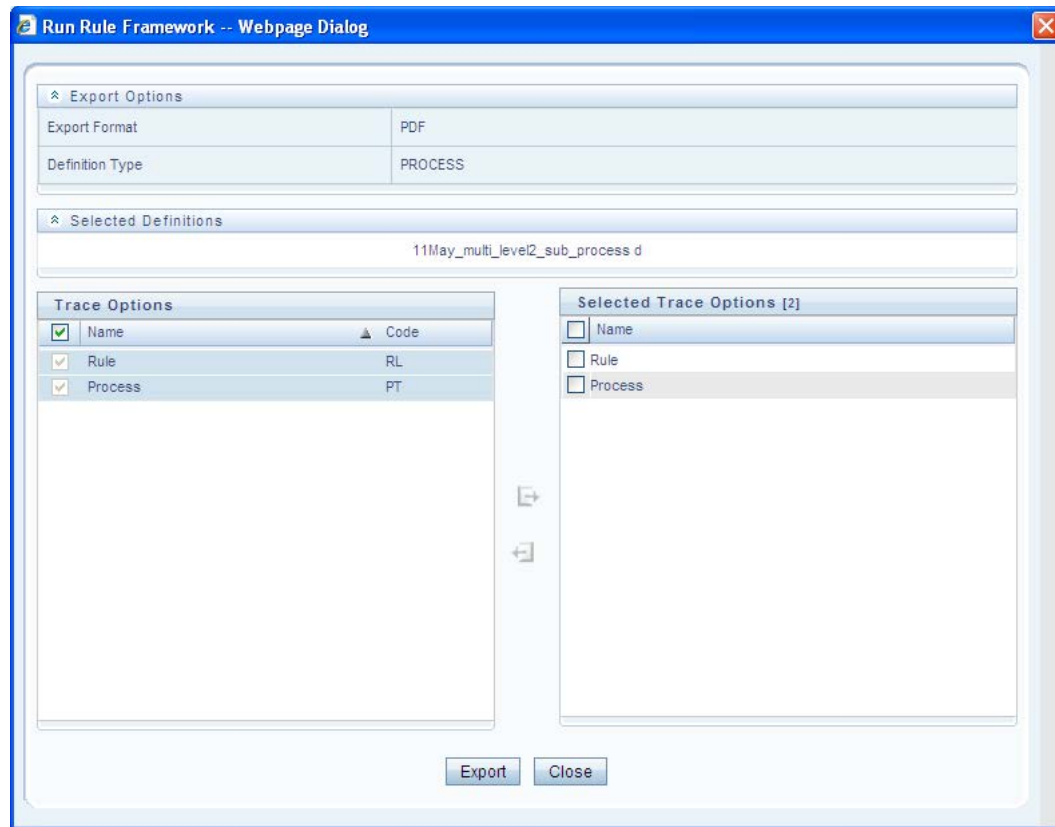
1. Select the checkbox(s) adjacent to the required Process Code(s).
2. Do one of the following:
 - To approve the selected process definitions, click  button.
 - To reject the selected process definitions, click  button.

A process is made available for use only after the approval. For a rejected definition a comment with the rejection details will be added.

5.4.6 Export Process to PDF

You can export single/multiple process definition details to a PDF file. To export the process definition details in the *Process* window:

1. Select the checkbox(s) adjacent to the required Process Codes.
2. Click  button in the *List* toolbar.
3. Click the  button in the popup. The *Export* dialog is displayed.



The *Export* dialog displays the Export Format, Definition Type, the names of the Selected Definitions, and the Trace Options.

To select the Trace Options in the Trace Options grid:

- Select the checkbox(s) adjacent to the available options.
 - Click  button. The selected options are displayed in the **Selected Trace Options** pane. You can also select a trace option and click  button to deselect it from the *Selected Trace Options* pane.
4. Click **Export**. The process is initiated and is displayed in a pop-up specific to the current download. Once the PDF file is generated, you can open/ save the file from the *File Download* window.

You can either save the file on the local machine or view the file contents in a PDF viewer. The downloaded PDF displays all the details such as Linked to, Properties, Master info, Audit Trail, List, Mapping Details, and Comments of all the Process definitions selected.

5.4.7 Trace Process Definition Details

You can trace the metadata details of individual process definitions. To trace the underlying metadata details of a process definition in the *Process* window:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the Process Code whose details are to be traced.
2. Click  button from the List toolbar.

The *Process Definition* window is displayed with the details such as Traced Object (Name and Definition Type), other Processes and Runs in which the selected Process is used. In the *Trace Definition* window you can also select individual Process or Run and click  button to view the definition details.

5.4.8 Delete Process Definition

You can remove process definition(s) which are no longer required in the system by deleting from *Process* window. However, it is a soft deletion only.

To delete process definition

1. Select the checkbox(s) adjacent to the Process Code(s) whose details are to be removed.
2. Click  button from the *List* tool bar.
3. Click **OK** in the information dialog to confirm deletion.

An information dialog is displayed confirming the deletion of the Process definition(s) and asking the authorization of the same.

5.5 Run

The Run feature in the Rules Run Framework helps you to combine various components and/or processes together and execute them with different underlying approaches. Further, run conditions and/or job conditions can be specified while defining a run.

Two types of runs can be defined namely Base Run and Simulation Run.

Base Run allows you to combine different rules and processes together as jobs and apply run conditions and job conditions.

Simulation Run allows you to compare the resultant performance/ calculations with respect to the baseline runs by replacing an existing job with a simulation job (a job can be a rule or a process). This comparison will provide useful insights on the effect of anticipated changes to the business.

The Roles mapped for Run module are: Run Access, Run Advanced, Run Authorize, Run Read Only, Run Write and Run Phantom. Based on the roles mapped to your user group, you can access various screens in Run module. For more information on functions mapped to these roles, see [Appendix A](#).

You can access Run window by expanding **Rule Run Framework** within the LHS menu and selecting **Run**.

Run

Run Rule Framework >> Run

» Search and Filter

Search

Reset

Code

Version

0

Name

Active

Yes

Folder

Type

» List [20]

New

View

Edit

Copy

Remove

Authorize

Export

Fire Run

Page 1 / 4

Jump to page

Code	Name	Type	Folder	Version	Active
☐ 1305855181022	Capital Calculation - BIS Basel I Approach	Base Run	BIS	0	Yes
☐ 1305855301374	Capital Calculation - BIS Standardised Approach	Base Run	BIS	0	Yes
☐ 1305855512993	Capital Calculation - BIS Advanced IRB Approach	Base Run	BIS	0	Yes
☐ 1305855600303	Risk Weighted Asset Calculation - Operational Risk - BIS Standardised Approach	Base Run	BIS	0	Yes
☐ 1305855689766	Capital Calculation - BIS Foundation IRB Approach	Base Run	BIS	0	Yes
☐ 1305855864629	Risk Weighted Asset Calculation - Credit Risk - BIS Standardised Approach	Base Run	BIS	0	Yes
☐ 1305907201323	Risk Weighted Asset Calculation - Credit Risk - BIS Advanced IRB Approach	Base Run	BIS	0	Yes
☐ 1305907253832	Risk Weighted Asset Calculation - Credit Risk - BIS Foundation IRB Approach	Base Run	BIS	0	Yes
☐ 1305912873509	Capital Calculation - IFSB Standardised Approach - CAR Standard Formula	Base Run	IFS	0	Yes
☐ 1305913610550	Risk Weighted Asset Calculation - Credit Risk - IFSB Standardised Approach	Base Run	IFS	0	Yes
☐ 1305916596330	Capital Calculation - IFSB Standardised Approach - CAR Discretionary Formula	Base Run	IFS	0	Yes
☐ 1305917022346	Risk Weighted Asset Calculation - Market Risk - IFSB Standardised Approach	Base Run	IFS	0	Yes
☐ 1305917115300	Risk Weighted Asset Calculation - Operational Risk - IFSB Basic Indicator Approach	Base Run	IFS	0	Yes
☐ 1305917182301	Staging Data Population - Market Risk - IFSB Standardised Approach	Base Run	IFS	0	Yes
☐ 1305923761818	Staging Data Population - Market Risk - BIS Standardised Approach	Base Run	BIS	0	Yes
☐ 1306255867872	Capital Calculation - RBI Standardised Approach - Indian Banks	Base Run	IND	0	Yes
☐ 1306256086204	Capital Calculation - RBI Standardised Approach - Foreign Banks	Base Run	IND	0	Yes
☐ 1306256149536	Risk Weighted Asset Calculation - Credit Risk - RBI Standardised Approach	Base Run	IND	0	Yes
☐ 1306256254986	Risk Weighted Asset Calculation - Operational Risk - RBI	Base Run	IND	0	Yes
☐ 1306268821489	Staging Data Population - Market Risk - RBI Standardised Approach	Base Run	IND	0	Yes

The *Run* window displays the runs created in the current Information Domain with the metadata details such as Code, Name, Type, Folder, Version, and Active status. For more information on how object access is restricted, see [Object Security](#) section.

You can make use of [Search and Filter](#) option to search for specific runs based on Code, Name, Folder, Version, Active status, or Type. The **Folder** drop-down list displays all Public folders, shared folders to which your user group is mapped, and Private folders for which you are the owner. The Pagination option helps you to manage the view of existing runs within the system. For more information, refer to the [Pagination](#) section.

5.5.1 Create Run

You can create run definitions using the existing metadata objects. The various components that can be used to form run definitions are mentioned in [Process Hierarchy Members](#). The Write role should be mapped to your user group, from the *User Group Role Map* window.

The following filter conditions can also be applied to a run definition:

Condition Type	Description
Run Condition	- A Run Condition is defined as a filter and all hierarchies (defined in the current information domain) are available for selection. - You can select up to 9 run conditions. - A Run condition is defined for all Jobs. But it will be applied to a Job only if the underlying target/destination entities of both Job and Hierarchy are common.
Job Condition	- A Job Condition is a further level of filter that can be applied at the component level. This is achieved through a mapping process by which you can apply a job condition to the required job. - You can select only one job condition and the hierarchy which you have already selected as a run condition cannot be selected as job condition again.

To create a run definition in the *Run* window:

1. Click  New button from the *List* toolbar. The *Run Definition (New Mode)* window is displayed.

Run Rule Framework >> Run >> Run Definition (New Mode)

Run

Linked to

Folder: BASLSEGG

Master Information

ID	<< New >>	Version	<< NA >>
Code	465489872	Active	<< NA >>
Name	Capital Calculation	Type	Base Run

List

Location	Code	Name	Type	Simulation Job
Run Condition	H8905	Hedge In effective Par	Hierarchy	
Run Condition	H0298	100 pct RW for Corporates	Hierarchy	
Job	RULE01_OA	RULE01_OATEST_NBS	Classification Rule	
Job	RULE01_OA11	RULE01_OATEST_NBS11	Classification Rule	
Job Condition	H4002	Attribution Analysis Rule Change Indicat.	Hierarchy	

Next Close

2. Click  button adjacent to the **Folder** field in the Linked to grid. The *Folder Selector* window is displayed.

Folder Selector -- Webpage Dialog

Search

List [7]

Name	Code
☐ AttributionSegment	ATRSEG
☐ BISSEG	BISSEG
☐ BRASEG	BRASEG
☐ CBRCSEG	CBRCSEG
☐ IFSBSEG	IFSBSEG
☐ INDSEG	INDSEG
☐ USASEG	USASEG

Ok Close

The folders to which your user group is mapped are displayed.

3. Select the checkbox adjacent to the required folder. Click **OK**.

You can also enter a keyword and click  button in the **Search** field of *Folder Selector* window to locate a particular folder.

4. Enter the details of the *Master information* grid as tabulated below:

Field Name	Description
ID	Refers to system generated ID for a newly created run. When you create a rule, it is displayed as <<New >>.

Field Name	Description
Code	Enter a valid code for the run. Ensure that the code value specified is of maximum 30 characters in length and does not contain any special characters except “_”. The code is unique and case sensitive. It is used to identify a run definition during execution. Note: You cannot use the same code of a rule which has been deleted from the UI.
Name	Enter a valid name for the run. Ensure that Run Name is alphanumeric and does not contain any of the following special characters: #, %, &, +, ", and ~. Note that the name needs not be unique.
Version	By default the version field is displayed as <<NA>> for the new run being created. Once the run definition is saved, an appropriate version is assigned as either -1 or 0 depending on the authorization permissions. For more information, refer Run Definition Versioning.
Active	By default, the Active field is displayed as <<NA>> for the new run being created. Once the run definition is saved, the status becomes Yes if you are an authorizer or No if the created Run needs to be authorized by an authorizer.
Type	Select the type of the run from the drop-down list. The available types are Base Run and Simulation Run.

- Click  button in the *Master information* grid. The Properties window is displayed.

NOTE: Effective Dating is not implemented for Run definition.

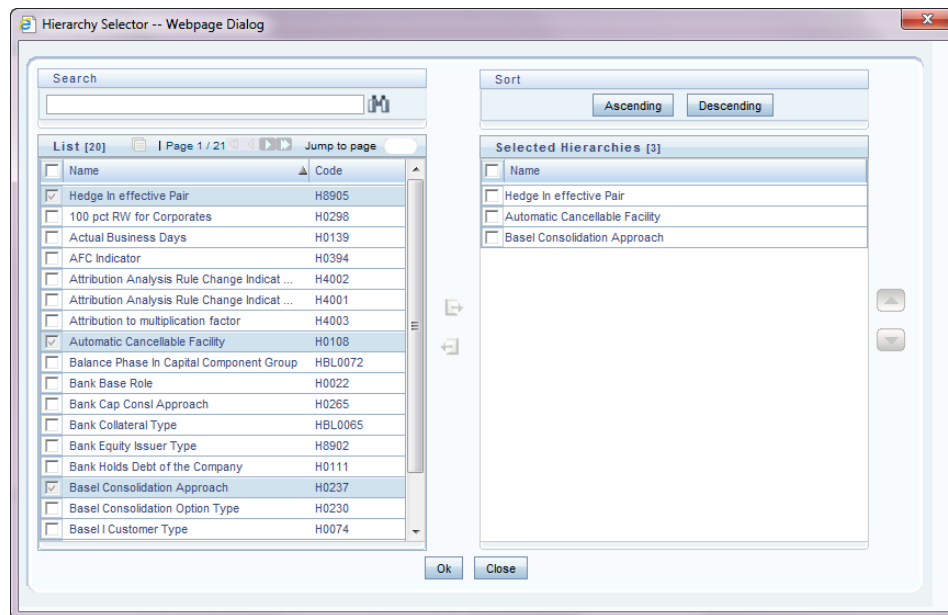
5.5.1.1 Select Run Condition for Run

You can select conditions to preset the initialization mechanism of a run definition.

NOTE: The Cumulative Node Expression for Hierarchy Nodes used as Run Condition in a Run definition should not cross 4000 characters. If it is exceeded, you will get error while executing the Run definition.

To select a condition for a run in the *Run Definition (New Mode)* window:

- Click  **Selector** button from the List grid and select Run Condition (). The *Hierarchy Selector* window is displayed.



The LHS pane of the *Hierarchy Selector* window displays all the available hierarchies defined in the selected infodomain.

2. Select the checkbox(s) adjacent to the members you want to select and click .

In the *Hierarchy Selector* window you can:

- Search for a member by specifying the nearest keyword and clicking  button.
- The Pagination option helps you to manage the view of existing Hierarchies within the system. For more information, refer [Pagination](#) section.
- Select a hierarchy and click  button to view its metadata information.
- Click **Ascending** or **Descending** button to sort the selected list of hierarchies in the alphabetical ascending or descending order.
- Click  or  button to move up or move down the selected members.

NOTE: The re-ordering of hierarchies does not affect the resulting SQL query.

- Click  button to remove selected members from the *Selected Hierarchies* pane.

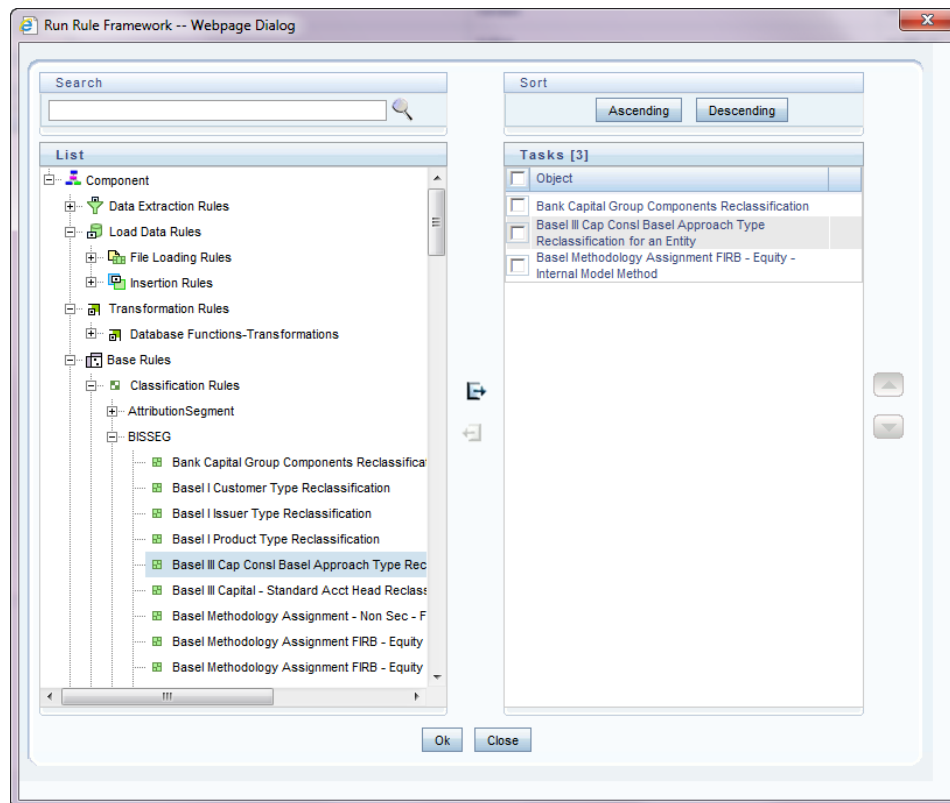
3. Click **OK**. The selected Hierarchies are listed in the *Run Definition (New Mode)* window.

5.5.1.2 Select Jobs for Run

You can select the required jobs for the run definition being created.

To select jobs for a run:

1. Click  **Add** button from the *List* grid and select **Job** (). The *Job Selector* window is displayed.



On the **List** pane, you can click  button to expand the members and view the job components. For more information, refer to [Process Hierarchy Members](#).

2. Select a job component and click  to move the component to the *Tasks* pane.

NOTE: You cannot select jobs with the same unique code in a run definition. Wherever jobs have same unique code, the jobs should be added to a process and the process should be added to the run definition.

In *Job Selector* window you can also:

- Search for a component by specifying the nearest keyword and clicking  button. It may not display search results if the branch of that component has not been expanded.
- Click  to add parameters for the corresponding component. You can pass parameters as given:
 "param1","param1VALUE"
 Or
 "\$PARAM2","param2VALUE"
- Click **Ascending** or **Descending** button to sort the selected components in ascending or descending alphabetical order.

- Click  or  button to re-order the selected components.
- Click  button to add parameters for the selected components.

NOTE: Parameters can be given in the format "param1","param1VALUE" or "\$PARAM2","param2VALUE". Single quotes should not be used.

- Click  button to remove the selected components from the *Tasks* pane.
3. Click **OK**. The components are listed under the List pane in the *Run Definition* window.

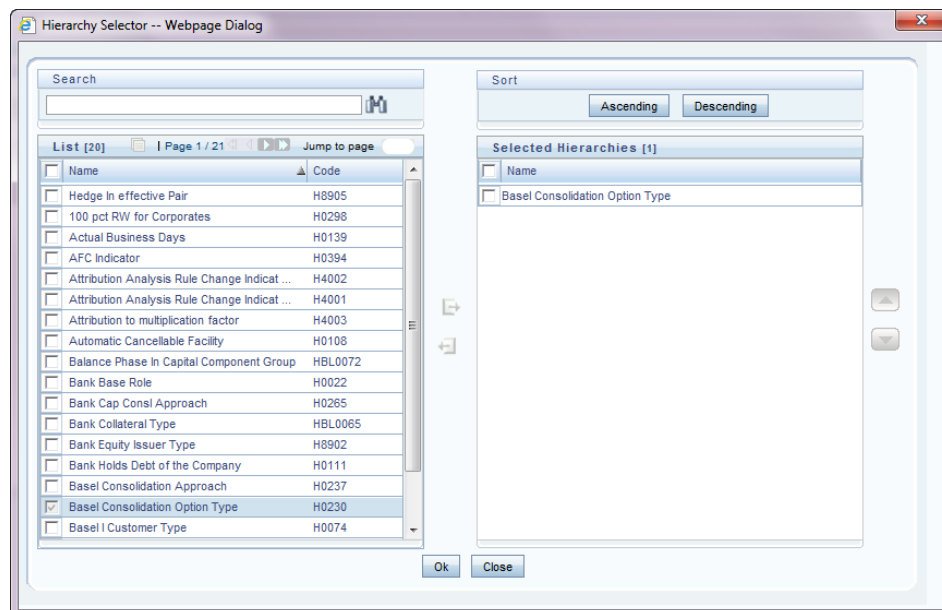
5.5.1.3 Select Job Condition for Run

You can select only a single job condition for the execution of predefined jobs in a run. A hierarchy which is already selected as a run condition cannot be selected as a job condition.

NOTE: The Cumulative Node Expression for Hierarchy Nodes used as Job Condition in a Run definition should not cross 4000 characters. If it is exceeded, you will get error while executing the Run definition.

To select the job condition for a run:

1. Click  **Add** button from the *List* grid and select **Job Condition** (). The *Hierarchy Selector* window is displayed.



2. Select the checkbox adjacent to the hierarchy that you want to select as job condition and click .

To know about the operations you can do in this window, refer to [Hierarchy Selector](#) window.

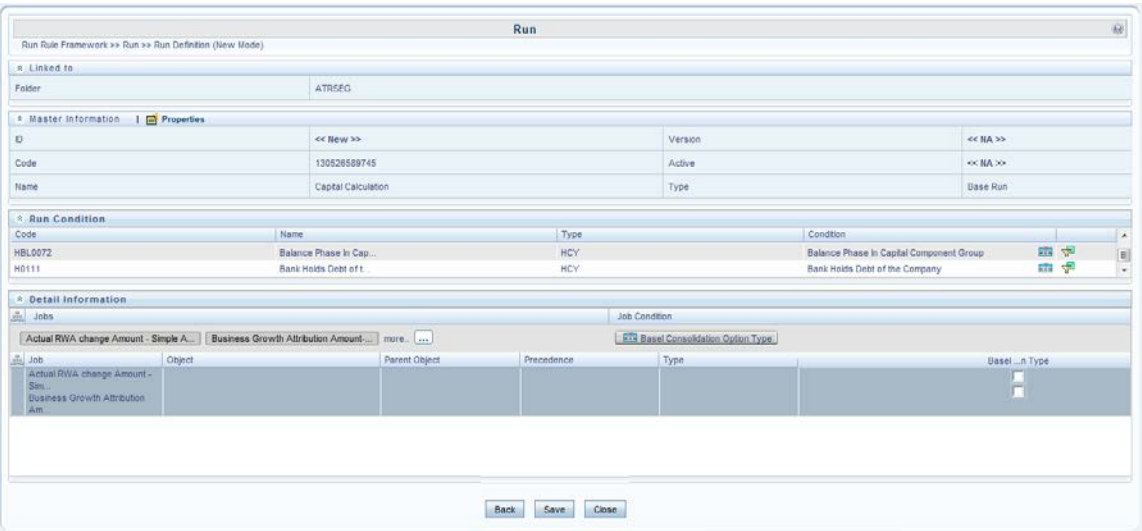
NOTE: Ensure that you have selected only one Job Condition and the same hierarchy is not selected as both Run & Job conditions.

3. Click **OK**.

From the *List* grid in the *Run Definition (New Mode)* window, you can also:

- Click  **Move** button to change a selected run condition to job condition and conversely.
- Click  **Show Details** button to view the metadata information of the selected member.

Once all the necessary information in the first window of the *Run Definition (New Mode)* is populated, click the **Next** button to navigate to the concurrent procedures of defining a Rule.



The second window of *Run Definition (New Mode)* window displays all the information you have provided in the *Linked to* and *Master information* grids. You can view the selected filters in the *Run Condition* grid and selected jobs along with the job condition in the *Detail Information* grid

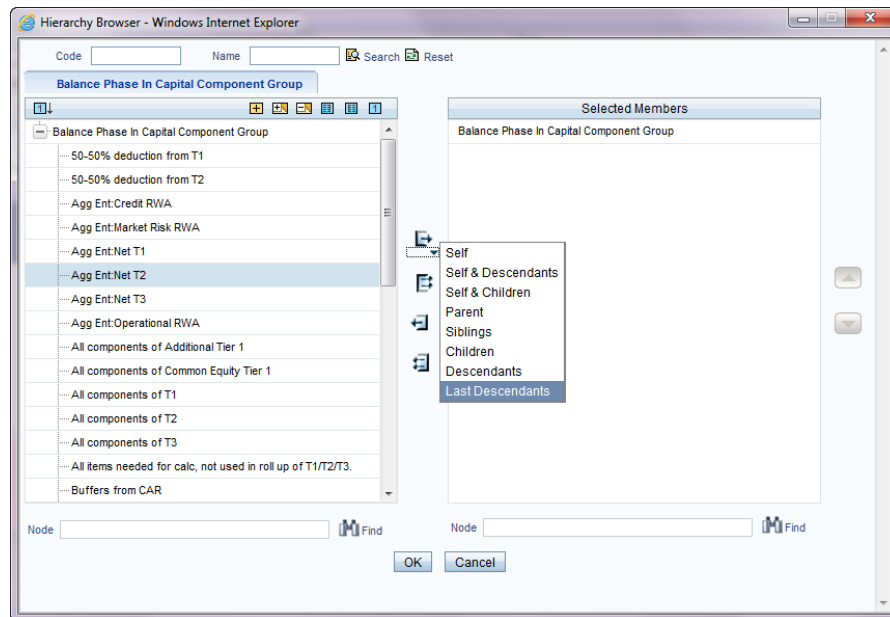
Expand a job which is a process, then the Object, Parent Object, Precedence and Type columns are populated.

5.5.1.4 Hierarchical Member Selection

In the *Run Condition* grid, you can modify the run conditions by including hierarchical members.

To modify a run condition:

1. Click  button corresponding to the run condition you want to modify. The *Hierarchy Browser* window is displayed.



The *Search* grid allows you to search for a particular member by entering Code or any part of the Name and clicking **Search** button. You can click **Reset** button to refresh the Code or name fields. You can also find a member in the grid using **Find** button.

2. Click and expand the members of the selected hierarchy.
3. Select a member / node and click to select the same. Click the to select the member as Self, Self & Descendants, Self & Children, Parent, Siblings, Children, Descendants, or Last Descendants. For more information, refer to [Hierarchical Member Selection Modes](#).

In the *Hierarchy Browser* window you can also:

- Click or to sort the members by code or name.
 - Click or to expand or collapse the members under a node.
 - Click or to expand a branch or collapse a branch.
 - Click or to view the code values of members right or left.
 - Click or to show code or show name of the members.
 - Click or to move the members up or down in the *Selected Members* pane.
4. Click button corresponding to the run condition to view the SQL query. The SQL query is formed based on the hierarchical member selection mode. The *Preview SQL Query* window is displayed with the resultant SQL equivalent of the run condition.

The *Detail Information* grid displays the jobs and job condition defined for the run definition.

- Click button adjacent to the job names to re-order the selected jobs.

- Click  button beside the job condition to launch the *Hierarchy Browser* window.
- Select the checkbox corresponding to the job if you want to apply the Job condition to that job.
- Click a job to view its definition details. For example, if it is a Rule, the *Show Details* window displays the *Rule Definition (View Mode)* window.

You can click **Back** button to navigate back to the first page of the *Run Definition (New Mode)* window to modify any details.

Once all the necessary details are entered, click **Save**. If you are an authorizer, the version of the run definition will be **0**, else it will be **-1**.

The *Audit Trail* section at the bottom of *Run Definition (New Mode)* window displays metadata information about the Run definition created. The *User Comments* section facilitates you to add or update additional information as comments.

5.5.2 View Run Definition

You can view individual run definition details at any given point. To view the existing Run definition details in the *Run* window:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the Run Code whose details are to be viewed.
2. Click  button in the List tool bar.

The *Run Definition (View Mode)* window is displayed with all the details of the selected Run. Click **Next** and **Back** buttons to navigate back and forth in the *Run Definition (View Mode)* window.

5.5.3 Edit Run Definition

You can modify all the details except ID, Code, Version, Active status, and Type of a run definition. To modify an existing run definition in the *Run* window:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the Run Code whose details are to be updated.
2. Click  button in the *List* tool bar. Edit button is disabled if you have selected multiple Runs. The *Run Definition (Edit Mode)* window is displayed.
3. Edit the Run details as required. For more information, refer [Create Run](#).
4. Click **Save** to save the changes.

5.5.3.1 Run Definition Versioning

For an authorizer:

When you create a new run, its version will be **0**. When you edit an existing run and try to save, you are prompted whether to save it as a new version or not. If you click **Yes**, a new run is

created with version as **0** and the run having version as **0** will be saved with version as maximum version +1. If you click **No**, the existing run is overwritten and the version will be as it is.

For a non-authorizer:

When you create a new run, its version will be **-1**. Once the run is approved by an authorizer, the version becomes **0**. When you edit an existing run and try to save, you are prompted whether to save it as a new version or not. If you click **Yes**, a new run is created with version as **-1**. Once the run is approved, its version becomes **0** and the run having version as **0** will be saved with version as maximum version +1. If you click **No**, the existing run is overwritten, and the **Active** flag of the run becomes **N** (which you can view from the *Summary* window). The version remains the same. Once the run gets approved, its **Active** flag changes to **Y**.

Note the following:

- The run with version 0 is the latest one and it can have many versions say 1 to n, where 1 is the oldest run and n is the next to latest.
- A run with version -1 will always be in Inactive state.

You can view all the versions of a particular rule by providing the run's name or code and clicking **Search** in the *Search and Filter* grid. (Ensure the **Version** field is cleared since it is auto populated with **0**).

5.5.4 Copy Run Definition

This option facilitates you to quickly create a new run definition based on an existing run by updating the values of the required fields.

To copy an existing Run Definition in the *Run* window:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the Run Code whose details are to be duplicated.
2. Click  button in the List toolbar to copy a selected Run definition. The *Run Definition (Copy Mode)* window is displayed. Copy button is disabled if you have selected multiple Runs.

In the Run Definition (Copy Mode) window you can:

- Create new Run definition with existing variables. Specify a new **Run Code** and **Folder**. Click **Save**.
- Create new Run definition by updating the required variables. Specify a new **Run Code**, **Folder**, and update other required details. For more information, refer [Create Run](#). Click **Save**.

The new Run definition details are displayed in the *Run* window. By default, version **0** is set if you have authorization rights, else the version is set to **-1**.

5.5.5 Authorize Run Definition

All the actions in a run definition should be approved by an authorizer. An authorizer can approve a pre-defined run definition for further execution or reject an inappropriate run definition listed within the *Run* window. To approve/ reject run definitions in the *Process* window, you need to have the Authorize role mapped to your user group.

If you are an authorizer, the run definition is auto approved as you save it and the **Active** status is set to **Yes**. Otherwise, the **Active** status is set to **No** and an authorizer needs to approve it to change the **Active** status to **Yes**.

To approve/reject runs:

1. Select the checkbox(s) adjacent to the required Run Codes.
2. Do one of the following:
 - To approve the selected run definitions, click  button.
 - To reject the selected run definitions, click  button.

A run is made available for use only after the approval. For a rejected definition a comment with the rejection details will be added.

5.5.6 Export Run to PDF

This option allows you to export multiple run definitions to a PDF file. You have the option to export only the rules or processes in the run definition to PDF by selecting the required Trace Options.

To export the run definitions in the *Run* window:

1. Select the checkbox(s) adjacent to the required Run Codes.
2. Click  Export button in the *List* toolbar and click the  PDF button in the popup. The *Export* dialog is displayed.

Export Options	
Export Format	PDF
Definition Type	Run

Selected Definitions	
Risk Weighted Asset Calculation - Credit Risk - BIS Standardised Approach	
Risk Weighted Asset Calculation - Credit Risk - BIS Advanced IRB Approach	

Trace Options	
☐ Name	Code
☒ Rule	RL
☐ Process	PT

Selected Trace Options [1]	
☐ Name	
☐ Rule	

Export Close

The *Export* dialog *displays* the Export Format, Definition Type, the names of the Selected Definitions, and the Trace Options.

- Select the checkbox adjacent to Rule or Process if you want to export only the rule details or Process details respectively. If you do not select any checkbox, all details of the selected run definitions will be exported.
 - Click  button. The selected options are displayed in the *Selected Trace Options* pane. You can also select a trace option and click  button to deselect it from the *Selected Trace Options* pane.
3. Click **Export**. The process is initiated and is displayed in a pop-up specific to the current download. Once the PDF is generated, you are prompted to open or save the file.
- Click **Open** to view the file contents in a PDF viewer.
 - Click **Save** to download the file to your default *Downloads* location.

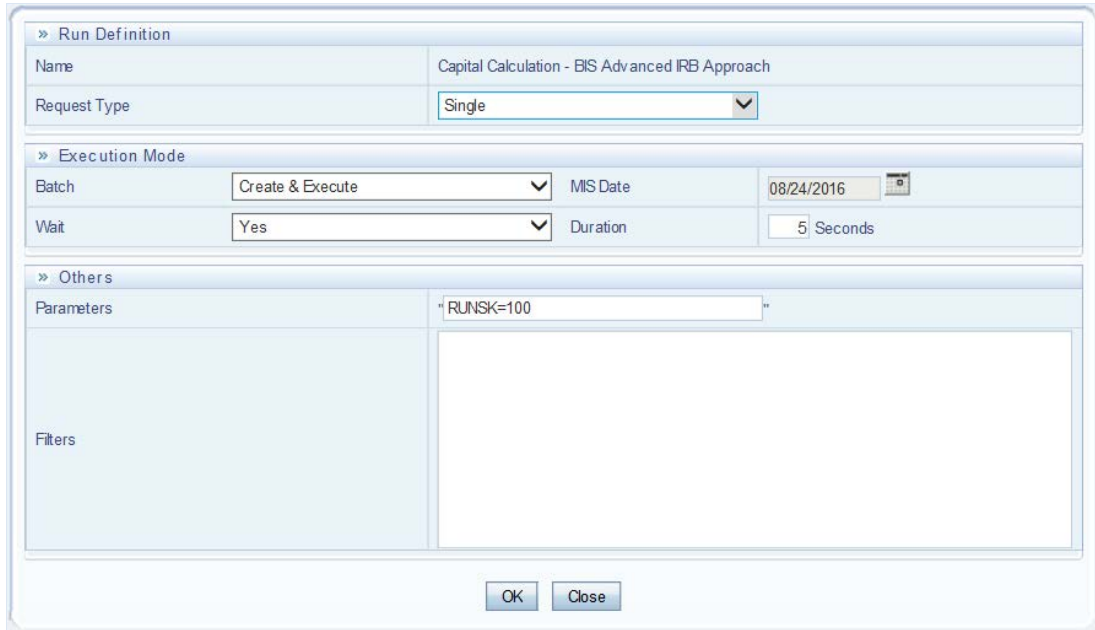
The downloaded PDF displays all the details such as Linked to, Properties, Master info, Audit Trail, List, and Comments of all the Run definitions selected.

5.5.7 Fire Run

This feature facilitates you to execute a previously created Run as a batch. You can execute the run definition as a batch from the Operations module.

To execute a run definition:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the Run Code which you want to execute and click  button in the *List* toolbar. The *Fire Run* window is displayed.



The screenshot shows the 'Fire Run' dialog box with the following details:

- Run Definition:**
 - Name: Capital Calculation - BIS Advanced IRB Approach
 - Request Type: Single
- Execution Mode:**
 - Batch: Create & Execute
 - MIS Date: 08/24/2016
 - Wait: Yes
 - Duration: 5 Seconds
- Others:**
 - Parameters: RUNSK=100
 - Filters: (Empty)

Buttons: OK, Close

2. Enter the field details as tabulated below:

Field Name	Description
Name	This field displays the name of the selected run.
Request Type	Select the request type either as Single or as Multiple from the drop-down list. ▪ Single- You need to provide the MIS Date during Batch execution from the Operations module. ▪ Multiple- You can run the batch with the same MIS date multiple times from the Operations module
Batch	Select the Batch either as Create or as Create & Execute from the drop-down list ▪ Create- The batch will be created and needs to be executed from the <i>Operations</i> module. ▪ Create & Execute- The batch will be created and executed. You can monitor it from the <i>Operations</i> module.

Field Name	Description
MIS Date	Click  button and the Calendar is displayed. Select the MIS Date from the calendar. This field is displayed only if you have selected Request Type as Multiple with any of the Batch mode or Request Type as Single with Batch mode as Create & Execute.
Wait	- Select Yes and provide the Duration in seconds after which the run definition should be executed. - Select No to execute it immediately.
Parameters	Enter the required parameters in the field provided. The parameter provided in this field is considered for Run execution.
Filters	Enter the filter details in the field provided. The filters provided in this field are considered for Run execution.

- Click **OK**. The details are saved and the run definition is executed as per the Fire Run details.

5.5.8 Delete Run Definition

You can remove Run definition(s) which are no longer required in the system by deleting from *Run* window. However, it is a soft deletion only. An authorizer has to approve the deletion.

- Select the checkbox(s) adjacent to the Run Codes whose details are to be removed.
- Click  button from the List tool bar.
- Click **OK** in the information dialog to confirm deletion.

An information dialog is displayed confirming the deletion of the Run definitions and asking the authorization of the same.

5.6 Manage Run Execution

Manage Run execution enables you to have a work flow for Run execution. The pre defined Run definitions can be executed in a unique batch or batch group depending on the Type of the Manage Run Execution defined. These batches can then be executed from *Operations* module.

The Roles mapped for Mange Run Execution module are: Manage Run Access, Manage Run Advanced, Manage Run Authorize, Manage Run Read Only, Manage Run Write and Manage Run Phantom. Based on the roles mapped to your user group, you can access various screens in Mange Run Execution module. For more information on functions mapped to these roles, see [Appendix A](#).

You can access Manage Run Execution window by expanding **Rule Run Framework** within the LHS menu and selecting **Manage Run Execution**.

The screenshot shows the 'Manage Run Execution' window. At the top, there's a breadcrumb 'Run Rule Framework >> Manage Run Execution'. Below it are search and filter options. The main area contains a table with columns: Run, Run Execution Description, Run Execution ID, Type, MIS Date, and Request Status. The table lists various runs, including '10Apr_ST_1', '10Apr_T2T_1', '10May_F2T_multi_param', etc., with their respective IDs, types (Single Request or Multiple Request), MIS dates, and request statuses (Closed).

Run	Run Execution Description	Run Execution ID	Type	MIS Date	Request Status
10Apr_ST_1	AutoRun_1334031414280_Description	1340347356261	Single Request		Closed
10Apr_T2T_1	10Apr_T2T_1_MINGRUN	1334653660012	Single Request		Closed
10May_F2T_multi_param	10May_F2T_multi_param_SGL desc	1336626570096	Single Request		Closed
10May_F2T_multi_param_1	10May_F2T_multi_param_1_SGL desc	1336626955593	Single Request		Closed
10May_F2T_multi_param_2	10May_F2T_multi_param_2	1336628254461	Single Request		Closed
10May_subprocess_precede_1	10May_subprocess_precede_1	1336630037552	Single Request		Closed
10May_subprocess_precede_2	10May_subprocess_precede_2 d	1336630481580	Single Request		Closed
10May_subprocess_in_precede	10May_subprocess_in_precede_M	1336642967181	Multiple Request	10/05/2012	Closed
10May_subprocess_precede_3	10May_subprocess_precede_3	1336632059703	Single Request		Closed
10May_subprocess_precede_4	10May_subprocess_precede_4	1336634251272	Single Request		Closed
11Apr_model	11Apr_model	133414785631	Single Request		Closed
11Apr_MODEL_EXT_LIB	11Apr_MODEL_EXT_LIB	1334148185936	Single Request		Closed
11Apr_vshk_model	11Apr_vshk_model_MINGRUN desc	1334146873325	Single Request		Closed
11June_F2T_1	11June_F2T_1	1339395524229	Single Request		Closed
11June_F2T_1	11June_F2T_1 desc	1339395163107	Single Request		Closed
11June_F2T_1	11June_F2T_1 desc	1339394742218	Single Request		Closed
11May_fextract_1	11May_fextract_1	1337063874031	Single Request		Closed
11May_multi_level3_sub_pro desc	11May_multi_level3_sub_pro d	1336721497077	Single Request		Closed
11May_multi_level_sub_pro_pre d	11May_multi_level_sub_pro_pre	1336723087685	Single Request		Closed
11May_stress_test_1	11May_stress_test_1	1336713422101	Single Request		Closed

The *Manage Run Execution* window displays the Run Execution requests created in the current Information Domain with the metadata details such as Run name, Run Execution Description, Run Execution ID, Type, MIS Date, and Request Status. If Object Security is implemented, see [Object Security](#) section to understand the behavior.

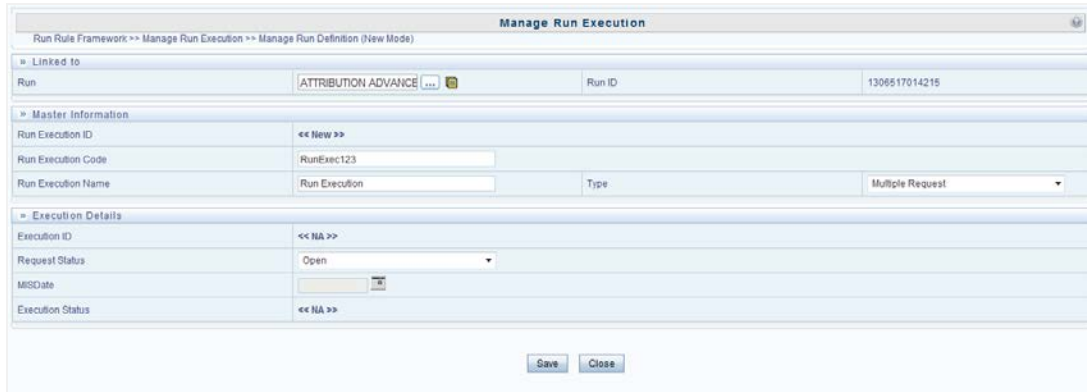
You can also make use of [Search and Filter](#) option to search for specific Runs based on Run Name, Run Execution Description, MIS Date, Run Execution ID, Type, or Request Status. The Pagination option helps you to manage the view of existing Rules within the system. For more information, refer [Pagination](#) section.

5.6.1 Creating Manage Run Definition

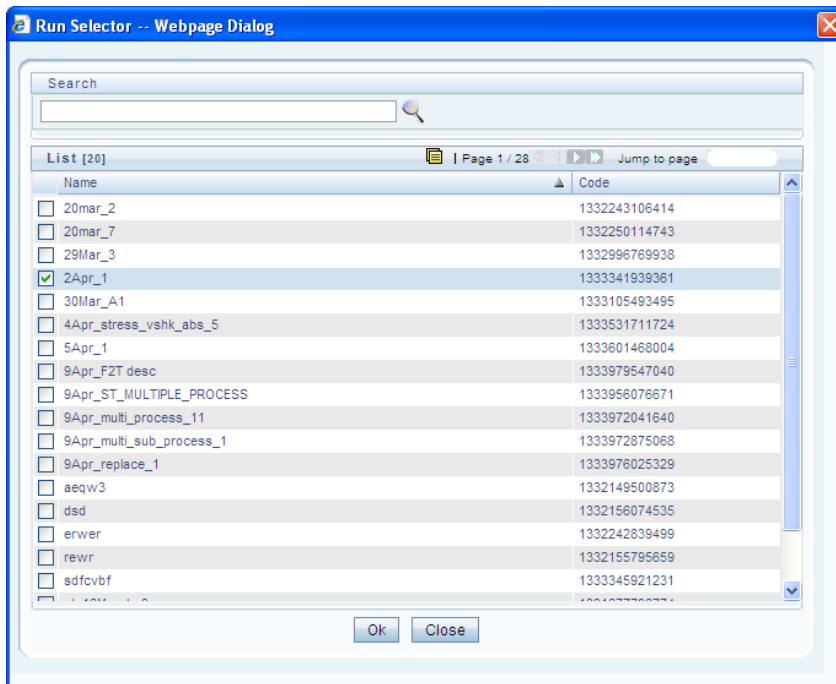
You can create the Manage Run Definitions from the *Manage Run Execution* window. The Write role should be mapped to your user group, from the *User Group Role Map* window.

To create a Manage Run Definition:

1. Click  button from the List toolbar. The *Manage Run Definition (New Mode)* window is displayed.



2. Click  button in the Run field. The *Run Selector* window is displayed.



	Name	Code
☐	20mar_2	1332243106414
☐	20mar_7	1332250114743
☐	29Mar_3	1332996769938
☒	2Apr_1	1333341939361
☐	30Mar_A1	1333105493495
☐	4Apr_stress_vshk_abs_5	1333531711724
☐	5Apr_1	1333601468004
☐	9Apr_F2T desc	1333979547040
☐	9Apr_ST_MULTIPLE_PROCESS	1333956076671
☐	9Apr_multi_process_11	1333972041640
☐	9Apr_multi_sub_process_1	1333972875068
☐	9Apr_replace_1	1333976025329
☐	aeqw3	1332149500873
☐	dsd	1332156074535
☐	erwer	1332242839499
☐	rewr	1332155795659
☐	sdfcvbf	133345921231

In the *Run Selector* window click  button to view the details of the selected Run.

The Pagination option helps you to manage the view of existing Runs within the system. For more information, refer [Pagination](#) section.

- Click **OK**. The selected Run is displayed in the Run field, along with the Run ID.
- Click  button displayed adjacent to the  button to view the details of the selected Run.
- Enter the details in the *Master Info* and *Execution Details* grids as tabulated:

Field Name	Description
Master Information grid	
Run Execution ID	The default ID of a newly created Run Execution is <<New >>
Run Execution Code	Enter a valid Run Execution Code. Ensure that the Run Execution Code specified is of maximum 30 characters in length and does not contain any special characters except " _".
Run Execution Name	Enter the Name of the Run Execution. Ensure that Run Execution Name is alphanumeric and does not contain any of the following special characters: #, %, &, +, ", ~, and '.
Type	Select the type of the Run Execution either as Single Request or as Multiple Request. - Single Request - You need to provide the MIS Date during Batch execution from the Operations module. - Multiple Request - You can run the batch with the same MIS date multiple times from the Operations module.
Execution Details grid	
Execution ID	The default Execution ID of a newly created Run Execution is <<NA>>
Request Status	Select the request status either as Open or as Closed. - Status Open creates a Manage Run definition. - Status Closed creates a Manage Run definition along with a Batch.
MISDate	MIS Date refers to the date with which the data for the execution would be filtered. Click  button and the Calendar is displayed. You can select the MIS Date from the calendar. This field is displayed only if you have selected Type as Multiple Request .
Execution Status	The default Execution status of a newly created Run Execution is <<NA >>

- Click **Save**. The Run Execution is saved and a confirmation dialog is appeared.

The *Audit Trail* section at the bottom of *Manage Run Definition (New Mode)* window displays metadata information about the Manage Run definition created. The *User Comments* section facilitates you to add or update additional information as comments.

5.6.2 Viewing Manage Run Definition

You can view individual Manage Run definition details at any given point. To view the existing Manage Run definition details in the *Manage Run Execution* window:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the Run Name whose details are to be viewed.
2. Click  button in the List tool bar.

The *Manage Run Execution Definition (View Mode)* window is displayed with all the details of the selected Manage Run Definition.

5.6.3 Editing Manage Run Definition

You can modify the Run Execution Description and Request Status details of a Manage Run definition. To modify an existing Manage Run definition in the *Manage Run Execution* window:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the Manage Run Definition name whose details are to be updated.
2. Click  button in the *List* tool bar. Edit button is disabled if you have selected multiple Manage Run Definitions. The *Manage Run Definition (Edit Mode)* window is displayed.
3. Edit the Manage Run definition details as required. For more information, refer [Manage Run Definition](#).

You can select the Request Status as **Open**, **Closed**, **To be Deleted**, or **Final** depending on the current status of the definition:

- Status **Open** creates/updates a Manage Run definition.
- Status **Closed** creates a Manage Run definition along with a Batch.
- Status **To be Deleted** indicates the Manage Run definition is marked for deletion.
- Status **Final** indicates the Manage Run definition is successfully executed with expected results.

The **Execution Status** field displays the current execution status of a triggered Run as *Success*, *Failure*, or *Ongoing* and <<NA>> for a non-executed Run.

4. Click **Save** to save the changes.

5.7 Utilities

This section consists of information related to the utilities available in Rules Run Framework module of OFSAAI.

5.7.1 Component Registration

The Component Registration section allows you to add components by defining certain parameters in the *Component Registration* window.

NOTE: Before you begin, ensure that you have registered all the required components within the Run Rule Framework (RRF). For detailed information, see [OFSAAI Administration Guide](#).

Audit Trail			
Created By		Creation Date	
Last Modified By		Last Modified Date	

The *Component Registration* window displays the current components in the left pane and the field values of the selected component in the right pane. The parameters described for a component in this window are Component ID, ICC Component ID, Image Name, Parent ID, Class Path, and Tree Order.

The *Audit Trail* section at the bottom of *Component Registration* window displays metadata information about the Component selected / created.

5.7.1.1 Creating Components

You can create new components from the *Component Registration* window.

To create a new component:

1. Click  button. The fields in the right pane of the *Component Registration* window are reset.
2. Enter the details as tabulated below:

Field Name	Description
Component ID	Enter the Component ID.
ICC Component ID	Select the ICC Component ID from the drop-down list.
Image Name	Key in the image name which is allocated for the component.
Parent ID	Select the Parent ID from the drop-down list.
Class Path	Key in the class path.
Tree Order	Enter the tree order as numeric value.

3. Click **Save**. The fields are validated and the component is saved.

5.7.1.2 Editing Component Definition

You can modify all the details except the Component ID of a Component. To modify an existing component in the *Component Registration* window:

NOTE: Seeded Components cannot be modified.

1. Select the Component from the left pane tree structure, whose details are to be updated.
2. Click  button. The fields of the selected component are editable.
3. Edit the Component details as required. For more information, refer Create Component.
4. Click **Save** to save the changes.

5.7.1.3 Removing Component Definition

You can remove individual Component definitions which are no longer required in the system by deleting from *Component Registration* window.

NOTE: Seeded Components cannot be deleted.

1. Select the Component whose details are to be removed.
2. Click  button.
3. Click **OK** in the warning dialog to confirm deletion.

The *Component Registration* window confirms the deletion of the component definition.

5.8 References

This section of the document consists of information related to intermediate actions that needs to be performed while completing a task. The procedures are common to all the sections and are referenced where ever required. You can refer to the following sections based on your need.

5.8.1 Process Hierarchy Members

The Process Hierarchy Members and their description are as tabulated.

Component	Description
Data Extraction Rules	Display all the Extract definitions defined through OFSAAI Data Management Tools.
Load Data Rules	Display the following two sub types of definitions: ▪ File Loading Rules display the entire File to Table definitions defined through OFSAAI Data Management Tools. ▪ Insertion Rules (Type1 Rules) display all the Table to Table definitions defined through OFSAAI Data Management Tools.
Transformation Rules	Displays the following definition sub type: ▪ Database Functions-Transformations display all the DT definitions defined in OFSAAI Data Management Tools.
Base Rules	Display the following two sub types of definitions: ▪ Classification Rules (type 2 rule) display all the type 2 rules defined in the Rules Run Framework which have Active status as “Yes” and Version “0”. ▪ Computation Rules (type 3 rule) display all the type 3 rules defined in the Rules Run Framework which have Active status as “Yes” and Version “0”.

Component	Description
Processes	Display all the existing processes defined through Process Framework which have Active status as “ Yes ” and Version “ 0 ”.
Cubes	Display all the cubes definitions defined for the selected Information Domain in OFSAAI Data Model Management. Note: The cubes under the segment to which the user is mapped only will be displayed.
Model	Display all the existing model definitions defined in the Modeling framework windows.
Stress Testing	Display all the existing stress testing definitions defined in the Variable Shock Library, Scenario Management, and Stress Definition windows.
Data Quality Groups	Displays all data quality groups defined from the AAI Data quality Framework. The DQ Rule framework has been registered with RRF. While passing additional parameters during RRF execution, the additional parameters are passed differently (when compared to DQGroup execution). For example, if the additional parameters to be passed are : \$REGION_CODE#V#US;\$CREATION_DATE#D#07/06/1983;\$ACCOUNT_BAL#N#10000.50, then they are passed as: "REGION_CODE","V","US","CREATION_DATE","D","07/06/1983", "ACCOUNT_BAL","N","100 00.50". In case the user wants to input threshold percentage (for example,: 50%), then the parameter string passed is as follows: "50","REGION_CODE","V","US","CREATION_DATE","D","07/06/1983","ACCOUNT_BAL","N", "10000.50". In the absence of the threshold parameter, it is assumed to be 100%, by default.

The parameters needed to execute all the listed components are explained in *References > Seeded Component Parameters* section.

5.8.2 Hierarchical Member Selection Modes

To aid the selection process, certain standard modes are offered through a drop-down. The available modes are **Self**, **Self & Descendants**, **Self & Children**, **Parent**, **Siblings**, **Children**, **Descendants**, and **Last Descendants**.

Based on the hierarchy member security applied, the nodes/members of the hierarchy are displayed in enabled or disabled mode. The members which are in enabled mode only can be selected. That is, the members which are mapped to your user group only can be selected. For example, if you choose Self & Children, the immediate children of the selected hierarchy, which are mapped to your user group only will be moved to the RHS pane.

- The **Self** mode is the default mode displayed. In this mode, only the specific member selected in the LHS pane will be selected onto the RHS pane.
- Choose the **Self & Descendent** mode when you want a specific member and all its descendants right up to the end of its branch to be selected onto the RHS pane.

- Choose the **Self & Children** mode when you want a specific member and only its immediate children to be selected onto the RHS pane.
- Choose the **Parent** mode when you want to select only the parent member of a selected member onto the RHS pane.
- Choose the **Siblings** mode when you want to select only the sibling members from the same parent of the selected member onto the RHS pane.
- Choose the **Children** mode when you want only the immediate children of a specific member to be selected onto the RHS pane mode.
- Choose the **Descendants** mode when you want to select only the descendant members of selected member onto the RHS pane.
- Choose the **Last Descendants** mode when you want to select only the last descendant members of selected member onto the RHS pane.

You can also click  to select all the members to the Selected Members pane. Click  to deselect a selected member from the Selected Members pane or click  to deselect all the members.

5.8.3 Significance of Pre-Built Flag

While defining a Rule, you can make use of Pre Built Flag to fasten the Rule execution process by making use of pre compiled technical metadata details. The purpose of Pre Built Flag is to enhance the Rule execution process bypassing the need to search for the required technical metadata within multiple database tables.

Condition	Process flow
Creating Rule:	Rule definition with Pre-Built Flag set to "Y" > Build the Rule query.
	Rule definition with Pre-Built Flag set to "N" > Do not build the Rule query during Rule Save.
Executing Rule:	Pre-Built Flag set to "Y" > Retrieve the rule query from appropriate table and execute.
	Pre-Built Flag set to "N" > Build the Rule query by referencing the related metadata tables and then execute.

For example, consider a scenario where **Rule 1** (RWA calculation), using a Dataset **DS1** is to be executed. If the Pre-Built Flag condition is set to "N", then the metadata details of From Clause and Filter Clause of **DS1** are searched through the database to form the query. Whereas, when the Pre-Built Flag condition is set to "Y", then the From Clause and Filter Clause details are retrieved from appropriate table to form the query and thereby triggered for execution.

Like Dataset, pre-compiled rules also exist for other Business Metadata objects such as *Measures, Business Processors, Hierarchies*, and so on.

Note the following:

When you are sure that the Rule definition is not modified in a specific environment (production), you can set the flag for all Rule definitions as "Y". This would in turn help in performance improvement during Rule execution. However, if the Rule is migrated to a different environment and if there is a change in query, change the status back to "N" and also may need to resave the Rule, since there could be a change in metadata.

5.8.4 Seeded Component Parameters in RRF

Following are the seeded component parameters available within OFSAAI.

5.8.4.1 Cube Aggregate Data (CubeAggregateData)

Parameter Name / (Type)	Description	Default Value
IP Address (System Defined)	Refers to the IP Address of the server where the OFSAAI Database components for the particular information domain have been installed. This IP Address also specifies the location (server hostname / IP Address) where the component is to be executed.	
Datastore Type (System Defined)	Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW)	EDW
Datastore Name (System Defined)	Information Domain Name	
Cube Parameter (System Defined)	Unique Name of the component definition	
Optional Parameters (System Defined)	It is a set of different parameters like Run ID, Process ID, Exe ID, and Run Surrogate Key. For example, \$RUNID=123,\$PHID=234,\$EXEID=345,\$RUNSK=456	
Operation (User Defined)	It is a drop-down list with the following optional values - "ALL", "GENDATAFILES", and "GENPRNFILES" to generate Data files or PRN files or both, during Cube build.	ALL

5.8.4.2 Create Cube (CubeCreateCube)

Parameter Name / (Type)	Description	Default Value
IP Address (System Defined)	Refers to the IP Address of the server where the OFSAAI Database components for the particular information domain have been installed. This IP Address also specifies the location (server hostname / IP Address) where the component is to be executed.	
Datastore Type (System Defined)	Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW)	EDW
Datastore Name (System Defined)	Information Domain Name	
Cube Parameter (System Defined)	Unique Name of the component definition	
Operation (User Defined)	It is a drop-down list with the following optional values - "ALL", "BUILDDDB", "TUNEDB", "PROCESSDB", "DLRU", "ROLLUP", "VALIDATE", "DELDDB", "OPTSTORE"	ALL

5.8.4.3 Data Extraction Rules (ExtractT2F)

Parameter Name / (Type)	Description	Default Value
IP Address (System Defined)	Refers to the IP Address of the server where the OFSAAI Database components for the particular information domain have been installed. This IP Address also specifies the location (server hostname / IP Address) where the component is to be executed.	
Datastore Type (System Defined)	Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW)	EDW
Datastore Name (System Defined)	Information Domain Name	
Extract Name (System Defined)	Unique Name of the component definition	
Source Name (System Defined)	The scope of T2F is limited to the Source of the tables and this gives the name of the source.	

5.8.4.4 Load Data Rules (LoadF2T)

Parameter Name / (Type)	Description	Default Value
IP Address (System Defined)	Refers to the IP Address of the server where the OFSAAI Database components for the particular information domain have been installed. This IP Address also specifies the location (server hostname / IP Address) where the component is to be executed.	
Datastore Type (System Defined)	Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW)	EDW
Datastore Name (System Defined)	Information Domain Name	
File Name (System Defined)	Unique Name of the component definition	
Source Name (System Defined)	The scope of this component is limited to the source and it gives the name of the source file.	
Load Mode (System Defined)	Additional parameter to differentiate between F2T and T2T	File To Table
Data File Name (User Defined)	Name of the source file. If not specified, the source name provided in the definition will be used.	

5.8.4.5 Load Data Rules (LoadT2T)

Parameter Name / (Type)	Description	Default Value
IP Address (System Defined)	Refers to the IP Address of the server where the OFSAAI Database components for the particular information domain have been installed. This IP Address also specifies the location (server hostname / IP Address) where the component is to be executed.	
Datastore Type (System Defined)	Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW)	EDW
Datastore Name (System Defined)	Information Domain Name	
File Name (System Defined)	Unique Name of the component definition	
Source Name (System Defined)	The scope of this component is limited to the source and it gives the name of the source table.	
Load Mode (System Defined)	Additional parameter to differentiate between F2T and T2T	Table To Table

Parameter Name / (Type)	Description	Default Value
Default Value (System Defined)	It is a set of different parameters like Run ID, Process ID, Exe ID, and run surrogate key. For example, \$RUNID=123,\$PHID=234,\$EXEID=345,\$RUNSK=456	
Data File Name (User Defined)	Not Applicable since this parameter is only used for F2T not T2T	

5.8.4.6 Modeling Framework - Model (MFModel)

Parameter Name / (Type)	Description	Default Value
IP Address (System Defined)	Refers to the IP Address of the server where the OFSAAI Database components for the particular information domain have been installed. This IP Address also specifies the location (server hostname / IP Address) where the component is to be executed.	
Datastore Type (System Defined)	Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW)	EDW
Datastore Name (System Defined)	Information Domain Name	
Operation (System Defined)	Refers to the operation to be performed. You can click the drop-down list to select additional parameters to direct the engine behavior.	ALL
Model Code (System Defined)	Unique Name of the component definition	
Optional Parameters (System Defined)	It is a set of different parameters like Run ID, Process ID, Exe ID, and Run Surrogate Key. For example, \$RUNID=123,\$PHID=234,\$EXEID=345,\$RUNSK=456	

5.8.4.7 Modeling Framework - Optimizer (MFOptimizer)

Parameter Name / (Type)	Description	Default Value
IP Address (System Defined)	Refers to the IP Address of the server where the OFSAAI Database components for the particular information domain have been installed. This IP Address also specifies the location (server hostname / IP Address) where the component is to be executed.	
Datastore Type (System Defined)	Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW)	EDW
Datastore Name (System Defined)	Information Domain Name	

Operation (System Defined)	Refers to the operation to be performed. You can click the drop-down list to select additional parameters to direct the engine behavior.	ALL
Model Code (System Defined)	Unique Name of the component definition	
Optional Parameters (System Defined)	It is a set of different parameters like Run ID, Process ID, Exe ID, and run surrogate key. For example, \$RUNID=123,\$PHID=234,\$EXEID=345,\$RUNSK=456	

5.8.4.8 Modeling Framework - Pooling (MFPooling)

Parameter Name / (Type)	Description	Default Value
IP Address (System Defined)	Refers to the IP Address of the server where the OFSAAI Database components for the particular information domain have been installed. This IP Address also specifies the location (server hostname / IP Address) where the component is to be executed.	
Datastore Type (System Defined)	Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW)	EDW
Datastore Name (System Defined)	Information Domain Name	
Operation (System Defined)	Refers to the operation to be performed. You can click the drop-down list to select additional parameters to direct the engine behavior.	ALL
Model Code (System Defined)	Unique Name of the component definition	
Optional Parameters (System Defined)	It is a set of different parameters like Run ID, Process ID, Exe ID, and run surrogate key. For example, \$RUNID=123,\$PHID=234,\$EXEID=345,\$RUNSK=456	

5.8.4.9 Process

Process component does not have any seeded parameters and are the same defined in the [Process](#) window.

5.8.4.10 Base Rules - Classification Rule (RuleType2)

Parameter Name / (Type)	Description	Default Value
IP Address (System Defined)	Refers to the IP Address of the server where the OFSAAI Database components for the particular information domain have been installed. This IP Address also specifies the location (server hostname / IP Address) where the component is to be executed.	
Datastore Type (System Defined)	Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW)	EDW
Datastore Name (System Defined)	Information Domain Name	
Rule Code (System Defined)	This is the rule ID	
Build Flag (System Defined)	The status Y - yes or N - no indicates if the rule query has to be re-built before execution or not.	N
Optional Parameters (System Defined)	It is a set of different parameters like Run ID, Process ID, Exe ID, and run surrogate key. For example, \$RUNID=123,\$PHID=234,\$XEID=345,\$RUNSK=456	

5.8.4.11 Base Rules - Computation Rule (RuleType3)

Parameter Name / (Type)	Description	Default Value
IP Address (System Defined)	Refers to the IP Address of the server where the OFSAAI Database components for the particular information domain have been installed. This IP Address also specifies the location (server hostname / IP Address) where the component is to be executed.	
Datastore Type (System Defined)	Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW)	EDW
Datastore Name (System Defined)	Information Domain Name	
Rule Code (System Defined)	Rule ID.	
Build Flag (System Defined)	The status Y - yes or N - no indicates if the rule query has to be re-built before execution or not.	N
Optional Parameters (System Defined)	It is a set of different parameters like Run ID, Process ID, Exe ID, and run surrogate key. For example, \$RUNID=123,\$PHID=234,\$XEID=345,\$RUNSK=456	

5.8.4.12 Run Executable (RunExecutable)

Parameter Name / (Type)	Description	Default Value
IP Address (System Defined)	Refers to the IP Address of the server where the OFSAAI Database components for the particular information domain have been installed. This IP Address also specifies the location (server hostname / IP Address) where the component is to be executed.	
Datastore Type (System Defined)	Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW)	EDW
Datastore Name (System Defined)	Information Domain Name	
Wait (System Defined)	This determines if the executable is Synchronous (Y) / Asynchronous (N)	Y
Batch Parameter (System Defined)	This determines if the implicit system parameters like batch ID, MIS date, and so on are to be passed or not.	Y
Executable (User Defined)	It is name of the ".sh" file that has to be executed through this run executable component.	

5.8.4.13 Stress Testing -Variable Shocks (SSTVariableShock)

Parameter Name / (Type)	Description	Default Value
IP Address (System Defined)	Refers to the IP Address of the server where the OFSAAI Database components for the particular information domain have been installed. This IP Address also specifies the location (server hostname / IP Address) where the component is to be executed.	
Datastore Type (System Defined)	Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW)	EDW
Datastore Name (System Defined)	Information Domain Name	
Variable Shock Code (System Defined)	Unique Name of the component definition	
Operation (System Defined)	Refers to the operation to be performed. You can click the drop-down list to select additional parameters to direct the engine behavior.	ALL
Optional Parameters (System Defined)	This consists of Run Surrogate Key.	

5.8.4.14 Transformation Rules (TransformDQ)

Parameter Name / (Type)	Description	Default Value
IP Address (System Defined)	Refers to the IP Address of the server where the OFSAAI Database components for the particular information domain have been installed. This IP Address also specifies the location (server hostname / IP Address) where the component is to be executed.	
Datastore Type (System Defined)	Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW)	EDW
Datastore Name (System Defined)	Information Domain Name	
Rule Name (System Defined)	Unique Name of the component definition	
Parameter List (User Defined)	It is a user defined parameter list along with different system defined parameters like Run ID, Process ID, Exe ID, and Run Surrogate Key only if the subtype is SP (Stored Procedure) or EXT (External). For example, <<ParameterList>>,"\$RUNID=123","\$PHID=234","\$EXEID=345","\$RUNSK=456" otherwise it will be only "\$RUNID=123","\$PHID=234","\$EXEID=345","\$RUNSK=456"	

5.8.4.15 Transformation Rules (TransformDT)

Parameter Name / (Type)	Description	Default Value
IP Address (System Defined)	Refers to the IP Address of the server where the OFSAAI Database components for the particular information domain have been installed. This IP Address also specifies the location (server hostname / IP Address) where the component is to be executed.	
Datastore Type (System Defined)	Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW)	EDW
Datastore Name (System Defined)	Information Domain Name	
Rule Name (System Defined)	Unique Name of the component definition	

Parameter List (User Defined)	It is a user defined parameter list along with different system defined parameters like Run ID, Process ID, Exe ID, and Run Surrogate Key only if the subtype is SP (Stored Procedure). For example, <pre><<ParameterList>>,"\$RUNID=123","\$PHID=234","\$EXEID=345","\$RUNSK=456" otherwise it will be only "\$RUNID=123","\$PHID=234","\$EXEID=345","\$RUNSK=456"</pre>	

5.8.4.16 Data Quality Groups (Run DQ)

Parameter Name / (Type)	Description	Default Value
IP Address (System Defined)	Refers to the IP Address of the server where the OFSAAI Database components for the particular information domain have been installed. This IP Address also specifies the location (server hostname / IP Address) where the component is to be executed.	
Datastore Type (System Defined)	Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW)	EDW
Datastore Name (System Defined)	Information Domain Name	
Data Quality Group Name	Name of the DQ group to be executed.	
Parameters	Comma separated parameters where first value is considered as the threshold percentage, followed by additional parameter which is a combination of three tokens. Example, <pre>"90","PARAM1","D","VALUE1","PARAM2","V","VALUE2".</pre> Note: Parameter 'Fail if threshold is breached' is defaulted to "Yes" for RRF executions.	

If you want to configure components other than the seeded components, see *Component Registration* section in [OFSAAI Administration Guide](#).

6 Operations

Operation refers to administration and processing of business data to create the highest level of efficiency within the system and to derive results based on a specified rule. Operations framework within the Infrastructure system facilitates you (system administrator) to:

- Configure and operate the business processes effectively.
- Maintain the Operator Console by Defining and Executing Batches through the Operations menu.
- Monitor the Batches scheduled for execution.

To access the Operations framework, you must be mapped to the Data Centre Manager function role within the Infrastructure system. For more details on various function roles, refer [Appendix A](#).

The operation section discusses the following sections:

[Batch Maintenance](#)

[Batch Execution](#)

[Batch Scheduler](#)

[Batch Monitor](#)

[Processing Report](#)

[Batch Cancellation](#)

[View Log](#)

6.1 Batch Maintenance

Batch refers to a set of executable processes based on a specified rule. Batch Maintenance framework within the Infrastructure system facilitates you to create and maintain the Batch Definitions. You can process the Batch scheduled for execution from Batch Maintenance and also from other modules and applications such as Rules Run Framework and Enterprise Modeling respectively.

You (System Administrator) need to have Data Centre Manager function role mapped to access the Operations framework within the Infrastructure system. You can access the Batch Maintenance window by expanding **Operations** within the LHS menu and selecting **Batch Maintenance**. The *Batch Maintenance* window displays a list of Batches scheduled for maintenance with the other details such as Batch ID, Batch Description, and the editable state of the Batch.

The screenshot shows the 'Batch Maintenance' window. It has a search bar at the top with fields for 'Batch ID Like' (containing 'ATOM732'), 'Batch Description Like', 'Module' (a dropdown), and 'Last Modification Date' (a date range selector). Below the search bar is a table of batch definitions. The table has columns for 'Batch ID', 'Batch Description', and 'Batch Edit/Non Edit'. The last row is selected, showing 'ATOM732_1341313544452' with description 'cond_test1_desc' and status 'NE'. Below the table is a 'Task Details' section with a table showing 'Task ID', 'Task Description', 'Metadata Value', 'Component ID', and 'Precedence'. The first row shows 'Task1', 'conditions_test', '1341312009034', 'RULE_EXECUTION', and an empty precedence field.

Batch ID	Batch Description	Batch Edit/Non Edit
ATOM732_1339673637853	Capital Calculation - BIS Foundation IRB ApproachA	E
ATOM732_1340112928464	10062012	E
ATOM732_1340176812591	19062012	E
ATOM732_1340452339646	890	E
ATOM732_1340698645859	capcalcBISstandapp	E
ATOM732_1340715551598	test16	NE
ATOM732_1340806947374	CapitalCalcBISStanApproach	NE
ATOM732_1340807050510	CapitalCalcBISFounApproach	NE
ATOM732_1340956254343	capcalcnew	NE
ATOM732_1341313544452	cond_test1_desc	NE

Task ID	Task Description	Metadata Value	Component ID	Precedence
Task1	conditions_test	1341312009034	RULE_EXECUTION	

In the *Batch Maintenance* window of Operations framework, you can do the following:

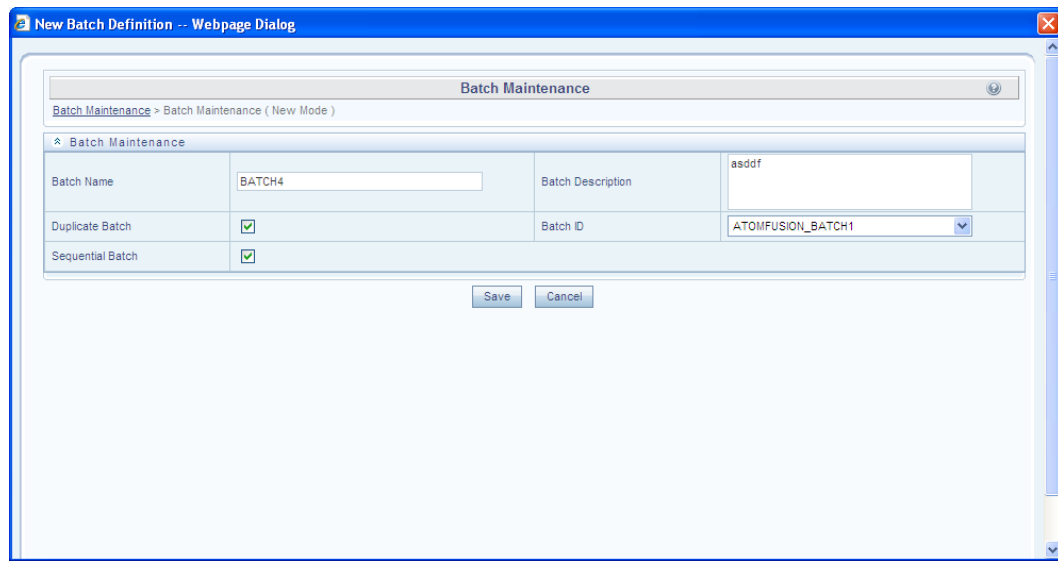
- Create Batch Definitions and assign task details to a Batch. You can also set the task precedence, specify component, and define the dynamic parameters based on the component.
- View the Batch Definition details.
- Change the Batch Definition Status as Non Editable (NE).
- Delete Batch Definition details.

You can also make use of [Batch Search](#) option to search for a specific Batch based on the Batch ID, Batch Description, Module, or Last Modified Date. The pagination option helps you to view the list of existing Batches within the system. For more information, refer [Pagination](#) section.

6.1.1 Adding Batch Definition

You can either define an empty Batch or duplicate an existing Batch and specify the task details. To add Batch definition in the *Batch Maintenance* window:

1. Select  button from the Batch Name tool bar. The *New Batch Definition* window is displayed.



2. Enter the Batch details as tabulated.

Field	Description
Batch Name	The Batch Name is auto generated by the system. You can edit to specify a Batch name based on the following conditions: ▪ The Batch Name should be unique across the Information Domain. ▪ The Batch Name must be alphanumeric and should not start with a number. ▪ The Batch Name should not exceed 41 characters in length. ▪ The Batch Name should not contain any special characters except “_”.
Batch Description	Enter a description for the Batch based on the Batch Name. Batch description should be alphanumeric. The allowed special characters are “_”, “-”, “.”, “:”, and “<blank space>”.
Duplicate Batch	(Optional) Select the checkbox to create a new Batch by duplicating the existing Batch details. On selection, the Batch ID field is enabled.
Batch ID (If duplicate Batch is selected)	It is mandatory to specify the Batch ID if Duplicate Batch option is selected. Select the required Batch ID from the list.

Field	Description
Sequential Batch	Select the checkbox if the Batch has to be created sequentially based on the task specified. For example, if there are 3 tasks defined in a Batch, task 3 should have precedence as task 2, and task 2 should have precedence as task 1.

- Click **Save** to save the Batch definition details. The new Batch definition details are displayed in the Batch Name section of *Batch Maintenance* window with the specified Batch ID.

In the Batch Name tool bar of *Batch Maintenance* window you can select the Batch ID and do the following:

- Click  button and view the Batch Definition details.
- Click  button to change the status of the Batch as **Non Editable (NE)**.

NOTE: Non Editable batch status cannot be reverted to Editable status later.

By default the new Batch created will have the status set as **Editable (E)**.

- Click  button to delete the Batch definition details.

6.1.2 Specify Task Details

The Tasks Details section of *Batch Maintenance* window displays the list of tasks associated with a specific Batch definition. In the Task Details section you can do the following:

- Update the pre-defined task and assign new tasks.
- Specify the Task Precedence.
- Update the pre-defined Component or specify new component.
- Specify the Dynamic Parameters based on the component selected.

6.1.2.1 Adding Task Details

To specify the task details in the *Batch Maintenance* window:

- Click  from the Task Details tool bar. The *New Task Definition* window is displayed.
- Enter the task details as tabulated.

Field	Description
Task ID	The task ID is auto generated by the system depending on the precedence level and is not editable.

Field	Description
Description	Enter the task description. No special characters are allowed in Task Description. The words like Select From or Delete From (identified as potential SQL injection vulnerable strings) should not be entered in the Description.
Components	Components refers to individual functional units that are put together to form a process. A component triggers its own set of processes in the back-end to achieve the final output. For more information on each component Property and Value Description, refer Task Component Parameters. Select the required component from the drop-down list.
Dynamic Parameters List	On selecting a task component, a list of dynamic parameters is displayed. It is mandatory to select the parameter values based on the component. Specify the value for each parameter by selecting from the drop-down list. Click the following links to view the component parameter details. AGGREGATE DATA Allocation Engine CREATE CUBE EXTRACT DATA FIRE RUN LOAD DATA MODEL ORACLECUBEBUILD RULE EXECUTION RUN DQ RULE RUN EXECUTABLE RUN RULE SQL RULE TRANSFORM DATA VARIABLE SHOCK

- Click **Save** to save the task definition details. The new task details are displayed in the Task Details of the *Batch Maintenance* window with the Task ID.

In the Task Details tool bar of *Batch Maintenance* window you can select the Task ID and do the following:

- Click  button to add another Task.
- Click  button and view the selected Task details.
- Click  to modify the selected Task details.
- Click  button to delete the selected Task details.

6.1.2.2 Defining Task Precedence

Task Precedence indicates the execution-flow of a Batch. Task Precedence value in the Task Details facilitates you to determine the order in which the specific Tasks of a Batch are executed.

For example, consider a Batch consisting of 4 Tasks. First 3 Tasks does not have a precedence defined and hence will be executed simultaneously during the Batch execution. But, Task 4 has precedence value as task 1 which indicates that, Task 4 is executed only after Task 1 has been successfully executed.

You can set Task precedence between Tasks, or schedule a Task to run after another Task, or even define to run a Task after a set of other tasks. However, multiple tasks can be executed simultaneously and cyclical execution of tasks is not permitted. If the precedence for a Task is not set, the Task it is executed immediately on Batch execution.

To define the task precedence in the *Batch Maintenance* window:

1. Select the  button adjacent to Component ID of the required Task. The *Task Precedence Mapping* browser is displayed.

NOTE: Task Precedence option is disabled if a batch has only one task associated.

- Select the required Task from the Task List and click . You can press **Ctrl** key for multiple selections.
 - To select all the listed Tasks, click .
 - To remove a Task, select the task from Select Tasks pane and click .
 - To remove all the selected Tasks, click .
2. Click **OK** and update Task Precedence definition.

6.2 Batch Execution

Batch Execution refers to the process of initiating a Batch for current processing. When a Batch is submitted for execution, a series of commands are sent to the database with respect to the defined component parameters. This in turn returns an array of update counts (required value definitions) when the commands are executed successfully.

You (System Administrator) need to have Data Centre Manager function role mapped to access the Operations framework within the Infrastructure system. You can access the Batch Maintenance window by expanding **Operations** within the LHS menu and selecting **Batch Execution**.

The *Batch Execution* window displays the list of only those Batches which have at least one task associated, with the other details such as Batch ID and Batch Description. When you select a Batch ID in the list, the Task Details sections displays all the defined Tasks associated with the Batch.

The Batch Details section in the *Batch Execution* window lists the Batches depending on the Batch Mode selected.

- The **Run** mode displays the Batch definitions which are newly defined and which have been scheduled for execution.
- The **Restart** Mode displays the Batch definitions which are not executed successfully or either has been interrupted during the previous Batch execution.
- The **Rerun** mode displays the Batch definitions which have been successfully executed, failed, cancelled, or even interrupted during the previous Batch execution.

You can also make use of [Batch Search](#) option to search for a specific Batch based on the Batch ID, Batch Description, Module, or Last Modified Date. The pagination option helps you to view the list of existing Batches within the system. For more information, refer [Pagination](#) section.

6.2.1 Executing Batch

You can Run/Execute the Batches which are scheduled for execution in the *Batch Execution* window. You can also modify the pre-defined Batch schedule or define a new schedule using the Batch Scheduler. In the *Batch Execution* window you can execute a Batch in Run, Restart, or Rerun modes.

6.2.1.1 Run/Execute Batch

You can Run/Execute Batch(s) which have been scheduled for execution in the *Batch Execution* window. You can also Run/Execute a Batch using the External Scheduler (ES) which has the “External Scheduler Interface Component” (ESIC) integrated with Infrastructure system. For more information, refer [External Scheduler Interface Component](#).

To Execute a Batch in the *Batch Execution* window:

1. Select **Run** in the *Batch Mode* section. The list of Batches scheduled for execution is displayed in the *Batch Details* section.

The screenshot shows the 'Batch Execution' window. In the 'Batch Mode' section, the 'Run' radio button is selected. The 'Batch Details' section displays a list of batches with the following data:

Batch ID	Batch Description
☐ ATOM732_1340807050510	CapitalCalcBISFourApproach
☐ ATOM732_1340956254343	capcalnew
☐ ATOM732_1341313544452	cond_test1_desc
☐ ATOM732_1341313650090	AutoRun_1341313351568_Description
☐ ATOM732_1341318285830	test12
☐ ATOM732_1341318584242	cond_test2
☐ ATOM732_1341318753752	test4
☐ ATOM732_1341318789534	test5
☒ ATOM732_1341380507248	AutoRun_1341380433660_Description
☐ ATOM732_1341384800571	AutoRun_1341384770995_Description

The 'Task Details' section for the selected batch shows the following tasks:

Task ID	Task Description	Metadata Value	Component ID	Precedence	Task Status
Task1	1147260096729	1147260096729	RULE_EXECUTION	Precedence	N
Task2	conditions_test	1341312009034	RULE_EXECUTION	Task1	N
Task3	1228391353240CC	1340963282140	RULE_EXECUTION	Task2	N

2. Select the checkbox adjacent to the Batch ID which has to be executed. The specified task(s) defined to the selected Batch are displayed in the *Task Details* section.
 - (Optional) In the Batch Details tool bar, click button to define new or modify the pre-defined Batch Schedule. For more information, refer [Batch Scheduler](#).
 - (Optional) In the Task Details tool bar, click button to Exclude/Include a task, or click button to Hold/Release a task before executing the Batch. For more information, refer [Modify Task Definitions of a Batch](#).
3. Specify the **Information Date** (mandatory) by clicking ([calendar](#)) button. The specified date is recorded for reference.

NOTE: You can also modify the required task parameters of the selected Batch and include the changes during the Batch rerun. For more information, refer [Specify Task Details](#).

4. Click **Execute Batch** button and select **OK** in the information dialog to confirm Batch Execution.

An information dialog is displayed indicating that Batch Execution is triggered successfully.

6.2.1.2 Restart Batch

You can Restart a Batch which has not been executed successfully or which has been explicitly interrupted, or cancelled, or put on hold during the execution process. These Batches are categorized separately and listed in the **Restart** mode within the *Batch Execution* window. By restarting a Batch, you can continue Batch execution directly from the point of interruption or failure and complete executing the remaining tasks.

To Restart a Batch in the *Batch Execution* window:

1. Select **Restart** in the *Batch Mode* section. The list of interrupted/failed Batches during execution is displayed in the *Batch Details* section.
2. Select the checkbox adjacent to the Batch ID which has to be executed. The specified Task(s) defined to the selected Batch are displayed in the *Task Details* section.
 - (Optional) In the Batch Details tool bar, click  button to define new or modify the pre-defined Batch Schedule. For more information, refer [Batch Scheduler](#).
3. Select the **Information Date** (mandatory) from the drop-down list.
4. Select the **Batch Run ID** (mandatory) from the drop-down list.
 - (Optional) In the Task Details tool bar, click  button to Exclude/Include a task, or click  button to Hold/Release a task before executing the Batch. For more information, refer [Modify Task Definitions of a Batch](#).

NOTE: The Tasks in a Batch which have failed during the execution process are indicated in **Red** in the Task Details section. You can modify the required task parameters in [Specify Task Details](#) window and include the changes during the Batch restart. Else, the tasks fail again during the Batch **Restart**.

5. Click **Execute Batch** button and select **OK** in the information dialog to confirm Batch Execution.

An information dialog is displayed indicating that Batch Execution is triggered successfully.

6.2.1.3 Rerun Batch

You can Rerun a Batch which has previously been executed. Rerun Batch facilitates you to run the Batch irrespective of the previous execution state. A new Batch Run ID is generated during the Rerun process and the Batch is executed as similar to the new Batch Run.

To Rerun a Batch in the *Batch Execution* window:

1. Select **Rerun** in the *Batch Mode* section. The list of executed Batches is displayed in the *Batch Details* section.
2. Select the checkbox adjacent to the Batch ID which has to be executed. The specified Task(s) defined to the selected Batch are displayed in the *Task Details* section.
 - (Optional) In the Batch Details tool bar, click  button to define new or modify the pre-defined Batch Schedule. For more information, refer [Batch Scheduler](#).
3. Select the **Information Date** (mandatory) from the drop-down list.
4. Select the **Batch Run ID** (mandatory) from the drop-down list.
 - (Optional) In the Task Details tool bar, click  button to Exclude/Include a task, or click  button to Hold/Release a task before executing the Batch. For more information, refer [Modify Task Definitions of a Batch](#).

NOTE: You can also modify the required task parameters of the selected Batch and include the changes during the Batch rerun. For more information, refer [Specify Task Details](#).

5. Click **Execute Batch** button and select **OK** in the information dialog to confirm Batch Execution.

An information dialog is displayed indicating that Batch Execution is triggered successfully.

6.2.2 Modifying Task Definitions of a Batch

You can modify the task definition state in the *Batch Execution* window to exclude or hold the defined task in a Batch from execution. The excluded tasks are therefore assumed to have completed execution and get excluded during the Batch Run.

While executing a Batch in the *Batch Execution* window, you can:

- Exclude a task or Include the excluded task.
- Hold a task and Release the held task.

When you modify the task definition(s) in the Task Details section:

- The Excluded task(s) are displayed in “Grey” with the Task Status set to “K”.

- The task(s) on Hold are displayed in “Red” with the Task Status set to “H”.

NOTE: In the combination, you are not permitted to Hold/Release an Excluded task or Exclude/Include a task which is on Hold.

6.2.2.1 Exclude Task Definitions

You can Exclude Task(s) definition or Include the Excluded task(s) during Batch Execution. The excluded task components are therefore executed in the normal process assuming that the Excluded Task(s) have completed execution.

To Exclude Task(s) in the in the *Batch Execution* window:

1. Click  button in the Task Details tool bar.
2. In the *Task Mapping* window, do one of the following:
 - To exclude a task, select the required task from the Available Tasks list and click . You can press **Ctrl** key for multiple selections.
 - To exclude all tasks in the Available Tasks list, click .
3. Click **OK** and return to the *Batch Execution* window.

The Excluded Task(s) in the task details section are marked in “Grey” with the Task Status set to “K”.

6.2.2.2 Include Excluded Task Definitions

To Include an Excluded Task(s) in the in the *Batch Execution* window:

1. Click  button in the Task Details tool bar.
2. In the *Task Mapping* window, do one of the following:
 - To include an excluded task, select the required task from the Set Tasks list and click . You can press **Ctrl** key for multiple selections.
 - To include all tasks in the Set Tasks list, click .
3. Click **OK** and return to the *Batch Execution* window.

6.2.2.3 Hold Task Definitions

You can Hold task(s) definition or Release the held task(s) during Batch Execution. In the Batch Run, the task(s) which are on Hold along with the defined components are skipped during execution. However, at least one task should be available in a Batch without being held/excluded for Batch execution.

To Hold Task(s) in the in the *Batch Execution* window:

1. Click  button in the Task Details tool bar.

2. In the *Task Mapping* window, do one of the following:
 - To Hold a task, select the required task from the Available Tasks list and click . You can press **Ctrl** key for multiple selections.
 - To Hold all tasks in the Available Tasks list, click .
 3. Click **OK** and return to the *Batch Execution* window.
- The Task(s) on Hold in the task details section are marked in “Red” with the Task Status set to “H”.

6.2.2.4 Release Held Task Definitions

To Release Task(s) on Hold in the in the *Batch Execution* window:

1. Click  button in the Task Details tool bar.
2. In the *Task Mapping* window, do one of the following:
 - To release a held task, select the required task from the Set Tasks list and click . You can press **Ctrl** key for multiple selections.
 - To release all tasks in the Set Tasks list, click .
3. Click **OK** and return to the *Batch Execution* window.

6.3 Batch Scheduler

Batch Scheduler in the Infrastructure system facilitates you to schedule a Batch for later processing. You can define a new Batch schedule or update a previously defined Batch schedule for processing.

You (System Administrator) need to have Data Centre Manager function role mapped to access the Operations framework within the Infrastructure system. You can access Batch Scheduler window by expanding **Operations** within the tree structure of LHS menu and selecting **Batch Scheduler**. The *Batch Scheduler* window displays the list of Batches scheduled for execution with the other details such as Batch ID and Batch Description. When you select a Batch in the list, the Batch Scheduler options are displayed.

You can click  button in the Server Time section to view the Current Sever Time while defining a Batch schedule. You can also make use of [Batch Search](#) option to search for a specific Batch based on the Batch ID Like, Batch Description Like, Module, or Last Modified Date. The pagination option helps you to view the list of existing Batches within the system. For more information, refer [Pagination](#) section.

6.3.1 Creating Batch Schedule

You can define a new schedule for processing Batch by specifying the required day(s) and time intervals. The Batch is executed when the server time synchronizes with the scheduled time.

The screenshot shows the 'Batch Scheduler' window. It includes a search bar at the top, a table of batches, and a 'New Schedule' section. The table lists batches with IDs like 'ATOM732_1305855689766_RQEXE001' and descriptions like 'Capital Calculation - BIS Foundation RB Approach'. The 'New Schedule' section has fields for 'Schedule Name', 'Schedule' type (radio buttons for Once, Daily, Weekly, Monthly, Adhoc), 'Start Date', 'End Date', 'Run Time' (Hours, Minutes, Lag), and 'Days'.

To create a schedule for Batch processing in the *Batch Scheduler* window:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the Batch ID whose details are to be updated.
The options to schedule a new Batch are displayed. By default, the Schedule type is selected as **New Schedule** in the *Batch Scheduler* section.
2. In the New Schedule section, enter the **Schedule Name** to identify the task.
3. Select the **Schedule** option as one of the following, and specify the related details as tabulated:

Schedule Option	Schedule Task Details
Once (default option)	- Specify the Date on which the Batch has to be scheduled for processing using the Calendar. - Enter the Run Time during which the Batch Scheduling should be run, in hours (hh) and minutes (mm) format. - Enter the number of Lag days which signifies the misdate when the Batch is currently run. For the schedule type "Once" lag days is optional.

Schedule Option	Schedule Task Details
Daily	- Specify the Dates, Start and End dates during which the Batch has to be scheduled for processing using the Calendar. - Enter the Run Time during which the Batch Scheduling should be run, in hours (hh) and minutes (mm) format. - Enter the number of Lag days which signifies the misdate when the Batch is currently run. - Enter the frequency of Batch Run in the Every field as per the defined schedule type. For example, Every 2 day(s)
Weekly	- Specify the Dates, Start and End dates during which the Batch has to be scheduled for processing using the Calendar. - Enter the Run Time during which the Batch Scheduling should be run, in hours (hh) and minutes (mm) format. - Enter the number of Lag days which signifies the misdate when the Batch is currently run. - Enter the frequency of Batch Run in the Every field as per the defined schedule type. For example, Every 2 week(s). - Select the checkbox adjacent to the Days of the Week to specify the days on which you need to run the Batch schedule.
Monthly	- Specify the Dates, Start and End dates during which the Batch has to be scheduled for processing using the Calendar. - Enter the Run Time during which the Batch Scheduling should be run, in hours (hh) and minutes (mm) format. - Enter the number of Lag days which signifies the misdate when the Batch is currently run. - Select Interval option to enter the frequency of Batch Run in the Every field or select Random to select the checkbox adjacent to Months on which you need to run the Batch schedule. - Do one of the following: Select Dates (default) option and enter the Dates of the Month on which you need to run the Batch schedule. Also select the checkbox Include Month's Last Date to do so. -Or- Select Occurrence and specify the day of the week days and select the specific weekday by clicking on the drop-down list.

Schedule Option	Schedule Task Details
Adhoc	- Specify the Information Date of Batch schedule using the Calendar. - Specify the Run Date of Batch schedule using the Calendar. - Enter the Run Time of Batch schedule in hours (hh) and minutes (mm) format. - You can also click  to add another row or click  to delete the row in the Schedule Task tool bar.

- Click **Save** to save the new Batch schedule details.

6.3.2 Updating Existing Batch Schedule

You can modify the required details and later schedule the previously defined Batch for processing. To update existing Batch schedule in the *Batch Scheduler* window:

- Select the checkbox adjacent to the Batch ID whose details are to be updated. The various Batch schedule options are displayed.
- In the *Batch Scheduler* section, select **Existing Schedule** as the Schedule type. The window is refreshed and displays the *Existing Schedule* options.
- In the Scheduled Task Name, select the task from the drop-down list.
- Click  button in the Existing Schedule tool bar. The details of the scheduled Batch are displayed.
- In the Schedule Task section, update the required details. You can modify the Start and End dates, Run Time, Lag days, and other details depending on the Schedule Type selected. For more information, refer [Create Batch Schedule](#).
- Click **Save** to save the modified details of an existing Batch schedule.

You can also do the following in the Existing Schedule section of the *Batch Scheduler* window:

- Click  button to view details of the selected Batch schedule.
- Click  button to delete the selected Batch schedule.
- Click  button to view the specified Log details in the grid.
- Click  button to view all the log details for the selected Batch in the grid.
- Click  button to reset the Batch scheduler details.

6.4 Batch Monitor

Batch Monitor in the Infrastructure system facilitates you to view the status of executed Batch definitions along with the tasks details. You can track the issues if any, on regular intervals and ensure smoother Batch execution. An event log provides you the real time status of the executed Batches.

You (System Administrator) need to have Data Centre Manager function role mapped to access the Operations framework within the Infrastructure system. You can access Batch Monitor window by expanding **Operations** within the tree structure of LHS menu and selecting **Batch Monitor**. The *Batch Monitor* window displays a list of Batches with the other details such as Batch ID and Batch Description.

You can also make use of [Search](#) option to search for a specific Batch based on Date range, Module, Status, and Batch Description. The Batches listed in the Batch Details section can be sorted based on the current state as Successful, Failed, Held, or New. The pagination option helps you to view the list of existing Batches within the system. For more information, refer [Pagination](#) section.

6.4.1 Monitoring Batch

The Batch Details section in the *Batch Monitor* window lists all the Batches which are schedule or executed within the Infrastructure system.

The screenshot displays the 'Batch Monitor' window with the following sections:

- Search:** Fields for Batch ID Like (ATOM732_), Batch Description Like, Module, Status, Start Date, and End Date.
- Batch Details:** A table listing batches with columns for Batch ID and Batch Description. The first batch is selected.

Batch ID	Batch Description
ATOM732_1305855689766_RQEXE001	Capital Calculation - BIS Foundation RB Approach
☒ ATOM732_1305855689766_RQEXE002	Capital Calculation - BIS Foundation RB Approach
ATOM732_1305855689766_RQEXE003	Capital Calculation - BIS Foundation RB Approach
ATOM732_1339673637853	Capital Calculation - BIS Foundation RB ApproachA
ATOM732_1340112928464	18062012
ATOM732_1340176812591	19062012
ATOM732_1340698645859	capcalcstandapp
ATOM732_1340715551598	test16
ATOM732_1340807050510	CapitalCalcBISFounApproach
ATOM732_1340956254343	capcalcnew
- Batch Run Details:** Fields for Information Date (20120718), Monitor Refresh Rate (seconds) (5), and Batch Run ID (ATOM732_1305855689766_RQEXE002_2).
- Batch Status:** A table with columns for Batch Run ID and Batch Status.
- Task Details:** A table with columns for Task ID, Task Description, Metadata Value, Component ID, and Task Status. It shows 'No data found'.
- Event Log:** A table with columns for Message ID, Description, Severity, and Time. It shows 'No data found'.

You can view and monitor the required Batch definitions and the corresponding task details. You can also export the values in Microsoft Excel format for reference.

To monitor a Batch in the *Batch Monitor* window:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the Batch ID whose details are to be monitored.

You can also search for a specific Batch by using the [Search](#) option and filter the search results by selecting the required Status as Successful, Failed, Held, or New in the drop-down list.

2. Enter the Batch Run Details as tabulated.

Field	Description
Information Date	Select the information date from the drop-down list which consists of recently executed Batch Information dates.
Monitor Refresh Rate	Specify the refresh rate at which the latest Batch status details have to be fetched in seconds. You can enter a value between 5 to 999 seconds.
Batch Run ID	Select the Batch Run ID from the drop-down list which consists of Batch ID's form which the Batch has been executed.

3. Click  button in the Batch Run Details tool bar.

The state of the selected Batch is monitored and status the displayed in the following order:

- The **Batch Status** section displays the Batch Run ID with the Batch Status as Successful, Failed, Held, or New.
- The **Task Details** section displays the executed task details such as Task ID, Component ID, and Task Status. You can select the checkbox adjacent to the Task ID to view the task component execution details in Event Log section.

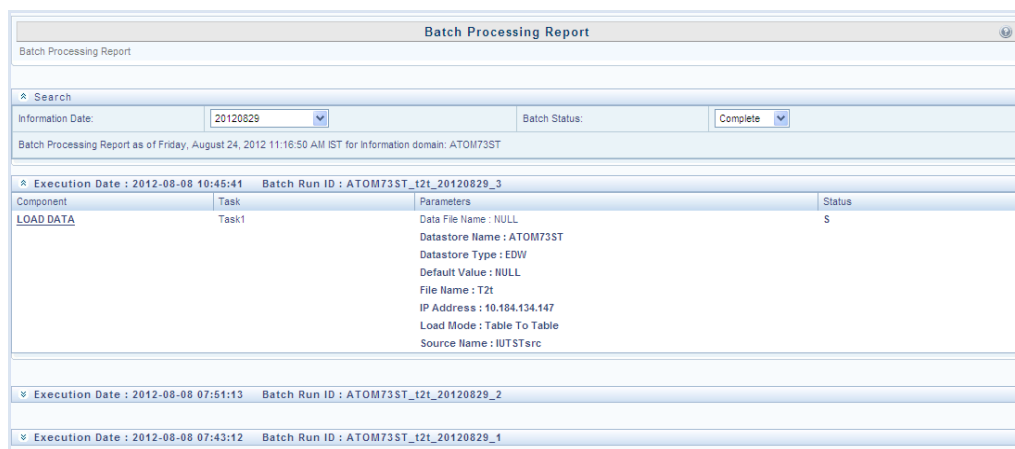
NOTE: If the component used in the task is Data Transformation, the status will be **Successful** or **Failed** based on the invocation of function/procedure is successful or failure. The errors produced by PL/SQL will not have impact on task status unless it throws an oracle exception.

- The **Event Log** section displays the list of errors and events of the Batch being executed. The events are displayed in the ascending order with the latest event being displayed at the top. The Event log consists of:
 - Message ID, which is auto generated.
 - Description, which has the error details.
 - Severity, which can be Fatal, Inform, or Successful.
 - Time, which indicates the time of the event.
4. In the Batch Run Details tool bar, you can do the following:

- Click  button to **Stop** the Batch monitoring process.
 - Click  button to reset Batch Run Details.
5. In the Event Log tool bar, you can click  button to export the event log details to Microsoft Excel file for reference.

6.5 Processing Report

Batch Processing Report in the Infrastructure system facilitates you to view the execution status of each task component defined in a Batch. You can access Batch Processing Report window by expanding **Operations** within the tree structure of LHS menu and selecting **Processing Report**. The *Batch Processing Report* window displays the Batch execution details such as Component, Task, Parameters, and Status. By default, the details of the Latest Batch Run are displayed.



Component	Task	Parameters	Status
LOAD DATA	Task1	Data File Name : NULL Datastore Name : ATOM73ST Datastore Type : EDW Default Value : NULL File Name : T2t IP Address : 10.184.134.147 Load Mode : Table To Table Source Name : IUTSrc	S

Execution Date : 2012-08-08 07:51:13 Batch Run ID : ATOM73ST_t2t_20120829_2

Execution Date : 2012-08-08 07:43:12 Batch Run ID : ATOM73ST_t2t_20120829_1

To view the status of the required Batch, in the *Batch Processing Report* window:

1. Select the **Information Date** from the drop-down list. The list consists of executed Batch Information dates in the descending order with the latest Batch Run details being displayed at the top.
2. Select the required **Batch Status** from the drop-down list. The available batch statuses are:
 - ALL
 - Not Started
 - Ongoing
 - Complete
 - Failed
 - Cancelled

The window is refreshed and displays the status of each executed component of the selected Batch with the Task ID, defined Parameters, and the Status.

Refer to the following table to know the available Status Codes of the task and their description.

Status Code	Description
N	Not Run - Task has not been executed.
F	Failed- Task execution failed due to some error.
S	Success- Task has been successfully executed.
O	Ongoing - Task is being executed.
C	Completed – Task execution completed.
R	Restart - Task restarted.
H	Held- Task is on Hold.
K	Excluded - Task has been excluded.
I	Interrupted - Task has been interrupted for issues with Batch environment.
Q	Task Cancelled - Task has been manually cancelled during execution.

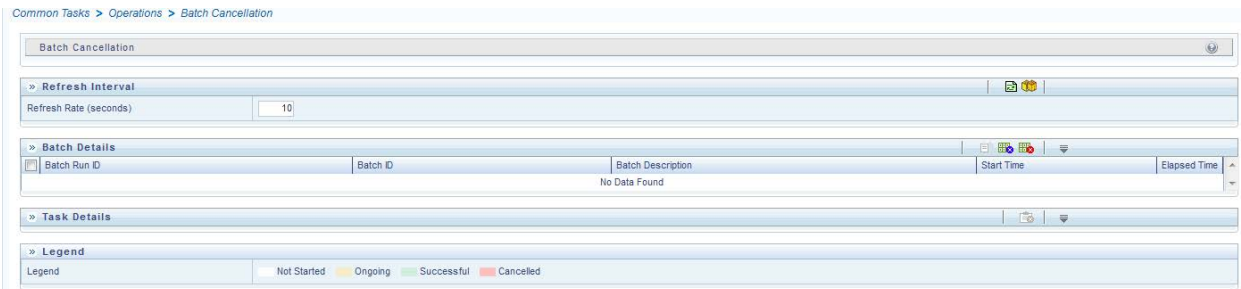
6.6 Batch Cancellation

Batch Cancellation in the Infrastructure system facilitates you to cancel or abort a Batch, or a specific Task, which is either scheduled or is in the process of execution.

In the Batch Cancellation,

- When a Batch is **aborted**, the Task which is in the process of execution will be interrupted and a scheduled task is cancelled from execution.
- When a Batch is **cancelled**, the Task which is in the process of execution will be executed completely and a scheduled task is cancelled from execution.
- When a Task is **cancelled**, all the dependent Tasks are also cancelled automatically.

You (System Administrator) need to have Data Centre Manager function role mapped to access the Operations framework within the Infrastructure system. You can access Batch Cancellation window by expanding **Operations** within the tree structure of LHS menu and selecting **Batch Cancellation**. The *Batch Cancellation* window displays a list of scheduled and current processing Batches with the other details such as Batch Run ID, Batch ID, Batch Description, Start Time, and Elapsed Time.



In the *Batch Cancellation* window, you can do the following before cancelling a Batch/Task:

- In the Refresh Interval section, you can define the required **Refresh Rate** in seconds to fetch the current status of Batches being executed.

Click  button to refresh the window and fetch the current status of Batches being executed.

Click  button to select the required Refresh Rate and click  button.

- In the Legend section, you can refer to know the specific defined colors which are used to indicate a particular state of a Task during Batch execution.

 Indicates - Not Started

 Indicates - On Going

 Indicates - Successful

 Indicates - Cancelled

6.6.1 Cancelling Batch

You can **Cancel** a Batch or a specific Task within the Batch, when you want to postpone or reschedule the Batch for later execution. To cancel a Batch in the *Batch Cancellation* window:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the Batch Run ID which has to be cancelled.
2. Click  button in the Batch Details tool bar. The selected Batch is **Cancelled** from processing and the results are displayed in a confirmation dialog. Click **OK**.

The Tasks associated with the cancelled Batch are also cancelled excluding the ongoing Tasks. The cancelled Batch can be viewed in Restart and Rerun Batch list, within the *Batch Execution* window.

6.6.1.1 Cancel Task Details

To **Cancel** the specific Task(s) in a Batch from processing:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the Batch Run ID.

- Click  button in the Batch Details tool bar to Fetch Task Details. The defined Task(s) are displayed in the Task Details section.
- Click  button in the Task Details tool bar.

NOTE: The **Cancel Task** button is disabled if you are not mapped to *TASKCANCEL* function role.

The selected Task is **Cancelled** from processing and the results are displayed in a confirmation dialog. Click **OK**.

6.6.2 Aborting Batch

You can **Abort** a Batch when you want to terminate the Batch execution before completion. To abort a Batch in the *Batch Cancellation* window:

- Select the checkbox adjacent to the Batch Run ID which has to be aborted.
- Click  button in the Batch Details tool bar. The selected Batch is **Aborted** from processing and the results are displayed in a confirmation dialog. Click **OK**.

NOTE: The **Abort Batch** button is disabled if you are not mapped to *OPRABORT* function role.

The Tasks associated with the cancelled Batch are also cancelled including the ongoing Tasks. The cancelled Batch can be viewed in Restart and Rerun Batch list within the *Batch Execution* window.

6.7 View Log

View Log in the Infrastructure system facilitates you to view the execution status of each task component defined in a Batch. You can access View Log by expanding Operations section within the tree structure of LHS menu.

NOTE: Currently only limited number of Component Types are supported for viewing log. The supported component types can be viewed from the **Component Type** drop-down list in the *Search* grid.

View Log

View Log

View Log

Search

Component Type

Asset | Liability Management

As of Date

dd-MMM-yy

Folder

FUSamhm

Task Name

User

Batch Run ID

Task ID Information (Click on the Task ID for More Information)

As of Date

Component

Task Name

Task ID

Process Type

Status

Process Step

Records Processed

Number of Errors

Start Date

End Date

Elapsed Time

User

Batch Run ID

31-DEC-09

Asset | Liability Management

GOLD DY DER PROCESS 12-31-2009

40005247

Dynamic Deterministic ALM Process

Completed

106

18-AUG-10 16:51:23

18-AUG-10 16:52:28

00:01:05

IUT2USER

INFOEPM52R02_40005247_EXEC_20091231_1

The *View Log* window displays Task ID's Information such as Component, Task Name, Task ID, Process Type, Status, Start Date, End Date, Elapsed Time, User, Batch Run ID, As of Date, Process Step, Records Processed, and Number of Errors for the respective Component Type selected.

6.7.1 Search and View Task ID Log

To search for a Task ID and view the log information:

1. Specify the details in any or all of the following parameters:

Field	Description
Component Type	Select the Component Type from the drop-down list. The available component types are listed and based on the component type selected, the Task ID details are displayed. For example, if the component type is selected as Object Validation, then the Task ID Information section displays the Date, Component, Batch Run ID, and Task ID.
As Of Date	Select the date using the Calendar . This field is not applicable for some component types.
Folder	Select the folder from the drop-down list. This field is not applicable for some component types.
Task Name	Click  button, the <i>Task Name</i> window is displayed. ▪ Search for the required Task by entering the keyword in the search field and click . ▪ Select the required task from Available Task list and click . You can also click  button to deselect a Task from the selected list. ▪ Click OK.
User	Enter the user details.
Batch Run ID	Enter the Batch Run ID which has a unique ID (timestamp) and a short description for identification.

2. Click  button. The Task ID Information section displays the search results based on the specified parameters.
 You can click  button to **Reset** the search fields.
3. In the Task ID Information section, click the Task ID of the required component. The *View Log Details* window is displayed with additional information.

NOTE: There are differences in time stamp between View Log and FSI_MESSAGE_LOG.

6.8 References

This section of the document consists of information related to intermediate actions that needs to be performed while completing a task. The procedures are common to all the sections and are referenced where ever required. You can refer to the following sections based on your need.

6.8.1 Task Component Parameters

Components are individual functional units that are put together to form a process. Task Component Parameters reflect the parameters that are being applied to the selected task. Each component triggers its own set of processes in the back-end to achieve the final output.

The parameters required for each of the component ID's are as tabulated.

NOTE: The FIRERUN Component in ICC is not supported.

6.8.1.1 Component: AGGREGATE DATA

Property	Description
Datastore Type	Refers to the type of data store such as Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW) which refers to the Multi-dimensional Database/Cubes.
Datastore Name	Refers to the name of the Information Domain. Click the drop-down list in the Value column to select the Information Domain. The unique combination of the Datastore Name and the Datastore Type determine the physical machine on which the task will be executed. It is assumed that the user gives the correct information else task invocations may fail at runtime.
IP Address	Refers to the IP Address of the machine on which Infrastructure Database Components have been installed. Click the drop-down list box in the Value column to select the desired IP address.
Cube Parameter	Refers to the cube identifier as defined through the Business Metadata (Cube) menu option. Click the field in the Value column to select the cube code.
Operation	Refers to the operation to be performed. Click the drop-down list in the Value field to select the Operation. The available options are ALL , GENDATAFILES , and GENPRNFILES .

Property	Description
Optional parameters	Refers to the additional parameter that has to be processed during runtime. You can specify the runsk value that should be processed as a runtime parameter during execution. By default, the value is set to "null".

6.8.1.2 Component: Allocation Engine

Property	Description
Datastore Type	Refers to the type of data store such as Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW) which refers to the Multi-dimensional Database/Cubes.
Datastore Name	Refers to the name of the Information Domain. Click the drop-down list in the Value column to select the Information Domain. The unique combination of the Datastore Name and the Datastore Type determine the physical machine on which the task will be executed. It is assumed that the user gives the correct information else task invocations may fail at runtime.
IP Address	Refers to the IP Address of the machine on which Infrastructure Database Components have been installed. Click the drop-down list box in the Value column to select the desired IP address.
Folder	Refers to the location where the Process definition resides. Click the drop-down list box in the Value column to select the desired Folder.
Process Type	Refers to the type of PFT Process defined. For example Allocation or Allocation Model. Click the drop-down list box in the Value column to select the desired Process Type.
Process Name	Enter the name of the Process as defined by the user. Key in the process name and the matching results are displayed.
Optional parameters	Refers to the set of parameters specific to the model that has to be processed. This set of parameters is automatically generated by the system at the time of definition. You must NOT define a Model using the Define mode under Batch Scheduling. You must define all models using the Modeling framework menu.

6.8.1.3 Component: CREATE CUBE

Field	Description
Datastore Type	Refers to the type of data store such as Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW) which refers to the Multi-dimensional Database/Cubes.
Datastore Name	Refers to the name of the Information Domain. Click the drop-down list in the Value column to select the Information Domain. The unique combination of the Datastore Name and the Datastore Type determine the physical machine on which the task will be executed. It is assumed that the user gives the correct information else task invocations may fail at runtime.
IP Address	Refers to the IP Address of the machine on which Infrastructure Database Components have been installed. Click the drop-down list box in the Value column to select the desired IP address.
Cube Parameter	Refers to the cube identifier as defined through the Business Metadata (Cube) menu option. Click the field provided in the Value column to select the cube code.
Operation	Refers to the operation to be performed. Click the drop-down list to select the Operation. ▪ ALL – This option will execute BUILDDDB and DLRU. ▪ BUILDDDB – This option should be used to build the outline in Essbase Cube. The outline is built based on the parentage file(s) contents. ▪ TUNEDB – This option should be used to analyze data and optimize cube settings. For example, if you are trying to achieve the best block size, where 64K bytes is the ideal size. ▪ PROCESSDB – This option will execute BUILDDDB and DLRU, and is same as All option. Selecting this option will internally assign as ALL. ▪ DLRU – This option should be used to Load Data in the Essbase Cube and trigger a Rollup. ▪ ROLLUP – ROLLUP refers to populating data in parent nodes based on calculations (E.g. Addition). This option should be used to trigger just the ROLLUP option where in the CALC scripts are executed. The same is applicable for DLRU option also. ▪ VALIDATE – This option will validate the outline. ▪ DELDDB – This option will delete the Essbase cube. ▪ OPTSTORE – This option will create the Optimized outline for the cube.

6.8.1.4 Component: EXTRACT DATA

Field	Description
Datastore Type	Refers to the type of data store such as: Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW) which refers to the Multi-dimensional Database/Cubes.
Datastore Name	Refers to the name of the Information Domain. Click the drop-down list in the Value column to select the Information Domain.
IP Address	Refers to the IP Address of the machine on which Infrastructure Database Components have been installed. Click the drop-down list box in the Value column to select the desired IP address.
Source Name	Identifies the Source from which the Extract is derived. This is defined in the Define Source Window of Data Management Tools. Select the source name from the drop-down list.
Extract Name	Identifies the extract file definition file for the given source. This is defined in the <i>Define Extract</i> window of Data Management Tools.

6.8.1.5 Component: LOAD DATA

Field	Description
Datastore Type	Refers to the type of data store such as Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW) which refers to the Multi-dimensional Database/Cubes.
Datastore Name	Refers to the name of the Information Domain. Click the drop-down list in the Value column to select the Information Domain.
IP Address	Refers to the IP Address of the machine on which Infrastructure Database Components have been installed. Click the drop-down list box in the Value column to select the desired IP address.
Load Mode	Refers to the mode which user wants to work, which means the user, can transfer data from Table to Table or File to Table.
Source Name	Identifies the Source from which the extract is derived. This is defined in the Define Source Window of Data Management Tools. Select the source name from drop-down list.

Field	Description
File Name	Identifies the Data File Mapping (F2T) definition name or Data Mapping (T2T) definition name as defined for the given source. This can be different from the data file. File Name is defined in the <i>Data File Mapping</i> window (F2T) or <i>Data Mapping</i> (T2T) window of Data Management Tools framework. Select the file name from the drop-down list.
Data File Name	The data filename refers to the .dat file that exists in the database. Specifying Data File Name is mandatory for F2T definition and optional in case of T2T definition. If the file name or the .dat file name is incorrect, the task fails during execution.
Default Value	Used to pass values to the parameters defined in Load Data Definition. You can pass multiple runtime parameters while defining a batch by specifying the values separated by 'comma'. For example, \$MIS_DATE=value,\$RUNSKEY=value,[DLCY]=value and so on. Note the following: - The parameters can either be specified with \$ or within []. For example, \$RUNSKEY=value or [RUNSKEY]=value. When the definition is saved from the UI, no value is assigned to these parameters and these are just passed for syntax correctness only. Actual values will be passed to these parameters while defining an ICC batch or a RUN. - The list of valid Default Parameters are: - RUNID- Data type is String and can be mapped to VARCHAR2 - PHID- Data type is String and can be mapped to VARCHAR2 - EXEID- Data type is String and can be mapped to VARCHAR2 - RUNSK- Data type is Integer and can be mapped to VARCHAR2 or INTEGER. - SYSDATE- Data type is Date and can be mapped to DATE, VARCHAR2. - TASKID- Data type is String and can be mapped to VARCHAR2 - MISDATE- Data type is Date and can be mapped to DATE, VARCHAR2. Note: RUNID, PHID, EXEID, RUNSK, MISDATE are implicitly passed through RRF. Rest must be explicitly passed. - Only those variable which start with \$ or [, will be replaced at run time and the value of this variable will be equal to anything starting after "=" and ending before comma ",". For example, if \$DCCY/[DCCY] ='USD', \$RUNSKEY=1, then the replaced value in query for \$DCCY will be 'USD' and for \$RUNSKEY will be 1.

Field	Description
	▪ If you are using “RUNSKEY” parameter in ICC Batch, then ensure that you specify the value of it instead of specifying \$RUNSKEY / [RUNSKEY]. For example, FCT_STANDARD_ACCT_HEAD.N_RUN_SKEY=\$RUNSKEY'. Since the value of RUNSKEY will not be replaced during runtime. ▪ If there are quotes specified in parameter name, then ensure not to use quotes while defining the expression or vice versa to avoid SQL errors. For example, if the parameter name is \$DCCY='USD' and the expression is defined using '\$DCCY' instead of \$DCCY, then the final value will be ' 'USD' '. ▪ When you execute a RUN, the run is always tagged with a RUNSK value (a unique value for each run fired directly from the RRF). You might have a DERIVED COLUMN in your T2T with expression like \$RUNSK. If you execute this T2T through a RUN, a unique RUNSK value is passed implicitly to the T2T engine, which then assigns that value wherever \$RUNSK is found. But if you try to execute the T2T through ICC, then you need to explicitly pass a \$RUNSK as a parameter so that the T2T engine can use it.

6.8.1.6 Component: MODEL

Field	Description
Datastore Type	Refers to the type of data store such as Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW) which refers to the Multi-dimensional Database/Cubes.
Datastore Name	Refers to the name of the Information Domain. Click the drop-down list in the Value column to select the Information Domain.
IP Address	Refers to the IP Address of the machine on which Infrastructure Database Components have been installed. Click the drop-down list box in the Value column to select the desired IP address.
Model Code	Refers to the model that has to be processed. This is a system generated code that is assigned at the time of model definition.
Operation	The All definition for the Operation field conveys the process of extracting the data from the flat files and applying the run regression on the data extracted. For Batches that are being built for the first time the data will be extracted from the flat files and the run regression will be applied on it.

Field	Description
Optional Parameters	Refers to the set of parameters specific to the model that has to be processed. This set of parameters is automatically generated by the system at the time of definition. You must NOT define a Model using the Define mode under Batch Scheduling. You must define all models using the Modeling framework menu.

6.8.1.7 Component: ORACLECUBEBUILD

Field	Description
Datastore Type	Refers to the type of data store such as Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW) which refers to the Multi-dimensional Database/Cubes.
Datastore Name	Refers to the name of the Information Domain. Click the drop-down list in the Value column to select the Information Domain.
IP Address	Refers to the IP Address of the machine on which Infrastructure Database Components have been installed. Click the drop-down list box in the Value column to select the desired IP address.
Cube Parameter	Refers to the cube identifier as defined through the Business Metadata (Cube) menu option. Click the field provided in the Value column to select the cube code.
Optional parameters	Refers to the additional parameter that has to be processed during runtime. You can specify the runsk value that should be processed as a runtime parameter during execution. By default, the value is set to "null".

6.8.1.8 Component: PROCESS_EXECUTION

This component will combine all the rules to create single or multiple merge queries. Only rules defined on the same dataset can be merged. For creation of queries the current order of the rules inside the process or sub-process will be taken into consideration. Following validations are performed to determine single or multiple DMLs for merging Rules that is, validation on subsequent rules.

- For classification-classification or classification-computation rule combination, the target column of the prior classification rule must not be used in any of the subsequent rules as source hierarchies in the executable process or sub-process. Also the same target hierarchy must not be used as a target in the subsequent rule.
- For computation-computation rule combination, the target measures of the prior computation rule must not be used in any of the subsequent computation rules in the executable process or sub-process.

All the merge queries created after satisfying all the conditions will be executed in a single transaction.

Note the following:

- RRF framework cannot validate the semantic correctness of the rules grouped for merge. It is left to the application developer/user to make a conscious choice.
- If the merge results in an ill-formed or runaway SQL, the framework will not be able to detect it at design time. This is again left to application developer/user to design the grouping that is syntactically valid.

Field	Description
Datastore Type	Refers to the type of data store such as Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW) which refers to the Multi-dimensional Database/Cubes.
Datastore Name	Refers to the name of the Information Domain. Click the drop-down list in the Value column to select the Information Domain.
IP Address	Refers to the IP Address of the machine on which Infrastructure Database Components have been installed. Click the drop-down list box in the Value column to select the desired IP address.
Process Code	Display the codes of the RRF Processes defined under the selected Infodom.
Sub Process Code	Display the codes of the Sub Processes available under the selected Process.
Build Flag	Select the required option from the drop-down list as “Yes” or “No”. Build Flag refers to the pre-compiled rules, which are executed with the query stored in database. While defining a Rule, you can make use of Build Flag to fasten the Rule execution process by making use of existing technical metadata details wherein the rule query is not rebuilt again during Rule execution. Built Flag status set to “No” indicates that the query statement is formed dynamically retrieving the technical metadata details. If the Build Flag status is set to “Yes” then the relevant metadata details required to form the rule query is stored in database on “Save” of a Rule definition. When this rule is executed, database is accessed to form the rule query based on stored metadata details, thus ensuring performance enhancement during Rule execution. For more information, refer Significance of Pre-Built Flag.
Optional Parameters	Refers to the set of parameters which would behave as filter criteria for the merge query.

6.8.1.9 Component: RULE_EXECUTION

Field	Description
Datastore Type	Refers to the type of data store such as Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW) which refers to the Multi-dimensional Database/Cubes.
Datastore Name	Refers to the name of the Information Domain. Click the drop-down list in the Value column to select the Information Domain.
IP Address	Refers to the IP Address of the machine on which Infrastructure Database Components have been installed. Click the drop-down list box in the Value column to select the desired IP address.
Rule Code	Display the codes of the RRF Rules defined under the selected Infodom.
Build Flag	Select the required option from the drop-down list as “Yes” or “No”. Build Flag refers to the pre-compiled rules, which are executed with the query stored in database. While defining a Rule, you can make use of Build Flag to fasten the Rule execution process by making use of existing technical metadata details wherein the rule query is not rebuilt again during Rule execution. Built Flag status set to “No” indicates that the query statement is formed dynamically retrieving the technical metadata details. If the Build Flag status is set to “Yes” then the relevant metadata details required to form the rule query is stored in database on “Save” of a Rule definition. When this rule is executed, database is accessed to form the rule query based on stored metadata details, thus ensuring performance enhancement during Rule execution. For more information, refer Significance of Pre-Built Flag.
Optional Parameters	Refers to the set of parameters which would behave as filter criteria for the merge query.

6.8.1.10 Component: RUN DQ RULE

Property	Description
Datastore Type	Refers to the type of data store such as Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW) which refers to the Multi-dimensional Database/Cubes.
Datastore Name	Refers to the name of the Information Domain. Click the drop-down list in the Value column to select the Information Domain. The unique combination of the Datastore Name and the Datastore Type determine the physical machine on which the task will be executed. It is assumed that the user gives the correct information else task invocations may fail at runtime.
IP Address	Refers to the IP Address of the machine on which Infrastructure Database Components have been installed. Click the drop-down list box in the Value column to select the desired IP address.
DQ Group Name	Refers to the Data Quality Groups consisting of associated Data Quality Rule definition(s). Select the required DQ Group from the drop-down list.
Rejection Threshold	Specify the percentage of Rejection Threshold (%) limit in numeric value. This refers to the maximum percentage of records that can be rejected in a job. If the percentage of failed records exceeds the Rejection Threshold, the job will fail. If the field is left blank, the default the value is set to 100%.
Additional Parameters	Specify the Additional Parameters as filtering criteria for execution in the pattern Key#Data type#Value; Key#Data type#Value;...etc. Here the Data type of the value should be "V" for Varchar/Char, or "D" for Date with "MM/DD/YYYY" format, or "N" for numeric data. For example, if you want to filter some specific region codes, you can specify the Additional Parameters value as \$REGION_CODE#V#US;\$CREATION_DATE#D#07/06/1983;\$ACCOUNT_BAL#N#10000.50; Note: In case the Additional Parameters are not specified, the default value is fetched from the corresponding table in configuration schema for execution.
Parameters	Comma separated parameters where first value is considered as the threshold percentage, followed by additional parameters which are a combination of three tokens. Example, "90","PARAM1","D","VALUE1","PARAM2","V","VALUE2". Note: Parameter 'Fail if threshold is breached' is defaulted to "Yes" for RRF executions.

6.8.1.11 Component: RUN EXECUTABLE

Field	Description
Datastore Type	Refers to the type of data store such as: Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW) which refers to the Multi-dimensional Database/Cubes.
Datastore Name	Refers to the name of the Information Domain. Click the drop-down list in the Value column to select the Information Domain.
IP Address	Refers to the IP Address of the machine on which Infrastructure Database Components have been installed. Click the drop-down list box in the Value column to select the desired IP address.
Executable	Refers to the executable path on the DB Server. The Executable parameter contains the executable name as well as the parameters to the executable. These executable parameters have to be specified as they are specified at a command line. In other words, the Executable parameter is the exact command line required to execute the executable file. The path to the executable has been entered in quotes. Quotes have to be used if the exe name has a space included in it. In other words, the details entered here should look exactly as you would enter it in the command window while calling your executable. The parameter value is case-sensitive. So, ensure that you take care of the spaces, quotes, and case. Also, commas are not allowed while defining the parameter value for executable.
Wait	When the file is being executed you have the choice to either wait till the execution is completed or proceed with the next task. Select Y (Yes) or N (No) from the drop-down list. ▪ Y- Select this if you want to wait for the execution to be completed ▪ N- Select this if you wish to proceed. If the task is using FIGEN/RUN EXECUTABLE component and there is no precedence set for this task, then the WAIT should always be set to 'N'.

Field	Description
Batch Parameter	Y- Select Yes if you want to pass the Batch parameters to the shell script file being executed. - If Wait is selected as Y and Batch Parameter is selected as Y, following parameters are passed to the executable: NIL <BatchExeRunID> <ComponentId> <Task> <Infodate> <Infodom> <DatstoreType> <IPAddress> - If Wait is selected as N and Batch Parameter is selected as Y, following parameters are passed to the executable: <BatchExeRunID> <ComponentId> <Task> <Infodate> <Infodom> <DatstoreType> <IPAddress> N- Select No if the Batch parameters should not be passed to the shell script.

6.8.1.12 Component: RUN RULE

Field	Description
Datastore Type	Refers to the type of data store such as Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW) which refers to the Multi-dimensional Database/Cubes.
Datastore Name	Refers to the name of the Information Domain. Click the drop-down list in the Value column to select the Information Domain.
IP Address	Refers to the IP Address of the machine on which Infrastructure Database Components have been installed. Click the drop-down list box in the Value column to select the desired IP address.
Rule Code	Refers to the rule that has to be processed. This is a system generated code that is assigned at the time of rule definition.
Optional Parameters	Refers to the set of parameters specific to the rule that has to be processed. This set of parameters is automatically generated by the system at the time of run definition. You can view existing run definitions through the Define Mode in Batch Scheduling.

6.8.1.13 Component: SQLRULE

Field	Description
Datastore Type	Refers to the type of data store such as Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW) which refers to the Multi-dimensional Database/Cubes.
Datastore Name	Refers to the name of the Information Domain. Click the drop-down list in the Value column to select the Information Domain.
IP Address	Refers to the IP Address of the machine on which Infrastructure Database Components have been installed. Click the drop-down list box in the Value column to select the desired IP address.
Folder	Refers to the location where the SQL Rule definition resides. Click the drop-down list box in the Value column to select the desired Folder.
SQL Rule Name	Refers to the defined SQL rule. Click the drop-down list in the Value column to select the SQL Rule.

6.8.1.14 Component: TRANSFORM DATA

Field	Description
Datastore Type	Refers to the type of data store such as Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW) which refers to the Multi-dimensional Database/Cubes.
Datastore Name	Refers to the name of the Information Domain. Click the drop-down list in the Value column to select the Information Domain.
IP Address	Refers to the IP Address of the machine on which Infrastructure Database Components have been installed. Click the drop-down list box in the Value column to select the desired IP address.
Rule Name	Refers to the Data transformation name that was defined in the <i>Post Load Changes</i> window of Data Management Tools framework. Select the rule name from the drop-down list.

Field	Description
Parameter List	Is the list of parameters defined in Data Transformation check in which the parameters must be in the same order as in the definition and must be separated by a comma (","). Irrespective of the data type of the parameter defined in the procedure. The parameter specified through the front-end does not require to be specified within quotes (' '). Note: Commas are used as delimiters for parameter values internally by the ICC Batch component. Ensure that commas are not used in any of the parameter values, that is, "a, b, c" should not be a parameter value in the list of parameter values being passed to the TRANSFORM DATA task. For example, if the parameter values to this task are required to be passed as (val1, val2, (a, b, c), val4), the correct way would be to pass these values as (val1, val2, (a*b*c), val4). You can use any other character as a separator.

6.8.1.15 Component: VARIABLE SHOCK

Field	Description
Datastore Type	Refers to the type of data store such as Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW) which refers to the Multi-dimensional Database/Cubes.
Datastore Name	Refers to the name of the Information Domain. Click the drop-down list in the Value column to select the Information Domain. The unique combination of the Datastore Name and the Datastore Type determine the physical machine on which the task will be executed. It is assumed that the user gives the correct information else task invocations may fail at runtime.
IP Address	Refers to the IP Address of the machine on which Infrastructure Database Components have been installed. Click the drop-down list box in the Value column to select the desired IP address.
Variable Shock Code	Refers to the variable shock that has to be processed. This is a system generated code that is assigned at the time of variable shock definition.
Operation	Refers to the operation to be performed. Click the drop-down list in the Value field to select the Operation. The available options are ALL , GENDATAFILES , and GENPRNFILES .
Optional Parameters	Refers to Process ID and the User ID. Click in the text box adjacent to the Optional Parameters field and enter the Process ID and User ID.

6.8.2 Batch Search

The Search option in the user interface helps you to quickly retrieve the required Batch information depending on the framework on which the Batches have been defined. You can search for a Batch based on the following parameters:

- Module Name, by selecting the required module.
- Last Modified Date, by specifying the modified date range using [Calendar](#).
- Batch ID, by specifying the nearest matching keyword to the Batch ID.

You can click  to start a search and  to reset the search fields.

7 Metadata Browser

This chapter helps you to navigate through Metadata Browser and guides you in tracing the source of the metadata. The Metadata Browser function allows you to view and analyze all aspects of the metadata used in the OFSAAI. It provides extensive browsing capabilities of metadata, helps in tracking the impact of changes to metadata, and trace through to the source of originating data.

7.1 Metadata Browser (Object and Application View)

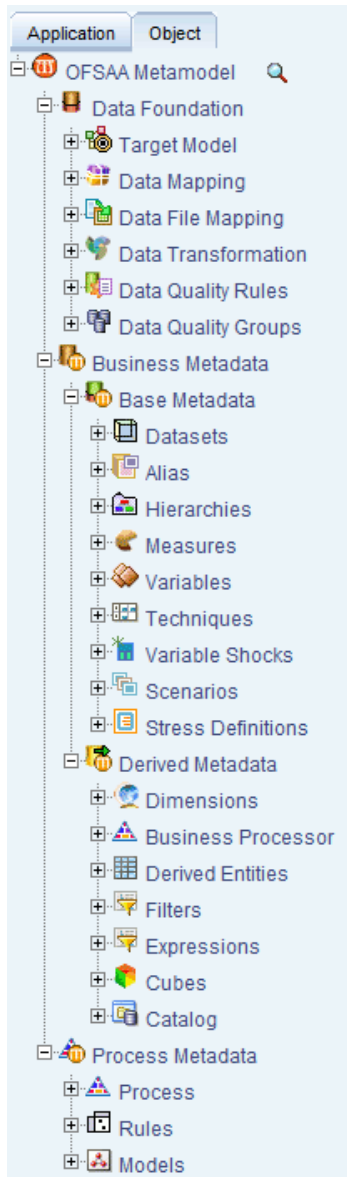
Metadata Browser (Object and Application View) provides common repository of metadata objects created in OFSAAI and applications hosted in OFSAAI. Using this view, you can identify the usage of base objects in higher level objects and the mapping of Objects to Application. It enables traceability and impact analysis. It also allows you to view the data flow and the work flow of the application and understand the usage of objects within the application.

The new visualization of Metadata Browser (MDB) supports Application view and Object view. In Application view, you can browse through the metadata created using the applications hosted in OFSAAI. In object view, you can view the metadata created in OFSAAI.

To access the Metadata Browser (Object and Application View), your role Business Analyst (SYSBAU) must be mapped to the **SCR_MDB** function. For more information on mapping functions to a role, see [Function - Role Map](#).

NOTE: To view the Meta data in the metadata browser, we have to publish the metadata first. Publishing the metadata should be done using [Command Line Utility to Publish Metadata](#).

7.1.1 Object View



The Object view will provide the following details:

- Object basic details
- Object specific details
- Mapping across objects for certain objects like T2T and Rules
- Dependency details of the Child objects
- Usage of the current Object in the higher order objects
- Object usage in the various Applications

7.1.2 Searching Metadata

7.1.2.1 Global Search

You can search for metadata based on name, description, creation start and end dates, last modified start and end date, application, object type or folder.

To run global search:

1. Click the **Global Search** link on the menu bar of the *Metadata Browser* window. The *Metadata Browser Global Search* window is displayed.

Name	Description	Type	Creation Date	Created By	Last Modification Date	Last Modified By
DQ_1510	Range Check_with All conditions and assignments(DirectValue)	Data Quality Rule	2014-03-15 00:13:42	OFSAUER	2014-03-15 00:13:42	OFSAUER
DQ_1510_Grp	Range Check_with All conditions and assignments(DirectValue)	Data Quality Group	2014-03-15 00:13:42	OFSAUER	2014-03-15 00:13:42	OFSAUER
DQ_1540CP	CRBV check_MathOp: greater than :: FitType - Specific Value: AssiType: AnotherColu_DQ_1540	Data Quality Rule	2014-03-15 00:13:41	OFSAUER	2014-03-15 00:13:41	OFSAUER

2. Enter details in the required fields based on which the search results will be displayed.

Field	Description
Name	Enter the name of the object which you want to search.
Description	Enter the description of the object which you want to search.
Creation Start Date/ Creation End Date	Click and specify the dates if you want to search metadata objects created between those dates.
Last Modified Start Date / Last Modified End Date	Click and specify the dates if you want to search metadata objects which are modified between those dates.
Application	Select the application from the drop-down list. All objects used in the selected application will be displayed.
Object Type	Select the object type from the drop-down list. All objects of the selected Object Type will be displayed.
Folder	Select the folder from the drop-down list. All objects used in the selected folder will be displayed.

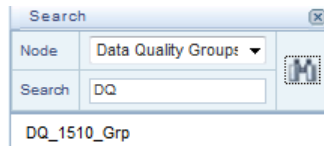
3. Click . The search results are displayed in the *Metadata Summary* grid.
4. Select an object and click to view the metadata details of the selected object. The details are displayed below the *Metadata Summary* grid.

NOTE: You can sort the columns in ascending or descending order by right-clicking the column heading and selecting **Sort Ascending** or **Sort Descending**.

7.1.2.2 Simple Search

You can quickly search for an object based on the object type and object name.

1. Click  in the *Object* tab. The *Search* pane is displayed.



2. Select the metadata object type from the **Node** drop-down list.
3. Enter the name of the metadata object in the **Search** field.
4. Click  to display the search results.
5. Click the metadata object link to view the details.

7.1.3 Exporting Metadata Details

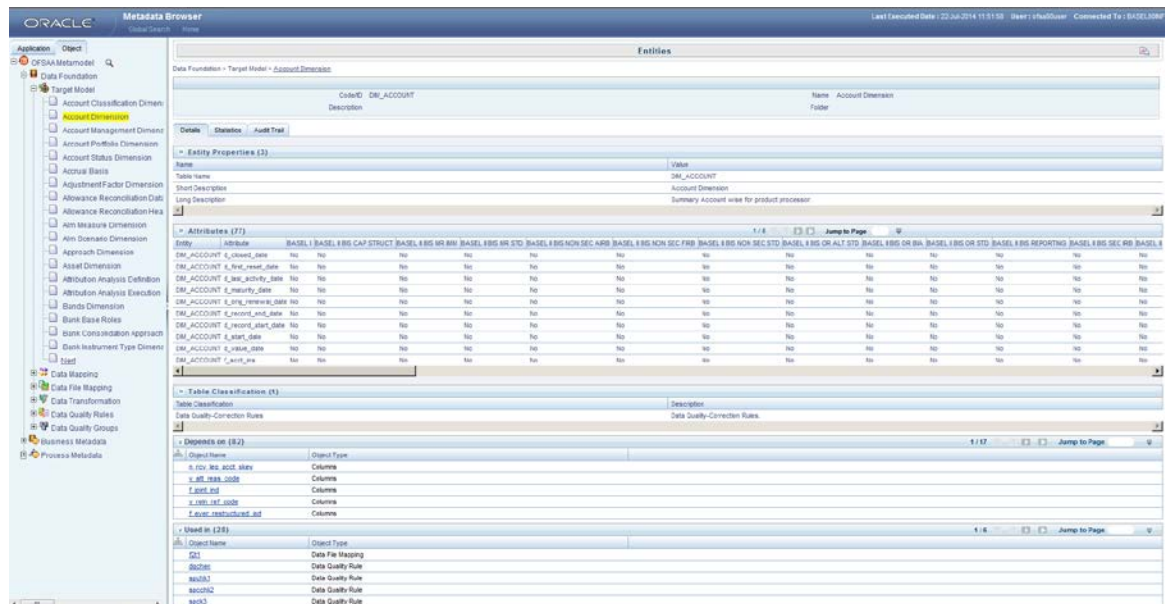
You can export metadata details to a PDF file. To export metadata details of a particular object, select the object from the *Object* tab and click  on the top right corner. You will be prompted whether to open or save the file.

Limitation:

The Export to PDF option is not available for Variables, Techniques, Variable Shocks, Scenarios, Stress Definitions, and Models.

7.1.4 Browsing/ Viewing Linked Metadata

To browse and access the underlying metadata in a particular module, click **+** button to drill down to the object whose details you want to view. Each module in the metadata browser is arranged in a hierarchical structure.



When you click any of the metadata objects, it displays the basic object properties as described in the following table:

Field	Description
Code ID	The code used to denote the object. Note: This field is not applicable for objects such as Data Mapping, Data File Mapping, and Data Transformation.
Name	Name of the object.
Description	A brief description of the object.
Folder	Name of the folder in which the object is present.

There are three tabs displayed such as Details, Statistics, and Audit Trail.

Details Tab View

This tab displays the specific properties based on the type of object you selected. It also displays the dependency details (**Depends on**) of any child object, usage of the selected object in parent/ higher objects (**Used in**) and the applications in which the object is used (**Applications**).

Statistics Tab View

This tab displays the statistics of the selected object such as number of mappings, expressions, entities, hierarchies, or measures used in the object.

Audit Trail Tab View

This tab displays the selected object's audit information as described in the following table:

Field	Description
Created By	The name of the user who created the object.
Creation Date	The date on which the object is created.
Last Modified By	The name of the user who modified the object for the last time.
Last Modification Date	The date on which the object is modified for the last time.
Authorized By	The name of the user who authorized the object.
Authorization Date	The date on which the object is authorized.

7.1.5 Data Foundation Metadata

In Data Foundation, there are various metadata like Target Model, Data Mapping, Data File Mapping, Data Transformation, Data Quality Rules, and Data Quality Groups.

7.1.5.1 Entity Metadata

From the *Metadata Browser Object* tab, expand **Data Foundation> Target Model** and click the required object.

The entity specific details are explained in the following table:

Field	Description
Entity Properties	Displays the table name, its short description, and long description.
Attributes	Displays the columns present in the entity.
Table Classification	Displays the classification of the entity and its description.
Depends on	Displays the columns used in the entity/ table. Click the column link to drill down for more details.
Used In	Displays the objects and object types in which the entity is used. An entity can be used in a Dataset, Measure, Business Processor, Hierarchy, Data Mapping, Data File Mapping and so on. Click the object link to drill down for more details.
Applications	Displays the applications in which the entity is used.

7.1.5.2 Data Mapping/ Data File Mapping Metadata

From the *Metadata Browser Object* tab, expand **Data Foundation** and then expand **Data Mapping** for T2T and T2F definitions or expand **Data File Mapping** for F2T definitions. Click the required T2T/ T2F/ F2T definition.

NOTE: If the properties of T2T/ T2F/ F2T definition have null values, then it will not be displayed in Metadata Browser.

The T2T/ T2F/ F2T specific details are explained in the following table:

Field	Description
Definition Details	Displays the Application Name and the Definition Load Type (T2T, T2F, or F2T).
Properties	Displays various parameters and their value such as Batch size, Direct Batch, Rejection Absolute, Rejection Percentage, Duplicate Row Checks, Remove Duplicate, Disable Primary Key, Edit Reload, Field Delimiter, Load Empty File and so on.
Join Conditions and Filters	Displays the ANSI Join, Joins, and Filters that have been used in creating the T2T/ T2F/ F2T definition.
Mapping Details	Displays the source table, source column, target table, and target column in case of T2T definition.
Depends on	Displays the entity/ table and the columns that are used in creating the T2T/ T2F/ F2T. For Data Mapping definition with associated DQ rules, it displays the DQ Rules also under this grid. Click the entity or column link to drill down for more details.
Used In	Displays the object name and object type in which the T2T/ T2F/ F2T definition is used. It can be used in a Run and Process. For Data Mapping definition with associated DQ rules, it displays the DQ Rules also under this grid. Click the object link to drill down for more details.
Applications	Displays the applications in which the T2T/ T2F/ F2T definition is used.

7.1.5.3 Data Transformation Metadata

From the *Metadata Browser Object* tab, expand **Data Foundation> Data Transformation** and click the required data transformation definition.

The Data Transformation specific details are explained in the following table:

Field	Description
Transformation Details	Displays the transformation type and its value. The transformation type can be SQL Procedure or External Library. If the image of the flowchart is available, it is displayed.
Depends on	Displays the Entity that is used in creating the Data Transformation. Click the object link to drill down for more details.
Used In	Displays the object and its type in which the data transformation is used. A data transformation can be used in a Rule or Process. Click the object link to drill down for more details.
Applications	Displays the applications in which the data transformation is used.

7.1.5.4 Data Quality Rule Metadata

From the *Metadata Browser Object* tab, expand **Data Foundation> Data Quality Rules** and click the required data quality rule definition.

The Data Quality Rule specific details are explained in the following table:

Field	Description
Specific Properties	Displays the specific properties of the data quality rule definition such as Check Type, Table, Column, Substring, Position, Length, and Filter.
Check Type	Displays the details of different checks used in the data quality rule definition such as Range Check, Date Length Check, Specific Value Check, List of Value/Code Check, Null Value Check, Referential Check, Duplicate Check and so on.
Depends on	Displays the object and its type that is used in creating the data quality rule. The objects can be Entity and Column. Click the object link to drill down for more details.
Used In	Displays the data quality group in which the data quality rule is used. If the DQ rule is used in a Data Mapping definition, it displays the Data Mapping object under this grid. Click the object link to drill down for more details.

Field	Description
Applications	Displays the applications in which the data quality rule is used.

7.1.5.5 Data Quality Group Metadata

From the *Metadata Browser Object* tab, expand **Data Foundation> Data Quality Group** and click the required data quality group definition.

The Data Quality Group specific details are explained in the following table:

Field	Description
Depends on	Displays the data quality rule that is used in creating the data quality group. Click the object link to drill down for more details.
Used In	The data quality group object cannot be used in any higher objects. So this field will be blank.
Applications	Displays the applications in which the data quality group is used.

7.1.6 Business Metadata

The Business Metadata is logically classified into Base Metadata and Derived Metadata. The Base metadata comprises of metadata like Datasets, Alias, Hierarchies, Measures, Variables, Techniques, Variable Shocks, Scenarios, and Stress Definitions. The Derived metadata comprises of metadata like Dimensions, Business Processor, Derived Entities, Filters, Expressions, Catalogs, and Cubes.

7.1.6.1 Dataset Metadata

From the *Metadata Browser Object* tab, expand **Business Metadata> Base Metadata** and **Datasets**. Then click the required dataset to view its metadata.

The Dataset specific details are explained in the following table:

Field	Description
Dataset Properties	Displays the Join condition, Filter condition Data filter, and Order By used to create the dataset.
Depends on	Displays the Entities and Aliases used in the dataset. Click the object link to drill down for more details.

Field	Description
Used In	Displays the objects and object types in which the dataset is used. A dataset can be used in a Rule, Process, Business Processor, Cube, and Derived Entity. Click the object link to drill down for more details.
Applications	Displays the applications in which the dataset is used.

7.1.6.2 Alias Metadata

From the *Metadata Browser Object* tab, expand **Business Metadata> Base Metadata** and **Alias**. Then click the required alias to view its metadata.

The Alias specific details are explained in the following table:

Field	Description
Depends on	Displays the entity corresponding to the alias. Click the object link to drill down for more details.
Used In	Displays the objects and object types in which the alias is used. An alias can be used in a Dataset, Measure, Business Processor, and Hierarchy. Click the object link to drill down for more details.
Applications	Displays the applications in which the alias is used.

7.1.6.3 Hierarchy Metadata

From the *Metadata Browser Object* tab, expand **Business Metadata> Base Metadata** and **Hierarchies**. Then click the required hierarchy to view its metadata.

The Hierarchy specific details are explained in the following table:

Field	Description
Hierarchy Properties	Displays the Hierarchy type, Multi-dimensional property (Regular/ Time), and Total Required.
Depends on	Displays the Entity and Alias used in the hierarchy definition. Click the object link to drill down for more details.
Used In	Displays the objects and object types in which the hierarchy is used. A hierarchy can be used in a Dimension, Rule, or Derived Entity. Click the object link to drill down for more details.
Applications	Displays the applications in which the hierarchy is used.

7.1.6.4 Business Measure Metadata

From the *Metadata Browser Object* tab, expand **Business Metadata**> **Base Metadata** and **Measures**. Then click the required measure to view its metadata.

The Measure specific details are explained in the following table:

Field	Description
Measure Properties	Displays the Aggregation Function, Measure Data type, Business Exclusion, Filter, and Rollup Type.
Depends on	Displays the object and its type which are used in creating the business measure. The objects can be Entity, Alias, and Attributes. Click the object link to drill down for more details.
Used In	Displays the objects and object types in which the measure is used. A measure can be used in a Cube, Hierarchy, Rule, or Business Processor. Click the object link to drill down for more details.
Applications	Displays the applications in which the business measure is used.

7.1.6.5 Variables Metadata

From the *Metadata Browser Object* tab, expand **Business Metadata**> **Base Metadata** and **Variables**. Then click the required variable to view its metadata.

The Variable specific details are explained in the following table:

Field	Description
Variable Properties	Displays the Type, Structure, Classification, Based on, and Variable property.
Depends on	Displays the object and its type which are used in creating the variable. The objects can be Entity, Business Measure, Business Processor, and Hierarchy. In case of Term Structure Variable, the dependent object will be Single Value Variables. Click the object link to drill down for more details.
Used In	Displays the objects and object types in which the variable is used. A variable can be used in Variable Shock, or Model. In case of Single Value Variable, the used in object can be Term Structure Variable. Click the object link to drill down for more details.
Applications	Displays the applications in which the variable is used.

7.1.6.6 Techniques Metadata

From the *Metadata Browser Object* tab, expand **Business Metadata> Base Metadata** and **Techniques**. Then click the required technique to view its metadata.

NOTE: NAG techniques will not be displayed.

The Technique specific details are explained in the following table:

Field	Description
Technique Properties	Displays the Technique Class, and Based On (for Script based techniques and External Library based techniques). Additional properties like Provider Name and External Library Name are displayed for External Library based techniques.
Technique Inputs	This is displayed only for techniques based on Script. Displays the name and the type of Input Parameters used in the technique. The parameter types can be a variable or single value parameter.
Algorithm Details	This is displayed only for techniques based on External Library. Displays the Function Name, Return Type and Function Definition.
Technique Outputs	Displays the name of the configured outputs.
Script	Displays the R script of the technique.
Depends on	NA.
Used In	Displays the Model in which the technique is used. Click the object link to drill down for more details.
Applications	Displays the applications in which the technique is used.

7.1.6.7 Variable Shocks

From the *Metadata Browser Object* tab, expand **Business Metadata> Base Metadata** and **Variable Shocks**. Then click the required variable shock to view its metadata.

The Variable Shock specific details are explained in the following table:

Field	Description
Variable Shock Properties	Displays the Shock Type, Shock in Reference to, Shock Unit and Shock Curve.
Depends on	Displays the object and its type which are used in creating the variable shock. The objects can be Variable and Dataset. Click the object link to drill down for more details.

Field	Description
Used In	Displays the Scenario in which the variable shock is used. Click the object link to drill down for more details.
Applications	Displays the applications in which the variable shock is used.

7.1.6.8 Scenarios

From the *Metadata Browser Object* tab, expand **Business Metadata> Base Metadata** and **Scenarios**. Then click the required scenario to view its metadata.

The Scenario specific details are explained in the following table:

Field	Description
Depends on	Displays the Variable Shock used in creating the scenario. Click the object link to drill down for more details.
Used In	Displays the Stress Testing objects in which the scenario is used. Click the object link to drill down for more details.
Applications	Displays the applications in which the scenario is used.

7.1.6.9 Stress Definitions

From the *Metadata Browser Object* tab, expand **Business Metadata> Base Metadata** and **Stress Definitions**. Then click the required stress definition to view its metadata.

The Stress Definition specific details are explained in the following table:

Field	Description
Stress Testing Properties	Displays the Segment in which the stress definition object is defined.
Depends on	Displays the Scenario used in creating the stress definition. Click the object link to drill down for more details.
Used In	Displays the Models in which the stress definition is used. Click the object link to drill down for more details.
Applications	Displays the applications in which the stress definition is used.

7.1.6.10 Business Processor Metadata

From the *Metadata Browser Object* tab, expand **Business Metadata> Derived Metadata** and **Business Processor**. Then click the required business processor object to view its metadata.

The Business Processor specific details are explained in the following table:

Field	Description
Business Processor Properties	Displays the Source Expression and the status whether the Expression has Aggregate Function.
Placeholders	Displays the parameter names and their values for the selected business processor object. This field is displayed only if the parameters are defined for the BP.
Depends on	Displays the object and its type which are used in creating the business processor. The objects can be Dataset and Measure. Click the object link to drill down for more details.
Used In	Displays the objects and object types in which the business processor is used. A business processor can be used in a Rule. Click the object link to drill down for more details.
Applications	Displays the applications in which the business processor is used.

7.1.6.11 Derived Entity Metadata

From the *Metadata Browser Object* tab, expand **Business Metadata> Derived Metadata** and **Derived Entity**. Then click the required derived entity object to view its metadata.

The Derived Entity specific details are explained in the following table:

Field	Description
Derived Entity Properties	Displays the Source Type, Aggregate Flag, Materialized View, Application Name, and Source Name.
Depends on	Displays the object and its type which are used in creating the derived entity. The objects can be Entity, Dataset, Hierarchy, or Measure. Click the object link to drill down for more details.
Used In	Displays the objects and object types in which the derived entity is used. A derived entity can be used in a Rule. Click the object link to drill down for more details.
Applications	Displays the applications in which the derived entity is used.

7.1.6.12 Filter Metadata

From the *Metadata Browser Object* tab, expand **Business Metadata> Derived Metadata** and **Filters**. Then click the required filter object to view its metadata. There are four types of filters such as Data Element Filter, Hierarchy Filter, Group Filter, and Attribute Filter.

The Filter specific details are explained in the following table:

Field	Description
Filter Properties	Displays the Access Code, Filter Type, and SQL query of the selected filter.
Depends on	Displays the object and its type which are used in creating the filter. For Data Element filter, the objects can be Columns and Expressions. For Hierarchy filter, the object can be Hierarchy. For Group filter, the object can be Data Element filter. For Attribute filter, the object can be Dimension. Click the object link to drill down for more details.
Used In	Displays the objects and object types in which the filter is used. For Data Element filter, the object can be Group Filter. For Hierarchy filter, the object can be Rules. The Group filter and Attribute filter are used in applications. Click the object link to drill down for more details.
Applications	Displays the applications in which the filter is used.

7.1.7 Process Metadata

The Process Metadata is classified into Process, Rules, and Models. The Rules metadata is again classified into Classification Rules and Computation Rules.

7.1.7.1 Process Metadata

From the *Metadata Browser Object* tab, expand **Process Metadata** and **Process**. Then click the required process object to view its metadata.

The Process specific details are explained in the following table:

Field	Description
Process Specific Property	Displays the Effective Start Date, Effective End Date, and Last Operation Type. An additional grid is displayed to show the tree structure of the process. That is, it displays the sub processes and rules present in the process. Expand a sub process to view the rules present in it. The rule can be Computation Rule, Data Transformation, or Model.
Depends on	Displays the object and its type which are used in creating the process. The objects can be Data Extraction, File Load, Table Load, Data Quality Check, Data Transformation, RRF Rule, RRF Process, Aggregate Data, Essbase Cube, Pooling, Optimizer, Model, or Variable Shock. Click the object link to drill down for more details.
Used In	Displays the objects and object types in which the process is used. A process can be used in another Process or Run. Click the object link to drill down for more details.
Applications	Displays the applications in which the process is used.

7.1.7.2 Rules Metadata

A rule can be classification rule or computation rule.

From the *Metadata Browser Object* tab, expand **Process Metadata** and **Rules**. Then click the required rule object to view its metadata.

The Rule specific details are explained in the following table:

Field	Description
Rule Specific Properties	Displays Pre Build Flag, Use ROWID, Merge Hint, Effective Start Date, Effective End Date, and Last Operation Type.

Field	Description
Mapping	Displays the mapping details of the rule.
Depends on	Displays the object and its type which are used in creating the rule. The objects can be Dataset, Hierarchy, Measure, Business Processor, Data Filter, Group Filter, Hierarchy Filter, and Attribute Filter. Click the object link to drill down for more details.
Used In	Displays the objects and object types in which the rule is used. A rule can be used in another Process or Run. Click the object link to drill down for more details.
Applications	Displays the applications in which the rule is used.

7.1.7.3 Models Metadata

From the *Metadata Browser Object* tab, expand **Process Metadata** and **Models**. Expand the required sandbox and click the model object to view its metadata.

The Model specific details are explained in the following table:

Field	Description
Model Properties	Displays the model properties such as model objective and the technique used in creating the model if the model is based on technique. Note: Technique will not be displayed for models based on NAG techniques and R script.
Model Inputs	Displays the configured script variables and the selected variables.
Output Structures	Displays the Output Structure of the R based models (script based or R technique based).
Input/ Output Parameters	This grid is displayed only for NAG technique based models. Displays the input and output parameters defined for the NAG technique based models.
Model Parameters	This grid is displayed only for models based on External Library techniques. Displays the Configured Script Parameters and the Parameter values.
Script	Displays the script of the model for R based models (script based or R technique based).
Depends on	Displays the object and its type which are used in creating the model. The objects can be Variable, Dataset, and Technique. Note: Technique will be displayed only for models based on R techniques or External Library based techniques. Click the object link to drill down for more details.

Field	Description
Used In	Displays the objects and object types in which the model is used. A model can be used in Run, Process, or Stress Definition. Click the object link to drill down for more details.
Applications	Displays the applications in which the model is used.

8 System Configuration and Identity Management

System Configuration and Identity Management module is an integral part of Infrastructure administration process and facilitates System Administrators to provide security and operational framework required for Infrastructure.

System Configuration and Identity Management activities should be performed by the infrastructure Administrator using the admin credentials. To access System Configuration, you must be mapped to SYSADM function role within the Infrastructure system. For more details on various function roles, refer [Appendix A](#).

8.1 System Configuration

The System Configuration section allows the System Administrators to configure the Server details, Database details, OLAP details, and Information Domain along with the other Configuration process such as segment and metadata mapping, and mapping segment to security. System Configuration is mostly a onetime activity which helps System administrator to make the Infrastructure system operational for usage.

8.1.1 Navigating to System Configuration

Go to the *System Configuration & Identity Management* tab and click *Administration and Configuration*. You can view the sub menus under *System Configuration* in the LHS menu.

You (System Administrator) need to have full access rights to ftpshare folder with appropriate User ID and password to add and modify the server details.

8.1.2 Components of System Configuration

System Configuration consists of the following sections. Click on the links to view the sections in detail.

- [Database Server](#)
- [Application Server](#)
- [Web Server](#)
- [Database Details](#)
- [OLAP Details](#)
- [Information Domain](#)
- [Configuration](#)

8.1.3 Database Server

Database server refers to a computer in network which is dedicated to support database storage and retrieval. The database layer of Infrastructure system can be represented by a single database server.

The *Database Server* window within the System Configuration section of Infrastructure system facilitates you to add and modify the database server details on which the Infrastructure Database, Application, and Web components have been installed. A database server can support multiple Information Domains, but however, one Information Domain can be mapped to only one database layer.

From the *System Configuration & Identity Management* tab, you can access *Database Server Details* window by expanding **Administration and Configuration** and **System Configuration** within the tree structure of LHS menu and selecting **Database Server**.

The screenshot shows the 'Database Server Details' window. It contains two main sections. The first section, 'Database Server Details', includes fields for IP Address (10.184.134.152), Socket Server Port (10101), OS type (UNIX), and FTP/SFTP radio buttons (SFTP is selected). The second section, 'FTP Details', has three tabs: 'Technical Metadata', 'Business Metadata', and 'Staging Area'. The 'Technical Metadata' tab is active, showing fields for Drive (/export/home/solmockweb/ftpshare/), Port Number (22), User ID (solmockweb), and Password. At the bottom are buttons 'Add', 'Modify', 'Next', and 'Cancel'.

By default the *Database Server Details* window displays the pre-configured database server details. In order to add or modify the database server details, you need to ensure that:

- The FTP/SFTP service should be installed on the Web/Application and DB Server.
- The FTP/SFTP ID for Web/App and DB server has to be created through the Computer Management option under Administrative Tools for all the installations other than UNIX installations.
- This user should belong to the administrator group.
- The FTP/SFTP password for Web/App and DB server needs to be specified in the Computer Management option under Administrative Tools. Also the Password Never Expires option has to be checked.

NOTE: The *Database Server Details* window displays the pre-configured Database Server Details specified during OFSAA Infrastructure Installation.

8.1.3.1 Adding Database Server Details

You can add a database server by specifying the Database Server Details, FTP Details, and Security Details. To add database server details:

1. Select **Add** button from the *Database Server Details* window. The window is refreshed and enables you to populate the required data in the fields.

The screenshot shows the 'Database Server Details' window. The 'Database Server Details' section includes fields for IP Address (10.184.134.152), Socket Server Port (10101), OS type (UNIX), and FTP/SFTP radio buttons (FTP is selected). The 'FTP Details' section includes tabs for Technical Metadata, Business Metadata, and Staging Area. Under Technical Metadata, there are fields for Drive (/export/home/solmockweb/ftpshare/), Port Number (22), User ID (solmockweb), and Password (masked with dots). At the bottom are Next and Cancel buttons.

2. Enter the Database **Server Details** as tabulated.

NOTE: Few of the fields in Database Server details are auto populated based on the options specified during application installation and are not editable.

Field	Description
IP Address	If the IP address of the Infrastructure configuration servers is specified during setup, the same is auto populated and cannot be modified. If not, select the IP address by clicking on the drop-down list.
Socket Server Port	The socket server port is auto populated from dynamicservices.xml file in the ficserver/configuration path, and should not be edited. By default the port number is 10101.
OS Type	The OS type (Operating System) of the database is auto detected by the Infrastructure Application and cannot be edited. The system supports only similar OS types in a single implementation and does not support UNIX with NT combination.

Field	Description
FTP / SFTP	FTP refers to the transfer of files such as metadata and staging files from one server to another. SFTP refers to secure FTP for transfer of files from one server to another. Note the following: ▪ The FTP / SFTP option specified during setup is auto populated and is not editable. ▪ The FTP/SFTP information should be created manually, prior to entering the details. The application validates the information ensuring that the value in FTP/SFTP and Host DB is not blank. ▪ When there is a change to the FTP/SFTP path, the old files should be physically moved to the new path. The system ensures that all new files are generated /transferred into the new path.

The FTP Details consists of:

- **Technical Metadata** tab, which consists of the path to ERwin file which in turn stores TFM, Database Model XML files, and Table Creation scripts.
 - **Business Metadata** tab, which consists of path to the business logic XMLs such as Cube Configuration files and Hierarchy Parentage files.
 - **Staging Area** tab, which stores the path to FLAT files (data files) which can be loaded through Data Management Tools. This is the only path that is not tagged to any Information Domain.
3. Enter the FTP details in the technical Metadata, Business Metadata, and Staging Area tabs as tabulated. The *Technical Metadata* tab is selected by default and the details specified here are replicated as default values to *Business Metadata*, and *Staging Area* tabs.

NOTE: It is recommended to define the same FTP share directory for Technical Metadata, Business Metadata, and Staging Area.

Field	Description
Drive	Specify the physical path of the FTP/SFTP shared directory/Drive. For example: e:\dbftp\
Port Number	Specify the database FTP/SFTP port number. By default the SFTP port number is 22 and can be changed if the port is enabled.

System Configuration & Identity Management

Field	Description
User ID	Specify the user ID that is used to perform an FTP/SFTP in the machine where the database server is located. It is mandatory to specify the FTP/SFTP User ID.
Password	Enter the password which is same as the specified password for FTP/SFTP user ID by the administrator. Note: The password is represented by asterisk (*) for security reasons. Ensure that there are no special characters in the password specified.

4. Click **Next** and enter the Security Details as tabulated:

Field	Description
Security User ID	Enter the user ID which has the same user rights as the user who installed Infrastructure. The Application server validates the database user Id / Password to the database server(s) for connection purposes.
Security Password	Specify the password for the user who would be accessing the security share name. The password is represented by asterisk (*) for security reasons.
Security Share Name	Enter the path locating the DB components installation folder which has been specified by the user who has installed the infrastructure system. For example: D:\Infrastructure

5. Click **Save** to save the Database Server details.

8.1.3.2 Modifying Database Server Details

To update the existing database server details:

1. Select **Modify** button from the *Database Server Details* window. The window is refreshed and enables you to edit the required data in the fields.
2. Update the Database Server details as required.

Except for the auto populated OS type, you can edit all other details including IP Address, Server Socket Port, and FTP details in Technical Metadata, Business Metadata, and Staging Area tabs. For more info refer [Add Database Server Details](#).
3. Click **Save** to save the changes.

8.1.4 Application Server

Application Server refers to a computer in a distributed network which provides the business logic for an application program. The Application Server in the Infrastructure system maintains the application layer which in turn consists of shared services, sub system services, and ICC server to manage the warehouse operations.

Application Sever within the System Configuration section of Infrastructure system facilitates you (System Administrator) to maintain the Application Server set-up details. From the *System Configuration & Identity Management* tab, you can access *Application Server Details* window by expanding **Administration and Configuration** and **System Configuration** within the tree structure of LHS menu and selecting **Application Server**.

The screenshot shows the 'Application Server Details' window. It contains the following fields and sections:

- Application Server Details**
 - IP Address: 10.184.134.147
 - FTP (selected) / SFTP
- FTP Details**
 - Technical Metadata (selected tab)
 - Business Metadata
 - Staging Area
 - Drive: /oracle/rhelapp/ftpshare/
 - Port Number: 22
 - User ID: rhelapp
 - Password: (empty)
- Buttons: Modify, Cancel

By default the *Application Server (Server Master)* window displays the pre-configured application server details in the **View** mode.

The *Application Server* window is displayed in the **Add** mode when accessed for the first time during the installation process to enter the application server setup details. Subsequently the window is displayed in **View** mode providing option to only update the defined application server details.

8.1.4.1 Modifying Application Server Details

You can update the pre-defined Application Server details and FTP/SFTP details in the *Server Master* window. To update the existing application server details:

1. Select **Modify** button from the *Server Master* window. The window is refreshed and enables you to edit the required data in the fields.
2. Update the Application Server details as tabulated.

NOTE: The data in some of the fields are auto populated with the pre-defined Application Server details. Ensure that you edit only the required fields.

System Configuration & Identity Management

Field	Description
IP Address	Enter the new IP address of the application server. Note the following: In case the IP Address of Application server is changed in any of the following two scenarios, contact Infrastructure Support for help: - Change in IP Address of the Application server machine in use. - Application server is physically moved from one machine to another.
FTP / SFTP	Select the option as either FTP or SFTP. FTP refers to the transfer of files such as metadata and staging files from one server to another. SFTP refers to secure FTP for transfer of files from one server to another. Note the following: - The FTP / SFTP option specified during setup is auto populated. - The FTP/SFTP information should be created manually, prior to entering the details. The application validates the information ensuring that the value in FTP/SFTP and Host DB is not blank. - When there is a change to the FTP/SFTP path, the old files should be physically moved to the new path. The system ensures that all new files are generated /transferred into the new path.

- Enter the FTP details in the Technical Metadata, Business Metadata, and Staging Area tabs as tabulated. The *Technical Metadata* tab is selected by default and the details specified here are replicated as default values to Business *Metadata*, and *Staging Area* tabs.

NOTE: It is recommended to define the same FTP share directory for Technical Metadata, Business Metadata, and Staging Area.

Field	Description
Drive	Specify the new physical path of the FTP/SFTP shared directory/Drive. For example: e:\dbftp\
Port Number	Specify the database FTP/SFTP port number. By default the SFTP port number is 22 and can be changed if the port is enabled.
User ID	Specify the user ID that is used to perform an FTP/SFTP in the machine where the database server is located. It is mandatory to specify the FTP/SFTP User ID.

Field	Description
Password	Enter the password which is same as the specified password for FTP/SFTP user ID by the administrator. The password is represented by asterisk (*) for security reasons. Ensure that there are no special characters in the password specified.

- Click **Save** to save the changes.

8.1.5 Web Server

Web server refers to a computer program that delivers (serves) content, such as Web pages using the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) over the World Wide Web. The Web Server in the Infrastructure system constitutes the presentation layer.

The Infrastructure Web Server (presentation layer) can be implemented in the following two ways:

- Installation of Single Web Server.
- Installation of Primary Web Server and a Secondary Server.

From the *System Configuration & Identity Management* tab, you can access *Web Server Details* window by expanding **Administration and Configuration** and **System Configuration** within the tree structure of LHS menu and selecting **Web Server**.

The screenshot shows the 'Web Server Details' configuration window. It has a title bar 'Web Server Details' and a subtitle 'Web Server Details'. The main area is divided into two sections: 'Web Server Details' and 'FTP Details'. The 'Web Server Details' section contains fields for IP Address (10.184.134.147:7077), Servlet Port (7077), Is Primary (checked), Local Path (/oracle/rhelweb/ftpshare/), Shared Storage Enabled (checked), OFSAAI Context (ofsa73), Protocol (https), and FTP Enabled (checked). The 'FTP Details' section contains fields for Drive (/oracle/rhelweb/ftpshare/), Port Number (22), User ID (rhelweb), and Password. At the bottom, there are buttons for Add, Modify, and Cancel.

By default the *Web Server (Server Master)* window displays the pre-configured web server details in the **View** mode.

8.1.5.1 Adding Web Server Details

In the Infrastructure system you can create multiple web servers to route users through different web servers. For example, you can route internal and external users through different web servers. However, one of the Web Server has to be defined as primary server.

You can add a web server by specifying the Web Server details and FTP/SFTP Details in the *Server Master* window.

The screenshot shows the 'Web Server Details' window in the OFSAA Infrastructure application. The window is titled 'Web Server Details' and contains two main sections: 'Web Server Details' and 'FTP Details'. The 'Web Server Details' section includes fields for IP Address (10.184.134.152), Servlet Port (4043), Is Primary (checked), Local Path (/oradata/1rhe155db/ftpshare), Shared Storage Enabled (unchecked), OFSAAI Context (ofsaaismock), Protocol (https), and FTP Enabled (checked). The 'FTP Details' section includes fields for Drive (export/home/solmock/web/ftpshare), Port Number (22), User ID (solofsaaismock), and Password (masked with asterisks). At the bottom are 'Save' and 'Cancel' buttons.

To add web server details:

1. Select **Add** button from the *Server Master* window. The window is refreshed and enables you to populate the required data in the fields.
2. Enter the Web Server details as tabulated.

Field	Description
IP Address	Enter the IP address of the web server.
Servlet Port	Specify the web server port number. For example: 21
Is Primary	Select the checkbox if you are defining a primary web server. All the static files will be copied to the defined web server. You can also configure a web server which is installed in other machine as primary web server by selecting the checkbox.

System Configuration & Identity Management

Field	Description
Local Path	Specify the local path (location) where the static files need to be copied in the primary server. For example: e:\revftp\ The static files such as Infrastructure OBIEE reporting server pages are copied to the specified location. Note: The web server Unix user must have read/write privileges on the Local Path directory. If not, contact your system administrator.
Shared Storage Enabled	Select Shared Storage Enabled checkbox to access the static files or folders shared in another web server within the network. The files are read from the specified directory instead of copying to the primary web server.
OFSAAI Context	Enter the context in the OFSAAI Context field.
Protocol	Select the protocol as either HTTP or HTTPS from the drop-down list. Infrastructure supports FTP/SFTP into Web Server and streaming of files. In case, FTP/SFTP is not allowed in a Web Server due to security reasons, system can stream the data across Web Servers so that the Client need not compromise on their Security policy.
FTP Enabled	Select FTP enabled checkbox to configure Web Server FTP details and to create FIV path automatically.

3. (Optional) If you have selected the **FTP Enabled** checkbox, you can specify the Drive, Port Number, and user details in the FTP details section. Select the option as either FTP or SFTP and enter the other details as tabulated.

Field	Description
Drive	Specify the physical path of the FTP/SFTP shared directory/Drive. For example: e:\ftpshare\
Port Number	Specify the database FTP/SFTP port number. By default the SFTP port number is 22 and can be changed if the port is enabled.
User ID	Specify the user ID that is used to perform an FTP/SFTP in the machine where the database server is located. It is mandatory to specify the FTP/SFTP User ID.
Password	Enter the password which is same as the specified password for FTP/SFTP user ID by the administrator. The password is represented by asterisk (*) for security reasons. Ensure that there are no special characters in the password specified.

4. Click **Save** to save the Web Server details.

8.1.5.2 Modifying Web Server Details

You can update the pre-defined Web Server details and FTP/SFTP Details in the *Server Master* window. To update the existing web server details:

1. Select **Modify** button from the *Server Master* window. The window is refreshed and enables you to edit the required data in the fields.
2. Update the Web Server details as required.

You can edit all the Web Server Details and FTP details in the *Server Master* window.

For more information, refer [Add Web Server Details](#).

3. Click **Save** to save the changes.

8.1.6 Database Details

Database Details in the System Configuration section facilitates you to define the database setup details after you have configured the database server within the Infrastructure System. The Infrastructure Database server for which you need to specify the database setup details could have been installed in any of the following ways:

- Single tier with multiple Information Domains hosted across machines.
- Multi-tier with Multiple Information Domains hosted across machines.
- Single tier with single Information Domain on the same machine.
- Multi tier with single Information Domain on the same machine as Infrastructure DB Server.

You (System Administrator) need to have SYSADM function role mapped to your role to access and modify the database details. From the *System Configuration & Identity Management* tab, you can access *Database Master* window by expanding **Administration and Configuration** and **System Configuration** within the tree structure of LHS menu and selecting **Database Details**.

The screenshot shows the 'Database Master' window with a tab titled 'Database Details for DB Server'. The window contains a form with the following fields and values:

Database Details for DB Server	
IP Address	10.184.134.147
Type	ORACLE
Name	RHELATOMST
Locale Identifier	en_US
User ID	rhelatomst
Password	
JDBC Driver Name	oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver
JDBC Connection String	jdbc:oracle:thin:@(DESCRIPTION)=(ADDRESS_1
Date Format	mm-dd-yyyy
Block Size	NaN

At the bottom of the window, there are three buttons: 'Add', 'Save', and 'Cancel'.

By default the *Database Details for DB Server (Database Master)* window displays the pre-configured database server details specified during the installation.

8.1.6.1 Adding Database Details for DB Server

You can add database details by specifying the IP address, User ID, password, and JDBC details. Ensure that the Server Details are specified and the database is created before adding the database details.

To add database details for DB server:

1. Select **Add** button from the *Database Master* window. The window is refreshed and enables you to populate the required data in the fields.
2. Enter the Database Server details as tabulated.

Field	Description
IP Address	Select the Database IP Address from the drop-down list. This list displays the database server IP address defined during the set-up.
Type	By default, ORACLE Database Type is selected as specified during installation.
Name	Enter the database Name. Ensure that there are no special characters and extra spaces. Note that, for Oracle database, the TNS (Transparent Network Substrate) database name should be same as SID. The Name should not exceed 20 characters.
Locale Identifier	Select the locale from the drop-down list. The specified locale is identified at the time localization set-up.
User ID	Specify the atomic schema User ID to access the database. The system authenticates the specified User ID before providing access. The User ID should not exceed 20 characters.
Password	Enter the password required to access the database. The system authenticates the specified password before providing access.
JDBC Driver Name	The default JDBC Driver Name is auto populated based on the database type selected. ▪ For MSSQL DB type it is com.microsoft.jdbc.sqlserver.SQLServerDriver ▪ For ORACLE DB type it is oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver ▪ For DB2UDB DB type it is com.ibm.db2.jcc.DB2Driver In case of modification, ensure that the specified driver name is valid since the system does not validate the Driver Name.

Field	Description
JDBC Connection String	The default JDBC Connection String is auto populated based on the database type selected. ▪ For MSSQL DB type it is jdbc:microsoft:sqlserver://<<DB Server Name>>:<<Port Number>> ▪ For ORACLE DB type it is jdbc:oracle:thin:@<<DB Server Name>>:<<Port Number>>:<<Oracle SID>> ▪ For DB2UDB DB type it is jdbc:db2://<<DB Server Name>>:<<Port Number>>/<<Database Name>> You need to specify the appropriate details corresponding to the information suggested in brackets. For example, in ORACLE DB you can specify the Port number as 1521 and the SID as ORCL
Date Format	Enter the date format used in the Database server. You can find this in nls_date_format entry for the database. This date format will be used in all the applications using date fields.
Block Size	(Optional) Specify the Block Size when you have selected ORACLE as the database type. The details are available in the INIT.ORA file which stores the initialization parameters of Oracle DB.

3. Click **Save** to save the Database Details for DB Server.

8.1.6.2 Modifying Database Details for DB Server

By default, the *Database Details for DB Server (Database Master)* window displays the database setup details specified during the installation. The database details are editable and you can modify the required information except the Database Type. For more information, refer [Add Database Details for DB server](#).

NOTE: The database date when modified does not get auto updated. You need to manually update the date in the database parameters of NLS_DATE_FORMAT file and restart the BD. Also the to_date function translation is not performed during the data load.

Once you have updated all the required information, click **Save** to save the Database Details.

8.1.7 OLAP Details

OLAP or Online Analytical Processing is an approach to swiftly answer multi-dimensional analytical queries. Any database configured for OLAP uses a multidimensional data model, allowing for complex analytical and ad-hoc queries with a rapid execution time.

OLAP Details in the System Configuration section facilitates you to define the OLAP details after you have configured the OLAP server within the Infrastructure System. The Infrastructure design makes it mandatory for the System Administrators to define the OLAP details which is usually a onetime activity. Once defined the details cannot be modified except for the user credentials.

You (System Administrator) need to have SYSADM function role mapped to your role to access and modify the OLAP details. From the *System Configuration & Identity Management* tab, you can access *OLAP Details* window by expanding **Administration and Configuration** and **System Configuration** within the tree structure of LHS menu and selecting **OLAP Details**.

OLAP Details	
» OLAP Details	
Server IP	127.0.0.1
Type	ESSBASE
Locale Identifier	en_US
» For Cube Creation	
User ID	oracle
Password	*****
» For Cube Viewing	
FIV User ID	oracle
FIV Password	*****
Add Save Cancel	

By default the *OLAP Details* window displays the pre-configured server details specified during the installation.

8.1.7.1 Adding OLAP Details

You can add OLAP details by specifying the server IP, database type, and locale. Ensure that the OLAP server is configured before adding the OLAP details. To add OLAP details:

1. Select **Add** button from the *OLAP Details* window. The window is refreshed and enables you to populate the required data in the fields.

System Configuration & Identity Management

The screenshot shows a configuration window titled "OLAP Details". It contains three expandable sections:

- OLAP Details:**
 - Server IP: 10.184.132.154
 - Type: Essbase (selected from a dropdown)
 - Locale Identifier: en_US (selected from a dropdown)
- For Cube Creation:**
 - User ID: essbase2
 - Password: *****
- For Cube Viewing:**
 - FIV User ID: FVess1
 - FIV Password: *****

At the bottom right, there are "Save" and "Cancel" buttons.

2. Enter the OLAP details as tabulated.

Field	Description
Server IP	Enter or select the OLAP server IP from the drop-down list. The OLAP Server IP address is the IP address of the machine on which OLAP server is running.
Type	Select the OLAP database type from the drop-down list. The available options: ▪ SQLOLAP ▪ ESSBASE ▪ EXPRESS ▪ DB2OLAP ▪ ORACLE Note the following while selecting the OLAP DB type: ▪ By selecting ESSBASE and DB2OLAP, you need to specify different user id and password for Cube Creation and Cube Viewing to avoid locking of the cube when the cube is being built. ▪ By selecting SQLOLAP and EXPRESS, you need to specify one set of user id and password common for both Cube Creation and Cube Viewing. ▪ By selecting ORACLE, you need not specify user id and password for Cube Creation and Cube Viewing. In the same server, Multiple OLAP types can be installed in the same server and configured in OFSAAI.
Locale Identifier	Select the locale from the drop-down list. The specified locale is identified at the time localization set-up.

3. Specify the User ID and Password in the **For Cube Creation** section, based on the selected OLAP DB Type. Ensure that User ID should not have any special characters or extra spaces and it should not exceed 16 characters.

- For SQLOLAP, the User ID should be created in Microsoft Windows with appropriate privileges for cube creation.
 - For EXPRESS, the User ID should be created in EXPRESS with appropriate privileges for cube creation.
4. Specify the User ID and Password For **Cube Viewing**, based on the selected OLAP DB Type. Ensure that there are no special characters and extra spaces.
 - Enter the FIV User ID to view the cube. If ESSBASE is selected as the database type, the cube can be viewed in OBIEE reporting server.
 5. Click **Save** to save the OLAP Details.

8.1.7.2 Modifying OLAP Details

By default, the *OLAP Details* window displays the OLAP details specified during the installation. The defined OLAP details are not editable and you can only modify the user privileges for Cube Creation and Viewing based on the selected OLAP DB Type. For more information, refer [Add OLAP Details](#).

Once you have updated all the required information, click **Save** to save the OLAP Details.

8.1.8 Information Domain

Information Domain within the Infrastructure system refers to a specific area of analysis which consists of stored data models with the related Technical and Business data definitions for processing. An Information Domain forms the backbone for all the data analysis.

Information Domain in the System Configuration section facilitates you to define and maintain the Information Domain Details within the Infrastructure system.

- The *Information Domain Maintenance* window can be accessed only if the Server details are defined and at least one database has been created.
- One Information Domain can be mapped to only one database and one database can be mapped to only one Information Domain.
- You need to execute the file **privileges_config_user.sql** which is available under \$FIC_HOME directory by logging into database as **sysdba** user, to grant privileges to the database schema.
- The Information Domain schema makes use the tables from the configuration schema and to facilitate that you need to execute the file "<Infrastructure Database Layer Install Directory>/config_table_privileges_for_atomic_user.sql" from the Infrastructure config database before the Information Domain is created.

You (System Administrator) need to have SYSADM function role mapped to your role to access and modify the Information Domain details. From the *System Configuration & Identity*

Management tab, you can access *Information Domain Maintenance* window by expanding **Administration and Configuration** and **System Configuration** within the tree structure of LHS menu and selecting **Information Domain**.

The screenshot shows the 'Information Domain Maintenance' window. At the top, there's a title bar with the window name and a help icon. Below it, the 'Information Domain Details' section contains a 'Name' dropdown set to 'ATOM73ST', a 'Description' text box with 'atom73st', and two checkboxes: 'Is authorization required for Business Metadata?' (checked) and 'Is this a Staging Information Domain?' (unchecked). Below these are buttons for 'Add', 'Next', 'Save', 'Delete', and 'Cancel'. The 'Audit Trail' section at the bottom shows a table with columns for 'Created By', 'Last Saved By', 'Date', and 'Time'. It lists two entries: one by 'STUSER' on Wednesday, September 7, 2011, and another by 'STUSER' on Friday, August 17, 2012.

By default the *Information Domain Maintenance* window displays the pre-configured Information Domain details and allows you to add, modify, and delete Information Domains.

8.1.8.1 Creating Information Domain

You can create Information Domain only when you have a defined database which has not been mapped to any Information Domain. To add Information Domain details:

1. Select **Add** button from the *Information Domain Maintenance* window. The window is refreshed and enables you to populate the required data in the fields.

This screenshot shows the 'Information Domain Maintenance' window after the 'Add' button was clicked. The 'Name' field is now a text box containing 'AAISYSCON1'. The 'Description' text box contains 'Information Domain - System configuration'. Both checkboxes, 'Is authorization required for Business Metadata?' and 'Is this a Staging Information Domain?', are now checked. The 'Add' button is no longer visible, but the 'Next' and 'Cancel' buttons are present. The 'Audit Trail' section remains at the bottom, showing the same two entries as before.

2. Enter the Information Domain details as tabulated:

Field	Description
Name	Enter the name of the Information Domain. Ensure that the name specified is of minimum 6 characters long and does not contain any special characters or extra spaces.

System Configuration & Identity Management

Field	Description
Description	Enter the description of the Information Domain. Ensure the description field is neither empty nor exceeds 50 characters.
Is authorization required for Business Metadata?	Select the checkbox if user authorization is required to access Business Metadata.
Is this Staging Information Domain?	Select the checkbox if you are creating a Staging/Temporary Information Domain.

3. Click **Next** and enter the database details as tabulated:

Field	Description
Database Server	Select the database server from the drop-down list. The list contains all the defined database servers.
Database Name	Select the database name from the drop-down list. The list contains all the database names contained within the server.
OLAP Server	Select the OLAP server from the drop-down list. The list contains all the servers defined in OLAP Details.
OLAP Type	Select OLAP Type from the drop-down list. The available options are: ▪ ESSBASE ▪ ORACLE ▪ SQAOLAP
Generate BI hierarchy	Select the required option to re-generate all the Business Intelligence Hierarchies either upon Data Load or upon Transformation or both. By default, None option is selected.

4. Click **Next**.
5. Specify the file location path of **ERwin**, **Log**, and **Scripts** file on the application server.
Ex: An ERwin file path could be /oracle/app73/ftpshare/<infodom>/Erwin
- ERwin file stores TFM and Database Model XML files.
 - Log file stores the Log data for all the Backend and Front-end components.
 - Script file stores Table Creation scripts.
6. Specify the file location path of **ERwin**, **Log**, and **Scripts** file on the database server.
For example, an ERwin file path could be /home/db73/ftpshare/<infodom>/erwin

The specified details provided for the database and application server details will be mapped to the Information Domain. A consolidated data would be stored in the **DSNMASTER** table in the **config schema** database.

7. Click **Save** to save the Information Domain details.

On creating an Information Domain a list of objects are created using the script files.
For more information, refer to [List of Objects Created in Information Domain](#).

8.1.8.2 Modifying Information Domain

By default, the *Information Domain Maintenance* window displays the details of the selected Information Domain. Select the required Information Domain by clicking on the Name drop-down list. You can edit only the specific information as indicated below:

- In **Information Domain Details** section you can update the Information Domain Description and change the option to specify “if authorization is required for Business Metadata?”
- In **Generate BI hierarchy** section, you can change the option re-generate all the Business Intelligence Hierarchies either upon Data Load or upon Transformation or both. By default, “None” option is selected
- In **Paths on the APP and DB Server**, you can update only the Log File Path. The ERwin and Scripts file path is updated automatically by the system when there is a change in the Server Details. The change in path of Log and MDB files has to be updated manually by moving the files to the new path.

Once you have updated the required information, click **Save** to save the Information Details. For more information, refer [Create Information Domain](#).

8.1.8.3 Deleting Information Domain

You can remove an Information Domain in the Infrastructure system only when there are no users mapped to it. Select the required Information Domain by clicking on the Name drop-down list and click **Delete**.

NOTE: You need to manually drop the Atomic Schema/ objects in the schema upon deletion of Information domain.

Perform the following actions:

1. Login to the Websphere/ Weblogic Admin console.
2. Delete any Data Sources/ Connection Pool entries configured to the Atomic Schema of the INFODOM being deleted. For more information, see Appendix B in the *OFS AAA/ Application Pack Installation and Configuration Guide* available in the [OHC Documentation Library](#).
3. Navigate to \$FIC_HOME/ficweb/webroot/WEB-INF/ folder.

4. Edit the web.xml file and delete any <resource-ref> entries pointing to the same ATOMIC schema.
5. Navigate to the folder on your OFSAA instance identified as FTPSHARE.
6. Delete the folder with same name as the INFODOM being deleted.

8.1.9 Configuration

Configuration refers to a process of defining all the system accessibility components of an information system. Configuration in the System Configuration section facilitates you (System Administrator) to define and maintain the user accessibility details within the Infrastructure system.

You (System Administrator) need to have SYSADM function role mapped to your role to access and modify the Configuration details. You can access *Configuration* in LHS menu of System Configuration.

Configuration	
Configuration	
Environment Details	
Database - ORACLE	Server - Unix
General Details Guest Login Optimization Others	
Number of invalid logins	10
Path for Application Packaging	
Session Timeout Value(in seconds)	3000
LDAP URL	
LDAP Password	
Environment Details	
SSO Enabled	☐
Authentication Type	SMS Authentication and Authorization
LDAP SSL Mode	☐
Display login details in the header	☐
Allow user to log in from multiple machines	☒
Encrypt Login Password	☐
Hierarchy Security Type	User Based Hierarchy Security
Dormant Days	
Inactive Days	
Working Hours From	00:00 To 23:59
Frequency of Password Change	30
Password History	1
Password Restriction	☐ Restricted ☒ Un Restricted
Save Cancel	

The *Configuration* window consists of four sections namely General Details, Guest Login Details, Optimization, and Others. By default the *General Details* window is displayed with the pre-configured details of the Server and Database that you are currently working on and allows you to modify the required information.

8.1.9.1 Update General Details

OFSAAI supports three types of authentications:

- **SMS Authentication & Authorization-** By default, this is selected.
- **LDAP Authentication & SMS Authorization-** Ensure that the LDAP servers are up and running if you are selecting this option. LDAP Configuration file (LDAPProperties.properties) should be present in \$FIC_HOME/ficapp/common/FICServer/conf before configuring LDAP server.
- **SSO Authentication & SMS Authorization-** Ensure SSO server is configured if you are selecting this option.

Specify the configuration details as tabulated:

Field	Description
Number of invalid logins	This field is not applicable if you are selecting SSO Enabled check box. Enter the number of attempts permitted for the user to enter wrong passwords, after which the user account will be disabled.
Path for Application Packaging	Enter the Application Packaging path where the JSP's generated through DEFQ is saved.
Session Timeout Value (in seconds)	Enter the permitted duration of inactivity after which the session will be automatically timed out and the user will be requested to login again. Note the following: ▪ The session time out depends on the specified Session Timeout Value and web server internal session maintenance. It may vary for different web servers. ▪ If SSO authentication is selected, ensure you set the Session Timeout Value equivalent to the configured server session time to avoid improper application behavior after session expired.
LDAP URL	This field is applicable only if you are selecting Authentication Type as LDAP Authentication & SMS Authorization . Enter the LDAP URL from which the system authenticates the user. For more information, refer to the Authentication and Logging section.
LDAP Password	This field is applicable only if you are selecting Authentication Type as LDAP

System Configuration & Identity Management

Field	Description
	Authentication & SMS Authorization. Enter the LDAP server root password for authentication.
Environment Details	Enter the system environment details such as Development, UAT, Production, and so on which are displayed in the application top banner as the "In Setup" info.
SSO Enabled	Select this check box to enable SSO Authentication & SMS Authorization .
Authentication Type	Select the required authentication type from the drop-down list. The options are : ▪ SMS Authentication & Authorization ▪ LDAP Authentication & SMS Authorization ▪ SSO Authentication & SMS Authorization Note: If SSO Enabled check box is selected, the Authentication Type is automatically selected as SSO Authentication & SMS Authorization . You cannot modify it.
LDAP SSL Mode	This field is applicable only if you are selecting Authentication Type as LDAP Authentication & SMS Authorization . Select the checkbox to enable and pool the defined LDAP connections.
Display login details in the header	Select the checkbox to display the login details such as Last Login Date and Last Failed Login Date on the application header. Note: If SSO authentication is selected, the Last Failed Login Date is displayed during the subsequent login for SYSADMN and SYSAUTH users only.
Allow user to login from multiple machines	Select the checkbox to allow concurrent user login.
Encrypt Login Password	This field is not applicable if you are selecting SSO Enabled check box. Select the checkbox to encrypt the login password for more protection.
Hierarchy Security Type	Select the hierarchy security node type from the drop-down list. The available options are: ▪ Group Based Hierarchy Security ▪ User Based Hierarchy Security Depending on the selection, the user/ group details are displayed in the Hierarchy Security window.
Dormant Days	This field is not applicable if you are selecting SSO Enabled check box. Enter the number of inactive days permitted after which the user is denied to access the system.

System Configuration & Identity Management

Field	Description
Inactive Days	This field is not applicable if you are selecting SSO Enabled check box. Enter the number of inactive days permitted after which the user access permissions are removed and the delete flag status is set as "Y". Ensure that the number of Inactive days is greater than or equal to Dormant days. Note that, the user details still exist in the database and can be revoked by changing the status flag.
Working Hours	This field is not applicable if you are selecting SSO Enabled check box. Enter the working hours (From and To) to restrict the user to login to the system within the specified time range. The time is accounted in 24 hours and hh:mm format.
Frequency of Password Change	This field is not applicable if you are selecting SSO Enabled check box. Enter the number of days after which the login password will be expired and the user is navigated directly to the <i>Change Password</i> window.
Password History	This field is not applicable if you are selecting SSO Enabled check box. Enter the number of instances the old passwords need to be maintained and the user will be restricted not to use the same password again. A maximum of last 10 passwords can be recorded.
Password Restriction	This field is not applicable if you are selecting SSO Enabled check box. Select one of the following options: ▪ Restricted - To impose additional rules and parameters for users while defining a password. ▪ Un Restricted - To allow users to define any password of their choice ensuring that the password is alphanumeric without any special characters.
These fields are displayed only if you select Restricted option for Password Restriction .	Specify the following password restriction parameters: ▪ Password Length - Enter the minimum and maximum characters permitted for setting a password. The default range is between 6 and 20 characters. ▪ Numbers - Enter the minimum and maximum numeric characters permitted. ▪ Upper Case - Enter the minimum and maximum numbers of upper case characters are permitted. ▪ Lower Case - Enter the minimum and maximum numbers of lower case characters are permitted. ▪ Special Characters Occurrence Allowed - Select the checkbox if special characters are allowed in passwords.

System Configuration & Identity Management

Field	Description
	▪ Special Character - Enter the minimum and maximum numbers of special characters are permitted. ▪ Special character occurrence Frequency - Enter the number of times the same special character can occur in the password. ▪ Disallowed Special Characters - Enter the special characters (without spaces) which are not permitted in a password. ▪ Running Alphabets - Select the checkbox to allow running alphabets in a password. For example, abc, xyz, AbC and so on. ▪ Sequence Of Running Alphabets- Enter the number of times the sequence is permitted. ▪ Running Numbers - Select the checkbox to allow running numbers in a password. For example, 123, 456, and so on. ▪ Sequence Of Running Numbers- Enter the number of times the sequence is permitted.
If you select the SSO Enabled check box, the following fields are displayed.	
SSO Method	Select the required SSO method. These methods are to specify how the user id should be passed from the SSO engine. ▪ HTTP Request Header - Returns the value of the specified request header as a string from the server. If selected, you need to specify the header value in SSO Header Value field. For example, SM_USER and iv-user header values are supported in OAM. ▪ HTTP Request Remote User - Returns the login details of the user who is requesting access to the application remotely. ▪ HTTP Request User Principal - Returns a "java.security.Principal" object containing the name of the current authenticated user.
SSO Logout URL	Enter the URL of the page that is to be displayed when users exit the application.
SSO Redirect URL	Enter the URL of the page to which the user should be redirected if some error occurs.

Click **Save** and save the general tab details.

SSO Authentication and SMS Authorization

Before you configure SSO authentication, ensure that:

- You have configured OAM (Oracle Access Manager) or equivalent server for SSO user authentication.
- The configured SSO server is up and running and an SSO login page is displayed for users to provide the authentication details.
- The configuration fields are updated correctly before saving the details.
- `/<context-name>/login.jsp` should be the only resource that is protected.
- The following URLs are there in the excluded URL list in SSO server:
 1. `MAP_WSDL_LOCATION=$PROTOCOL$://$WEBSERVERHOST$: $WEBSERVERPORT$/$CONTEXT$/mdbObjAppMap?wsdl`
 2. `MDBPUBLISH_EXECUTION_WSDL_LOCATION=$PROTOCOL$://$WEBSERVERHOST$: $WEBSERVERPORT$/$CONTEXT$/mdbPublishExecution?wsdl`
 3. `MIGRATION_OFFLINE_WSDL_LOCATION=$PROTOCOL$://$WEBSERVERHOST$: $WEBSERVERPORT$/$CONTEXT$/offlineMigration?wsdl`
 4. `RULE_EXECUTION_WSDL_LOCATION=$PROTOCOL$://$WEBSERVERHOST$: $WEBSERVERPORT$/$CONTEXT$/ruleExecution?wsdl`
 5. `MRE_WSDL_LOCATION=$PROTOCOL$://$WEBSERVERHOST$: $WEBSERVERPORT$/$CONTEXT$/manageRunExecution?wsdl`
 6. `MODEL_EXECUTION_WSDL_LOCATION=$PROTOCOL$://$WEBSERVERHOST$: $WEBSERVERPORT$/$CONTEXT$/modelExecution?wsdl`
 7. `MIGRATION_OFFLINE_WSDL_LOCATION=$PROTOCOL$://$WEBSERVERHOST$: $WEBSERVERPORT$/$CONTEXT$/offlineMigration?wsdl`
 8. `$PROTOCOL$://$WEBSERVERHOST$: $WEBSERVERPORT$/$CONTEXT$/servlet/com.iflex.fic.ficml.FICMaster`
 9. `$PROTOCOL$://$WEBSERVERHOST$: $WEBSERVERPORT$/$CONTEXT$/servlet/com.iflex.fic.icc.iccwl.ICCComm`
 10. `$PROTOCOL$://$WEBSERVERHOST$: $WEBSERVERPORT$/$CONTEXT$/help.jsp`
 11. `$PROTOCOL$://$WEBSERVERHOST$: $WEBSERVERPORT$/$CONTEXT$/help/*`

NOTE: The place holders such as `$PROTOCOL$`, `$WEBSERVERHOST$`, `$WEBSERVERPORT$`, and `$CONTEXT$` in the URLs should be updated appropriately.

In case of any errors, the mapped users will not be able to login to the application and you may need to correct the details by logging to the system as **sysadmn**.

For System Users:

- You can access OFSAAI Application using <Protocol (http/https)>://<IP/ HOSTNAME>:<SERVLET PORT>/<CONTEXT NAME>/direct_login.jsp.
- You have to select the appropriate user id from the drop-down list.

For Application Users:

- The login page will be their respective SSO Authentication page.
- After successful login, you can change your locale from the **Select Language** link in the application header of the landing page. Move the pointer over the link and select the appropriate language from the listed languages. Based on the locales installed in the application, languages will be displayed.
- The **Change Password** link will not be available in the application header.

8.1.9.2 Update Guest Login Details

You (System Administrator) can facilitate Guest Users to login to the Infrastructure system by configuring the Guest Login Details. If a password is defined, then the guest users are required to enter the password during logon and would then be navigated to the specific modules based on the mapped Roles and Functions.

Ensure the following before configuring the guest user details:

- Functions and Roles should be mapped appropriately for tracking the guest user activities on the system.

For example, when a guest user is permitted to modify Metadata, the change done cannot be tracked since the system recognizes Guest User as Modifier.
- When there is a provision for Guest User to access the Infrastructure system from an external machine, a specific set of .jsp's (web pages) has to be defined to the Guest User and maintained in the "urllist.cfg" in ficweb/conf folder.

For example, if the "urllist.cfg" contains "ficportal/**Testing.jsp**" and "fiv/**OpenView.jsp**'s", Guest users can view and execute Testing and OpenView.jsp's from ficportal and fiv contexts.
 - Any number of pages can be defined within the "urllist.cfg" file
 - The additions into the CFG file will be done manually.
 - Only the links specified in the urllist.cfg file can be accessed through the guest login.
- You can also specify access based on wild card entries. A wildcard character can be applied at the main folder level only and not to a subset of files within a folder.

For example, if access is provided to ficportal/testing/*, then all the pages under ficportal/testing folder are accessible from Guest login.

System Configuration & Identity Management

1. Select Guest Login tab and update the details as tabulated:

The screenshot shows a configuration window with four tabs: 'General Details', 'Guest Login', 'Optimization', and 'Others'. The 'Guest Login' tab is selected. It contains three input fields. The first field, labeled 'Guest Login', has a dropdown menu with 'Enabled' selected. The second field, labeled 'Guest Password', has a dropdown menu with 'Not Required' selected. The third field, also labeled 'Guest Password', is an empty text box. At the bottom right of the window are two buttons: 'Save' and 'Cancel'.

Field	Description
Guest Login	Select one of the following option from the drop-down list: ▪ ENABLED - To enable guest users and allow them to login to the system. ▪ DISABLED - To restrict access to guest users.
Guest Password	You can select the Guest Password as one of the following from the drop-down list only if you have ENABLED guest Login: ▪ Required - Guest users need to specify a password to logon. ▪ Not Required - Guest users can logon directly.
Guest Password	You can specify the Guest Password only if you have selected the previous Guest Password field option as Required . Enter the Guest Password as indicated: ▪ If Password Restrictions is set in the General Details tab, the specified password must satisfy all the defined parameters. However Guest Users do not comply to change password, invalid login attempts, or logging from multiple workstations, ▪ If no Password Restrictions is set, ensure that the specified password is alphanumeric without any extra spaces.

2. Click **Save** and save the guest login configuration details.

8.1.9.3 Update Optimization Details

1. Select Optimization Details tab and update the details as tabulated:

General Details	Guest Login	Optimization	Others
Hint used for MERGE statement	IS_PARALLEL		
Hint used for SELECT statement	ALL_ROWS		
Script executed before MERGE statement	alter session set star_transformation_enabled		
Script executed after MERGE statement	alter session set star_transformation_enabled		
User ROWID in ON clause of MERGE statement	☐		
Save Cancel			

The Optimization details such as Hints, Scripts, and Using ROWID instead of Primary Keys can be specified to optimize Merge statements. The defined configurations are also fetched as Query Optimization Settings while defining Rule definition properties.

Field	Description
Hint used for MERGE statement	Specify the SQL Hint that can be used to optimize Merge Query. For example, <code>"/**+ ALL_ROWS */"</code> In a Rule Execution, Merge Query formed using definition level Merge Hint precede over the Global Merge Hint Parameters defined here. In case the definition level Merge Hint is empty / null, Global Merge Hint (if defined here) is included in the query.
Hint used for SELECT statement	Specify the SQL Hint that can be used to optimize Merge Query by selecting the specified query. For example, <code>"SELECT /**+ IS_PARALLEL */"</code> In a Rule Execution, Merge Query formed using definition level Select Hint precede over the Global Select Hint Parameters defined here. In case the definition level Select Hint is empty / null, Global Select Hint (if defined here) is included in the query.
Script executed before MERGE statement	Refers to a set of semicolon (;) separated statements which are to be executed before Merge Query on the same connection object. In a Rule Execution, Global Pre Script Parameters defined here are added to a Batch followed by Rule definition level Pre Script statements if the same has been provided during rule definition. However, it is not mandatory to have a Pre Script either at Global or definition level.

Field	Description
Script executed after MERGE statement	Refers to a set of semicolon (;) separated statements which are to be executed after Merge Query on the same connection object. In a Rule Execution, Global Post Script Parameters defined here are added to a Batch followed by Rule definition level Post Script statements if the same has been provided during rule definition. However, it is not mandatory to have a Post Script either at Global or definition level.
User ROWID in ON clause of MERGE statement	You can select the ROWID checkbox to create a Merge Statement based on specified ROWID instead of Primary Keys. In a Rule Execution, ROWID is considered while creating Merge Statement if Use ROWID checkbox is selected in either Global Parameters defined here or Rule definition properties. If Use ROWID checkbox is not selected in either Global Parameters defined here or Rule definition properties, then the flag is set to "N" and Primary Keys are considered while creating in Merge Statements.

- Click **Save** and save the Optimization details.

8.1.9.4 Updating *Others* Tab

- Select the *Others* tab and update the details as tabulated:

Configuration

Configuration

» Environment Details

Database - ORACLE

Server - Unix

General Details

Guest Login

Optimization

Others

Limit on number of mappings displayed	1000
Page size used in tree pagination	100
Application uses new Run Rule Framework	☒
Enable audit log through Security Management System	☒ Currently applicable for Run Rule Framework
Populate Execution Statistics	☐
Allow Correction on DI Source	☒

You can modify the *Others* tab details as tabulated below:

Field	Description
Limit on number of mappings displayed	Specify the number of mappings which are to be displayed in <i>Rule Definition</i> window. A maximum of 9999 records can be displayed.

System Configuration & Identity Management

Field	Description
Page size used in tree pagination	Specify the number of subcomponents that can be displayed in each Component from the <i>Process Component Selector</i> window. A maximum of 9999 records can be displayed.
Application uses new Run Rule Framework	Selecting this option will display only the new Run Rule Framework links in <i>Metadata Browser</i> and <i>Enterprise Modeling</i> windows.
Enable audit log through Security Management System	You can select this checkbox to enable Infrastructure system to log all the usage and activity reports. A System Administrator can to generate Audit Trail Reports in HTML format to monitor user activity on regular intervals. Note: This is currently applicable for Run Rule Framework only.
Populate Execution Statistics	This feature is disabled by default. Select the check box to determine which case statement of a rule has updated how many corresponding records. Though there is no impact in Rule execution, an insert query is used in the back-end to list the number of records processed by each condition in the rule. For more information, refer to Populate Execution Statistics in References section.
Allow Correction on DI Source	Select the checkbox to allow data correction on the data source. This enables the data correction to be executed along with data quality checks. If the checkbox is not selected, data corrections will be done with T2T (LOAD DATA) executions, that is while loading the data to the target table. By default, the checkbox is selected.

2. Click **Save** and save the *Others* tab changes.

8.2 Identity Management

Identity Management in the Infrastructure administration process facilitates System Administrators to provide access, monitor, and administer users along with the Infrastructure metadata operations.

The SMS component is incorporated with Password Encryption, Single Logon, Role and Data Based Security, Access Control and Audit Trail features to provide a highly flexible security envelope.

System Administrators can create, map, and authorize users defining a security framework which has the ability to restrict access to the data and meta-data in the warehouse, based on fine-grained access control mechanism. These activities are mainly done at the initial stage and then on need basis.

8.2.1 Navigating to Identity Management

Go to the *System Configuration & Identity Management* tab and click **Identity Management**. You can view the sub menus under *Security Management* in the LHS menu.

8.2.2 Components of Identity Management

Identity Management consists of the following sections. Click on the links to view the sections in detail.

- [User Administrator](#)
- [System Administrator](#)
- [Audit Trail Report](#)
- [User Activity Report](#)
- [User Profile Report](#)
- [Enable User](#)

8.2.3 Mappings in Identity Management

User- User Group Mappings

- A user is mapped to a single or multiple user groups
- A user group can have multiple users
- User to user group mapping is many to many

Function- Role Mappings

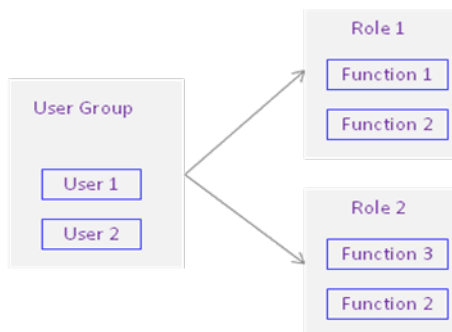
- A function is mapped to multiple roles
- A role can have many functions
- Function to role mapping is many to many

Folder/Segment- Domain Mappings

- A folder/segment is mapped to an information domain
- An information domain can have many folders/segments
- Folder/segment to information domain mapping is one to one, that is, a folder can be mapped to a single domain

User Group Role Mapping

- A user group is mapped to multiple roles and each role will have multiple functions mapped to it.
- All users belonging to a user group can do all functions associated with the roles to which the user group is mapped.



8.2.4 User Administrator

User Administration is one of the core functions of Identity Management which involves administrators to create user definitions, user groups, maintain profiles, authorize users and user groups, and map users to groups, domains and roles.

User Administration refers to a process of controlling the user privileges in accessing the Infrastructure resources and is based on business requirements to provide access to view, create, edit, or delete confidential data. It also involves the administrator tasks to grant permissions based on user roles and requirements.

You (System Administrator) need to have SYSADM and METAAUTH function roles mapped to access User Administrator in LHS menu of Identity Management. The options available under User Administrator are:

- [User Maintenance](#)
- [User Group Maintenance](#)
- [User User Group Map](#)
- [Profile Maintenance](#)
- [User Authorization](#)
- [User Group Authorization](#)
- [User Group Folder Authorization](#)
- [User Group Domain Map](#)
- [User Group Role Map](#)
- [User Group Folder Role Map](#)

8.2.4.1 User Maintenance

User Maintenance facilitates you to create user definitions, view, manage, modify, and delete user information. You can access User Maintenance by expanding **User Administrator** section within the tree structure of LHS menu.

The *User Maintenance* window displays user details such as User ID, Name, Profile Name, Start, and End dates. You can also identify the user status if enabled to access the Infrastructure system.

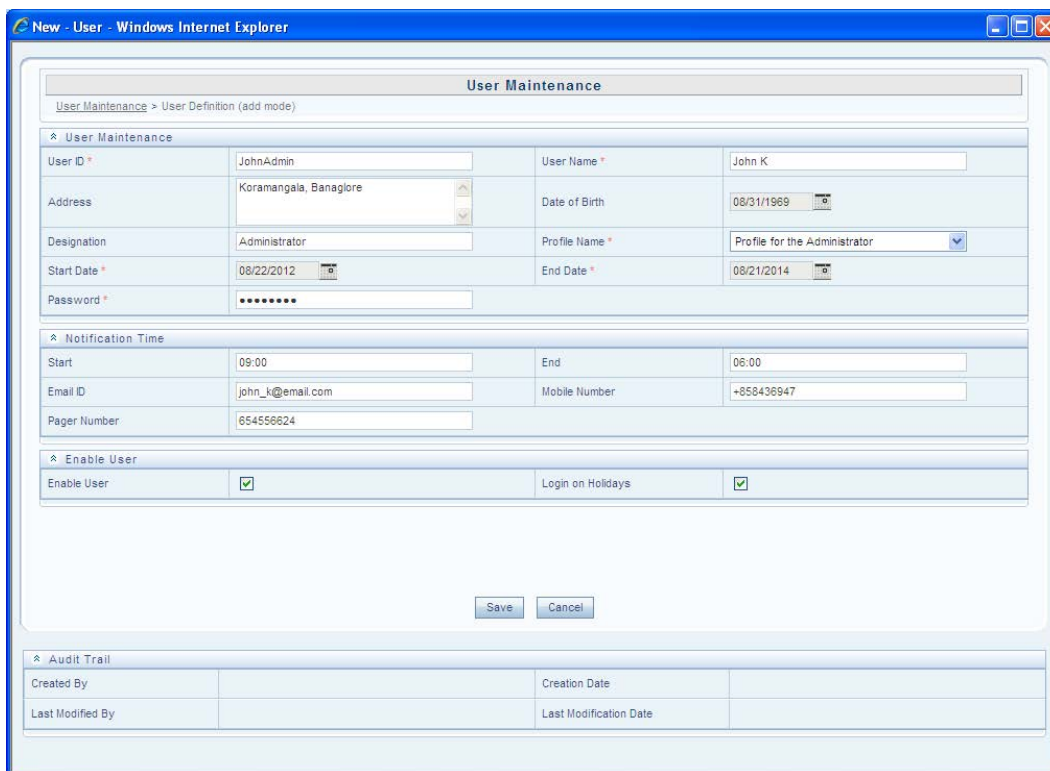
You can also make use of Search and Pagination options to search for a specific user or view list of existing users within the system. For more information, refer [Pagination](#) and [Search & Filter](#).

8.2.4.1.1 Adding User

To add a user definition in the *User Maintenance* window:

System Configuration & Identity Management

1. Select  button from the User Maintenance tool bar. **Add** button is disabled if you have selected any User ID in the grid. The *New User* window is displayed.



2. Enter the user details as tabulated.

Field	Description
Fields marked in red asterisk (*) are mandatory.	
User ID	Enter a unique user id. Ensure that the User ID does not contain any special characters or spaces except ".", "@", "-", and "_".
User Name	Enter the user name. The user name specified here will be displayed on the Infrastructure splash window. Ensure that the User Name does not contain any special characters except "_", "'", and ".".
Contact Address	Enter the contact address of the user. It can be the physical location from where the user is accessing the system. Ensure that Contact Address does not contain any special characters except ".", "#", "-", ";", and ":".
Date Of Birth	Specify the date of birth. You can use the popup calendar to enter the date.
Designation	Enter the user designation. Ensure that Designation does not contain any special characters except "_", ".", and "-".
Profile Name	Select the profile name by clicking on the drop-down list.

System Configuration & Identity Management

Field	Description
User Start Date	Specify the user start date based on the day slot the user is enabled to access the system. Ensure that User Start Date is greater than today's date. You can use the popup calendar to enter the date.
User End Date	Specify the user end date based on month and year when the user Id expires. Ensure that user End Date is greater than User Start Date. You can use the popup calendar to enter the date.
Password	Enter the default password for the user for the initial login. User needs to change the default password during the first login. A user is denied access in case the user has forgotten the password or enters the wrong password for the specified number of attempts (as defined in the <i>Configuration</i> window). To enable access, enter a new password here.
Notification Time	(Optional) Specify the notification start and end time within which the user can be notified with alerts.
E-mail ID	Enter the e-mail address of the user.
Mobile No	(Optional) Enter the mobile number of the user.
Pager No	(Optional) Enter the pager number of the user.
Enable User	Select the checkbox to allow user to access the system. A deselected checkbox denies access to the user.
Login on Holidays	Select the checkbox to allow users to access the system on holidays. A deselected checkbox denies access to the user on holidays.

3. Click **Save** to upload the user details.

The new User details are populated in the [User Authorization](#) window which has to be authorized by System Authorizers. Once authorized, the **User** details are displayed in *User Maintenance* window and can then be mapped to the required user group in the [User User Group Map](#) window.

8.2.4.1.2 Viewing User Details

You can view individual user details at any given point. To view the existing function details in the *User Maintenance* window:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the User ID.
2. Click  button in the User Maintenance tool bar.

The *View User Details* window is displayed with the details such as User ID, User Name, Address, Date of Birth, Designation, Profile Description, Start, and End Date in

which the user can access Infrastructure system. The *View User Details* window also displays the notifications details and status if enable to access the system on holidays.

8.2.4.1.3 Modifying User Details

To update the existing user details in the *User Maintenance* window:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the User ID whose details are to be updated.
2. Click  button in the User Maintenance tool bar.

The *Edit User Details* window is displayed.

3. Update the required information. *For more details, refer [Add User](#).*

NOTE: You cannot edit the User ID. You can view the modifications once the changes are authorized. Also a new password must be provided during the user details modification.

4. Click **Save** to save the changes.

8.2.4.1.1 Deleting User Details

You can remove the user definition(s) which are created by you and which are no longer required in the system, by deleting from the *User Maintenance* window.

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the user ID whose details are to be removed.
2. Click  button in the User Maintenance tool bar.
3. Click **OK** in the information dialog to confirm deletion.

NOTE: User can access the application until the delete request is authorized.

8.2.4.1.2 Adding User Attributes

This option allows you to input additional user attributes that are configured for a user. Ensure that the required user attributes are present in the CSSMS_ATTRIB_MAST table. For more information about how to add additional user attributes, see [Setting up User Attribute Master](#) section.

To add attributes to a user in the *User Maintenance* window:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the User ID for whom you wish to add additional attributes.
2. Click  button in the User Maintenance tool bar. The *User Attribute* window is displayed.



The user attributes present in the CSSMS_ATTRIB_MAST table are displayed in this window.

3. Enter appropriate information or select the required value from the drop-down list, for the displayed user attributes.
4. Click **Save** to upload the changes.

8.2.4.2 Setting up User Attribute Master

OFSAAI captures some of the common user attributes such as Address, Designation, Date of Birth, Employee Code and so on. Additionally if you want to capture user details such as Branch Code or Department Name, you can capture them by configuring User Attribute Master (CSSMS_ATTRIB_MAST) table.

You have to upload the CSSMS_ATTRIB_MAST table after entering the required information on the table. You should have **Config Excel Advanced** user role mapped to your user group. Note that this role is not available to SYSADMN user.

1. Download the CSSMS_ATTRIB_MAST table. For more information on how to download a table from Config Schema, see [Config Schema Download](#) section. You need to select CSSMS_ATTRIB_MAST from the **Select the table** drop-down list.
2. Open the downloaded file in MS Excel 2003/ 2007. The excel file will have columns ATTRIBUTE_ID, ATTRIBUTE_DESC, ALLOWED_VALUES, and TYPE.
3. Add data as shown in the following table:

ATTRIBUTE_ID	ATTRIBUTE_DESC	ALLOWED_VALUES	TYPE
BRANCH_CODE	Branch Code		0
BRANCH_NAME	Branch Name	New York, Dallas	1
DEPT_CODE	Department Code		0
DEPT_NAME	Department Name		0

TYPE – Enter **Type** as 1 if you want to give a list of values from which the user has to select the attribute value. In the ALLOWED_VALUES column, give the required values for the attribute. Enter Type as 0 if the attribute value has to be entered in a text field.

4. Save the file.

5. Upload the modified CSSMS_ATTRIB_MAST table. For more information on how to upload a table to Config Schema, see [Config Schema Upload](#) section. Note that you need to select CSSMS_ATTRIB_MAST from the **Select the table** drop-down list and **Upload Type** as **Complete**.

An appropriate message based on the success or failure status is displayed.

8.2.4.3 User Group Maintenance

User Group Maintenance facilitates you to create view, edit, delete, and map user(s) to specific groups. You can maintain and modify the user group information within the *User Group Maintenance* window.

You can access User Group Maintenance by expanding **User Administrator** section within the tree structure of LHS menu.

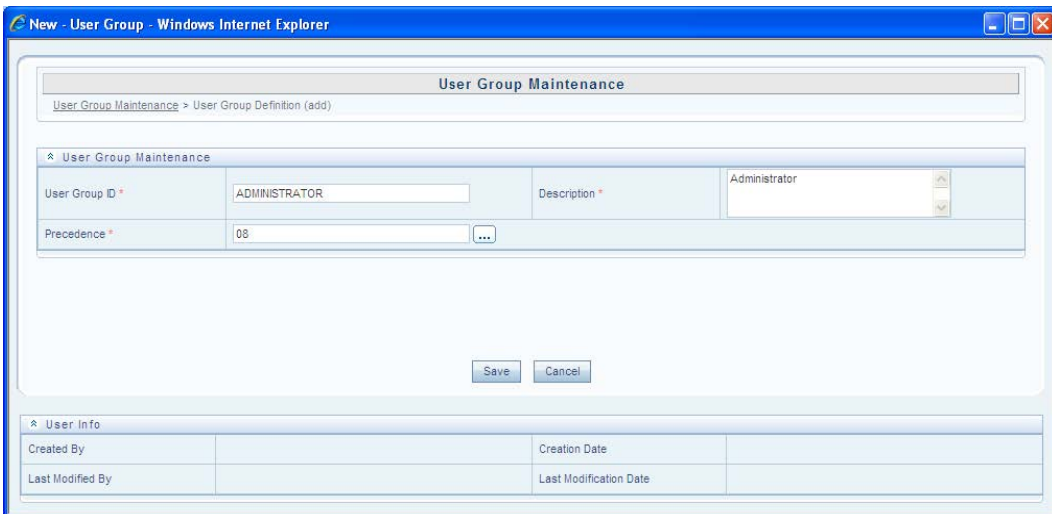
User Group Maintenance window displays details such as User Group ID, Description, Precedence, and the number of Mapped Users.

You can also make use of Search and Pagination options to search for a specific user group or view the list of existing user groups within the system. For more information, refer [Pagination](#) and [Search & Filter](#).

8.2.4.3.1 Adding User Group

To add a User Group in the *User Group Maintenance* window:

1. Select  from the User Group tool bar. **Add** button is disabled if you have selected any User Group ID in the grid. The *New User Group* window is displayed.



User Group Maintenance			
User Group Maintenance > User Group Definition (add)			
* User Group Maintenance			
User Group ID *	ADMINISTRATOR	Description *	Administrator
Precedence *	08	...	
Save Cancel			
* User Info			
Created By		Creation Date	
Last Modified By		Last Modification Date	

2. Enter the details as tabulated.

Field	Description
User Group ID	Specify a unique id for the user group. Ensure that there are no special characters and extra spaces in the id entered.
Description	Enter a description for the user group.
Precedence	Enter the Precedence value. You can click  button to Lookup for the existing precedence values applied to the various user groups.

NOTE: The lower the value in the precedence column, the higher is precedence. A user may be mapped to multiple user groups and hence the precedence value is required if Group Based Hierarchy Security setting is selected in the *Configuration* window.

3. Click **Save** to upload the user group details. The new User Group details need to be authorized before associating users to the user group created. Before user group authorization, you need to map an information domain and role to the user group.

8.2.4.3.2 Viewing User Group Details

You can view individual user group details at any given point. To view the existing user group details in the *User Group Maintenance* window:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the User Group ID.
2. Click  button in the User Group tool bar.

The *View User Group Details* window is displayed with the details such as User Group ID, Description, and Precedence value.

8.2.4.3.3 Modifying User Group

To update the existing user group details in the *User Group Maintenance* window:

1. Select the user group whose details are to be updated by clicking on the checkbox adjacent to the User Group ID.
2. Click  button in the User Group tool bar. Edit button is disabled if you have selected multiple groups.
3. Edit the required User Group details except for User Group ID which is not editable. For more information refer [Add User Group](#).
4. Click **Save** to upload changes.

8.2.4.3.4 Deleting User Group

You can remove user group definition(s) which are created by you, which do not have any mapped users, and which are no longer required, by deleting from the *User Group Maintenance* window.

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the user group ID(s) whose details are to be removed.
2. Click  button in the User Group tool bar.
3. Click **OK** in the information dialog to confirm deletion.

NOTE: User Groups cannot be deleted if any requests (Domain map/unmap and Role map/unmap) are pending for authorization or any users are mapped to it.

8.2.4.4 User User Group Map

User User Group Map facilitates you to map user(s) to specific user group which in turn is mapped to a specific [Information Domain](#) and [role](#). Every User Group mapped to the infodomain needs to be authorized. Else, it cannot be mapped to users.

User User Group Map window displays details such as User ID, Name, and the corresponding Mapped Groups. You can view and modify the existing mappings within the *User User Group Maintenance* window.

You can access User User Group Map by expanding User Administrator section within the tree structure of LHS menu.

You can also make use of Search and Pagination options to search for specific users or view the list of existing user group map within the system. For more information, refer [Pagination](#) and [Search & Filter](#).

8.2.4.4.1 Viewing Mapped Users

You can view user group mapping of a particular user at any given point.

To view the existing user group map details in the *User User Group Map* window select the checkbox adjacent to the User ID. The list of group(s) to which the selected user has been mapped is displayed under *Mapped Groups* grid.

8.2.4.4.2 Mapping/Unmapping Users

User User Group Map facilitates you to map user(s) to specific user group which in turn is mapped to a specific Information Domain and Role. Every User Group mapped to the Information Domain needs to be authorized. Otherwise it cannot be mapped to users.

To map/unmap users in *User User Group Map* window:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the User ID.
2. Click  button in the *Mapped Groups* grid. The *User User Group Mapping* window is displayed.
3. In the *User User Group Mapping* window, you can search for a User Group using the Search field and edit the mapping.
 - To map a user to a group, select the User Group and click . You can press **Ctrl** key for multiple selections.
 - To map all the User Groups to a user, click .
 - To remove a User Group mapping for a user, select the User Group from Select Members pane and click .
 - To remove all the group mappings of a user, click .
4. Click **OK** to save the mappings and return to *User User Group Map* window.

NOTE: User Group is displayed in the *User User Group Mapping* window only if it is mapped to at least one Domain and Role.

8.2.4.5 Profile Maintenance

NOTE: This feature will not be available if **Authentication Type** is selected as **SSO Authentication and SMS Authorization** from the [Configuration](#) window.

Profile Maintenance facilitates you to create profiles, specify the time zones, specify the working days of the week and map holiday's schedule. *Profile Maintenance* window displays the existing profiles with details such as the Profile Code, Profile Name, Time Zone, Workdays of Week, Holiday Time Zone, and mapped Holidays. In the *Profile Maintenance* window you can add, view, edit, and delete user profile definitions.

You can access Profile Maintenance by expanding **User Administrator** section within the tree structure of LHS menu.

You can also make use of Search and Pagination options to search for specific profile or view the list of existing profiles within the system. For more information, refer [Pagination](#) and [Search & Filter](#).

8.2.4.5.1 Adding Profile

To add a profile in the *Profile Maintenance* window:

1. Select  from the Profile Maintenance tool bar. **Add** button is disabled if you have selected any Profile Code checkbox in the grid.

System Configuration & Identity Management

The screenshot shows a web application window titled "New - Profile - Windows Internet Explorer". The main content area is titled "Profile Maintenance" and contains a breadcrumb "Profile Maintenance > Profile Definition (add)". Below this, there are several sections: "Profile Maintenance" with fields for "Profile Code *" (ADMIN), "Profile Name *" (Profile for Administrator), "Time Zone*" (1), and "Holiday Time Zone*" (1); "Work Days of Week" with checkboxes for Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; "New - Holidays" with a table for adding holidays; and "User Info" with fields for "Created By", "Creation Date", "Last Modified By", and "Last Modification Date". At the bottom, there are "Save" and "Cancel" buttons.

2. The *New Profile* window is displayed. Enter the details as tabulated.

Field	Description
Profile Code	Enter a unique profile code based on the functions that the user executes. For example, specify AUTH if you are creating an authorizer profile.
Profile Name	Enter a unique profile name. Ensure that Profile Name does not contain any special characters except ".", "(", ")", "_", "-".
Time Zone	Select the Start and End time zone from the drop-down list. Time zones are hourly based and indicate the time at which the user can access the system.
Holiday Time Zone	Select the Holiday Start and End time zone from the drop-down list. Time zones are hourly based and indicate the time at which the user can access the system on holidays.
Work Days of Week	Select the work days of a week by clicking on the checkbox adjacent to week days. The specified time zones will be applicable to the selected days.

3. Click **Save** to save the profile.

8.2.4.5.2 Mapping Holidays

To enable user to access the Infrastructure system during holidays, map the profile to the holiday's schedule. For the user to access the system on holidays, the **Login on Holidays** checkbox in the *User Maintenance* window must be checked.

1. Click  button in the *New Holidays* grid. *Holiday Mapping* window is displayed.

The *Holiday Mapping* window displays the holidays that are added through the **Holiday Maintenance** section.

2. To map a holiday, you can do the following:
 - To map holiday to the user profile, select from the list and click .
 - To map all the listed holidays to the user profile, click .
 - To remove holiday mapping to user profile, select from the list and click .
 - To remove entire holiday mapping for the user profile, click .
3. Click **OK** to save the mapping.

8.2.4.5.3 Viewing Profile

You can view the profile of a particular user at any given point. To view the existing user profile details in the *Profile Maintenance* window:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the Profile Code.
2. Click  button in the Profile Maintenance tool bar.

The *Profile Maintenance* window displays profile of the user with the holiday mapping details.

8.2.4.5.4 Modifying Profile

You can modify all the details except **Profile Code** and **Profile Name** of individual profiles at any given point of time.

To edit a user profile in the *Profile Maintenance* window:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the Profile Code.
2. Click  button in the Profile Maintenance tool bar.
3. Edit the user profile as required. For more information refer [Add Profile](#).
4. Click **Save** to upload changes.

8.2.4.5.5 Deleting Profile

You can remove user profile definition(s) which are created by you and which are no longer required in the system, by deleting from the *Profile Maintenance* window.

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the Profile Code(s) whose details are to be removed.
2. Click  button in the Profile Maintenance tool bar.
3. Click **OK** in the information dialog to confirm deletion.

8.2.4.6 User Authorization

User Authorization function facilitates system authorizers to authorize and allow user(s) created or modified by system administrator to access the Infrastructure system. Whenever a new user is created or an authorized user details are updated, the user has to be authorized by the system authorizers to allow access to the Infrastructure system. The function also restricts access to unauthorized user(s).

- As a system authorizer, you can:
 - View the available user ID's which are to be authorized.
 - Authorize or reject users to access the system.
 - Authorize or reject modification request of Users.
 - View the current updated and previous user details for authorization.
 - Authorize based on the user ID's created by Systems Administrator.
- As a user, you can login to the Infrastructure system only if authorized by the system Authorizer.

You can access *User Authorization* window by expanding User Administrator section within the tree structure of LHS menu.

The *User Authorization* window displays a list of available users for Authorization. By default, the users will be displayed in alphabetical order of the User ID's with the other details such as User ID, Name, User Start Date, and User Expiry Date.

You can also make use of Search and Pagination options to search for specific users. For more information, refer [Pagination](#) and [Search & Filter](#).

8.2.4.6.1 Authorizing or Rejecting User(s)

In the *User Authorization* window, do the following:

1. Select User ID which has to be authorized. The window is refreshed and the user details are displayed below.
2. In the User Authorization tool bar,
 - Click  (authorize) button to authorize a user(s).
 - Click  (reject) button to reject a user(s).
3. Click **OK** in the information dialog to confirm authorization or rejection. On processing, a system message is displayed.

8.2.4.7 User Group Authorization

User Group Authorization function facilitates system authorizers to authorize or reject the user groups listed in the *User Group Authorization* window. This authorization is required if user groups are mapped to Public folders.

- As a system Authorizer, you can:
 - View the list of mapped/unmapped user(s) to be authorized
 - View the list of mapped/ unmapped roles to be authorized
 - View the list of mapped/ unmapped domains to be authorized
 - Authorize or reject mapping/unmapping of user group(s) to a role or a domain

You can access *User Group Authorization* window by expanding **User Administrator** section within the tree structure of LHS menu and clicking **User Group Authorization**.

The *User Group Authorization* window displays a list of available user groups for authorization. When you select a user group, the details such as Mapped/Unmapped Users, Mapped/Unmapped Roles, and Mapped/Unmapped Domains are displayed.

You can also make use of Search and Pagination options to search for specific user group. For more information, refer [Pagination](#) and [Search & Filter](#).

8.2.4.7.1 Authorizing or Rejecting User Group(s)

In the *User Group Authorization* window, do the following:

1. Select the required **User Group ID** for authorization.

The Mapped/Unmapped Users, Mapped/Unmapped Roles, and Mapped/Unmapped Domains corresponding to the selected User Group are displayed in the respective grids.

2. Select the checkbox adjacent to the mapped or unmapped group/user/role/domain and
 - Click  (authorize) button to authorize it.
 - Click  (reject) button to reject it.
3. Click **OK** in the information dialog to confirm authorization or rejection. On processing, a system message is displayed.

8.2.4.8 User Group Folder Authorization

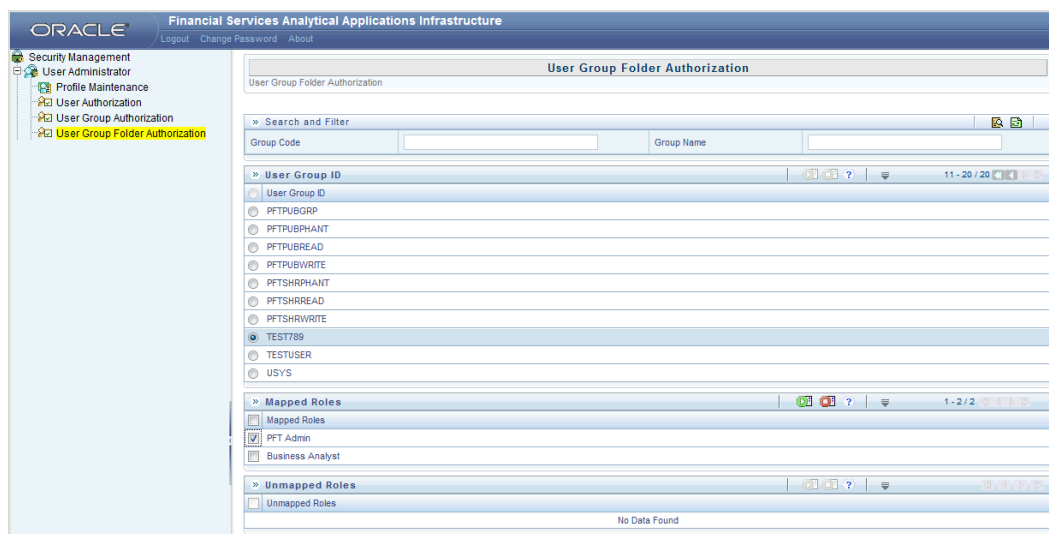
User Group Folder Authorization facilitates system authorizers to authorize or reject mapping and unmapping of roles to folders, done from the *User Group Role Map* window. This authorization is required for mapping of user groups to Shared folders.

As a system authorizer, you can view the list of mapped/unmapped user roles to be authorized for a selected user group. Once the mapping/unmapping is authorized, then the changes will be in effective.

You can access *User Group Folder Authorization* window by expanding **User Administrator** section within the tree structure of LHS menu and clicking **User Group Folder Authorization**.

To authorize mapping of roles to folder

1. Click **User Group Folder Authorization** under **User Administrator** in the **Security Management** menu. The *User Group Folder Authorization* window is displayed.



2. Select the user group. The Mapped/Unmapped Roles corresponding to the selected User Group which requires authorization are displayed in the respective grids.
3. Select the checkbox adjacent to the mapped or unmapped roles and
 - Click  (authorize) button to authorize it.
 - Click  (reject) button to reject it.

4. Click **OK** in the information dialog to confirm authorization or rejection. On processing, a system message is displayed.

8.2.4.9 User Group Domain Map

User Group Domain Map facilitates System Administrators to view the available user groups and map the required Domain to User Group(s). System Administrators can also remove user group mapping for specific domain or map additional domains to a specific user group to ensure confidentiality of restricted Information Domains.

You can access *User Group Domain Map* window by expanding **User Administrator** section within the tree structure of LHS menu.

The *User Group Domain Map* window displays a list of available user groups in alphabetical order with the User Group ID and Description. On selecting a user group, the list of available mapped domains are displayed.

NOTE: It is mandatory to map at least one information domain to a user group.

You can also make use of Search and Pagination options to search for specific user group or view the list of existing user groups within the system. For more information, refer [Pagination](#) and [Search & Filter](#).

To map a user group to a domain, do the following:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the required User Group ID. The *User Group Domain Map* window is refreshed to display the existing mapped domains.
2. Click  button in the Mapped Domains section tool bar. The *User Group Domain Map* window is displayed.
3. In the *User Group Domain Map* window, you can search for a Domain using the Search field and edit the mapping.
 - To map Domains to a User Group, select the Domain from the Members list and click . You can press **Ctrl** key for multiple selections.
 - To map all the Domains to a User Group, click .
 - To remove mapping for a user group, select the Domain from Select Members list and click .
 - To remove all Domains mapped to User Group, click .
4. Click **OK** to save the mappings and return to *User Group Domain Map* window.

8.2.4.10 User Group Role Map

User Group Role Map facilitates System Administrators to map Role(s) to specific User Group(s). Each role has a defined function and any user(s) mapped to the role has to perform only those functions.

For example, the table below lists the user group mapped to a specific role.

GROUP CODE	ROLE CODE
ADMIN	SYSADM
AUTH	SYSATH
CWSADM	CWSADMIN

You can access *User Group Role Map* window by expanding **User Administrator** section within the tree structure of LHS menu.

The *User Group Role Map* window displays a list of available user groups in alphabetical order with the User Group ID and Description. On selecting a user group, the list of available mapped roles are displayed.

You can also make use of Search and Pagination options to search for specific user group or view the list of existing user groups within the system. For more information, refer [Pagination](#) and [Search & Filter](#).

To map a Role to User Group, do the following:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the required User Group ID. The *User Group Role Map* window is refreshed to display the existing mapped roles.
2. Click  button in the Mapped Roles section tool bar. The *User Group Role Map* window is displayed.
3. In the *User Group Role Map* window, you can search for a Role using the Search field and edit the mapping.
 - To map Role to a User Group, select the Role from the Members list and click . You can press **Ctrl** key for multiple selections.
 - To map all the Roles to a specific User Group, click .
 - To remove mapping for a user group, select the Role from Select Members list and click .
 - To remove all Roles mapped to a User Group, click .
4. Click **OK** to save the mappings and return to *User Group Role Map* window.

8.2.4.11 User Group Folder Role Map

User Group Folder Role Map facilitates System Administrators to map role(s) to specific user group(s), which are mapped to shared folders. This mapping is used to give access rights to a user on objects belonging to Shared folder/segment.

To map user group-folder-role

1. Click **User Group Folder Role Map** under **User Administrator** in the **Security Management** menu. The *User Group Folder Role Map* window is displayed.

User Group ID	Description
☐ AAGRP	Action Assessor Group EDIT
☒ AAUTHGRP	AAUTHGRP
☐ ACASRGRP	Action Identification Assessor UG.
☐ ADMGRP	Administrator Group
☐ ADMIN	ADMINISTRATOR

Infodomain-Folder Map
☒ MIGINFO~ASHR01
☐ MIGINFO~ASHR02
☐ MIGINFO~APUB02
☐ MIGINFO~APVT01

Role Name
PFT Admin
PFT Analyst
PFT Auditor
CREC Administrator
System Administrator
System Authorizer

2. Select the user group from the *User Group Folder Role Map* grid. All shared folders are displayed in the *Infodomain-Folder Map* grid.
3. Select the shared folder to which you want to map roles and click .
4. Select the required roles and click  or click  to map all the roles. To remove mapping of a role, select the role and click . To remove all mapped roles, click .
5. Click **Ok**.

8.2.5 System Administrator

System Administration refers to a process of managing, configuring, and maintaining confidential data in a multi-user computing environment. System Administration in Security Management involves creating functions, roles, and mapping functions to specific roles. System Administration also involves maintaining segment information, holiday list, and restricted passwords to ensure security within the Infrastructure system.

You can access System Administrator in LHS menu of Security Management. The options available under System Administrator are:

- [Function Maintenance](#)
- [Role Maintenance](#)
- [Function - Role Map](#)
- [Segment Maintenance](#)
- [Holiday Maintenance](#)
- [Restricted Passwords](#)

8.2.5.1 Function Maintenance

A function in the Infrastructure system defines the privileges to access modules or components and to define or modify metadata information associated. Function Maintenance allows you to create functions for users to ensure only those functions are executed which are specific to the user's role.

You can access Function Maintenance by expanding **System Administrator** section within the tree structure of LHS menu. The *Function Maintenance* window displays the function details such as Function Code, Function Name, Description, and the number of Roles Mapped to the function. The *Function Maintenance* window also facilitates you to view, create, modify, and delete functions within the system.

You can also make use of Search and Pagination options to search for a specific function or view the list of existing functions within the system. For more information, refer [Pagination](#) and [Search & Filter](#).

8.2.5.1.1 Creating Function

To create function in the *Function Maintenance* window:

1. Select  from the Function Maintenance tool bar. **Add** button is disabled if you have selected any function in the grid. The *New Function* window is displayed.

System Configuration & Identity Management

New - Function - Windows Internet Explorer

Function Maintenance

Function Maintenance > Function Definition (add)

Function Maintenance

Function Code * SCRDES Function Name * Access to Designer

Function Description * The user mapped to this function will have access to the Designer

Save Cancel

User Info

Created By Last Modified By

Creation Date Last Modification Date

2. Enter the function details as tabulated. You can also refer to pre-defined [Function Codes](#) for reference.

Field	Description
Fields marked in red asterisk (*) are mandatory.	
Function Code	Enter a unique function code. Ensure that there are no special characters and extra spaces in the code entered. For example, DATADD to add dataset.
Function Name	Enter a unique name for the function. Ensure that the Function Name does not contain any special characters except “(, “), “_”, “-”, “.”
Function Description	Enter the function description. Ensure that the Function Description does not contain any special characters except “(, “), “_”, “-”, “.”

3. Click **Save** to upload the function details.

The User Info grid at the bottom of *Function Maintenance* window display metadata information about the function created.

8.2.5.1.2 Viewing Function

You can view individual function details at any given point. To view the existing user details in the *Function Maintenance* window:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the Function Code.
2. Click  button in the Function Maintenance tool bar.

The *View Function Details* window is displayed with the details such as Function Code, Function Name, and Function Description.

8.2.5.1.3 Modifying Function

To update the existing function details (other than system generated functions) in the *Function Maintenance* window:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the required Function Code.
2. Click  button in the Function Maintenance tool bar. The *Edit Function Details* window is displayed.
3. Update the required information. For more details, refer [Create Function](#).

NOTE: Function Code cannot be edited.

4. Click **Save** to upload the changes.

8.2.5.1.4 Deleting Function

You can remove only those function(s) created by you and which are no longer required in the system, by deleting from the *Function Maintenance* window.

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the Function Code whose details are to be removed.
2. Click  button in the Function Maintenance tool bar.
3. Click **OK** in the information dialog to confirm deletion.

8.2.5.2 Role Maintenance

A role in the Infrastructure system is a collection of functions defined for a set of users to execute a specific task. You can create roles based on the group of functions to which users are mapped.

You can access Role Maintenance by expanding **System Administrator** section within the tree structure of LHS menu. The *Role Maintenance* window displays the role details such as Role Code, Role Name, Role Description, and the number of Users Mapped to the role. The *Role Maintenance* window also facilitates you to view, create, modify, and delete roles within the system.

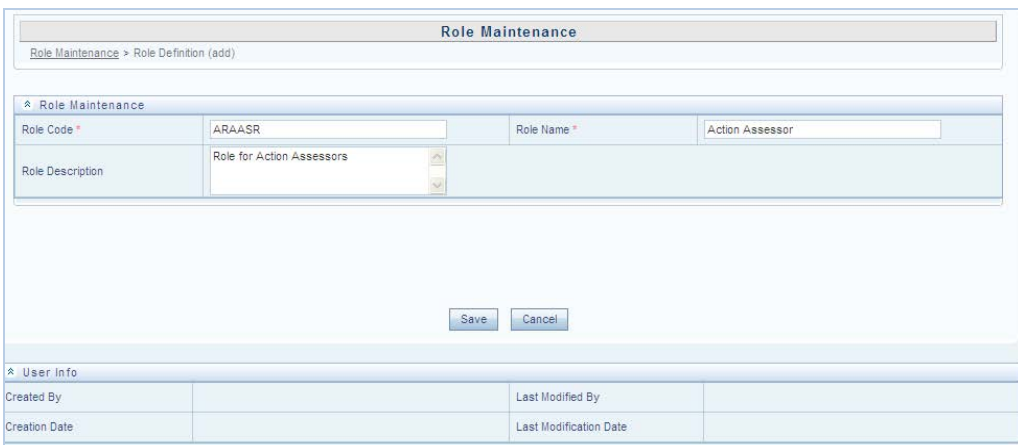
You can also make use of Search and Pagination options to search for a specific role or view the list of existing roles within the system. For more information, refer [Pagination](#) and [Search & Filter](#).

To view the default roles defined within the Infrastructure application, refer [Role Mapping Codes](#).

8.2.5.2.1 Creating Role

To create role in the *Role Maintenance* window:

1. Select  from the Role Maintenance tool bar. **Add** button is disabled if you have selected any role in the grid. The *New Role* window is displayed.



2. Enter the role details as tabulated. You can also refer to pre-defined [Codes](#) for reference.

Field	Description
Fields marked in red asterisk (*) are mandatory.	
Role Code	Enter a unique role code. Ensure that there are no special characters and extra spaces in the code entered. For example, ACTASR to create Action Assessor.

Field	Description
Role Name	Enter a unique name for the role. Ensure that the Role Name does not contain any special characters except space.
Role Description	Enter the role description. Ensure that the Role Description does not contain any special characters except space.

3. Click **Save** to upload the role details. The User Info grid at the bottom of *Role Maintenance* window display metadata information about the role created.

8.2.5.2.2 Viewing Role

You can view individual role details at any given point. To view the existing role details in the *Role Maintenance* window:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the Role Code.
2. Click  button in the Role Maintenance tool bar.

The *View Role Details* window is displayed with the details such as Role Code, Role Name, and Role Description.

8.2.5.2.3 Modifying Role

To update the existing role details in the *Role Maintenance* window:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the required Role Code.
2. Click  button in the Role Maintenance tool bar. The *Edit Role Details* window is displayed.
3. Update the required information. For more details, refer [Create Role](#).

NOTE: Role Code and Role Name cannot be edited.

4. Click **Save** to upload the changes.

8.2.5.2.4 Deleting Role

You can remove only those role(s) which are created by you, which does not have any users mapped, and which are no longer required in the system by deleting from the *Role Maintenance* window.

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the Role Code whose details are to be removed.
2. Click  button in the Role Maintenance tool bar.
3. Click **OK** in the information dialog to confirm deletion.

8.2.5.3 Function - Role Map

Function Role Map facilitates you to view and map a set of function(s) to a specific role within the Infrastructure system. Functions can only be mapped to a defined set of roles to ensure effective Infrastructure system security.

You can access Function – Role Map by expanding **System Administrator** section within the tree structure of LHS menu. The *Function – Role Map* window displays a list of available Role Codes in alphabetical order with the Role Name. On selecting a particular Role Code, the Mapped Functions are listed in the *Mapped Functions* grid of *Function – Role Map* window.

You can also make use of Search and Pagination options to search for a specific role or view the list of existing roles within the system. For more information, refer [Pagination](#) and [Search & Filter](#).

To view the default Function – Role mapping defined within the Infrastructure application, refer [Function Role Mapping](#).

Role Code	Role Name
☒ AAIROLCODE	AAI
☐ ACTASR	Action Assessor
☐ ATOM732	atom732
☐ ATRL1039	ATRL1039
☐ SOX	Attestation Reviewer
☐ RLCAA	Audit Action Assessor
☐ RIADUSR	Audit Assessor
☐ RLCAIP	Audit Issue Approver
☐ RLCIA	Audit Issue Owner
☐ RIAUD	Audit Manager

Mapped Functions
Add Manage Run
Add Process tree
Add Rule
Add Run
Authorize Process Tree
Authorize Rule
Authorize Run
Component Registration
Create Batch
Delete Rule

To map a role to a function in the *Function – Role Map* window, do the following:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the required Role Code. The *Function – Role Map* window is refreshed to display the existing mapped functions.
2. Click  button in the Mapped Functions section tool bar. The *Function Role Mapping* window is displayed.
3. In the *Function Role Mapping* window, you can search for a function using the Search field and edit the mapping.
 - To map a function to a role, select the function from the Members list and click . You can press **Ctrl** key for multiple selections.

- To map all the functions to the selected role, click .
 - To remove function mapping for a specific role, select the function from Select Members pane and click .
 - To remove all function mapping for a role, click .
4. Click **OK** to save the mappings and return to *Function – Role Map* window.

8.2.5.4 Segment Maintenance

Segment is used to control access rights on a defined list of objects. It is mapped to an information domain.

Segment Maintenance in the Infrastructure system facilitates you to create segments and assign access rights. You can have different segments for different Information Domains or same segments for different Information Domains.

User scope is controlled by segment/ folder types with which the object is associated.

- Objects contained in a public folder will be displayed irrespective of any user.
- Objects contained in a shared folder will be displayed if user belongs to a user group which is mapped to an access type role with the corresponding folder.
- Objects contained in a private folder will be displayed only to the associated owner.

You can access Segment Maintenance by expanding System Administrator section within the tree structure of LHS menu. The *Segment Maintenance* window displays a list of available segments with details such Domain, Segment Code, Segment Name, Segment Description, Segment/Folder Type, Owner Code, and the number of Users Mapped to the segment. You can view, create, modify, and delete segments within the *Segment Maintenance* window.

You can also make use of Search and Pagination options to search for a specific role or view the list of existing roles within the system. For more information, refer [Pagination](#) and [Search & Filter](#).

8.2.5.4.1 Creating Segment

To create segment in the *Segment Maintenance* window:

1. Select  button from the *Segment Maintenance* tool bar. **Add** button is disabled if you have selected any checkbox in the grid. The *New Segment* window is displayed.

System Configuration & Identity Management

The screenshot shows the 'Segment Maintenance' window. At the top, there's a breadcrumb 'Segment Maintenance > Segment Definition (add)'. Below it, a tab '» Segment Maintenance' is active. The form contains several fields: 'Domain *' (dropdown with 'BASEL80INFO'), 'Segment Code *' (text box with 'BASELSEG'), 'Segment Name *' (text box with 'BASELSEG'), 'Segment Description' (text box with 'Basel segmentation'), 'Segment/Folder Type' (dropdown with 'PUBLIC'), and 'Owner Code*' (dropdown with 'OFSAB0USER'). There are 'Save' and 'Cancel' buttons. Below the form is a '» User Info' section with a grid for metadata: 'Created By', 'Creation Date', 'Last Modified By', 'Last Modification Date', and 'Owner Code'.

2. Enter the segment details as tabulated.

Field	Description
Fields marked in red asterisk (*) are mandatory.	
Domain	Select the required domain for which you are creating a segment, from the drop-down list.
Segment Code	Enter a unique segment code. Ensure that the segment code does not exceed more than 10 characters and there are no special characters or extra spaces.
Segment Name	Enter a unique name for the segment. Ensure that there are no special characters or extra spaces.
Segment Description	Enter the segment description. Ensure that there are no special characters in the description entered except spaces, "(", ")", "_", "-", and ".".
Segment/Folder Type	Select the type of the segment/folder from the drop-down list. The options are Public, Private, and Shared.
Owner Code	Select the owner code from the drop-down list.

3. Click **Save** to upload the segment details.

The User Info grid at the bottom of *Segment Maintenance* window displays metadata information about the segment created.

8.2.5.4.2 Viewing Segment

You can view individual segment information at any given point. To view the existing segment details in the *Segment Maintenance* window:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the required segment.
2. Click  button in the Segment Maintenance tool bar.

The *View Segment Details* window is displayed with the details such Domain, Segment Code, Segment Name, Segment Description, Segment /Folder Type, and Owner Code.

8.2.5.4.3 Modifying Segment

To update the existing segment details in the *Segment Maintenance* window:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the segment.
2. Click  button in the Segment Maintenance tool bar. The *Edit Segment Details* window is displayed.
3. Update the Segment Description, Segment/Folder Type, and Owner Code. The others fields are view only and are not editable. For more details, refer [Create Segment](#).
4. Click **Save** to upload the changes.

8.2.5.4.4 Deleting Segment

You can remove only those segment(s) which are created by you, which does not have any users mapped, and which are no longer required in the system by deleting from the *Segment Maintenance* window.

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the segment whose details are to be removed.
2. Click  button in the Segment Maintenance tool bar.
3. Click **OK** in the information dialog to confirm deletion.

8.2.5.5 Holiday Maintenance

NOTE: This feature will not be available if **Authentication Type** is selected as **SSO Authentication and SMS Authorization** from the [Configuration](#) window.

Holiday Maintenance facilitates you to create and maintain a schedule of holidays or non-working days within the Infrastructure system. On a holiday, you can provide access to the required users and restrict all others from accessing the system from the *User Maintenance* window..

You can access Holiday Maintenance by expanding **System Administrator** section within the tree structure of LHS menu. The *Holiday Maintenance* window displays a list of holidays in ascending order. In the *Holiday Maintenance* window you can create and delete holidays.

8.2.5.5.1 Adding Holiday

To add holiday date in the *Holiday Maintenance* window:

1. Select  from the Holiday Maintenance tool bar. Add button is disabled if you have selected any checkbox in the grid. The *New Holiday* window is displayed.
2. Click  button and specify date using the calendar.

For more information on selecting a date, refer [Calendar](#) section.

3. Click **Save** to upload changes.

8.2.5.5.2 Deleting Holiday(s)

You can remove a holiday entry by deleting from the *Holiday Maintenance* window.

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the holiday which has to be removed.
2. Click  button in the Holiday Maintenance tool bar.
3. Click **OK** in the information dialog to confirm deletion.

8.2.5.6 Restricted Passwords

NOTE: This feature will not be available if **Authentication Type** is selected as **SSO Authentication and SMS Authorization** from the [Configuration](#) window.

Restricted Passwords facilitates you to add and store a list of passwords using which users are not permitted to access the Infrastructure system.

You can access Restricted Passwords by expanding **System Administrator** section within the tree structure of LHS menu. The *Restricted Passwords* window displays a list of restricted passwords and allows you to add and delete passwords from the list.

You can also make use of Search and Pagination options to search for a specific password or view the list of existing passwords within the system. For more information, refer [Pagination](#) and [Search & Filter](#).

NOTE: While searching for any pre defined restricted password, you have to key in the entire password.

8.2.5.6.1 Adding Restricted Password

To add restricted password in the *Restricted Passwords* window:

1. Select  from the Restricted Passwords tool bar. **Add** button is disabled if you have selected any checkbox in the grid.

The Add Restricted Passwords window is displayed.



2. Enter the password in the **New – Password** field. Ensure that the password is alphanumeric, without any spaces, and the length should be between six and 20.characters.
3. Click **Save** to upload new password.

8.2.5.6.2 Deleting Restricted Password(s)

You can de-restrict a password by deleting from the *Restrict Passwords* window.

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the password which has to be removed.
2. Click  button in the Restricted Passwords tool bar.
3. Click **OK** in the information dialog to confirm deletion.

8.2.6 Audit Trail Report

Audit trail is a chronological sequence of records which contain information resulting from the execution of a business process or system function. Audit records typically contain activity data of users resulting from operational transactions.

In the Infrastructure system, a System Administrator can generate Audit Trail reports to monitor the usage and activities of users within the system on regular intervals. For example, you can create reports on daily/weekly/monthly/quarterly basis. Audit Trail report also facilitates to extract the report in HTML format for reference.

8.2.6.1 Generating Audit Trail Report

You can access Audit Trail Report in LHS menu of Security Management. The *Audit Trail Report* window facilitates you to generate audit trail reports based on Domain, SMS Module, User Name, Operations, Start Date, and End Date. You can search for a specific user using the [Search](#) field. The *Audit Trail Report* window displays the report on window by default, and you can also print the report as a HTML file. You can generate Audit Trail Report in the following ways.

8.2.6.1.1 Generating consolidated Audit Trail Report

In the *Audit Trail Report* window select **Generate Reports**. The window is refreshed and a consolidated report with details of all the modules, user id's, function types, function codes, with the user operations and time corresponding to the current logged in date is displayed.

8.2.6.1.2 Generating Sorted Audit Trail Report

You can sort the Audit Trail report by filtering the consolidated data with the options available in the *Audit Trail Report* window.

The screenshot shows the 'Audit Trail Report' window. It has a title bar 'Audit Trail Report'. Below it is a 'Search and Filter' section with a 'User Name' text box. Below that is the 'Audit Trail Report' section with a '?' icon. It contains several fields: 'Domain' (dropdown menu showing 'DCDQ73'), 'SMS Module' (checkbox), 'User Name' (dropdown menu showing 'Action Assessor'), 'Operations' (dropdown menu showing '-All-'), 'Start Date' (calendar icon showing '08/01/2012'), and 'End Date' (calendar icon showing '08/16/2012'). Below these is a 'Print Option' section with 'Print To' (radio buttons for 'File' and 'Screen', with 'Screen' selected). At the bottom are three buttons: 'Generate Reports', 'Reset', and 'Purge'.

Choose the following options from the drop-down list.

Field	Description
Domain	Select the required domain to generate the report based on domain specific activities.

Field	Description
SMS Module	Select the checkbox if the report has to be generated for the domain independent activities.
User name	Select the user name to filter activity data based on the user.
Operations	Select the required operation to generate the report based on the operations performed by the user.
Start and End Date	Specify the date range using Calendar . By default the current date is selected.
Print Option	Select File to generate HTML output. If not, Window is selected by default.

Select **Generate Reports** to create the Audit Trail Report.

NOTE: If you have selected File as the print option, a HTML report is created and the access link is displayed at the bottom of Audit Trail Report window.

You can also select **Reset** to default the field values and **Purge** to delete records of a selected domain, module, and user id for the specified time duration.

8.2.7 User Activity Report

User Activity Report displays a list of various user types associated and facilitates System Administrator to view and generate user activity reports to track and ensure security within the infrastructure system.

You can access User Activity Report in LHS menu of Security Management. The *User Activity Report* window facilitates you to generate reports of the currently logged in users, disabled users, deleted users, unauthorized users, and idle users. You can also make use of Pagination option to view the list of users within the system. For more information, refer [Pagination](#) section.

The table below lists each user type within the *User Activity Report* window with other details.

Report Type	Description
Currently logged in users	This window displays the list of current users accessing the Infrastructure system with details such as; User ID, User Name, and Last Login Date information.
Disabled Users	This window displays the list of users who are authorized but are currently disabled to access the Infrastructure system with their details such as; User ID, User Name, and Disabled On date.

Report Type	Description
Deleted Users	This window displays the list of users who are removed from the system with the status as authorized to access the Infrastructure system. The list also displays the details such as; User ID, User Name, Last Login, Authorization Status, and the Deleted On date.
Unauthorized Users	This window displays the User ID, and User Name of all the users which are not authorized.
Idle Users	This window displays the list of users who have not logged in to the Infrastructure system for a certain period, with details such as; User ID and User Name. The default number of idle days accounted is 10 and the value can be modified by entering the required number of days in the Idle Users (No of Days) field located in Search and Filter grid.

In any of the *User Activity Report* window, you can:

- Click **Save to File** to generate a HTML format of the report. The *File Download* window is displayed.
 - Click **Open** in the *File Download* window to view the report in your browser.
 - Click **Save** in the *File Download* window to save a local copy of the report.

8.2.8 User Profile Report

User Profile Reports in the Infrastructure system provides information about the Segment Name, User Group Name, Role Name, and Function Name to which a user is mapped.

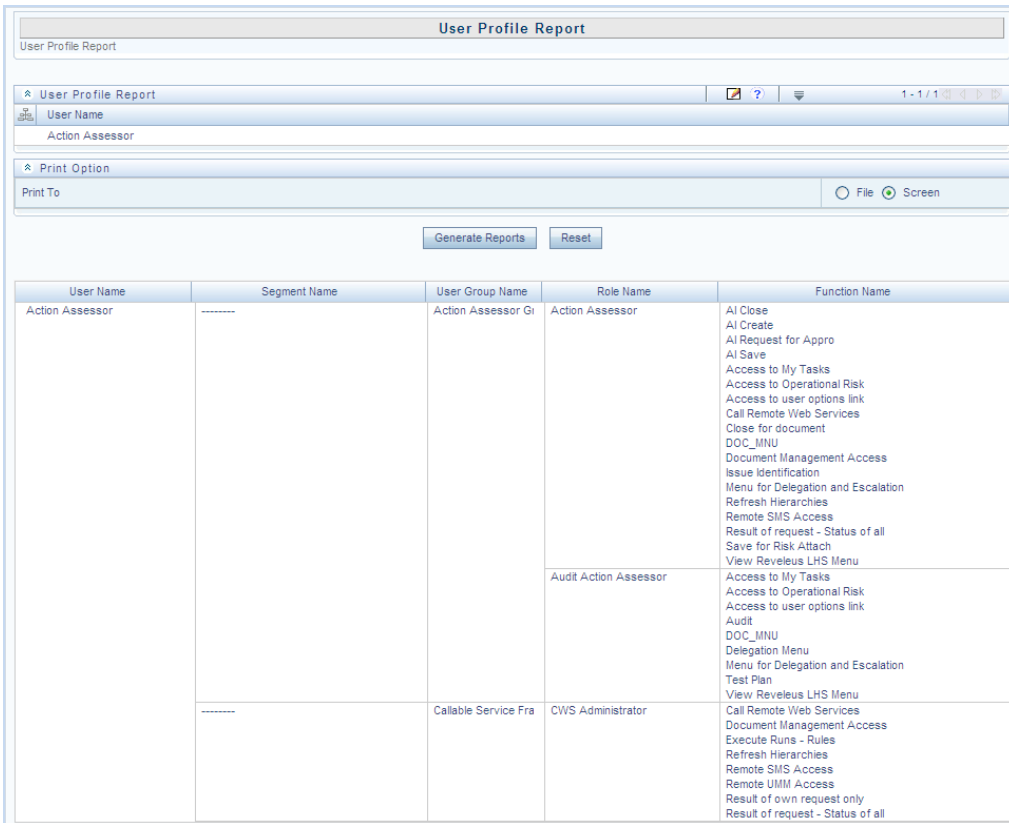
You can access User Profile Report in LHS menu of Security Management. The *User Profile Report* window facilitates you to generate user profile reports. You can make use of Pagination option to view the list of users within the system. For more information, refer [Pagination](#) section.

8.2.8.1 Generate User Profile Report

1. Select  in the User Profile Report tool bar. The *User Mapping* window is displayed.
2. In the *User Mapping* window, do the following:
 - Select the user names from the Members list and click . You can press **Ctrl** key for multiple selections.
 - To select all users to Selected Members pane, click .

System Configuration & Identity Management

- To remove a selected user, select the user from Select Members pane and click .
 - To remove all the selected users from Select Members pane, click .
3. Click **OK** to save the mappings and return to *User Profile Report* window.
 4. Select **Generate Reports** in the *User Profile Report* window and view the report.



The screenshot shows the 'User Profile Report' window. At the top, there's a title bar 'User Profile Report'. Below it, a search bar with 'User Name' and 'Action Assessor' is visible. A 'Print Option' section has radio buttons for 'File' and 'Screen'. Below that are 'Generate Reports' and 'Reset' buttons. The main area is a table with the following data:

User Name	Segment Name	User Group Name	Role Name	Function Name
Action Assessor	-----	Action Assessor Gi	Action Assessor	AI Close AI Create AI Request for Appro AI Save Access to My Tasks Access to Operational Risk Access to user options link Call Remote Web Services Close for document DOC_MNU Document Management Access Issue Identification Menu for Delegation and Escalation Refresh Hierarchies Remote SMS Access Result of request - Status of all Save for Risk Attach View Reveleus LHS Menu
			Audit Action Assessor	Access to My Tasks Access to Operational Risk Access to user options link Audit DOC_MNU Delegation Menu Menu for Delegation and Escalation Test Plan View Reveleus LHS Menu
	-----	Callable Service Fra	CWS Administrator	Call Remote Web Services Document Management Access Execute Runs - Rules Refresh Hierarchies Remote SMS Access Remote UMM Access Result of own request only Result of request - Status of all

NOTE: You can select **File** as the print option, to generate a HTML report. The access link to the report is displayed at the bottom of *User Profile Report* window.

You can also select **Reset** to refresh the selections in the *User Profile Report* window.

8.2.9 Enable User

Enable User facilitates you to search and select the required user and re-define the access to the Infrastructure system. In the *Enabling User* window, you can permit user access and clear the workstation information based on the following conditions:

- When user access is locked due to exceeding the number of invalid login attempts
- When user access is locked due to an abnormal exit from the system

You (System Administrator) need to have SYSADM function role mapped to access the Enable User within the Utilities section of the Infrastructure system. The *Enabling User* window displays the details of a selected user such as User Name, User Start and End Date, Last Disabled, Enabled, and Login Date, IP Address, along with Enable Login and Clear Station status.

To Enable User in the *Enabling User* window:

1. Select the **User ID** for whom you need to enable access, from the drop-down list.

You can also use search to filter the list and find the required ID. Click **Search** and enter the keyword in *Search For* field. Click **OK**, the list is sorted based on the specified keyword.

2. Enable access to the selected user on any or both the conditions:

- Select **Enable Login** checkbox, if the user access is denied due to invalid login attempts.
- Select **Clear Station** checkbox, if the user access is denied due to an abnormal exit from the system.

3. Click **Save** and update the changes.

The Info grid at the bottom of the window displays the metadata about the changes.

8.3 References

This section of the document consists of information related to intermediate actions that needs to be performed while completing a task. The procedures are common to all the sections and are referenced where ever required. You can refer to the following sections based on your need.

8.3.1 List of Objects Created in Information Domain

On saving an Information Domain a list of objects will be created in the atomic database, mapped to this Information Domain. You can view the list in *My Oracle Support Portal* by clicking the Document ID: [1566694.1](#)

If the required objects have not been created, there could be a problem in connecting to the database, or required privileges are not set to the database users, or there may not be enough space in the database. Ensure to rectify any of the above noted issues and then save the Information Domain.

8.3.2 Authentication and Logging

During the Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure installation you will be provided the options of selecting the authentication type required for OFSAAI Users. You can select either SMS authentication and authorization or the Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) authentication for OFSAAI login.

LDAP is a standalone access directory that provides for a logon and requires only one user name and password, while accessing different Software. During installation, if you have selected the LDAP Users option in the *User Configuration* window the same will be configured for authentication.

For example, ldap://iflexop-241:389

8.3.3 Scenario to Understand Hierarchy Security

Consider a bank “ABC” which has presence across the country and has split their business based on regions. Each region is being managed by a Relationship manager reporting the Chief Executive Officer. The Hierarchy is as indicated below.

Retail Assets Sales Head

- Sales Manager Personal Loans
 - Sales Officer 1
 - Sales Officer 2
- Sales Manager Mortgages
 - Sales Officer 3

- Sales Officer 4
- Sales Manager Credit Cards
 - Sales Officer 5
 - Sales Officer 6
- Sales Manager Auto Loans
 - Sales Officer 7
 - Sales Officer 8

Products

- Personal Loans
- Mortgages
- Credit Cards
- Auto Loans

Each product is marketed by a separate team and which is headed by a Sales Manager who reports to the Sales Head. Each Sales Manager in turn has two Sales Officers who are responsible for sales and profitability of the product.

The Sales Head has decided that the Sales Officer of each product will not have access to the information of other products. However, each Sales Manager will have access to Sales figures of the other products.

Using the Oracle Infrastructure Security Hierarchy feature Administrator can provide information security at hierarchy level by defining security options for each hierarchy node. Thus, the Bank can control access of information at a node level and not increase the overheads.

This is how it is done in Oracle Infrastructure:

- First, the users are created in Oracle Infrastructure and then, a business hierarchy (as defined above) is created.
- Now, the bank can restrict access of certain information to certain people in the Hierarchy Security configuration. In this window,
- The administrator can control security by mapping the users to various nodes in hierarchy.

For example, the administrator maps Sales Officer 1 and Sales Officer 2 to only the Personal Loans Node in the Product hierarchy. This restricts Sales Officer 1 and 2 to only viewing and maintaining their particular node in the hierarchy.

By default, all the users mapped to a domain can access all the hierarchy levels to which they are mapped. This function allows the administrator to restrict or exclude a user/s from accessing restricted nodes.

8.3.4 Populating Execution Statistics

This feature is introduced as a part of OFSAI 7.3.3.0.0 IR to determine which case statement of a rule has updated how many corresponding records.

On selecting this checkbox in **Others** tab of *System Configuration > Configuration* window, an insert query is generated and executed just before the merge statement of the rule is executed. This in turn lists the number of records processed by all mappings and also stores information about *Run ID, Rule ID, Task ID, Run Skey, MIS Date, number of records fetched by each mapping, order of evaluation of each mapping*, and so on, in configuration table (EXE_STAT).

Typically, the insert query lists the number of records processed by each condition in the rule and is done just before the task gets executed and not after the batch execution is completed (since the state of source data might change). This insert query works on all types of query formation including Computation Rules with and without Aggregation, Classification Rules, Rules with multiple targets, Rules with default nodes, Rules with Parameters in BPs, and Rules with exclusions.

Scenario

Consider the following scenario where, a typical rule would contain a series of Hierarchy Nodes (BI/Non BI) as **Source** and one or more BPs or BI Hierarchy Leaf Nodes in the **Target**.

Rule 1 consists of the following:

SOURCE	TARGET
Condition 1	Target 1
Condition 2	Target 1
Condition 3	Target 1
Condition 4	Target 2

The insert query execution populates execution statistics based on the following:

- Each rule has processed at least one record.
- Each target in the rule has processed at least one record through *Condition 1 / Condition 2 / Condition 3* and *Condition 4*.
- Each source in the rule has processed at least one record through *Condition 1 / Condition 2 / Condition 3* and *Condition 4*.

9 Object Administration

Object Administration is an integral part of the Infrastructure system and facilitates system administrators to define the security framework with the capacity to restrict access to the data and metadata in the warehouse, based on a flexible, fine-grained access control mechanism. These activities are mainly done at the initial stage and then on need basis.

The document deals with the information related to the workflow of Infrastructure Administration process with related procedures to assist, configure, and manage the administrative tasks effectively.

You (System Administrator/System Authorizer) need to have SYSATH, SYSADM, and METAAUTH function roles mapped to access the Object Administration framework within the Infrastructure system.

Object Administration consists of the following sections. Click the links to view the sections in detail.

- [Object Security](#)
- [Object Migration](#)
- [Translation Tools](#)
- [Utilities](#)

9.1 Object Security Concept in OFSAAI

Object Security framework is based on a waterfall model for determining user's rights to perform an action on an object in the system. That is, if you do not have the top level of object access type, there is no need to check the second level, whereas if you have the top level, then the next level down is checked. The security levels are as follows:

- User Group Authorization
- User Group Scope
- User Group Access Right
- Object Access Type

For Segment/Folder based objects, security will be impacted by the type of the object's associated folder.

9.1.1 User Group Authorization

User authorization is derived by the user being mapped to the User Group, having a Role with access rights for the module for a specific information domain. Mapping between User Group-Role(s) and mapping between User Group-Domain (Infodom/Folder) in the system is used to achieve this. The Access role enables access to the module/object's main menu link and visibility of the object summary page.

NOTE: Objects to be displayed in the Summary window for a specific user will be decided by the type of the folder to which the object belongs.

9.1.2 User Group Scope

This is applicable to Folder-based object types. It governs visibility of object definitions in Summary pages and in selectable object definitions within parent objects. For Folder-based object types, user scope is controlled by segment/ folder types with which the object is associated. Folder types are Public, Shared, and Private:

- Objects contained in a Public folder will be displayed in Summary window and in object selection lists to all users, irrespective of user group mapping. No mapping is required.
- Objects contained in a Shared folder will be displayed in Summary window and in object selection lists, to users belonging to the user groups, which are mapped to the corresponding folder. The mapping is done from the [User Group Folder Role Map](#) window.
- Objects contained in a Private folder will be displayed only to the associated owner (an individual user).

Consumption within Higher Objects

- A user can consume objects associated to Public Folders in another higher object provided the Read Only role is mapped to the user group in that folder. This mapping is done through [User Group Role Map](#) window. For objects in shared folders also, the Read Only role should be mapped. This mapping is done through the [User Group Folder Role Map](#) window.

For example, consider a Run definition in which a Classification Rule is used. Suppose the classification rule, say X is created in a Public folder called Y and the user belongs to user group UG. Then for the user to use X rule in the Run definition, the user group UG should have mapped to the "Rule Read Only" role. But if X rule is created in a Shared folder Z, the user group UG should have mapped to the folder Z and to the "Rule Read Only" role.

Folder Selector Behavior

The folders displayed in the *Folder Selector* window launched from the Object definition window are:

- All Public and Shared folders which are mapped to the user group and on which the user group has Write role. Mappings should be done for Public folders through the [User Group](#)

[Role Map](#) window and [User Group Domain Map](#) window. Mappings should be done for Shared folders through [User Group Folder Role Map](#) window.

- All Private folders for which you are the owner.

9.1.3 User Group Access Right

This governs actions that can be performed on an object type. For objects which do not have Folder concept, User Group–Role mappings govern object access and actions that can be performed on the object.

For objects having Folder concept, the actions that you can do depend on the type of the folder/segment with which the object definition is associated. Folder types are Public, Shared, and Private:

- For an object contained in a Public folder, the actions which can be performed by the user depend on the mapping between user group and folder-infodom and mapping between user group and function- roles. For visibility in selection lists in parent objects, the User Group must have at least Read access for the selected object type. For mapping a user group to domain, see [User Group Domain Map](#) and for mapping a user group to a role, see [User Group Role Map](#).
- For an object contained in a Shared folder, the actions which can be performed by the user depend on User Group Folder Role mapping, which is done from the [User Group Folder Role Map](#) window.
- For an object contained in a Private folder, the user who has been assigned as the owner of the folder can do all actions except Add action.

9.1.4 Object Access Type

Object Access Type derives the special functionalities which can be performed on object definitions by a user. It determines whether a user can do operations such as create, view, update, or delete for an object definition.

OFSAAI supports two access types:

1. Read only

User who creates the object sets this property at object definition level, which will restrict other users to perform Create/Update/Delete operations on the object. Other users can only view the object details.

2. Read/Write

User who creates the object set this property at object level, which will allow other users to perform Create/Read/Update/Delete operations on the object.

Since single user maintenance of an object is too restrictive, an override option is provided through Phantom role type. If the user group to which the user belongs is mapped to the Phantom

role type, then the user will be able to perform CRUD operations irrespective of the object access type. Both Phantom and Write roles should be mapped to the user group.

Phantom role can be applied at 2 different levels.

- User Group-Infodomain level (applicable to Public Folders)

Map the user group to infodomain-folder from *User Group Domain Map* window and map the user group to the Phantom role for the required function from the *User Group Role Map* window. For example, for a user to override object access type, his user group should be mapped to the folder in which the object is created and should have been mapped to the Phantom role, provided the folder in which the object is created is a Public folder. For information on how to do the mapping, see [User Group Domain Map](#) and [User Group Role Map](#) sections.

- User Group-Folder-Role level (applicable to Shared Folders)

Map the user group to infodomain-folder and then map it to the Phantom role for the required function from the *User Group Folder Role Map* window if the folder in which the object is created is a Shared folder. For information on how to do the mapping, see [User Group Folder Role Map](#) section.

9.2 OFSAA Seeded Security

OFSAA provides various predefined security data such as seeded User Groups, Roles, and the Functions mapped to those Roles.

9.2.1 OFSAA Seeded User Groups

OFSAA provides the following predefined User Groups and associated Roles for use with various Infrastructure modules. Users mapped to these User Groups will have access as described below, for objects in Public folders:

Seeded User Group Name	Description	Mapped Roles
Guest	Users belonging to this user group will have access to the LHS menu and the associated summary pages.	Access
Business User	Users belonging to this user group will have access to LHS menu and associated Summary page, and view object definitions.	Access
		Read Only
Business Owner	Users belonging to this user group will have access to LHS menu and associated	Access
		Read Only

Seeded User Group Name	Description	Mapped Roles
	Summary page, and do CRUD (Create/ Read/ Update/ Delete) operations on the objects.	Write
Business Authorizer	Users belonging to this user group will have access to LHS menu and associated Summary page; and authorize the CRUD operations (authority to Approve or Reject objects which require authorization).	Access
		Read Only
		Authorize
Business Administrator	Users belonging to this user group will have access to LHS menu and associated Summary page; do and authorize the CRUD operations; execute and export definition.	Access
		Read Only
		Write
		Authorize
		Advanced
Administrator	Users belonging to this group will have full access to the system.	Access
		Read Only
		Write
		Authorize
		Advanced
		Phantom

Note the following:

- The behavior is relevant for Public folders only.
- For shared folders, irrespective of OFSAAI seeded user groups to which you are mapped, your user group should be mapped to the corresponding roles through the [User Group Folder Role Map](#) window to do particular actions.

For example, consider a user belongs to Business Owner user group. As per the above table, he has Access, Read Only, and Write roles mapped to him by default. That means, he is assigned the functions such as Link, Summary, View, Add, Edit, Copy, Remove and so on. For a Public folder, he can do all the mentioned functions. However for a Shared folder, he cannot do an action such as Add or Edit unless he is mapped to Write role from the *User Group Folder Role Map* window.

- It is mandatory to do the required mapping of Roles to the folder and user group from the *User Group Folder Role Map* window in case of Shared folders.

9.2.2 OFSAA Seeded Roles

OFSAAI seeds the following predefined Roles for each object types, which are mapped to the corresponding Functions as described below:

Seeded Role Name	Role Type	Mapped Functions
Access	Access	Link
		Summary
Read Only	Action	Summary
		View
		Trace
		Compare
		Publish
Write	Action	Add
		Edit
		Copy
		Remove
		MAKE_LATEST
Authorize	Action	Authorize
Advanced	Action	Execute
		Export
		Archive
		Restore
		Advanced
Phantom	Phantom	Ignore Access Type

For Administrative type of roles, additional roles are seeded from Security Management Systems (SMS) module.

9.2.3 OFSAA Seeded Actions and Functions

Action is derived as a user event which triggers a function for a specific object type. Each action and object type combination will give a function.

OFSAA will seed the following actions which shall be used by different object types to define its functions.

Seeded Action Name	Description of behavior for resulting function
LINK	Access to the LHS menu link
SUMMARY	Access to Summary page
VIEW	Access to view definition page of the object
TRACE	Access to trace definition page of the object.
ADD	Privilege to create an object.
EDIT	Privilege to edit the definition page of the object.
COPY	Privilege to Copy the object definition.
REMOVE	Privilege to remove the object from the system.
PURGE	Privilege to purge the object data from the system.
APPROVE	Privilege to authorize an object by approving the same after any action has been performed.
REJECT	Privilege to authorize an object by rejecting the same after any action has been performed.
EXECUTE	Privilege to execute the object definition.

Seeded Action Name	Description of behavior for resulting function
EXPORT	Privilege to export definition out of the system.
ARCHIVE	Privilege to archive a definition.
RESTORE	Privilege to restore any archived definition.
COMPARE	Privilege to compare any definition with another.
PUBLISH	Privilege to publish any definition to MDB.
LATEST	Privilege to make any authorized version definition of the definition latest.
IGNOREACCESS	Privilege to ignore the access right given by a user.
ADVANCED	Access to object specific special functionality.

9.3 Object Security

Object Security sub module consists of the following sections. Click the links to view the sections in detail.

- [Metadata Segment Mapping](#)
- [Map Segment Mapping](#)
- [Batch Execution Rights](#)
- [Object to Application Mapping](#)

9.3.1 Metadata Segment Mapping

Segment refers to a logically divided part of the whole object based on specific requirement. Metadata Segment Mapping facilitates you to map/unmap the required business metadata definitions such as measures, hierarchies, cubes, and attributes to the selected segment within a specific Information Domain. Based on the mapping, users mapped to the segment are restricted to access only the relevant metadata to view and edit during metadata maintenance and information security.

To access *Metadata Segment Mapping* window, select the **Object Administration** tab and expand **Object Security** from the LHS menu and select **Metadata Segment Mapping**.

You (System Administrator) need to have SYSADM function role mapped to your role to access *Metadata Segment Mapping* window. By default this window displays the Information Domain Name to which you are connected along with the metadata details of Measure.

9.3.1.1 Mapping Metadata Definitions

You can map/unmap the required business metadata definitions to a segment available within the selected Information Domain. To map the required metadata definitions, do the following:

1. Select the required **User Segment** from the drop-down list.
2. Select the required metadata definition as Measure, Hierarchy, Cube, or Attribute. The defined metadata are listed in the Available Metadata pane.
3. Map/Unmap the required metadata by doing the following:
 - To map a metadata, select the metadata from the *Available Metadata* list and click  button. The metadata is added to the *Selected Metadata* pane. You can press **Ctrl** key for multiple selections.
 - To map all the listed metadata definitions, click  button.
 - To remove a metadata mapping, select the metadata from the Selected Metadata list and click  button.
 - To remove the entire metadata mapping, click  button.
4. Click **Save** to save the metadata mapping details. The window is refreshed displaying the mapping results.
5. Click **Show Details** to view the results in detail.

You can modify the mapping at any point and the mapping table is updated only on saving the mapping details. When a metadata definition such as measures, hierarchies, cubes, and attributes are removed from the Information Domain, the same is updated in the mappings table.

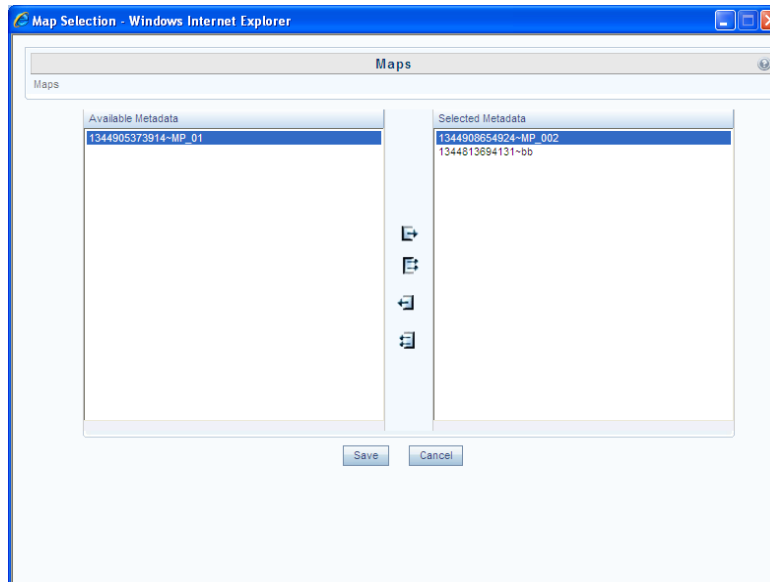
9.3.2 Map Segment Mapping

Segment refers to a logically divided part of the whole object based on specific requirement. Segment Map Security in the System Configuration section facilitates you to map/unmap the required Map definitions of an Information Domain to a Segment defined in another Information Domain. Based on the mapping, users can view and edit the relevant metadata across Information Domains.

You (System Administrator) need to have SYSADM function role mapped to your role to access Segment Map Security section. To access *Segment Map Security* window, go to **Object Administration** tab, expand **object Security** in the LHS menu and select **Map Segment Mapping**. In this window, select the required **Information Domain** and the associated **Segment**.

To associate a Map definition to a Segment of another Information Domain in the *Segment Map Security* window, do the following:

1. Select the required **Information Domain** from the drop-down list. The associated segments are displayed in the **Segment** drop-down list.
2. Select the required **Segment** to which the Map definition needs to be mapped, from the drop-down list.
3. Click **Maps**. The *Map Selection* window is displayed with Available and Selected Map definitions for the selected Information Domain.



4. Map/Unmap the required map definitions by doing the following:
 - To map a map definition, select the required map from the Available Metadata list and click  button. The metadata is added to the Selected Metadata pane. You can press **Ctrl** key for multiple selections.
 - To map all the map definitions, click  button.
 - To remove a map definition mapping, select the metadata from the Selected Metadata list and click  button.
 - To remove the entire map definition mapping, click  button.
5. Click **Save** to save the Map definition mapping details. The window is refreshed displaying the mapping results.
6. Click **Show Details** to view the results in detail.

9.3.3 Batch Execution Rights

Batch Execution Rights facilitates you to map the required User Group to the defined Batch(s) before you execute them from *Batch Execution* or *Batch Scheduler* window. You can map multiple user groups in an Information Domain to different batches. If a user is mapped to multiple User Groups, the combined list of batches mapped to these user groups is available in the *Batch Execution* or *Batch Scheduler* window for execution.

The default User Group of a user who has created the batch has the maximum *Precedence Value* among the other User Groups and is automatically mapped for execution. An explicit mapping of this User Group to the Batch is not required.

You (System Administrator) need to have SYSADM function role mapped to access the User Group-Batch Execution Map. To access *User Group-Batch Execution Map* window, go to **Object Administration** tab, expand **object Security** in the LHS menu and select **Batch Execution Rights**.

User Group - Batch Execution Map

User Group - Batch Execution Map

» User Group - Batch Execution Map

Information Domain: User Groups:

☐ Batch Maintenance ☐ Enterprise Modeling ☒ Run Rules Framework ☐ ALL

Batch Name	Batch Description	Batch Map
OFSAAIINFO_1433948462909	AutoRun_1433946878132_Description	☐
OFSAAIINFO_1433949508424	AutoRun_1433946878132_Description	☐
OFSAAIINFO_1433949990152	AutoRun_1433946878132_Description	☐
OFSAAIINFO_1433950479949	AutoRun_1433945168344_Description	☐
OFSAAIINFO_1433950966395	AutoRun_1433946878132_Description	☐
OFSAAIINFO_1434001825308	AutoRun_1433946878132_Description	☐
OFSAAIINFO_1434002005832	AutoRun_1433946878132_Description	☐
OFSAAIINFO_1434095428156	AutoRun_1433946878132_Description	☐
OFSAAIINFO_1434602460206	AutoRun_1433946878132_Description	☐
OFSAAIINFO_1434602567839	AutoRun_1433946878132_Description	☐
OFSAAIINFO_1434602598172	AutoRun_1433946878132_Description	☐
OFSAAIINFO_1434614975497	AutoRun_1433946878132_Description	☐
OFSAAIINFO_1434615128265	AutoRun_1433946878132_Description	☐
OFSAAIINFO_1434615291071	AutoRun_1433946878132_Description	☐
OFSAAIINFO_1434615912562	AutoRun_1433946878132_Description	☐
OFSAAIINFO_1434616703811	AutoRun_1433946878132_Description	☐
OFSAAIINFO_1434617148043	AutoRun_1434616975453_Description	☐
OFSAAIINFO_1434627062474	AutoRun_1434619105909_Description	☐

The *User Group-Batch Execution Map* window displays the list of defined Batches for the selected Information Domain along with the other details such as Batch Name and Batch Description. You can filter the list of defined batches which are created in Batch Maintenance, Enterprise Modeling, or in Rules Run Framework. By default the list displays the batches defined in the *Batch Maintenance* window.

To map User Group to the required Batch in the *User Group-Batch Execution Map* window:

1. Select the Information **Domain** from the drop-down list. By default, the window displays the Information Domain to which you are connected.

2. Select the **User Group** to which you want to map the Batches, from the drop-down list. The list consists of all the User Groups mapped to the selected Information Domain. The window is refreshed and the list of defined batches is populated.

You can also search for a specific user group by clicking **Search** and specifying the User Group Name in the *Search for Group* window. Click **OK**.

3. Select **Batch Maintenance (default)**, **Enterprise Modeling**, or **Run Rules Framework** and filter the list of batches. You can also select **ALL** to list all the defined batches for the selected Information Domain.
4. Map User Group to Batch(s) by doing the following:
 - To map batch(s) to the selected User Group, select **Batch Map** checkbox.
 - To map all the batches to the selected User Group, click **CheckAll**.

You can also click **UnCheckAll** to remove all the mapping.

5. Click **Save** to save the User Group-Batch mapping details.

9.3.4 Object to Application Mapping

The Object To Application Mapping feature helps you to map the metadata objects to applications. You need to map metadata objects to required applications to view the usage of metadata across all applications where it is being used.

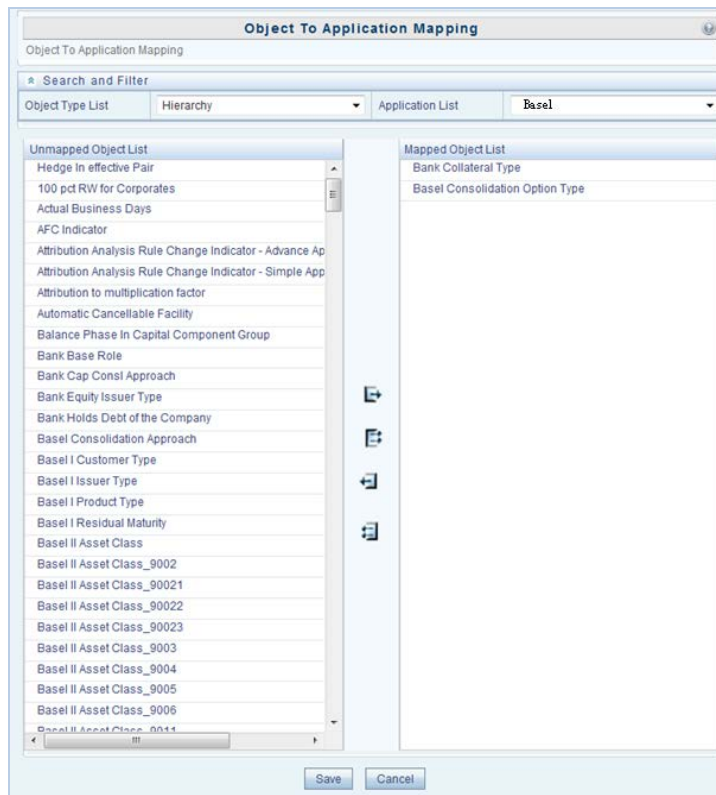
Mapping of metadata object will implicitly map its dependent objects to the selected application recursively. You can also remove the mapping of objects from applications. However, it will not remove the mapping of its dependent objects.

To view and use this feature, you must be mapped to the role METADMN (Publish Metadata), which is mapped to the function **Map Metadata** (METMAP). For more information on mapping functions to a role, refer to [Function - Role Map](#).

You have a command line utility for object application mapping. For more information, refer to [Command Line Utility for Object Application mapping in Metadata Browser](#).

To add or remove the object application mapping:

1. From the **Object Administration** tab, expand **object Security** in the LHS menu and select **Object To Application Mapping**. The *Object To Application Mapping* window is displayed.



2. Select the object type and the application to which you want to map the objects from the drop-down lists. In Unmapped Object List section, all objects of the selected object type are displayed.

NOTE: The objects and object types displayed are based on the Infodom selected.

3. For mapping:
 - Select the required object and click  to map the object to the selected application.
 - Click  to map all the objects to the selected application.
4. For removing the mapping:
 - Select the required object and click  to unmap the object from the selected application.
 - Click  to unmap all the objects from the selected application.
5. Click **Save**. All the dependent metadata objects get mapped to the selected application recursively.

9.4 Object Migration

This module consists of the following sections:

- Object Migration
- [Archive Metadata](#)
- [Restore Metadata](#)

9.4.1 Object Migration (UI Based)

Objects refer to the various definitions defined in the Infrastructure and Financial Services applications. Object Migration framework within the Infrastructure facilitates you to define a set of objects to migrate across Information Domains within the same setup or across different setups.

You can select one or more objects within an object type or within multiple object types and migrate same along with the dependencies of the selected object automatically. For example, if you explicitly select a Group Filter, the migration will automatically happen for the Data Element Filters which are the dependents referenced within that Group Filter.

The following object types are available:

- Infrastructure UAM Objects such as Alias, Business Processor, Essbase Cube, Datasets, Business Measures, Business Hierarchy, Business Dimension, Data Quality Rule and Data Quality Group.
- Financial Services Applications infrastructure objects such as Dimension, Hierarchy, Filter, and Expression Rule.
- You can also migrate objects which are specific to applications such as Asset Liability Management, Funds Transfer Pricing, or Profitability Management, if you have installed those applications.

NOTE: Apart from this method, you can migrate objects through [Command Line Utility to Migrate Objects](#) or Data Model Management- [Metadata Restore](#)/ [Metadata Archive](#) process based on whether the objects you want to migrate are supported in that approach.

Following are the pre-requisites while working with Object Migration:

- Both the Source and Target should have the same OFSAA version number (v7.3 or later).
- Folders (Segments) that are present in the Source should also be present in the Target.
- The Source and Target environment should have the same installed locales for migration.
- Users in Source should be the same in Target. (At least for users associated with objects migrated).
- Users should have access to Folders in Target similar to the access in Source.

- Tables accessible to users in Source should also exist in Target.
For example, if you want to migrate a Data Element Filter based on "Table A" and "Table B" in the Source, those two tables should exist in the Target.
- The key processing Dimensions should be the same in both the Source and Target environments.
- For member migration, the dimension type should have the same Attributes in both Source and Target environments.
- Numeric dimension member IDs should be the same in both the Source and Target environments, to ensure the integrity of any member-based assumptions you want to migrate.

NOTE: If you have used the Master Table approach for loading dimension data and set it up to generate surrogate keys for members, this results in different IDs between the Source and Target. So it may cause error if you try to migrate objects which depend on these IDs.

- Migration of Infrastructure UAM Objects happens over a secure Java Socket based communication channel. To facilitate effective communication between the Source and Target systems and also to display the UAM objects from the source, you need to import the SSL certificate of Source in to the Target. For information on importing SSL certificate, refer to [How to Import SSL Certificate for Object Migration \(Doc ID 1623116.1\)](#).
- For Object migration across setups, migration process should always be triggered from the target setup. You need to login to the target setup and select the required information domain. Object Migration works more like an IMPORT into the Target. Thus, in case of migrating objects within the same setup across Information Domains, you need to have logged into the Target Information Domain in order to migrate the objects.
- The following object types will not be migrated with their parent objects even though they are registered as dependencies:
 - Currencies registered as dependents of Interest Rate Codes (IRCs).
 - Dimension Members registered as dependents.

Ensure that these dependencies exist in the target environment prior to the migration of parent object.

You (AAI System Administrator) need to have FU_MIG_HP function role mapped to access the Object Migration framework within Infrastructure. To access *Object Migration Summary* window, select the **Object Administration** tab and expand **Object Administration > Object Migration** from the LHS menu and select **Object Migration**.

Ensure that you have logged in to the Target setup and have selected the required Information Domain from the **Select Information Domain** drop-down list in the LHS pane, to which you need to migrate the objects from Source setup.

Object Migration Summary							
Object Migration Summary							
Search Folder Name							
Object Migration							
	Name	Folder	Source Connection	Access Type	Modification Date	Last Execution Date	Modified By
☐	hier_mig1	fusionamhm	ATOM732_SAMESETUP	Read/Write	7/17/2012 07:24:09	7/17/2012 07:24:16	PQAUSER
☐	Mig Test	fusionamhm	ATOM732_SAMESETUP	Read/Write	7/17/2012 07:57:52	7/27/2012 11:48:55	PQAUSER
☐	sqlrules_mig1	fusionamhm	ATOM732_SAMESETUP	Read/Write	7/17/2012 08:21:59	7/17/2012 08:36:56	PQAUSER

The *Object Migration Summary* window displays the list of pre-defined Object Migration rules with the other details such as Name, Folder, Source Infodom, Access Type, Modification Date, Last Execution Date, Modified By, and Status. You can use the [Search](#) option to search for a required Object Migration rule based on the Name or Folder in which it exists. The pagination option helps you to view the list of existing Object Migration rules within the system. For more information, refer [Pagination](#) section.

In the *Object Migration Summary* window you can do the following:

- [Defining Source Configuration](#)
- [Creating Object Migration Definition](#)
- [Viewing Object Migration Definition](#)
- [Modifying Object Migration Definition](#)
- [Copying Migration Rules](#)
- [Migrating Stored Object Rules](#)
- [Viewing Migration Execution Log](#)

9.4.1.1 Defining Source Configuration

You can define a source configuration by specifying the database connection details and user credentials to access the database. You can also edit a pre-defined Source configuration.

To define a Source Configuration in the *Object Migration Summary* window:

1. Click  button from the Object Migration tool bar. The *Source Configuration* window is displayed with the pre-configured database details.

You can also click  button to view the pre-configured database details.

Source Configuration

Source Configuration

Name * SC_922

Description Source Configuratio defined for Obj-44425_1

DB Details

JDBC Driver Name * oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver

JDBC Connection String * jdbc:oracle:thin:@(DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS_LIST=(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=TCP)(HOST=10.184.134.148)(port=1521

User ID * OMUMM Password *

Web Server URL * http://10.184.134.147:9081/ofsa73/

Source Infodom * OBJUMM

Audit Trail

Created By	QTUSER	Creation Date	3/29/2012 10:35:21
Last Modified By	QTUSER	Last Modification Date	3/29/2012 10:35:21

Validate Save Delete Cancel

- Click button adjacent to the Name field. The window is refreshed and enables you to enter the required details.
- Enter a **Name** for the source connection and add a brief **Description**.
- Enter the Source Database details as tabulated:

Field	Description
Fields marked in red asterisk (*) are mandatory.	
JDBC Driver Name	Enter the JDBC (Java Database Connectivity) URL configured by the administrator to connect to the database. For example, oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver
JDBC Connection String	Enter the connection string in the following format. "jdbc:oracle:thin:@<hostname:port>:<servicename>"
User ID	Enter the user ID required to access the database.
Password	Enter the password required for authentication.
Web Server URL	Enter the web server URL in the format "https://<hostname>:<port>/<domain>"
Source Infodom	Enter the source Information Domain on which the database exists.

- Click **Validate** to validate the specified configuration details.

- Click **Save** to save the Source Definition details.

The *Audit Trail* section at the bottom of *Source Configuration* window displays the metadata information about the source definition created.

You can also edit a pre-defined Source Definition by selecting the required source definition from **Name** drop-down list. Edit the details, and click **Save**.

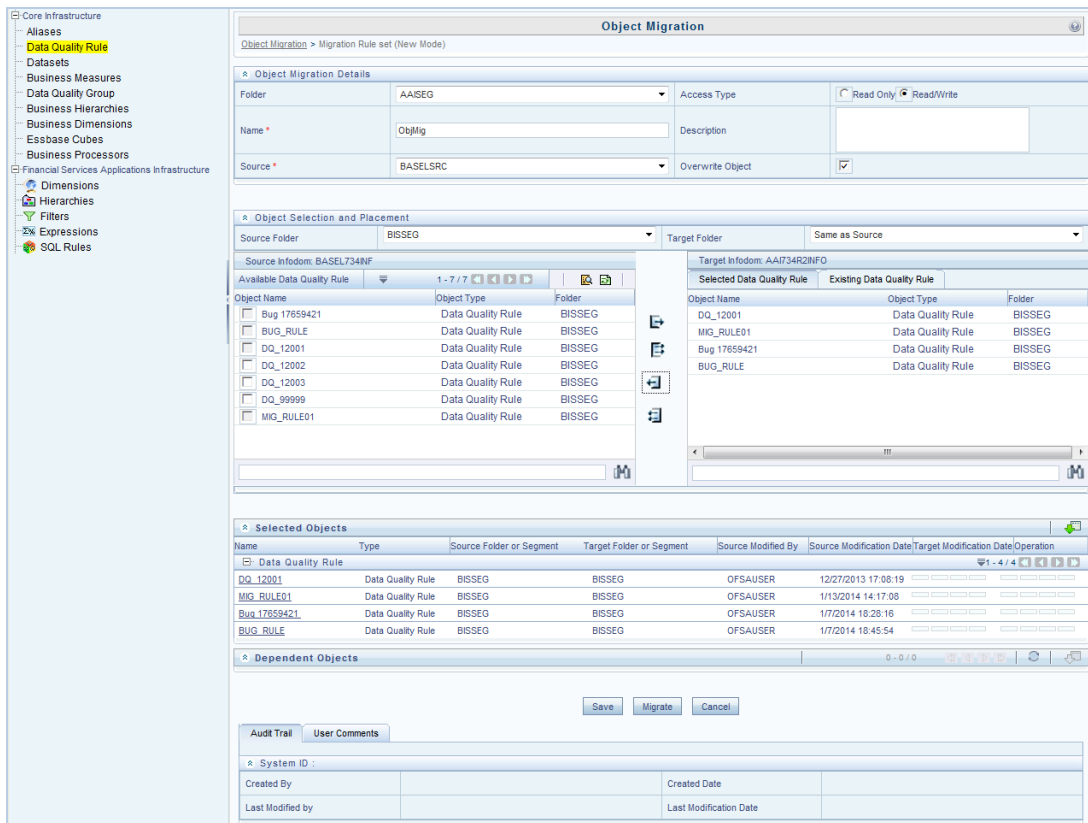
9.4.1.2 Creating Object Migration Definition

You can create an Object Migration definition in the target setup and launch the migration from the definition, or save the definition details and execute the migration process at a later point.

- If source objects exist in the target setup, the objects are migrated only on selection of **Overwrite Object** option in *Object Migration definition* window.
- If source objects do not exist in the target setup, then the objects are created in the target setup. The dependent objects are migrated first and then the parent objects.

To create an Object Migration definition:

- Click  button from the *Object Migration* tool bar. The *New - Object Migration* window is displayed.



The screenshot shows the 'Object Migration' window with the following sections:

- Object Migration Details:**
 - Folder: AAISEG
 - Name: ObjMig
 - Source: BASELSRC
 - Access Type: Read Only (selected) / Read/Write
 - Overwrite Object: ☒
- Object Selection and Placement:**
 - Source Folder: BISSEG
 - Target Folder: Same as Source
 - Source Info: BASEL734NF
 - Target Info: AAI734R2NFO
- Available Data Quality Rule:**

Object Name	Object Type	Folder
Bug 17659421	Data Quality Rule	BISSEG
BUG_RULE	Data Quality Rule	BISSEG
DQ_12001	Data Quality Rule	BISSEG
DQ_12002	Data Quality Rule	BISSEG
DQ_12003	Data Quality Rule	BISSEG
DQ_99999	Data Quality Rule	BISSEG
MIG_RULE01	Data Quality Rule	BISSEG
- Selected Data Quality Rule:**

Object Name	Object Type	Folder
DQ_12001	Data Quality Rule	BISSEG
MIG_RULE01	Data Quality Rule	BISSEG
Bug 17659421	Data Quality Rule	BISSEG
BUG_RULE	Data Quality Rule	BISSEG
- Selected Objects:**

Name	Type	Source Folder or Segment	Target Folder or Segment	Source Modified By	Source Modification Date	Target Modification Date	Operation
DQ_12001	Data Quality Rule	BISSEG	BISSEG	OFSAUUSER	12/27/2013 17:08:19		
MIG_RULE01	Data Quality Rule	BISSEG	BISSEG	OFSAUUSER	1/13/2014 14:17:08		
Bug 17659421	Data Quality Rule	BISSEG	BISSEG	OFSAUUSER	1/7/2014 18:28:16		
BUG_RULE	Data Quality Rule	BISSEG	BISSEG	OFSAUUSER	1/7/2014 18:45:54		
- Dependent Objects:** 0 - 0 / 0
- Buttons:** Save, Migrate, Cancel
- Audit Trail / User Comments:**
 - System ID:
 - Created By: Last Modified by
 - Created Date: Last Modification Date

- Enter the Object Migration details as tabulated:

Field	Description
Fields marked in red asterisk (*) are mandatory.	
Folder	Select the required folder from the drop-down list. This folder refers to the folder associated with the Object Migration rule.
Access Type	Select one of the following options: Read-Only: Select this option to give other users the access to only view the Object Migration definitions. Read/Write: Select this option to give other users the access to object to view, modify (including Access Type) and delete the Object Migration definitions.
Name	Enter a name for the Object Migration definition. Ensure that there are no special characters or extra spaces in the name specified.
Description	Enter a brief description about the definition.
Source	Select the required source configuration from the drop-down list. The list displays the available source configurations that are created from the Configuration window.
Overwrite Object	Select this checkbox to overwrite the target data, if source objects exist in the target setup.
Object Selection and Placement After you select an object type from the Migration rule's LHS menu, the Object Selection and Placement section will display the following options related to that object type:	
Source Segment/Folder	This field is displayed if you have selected a segment /folder-based object type. Select the required source segment/folder from the drop-down list. All the registered objects for the selected source segment/folder are displayed in the Source Infodom table. Note: If you leave Source Folder blank, the Source Infodom table displays all objects in all the folders to which you have access in the source environment.
Object-type specific selections, such as Filter Type	For some object types, there are additional selections. For example, if you select the object type as Filters , you can select the required Filter Type from the drop-down list. The Source Infodom table displays all objects belonging to the selected Filter Type. If you leave Filter Type blank, all filters will be displayed.

Field	Description
Target Folder	This field is displayed if you have selected a segment /folder-based object type. Target folder is the folder to which the selected objects are migrated. Select Same as Source option to migrate the objects to the same folder as source folder. By default, Same as Source is selected. Select the required folder from the drop-down list if you want a folder other than source folder. Consider the following scenarios to know how the Parent and Dependent objects are migrated to the selected Target Folder. - Dependent objects are migrated either implicitly or explicitly. Implicit Migration: This occurs when the dependents are not explicitly selected. The dependent will be migrated automatically if its parent is selected (this occurs regardless of whether it is folder-based). For folder-based objects, the dependent migration uses “Same as Source” logic: It uses a Target Folder matching the dependent’s Source Folder. Explicit Migration: When you need to migrate the dependent objects to a specific folder (different than the dependent’s Source Folder), explicitly select the dependent object and the desired Target Folder for it. Note: Explicit selection takes precedence over implicit migration for a dependent. For folder-based objects: A dependent object will not inherit the parent’s Target Folder. This logic avoids the potential for unintended duplicates; that is, an object could be a dependent of multiple parent objects, and those parents each could be targeted for a different folder. An auto validation is done to check if the Target Folder exists. If it does not exist, - The object will not be migrated. - Objects’ parents (if any) will not be migrated, regardless of whether the child is implicitly or explicitly selected for migration. - If the object has children whose migration could be valid (i.e. a valid Target Folder and valid dependents, if any) then migration is done by migrating a child prior to its parent to ensure integrity of parent.

Field	Description
Source Infodomain Table	All available objects are displayed based on your selection of object type and (if applicable) source segment/folder. - Select the checkbox corresponding to the required object and click  to migrate the object to the target folder. You can also double click to select the required object. - Click  to select all the listed objects for migration. (Optional) You can use the Search and pagination options to find the required object. Click the  Search button and enter the name or description in the Search window. Use  Reset button to clear the search criteria. - Use the  Find button to find an object displayed on the current page.
Target Infodomain Table	All objects which you have selected for migration are displayed. - Select the checkbox corresponding to the required object and click  to remove the object from migration. You can also double click to remove the required object. - Click  to remove all the selected objects from migration.

- The Selected Objects grid shows all objects you have explicitly selected, for all object types.

(Optional) Click  button from the Selected Objects tool bar to populate the complete object details such as Target Modification Date (if object exists in target Infodomain) and Operation (Add/Update) that can be performed during migration.

- The Dependent Objects grid shows all objects which are automatically migrated due to a dependency in a parent object.

(Optional) Click  button from the Dependent Objects tool bar to display the dependencies of the selected objects.

To view the dependencies of a specific object, click on the object **Name** in either the Selected Objects grid or the Dependent Objects grid. The parent / child dependencies are displayed in the *Parent / Child Dependency Information* window.

Child Dependency Information				
Child Dependency Information				
* Dependency Information				
☐ Parent ☒ Child				
* Dependency Information				
Name	Type	Folder or Segment	Modified By	Modification Date
DS0001	Data Sets		SYSADMIN	
M0253	Business Measures		SYSADMIN	
M0254	Business Measures		SYSADMIN	
Close				

You can also toggle the view of Parent / Child dependency information by selecting **Parent** or **Child** in the *Dependency Information* grid.

5. The Audit Trail section will display details about Object Migration Rule creation and modification, after it is saved. You can add comments from the *User Comments* tab.
6. Click **Migrate** to save and migrate the selected source objects to target setup or click **Save** to save the Object Migration definition for future migration. You can later run the saved object migration rule. For more information, refer to [Migrate Stored Object Definition](#) section.

Once the migration starts, the source objects are migrated to target setup and the Migration details such as status, start, and end time are recorded. You can click **View Log** in the *Object Migration Summary* window to view the details.

NOTE: In case of an error during migration of any dependent objects, the specific parent object is excluded from migration. You can view the [Migration Execution Log](#) for details.

9.4.1.3 Viewing Object Migration Definition

You can view individual Object details at any given point.

To view the existing Object Migration definition details:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the Object Migration Definition **Name**.
2. Click  button in the *Object Migration* tool bar. The *View - Object Migration* window is displayed.
3. Click  button from the Selected Objects tool bar to populate the complete object details such as Target Modification Date (if object exists in target Infodom) and Operation (Add/Update) that can be performed during migration.
4. Click  button from the Dependent Objects tool bar to display the dependencies of the selected Object.
5. The *Audit Trail* section displays the details about Object Migration Rule creation and modification. You can add comments from the *User Comments* tab.

9.4.1.4 Modifying Object Migration Definition

To update the existing Object migration definition details:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the Object Migration Definition **Name**.
2. Click  button in the *Object Migration* tool bar. The *Edit - Object Migration* window is displayed.
3. Edit the required details. For more information, refer [Create Object Migration Definition](#).

NOTE: You cannot edit the Source details.

4. Click **Save** and save the changes.

In the *Object Migration Summary* window, you can also click  button to delete the Object Migration Definition details.

9.4.1.5 Copying Migration Rules

The Copy Migration Rules facilitates you to quickly create a new Migration Rule Definition based on the existing Source-Target Object mappings or by updating the required mapping details.

To copy an existing Migration Definition:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the Rule Name whose details are to be duplicated.
2. Click  button in the Object Migration tool bar. Copy button is disabled if you have selected multiple migration rules.
3. Edit the Migration Rule Definition as required. You can modify the details such as Folder, Name, Description, Access Type, Overwrite option, and also view the dependencies of the selected objects. For more information, refer [Create Object Migration Definition](#).

NOTE: You cannot edit the Source details.

4. Click **Migrate** to migrate the selected source objects to the target setup or click **Save** to save the Object Migration definition for future migration.

9.4.1.6 Migrating Stored Object Definition

You can execute a stored Object Migration Definition and migrate the mapped objects to the target setup. You can also interrupt the ongoing migration process at any given point.

To execute migration from a Stored Object Rules:

1. Select the checkbox adjacent to the Object Migration Definition **Name**.
2. Click  button in the Object Migration tool bar.

The migration process is triggered and the source objects are migrated to target setup. The details can be viewed by clicking **View Log** in the *Object Migration Summary* window.

You can also interrupt the ongoing migration process by selecting the object rule definition and clicking  button.

9.4.1.7 Viewing Migration Execution Log

You can view the status of an executed migration rule definition with the log details of each migrated object (parent) with the dependencies (child objects) indicated as components, along with its sequence and severity.

To view the log details of an executed migration rule definition:

1. Click **View Log** in the Status column corresponding to the required Object Migration Definition. The *View Log* window is displayed with the list of all the executed Object Migration Rule definitions.
2. Click on the **Task ID** of the required Object Migration Rule and view the migration status such as Task ID, Sequence, Severity, Message Description as Successful, Started, or Failed, Message Date, and Message Time.

9.4.2 Metadata Restore/Archive

Metadata Restore/Archive within the infrastructure system facilitates you to archive metadata present in different modules of the OFSAI application and restore it when required. You need to be mapped with the Export Metadata and Import Metadata functions to access the Metadata Restore/Archive utility. Apart from this method, you can migrate objects through [Command Line Utility](#) or [Object Migration](#) rules based on whether the objects you want to migrate are supported in that approach.

NOTE: When you want to restore/ archive a Data Mapping definition with associated DQ Rules, make sure the DQ Rules are restored/ archived from the *Object Migration* window or using command line utility. If the associated DQ rule is not present in the target environment, Data Mapping definition will get migrated without the DQ rule.

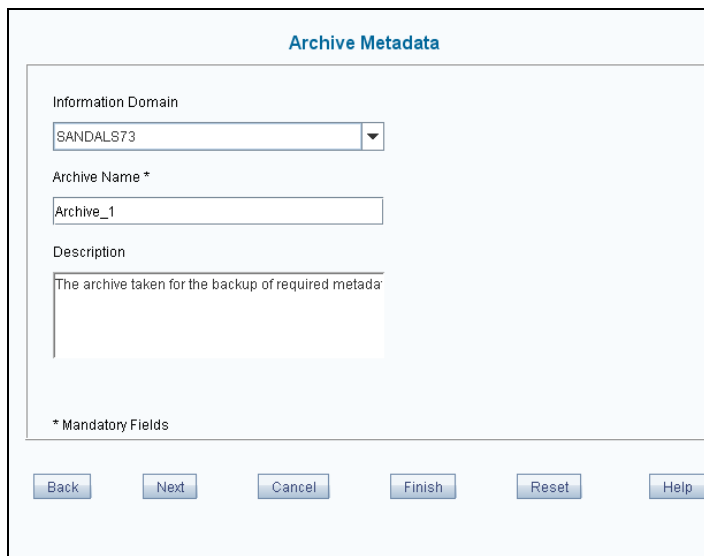
Metadata Restore/Archive consists of the following sections. Click on the links to view the section in detail.

- [Restoring Metadata](#)
- [Archiving Metadata](#)

9.4.2.1 Archiving Metadata

For migrating metadata from a source setup to a target setup, you need to first archive the metadata and create the dump file.

To access *Archive Metadata* window, select the **Object Administration** tab and expand **Object Administration > Object Migration** from the LHS menu and select **Archive Metadata**. Your user group should have been mapped with the Export Metadata function to access Archive Metadata window.

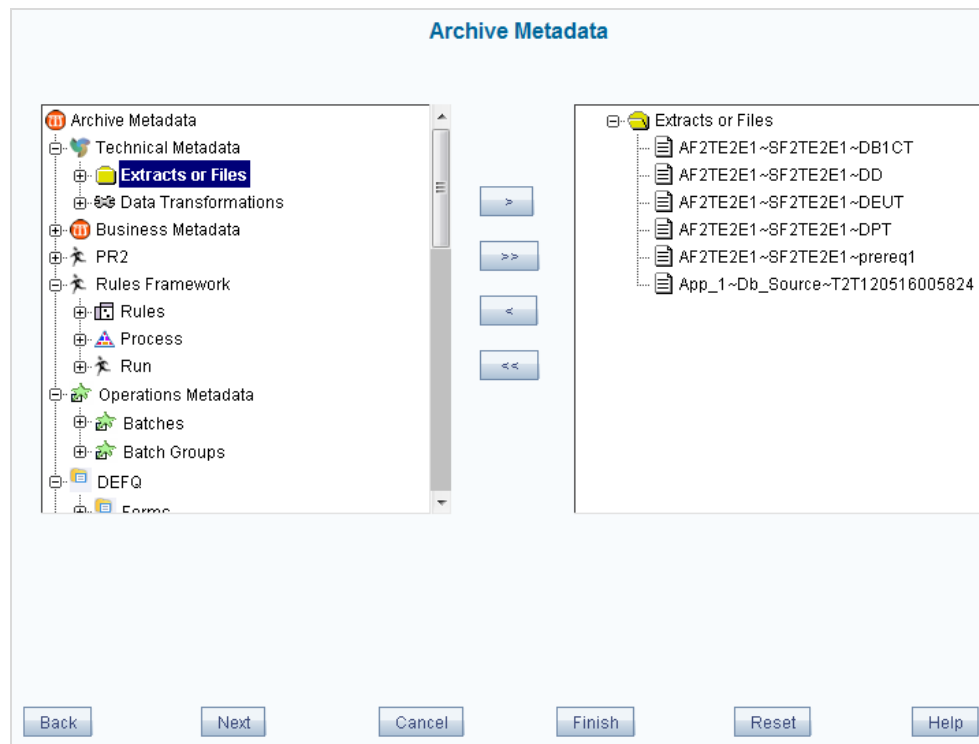


To archive metadata

1. Select the **Information Domain** from which you want to archive the metadata, from the drop-down list. By default, the information domain selected from the **Select Information Domain** drop-down list is displayed.
2. Enter the **Archive Name** for the metadata archive operation.

NOTE: There can be more than one instance of archival process running at the same time but the archive name and the information domain combination should be different.

3. Enter the required **Description** for the metadata archive operation.
4. Click **Next**. The *Archive Metadata* window is refreshed and lists the metadata information in the selected information domain.



This window lists only the authorized metadata. Unauthorized metadata cannot be archived. The *Archive Metadata* window has two panes; the left pane lists the available metadata and the right pane displays the selected metadata. The available metadata pane lists all the Metadata available in the selected information domain in a tree structure. The list includes Technical Metadata, Business Metadata, Rules Framework, Operations Metadata, DEFQ, and Forms Framework. You can click + button on each section to view the underlying metadata definitions.

NOTE: Data Transformations (Post Load Changes definitions) based on Stored Procedures only are supported for migration.

5. Select the required metadata from the left pane and click . The selected metadata is displayed in the right pane.

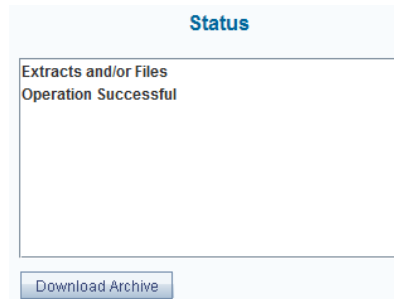
NOTE: When you select a parent node and click , all child nodes are selected and moved to the right pane.

6. Click  to select all the available metadata in the left pane.

You can also click  to remove a selected metadata from the selected metadata pane or click  to remove all the selected metadata from the selected metadata pane.

NOTE: The dependent metadata does not get automatically selected. You need to ensure that all dependent metadata is also explicitly selected for archival purposes.

- Click **Finish** and start the metadata archival process.



Once the execution is completed, a status message is displayed in the *Status* window. The *Status* window of the Metadata Archive wizard displays the status of the archival operation of all the metadata that are selected as **Success** or **Failed**. All the archived data is mapped to the selected Segment in the selected Information Domain.

- Click the **Download Archive** button to download the archived metadata. The *File Download* dialog is displayed.
- Click **Save**. The file will be downloaded to the default Downloads folder. Click Save as to specify the location where you want to save the file.

The file is saved with an extension .DMP.

NOTE: Ensure that you do not rename the Archive (.DMP) file after saving into your locale machine. Doing so will prevent the archive from restoring.

- In the *Archive Metadata* window you can also:
 - Click **Back** button to go back to the previous window.
 - Click **Reset** to go to the first window of the *Archive Metadata* window.
 - Click **Cancel** button at any point during the operation to discard the metadata archival process.

9.4.2.2 Restoring Metadata

After successfully archiving the metadata, using the Restore Metadata feature, you can import the archived metadata to the required target setup.

To access *Restore Metadata* window, select the **Object Administration** tab and expand **Object Administration > Object Migration** from the LHS menu and select **Restore Metadata**. Your user group should have been mapped with the Import Metadata function to access *Restore Metadata* window.

To restore metadata

1. By default, the information domain selected from the **Select Information Domain** drop-down list in the LHS is displayed.
2. Select the **Segment** to which the metadata is to be restored from the drop-down list. It displays the segments mapped to the selected information domain.
3. Select the file to restore by clicking **Browse** and select the .DMP file. To restore the metadata from a file, the source database/OLAP type and the destination database/OLAP type should be matching for the selected information domain and the selected metadata file.

NOTE: If the local copy of the archive (.DMP) file has been renamed, you might notice an error during restoration.

4. Select the **Overwrite Existing Metadata** checkbox if you want to allow overwriting the existing metadata that is being selected to restore.
5. Select the **On Error Cancel Restoration** checkbox if you want to cancel the restore process in case of an error.

- Click **Next** to continue the metadata restore process. The window is refreshed to list the metadata information in the selected Information Domain and Segment.



The *Restore Metadata* window displays two panes, the left pane lists the metadata present in the .DMP file and the right pane to display the metadata selected from those available in the left pane. The available metadata pane lists all the Metadata available in the file selected to be restored in a tree structure. The list includes Technical Metadata, Business Metadata, Rules Run Framework, Operations Metadata, DEFQ, and Forms Framework. You can click + button on each section to view the underlying metadata definitions.

NOTE: Data Transformations (Post Load Changes definitions) based on Stored Procedures only are supported for migration.

- Select the required metadata from the left pane and click . The selected metadata is displayed in the right pane.

NOTE: When you select a parent node and click , all child nodes are selected and moved to the right pane.

- Click  to move all the available metadata from the left pane to the selected metadata pane.

You can also click  to remove a selected metadata from the selected metadata pane or click  to remove all the selected metadata from the selected metadata pane.

NOTE: The dependent metadata does not get automatically selected. The user has to ensure that all dependent metadata is also explicitly selected for restoration purposes.

9. Click **Finish** to start the metadata restoration process.

Once the execution is finished, a status message is displayed in the *Status* window.

The *Status* window of the Metadata Restore wizard displays the status of the restoration operation of the metadata file selected as **Success** or **Failed**. All the Restored data is mapped to the selected Segment in the selected Information Domain.

10. In the *Restore Metadata* window you can also:

- Click **Back** button to go back to the previous window.
- Click **Reset** to go to the first window of the *Restore Metadata* window.
- Click **Cancel** button at any point during the operation to discard the metadata restoration process.

9.5 Translation Tools

9.5.1 Config Schema Download

Configuration schema refers to the database schema that is referred by all information domains to access data related to Metadata, System Configuration, Administration Security, and so on. Configuration schema stores the user security information and metadata used within the applications which are deployed on OFSAA Infrastructure.

The *Config Schema Download* window facilitates you download data from configuration schema tables along with the option to filter data during download, in Microsoft Excel 2003/2007 format. The *Config Schema Download* window has restricted access and you should have **Config Excel Advanced** user role mapped to your user group to download configuration schema data.

To navigate to this screen, go to the **Objects Administration** tab, expand **Translation Tools** and click **Config Schema Download** from the LHS menu.

To download config schema data:

1. **Select the table** from the drop-down list. The list consists of those database objects (tables) which are mapped to configuration schema based on a specific configuration.
2. Select the **Format to download** from the drop-down list. You can either select Microsoft Excel 2003 or 2007.
3. (Optional) If you want to download only the required data instead of complete table data, specify a filter condition in **Filter(where clause)** field.

For example, if you want to download *Group Code* details from the table "cssms_group_mast", you can specify the filter condition as:

```
select * from cssms_group_mast where v_group_code in ('AUTH')
```

4. Select **Download**. The *File download* dialog box is displayed providing you with options to Open or Save a copy of the file in selected excel format.

9.5.2 Config Schema Upload

Configuration schema refers to the database schema that is referred by all information domains to access data related to Metadata, System Configuration, Administration Security, and so on. Configuration schema stores the user security information and metadata used within the applications which are deployed on OFSAA Infrastructure.

To navigate to this screen, go to the **Objects Administration** tab, expand **Translation Tools** and click **Config Schema Upload** from the LHS menu.

The *Config Schema Upload* window facilitates you to upload data to the configuration schema table either by appending incrementally or complete re-load on the existing data, in Microsoft Excel 2003/2007 format. During upload, all the referential Constraints (Foreign Key Constraints) enabled on the selected database object (table) are disabled and enabled back post upload. In case of any errors while enabling the referential constraints or inserting the new data, the selected database object (table) will be reverted back to its original state.

The *Config Schema Upload* window has restricted access and you should have **Config Excel Advanced** user role mapped to your user group to upload configuration schema data.

To upload config schema data:

1. **Select the table** from the drop-down list. The list consists of those database objects (tables) which are mapped to configuration schema based on a specific configuration.
2. In *Select the File to Upload* field, click **Browse**. In *Choose File to Upload* dialog box, navigate and specify the path of the data file (Microsoft Excel 2003/2007) which you want to upload.

If the excel contains multiple sheets, you can select the sheet from which data is to be uploaded. Else, by default the first sheet data is selected for upload.

3. In *Select the Sheet* field click  button, the *Sheet Selector* pop-up window is displayed. Select the required sheet from the drop-down list and click **OK**.
4. In the *Upload Type* options, select one of the following:
 - **Incremental** - In this type of upload, the data in Excel sheet is inserted / appended to the target database object. The upload operation is successful only when all the data in the selected Excel Sheet is uploaded. In case of any error, the uploaded data will be rolled back.
 - **Complete** - In this type of upload, the data present in the selected database object is overwritten with the data in selected Excel sheet. In case of an error, data in the selected database object will be reverted back to its original state.
5. In *Source Date Format* field, specify the date format used in the data that you are uploading. An insert query is formed based on the date format specified.

6. Select **Upload**. If you have selected *Complete* upload type, you will need to confirm to overwrite data in the confirmation dialog.

An information dialog is displayed with the status of upload. You can click on **View Log** to view the log file for errors and upload status. The log file contains the following information:

- Database object (table) to which the data is uploaded.
- Name of the excel file from which the data is uploaded.
- Number of records uploaded successfully.
- Number of records failed during upload and reason of failure.
- Upload Status (Success/Fail).

9.6 Utilities

Utilities refer to a set of additional tools which helps you to fine tune a defined process or maximize and ensure the security of a database based on your need. The Utilities within the Administration framework of Infrastructure system facilitates you to maintain the data in the Oracle database using the various administrative tools. You can define the user access permissions, batch securities, upload attributes, find metadata difference, and migrate source objects to target database.

You (System Administrator) need to have SYSADM function role mapped to access the Utilities section within the Infrastructure system. You can access Utilities section within the Administration framework under the tree structure of LHS menu.

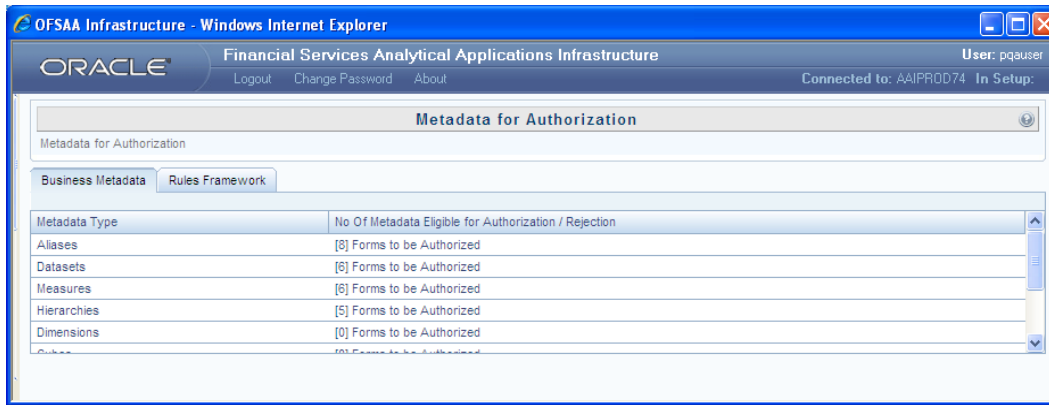
Administration Utilities consists of the following sections. Click on the links to view the sections in detail.

- [Write-Protected Batch](#)
- [User Group-Batch Execution Map](#)
- [Metadata Difference](#)
- [Object Migration](#)
- [Patch Information](#)

9.6.1 Metadata Authorization

Metadata Authorization within the Infrastructure system facilitates you to authorize or reject the metadata version(s) created as a result of an update to the existing business definitions. The modifications done to the higher level metadata or business definitions are recorded as a new version of the same metadata which needs to be accepted or rejected, to reflect the changes. On Authorization, the existing metadata is replaced with the current version. In case of Rejection, that selected version of the metadata is removed from the system.

You need to have SYSADM and METAAUTH function roles mapped to access the Metadata Authorization within the Administration framework of the Infrastructure system. The *Metadata for Authorization* window displays the list of modified Metadata Type and the total number of eligible metadata for authorization in the Business Metadata tab (Default).



9.6.1.1 Authorize / Reject Metadata

To Authorize or Reject Metadata Types in the *Metadata for Authorization* window:

1. Select the *Module tab* as Business Metadata (default) or Rules Run Framework. The list of Metadata Type eligible for authorization is displayed.
2. Select the required **Metadata Type** by clicking on *(n) Forms to be Authorized* link.

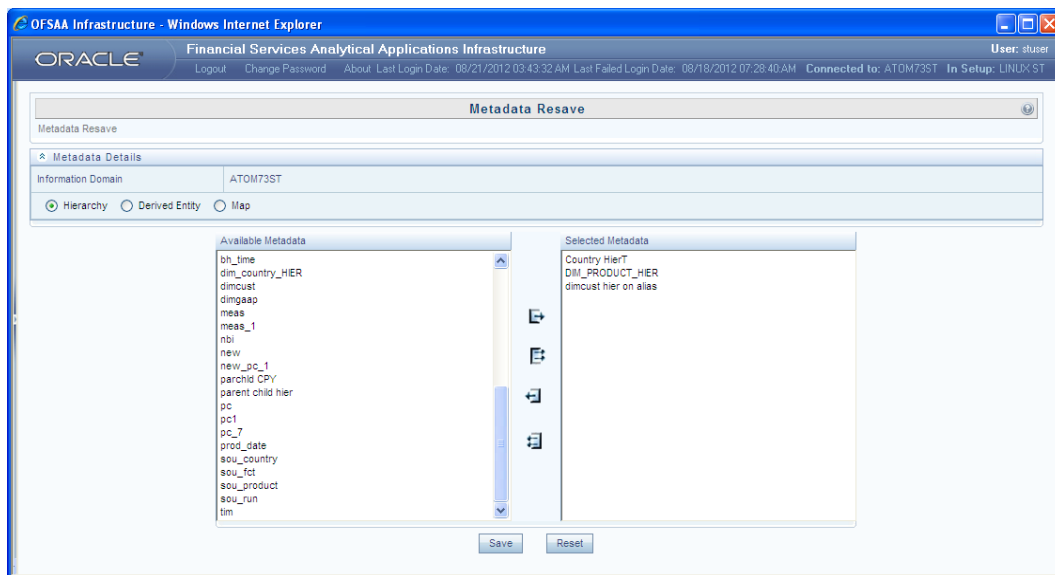
A list of the metadata versions is displayed along with the other details such as Code, Short Description, Action Performed, and Performed By details for the selected metadata definition.

3. Select the checkbox adjacent to the required version of the selected metadata and do one of the following:
 - Click **Authorize** to accept the metadata changes of the selected version.
 - Click **Reject** to ignore the metadata changes and delete the selected version.

The window is refreshed on every action and the updates are displayed in the respective tab of the *Metadata for Authorization* window.

9.6.2 Save Metadata

Save Metadata within the Infrastructure system facilitates you to resave the changes done to an authorized metadata for the selected Information Domain. When you resave metadata, all the existing metadata definitions are updated with the current changes along with the current modified date.



You (System Administrator) need to have SYSADM function role mapped to access the Metadata Authorization within the Administration framework of the Infrastructure system. The *Metadata Resave* window displays the list of Available Metadata for Hierarchy (default) for the selected Information Domain.

To resave metadata in the *Metadata Resave* window:

1. Filter the metadata type by selecting Hierarchy, Derived Entity, or Map. The list of Available Metadata is populated. Do one of the following:
 - Select the required metadata from the Available Metadata list and click  button. You can press **Ctrl** key for multiple selection.

- To select all the Available Metadata, click  button.

You can also deselect a metadata by selecting from the *Selected Metadata* list and clicking  button or deselect all the selected metadata by clicking  button.

2. Click **Save** and update the metadata changes.

Once the details are updated, you can click **Show Details** to view the status. You can also click **Reset** to clear the selection.

Additional Hierarchy USERGROUP was created upon click of SAVE METADATA in administration link (LHS) of OFSAAI. The hierarchy is visible in all the infodoms.

H_GROUP User Groups User Groups Regular BI Enabled DE_GROUP
V_GROUP_CODE

9.6.3 Write-Protected Batch

Write-Protected Batch facilitates you to change the Editable State of Batches defined in the *Batch Maintenance* window of the Infrastructure system. You can either restrict a Batch from being edited, or remove the restrictions and allow users to modify the Batch Definition details.

You (System Administrator) need to have SYSADM function role mapped to access the Write-Protected Batch within the Utilities section of the Infrastructure system. The *Write-Protected Batch* window displays the list of defined Batches for the selected Information Domain along with the other details such as Batch Name, Batch Description, and Write-Protection status. By default, the Batch list is sorted in ascending order of the Batch Name and can be changed by clicking  and  buttons respectively.

To change the Editable State of Batch in the *Write-Protected Batch* window, do the following:

- To change the Batch state as “Non Editable”, select the Write-Protected Batch checkbox of the required Batch in the list and click **Save**. The Batch details are restricted from being edited in the *Batch Maintenance/Scheduler* window.
- To change the Batch state as “Editable”, deselect the Write-Protected Batch checkbox of the required Batch in the list and click **Save**. The Batch details can be modified as required in the *Batch Maintenance/Scheduler* window.
- You can also click **Check All** to write-protect (restrict editing) all the batches in the list or click **Uncheck All** to remove the restriction and allow editing of all the Batches.

9.6.4 Metadata Difference

Metadata Difference within the Infrastructure system facilitates you to view the difference between two versions of a Metadata or Rule Definitions within the selected Information Domain. You (System Administrator) need to have SYSADM function role mapped to access the Metadata Difference within the Utilities section of the Infrastructure system.

To view the Metadata Difference, do the following:

1. Click  button adjacent to **Select Metadata**.

The *Metadata Tree* dialog is displayed with a list of metadata available within the Data Model Management and Rules Run Framework modules of the selected Information Domain.

NOTE: Metadata Difference feature is not supported for RRF metadata.

2. Select the required metadata by expanding the required node. Click **OK**.
3. Click  button adjacent to **Between Version**.

The *Version Tree* dialog is displayed with the list of available version for the selected metadata.

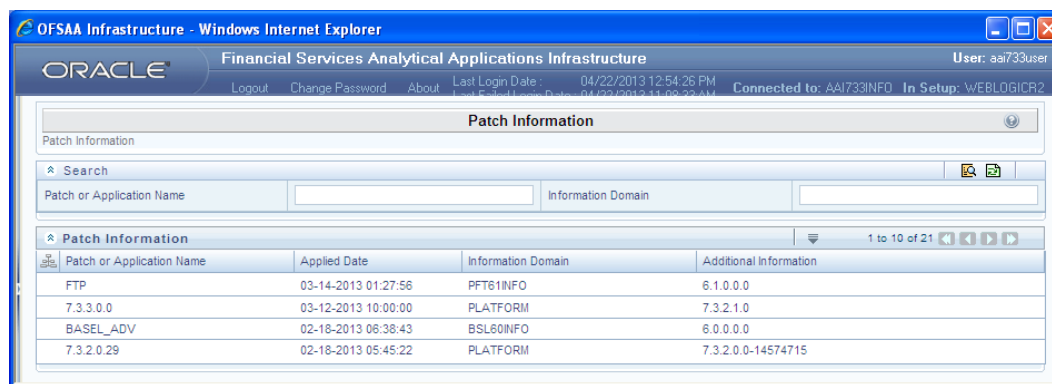
4. Select the required version by expanding the required node. Click **OK**.
5. Click  button adjacent to **And Version**. The *Version Tree* dialog is displayed.
6. Select the required version by expanding the required node. Click **OK**.
7. Click  button from the Metadata Difference tool bar.

The difference of the selected two metadata versions is displayed.

You can also click  button to clear the metadata and version selections.

9.6.5 Patch Information

This feature is available from OFSAAI 7.3.2.1.0 ML and subsequent versions.



The *Patch Information* window within the Infrastructure facilitates you to view the list of patches applied and applications installed till date. You (application user) need to have **SYSADM** function mapped to your role to access the *Patch Information* window within the **Utilities** section of the Infrastructure.

The *Patch Information* window dynamically displays a list of applied patches & applications installed along with the Patch or Application Name, Information Domain on which the patch/application has been installed, and Additional Information (if any). These records are fetched from the corresponding tables in the database and are sorted in the ascending order of **Applied Date** by default.

You can make use of [Search](#) option in the *Patch Information* window to search for a specific patch/application installation based on Patch/Application Name or Information Domain. You can also use the [Pagination](#) option to modify the page display as required.

9.6.6 Transfer Documents Ownership

This feature allows you to transfer the ownership of the uploaded documents to another user or user group. When a user or user group is deleted, the uploaded documents will be orphaned. This feature can be used to transfer the ownership of the documents before a user or user group is deleted.

The Transfer Document Ownership link is displayed when the user is mapped to any one of the following roles:

- Document MGMT advanced
- Document MGMT authorize
- Document MGMT phantom
- Document MGMT write

For more details regarding Role and Functions refer to [Appendix A](#)

9.6.6.1 Transferring Document Ownership to User

To transfer document ownership to user:

1. From the **Object Administration** Tab, expand **Utilities** and click **Transfer Document Ownership**. The *Transfer Documents Ownership* window is displayed.
2. Select the user whose document ownership you want to transfer from the **User** drop-down list.

The screenshot shows the 'Transfer Documents Ownership' window. The 'Users' tab is active, showing a 'User' dropdown set to 'grcuser' and a 'Destination User' dropdown set to 'ROR Admin'. The 'Available Documents' list on the left includes 'AddResponse_OPR.xml', 'AssessPlanNoControl.xml', and multiple 'FrmRisk_OPR.xml' files. The 'Selected Documents' list on the right is empty. Navigation buttons (>, >>, <<, <) are located between the lists, and 'Save' and 'Reset' buttons are at the bottom.

The uploaded documents by the selected user are displayed under the *Available Documents* pane.

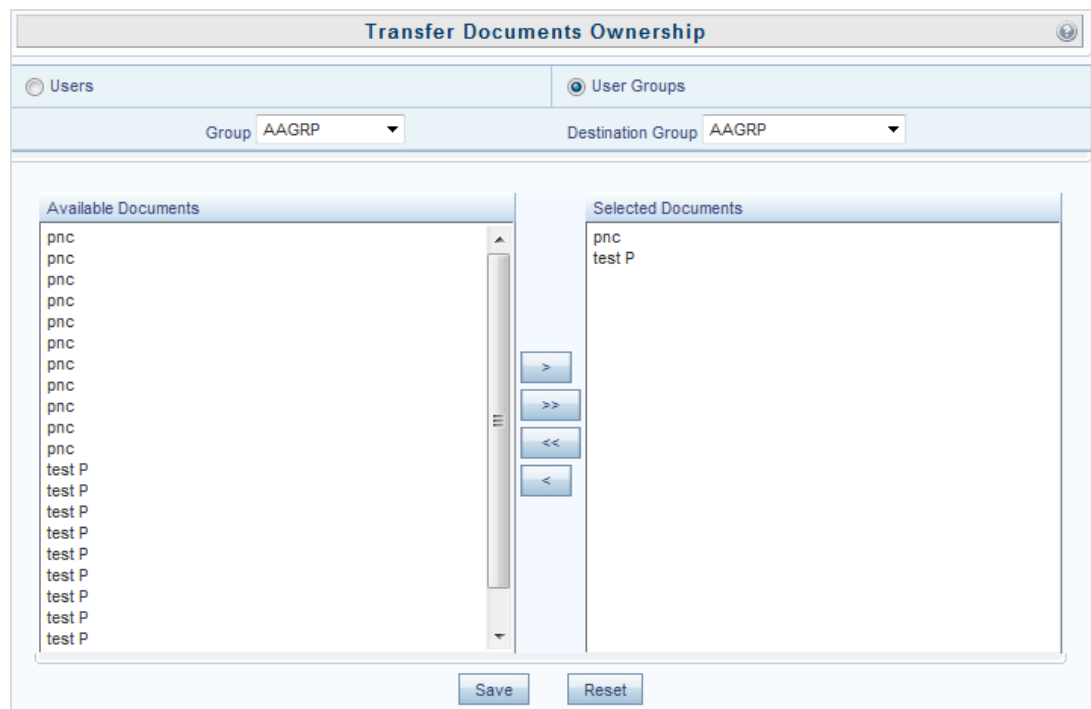
3. Select the user to whom you want to transfer the document ownership from the **Destination User** drop-down list.

4. Select the documents from *Available Documents* whose ownership you want to transfer by clicking  button. The documents will be moved to the *Selected Documents* pane. You can click  to select all documents.
5. Click **Save**.

9.6.6.2 Transferring Document Ownership to User Group

To transfer document ownership to user group

1. From the **Object Administration** Tab, expand **Utilities** and click **Transfer Doc Ownership**. The *Transfer Documents Ownership* window is displayed.
2. Select the **User Groups** option.
3. Select the user group whose document ownership you want to transfer, from the **Group** drop-down list.



The uploaded documents by the selected user group are displayed under the *Available Documents* pane.

4. Select the group to which you want to transfer the document ownership from the Destination **Group** drop-down list.
5. Select the documents from Available Documents whose ownership you want to transfer by clicking  button. The documents will be moved to the *Selected Documents* pane. You can click  to select all documents.
6. Click **Save**.

10 References

This section of the document consists of information related to intermediate actions that needs to be performed while completing a task. The procedures are common to all the sections and are referenced where ever required. You can refer to the following sections based on your need.

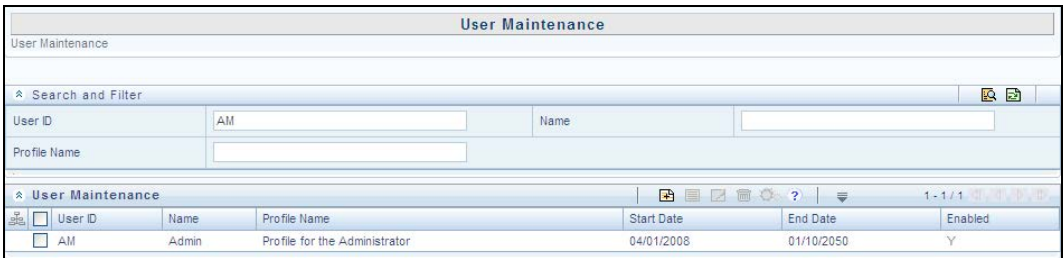
10.1 Workspace Options

The workspace option consists of the various elements available in the user interface to help you in selecting an option or to navigate to a specific location on the page. The available workspace options are discussed in detail.

10.1.1 Search and Filter

The Search and Filter option in the user interface helps you to find the required information. You can enter the nearest matching keywords to search, and filter the results by entering information in the additional fields.

For example, if you are in the *User Maintenance* window and need to search for administrator details, enter the **User ID** and filter the results by specifying either the **Name** or **Profile Description** or both. The search results are always filtered based on the additional information you provide.



The screenshot shows the 'User Maintenance' window. At the top, there's a title bar 'User Maintenance'. Below it, a 'Search and Filter' section contains input fields for 'User ID' (with 'AM' entered), 'Name', and 'Profile Name'. Below the search fields, there's a table with columns: 'User ID', 'Name', 'Profile Name', 'Start Date', 'End Date', and 'Enabled'. The first row of data shows 'AM', 'Admin', 'Profile for the Administrator', '04/01/2008', '01/10/2050', and 'Y'. The table has a toolbar with icons for search, filter, and other actions.

You can click  button to start a search and  button to reset the search fields.

10.1.2 Pagination

The Pagination toolbar as indicated below is available in the user interface window and helps you to navigate through the display grid. The toolbar displays the total number of available list items and the number of list items displayed in the current view.



The screenshot shows a pagination toolbar with the text 'Page 2 / 24' and a 'Jump to page' input field. There are also navigation buttons for previous and next page.

In the pagination toolbar, you can do the following:

- Click  button to open a drop-down list and specify the number of rows to be displayed at any given time.
- Click  or  navigation buttons to view the previous or next set of list items.

- Click  or  navigation buttons to view the first or last set of list items.

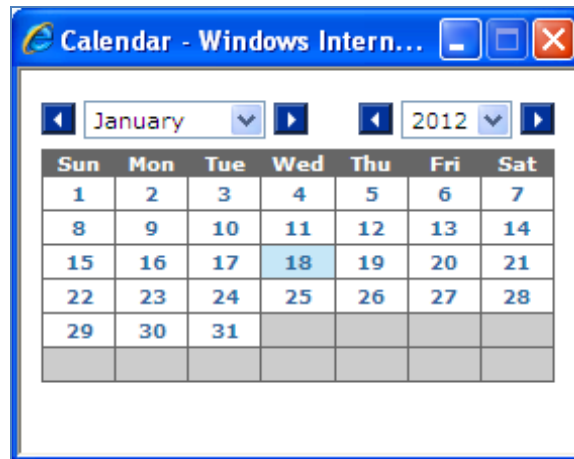
10.1.3 Customize work area

You can use the interface options to customize and auto adjusted the work area.

- To View or Hide the left hand side (LHS) menu, click the collapsible icon.
- To Expand/Collapse a grid or section, click  or  icons.

10.1.4 Calendar

Calendar icon in the user interface helps you to specify a date in the DD/MM/YYYY format by selecting from the pop-up calendar. You can navigate to the specific month or year by using the arrow buttons or select using the drop-down list. When you click on the required date the details are auto updated in the date field.



10.2 Function Mapping Codes

The following table lists the function codes with their description to help you identify the user functions who needs to access the Infrastructure system and map roles appropriately. Refer [Appendix A](#).

Function Code	Function Name	Function Description
ADAPTERS	Run Adapters	The user mapped to this function will have rights to run OFSAI Infrastructure adapters
ADDPPROCESS	Add Process tree	The user mapped to this function can add the process tree
ADDRULE	Add Rule	The user mapped to this function can add the rules
ADDRUN	Add Run	The user mapped to this function can add the run

References

Function Code	Function Name	Function Description
ADMINSCR	Administration Window	The user mapped to this function can access the Administration Window
ADVDRLTR	Access to Advanced drill thru	The User mapped to this function will have access to Advanced Drill thru
ALDADD	Add Cube	The user mapped to this function can add cubes
ALDATH	Authorize Cube	The user mapped to this function can authorize cubes
ALDDEL	Delete Cube	The user mapped to this function will have rights to delete cubes
ALDMOD	Modify Cube	The user mapped to this function can modify cubes
ALDVIW	View Cube	The user mapped to this function can view cubes
ALSADD	Add Alias	The user mapped to this function can add Alias
ALSATH	Authorize Alias	The user mapped to this function can authorize Alias
ALSDEL	Delete Alias	The user mapped to this function will have rights to delete Alias
ALSMOD	Modify Alias	The user mapped to this function can modify Alias
ALSVIW	View Alias	The user mapped to this function can view Alias
APPSRVR	Application Server Window	The user mapped to this function can access the Application Server Window
ATHPROCESS	Authorize Process Tree	The user mapped to this function can authorize Process Tree
ATHRDM	Authorize RDM	The user mapped to this function can authorize RDM
ATHRULE	Authorize Rule	The user mapped to this function can authorize the rule
ATHRUN	Authorize Run	The user mapped to this function can authorize run
ATTADD	Add Attributes	The user mapped to this function can add Hierarchy Attributes
ATTATH	Authorize Attributes	The user mapped to this function can authorize Hierarchy Attributes
ATTDEL	Delete Attributes	The user mapped to this function can delete Hierarchy Attributes

References

Function Code	Function Name	Function Description
ATTMOD	Modify Attributes	The user mapped to this function can add Hierarchy Attributes
ATTVIW	View Attributes	The user mapped to this function can view Hierarchy Attributes
AUD_TRL	Audit Trail Report Window	The user mapped to this function can access the Audit Trail Report Window
AUTH_MAP	Authorize Map(s)	The user mapped to this function can AUTHORIZE Map definitions
AUTH_SCR	Metadata Authorize Window	The user mapped to this function can see Authorization Window
BATPRO	Batch Processing	The user mapped to this function will have rights to process batch
BBATH	Authorize BBs	The user mapped to this function can authorize BBs
BPROCADD	Add Business Processor	The user mapped to this function can add business processors
BPROCATH	Authorize Business Processor	The user mapped to this function can authorize business processors
BPROCDEL	Delete Business Processor	The user mapped to this function can delete business processors
BPROCMOD	Modify Business Processor	The user mapped to this function can modify business processors
BPROCVIW	View Business Processor	The user mapped to this function can view business processors
CFEDEF	Cash Flow Equation Definition	The user mapped to this function can view/add the Cash Flow Equation definitions
CFG	Configuration	The user mapped to this function will have access to configuration details
COMADD	Add Computed Measure	The user mapped to this function can add computed measures
COMADV	Computed Measure Advanced	The user mapped to this function will have rights to the advanced options of computed measure
COMATH	Authorize Computed Measure	The user mapped to this function can authorize computed measures
COMDEL	Delete Computed Measure	The user mapped to this function will have rights to delete computed measures
COMMOD	Modify Computed Measure	The user mapped to this function can modify computed measures
COMVIW	View Computed Measures	The user mapped to this function can view computed measures

References

Function Code	Function Name	Function Description
CRTTRDM	Add RDM	The user mapped to this function can Add RDM
CRT_MAP	Create Map	The user mapped to this function can CREATE/SAVEAS Map definitions
CWSDOCMGMT	Document Management Access	The user mapped to this function can use Document Management APIS via Callable Services Framework
CWSEXTWSAS	Call Remote Web Services	The user mapped to this function can call web services configured in the Callable Services Framework
CWSHIERRFR	Refresh Hierarchies	The user mapped to this function can refresh hierarchies through the Callable Services Framework
CWSPR2ACCS	Execute Runs - Rules	The user mapped to this function can execute runs and rules through the Callable Services Framework
CWSSMSACCS	Remote SMS Access	The user mapped to this function can access SMS APIS through the Callable Services Framework
CWSUAMACCS	Remote UAM Access	The user mapped to this function can access UAM APIS through the Callable Services Framework
CWS_STATUS	Result of request - Status of all	The user mapped to this function can access requests status through the Callable Services Framework
CWS_TRAN	Result of own request only	The user mapped to the function can access own requests status using Callable Services Framework
DATADD	Add Dataset	The user mapped to this function can add datasets
DATATH	Authorize Dataset	The user mapped to this function can authorize datasets
DATDEL	Delete Dataset	The user mapped to this function will have rights to delete datasets
DATMOD	Modify Dataset	The user mapped to this function can modify datasets
DATVIW	View Dataset	The user mapped to this function can view datasets
DBATH	Authorize DBs	The user mapped to this function can authorize DBs
DBD	Database Details	The user mapped to this function will have access to database details
DBS	Database Server	The user mapped to this function will have access to Database Server details
DEEADD	Add Derived Entities	The user mapped to this function can add derived entities
DEEATH	Authorize Derived Entities	The user mapped to this function can authorize derived entities

References

Function Code	Function Name	Function Description
DEEDEL	Delete Derived Entities	The user mapped to this function can delete derived entities
DEEMOD	Modify Derived Entities	The user mapped to this function can modify derived entities
DEEVIW	View Derived Entities	The user mapped to this function can view derived entities
DEFEXL	DeFi Excel	DeFi Excel
DEFQADM	Defq Administrator	The user mapped to this function will have Defi Administration rights
.DEFQUSR	Defi User	The user mapped to this function will have Defi user rights
DELPROCESS	Delete Process	The user mapped to this function can the process
DELRDM	Delete RDM	The user mapped to this function can delete RDM
DELRULE	Delete Rule	The user mapped to this function can delete the rules
DELRUN	Delete Run	The user mapped to this function can delete the run
DEL_MAP	Delete Map	The user mapped to this function can DELETE Map definitions
DESRDM	Design RDM	The user mapped to this function can design RDM
DESREV	Design OFSAAI Menu Window	The user mapped to this function can access the Design OFSAAI Menu Window
DIMADD	Add Dimension	The user mapped to this function can add dimensions
DIMATH	Authorize Dimension	The user mapped to this function can authorize dimensions
DIMDEL	Delete Dimension	The user mapped to this function will have rights to delete dimensions
DIMMOD	Modify Dimension	The user mapped to this function can modify dimensions
DIMVIW	View Dimension	The user mapped to this function can view dimensions
DQLADD	Data Quality Add	This function is for Data Quality Map applet
DQ_ADD	Data Quality Add Rule	The user mapped to this function can add DQ Rule

References

Function Code	Function Name	Function Description
DQ_AUTH	Data Quality Authorization Rule	The user mapped to this function can authorize DQ Rule
DQ_CPY	Data Quality Copy Rule	The user mapped to this function can copy DQ Rule
DQ_DEL	Data Quality Delete Rule	The user mapped to this function can delete DQ Rule
DQ_EDT	Data Quality Edit Rule	The user mapped to this function can edit DQ Rule
DQ_GP_ADD	Data Quality Add Rule Group	The user mapped to this function can add DQ Rule Group
DQ_GP_CPY	Data Quality Copy Rule Group	The user mapped to this function can copy DQ Rule Group
DQ_GP_DEL	Data Quality Delete Rule Group	The user mapped to this function can delete DQ Rule Group
DQ_GP_EDT	Data Quality Edit Rule Group	The user mapped to this function can edit DQ Rule Group
DQ_GP_EXEC	Data Quality Execute Rule Group	The user mapped to this function can execute DQ Rule Group
DQ_GP_VIW	Data Quality View Rule Group	The user mapped to this function can view DQ Rule Group
DQ_VIW	Data Quality View Rule	The user mapped to this function can view DQ Rule
ENABLEUSR	Enable User Window	The user mapped to this function can access the Enable User Window
ETLDEF	DI Designer	Defining Application, Extract, Flat-File, Mapping
ETLDTQ	DTDQ	Data Quality Rules and Data Transformation
ETLUSR	DI User	The user mapped to this function will be a Data Management Tools user
EXPMD	Export Metadata	The user mapped to this function can Export Metadata
FIFADMIN	Alerts Administrator	The user mapped to this function can define admin mode rules
FIFUSR	Alerts User	The user mapped to this function will be an Alerts user
FUNCMaint	Function Maintenance Window	The user mapped to this function can access the Function Maintenance Window
FUNCROLE	Function Role Map Window	The user mapped to this function can access the Function Role Map Window

References

Function Code	Function Name	Function Description
FU_ATR_ADD	Fusion Add Attributes	The user mapped to this function can Create New Attributes
FU_ATR_CPY	Fusion Copy Attributes	The user mapped to this function can Copy Attributes
FU_ATR_DD	Fusion Attributes - View Dependent Data	The user mapped to this function can View Dependent Data for Attributes
FU_ATR_DEL	Fusion Delete Attributes	The user mapped to this function can Delete Attributes
FU_ATR_EDT	Fusion Edit Attributes	The user mapped to this function can Edit Attributes
FU_ATR_HP	Fusion Attribute Home Page	The user mapped to this function can view Attribute Home Page
FU_ATR_VIW	Fusion View Attributes	The user mapped to this function can View Attributes
FU_EXP_ADD	Fusion Add Expressions	The user mapped to this function can Create New Expressions
FU_EXP_CPY	Fusion Copy Expressions	The user mapped to this function can Copy Expressions
FU_EXP_DD	Fusion View Dependency Expressions	The user mapped to this function can View Dependent Data for Expressions
FU_EXP_DEL	Fusion Delete Expressions	The user mapped to this function can Delete Expressions
FU_EXP_EDT	Fusion Edit Expressions	The user mapped to this function can Edit Expressions
FU_EXP_HP	Fusion Expressions Home Page	The user mapped to this function can view Expressions Home Page
FU_EXP_VIW	Fusion View Expressions	The user mapped to this function can View Expressions
FU_FIL_ADD	Fusion Add Filters	The user mapped to this function can Create New Filters
FU_FIL_CPY	Fusion Copy Filters	The user mapped to this function can Copy Filters
FU_FIL_DD	Fusion Filters - View Dependent Data	The user mapped to this function can View Dependent Data for Filters
FU_FIL_DEL	Fusion Delete Filters	The user mapped to this function can Delete Filters
FU_FIL_EDT	Fusion Edit Filters	The user mapped to this function can Edit Filters
FU_FIL_HP	Fusion Filters Home Page	The user mapped to this function can view Filters Home Page

References

Function Code	Function Name	Function Description
FU_FIL_SQL	Fusion Filters - View SQL	The user mapped to this function can view SQL for Filters
FU_FIL_VIW	Fusion View Filters	The user mapped to this function can View Filters
FU_HIE_ADD	Fusion Add Hierarchies	The user mapped to this function can Create New Hierarchies
FU_HIE_CPY	Fusion Copy Hierarchies	The user mapped to this function can Copy Hierarchies
FU_HIE_DD	Fusion Hierarchies - View Dependent Data	The user mapped to this function can View Dependent Data for Hierarchies
FU_HIE_DEL	Fusion Delete Hierarchies	The user mapped to this function can Delete Hierarchies
FU_HIE_EDT	Fusion Edit Hierarchies	The user mapped to this function can Edit Hierarchies
FU_HIE_HP	Fusion Hierarchy Home Page	The user mapped to this function can view Hierarchy Home Page
FU_HIE_UAM	Fusion Hierarchies to UAM Mapping	The user mapped to this function can Map Fusion Hierarchies to UAM Hierarchies
FU_HIE_VIW	Fusion View Hierarchies	The user mapped to this function can View Hierarchies
FU_MEM_ADD	Fusion Add Members	The user mapped to this function can Create New Members
FU_MEM_CPY	Fusion Copy Members	The user mapped to this function can Copy Members
FU_MEM_DD	Fusion Members - View Dependent Data	The user mapped to this function can View Dependent Data for Members
FU_MEM_DEL	Fusion Delete Members	The user mapped to this function can Delete Members
FU_MEM_EDT	Fusion Edit Members	The user mapped to this function can Edit Members
FU_MEM_HP	Fusion Member Home Page	The user mapped to this function can view Member Home Page
FU_MEM_VIW	Fusion View Members	The user mapped to this function can View Members
FU_MIG_ADD	Object Migration Create Migration Ruleset	The user mapped to this function can Create Migration Ruleset
FU_MIG_CFG	Object Migration Source Configuration	The user mapped to this function can manipulate Source Configuration
FU_MIG_CPY	Object Migration Copy Migration Ruleset	The user mapped to this function can Object Migration Edit Migration Ruleset, Copy Migration Ruleset

References

Function Code	Function Name	Function Description
FU_MIG_CRN	Cancel Migration Execution	The user mapped to this function can Cancel migration execution
FU_MIG_DEL	Object Migration Delete Migration Ruleset	The user mapped to this function can Delete Migration Ruleset
FU_MIG_EDT	Object Migration Edit Migration Ruleset	The user mapped to this function can Edit Migration Ruleset
FU_MIG_HP	Object Migration Home Page	The user mapped to this function can Object Migration Link
FU_MIG_RUN	Execute/Run Migration Process	The user mapped to this function can Run the migration process
FU_MIG_VCF	Object Migration ViewSource Configuration	The user mapped to this function can view Source Configuration
FU_MIG_VIW	Object Migration View Migration Ruleset	The user mapped to this function can View Migration Ruleset
FU_SQL_ADD	SQL Rule Add	This function is for SQL Rule Add
FU_SQL_CPY	SQL Rule Copy	This function is for SQL Rule Copy
FU_SQL_DEL	SQL Rule Delete	This function is for SQL Rule Delete
FU_SQL_EDT	SQL Rule Edit	This function is for SQL Rule Edit
FU_SQL_RUN	SQL Rule Run	This function is for SQL Rule Run
FU_SQL_VIW	SQL Rule View	This function is for SQL Rule View
GMVDEF	GMV Definition	The user mapped to this function can view/add the General Market Variable definitions
GSTMNU	Menu for Guest User	Menu for Guest User
HCYADD	Add Hierarchy	The user mapped to this function can add hierarchies
HCYATH	Authorize Hierarchy	The user mapped to this function can authorize hierarchies
HCYDEL	Delete Hierarchy	The user mapped to this function will have rights to delete hierarchies
HCYMOD	Modify Hierarchy	The user mapped to this function can modify hierarchies
HCYVIW	View Hierarchy	The user mapped to this function can view hierarchies

References

Function Code	Function Name	Function Description
HOLMAINT	Holiday Maintenance Window	The user mapped to this function can access the Holiday Maintenance Window
HSEC	Hierarchy Security	The user mapped to this function will have access to hierarchy security settings
IBMADD	Import Business Model	The user mapped to this function can import business models
IMPMD	Import Metadata	The user mapped to this function can Import Metadata
IND	Information Domain	The user mapped to this function will have access to Information Domain details
KPIATH	Authorize KPIs	The user mapped to this function can authorize KPIs
LOCDESC	Locale Desc Upload Window	The user mapped to this function can access the Locale Desc Upload Window
MDDIFF	Metadata Difference Window	The user mapped to this function can access the Metadata Difference Window
MDLAUTH	Model Authorize	The user mapped to this function can Authorize Model Maintenance
MDLCALIB	Model Calibration	The user mapped to this function can view/add the Model Calibration window
MDLCHAMP	Model Make Champion	The user mapped to this function can view the Champion Challenger window
MDLDEF	Model Definition	The user mapped to this function can view/add the Model definitions
MDLDEPLOY	Model Deployment	The user mapped to this function can access the Model Deployment window
MDLEXEC	Model Execution	The user mapped to this function can access the Model Execution window
MDLOUTPUT	Model Outputs	The user mapped to this function can view the Model Outputs
MDMP	Metadata Segment Map	The user mapped to this function will have rights to perform metadata segment mapping
METVIW	View Metadata	The user mapped to this function can access metadata browser
MODPROCESS	Modify Process Tree	The user mapped to this function can modify Process Tree
MODRDM	Modify RDM	The user mapped to this function can Modify RDM
MODRULE	Modify Rule	The user mapped to this function can modify the rules

References

Function Code	Function Name	Function Description
MODRUN	Modify Run	The user mapped to this function can modify run
MOD_MAP	Modify Map	The user mapped to this function can SAVE Map definitions
MSRADD	Add Measure	The user mapped to this function can add measures
MSRATH	Authorize Measure	The user mapped to this function can authorize measures
MSRDEL	Delete Measure	The user mapped to this function will have rights to delete measures
MSRMOD	Modify Measure	The user mapped to this function can modify measures
MSRVIW	View Measure	The user mapped to this function can view measures
NVATH	Authorize Nested Views	The user mapped to this function can authorize Nested Views
OLAPDETS	OLAP Details Window	The user mapped to this function can access the OLAP Details Window
OPRADD	Create Batch	The user mapped to this function will have rights to define batches
OPRCANCEL	Batch Cancellation	The user mapped to this function can Cancel Batch
OPRDEL	Delete Batch	The user mapped to this function will have rights to delete batches
OPREXEC	Execute Batch	The user mapped to this function will have rights to run, restart and rerun batches
OPRMON	Batch Monitor	The user mapped to this function will have rights to monitor batches
OPTDEF	Optimizer Add	The user mapped to this function can view/add the Optimizer definitions
OPTDEL	Optimizer Delete	The user mapped to this function can delete the Optimizer definitions
ORACBADD	Add Oracle Cube	The user mapped to this function can add Oracle cubes
ORACBATH	Authorize Oracle Cube	The user mapped to this function can authorize Oracle cubes
ORACBDEL	Delete Oracle Cube	The user mapped to this function will have rights to delete Oracle cubes
ORACBMOD	Modify Oracle Cube	The user mapped to this function can modify Oracle cubes

References

Function Code	Function Name	Function Description
ORACBVIW	View Oracle Cube	The user mapped to this function can view Oracle cubes
PGATH	Authorize Pages	The user mapped to this function can authorize Pages
POOLDEF	Pooling Add	The user mapped to this function can view/add the Pooling definitions
POOLDEL	Pooling Delete	The user mapped to this function can delete the Pooling definitions
PR2WINDOW	PR2 Windows	The user mapped to this function can access PR2 windows
PROFMAINT	Profile Maintenance Window	The user mapped to this function can access the Profile Maintenance Window
REPATH	Authorize Reports	The user mapped to this function can authorize Reports
RESTPASS	Restricted Passwords Window	The user mapped to this function can access the Restricted Passwords Window
RLSETCFG	Rules Setup Configuration Window	The user mapped to this function can access the Rules Setup Configuration Window
ROLEMAINT	Role Maintenance Window	The user mapped to this function can access the Role Maintenance Window
RULESHKDEF	Rule Shock Definition	The user mapped to this function can define the rule shocks
SANDBXAUTH	Sandbox Authorize	The user mapped to this function can Authorize a Sandbox Maintenance
SANDBXCR	Sandbox Creation	The user mapped to this function can view/add the Sandbox definitions
SANDBXMOD	Sandbox Maintenance	The user mapped to this function can view the Sandbox Maintenance
SAVEMD	Save Metadata Window	The user mapped to this function can access the Save Metadata Window
SCNDEF	Scenario Definition	The user mapped to this function can define the scenarios
SCRBAU	Business Analyst User Window	The user mapped to this function can access the business analyst user window
SCRDES	Access to Designer	The User mapped to this function will have access to Designer
SCROPC	Operator Console	The user mapped to this function will have access to the operator console
SCRPRT	Portal User	The user mapped to this function will be a portal user

References

Function Code	Function Name	Function Description
SCRRUN	Access to Runner	The User mapped to this function will have access to Runner
SCRSAU	System Administrator Window	The user mapped to this function can access system administrator windows
SCRVIEW	Access to Viewer	The User mapped to this function will have access to Viewer
SCR_ROR	Access to Operational Risk	The user mapped to this function can access Operational Risk
SEGMAINT	Segment Maintenance Window	The user mapped to this function can access the Segment Maintenance Window
STRESSDEF	Stress Definition	The user mapped to this function can define the stress
SYSADM	System Administrator	The user mapped to this function will be a system administrator
SYSATH	System Authorizer	The user mapped to this function will be a system authorizer
TEMPATH	Authorize Templates	The user mapped to this function can authorize Templates
TRANS_OWN	Access to Transfer Ownership	The User mapped to this function will have access to Transfer Portal Objects
TSK_MNU	Access to My Tasks	The user mapped to this function can access My Tasks
UGDOMMAP	User Group Domain Map Window	The user mapped to this function can access the User Group Domain Map Window
UGMAINT	User Group Maintenance Window	The user mapped to this function can access the User Group Maintenance Window
UGMAP	User Group User Map Window	The user mapped to this function can access the User Group User Map Window
UGROLMAP	User Group Role Map Window	The user mapped to this function can access the User Group Role Map Window
USRACTREP	User Activity Reports Window	The user mapped to this function can access the User Activity Reports Window
USRATH	User Authorization Window	The user mapped to this function can access the User Authorization Window
USRATTUP	User Attribute Upload Window	The user mapped to this function can access the User Attribute Upload Window
USBATMAP	User-Batch Execution Mapping Window	The user mapped to this function can access the User-Batch Execution Mapping Window
USRMAINT	User Maintenance Window	The user mapped to this function can access the User Maintenance Window

Function Code	Function Name	Function Description
USRPROFREP	User Profile Report Window	The user mapped to this function can access the User Profile Report Window
VARDEF	Variable Definition	The user mapped to this function can view/add the Variable definitions.
VARSHKDEF	Variable Shock Definition	The user mapped to this function can define the variable shocks
VARTRANS	Variable Transformation	The user mapped to this function can view and add the Variable Transformation window
VIEWLOG	View log	The user mapped to this function will have rights to view log
VIEWPROC	View Process	The user mapped to this function can view the process tree definitions
VIEWRULE	View Rule	The user mapped to this function can view the rules definitions
VIEWRUN	View Run	The user mapped to this function can view the run definitions
VIEW_HOME	View OFSAAI LHS Menu	The user mapped to this function can view main LHS menu
VIWATH	Authorize Views	The user mapped to this function can authorize Views
VIWRDM	View RDM	The user mapped to this function can view RDM
VSDEF	VariableSet Definition	The user mapped to this function can define the variablesets
WEBSRVR	Web Server Window	The user mapped to this function can access the Web Server Window
WRTPR_BAT	Write-Protected Batch Window	The user mapped to this function can access the Write-Protected Batch Window
XLADMIN	Excel Admin	The user mapped to this function can define Excel Mapping
XLUSER	Excel User	The user mapped to this function can Upload Excel Data

10.3 External Scheduler Interface Component

ESIC (External Scheduler Interface Component) is an external command line executable which integrates with the Infrastructure system to run or execute a Batch definition. This integration is achieved by the Run Executable component.

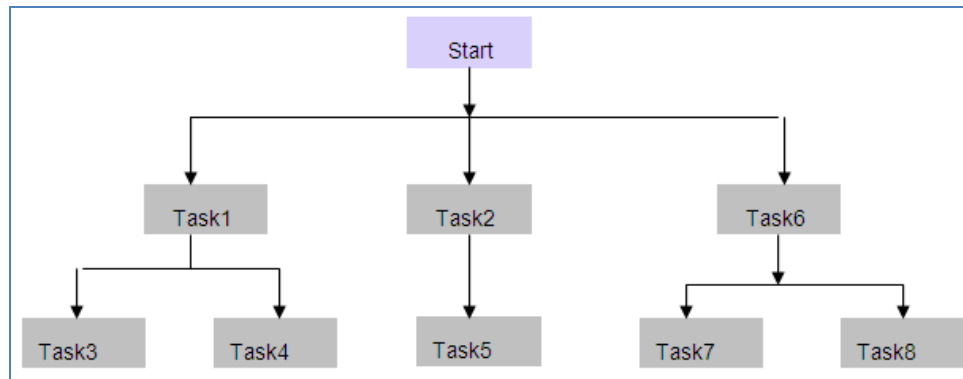
The Operations module (ICC - Information Command Center) within the infrastructure system manages the execution of all components within OFSAAI. This reports the status of tasks, which

are inseparable unit of work that must be executed as one single piece during a batch run. It also prompts for subsequent course of action depending on success/failure of execution.

A task may have many subtasks and their execution mechanism is handled by the component internally. Collection of tasks with defined precedence results in a Batch. There can be precedence set for tasks which enforce the relative order of execution. The task precedence is responsible for the parallelism achieved during the execution of a batch. Thus it is essential to take into account the performance implications, while defining task precedence in a batch apart from the logical or functional reasons that primarily define the relative order in which they may be executed.

For example, consider a batch comprising of tasks in the following figure. The arrows show the precedence involved. The way these tasks are selected for execution is as follows:

- Pick up all the tasks that have START as their parent. It essentially means that these tasks (Task1, Task2, and Task6) can be run independently.
- Subsequently pick all tasks for execution (at that instance of time) which has successful parent tasks.
- A Batch is marked as successful only if all the executable tasks are successful.



10.3.1 Architecture

The ES executes a component named "External Scheduler Interface Component" (ESIC) and passes the suitable parameters. For more information about these parameters refer [ESIC Command Line Parameters and Job Types](#). The ESIC in turn passes these requests to OFSAAI to fetch the Exit status and interpret as per the [Exit Status Specifications](#).

10.3.2 Scope of Integration

The Integration of External Scheduler (ES) with OFSAAI facilitates with the following capabilities:

Run New Batch

- Initialize Batch, will create an instance of current definition to be executed against the provided MIS Date.

- Execute complete Batch.
- De-initialize Batch, will update the status of instance.
- Restart Failed Batch
- On failure of Batch, Execute Batch in Restart mode after making necessary corrections

Rerun Batch

- Initialize Batch, will create an instance of current definition to be executed against the provided MIS Date.
- Execute complete Batch.
- De-initialize Batch, will update the status of instance.

Execution of Tasks in a Batch

- Initialize Batch of which the task is a member, will create an instance of current definition to be executed against the provided MIS Date.
- Execute individual Task of the Batch one after the other.
- Provided option to exclude the precedence specified in AAI for the tasks while executing through ESIC.
- De-initialize Batch, will update the status of instance.

Restart of Failed Task

- On failure of Task, Re-execute Tasks after making necessary corrections.
- De-initialize Batch, will update the status of instance

NOTE: Explicit initialization is not required for restart of a failed Batch or Task if it is not de-initialized.

Export Batch

- To export a Batch definition from OFSAAI to a specified location in an [OFSAAI standard XML](#) format. Also, an ES can add other ES specific details after importing the Batch definition to utilize its capability.

10.3.3 ESIC Invocation

The ESIC commands can be invoked from anywhere in the machine where Infrastructure is installed only if `$FIC_APP_HOME/icc/bin` is added to `$PATH` variable. Alternatively, you can navigate to that directory where ESIC component is installed (`$FIC_APP_HOME/icc/bin`) and Execute.

The log files are generated in `$FIC_APP_HOME/icc/log`. ESIC handles all exceptions generated during its execution.

The log file name for ESIC for each instance would be as follows:

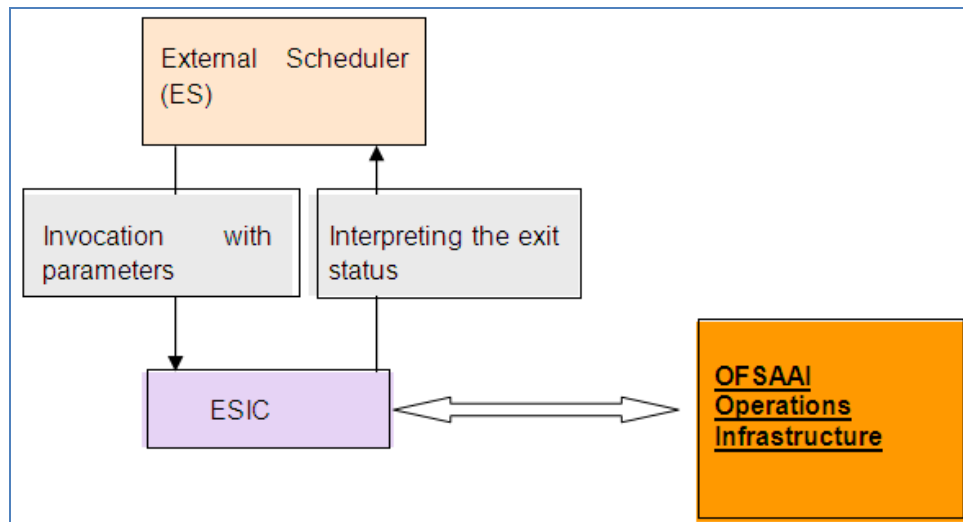
`ESIC_<Date>_<Time>_<PID>_< External Unique ID>.log`

`ESIC_<Date>_<Time>_<PID>_< External Unique ID>_<TaskId>.log`

In case of an exception, ESIC logs appropriately and exits with an appropriate exit status that can be used by the ES.

Ensure the following:

- ES should execute Initialization and De-Initialization tasks which are invocations of ESIC with specific parameters.
- ES invokes ESIC as a command line executable for each task that are to be executed which includes the initialization and de-initialization tasks.
- Optionally, ESIC can wait for an executed task to complete. Once done, ESIC exits with an appropriate exit status that is fetched by the ES.
- Once an execution has started, the instance of ESIC will exist till the request is completed.
- ESIC handles all exceptions generated and in case of an exception, ESIC logs it appropriately and exits with an appropriate exit status that can be fetched by the ES.



For more details of ESIC exit status, refer [Exit Status Specifications](#) section. and for other miscellaneous information of ESIC, refer [Additional Information on ESIC](#) section.

10.3.4 Batch Execution Mechanism

The recommendation for Batch Execution with an External Scheduler is as follows:

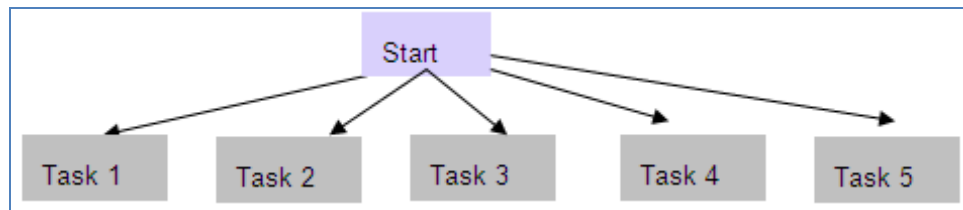
During the definition of a batch using the *Batch Definition* window of Operations module, the Batch is called as **EXTBATCH** and the Information Domain in which this Batch is defined is called as **INFODOM**. Hence **INFODOM_EXTBATCH** becomes the Batch ID.

Consider a scenario, to run the following tasks in this Batch.

- The first task 'Task1' loads data in a warehouse table **FCT_CUSTOMER**.
- The second task 'Task2' loads data in a warehouse table **DIM_GEOGRAPHY**.
- The third task 'Task3' is a Data Transformation, uses both the Tables mentioned above. Hence this can run only if both the above tasks, Task1 and Task2 are complete.
- If either Task1 or Task2 fails, a new task namely Task 4 can be executed with the Data Transformation which uses the data of the previous load.
- The final task is a task namely Task5 which is a Cube building task. This takes several hours as it builds a Cube with many dimensions and hierarchies and holds large number of combinations.

The parameters for the Tasks are chosen from the drop-down choices provided. OFSAAI provides the choices through its **Data Model Management**.

Since, the Task 3 or Task 5 is executed based on conditional success / failure of previous tasks, the conditionality needs to be simulated in the ES. If the External Scheduler wants to control the order/conditionality for tasks then it needs to be defined in such a way that they have the same precedence. Here it would be ideal to define it as follows. The arrows in the following figure, shows the precedence involved.



The export of such a Batch from OFSAAI would look like the following. For more information, refer [OFSAAI Standard XML](#).

```
<BATCH BATCHID="INFODOM_EXTBATCH" NOOFTASKS="5" SYSTEMLOCALE="+5:30
GMT" INFODOMAIN="INFODOM" REVUSER="OPERADMIN" DEFTYPE="DEF">
```

```
<RUNINFO REVUID="" EXTUID="" BATCHSTATUS="" INFODATE="" LAG=""/>
```

```
<TASK TASKID="Task1" COMPONENTID="LOAD DATA" TASKSTATUS="N"
FILTER="N">
```

```
<PARAMETER name="IP Address" value="A.B.C.D">
```

```
<PARAMETER name="Datastore Type" value="EDW">
```

```
<PRECEDENCE>
```

```
<ONSUCCESSOF>
    <TASKID/>
</ONSUCCESSOF>
<ONFAILUREOF>
    <TASKID/>
</ONFAILUREOF>
</PRECEDENCE>
</TASK>
<TASK TASKID="Task2" COMPONENTID="CUBE CREATE" TASKSTATUS="N"
FILTER="N">
    <PARAMETER name="Cube Parameter" value="CC1">
<PRECEDENCE>
    <ONSUCCESSOF>
        <TASKID/>
    </ONSUCCESSOF>
    <ONFAILUREOF>
        <TASKID/>
    </ONFAILUREOF>
</PRECEDENCE>
</TASK>
<TASK TASKID="Task3" COMPONENTID="RUN EXECUTABLE" TASKSTATUS="N"
FILTER="N">
    <PARAMETER name="EXECUTABLE" value="run.sh">
    <PARAMETER name="WAIT" value="Y">
<PRECEDENCE>
    <ONSUCCESSOF>
        <TASKID/>
    </ONSUCCESSOF>
    <ONFAILUREOF>
        <TASKID/>
    </ONFAILUREOF>
```



```
</PRECEDENCE>

</TASK>
<TASK TASKID="Task4" COMPONENTID="EXTRACT DATA" TASKSTATUS="N"
FILTER="N">

  <PARAMETER name="Source Name" value="CardSrc">
  <PARAMETER name="Extract Name" value="Extract1">

  <PRECEDENCE>

    <ONSUCCESSOF>

      <TASKID/>

    </ONSUCCESSOF>

    <ONFAILUREOF>

      <TASKID/>

    </ONFAILUREOF>

  </PRECEDENCE>

</TASK>
<TASK TASKID="Task5" COMPONENTID=" TRANSFORM DATA" TASKSTATUS="N"
FILTER="N">

  <PARAMETER name="Rule Name" value="Trans1">
  <PARAMETER name="Parameter List" value="20030405">

  <PRECEDENCE>

    <ONSUCCESSOF>

      <TASKID/>

    </ONSUCCESSOF>

    <ONFAILUREOF>

      <TASKID/>

    </ONFAILUREOF>

  </PRECEDENCE>

</TASK>
</BATCH>
```

Valid Values for Task Status are:

Task Status	Value

Task Status	Value
N	Not Started
O	On Going
F	Failure
S	Success

Valid Values for Batch Status are:

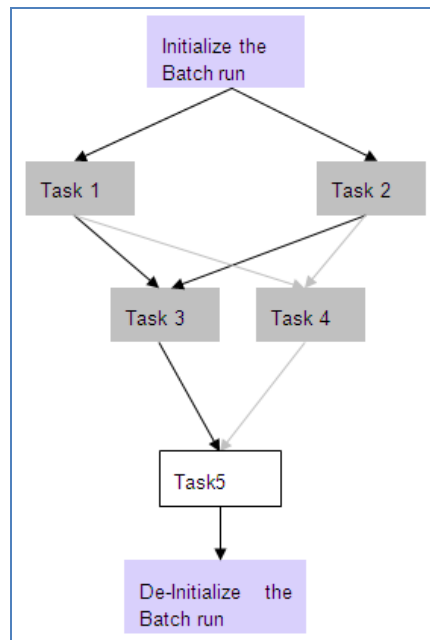
Batch Status	Value
N	Not Started
O	On Going
R	For Restart
C	Complete

Valid values for FILTER are:

Filter Status	Value
H	Hold
K	Exclude/Skip
N	No Filter

When the definition of a Batch is exported and imported in ES, the Task Status, the Batch Status, and the Filter become irrelevant. This happens if you export a specific run of a Batch, which is not currently supported by OFSAAI. This should be included as a part of the XML for completeness.

After importing it in the ES, the Administrators can decide the order in which the tasks must be executed and alter the order of execution without violating the precedence set in OFSAAI. For example, the Administrator might configure it as in the following figure.



The invocation of ESIC by the ES and the command line parameters passed for each task for the above configuration is as follows. For more information about command line parameters refer [ESIC Command Line Parameters and Job Types](#).

The ES needs to provide the '**Ext Unique ID**'. In this case it is **MAESTRO_INFODOM_EXTBATCH_20031001_1**.

To Initialize the Batch Run:

```
esic -JI -Urevuser -Ppassword -RMAESTRO_INFODOM_EXTBATCH_20031001_1 -
IINFODOM -BEXTBATCH -D20031001 -F/tmp/INFODOM
```

Task 1:

```
esic -JXT -Urevuser -Ppassword -RMAESTRO_INFODOM_EXTBATCH_20031001_1 -
IINFODOM -WC -TTask1 -P<paramname1>=<value1> -P<paramname2>=<value2>
```

Task 2:

```
esic -JXT -Urevuser -Ppassword -RMAESTRO_INFODOM_EXTBATCH_20031001_1 -
IINFODOM -WC -TTask2 -P<paramname1>=<value1> -P<paramname2>=<value2> -
P<paramname3>=<value3>
```

Task 3:

```
esic -JXT -Urevuser -Ppassword -RMAESTRO_INFODOM_EXTBATCH_20031001_1 -
IINFODOM -WC -TTask3 -P<paramname1>=<value1>
```

Task 4:

```
esic -JXT -Urevuser -Ppassword -RMAESTRO_INFODOM_EXTBATCH_20031001_1 -
IINFODOM -WC -TTask4 -P<paramname1>=<value1> -P<paramname2>=<value2>
```

Task 5:

```
esic -JXT -Urevuser -Ppassword -RMAESTRO_ INFODOM_EXTBATCH_20031001_1 -
IINFODOM -WC -TTask5
```

De-initialize:

```
esic -JD -Urevuser -Ppassword -RMAESTRO_ INFODOM_EXTBATCH_20031001_1 -
IINFODOM -BINFODOM_EXTBATCH -D20031001
```

Ensure the following scenarios while executing an ES Batch:

- Every Task executed in ES must have an equivalent task defined in a Batch within the Operations module, except for specific tasks such as Initialization, De-initialization, and Status Query / Alter Tasks.
- If ES requests to alter the status of a task that has already been requested for execution, an error value is returned specific to such a case. The same hold good for Batch Run as well.
- Task Execution must follow the precedence as defined in OFSAAI. Else, the task execution would result in failure.
- Re executing a task of a Batch run, which was successfully executed will result in failure.
- Execution of a Batch whose definition does not exist or deleted will result in failure. An error value is returned specific to such a case.
- Execution of a task before the initialization of Batch will result in failure.
- Simultaneous execution of the same Task of a Batch Run will result in failure. The same holds good for a Batch Run as well.

10.3.5 External Scheduler Batch Run ID

Batch Run ID is a unique identifier used to identify a particular Batch Run in the following format:

Infodom_Batchname_Infodate_Run

The **Batch Run ID** consists of the following components:

Component	Description
Infodom	The Information Domain for which the batch is being run.
Batchname	The name of the Batch as assigned by the user.
Infodate	The date on which the batch is run.
Run	This indicates the number of times the Batch has been executed. This value is incremented if the Batch is re run for the same MISDATE .

10.3.6 Batch Monitoring

The *Batch Monitoring* window in Operations module facilitates with the static and real time monitoring of a Batch. On choosing a particular batch definition, an **Infodate** and a **Batch Run ID** displays the status of the tasks inside the selected batch.

10.3.7 Advantages of ES

Following are the advantages of ES component:

- ES is capable of importing a Batch definition, which was previously exported in [OFSAAI Standard XML](#) format. This eliminates the necessity to manually re-define the batch as per the OFSAAI format.
- ES is capable of passing a unique id for a Batch Run to Operations module through an initialization mechanism. For more information, refer [Batch Execution Mechanism](#).
- Every Batch run can be uniquely identified in both ES and Operations module, when tasks are executed under the scope of a particular Batch Run.
- ES is capable of executing and passing the desired parameters to a Batch. Further it can fetch an Exit status and interpret as per the [Exit Status Specifications](#).

10.3.8 OFSAAI Standard XML

```
<BATCH BATCHNAME="Name of the Batch" NOOFTASKS="Total no of tasks in the Batch"
SYSTEMLOCALE="The locale of the system where the batch is defined " INFODOMAIN="The
Information domain where the batch is defined" REVUSER="User who defined the batch"
DEFTYPE="To Identify whether the XML file describes a batch definition or run (can take values
'D' in case of definition and 'R' in case of run)">
```

```
<RUNINFO REVUID="Batch Run ID" EXTUID="External Unique ID for the Batch Run"
BATCHSTATUS="Status of the Batch Run" INFODATE="The info Date for the system"
LAG="Defines the Lag for the Batch"/>
```

```
<TASK TASKID="Task1" COMPONENTID="LOAD DATA" TASKSTATUS="0"
FILTER="H">
```

```
<PARAMETER name="IP ADDRESS" value="A.B.C.D">
```

```
<PARAMETER name="Source Name" value="RemoteSrc">
```

```
<PRECEDENCE>
```

```
<ONSUCCESSOF>
```

```
<TASKID></TASKID>
```

```
</ONSUCCESSOF>
```

```
<ONFAILUREOF>
```

```
<TASKID/>
</ONFAILUREOF>
</PRECEDENCE>
</TASK>
<TASK TASKID="Task2" COMPONENTID="RUN EXECUTABLE" TASKSTATUS="0"
FILTER="H">
<PARAMETER name="EXECUTABLE" value="run.sh">
<PARAMETER name="WAIT" value="Y">
<PRECEDENCE>
<ONSUCCESSOF>
<TASKID></TASKID>
</ONSUCCESSOF>
<ONFAILUREOF>
<TASKID></TASKID>
</ONFAILUREOF>
</PRECEDENCE>
</TASK>
<TASK TASKID="Task3" COMPONENTID="EXTRACT DATA" TASKSTATUS="0"
FILTER="N">
<PARAMETER name="Source Name" value="CardSrc">
<PARAMETER name="Extract Name" value="Extract1">
<PRECEDENCE>
<ONSUCCESSOF>
<TASKID>TASK1</TASKID>
</ONSUCCESSOF>
<ONFAILUREOF>
<TASKID>Task2</TASKID>
</ONFAILUREOF>
</PRECEDENCE>
</TASK>
</BATCH>
```

The valid values for **FILTER** are:

Filter Status	Value
H	Hold
R	Released
E	Excluded/Skipped
I	Included

10.3.9 Exit Status Specifications

The following table contains the list of Exit Statuses of the ESIC and their interpretations.

Exit Status	Interpretation
0	Success
-1	Failure
-2	Unable to contact OFSAAI
-3	Unable to query OFSAAI Metadata
-4	Unable to Initialize Batch
-5	Unable to De-Initialize Batch
-6	Failed to Execute a Task because of incorrect parameters passed to the task
-7	Failed to Execute a Task/Batch
-8	Failed to Wait for Task/Batch
-9	Failed to Set Batch as Complete
-10	Failed to Add Filter to Task
-11	Failed to Purge Batch
-12	Failed to Export Batch Definition
-14	Invalid Configuration File
-15	Supplied Parameters Incorrect for Task Execution
-16	Failed to Export Batch Logs
-13, -16 to -31	Reserved
1	Successful Poll of the Task – Task/Batch Ongoing (O)
2	Successful Poll of the Task – Task Excluded (K)

Exit Status	Interpretation
3	Successful Poll of the Task – Task/Batch Held (H)
4	Successful Poll of the Task – Task/Batch Not Started (N)
5-8	Reserved

10.3.10 ESIC Operations using Wrapper Scripts

OFSAAI has been enhanced to provide standardized wrapper scripts to perform ESIC batch operations.

10.3.10.1 Prerequisites

- JAVA_HOME (Required) must point at JAVA bin installation directory.
- ES_HOME (Required) must point to the ES Home folder.
- Copy the ES folder and the following jars should be present in ES/lib folder:
 - FICServer.jar
 - AESCryptor.jar
 - aai-client.jar
- Update ES/conf/<Infodom>.ini file and specify the proper values.
 - MISDATE=Information Date in format mm-dd-yyyy (For example: MISDATE=01-31-2010)
 - USERNAME=OFSAAI Login user (For example: USERNAME=BASELUSER)

10.3.10.2 Initialize a Batch for Execution

1. Navigate to the \$ES_HOME > bin folder.
2. Run InitializeBatch.sh by passing the following arguments
 - Infodom: Information Domain name.
 - Runid: RRF run code / ICC batch name
 - BatchType: RRF/ICC

Example: ksh InitializeBatch.sh BASELINFO TESTBATCH ICC

10.3.10.3 Execute a Batch

1. Navigate to the \$ES_HOME > bin folder.
2. Run ExecuteBatch.sh by passing the following arguments

- Infodom: Information Domain name.
- Runid: RRF run code / ICC batch name
- Mode:run/restart [optional]

Example: ksh ExecuteBatch.sh BASELINFO TESTBATCH run

10.3.10.4 Execute a Task

1. Navigate to the \$ES_HOME > bin folder.
2. Run ExecuteTask.sh by passing the following arguments
 - Infodom: Information Domain name.
 - Runid: RRF run code / ICC batch name
 - TaskName: Individual Task in a batch
 - TaskPrecedenceCheck: Y/N [optional]

Example: ksh ExecuteTask.sh BASELINFO TESTBATCH Task1 Y

10.3.10.5 De-initializing a Batch

1. Navigate to the \$ES_HOME > bin folder.
2. Run DeinitializeBatch.sh by passing the following arguments
 - Infodom: Information Domain name.
 - Runid: RRF run code / ICC batch name

Example: ksh DeinitializeBatch.sh BASELINFO TESTBATCH

10.3.10.6 View Logs for Individual Batch Run

\$ES_HOME/log/ESIC_<batchrunid>.log

10.3.11 ESIC Operations Using Command Line Parameters and Job Types

ESIC Command Line Parameters can be invoked using the following command:

esic -J<Job Type> <Parameters>

The type of the Parameters depends on the value of the Job Type. The various Job types are provided below:

10.3.11.1 I - Initialize a Batch for Execution

This command prepares all the run tables and initializes the execution of a batch. This should be executed before any other external API for execution of a batch, as it registers the <External Unique ID> against the Batch Run ID.

-JI -U<User ID> -P<Password> -R<Ext Unique ID> -I<Info Dom> -B<Batch Name> -D<Info Date>-F<Temp Directory Name>

The components of the above command are tabulated below:

Parameter	Description
User ID	Enter the User ID used for initializing the Batch execution.
Password	This is supplied to ESIC as encrypted and the encrypted password is stored in the column v_password in the table CSSMS_USR_PROFILE .
Ext Unique ID	Enter a unique ID against a batch execution. It is the responsibility of the External Scheduler/calling program to supply the unique id to ESIC. The value of this against OFSAAI batch execution id mapping is stored in the table EXT_BATCH_RUN_ID_MAPPING .
Info Dom	Enter the information domain against which the batch is getting executed.
Batch Name	Enter the Batch name.
Info Date	Enter the MIS Date for Batch execution.
Temp Directory Name	This can be any value chosen by the user.

10.3.11.2 D - DeInitialize/Clean up temporary files created for a Batch Execution

This command DeInitializes the run of a Batch. All temporary resources allocated for that run of a Batch will be reclaimed. An attempt to call an API for a batch for which DeInitialize has been called will return an error. If DeInitialize is called for an ongoing Batch which has no ongoing tasks, the batch status will be in accordance to the status of the Tasks under this Batch. If any of the Tasks are Ongoing, then this command will return a failure "batch cannot be de-initialized".

JD -U<User ID> -P<Password> -R<Ext Unique ID> -I<Info Dom> -B<Batch Name> -D<Info Date>

10.3.11.3 X - Execute a Task/Batch or Restart of Batch

These options can be used to execute a Batch or Task of a Batch in OFSAAI. In the case of a batch, the Batch must have been initialized. In the case of a Task, the batch, of which the task is a member, must have been initialized, by calling the Initialize API.

When a Batch is defined in OFSAAI, each task will be assigned with unique id like Task1, Task2 and so on. This task id has to be supplied for <Task ID>. [-A<Parameter Name>=<Parameter Value>...] is an optional parameter for ESIC. If this is not given, ESIC will use the default parameters defined for the Batch, otherwise the parameter name-value pairs would override the parameters provided to the task during batch definition in OFSAAI. The parameters and values are stored in BATCH_PARAMETER_MASTER. This command would execute the batch/task as

in current system; the return value would depend on the wait mode specified. If the wait mode were 'S', then a call would return success if the task was successfully triggered.

-JXB -U<ID> -P<Password> -R<Ext Unique ID> -I<Info Dom> -W<Wait Mode>

-JXT -U<User ID> -P<Password> -R<Ext Unique ID> -I<Info Dom> -W<Wait Mode>-T<Task ID> [-A<Parameter Name>=<Parameter Value>...]

-JXRB -U<User ID> -P<Password> -R<Ext Unique ID> -I<Info Dom> -W<Wait Mode>

Wait Modes:

C - Wait Completion of a Task/Batch

S - Successful Trigger/Relay of Task to OFSAAI

If the wait mode were 'C', then the command would wait for completion of the task/batch and returns the task/batch execution return values. Only Task/Batch marked as 'N' (not started) can be executed using this API. A task can only be executed if it does not violate the precedence set in OFSAAI batch definition.

10.3.11.4 W - Get Task/Batch Status

-JWB -U<User ID> -P<Password> -R<Ext Unique ID> -W<Wait Mode> -I<Info Dom>

-JWT -U<User ID> -P<Password> -R<Ext Unique ID> -W<Wait Mode> -I<Info Dom>-T<Task ID>

10.3.11.5 S – Finalize the Batch execution – primarily mark the Batch run as complete

-JSB -U<User ID> -P<Password> -R<Ext Unique ID> -I<Info Dom> -V<Batch Status>

Valid Values for Batch Status are:

C - Complete

10.3.11.6 F - Adding filter to a Task

-JFT -U<User ID> -P<Password> -R<Ext Unique ID> -I<Info Dom> -T<Task ID> -V<Task Filter>

Valid values for filter are:

H - Hold

R - Release

E - Exclude/Skip

I - Include

10.3.11.7 P - Purge Batch Run data between two info dates

-JP -U<User ID> -P<Password> -I<Info Dom> [-B<Batch Name>] -S<Start Date> -E<End Date>

The Start and End Dates must be in the following format: YYYYMMDD.

10.3.11.8 E - Export a Batch Definition

-JE -U<User ID> -P<Password> -I<Info Dom> -B<Batch Name> -F<File Name>

<File Name> contains the complete file name that would be created overwriting any file that exists with the same name.

10.3.11.9 BL – View messages logged for a batch run

**-JBL-U<User ID> -P<Password> -R<Ext Unique ID> -I<Info Dom> -F<File Name>
[-V<Message Format String>]**

<File Name> contains the complete file name that would be created overwriting any file that exists with the same name.

<Message Format String> specifies the information that needs to be logged.

Format string can contain parameters that will be replaced with actual values from logs.

Valid values for message parameter are *msgid*, *brid*, *taskid*, *component*, *tstatus*, *severity*, *tstamp*, and *sysmsg*.

Each parameter, when passed in a message format string should be enclosed within {}.

Example:

A typical message format string would look like:

{msgid}\t{brid}\t{taskid}\t{component}\t{tstatus}\t{severity}\t{tstamp}\t{sysmsg}

If no message format string is supplied, then the log generated will be in the above format, with each value separated by a tab.

10.3.11.10 Restart / Rerun Batches on Failure of a Task using JXRB Command

You can Restart and Rerun the batches in the event of failure of any task/batch during execution. Ensure that batch execution which is being restarted is not De-Initialized.

To restart the batch, run the following command:

-JXRB -U<User ID> -P<Password> -R<Ext Unique ID> -I<Info Dom> -W<Wait Mode>

To Rerun a batch follow the below steps:

1. Initialize the batch.

2. Run the following command:

-JXRB -U<User ID> -P<Password> -R<Ext Unique ID> -I<Info Dom> -W<Wait Mode>

3. De-Initialize batch.

The wait modes that can be used in both the above commands are:

- **C** - Wait Completion of a Task/Batch.
- **S** - Successful Trigger/Relay of Task to OFSAAI.

The entire batch must be initialized when:

- The batch is failed.
- Task in a Batch is failed. (The batch in which the task is a member must be initialized).

These initializations can be performed from the **Initialize API**.

The parameter name/value pairs override the parameters provided to the task during batch definition in OFSAAI. This command executes the batch/task as in the current system.

The return value entirely depends on the wait mode specified.

- If the wait mode chosen as **S**, the execution returns a Success post the successful triggering of the task.
- If the wait mode is selected as **C**, the command waits for the completion of the task/batch execution and returns the values.

NOTE: Only Task/Batch marked as 'N' (not started) can be executed using this API. A task can be executed only when it does not violate the precedence set in batch definition.

10.3.12 Additional Information on ESIC

This section includes the information regarding the miscellaneous details, dependencies, and error logging details for ESIC.

10.3.12.1 Miscellaneous Details and Dependencies

- ESIC resides on App Layer of OFSAAI.
- ESIC expect the environment variable **FIC_APP_HOME** to be defined for configuration and log paths.
- In case the environment variable **FIC_APP_HOME** is not defined, ESIC will exit with an error message on console.
- ESIC and ICC Server share a single configuration file, which resides in *FIC_APP_HOME/icc/conf*.

- ESIC resides in *FIC_APP_HOME/icc/bin* and paths to dependencies (ICC API library in this case) need to be set to *FIC_APP_HOME/icc/lib*.
- The following processes are Java processes in platform, which contains environment variables as JVM parameters.
 - FIC Server
 - ICC Server
 - Model Upload
 - Rule Execution

Only these processes can be tracked using JVM commands like `jcmt` and `jps`.

10.3.12.2 Error Logging for ESIC

ESIC opens a file in *\$FIC_APP_HOME/icc/log* for logging and the file descriptor for that file is passed to the ICC API library for logging. The log file name for ESIC for each instance are as follows:

`ESIC_<Date>_<Time>_<External Unique ID>_<TaskID>.log`

ESIC log messages into a file only if the exit status values are -2, -12, -14, and -15. For more information refer [Exit Status Specifications](#). In all other cases, ICC Server logs the errors and the causes and ESIC only return the error value as an exit status.

NOTE: *<External Unique ID>* and *<Task ID>* can be used wherever applicable.

10.4 Command Line Utilities

The following command line utilities are introduced in OFSAAI.

- [Command Line Utility to Migrate Objects](#)
- [Command Line Utilities to Execute RRF Rule Definitions](#)
- [Command Line Utility to publish Metadata in Metadata Browser](#)
- [Command Line Utility for Object Application mapping in new Metadata Browser](#)
- [Command Line Utility for Resaving UAM Hierarchy Objects](#)
- [Command Line Utility for OBIEE Publish](#)
- [Command Line Utility for Mapper Pushdown](#)
- [Command Line Utility for Model Upload](#)

10.4.1 Command Line Utility to Migrate Objects

There are three approaches available for object migration namely Command Line Object Migration Utility, Object Migration, and Metadata Archive/Restore (Administration>Utilities>Object Migration). You can choose an approach based on whether the objects you intend to migrate are supported in that approach. Command Line Object Migration is the common integrated approach and is recommended over other methods.

Using the command line utility, you can migrate (export/ import) Infrastructure metadata objects across different information domains or setups. You can specify one or more objects within an object type or within multiple object types. For the list of objects that can be migrated, see the [Objects Supported for Command Line Migration](#) section. However, currently some objects are not supported. You need to migrate them separately using [Metadata Restore](#)/ [Metadata Archive](#) process, [Object Migration](#) (UI Based), or manually recreate them in the target environment.

10.4.1.1 Prerequisites

- You must have access and execution rights in the *Migration Utility - Conf* directory in both the source and target environment.
- Folders (segments) and user groups that are designated for the import should be present in the target.
- The source and target environment should have the same installed languages.
- OFSAA users in source should be the same in target (at least for users associated with objects migrated).
- OFSAA users should have access to folders in target as well as source.

- Tables accessible to users in source should also exist in target.
For example, if you want to migrate a Data Element Filter based on "Table A" and "Table B" in the source, those two tables should exist in the target.
- For AMHM Dimensions and Hierarchies:
 - The key processing Dimensions should be the same in both the source and target environments.
 - For Member migration, the Dimension type should have the same attributes in both source and target environments.
 - Numeric Dimension Member IDs should be the same in both the source and target environments, to ensure the integrity of any Member-based objects.

NOTE: If you have used the Master Table approach for loading Dimension data and set it up to generate surrogate keys for Members, this results in different IDs between the source and target, so it may cause errors if you have objects which depend on these IDs.

- All objects that generate new ID after migrating to a different information domain and all components which are registered through the *Component Registration* window, which will be used in the RRF, must be manually entered in AAI_OBJ_REF_UPDATE table in the Configuration Schema. The implicit migration of dependent objects is not supported. They should be migrated explicitly. The attributes present in the table are:
 - V_OBJECT_TYPE- EPM Object Type
 - V_RRF_OBJECT_TYPE- RRF object Type. The ID can be referred from pr2_component_master table
 - V_ICC_OBJECT_TYPE- ICC object type, can be referred from component_master table.
 - F_IS_FILTER- Is the object to be migrated as a filter/not?
 - N_BATCH_PARAMETER_ORDER- the order of parameter in task (if used in a batch).

10.4.1.2 Migrating Objects

To migrate objects, perform the following steps:

1. Navigate to the Migration Utility - Conf folder which is available under \$FIC_HOME/utility/Migration of OFSAI APP tier.

This directory consists of migration.properties file and OBJECTMIGRATION.xml file.
2. Populate the migration.properties file with appropriate values as explained in the following table.

NOTE: The values in the properties file are updated by the installer. If you want to run this utility from another location, the values should be specified accordingly.

Name	Description
EXPORTIMPORT_BASEPATH	Absolute path of the directory where the metadata/ archive and metadata/ restore folders are created. For example: EXPORTIMPORT_BASEPATH= /oracle/rhelapp/ofs73app/utility/Migration
FIC_HOME	OFSAAI installation directory. For example: FIC_HOME=/oracle/rhelapp/ofs73app

3. Update the OBJECTMIGRATION.xml file as explained below based on whether you want to import or export objects:

NOTE: The OBJECTMIGRATION.xml file is available with the installer. The Tag name, Attribute and the entries to be made in the XML file are case sensitive.

NOTE: Any updates done are available in the OBJECTMIGRATION_template.xml. Before invoking the command line utility, ensure that the updates available in the OBJECTMIGRATION_template.xml file is available in the OBJECTMIGRATION.xml file.

For Exporting Objects

Tag Name	Attribute	Description
USERID		Specify the user ID of the OFSAAI user who will be running the migration utility. Ensure the user is mapped to the specific source Information Domain / Segment. The user id should be provided in capital letters.
LOCALE		Set this as en_US.
INFODOM		Specify the Information Domain from where objects need to be exported. The information domain name should be provided in capital letters.
MODE		Set the mode of the operation as EXPORT .
FILE		Specify the name of the file to be exported which will be created under \$FIC_HOME/utility/Migration/metadata/archive folder as a .DMP file.
FOLDER		Not Applicable, only used for importing.
FAILONERROR		Not Applicable, only used for importing.
OBJECT	Code	Specify the object Code which should be a unique identifier of the definition according to the Type of the object in the Information Domain. Code should be either system generated or user defined unique code. See the Objects Supported for Command Line Migration section to know for a particular object whether it is user defined or system generated. - You can specify the Code value as wildcard "*" if you are migrating all objects of that Type. For example, to export all Rules from RRF: <pre><OBJECTS> <OBJECT Code="*" Type="112" /> </OBJECTS></pre> - To export multiple objects of a particular object type, multiple entries with each object code should be made in the OBJECTMIGRATION.xml file. For example, if you want to export three different rules, the entries should be made as given below: <pre><OBJECTS> <OBJECT Code="Rule Code_1" Type="112" /></pre>

Tag Name	Attribute	Description
		<pre><OBJECT Code="Rule Code_2" Type="112" /> <OBJECT Code="Rule Code_3" Type="112" /> </OBJECTS></pre> - To export ETL objects, the format is app name followed by tilde, source name followed by tilde and then extract name. For example, <pre><OBJECT Code="AppName~SourceName~ExtractName" Type="122" /></pre> - To export Enterprise Modeling Objects which supports versioning, the version of the object should be a part of the Code attribute. <pre><OBJECTS> <OBJECT Code="ModelID_Version" Type="1305" /> </OBJECTS></pre>
OBJECT	Type	Specify the Type ID of the required metadata objects to be exported. Refer to the Objects Supported for Command Line Migration section.
	SubType	SubType is available for Filters and AMHM hierarchy only. This is a mandatory field. For filters, SubType indicates the type of the filter. For hierarchies, this indicates the Dimension ID. See the table for filter SubTypes. Example: For Group Filter, <pre><OBJECTS> <OBJECT Code="200265" Type="1" SubType="21"/> </OBJECTS></pre>

- Once you have updated the files with required information in the source environment, navigate to `$FIC_HOME/utility/Migration/bin` path and execute `ObjectMigration.sh`. The dump file will be created.
- Once executed, you can view the related log files from the `$FIC_HOME/utility/Migration/logs` location.

For Importing Objects

Tag Name	Attribute	Description
USERID		Specify the user ID of the OFSAAI user who will be running the migration utility. Ensure that the user is mapped to the specific target Information Domain / Segment. The user id should be provided in capital letters.
LOCALE		Set this as en_US.
INFODOM		Specify the Information Domain where objects need to be imported. The information domain name should be provided in capital letters.
MODE		Set the Mode of the operation as IMPORT.
FILE		Specify the name of the file to be imported, which is present under \$FIC_HOME/utility/Migration/metadata/restore folder.
FOLDER		Specify the Code of the folder /segment to which you need to import objects. This field is optional. The folder value should be provided in capital letters. Note: This is the default target folder if object specific TargetFolder is not provided. However, if both FOLDER and TargetFolder are not specified, then source folder available in the exported dump file will be considered as target folder. See Limitations section.
IMPORTALL		Y indicates that all exported objects in the .DMP file (dump) will be imported (regardless of any specific OBJECT entries in the OBJECTMIGRATION.XML file). Example: <pre><IMPORTALL TARGETFOLDER="BASEG">Y</IMPORTALL></pre> N indicates that only objects explicitly specified in the OBJECTMIGRATION.XML file will be imported (provided they are already exported and available in the dump file). Note: When migrating Sandbox, IMPORTALL should be N.

Tag Name	Attribute	Description
FAILONERROR		Specify whether to fail operation on any error. Y - Stops the import process if there is any error. N - Continues with the next object in the import process even if there is an error.
OVERWRITE		Specify whether to overwrite any existing metadata. Y - Overwrites metadata even if the metadata already exists. N - Will not overwrite the object if it already exists and continue migrating the next object.
OBJECT	Code	Specify the object Code which should be a unique identifier of the definition according to the Type of the object in the Information Domain. Code should be either system generated or user defined unique code. See the Objects Supported for Command Line Migration section to know for a particular object whether it is user defined or system generated. - You can specify the Code value as wildcard "*" if you are importing all objects of that Type. For example: <pre><OBJECTS> <OBJECT Code="*" Type="112" /> </OBJECTS></pre> - To import multiple objects of a particular metadata type, multiple entries with each metadata code should be made in the OBJECTMIGRATION.XML file. For example, if you want to import three different rules, the entries should be made as given below: <pre><OBJECTS> <OBJECT Code="Rule Code_1" Type="112" /> <OBJECT Code="Rule Code_2" Type="112" /> <OBJECT Code="Rule Code_3" Type="112" /> </OBJECTS></pre> Note: You need to specify only those Codes, which are present in the exported dump file. - To import Enterprise Modeling Objects which supports versioning, the version of the object should

Tag Name	Attribute	Description
		be a part of the Code attribute. <pre><OBJECTS> <OBJECT Code="ModelID_Version" Type="1305" /> </OBJECTS>.</pre>
	Type	Specify the Type ID of the required metadata objects to be imported. Refer to the Objects Supported for Command Line Migration section. Note: You need to specify only those Types, which are present in the exported dump file.
	SubType	SubType is available for Filters and AMHM hierarchy only. This is a mandatory field. For filters, SubType indicates the type of the filter. For hierarchies, this indicates the Dimension ID. See the table for filter SubTypes. Example: For Group Filter, <pre><OBJECTS> <OBJECT Code= "200265" Type="1" SubType="21"/> </OBJECTS></pre>
OBJECTS	TargetFolder	Specify an optional attribute TargetFolder in <OBJECTS> tag to import objects to a specific folder. Objects can be migrated individually or in groups. Example: <pre><OBJECTS TargetFolder="FSGBSEG"> <OBJECT Code="200143" Type="14"/> </OBJECTS> <OBJECTS TargetFolder="BASEG"> <OBJECT Code="M0001NW" Type="101"/> <OBJECT Code="H0002CRP" Type="103"/> </OBJECTS></pre> Note the following: - If you have not specified the TargetFolder, the objects will be imported to the folder specified in FOLDER tag. - If you have not provided the default FOLDER value also, then the source folder value in the dump file will

Tag Name	Attribute	Description
		be taken as target folder. For Catalog Publish object, the TargetFolder is mandatory. See Limitations section.

6. Once you have updated the files with required information in the target environment:
 - Create **metadata/ restore** folder under \$FIC_HOME/utility/Migration directory (if not present).
 - Copy the exported **.DMP** file that needs to be imported to \$FIC_HOME/utility/Migration/metadata/restore folder.
 - Navigate to \$FIC_HOME/utility/Migration/bin path and execute `ObjectMigration.sh`.
7. Once executed, you can view the related log files from the \$FIC_HOME/utility/Migration/logs location.

10.4.1.3 Limitations

- If **IMPORTALL** flag is set as 'Y' and **TargetFolder** is not provided, it should consider the value specified under **FOLDER** tag. However, objects are migrated to the source folder available in the exported dump file. Hence ensure the same folder is present in the target environment.
- For AMHM objects, irrespective of values specified in **TargetFolder** or **FOLDER** tags, the objects are migrated to the source folder available in the exported dump file. Hence, ensure folder with same name as it is in the dump file is present in target environment.
- Ensure the specified **Folder** is present in the target environment during **IMPORT** operation. Currently validation is not done.
- You cannot migrate Technique Definitions across Information domains in the same setup.

10.4.1.4 Objects Supported for Command Line Migration

Object Name	Object Type ID	Support for Wildcard Select Option	Support for Implicit Dependency ¹	Object Code
DATA QUALITY RULE	120	Yes	No	System generated code
DATA QUALITY GROUP	1003	Yes	Yes	User defined unique code
DATA TRANSFORMATION ³	121	No	No	User defined unique code

References

Object Name	Object Type ID	Support for Wildcard Select Option	Support for Implicit Dependency ¹	Object Code
ETL	122	No	No	User defined unique code
DATA ENTRY FORMS AND QUERIES (DEFQ)	124	Yes	No	User defined unique code
ALIAS	54	Yes	Yes	User defined unique code
DERIVED ENTITY	128	No	No	User defined unique code
BUSINESS MEASURE	101	No	Yes	User defined unique code
BUSINESS DIMENSION	102	No	Yes	User defined unique code
BUSINESS HIERARCHY	103	No	Yes	User defined unique code
DATASET	104	No	Yes	User defined unique code
BUSINESS PROCESSOR	105	No	No	User defined unique code
ESSBASE CUBE	106	No	No	User defined unique code
ORACLE CUBE	133	No	No	User defined unique code
MAPPER	136	Yes	No	System generated code
FORMS FRAMEWORK	126	Yes	No	User defined unique code
FORMS MENU	125	Yes	No	User defined unique code
RULE	112	Yes	No	System generated code
PROCESS	111	Yes	No	System generated code
RUN	110	Yes	No	System generated code
BATCH	123	Yes	No	System generated code
DIMENSION	12	Yes	Yes	System generated code
FILTER	1	Yes	Yes	System generated code
EXPRESSION	14	Yes	Yes	System generated code
AMHM HIERARCHY	5	Yes	Yes	System generated code
SANDBOX ²	1300	No	No	System generated code
VARIABLE	1301	Yes	No	System generated code
TECHNIQUE	1302	No	No	System generated code

Object Name	Object Type ID	Support for Wildcard Select Option	Support for Implicit Dependency ¹	Object Code
VARIABLE SHOCK	1303	No	No	System generated code with '_' and Version number
SCENARIO	1304	No	No	System generated code with '_' and Version number
MODEL	1305	Yes	No	System generated code with '_' and Version number
STRESS	1306	No	No	System generated code
CATALOG PUBLISH	1307	No	No	System generated code
User	2000	Yes	Yes – to migrate mapping	User defined unique code
User Group	2001	Yes	Yes – to migrate mapping	User defined unique code
Role	2002	Yes	Yes – to migrate mapping	User defined unique code
Function	2003	Yes	Yes – to migrate mapping	User defined unique code
Profile	2004	Yes	Yes – to migrate mapping	User defined unique code

¹ The objects which do not have Implicit Dependency support need to be migrated explicitly using any of the object migration methods available. For example, dependent metadata such as Business Hierarchies and Datasets used in Forms will not be migrated. You need to migrate it explicitly.

² You can specify the name of the sandbox infodomain which you want to migrate for SANDBOXINFODOM attribute and Y for WITHMODELS attribute to migrate the models along with the sandbox.

³ Data Transformation objects, that is, Post Load Changes definitions based on Stored Procedures only are supported for migration.

Filter SubTypes

Object Name	Object SubType ID
DataElement Filter	4
Hierarchy Filter	8
Group Filter	21
Attribute Filter	25

10.4.1.5 Migrating Security Management System (SMS) Objects

The Security Management System (Administration) objects such as Users, User Groups, Roles, Functions, and Profiles can be migrated using Command Line Utility.

The Command Line Utility enables migration of following SMS objects along with the mappings:

- Users along with the User-User Group Mapping, User-Profile Mapping, and User-Attribute Mapping
- User Groups along with the User Group-Role Mapping and User Group-Folder-Role Mapping
- Roles along with the Role-Function Mapping
- Functions
- Profiles along with the Profile-Holiday Mapping

Pre-requisites

To ensure successful migration of all mappings, you must import the SMS objects in the following order:

- Functions
- Roles
- User Group
- User

For example: If you want to import User-User Group mapping, then you must migrate the User Group first followed by User.

For more information on migrating object, refer [Migrating Objects](#) section.

Object specific Migration

This section provides the information about the Prerequisites, Object Type IDs, Dependent Objects, Limitations, Dependencies, and so on about the object specific migration.

This section includes the following topics:

- [Object Name: USERS](#)
- [Object Name: USERGROUP](#)
- [Object Name: ROLES](#)
- [Object Name: FUNCTION](#)
- [Object Name: PROFILE](#)

Object Name: USERS

- Type ID: 2000
- **Dependency:** The dependent objects should be migrated to the Target system, before migration of the object. If the dependent objects are not available in the Target system, then only the objects definitions are migrated and not the mappings.
- **Dependent Objects:** User Group, Profile

Object Name: USERGROUP

- Type ID: 2001
- Dependency:
 - The dependent objects should be migrated to the Target system, before migration of the object. If the dependent objects are not available in the Target system, then only the objects definitions are migrated and not the mappings.
 - For User Group-Folder-Role mapping, the shared folder type should be available in the Target system with the same name as in the Source and should be mapped to a domain in the Target with the same name as in the Source. Also, the roles should be available in the Target.
- Dependent Objects: Roles

Object Name: ROLES

- Type ID: 2002
- **Dependency:** The dependent objects should be migrated to the Target system, before migration of the object. If the dependent objects are not available in the Target system, then only the objects definitions are migrated and not the mappings.
- Dependent Objects: Function

Object Name: FUNCTION

- Type ID: 2003

Object Name: PROFILE

- Type ID: 2004

NOTE: While importing Profile-Holiday mapping, if the holiday is not defined in the target system; a new holiday is created.

10.4.2 Command Line Utilities to Execute RRF Rule Definitions

RRF Rule definitions can be executed through the following command line utilities:

- [Command Line Utilities for Rule Execution](#)
- [Command Line Utilities for Rule Execution through web services](#)

10.4.2.1 Command Line Utilities for Rule Execution

You can execute RRF Rule definitions through command line utility.

To execute Rule definitions, do the following:

1. Navigate to \$FIC_HOME/utility/RuleExecution/bin of OFSAAI APP tier.
2. Execute **RuleExecution.sh** (UNIX) or **RuleExecution.bat** (Windows) along with the required arguments i.e. <BatchRunExeID> <ComponentID> <TaskID> <MisDate> <DataStoreType> <INFODOM> <IPaddress> <RuleID> <BuildFlag> <OptionalParameters> in the same order.

Arguments	Description
BatchRunExeID	Refers to the Execution ID of the Batch being executed.
ComponentID	Refers to The Type of component to be executed.
TaskID	Refers to the Task ID.
MisDate	Refers to the date with which the data for the execution would be filtered.
DataStoreType	Refers to the type of data store such as Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW) which refers to the Multi-dimensional Database/Cubes.
INFODOM	Refers to the Information Domain mapped.
IPaddress	Refers to the IP Address of the machine on which Infrastructure Database Components have been installed.
RuleID	Refers to the Rule definition to be executed.

Arguments	Description
BuildFlag	Build Flag refers to the pre-compiled rules, which are executed with the query stored in database. Built Flag status set to " No " indicates that the query statement is formed dynamically retrieving the technical metadata details. If the Build Flag status is set to " Yes " then the relevant metadata details required to form the rule query is re-compiled in database.
OptionalParameters	Refers to the set of parameters which would behave as filter criteria for the merge query.

For example,

```
ksh RuleExecution.sh RRFATOM_exec_rule_20120904_1 RULE_EXECUTION Task1
20120906 EDW RRFATOM A.B.C.D 1344397138549 N
'$RUNID=,$PHID=,$EXEID=,$RUNSK='
```

3. You can access the location `$FIC_HOME/utility/RuleExecution/logs` to view the related log files. Also the component specific logs can be accessed in the location `$FIC_DB_HOME/logs`.

10.4.2.2 Command Line Utilities for Rule Execution through web services

You can execute RRF Rule definitions through Web Services using command line utility.

To execute Rule definitions through web services, do the following:

1. Navigate to `$FIC_HOME/utility/WSExecution/bin` of OFSAAI APP tier.
2. Update the following parameters in **WSExecution.sh** file with the required values.

i.e. you need the replace "**\$6 \$8 \$9 \$4 \$3 \${10} \$1**" with `<INFODOM> <RULECODE> <BUILDFLAG> <MISDATE> <TaskID> <OptionalParameters> <BATCHID>` details.

Arguments	Description
INFODOM	Refers to the Information Domain mapped.
RULECODE	Refers to the Rule definition to be executed.
BUILDFLAG	Build Flag refers to the pre-compiled rules, which are executed with the query stored in database. Built Flag status set to " No " indicates that the query statement is formed dynamically retrieving the technical metadata details. If the Build Flag status is set to " Yes " then the relevant metadata details required to form the rule query is re-compiled in database.

Arguments	Description
MISDATE	Refers to the date with which the data for the execution would be filtered.
TaskID	Refers to the Task ID
OptionalParameters	Refers to the set of parameters which would behave as filter criteria for the merge query.
BATCHID	Refers to the Execution ID of the Batch being executed.

For example, "RORSTSOL" "1345163118421" "Y" "20110407" "Task1"
'\$EXEID=1345819753253,\$RUNSK=2' "1345819753253"

3. Execute **WSExecution.sh** (UNIX) or **WSExecution.bat** (Windows).

For example, .WSExecution.sh

4. You can access the location *\$FIC_HOME/utility/WSExecution/logs* to view the related log files. Also the component specific logs can be accessed in the location *<OFSAAI deployed path>/logs*.

10.4.2.3 Command Line Utilities for Fire Run Service through web services

Fire Run Service can be executed through Web Services using the command line utility.

To execute Fire Run Service through web services, do the following:

1. Navigate to *\$FIC_HOME/ficapp/icc/bin* of OFSAAI APP tier.
2. Update the following parameters in **WSMRERequest.sh** file with the required values.

Replace "**\$1 \$2 \$3 \$4 \$5 \$6**" with *<RUNCODE> <INFODOM><SEGMENT/FOLDER> <Run Execution Description> <USERID> <MISDATE>* details.

Arguments	Description
RUNCODE	Refers to Run Code to be executed.
INFODOM	Refers to the mapped Information Domain.
SEGMENT/FOLDER	Refers to the Folder / Segment name to which run is getting executed.
Run Execution Description	Refers to the batch description. Note: In case the Run Execution description has space, the same can be passed using double quotes.
USERNAME	Refers to the user name who is executing.
MISDATE	Refers to the date with which the data for the execution would be filtered.

For example, "RUN_CODE" "BASELII" "BASELIISEG" "Run Execution Description"
"BASELUSER" "20110407"

3. Execute **WSMRERequest.sh** (UNIX)

For example, `./WSExecution.sh`

4. You can access the location `$FIC_HOME/ficapp/icc/log/WSMRERequest.log` to view the related log files. Also the component specific logs can be accessed in the location `<OFSAAI deployed path>/logs`.

Every execution of Fire Run Service creates a text file in the properties file path (`ficapp/icc/conf/WSMREService.properties`) which contains the Batch ID created for that particular Run.

10.4.3 Command Line Utility to Publish Metadata in Metadata Browser

The following command line utility is introduced to publish Metadata in Metadata Browser.

Following are the pre-requisites before executing this utility:

1. If the FICSERVER is configured to cache the metadata at the start up of the server, you need to wait till the caching of metadata is completed to invoke this utility.
2. Ensure that JAVA_HOME is pointing to JAVA bin installation directory.
3. Ensure that the following jar file is present in *\$FIC_DB_HOME/lib* directory.
aai-wsclient-mdbpublish.jar,aai-wsmdbpublishservice.jar
4. Ensure that the following properties file is present in *\$FIC_DB_HOME/conf* folder.

MDBPublishExecution.properties

You can also manually update the properties file in the path
\$FIC_DB_HOME/conf/MDBPublishExecution.properties to point to the required ServiceURL.

MDBPUBLISH_EXECUTION_WSDL_LOCATION = URL of WebService (For example,
`http://<<IP ADDRESS>>/OFSAAI/mdbPublishExecution?wsdl`)

5. Metadata should be present.

To run the utility through the **Operations** module:

1. Navigate to the Operations module and define a batch.
2. Add a task by selecting the component as RUN EXECUTABLE and
3. Enter Metadata Value as mentioned in the example.

For Example:

Component ID: RUN EXECUTABLE

Metadata Value (Executable) like:

MDBPublishExecution.sh, LANG611INFO

(where LANG611INFO is the Infodom)

Batch = Y

To execute Metadata Browser publish utility:

1. Navigate to *\$FIC_DB_HOME/bin* of OFSAAI FIC DB tier.
2. Execute **MDBPublishExecution.sh** (UNIX)

For example, `./MDBPublishExecution.sh`

3. While executing, provide any of the following parameter as required:
 - ALL - To publish metadata to all the available information domains.

- INFODM1 - To publish metadata to only one (specified) information domain.
- INFODOM1~INFODOM2~INFODOM3 - To publish metadata to multiple (specified) information domains separated by tilde "~".

NOTE: If no parameter is specified, by default "ALL" option is considered.

4. You can access the location `$FIC_DB_HOME\log\MDBPublishExecution.log` to view the related log files.
5. The publish execution specific logs will be generated in format "MDB_<timestamp>" in the path `$LOG_HOME/logs/` mentioned in **MDBLogger.xml** file available under MDB appender.

You can change the log file creation path by modifying the **\$LOG_HOME** variable with the desired path. For example, the `$LOG_HOME` can be replaced with `/user1/ofsaai/webserver/logs/`. However, the default path set by the installer will be `/<<web-application-server>>/webapps/ofsaai733/logs/DynamicFilename`.

10.4.4 Command Line Utility for Object Application Mapping in Metadata Browser

This section is applicable if you are using new Metadata Browser, released with AAI 7.3.3 IR.

The following command line utility is introduced to perform Object Application mapping

Following are the pre-requisites before executing this utility:

1. Ensure that `JAVA_HOME` is pointing to JAVA bin installation directory.
2. Ensure that the following jar file is present in `$FIC_DB_HOME/lib` directory.
`aai-wsclient-mdbpublish.jar`, `aai-wsmdbpublishservice.jar`
3. Ensure that the following properties file is present in `$FIC_DB_HOME/conf` folder.

`ObjAppMap.properties`

You can also manually update the properties file in the path `$FIC_DB_HOME/conf/ObjAppMap.properties` to point to the required ServiceURL.

`MAP_WSDL_LOCATION= URL of WebService (For example, https://<<IP ADDRESS>>/OFSAAI/ mdbObjAppMap?wsdl)`

To execute Metadata Object Application Mapping utility:

1. Navigate to `$FIC_DB_HOME/bin` of OFSAAI FIC DB tier.
2. Execute `MDBObjAppMap.sh` (UNIX)
For example, `./MDBObjAppMap.sh`
3. While executing, provide any of the following parameter as required:

- ALL - To do object application mapping in all the available information domains.
- INFODM1 - To do object application mapping in only one (specified) information domain.
- INFODOM1~INFODOM2~INFODOM3 - To do object application mapping in multiple (specified) information domains separated by tilde “~”.

NOTE: If no parameter is specified, by default “ALL” option is considered.

4. You can access the location `$FIC_DB_HOME\log\MDBObjAppMap.log` to view the related log files.

To run the utility through the **Operations** module:

1. Navigate to the **Operations** module and define a batch.
2. Add a task by selecting the component as RUN EXECUTABLE.
3. Under Dynamic Parameter List panel, specify

10.4.5 Command Line Utility for Resaving UAM Hierarchy Objects

OFSAAI has facilitated a utility called RUNIT.sh to resave UAM Hierarchy Objects. This file resides under ficdb/bin area.

To run the utility directly from the console:

1. Navigate to `$FIC_DB_HOME/bin` of OFSAAI FIC DB tier.
2. Execute **RUNIT.sh** (UNIX).

`./RUNIT.sh`

This will resave all the available hierarchy objects.

3. Provide the following parameters if you want to resave particularly some hierarchy objects:
 - INFODOM- Specify the information domain name.
 - USERID- Specify the user id.
 - HIERARCHY Code- Specify the hierarchy codes separated by tilde “~”.

For example, `./RUNIT.sh <INFODOM> <USERID> <HIERARCHY code1>~<HIERARCHY code2>`

To run the utility through the **Operations** module:

1. Navigate to the **Operations** module and define a batch.
2. Add a task by selecting the component as RUN EXECUTABLE.

3. Under Dynamic Parameter List panel, specify `./RUNIT.sh` or `./RUNIT.sh,INFODOM,USERID,HIERARCHY code1` in the **Executable** field.

After saving the Batch Definition, execute the batch to resave the UAM Hierarchy Objects.

10.4.6 Command Line Utility for OBIEE Publish

OFSAAI has facilitated a utility called `OFSAAGenerateRepository` to:

- Copy the XML file present in `ftpshare/<infodom>/RPD/<Foldername>` in the App tier to the `OFSAAGenerateRepository/Output` folder in OBIEE server.
- Convert the XML generated from the Catalog definition to RPD file.
- Copy the generated RPD file from the `Output` folder of OBIEE server to `ftpshare/<infodom>/RPD/<Foldername>`.

You can download the RPD file using the *Download Repository* feature under **Catalog** menu after running this utility. Additionally, you can view the RPD file using the OBIEE administrative tool.

Following are the pre-requisites before executing this utility:

1. Ensure that `JAVA_HOME` in the `.profile` is pointing to JAVA bin installation directory.
2. Set `GEN_REP_HOME` in the `.profile` to the *OFSAAGenerateRepository Home* folder.
3. Ensure `known_hosts` file of OBIEE server has an entry for OFSAA APP server.

To run the utility from the console:

1. Navigate to `$FIC_HOME/utility/OFSAAGenerateRepository` and copy the folder to OBIEE server.
2. Configure the log paths in `OFSAALogger.xml` and `RevLog4jConfig.xml` to `$GEN_REP_HOME/logs/`.
3. Configure `OFSAAGenerateRepository.properties` file available under `$GEN_REP_HOME/conf` folder.
 - `INFODOM`- Specify the information domain name where user has created the Catalog definition.
 - `FOLDER_NAME`- Specify the folder name as `<Catalog_Code>_<Version Number>_<Generated_Sequence>`.
 - `OBIEE_UTILITY_PATH`- Specify the OBIEE utility path.

For example,

`INFODOM=BASEL`

`FOLDER_NAME=1405437502536_1_1`

OBIEE_UTILITY_PATH=/export/home/obieuser/OBIEE11g/Oracle_BI1/bifoundation/server/bin/

4. Navigate to `$GEN_REP_HOME/bin` of OBIEE layer where you have copied the utility.
5. Execute `OFSAAGenerateRepository.sh` (UNIX).

For example, `./OFSAAGenerateRepository.sh`

NOTE: Ensure you have 755 permission set for `OFSAAGenerateRepository.sh` file.

6. Enter an option 1, 2 or 3 when you are prompted:
 - **1-** Enter 1 to copy the XML file present in `ftpshare/<infodomain>/RPD/<Foldername>` to the *Output* folder in OBIEE server.
 - **2-** Enter 2 to convert the XML file to RPD. Specify the password/repository token which you have set while generating repository from *Catalog>Generate Repository* window. The generated RPD file will be put under the *Output* folder.
 - **3-** Enter 3 to copy the generated RPD file from the *Output* folder to `ftpshare/<infodomain>/RPD/<Foldername>`.

NOTE: The `<Foldername>` is the "FOLDER_NAME" you have set in the `OFSAAGenerateRepository.properties` file. To view the log file, go to `$GEN_REP_HOME/logs/`.

10.4.7 Command Line Utility for Mapper Pushdown

OFSAAI has facilitated a utility called MapPushDown which is used for push down operation of mapper definitions. This utility is meant to refresh the mapping maintained in the atomic table based on the latest members available in the hierarchy and the available macros already defined for the mapper definition. This utility resides under ficdb/bin area.

To run the utility directly from the console:

1. Navigate to `$FIC_DB_HOME/bin` of OFSAAI FIC DB tier, where the utility is present.
2. Execute the following command:

```
./MapPushDown.sh <INFODOM>
```

where `<INFODOM>` is a mandatory parameter which represents the information domain in which the utility will be run.

This command will push down all the mapper definitions in the specified infodom.

3. Provide the Mapper Codes separated by tilde “~” if you want to pushdown specifically some mapper definitions:

Command:

```
./MapPushDown.sh <INFODOM> <Mapper code1~ Mapper code2>
```

For example,

```
./MapPushDown.sh BASEL 1099999999~1099999998~1099999997
```

To run the utility as an executable component from RRF:

1. Navigate to the **RRF** module.
 - Define a Process definition with component as Executable.
 - Pass parameters as required and add the Process into a Run to be fired.

Or

- Define a Run definition with component as Executable.
- Pass parameters as required and fire the Run definition.

Sample data for creating a Process with Executable component:
"MapPushDown.sh","BASEL","1099999998"

To run the utility through the **Operations** module:

1. Navigate to the **Operations** module and define a batch.
2. Add a task by selecting the component as RUN EXECUTABLE.
3. Pass parameters as required.

4. Under Dynamic Parameter List panel, specify `./MapPushDown.sh <INFODOM>` or `./MapPushDown.sh <INFODOM> <Mapper code1~ Mapper code2>` in the **Executable** field.

Sample Data for executing through ICC: `./MapPushDown.sh BASEL 1099999998`

10.4.8 Command Line Utility for Compiling Non-Self Executable Libraries

The Non-Self executable Third Party techniques defined must be compiled prior to executing the models based on such techniques. For compiling such techniques, a command line utility called `TechniqueBuilder.sh` is provided. For using this utility, the C/C++ compiler must be installed on OFSAAI server. Libraries of type ('.so' and '.a') for C/C++ and ('.class' and '.jar') for JAVA are supported for now.

The `TechniqueBuilder.sh` utility resides under `$FIC_DB_HOME/bin` area.

Prerequisites

- C/C++ compiler (g++ for Linux, xlc_r for AIX and CC for Solaris) must be installed on OFSAAI server. In case of Multitier setup, you must install on the OFSAAI FIC DB tier. You must also set the compiler path accordingly in the `PATH` variable present in `.profile`.
- If JAVA libraries are part of Non-Self Executable Third party Techniques, then ensure that `JAVA_HOME` variable is set and pointing to the JDK Installed Directory in `.profile`. Else this step is not required.
- All the external Non-Self Executable libraries must be placed under the `$FIC_DB_HOME/lib/MF_EXTERNAL_LIBS/lib` folder.
- If the C/C++ library contains any Include Header files, then those files should be placed under `$FIC_DB_HOME/lib/MF_EXTERNAL_LIBS/include` folder. Else this step is not required.

To run this utility from the console:

1. Navigate to `$FIC_DB_HOME/bin` of OFSAAI FIC DB tier.
2. Execute the following command: `./TechniqueBuilder.sh`

This command will compile all the techniques that are based on Non Self Executable Third Party algorithms. Once compilation is successful, the 'libTPPlugin.so' library will be updated in the `$FIC_DB_HOME/lib` path.

10.4.9 Command Line Utility for Model Upload

The Model Upload Utility uploads the Data Model through the command line parameter by executing a shell script file. It is used to upload Models that are huge in size. The ERwin file that contains the Data Model information must be placed at <ftpshare>/<infodomain>/erwin/erwinXML. The Upload.sh file is a shell script which is required to run the utility, and it is present at \$FIC_HOME/ficapp/common/FICServer/bin location.

10.4.9.1 Run the Model Upload Utility

1. Open Upload.sh and enter the following arguments in the file:
 - <infodomain> - Refers to the DSN name.
 - <entire file path> - Refers to the Erwin File Path.
 - <username> - Refers to the username.
 - <uploadmode N/R/AM/AP> - Refers to the Upload Choice Code.
 - N - Refers to the New Model Upload.
 - R - Refers to the Complete Model Rebuild Upload.
 - AM - Refers to the Incremental Model Upload.
 - AP - Refers to the Sliced Model Upload.
 - <runscriptsFlag> - Refers to the running of SQL Script.
 - <true> - Updates the database/schema with the Model changes.
 - <false> - Does not update the database/schema with Model changes.
 - <constraintNOVALIDATEFlag> - Refers to give an option to enable or disable constraints in to alter constraint in NOVALIDATE state. During Incremental and Sliced Model upload, the constraint validation is based on the value provided to this flag.
 - <true> - Enables constraints in NOVALIDATE state and does not check the existing data for the integrity constraint violation.
 - <false> Does not enable constraints in NOVALIDATE state and checks the existing data for the integrity constraint violation.
2. Execute the script using the command:
./upload.sh

NOTE: Ensure that you are provided with the execute permission.

Logs are updated in regular Model Upload log at
 ftpshare/<infodomain>/logs/<infodomain>_LOG_<last data model
 version>_<MM.DD.YYYY>-<HH.MM.SS>.log

NOTE: During incremental model upload, when the uploadmode is set as AM, some of mappings done in Data Integrator may get invalidated. You are required to save these mappings again.

10.4.9.2 Model Upload Details

Some Java settings need to be configured while uploading the data model with various sizes of xml files. This can be done by:

- Picking from the server
- Model Upload Utility
- Browsing the file in the local computer.

These Java settings differ depending on the availability of RAM. You have to ensure that the Default and Temporary table-space assigned to Oracle user is allocated with required space. The below table consists of the Java settings done on both client and server machines:

Table 1: optimized memory settings required for "New" model upload

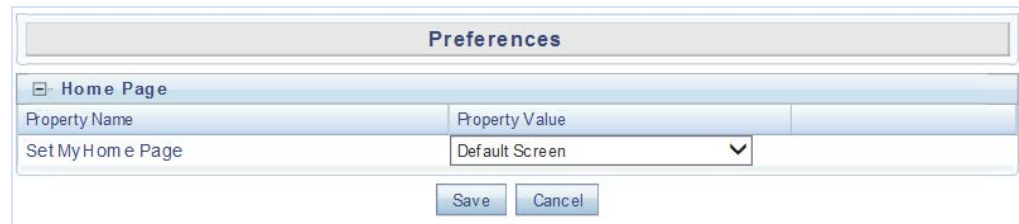
Model Upload Options	Size of Data Model XML File	X_ARGS_APP ENV Variable in OFSAI APP Layer
Pick from Server	106 MB	"-Xms1024m -Xmx1024m
	36 MB	"-Xms2048m -Xmx2048m
	815 MB	"-Xms4096m -Xmx4096m
	1243 MB	"-Xms6144m -Xmx6144m
Model Upload Utility	106 MB	"-Xms1024m -Xmx1024m
	336 MB	"-Xms2048m -Xmx2048m
	815 MB	"-Xms4096m -Xmx4096m
	1243 MB	"-Xms6144m -Xmx6144m
Save New Erwin File In Server	106 MB	"-Xms1024m -Xmx1024m
	336 MB	"-Xms2048m -Xmx2048m
	815 MB	"-Xms4096m -Xmx4096m
	1243 MB	"-Xms6144m -Xmx6144m

11 Preferences

The preferences section enables you to set your OFSAA Home Page.

To set the Home page

1. Click the logged in user name and select **Preferences** from the drop-down menu. The *Preferences* window is displayed.



The screenshot shows a window titled "Preferences". Inside, there is a section titled "Home Page" with a minus icon to its left. Below this section is a table with two columns: "Property Name" and "Property Value". The table contains one row with the property "Set My Home Page" and the value "Default Screen" in a dropdown menu. At the bottom of the window are two buttons: "Save" and "Cancel".

Property Name	Property Value
Set My Home Page	Default Screen ▼

2. Select the application which you want to set as the Home Page from the **Set My Home Page** drop-down list.

NOTE: Whenever you install a new application, the related value for that application is found in the drop-down list.

3. Click **Save** to save your preference.

12 Appendix A

12.1 User Groups and Entitlements

Below User Groups and Entitlements is part of the OFSAA 8.0 AAAI Application Pack release.

User Group Name	User Group Description
Business Administrator	User mapped to this group will have access to all the menu items and actions for advanced operations of metadata objects.
Business Authorizer	User mapped to this group will have access to all the menu items and actions for authorization of changes to metadata objects.
Business Owner	User mapped to this group will have access to all the menu items and actions for read and write of metadata objects
Business User	User mapped to this group will have access to all the menu items and actions for access and read of metadata objects.
Guest	User mapped to this group will have access to certain menu items with only access privileges.
Identity Administrator	User mapped to this group will have access to all the menu items for managing User entitlements, User Group Entitlements and Access Management configurations.
Identity Authorizer	User mapped to this group will have access to all the menu items for authorizing User entitlements, User Group Entitlements and Access Management configurations.
Object Administrator	User mapped to this group will have access to all menu items for managing object migration and metadata traceability using metadata browser.
System Administrator	User mapped to this group will have access to all menu items for managing the setup configurations.

12.2 Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure User Group – Role Mapping

Group Name	Role Name
Business Administrator	Alias Access
Business Administrator	Alias Advanced
Business Administrator	Alias Authorize
Business Administrator	Alias Read Only
Business Administrator	Alias Write
Business Administrator	Atomic excel access
Business Administrator	Atomic excel upload read
Business Administrator	Atomic excel upload write
Business Administrator	BMM Hierarchy Access
Business Administrator	BMM Hierarchy Advanced
Business Administrator	BMM Hierarchy Authorize
Business Administrator	BMM Hierarchy Read Only
Business Administrator	BMM Hierarchy Write
Business Administrator	BMM Processor Access
Business Administrator	BMM Processor Advanced
Business Administrator	BMM Processor Authorize
Business Administrator	BMM Processor Read Only
Business Administrator	BMM Processor Write
Business Administrator	Batch Access
Business Administrator	Batch Advanced
Business Administrator	Batch Authorize
Business Administrator	Batch Read Only
Business Administrator	Batch Write
Business Administrator	Catalog Access
Business Administrator	Catalog Advanced

Appendix

Business Administrator	Catalog Authorize
Business Administrator	Catalog Read Only
Business Administrator	Catalog Write
Business Administrator	Config excel advanced
Business Administrator	DEFQ access
Business Administrator	DEFQ read
Business Administrator	DEFQ write
Business Administrator	DI Access
Business Administrator	DI Read
Business Administrator	DI Write
Business Administrator	DMM Access
Business Administrator	DMM Advanced
Business Administrator	DMM Authorize
Business Administrator	DMM Read
Business Administrator	DMM Write
Business Administrator	DQ Access
Business Administrator	DQ Advanced
Business Administrator	DQ Authorize
Business Administrator	DQ Read
Business Administrator	DQ Write
Business Administrator	DT Access
Business Administrator	DT Read
Business Administrator	DT Write
Business Administrator	Dataset Access
Business Administrator	Dataset Advanced
Business Administrator	Dataset Authorize
Business Administrator	Dataset Read Only
Business Administrator	Dataset Write
Business Administrator	Derived Entity Access

Appendix

Business Administrator	Derived Entity Advanced
Business Administrator	Derived Entity Authorize
Business Administrator	Derived Entity Read Only
Business Administrator	Derived Entity Write
Business Administrator	Dimension Access
Business Administrator	Dimension Advanced
Business Administrator	Dimension Authorize
Business Administrator	Dimension Read Only
Business Administrator	Dimension Write
Business Administrator	Document MGMT access
Business Administrator	Document MGMT advanced
Business Administrator	Document MGMT read
Business Administrator	Document MGMT write
Business Administrator	Essbase Cube Access
Business Administrator	Essbase Cube Advanced
Business Administrator	Essbase Cube Authorize
Business Administrator	Essbase Cube Read Only
Business Administrator	Essbase Cube Write
Business Administrator	Expression Access
Business Administrator	Expression Read Only
Business Administrator	Expression Write
Business Administrator	Filter Access
Business Administrator	Filter Read Only
Business Administrator	Filter Write
Business Administrator	Forms Conf access
Business Administrator	Forms Configuration read
Business Administrator	Forms Configuration write
Business Administrator	Forms Renderer access
Business Administrator	Forms Renderer read

Appendix

Business Administrator	Forms Renderer write
Business Administrator	Hier Browser Access
Business Administrator	Hier Browser Read Only
Business Administrator	Hier Browser Write
Business Administrator	Hierarchy Access
Business Administrator	Hierarchy Read Only
Business Administrator	Hierarchy Write
Business Administrator	MDB Access
Business Administrator	MDB Read
Business Administrator	MDB Write
Business Administrator	Manage Run Access
Business Administrator	Manage Run Advanced
Business Administrator	Manage Run Authorize
Business Administrator	Manage Run Read Only
Business Administrator	Manage Run Write
Business Administrator	Mapper Access
Business Administrator	Mapper Advanced
Business Administrator	Mapper Authorize
Business Administrator	Mapper Read Only
Business Administrator	Mapper Write
Business Administrator	Measure Access
Business Administrator	Measure Advanced
Business Administrator	Measure Authorize
Business Administrator	Measure Read Only
Business Administrator	Measure Write
Business Administrator	Obj Migration Access
Business Administrator	Obj Migration Advanced
Business Administrator	Obj Migration Authorize
Business Administrator	Obj Migration Read

Appendix

Business Administrator	Obj Migration Write
Business Administrator	Oracle Cube Access
Business Administrator	Oracle Cube Advanced
Business Administrator	Oracle Cube Authorize
Business Administrator	Oracle Cube Read Only
Business Administrator	Oracle Cube Write
Business Administrator	Process Access
Business Administrator	Process Advanced
Business Administrator	Process Authorize
Business Administrator	Process Read Only
Business Administrator	Process Write
Business Administrator	Rule Access
Business Administrator	Rule Advanced
Business Administrator	Rule Authorize
Business Administrator	Rule Read Only
Business Administrator	Rule Write
Business Administrator	Run Access
Business Administrator	Run Advanced
Business Administrator	Run Authorize
Business Administrator	Run Read Only
Business Administrator	Run Write
Business Authorizer	Alias Access
Business Authorizer	Alias Authorize
Business Authorizer	Alias Read Only
Business Authorizer	Atomic excel authorize
Business Authorizer	BMM Hierarchy Access
Business Authorizer	BMM Hierarchy Authorize
Business Authorizer	BMM Hierarchy Read Only
Business Authorizer	BMM Processor Access

Appendix

Business Authorizer	BMM Processor Authorize
Business Authorizer	BMM Processor Read Only
Business Authorizer	Batch Access
Business Authorizer	Batch Authorize
Business Authorizer	Batch Read Only
Business Authorizer	Catalog Access
Business Authorizer	Catalog Authorize
Business Authorizer	Catalog Read Only
Business Authorizer	DEFQ authorize
Business Authorizer	DI Access
Business Authorizer	DI Read
Business Authorizer	DMM Access
Business Authorizer	DMM Authorize
Business Authorizer	DMM Read
Business Authorizer	DQ Access
Business Authorizer	DQ Authorize
Business Authorizer	DQ Read
Business Authorizer	DT Access
Business Authorizer	DT Read
Business Authorizer	Dataset Access
Business Authorizer	Dataset Authorize
Business Authorizer	Dataset Read Only
Business Authorizer	Derived Entity Access
Business Authorizer	Derived Entity Authorize
Business Authorizer	Derived Entity Read Only
Business Authorizer	Dimension Access
Business Authorizer	Dimension Authorize
Business Authorizer	Dimension Read Only
Business Authorizer	Document MGMT authorize

Appendix

Business Authorizer	Essbase Cube Access
Business Authorizer	Essbase Cube Authorize
Business Authorizer	Essbase Cube Read Only
Business Authorizer	Expression Access
Business Authorizer	Expression Read Only
Business Authorizer	Filter Access
Business Authorizer	Filter Read Only
Business Authorizer	Forms Conf authorize
Business Authorizer	Forms Renderer authorize
Business Authorizer	Hier Browser Access
Business Authorizer	Hier Browser Read Only
Business Authorizer	Hierarchy Access
Business Authorizer	Hierarchy Read Only
Business Authorizer	Manage Run Access
Business Authorizer	Manage Run Authorize
Business Authorizer	Manage Run Read Only
Business Authorizer	Mapper Access
Business Authorizer	Mapper Authorize
Business Authorizer	Mapper Read Only
Business Authorizer	Measure Access
Business Authorizer	Measure Authorize
Business Authorizer	Measure Read Only
Business Authorizer	Obj Migration Access
Business Authorizer	Obj Migration Authorize
Business Authorizer	Obj Migration Read
Business Authorizer	Oracle Cube Access
Business Authorizer	Oracle Cube Authorize
Business Authorizer	Oracle Cube Read Only
Business Authorizer	Process Access

Appendix

Business Authorizer	Process Authorize
Business Authorizer	Process Read Only
Business Authorizer	Rule Access
Business Authorizer	Rule Authorize
Business Authorizer	Rule Read Only
Business Authorizer	Run Access
Business Authorizer	Run Authorize
Business Authorizer	Run Read Only
Business Owner	Alias Access
Business Owner	Alias Read Only
Business Owner	Alias Write
Business Owner	Atomic excel access
Business Owner	Atomic excel upload read
Business Owner	Atomic excel upload write
Business Owner	BMM Hierarchy Access
Business Owner	BMM Hierarchy Read Only
Business Owner	BMM Hierarchy Write
Business Owner	BMM Processor Access
Business Owner	BMM Processor Read Only
Business Owner	BMM Processor Write
Business Owner	Batch Access
Business Owner	Batch Read Only
Business Owner	Batch Write
Business Owner	Catalog Access
Business Owner	Catalog Read Only
Business Owner	Catalog Write
Business Owner	Config excel advanced
Business Owner	DEFQ access
Business Owner	DEFQ read

Appendix

Business Owner	DEFQ write
Business Owner	DI Access
Business Owner	DI Read
Business Owner	DI Write
Business Owner	DMM Access
Business Owner	DMM Read
Business Owner	DMM Write
Business Owner	DQ Access
Business Owner	DQ Read
Business Owner	DQ Write
Business Owner	DT Access
Business Owner	DT Read
Business Owner	DT Write
Business Owner	Dataset Access
Business Owner	Dataset Read Only
Business Owner	Dataset Write
Business Owner	Derived Entity Access
Business Owner	Derived Entity Read Only
Business Owner	Derived Entity Write
Business Owner	Dimension Access
Business Owner	Dimension Read Only
Business Owner	Dimension Write
Business Owner	Document MGMT access
Business Owner	Document MGMT read
Business Owner	Document MGMT write
Business Owner	Essbase Cube Access
Business Owner	Essbase Cube Read Only
Business Owner	Essbase Cube Write
Business Owner	Expression Access

Appendix

Business Owner	Expression Read Only
Business Owner	Expression Write
Business Owner	Filter Access
Business Owner	Filter Read Only
Business Owner	Filter Write
Business Owner	Forms Conf access
Business Owner	Forms Configuration read
Business Owner	Forms Configuration write
Business Owner	Forms Renderer access
Business Owner	Forms Renderer read
Business Owner	Forms Renderer write
Business Owner	Hier Browser Access
Business Owner	Hier Browser Read Only
Business Owner	Hier Browser Write
Business Owner	Hierarchy Access
Business Owner	Hierarchy Read Only
Business Owner	Hierarchy Write
Business Owner	MDB Access
Business Owner	MDB Read
Business Owner	MDB Write
Business Owner	Manage Run Access
Business Owner	Manage Run Read Only
Business Owner	Manage Run Write
Business Owner	Mapper Access
Business Owner	Mapper Read Only
Business Owner	Mapper Write
Business Owner	Measure Access
Business Owner	Measure Read Only
Business Owner	Measure Write

Appendix

Business Owner	Obj Migration Access
Business Owner	Obj Migration Read
Business Owner	Obj Migration Write
Business Owner	Oracle Cube Access
Business Owner	Oracle Cube Read Only
Business Owner	Oracle Cube Write
Business Owner	Process Access
Business Owner	Process Read Only
Business Owner	Process Write
Business Owner	Rule Access
Business Owner	Rule Read Only
Business Owner	Rule Write
Business Owner	Run Access
Business Owner	Run Read Only
Business Owner	Run Write
Business User	Alias Access
Business User	Alias Read Only
Business User	Atomic excel access
Business User	Atomic excel upload read
Business User	BMM Hierarchy Access
Business User	BMM Hierarchy Read Only
Business User	BMM Processor Access
Business User	BMM Processor Read Only
Business User	Batch Access
Business User	Batch Read Only
Business User	Catalog Access
Business User	Catalog Read Only
Business User	DEFQ access
Business User	DEFQ read

Business User	DI Access
Business User	DI Read
Business User	DMM Access
Business User	DMM Read
Business User	DQ Access
Business User	DQ Read
Business User	DT Access
Business User	DT Read
Business User	Dataset Access
Business User	Dataset Read Only
Business User	Derived Entity Access
Business User	Derived Entity Read Only
Business User	Dimension Access
Business User	Dimension Read Only
Business User	Document MGMT access
Business User	Document MGMT read
Business User	Essbase Cube Access
Business User	Essbase Cube Read Only
Business User	Expression Access
Business User	Expression Read Only
Business User	Filter Access
Business User	Filter Read Only
Business User	Forms Conf access
Business User	Forms Configuration read
Business User	Forms Renderer access
Business User	Forms Renderer read
Business User	Hier Browser Access
Business User	Hier Browser Read Only
Business User	Hierarchy Access

Appendix

Business User	Hierarchy Read Only
Business User	MDB Access
Business User	MDB Read
Business User	Manage Run Access
Business User	Manage Run Read Only
Business User	Mapper Access
Business User	Mapper Read Only
Business User	Measure Access
Business User	Measure Read Only
Business User	Obj Migration Access
Business User	Obj Migration Read
Business User	Oracle Cube Access
Business User	Oracle Cube Read Only
Business User	Process Access
Business User	Process Read Only
Business User	Rule Access
Business User	Rule Read Only
Business User	Run Access
Business User	Run Read Only
Guest	Alias Access
Guest	Atomic excel access
Guest	BMM Hierarchy Access
Guest	BMM Processor Access
Guest	Batch Access
Guest	Catalog Access
Guest	DEFQ access
Guest	DI Access
Guest	DMM Access
Guest	DQ Access

Guest	DT Access
Guest	Dataset Access
Guest	Derived Entity Access
Guest	Dimension Access
Guest	Document MGMT access
Guest	Essbase Cube Access
Guest	Expression Access
Guest	Filter Access
Guest	Forms Conf access
Guest	Forms Renderer access
Guest	Hier Browser Access
Guest	Hierarchy Access
Guest	MDB Access
Guest	Manage Run Access
Guest	Mapper Access
Guest	Measure Access
Guest	Obj Migration Access
Guest	Oracle Cube Access
Guest	Process Access
Guest	Rule Access
Guest	Run Access
Identity Administrator	Identity MGMT access
Identity Administrator	Identity MGMT advanced
Identity Administrator	Identity MGMT phantom
Identity Administrator	Identity MGMT read
Identity Administrator	Identity MGMT write
Identity Authorizer	Identity MGMT authorize
Object Administrator	Alias Access
Object Administrator	Alias Advanced

Appendix

Object Administrator	Alias Authorize
Object Administrator	Alias Phantom
Object Administrator	Alias Read Only
Object Administrator	Alias Write
Object Administrator	Atomic excel access
Object Administrator	Atomic excel advanced
Object Administrator	Atomic excel phantom
Object Administrator	Atomic excel upload read
Object Administrator	Atomic excel upload write
Object Administrator	BMM Hierarchy Access
Object Administrator	BMM Hierarchy Advanced
Object Administrator	BMM Hierarchy Authorize
Object Administrator	BMM Hierarchy Phantom
Object Administrator	BMM Hierarchy Read Only
Object Administrator	BMM Hierarchy Write
Object Administrator	BMM Processor Access
Object Administrator	BMM Processor Advanced
Object Administrator	BMM Processor Authorize
Object Administrator	BMM Processor Phantom
Object Administrator	BMM Processor Read Only
Object Administrator	BMM Processor Write
Object Administrator	Batch Access
Object Administrator	Batch Authorize
Object Administrator	Batch Phantom
Object Administrator	Batch Read Only
Object Administrator	Batch Write
Object Administrator	Catalog Access
Object Administrator	Catalog Advanced
Object Administrator	Catalog Authorize

Appendix

Object Administrator	Catalog Phantom
Object Administrator	Catalog Read Only
Object Administrator	Catalog Write
Object Administrator	Config excel advanced
Object Administrator	DEFQ access
Object Administrator	DEFQ advanced
Object Administrator	DEFQ phantom
Object Administrator	DEFQ read
Object Administrator	DEFQ write
Object Administrator	DI Access
Object Administrator	DI Phantom
Object Administrator	DI Read
Object Administrator	DI Write
Object Administrator	DMM Access
Object Administrator	DMM Advanced
Object Administrator	DMM Authorize
Object Administrator	DMM Phantom
Object Administrator	DMM Read
Object Administrator	DMM Write
Object Administrator	DQ Access
Object Administrator	DQ Advanced
Object Administrator	DQ Authorize
Object Administrator	DQ Phantom
Object Administrator	DQ Read
Object Administrator	DQ Write
Object Administrator	DT Access
Object Administrator	DT Phantom
Object Administrator	DT Read
Object Administrator	DT Write

Object Administrator	Dataset Access
Object Administrator	Dataset Advanced
Object Administrator	Dataset Authorize
Object Administrator	Dataset Phantom
Object Administrator	Dataset Read Only
Object Administrator	Dataset Write
Object Administrator	Derived Entity Access
Object Administrator	Derived Entity Advanced
Object Administrator	Derived Entity Authorize
Object Administrator	Derived Entity Phantom
Object Administrator	Derived Entity Read Only
Object Administrator	Derived Entity Write
Object Administrator	Dimension Access
Object Administrator	Dimension Advanced
Object Administrator	Dimension Authorize
Object Administrator	Dimension Phantom
Object Administrator	Dimension Read Only
Object Administrator	Dimension Write
Object Administrator	Document MGMT access
Object Administrator	Document MGMT advanced
Object Administrator	Document MGMT phantom
Object Administrator	Document MGMT read
Object Administrator	Document MGMT write
Object Administrator	Essbase Cube Access
Object Administrator	Essbase Cube Advanced
Object Administrator	Essbase Cube Authorize
Object Administrator	Essbase Cube Phantom
Object Administrator	Essbase Cube Read Only
Object Administrator	Essbase Cube Write

Appendix

Object Administrator	Expression Access
Object Administrator	Expression Phantom
Object Administrator	Expression Read Only
Object Administrator	Expression Write
Object Administrator	Filter Access
Object Administrator	Filter Phantom
Object Administrator	Filter Read Only
Object Administrator	Filter Write
Object Administrator	Forms Conf access
Object Administrator	Forms Conf advanced
Object Administrator	Forms Conf phantom
Object Administrator	Forms Configuration read
Object Administrator	Forms Configuration write
Object Administrator	Forms Renderer access
Object Administrator	Forms Renderer advanced
Object Administrator	Forms Renderer phantom
Object Administrator	Forms Renderer read
Object Administrator	Forms Renderer write
Object Administrator	Hier Browser Access
Object Administrator	Hier Browser Read Only
Object Administrator	Hier Browser Write
Object Administrator	Hierarchy Access
Object Administrator	Hierarchy Phantom
Object Administrator	Hierarchy Read Only
Object Administrator	Hierarchy Write
Object Administrator	MDB Access
Object Administrator	MDB Read
Object Administrator	MDB Write
Object Administrator	Manage Run Access

Appendix

Object Administrator	Manage Run Advanced
Object Administrator	Manage Run Authorize
Object Administrator	Manage Run Phantom
Object Administrator	Manage Run Read Only
Object Administrator	Manage Run Write
Object Administrator	Mapper Access
Object Administrator	Mapper Advanced
Object Administrator	Mapper Authorize
Object Administrator	Mapper Phantom
Object Administrator	Mapper Read Only
Object Administrator	Mapper Write
Object Administrator	Measure Access
Object Administrator	Measure Advanced
Object Administrator	Measure Authorize
Object Administrator	Measure Phantom
Object Administrator	Measure Read Only
Object Administrator	Measure Write
Object Administrator	Obj Migration Access
Object Administrator	Obj Migration Advanced
Object Administrator	Obj Migration Authorize
Object Administrator	Obj Migration Phantom
Object Administrator	Obj Migration Read
Object Administrator	Obj Migration Write
Object Administrator	ObjectAdmin advanced
Object Administrator	Oracle Cube Access
Object Administrator	Oracle Cube Advanced
Object Administrator	Oracle Cube Authorize
Object Administrator	Oracle Cube Phantom
Object Administrator	Oracle Cube Read Only

Appendix

Object Administrator	Oracle Cube Write
Object Administrator	Process Access
Object Administrator	Process Advanced
Object Administrator	Process Authorize
Object Administrator	Process Phantom
Object Administrator	Process Read Only
Object Administrator	Process Write
Object Administrator	Rule Access
Object Administrator	Rule Advanced
Object Administrator	Rule Authorize
Object Administrator	Rule Phantom
Object Administrator	Rule Read Only
Object Administrator	Rule Write
Object Administrator	Run Access
Object Administrator	Run Advanced
Object Administrator	Run Authorize
Object Administrator	Run Phantom
Object Administrator	Run Read Only
Object Administrator	Run Write
System Administrator	System admin access
System Administrator	System admin advanced
System Administrator	System admin authorize
System Administrator	System admin phantom
System Administrator	System admin read
System Administrator	System admin write

12.3 Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure Role- Function Mapping:

V_ROLE_NAME	V_FUNCTION_NAME
Alias Access	Alias Link
Alias Access	Alias Summary
Alias Authorize	Authorize Alias
Alias Read Only	Alias Summary
Alias Read Only	View Alias
Alias Write	Add Alias
Alias Write	Delete Alias
Alias Write	Modify Alias
Atomic excel access	Excel User
Atomic excel advanced	Excel Admin
Atomic excel advanced	Excel User
Atomic excel authorize	Excel Admin
Atomic excel authorize	Excel User
Atomic excel phantom	Excel Admin
Atomic excel phantom	Excel User
Atomic excel upload read	Excel User
Atomic excel upload write	Excel User
BMM Hierarchy Access	Business Hierarchy Link
BMM Hierarchy Access	Business Hierarchy Summary
BMM Hierarchy Authorize	Authorize Hierarchy
BMM Hierarchy Read Only	Business Hierarchy Summary
BMM Hierarchy Read Only	View Hierarchy
BMM Hierarchy Write	Add Hierarchy
BMM Hierarchy Write	Delete Hierarchy
BMM Hierarchy Write	Modify Hierarchy

V_ROLE_NAME	V_FUNCTION_NAME
BMM Processor Access	Business Processor Link
BMM Processor Access	Business Processor Summary
BMM Processor Authorize	Authorize Business Processor
BMM Processor Read Only	Business Processor Summary
BMM Processor Read Only	View Business Processor
BMM Processor Write	Add Business Processor
BMM Processor Write	Delete Business Processor
BMM Processor Write	Modify Business Processor
Batch Access	Batch Link
Batch Access	Operator Console
Batch Advanced	Batch Abort
Batch Advanced	Batch Cancellation
Batch Advanced	Cancel Task
Batch Advanced	Execute Batch
Batch Phantom	User-Batch Execution Mapping Screen
Batch Phantom	Write-Protected Batch Screen
Batch Read Only	Batch Monitor
Batch Read Only	Batch Processing
Batch Read Only	Operator Console
Batch Read Only	View log
Batch Write	Create Batch
Batch Write	Delete Batch
Catalog Access	Catalog Link
Catalog Access	Catalog Summary
Catalog Access	Rules Framework Screens
Catalog Advanced	Catalog Token
Catalog Advanced	Export Catalog
Catalog Authorize	Authorize Catalog

V_ROLE_NAME	V_FUNCTION_NAME
Catalog Phantom	Ignore Catalog Access
Catalog Phantom	Ignore Catalog Lock
Catalog Read Only	Catalog Summary
Catalog Read Only	Compare Catalog
Catalog Read Only	Publish Catalog
Catalog Read Only	Trace Catalog
Catalog Read Only	View Catalog
Catalog Write	Add Catalog
Catalog Write	Archive Catalog
Catalog Write	Copy Catalog
Catalog Write	Download Catalog
Catalog Write	Edit Catalog
Catalog Write	Generate Catalog
Catalog Write	Latest Catalog
Catalog Write	Lock Catalog
Catalog Write	Purge Catalog
Catalog Write	Remove Catalog
Catalog Write	Restore Catalog
Config excel advanced	Config Excel Upload
DEFQ Manager	DeFi Excel
DEFQ Manager	Defq Administrator
DEFQ Manager	Defq User
DEFQ Manager	Excel Admin
DEFQ Manager	Excel User
DEFQ access	Defi User
DEFQ access	Defq User
DEFQ advanced	Defi Administrator
DEFQ advanced	Defi User

V_ROLE_NAME	V_FUNCTION_NAME
DEFQ advanced	Defq Administrator
DEFQ advanced	Defq User
DEFQ authorize	Defi Administrator
DEFQ authorize	Defi User
DEFQ authorize	Defq Administrator
DEFQ authorize	Defq User
DEFQ authorize	Forms Authorization
DEFQ phantom	Defi Administrator
DEFQ phantom	Defi User
DEFQ phantom	Defq Administrator
DEFQ phantom	Defq User
DEFQ read	Defi User
DEFQ read	Defq User
DEFQ write	Defi User
DEFQ write	Defq User
DI Access	DI Designer
DI Access	DI User
DI Phantom	DI Designer
DI Phantom	DI User
DI Read	DI Designer
DI Read	DI User
DI Write	DI Designer
DI Write	DI User
DMM Access	Import Business Model
DMM Advanced	Import Business Model
DMM Authorize	Import Business Model
DMM Phantom	Import Business Model
DMM Read	Import Business Model

V_ROLE_NAME	V_FUNCTION_NAME
DMM Write	Import Business Model
DQ Access	Data Quality Link Access
DQ Access	Data Quality Summary Access
DQ Advanced	Data Quality Execute Rule Group
DQ Authorize	Data Quality Authorization Rule
DQ Read	Data Quality View Rule
DQ Read	Data Quality View Rule Group
DQ Write	Data Quality Add Rule
DQ Write	Data Quality Add Rule Group
DQ Write	Data Quality Copy Rule
DQ Write	Data Quality Copy Rule Group
DQ Write	Data Quality Delete Rule
DQ Write	Data Quality Delete Rule Group
DQ Write	Data Quality Edit Rule
DQ Write	Data Quality Edit Rule Group
DT Access	DI User
DT Access	DTDQ
DT Phantom	DI User
DT Phantom	DTDQ
DT Read	DI User
DT Read	DTDQ
DT Write	DI User
DT Write	DTDQ
Dataset Access	Dataset Link
Dataset Access	Dataset Summary
Dataset Authorize	Authorize Dataset
Dataset Read Only	Dataset Summary
Dataset Read Only	View Dataset

V_ROLE_NAME	V_FUNCTION_NAME
Dataset Write	Add Dataset
Dataset Write	Delete Dataset
Dataset Write	Modify Dataset
Derived Entity Access	Derived Entity Link
Derived Entity Access	Derived Entity Summary
Derived Entity Authorize	Authorize Derived Entities
Derived Entity Read Only	Derived Entity Summary
Derived Entity Read Only	View Derived Entities
Derived Entity Write	Add Derived Entities
Derived Entity Write	Delete Derived Entities
Derived Entity Write	Modify Derived Entities
Dimension Access	Business Dimension Link
Dimension Access	Business Dimension Summary
Dimension Authorize	Authorize Dimension
Dimension Read Only	Business Dimension Summary
Dimension Read Only	View Dimension
Dimension Write	Add Dimension
Dimension Write	Delete Dimension
Dimension Write	Modify Dimension
Document MGMT access	Call Remote Web Services
Document MGMT access	Document Management Access
Document MGMT access	Execute Runs - Rules
Document MGMT access	Refresh Hierarchies
Document MGMT access	Remote SMS Access
Document MGMT access	Remote UMM Access
Document MGMT access	Result of request - Status of all
Document MGMT advanced	Access to Transfer Documents Ownership
Document MGMT advanced	Call Remote Web Services

V_ROLE_NAME	V_FUNCTION_NAME
Document MGMT advanced	Document Management Access
Document MGMT advanced	Execute Runs - Rules
Document MGMT advanced	Refresh Hierarchies
Document MGMT advanced	Remote SMS Access
Document MGMT advanced	Remote UMM Access
Document MGMT advanced	Result of own request only
Document MGMT advanced	Result of request - Status of all
Document MGMT authorize	Access to Transfer Documents Ownership
Document MGMT authorize	Call Remote Web Services
Document MGMT authorize	Document Management Access
Document MGMT authorize	Execute Runs - Rules
Document MGMT authorize	Refresh Hierarchies
Document MGMT authorize	Remote SMS Access
Document MGMT authorize	Remote UMM Access
Document MGMT authorize	Result of own request only
Document MGMT authorize	Result of request - Status of all
Document MGMT phantom	Access to Transfer Documents Ownership
Document MGMT phantom	Call Remote Web Services
Document MGMT phantom	Document Management Access
Document MGMT phantom	Execute Runs - Rules
Document MGMT phantom	Refresh Hierarchies
Document MGMT phantom	Remote SMS Access
Document MGMT phantom	Remote UMM Access
Document MGMT phantom	Result of own request only
Document MGMT phantom	Result of request - Status of all
Document MGMT read	Call Remote Web Services
Document MGMT read	Document Management Access
Document MGMT read	Execute Runs - Rules

V_ROLE_NAME	V_FUNCTION_NAME
Document MGMT read	Refresh Hierarchies
Document MGMT read	Remote SMS Access
Document MGMT read	Remote UMM Access
Document MGMT read	Result of request - Status of all
Document MGMT write	Access to Transfer Documents Ownership
Document MGMT write	Call Remote Web Services
Document MGMT write	Document Management Access
Document MGMT write	Execute Runs - Rules
Document MGMT write	Refresh Hierarchies
Document MGMT write	Remote SMS Access
Document MGMT write	Remote UMM Access
Document MGMT write	Result of own request only
Document MGMT write	Result of request - Status of all
ETL Analyst	DI Designer
ETL Analyst	DI User
ETL Analyst	DTDQ
ETL Analyst	Data Quality Add
Essbase Cube Access	Essbase Cube Link
Essbase Cube Access	Essbase Cube Summary
Essbase Cube Authorize	Authorize Cube
Essbase Cube Read Only	Essbase Cube Summary
Essbase Cube Read Only	View Cube
Essbase Cube Write	Add Cube
Essbase Cube Write	Delete Cube
Essbase Cube Write	Modify Cube
Expression Access	Fusion Expns Home Page
Expression Access	Fusion Expressions Link
Expression Phantom	Fusion Expression Ignore Access

V_ROLE_NAME	V_FUNCTION_NAME
Expression Read Only	Fusion Expns Home Page
Expression Read Only	Fusion Expressions Link
Expression Read Only	Fusion View Dependency Expressions
Expression Read Only	Fusion View Expressions
Expression Write	Fusion Add Expressions
Expression Write	Fusion Copy Expressions
Expression Write	Fusion Delete Expressions
Expression Write	Fusion Edit Expressions
Filter Access	Fusion Filters Home Page
Filter Access	Fusion Filters Link
Filter Phantom	Fusion Filters Ignore Access
Filter Read Only	Fusion Filters - View Dependent Data
Filter Read Only	Fusion Filters Home Page
Filter Read Only	Fusion Filters Link
Filter Read Only	Fusion View Filters
Filter Write	Fusion Add Filters
Filter Write	Fusion Copy Filters
Filter Write	Fusion Delete Filters
Filter Write	Fusion Edit Filters
Forms Conf access	Forms Manager
Forms Conf advanced	Forms Manager
Forms Conf authorize	Forms Manager
Forms Conf phantom	Forms Manager
Forms Configuration read	Forms Manager
Forms Configuration write	Forms Manager
Forms Renderer access	Forms Renderer Screen
Forms Renderer access	View APP landing home screen from Forms Framework
Forms Renderer advanced	Forms Renderer Screen

V_ROLE_NAME	V_FUNCTION_NAME
Forms Renderer advanced	View APP landing home screen from Forms Framework
Forms Renderer authorize	Forms Renderer Screen
Forms Renderer authorize	View APP landing home screen from Forms Framework
Forms Renderer phantom	Forms Renderer Screen
Forms Renderer phantom	View APP landing home screen from Forms Framework
Forms Renderer read	Forms Renderer Screen
Forms Renderer read	View APP landing home screen from Forms Framework
Forms Renderer write	Forms Renderer Screen
Forms Renderer write	View APP landing home screen from Forms Framework
Fusion AMHM Admin	Fusion Add Attributes
Fusion AMHM Admin	Fusion Add Hierarchies
Fusion AMHM Admin	Fusion Add Members
Fusion AMHM Admin	Fusion Attribute Home Page
Fusion AMHM Admin	Fusion Attributes - View Dependent Data
Fusion AMHM Admin	Fusion Copy Attributes
Fusion AMHM Admin	Fusion Copy Hierarchies
Fusion AMHM Admin	Fusion Copy Members
Fusion AMHM Admin	Fusion Delete Attributes
Fusion AMHM Admin	Fusion Delete Hierarchies
Fusion AMHM Admin	Fusion Delete Members
Fusion AMHM Admin	Fusion Edit Attributes
Fusion AMHM Admin	Fusion Edit Hierarchies
Fusion AMHM Admin	Fusion Edit Members
Fusion AMHM Admin	Fusion Hier Browser Add
Fusion AMHM Admin	Fusion Hier Browser Delete
Fusion AMHM Admin	Fusion Hier Browser Edit
Fusion AMHM Admin	Fusion Hier Browser Summary
Fusion AMHM Admin	Fusion Hierarchies - View Dependent Data

V_ROLE_NAME	V_FUNCTION_NAME
Fusion AMHM Admin	Fusion Hierarchy Home Page
Fusion AMHM Admin	Fusion Hierarchy Ignore Access
Fusion AMHM Admin	Fusion Hierarchy Link
Fusion AMHM Admin	Fusion Member Home Page
Fusion AMHM Admin	Fusion Members - View Dependent Data
Fusion AMHM Admin	Fusion View Attributes
Fusion AMHM Admin	Fusion View Hierarchies
Fusion AMHM Admin	Fusion View Members
Fusion AMHM UMM Map Admin	Fusion Hierarchies to UMM Mapping
Fusion Expressions Admin	Fusion Add Expressions
Fusion Expressions Admin	Fusion Copy Expressions
Fusion Expressions Admin	Fusion Delete Expressions
Fusion Expressions Admin	Fusion Edit Expressions
Fusion Expressions Admin	Fusion Expns Home Page
Fusion Expressions Admin	Fusion Expression Ignore Access
Fusion Expressions Admin	Fusion Expressions Link
Fusion Expressions Admin	Fusion View Dependency Expressions
Fusion Expressions Admin	Fusion View Expressions
Fusion Filters Admin	Fusion Add Filters
Fusion Filters Admin	Fusion Copy Filters
Fusion Filters Admin	Fusion Delete Filters
Fusion Filters Admin	Fusion Edit Filters
Fusion Filters Admin	Fusion Filters - View Dependent Data
Fusion Filters Admin	Fusion Filters - View SQL
Fusion Filters Admin	Fusion Filters Home Page
Fusion Filters Admin	Fusion Filters Ignore Access
Fusion Filters Admin	Fusion Filters Link
Fusion Filters Admin	Fusion View Filters

V_ROLE_NAME	V_FUNCTION_NAME
Hier Browser Read Only	Fusion Heir Browser Summary
Hier Browser Write	Fusion Heir Browser Add
Hier Browser Write	Fusion Heir Browser Delete
Hier Browser Write	Fusion Heir Browser Edit
Hierarchy Access	Fusion Hierarchy Home Page
Hierarchy Access	Fusion Hierarchy Link
Hierarchy Phantom	Fusion Hierarchy Ignore Access
Hierarchy Read Only	Fusion Hierarchies - View Dependent Data
Hierarchy Read Only	Fusion Hierarchy Home Page
Hierarchy Read Only	Fusion Hierarchy Link
Hierarchy Read Only	Fusion View Hierarchies
Hierarchy Write	Fusion Add Hierarchies
Hierarchy Write	Fusion Copy Hierarchies
Hierarchy Write	Fusion Delete Hierarchies
Hierarchy Write	Fusion Edit Hierarchies
IPE Am Advanced	FS Inline Processing Engine Access Code
IPE Am Advanced	Real Time Assessment Access
IPE Am Advanced	Real Time Evaluation Access
IPE Am Advanced	Real Time Infrastructure Function
IPE Am Advanced	Real Time Profile Access
IPE Am Advanced	View Patch Information
IPE Monitor	FS Inline Processing Engine Access Code
IPE Monitor	Real Time Assessment Access
IPE Monitor	Real Time Evaluation Access
IPE Monitor	Real Time Infrastructure Function
IPE Monitor	Real Time Profile Access
IPE Write	FS Inline Processing Engine Access Code
IPE Write	Real Time Assessment Access

V_ROLE_NAME	V_FUNCTION_NAME
IPE Write	Real Time Evaluation Access
IPE Write	Real Time Infrastructure Function
IPE Write	Real Time Profile Access
IPE Write	View Patch Information
Identity MGMT access	Administration Screen
Identity MGMT access	System Administrator Screen
Identity MGMT advanced	Administration Screen
Identity MGMT advanced	Audit Trail Report Screen
Identity MGMT advanced	Enable User Screen
Identity MGMT advanced	Function Maintenance Screen
Identity MGMT advanced	Function Role Map Screen
Identity MGMT advanced	Holiday Maintenance Screen
Identity MGMT advanced	Locale Desc Upload Screen
Identity MGMT advanced	Restricted Passwords Screen
Identity MGMT advanced	Role Maintenance Screen
Identity MGMT advanced	Segment Maintenance Screen
Identity MGMT advanced	System Administrator Screen
Identity MGMT advanced	User Activity Reports Screen
Identity MGMT advanced	User Attribute Upload Screen
Identity MGMT advanced	User Group Domain Map Screen
Identity MGMT advanced	User Group Folder Role Map Screen
Identity MGMT advanced	User Group Maintenance Screen
Identity MGMT advanced	User Group Role Map Screen
Identity MGMT advanced	User Group User Map Screen
Identity MGMT advanced	User Maintenance Screen
Identity MGMT advanced	User Profile Report Screen
Identity MGMT authorize	Administration Screen
Identity MGMT authorize	Profile Maintenance Screen

V_ROLE_NAME	V_FUNCTION_NAME
Identity MGMT authorize	System Administrator Screen
Identity MGMT authorize	System Authorizer
Identity MGMT authorize	User Authorization Screen
Identity MGMT phantom	Administration Screen
Identity MGMT phantom	Enable User Screen
Identity MGMT phantom	System Administrator Screen
Identity MGMT phantom	User Attribute Upload Screen
Identity MGMT read	Administration Screen
Identity MGMT read	System Administrator Screen
Identity MGMT write	Administration Screen
Identity MGMT write	Audit Trail Report Screen
Identity MGMT write	Enable User Screen
Identity MGMT write	Function Maintenance Screen
Identity MGMT write	Function Role Map Screen
Identity MGMT write	Holiday Maintenance Screen
Identity MGMT write	Locale Desc Upload Screen
Identity MGMT write	Restricted Passwords Screen
Identity MGMT write	Role Maintenance Screen
Identity MGMT write	Segment Maintenance Screen
Identity MGMT write	System Administrator Screen
Identity MGMT write	User Activity Reports Screen
Identity MGMT write	User Attribute Upload Screen
Identity MGMT write	User Group Domain Map Screen
Identity MGMT write	User Group Folder Role Map Screen
Identity MGMT write	User Group Maintenance Screen
Identity MGMT write	User Group Role Map Screen
Identity MGMT write	User Group User Map Screen
Identity MGMT write	User Maintenance Screen

V_ROLE_NAME	V_FUNCTION_NAME
Identity MGMT write	User Profile Report Screen
MDB Access	MDB Screen
MDB Read	MDB Screen
MDB Write	MDB Screen
MDB Write	Map Metadata
MF Access	Add Technique
MF Access	Cash Flow Equation Definition
MF Access	GMV Definition
MF Access	Model Calibration
MF Access	Model Definition
MF Access	Model Deployment
MF Access	Model Execution
MF Access	Model Make Champion
MF Access	Model Outputs
MF Access	Sandbox Creation
MF Access	Sandbox Maintenance
MF Access	Variable Definition
MF Advanced	Add Technique
MF Advanced	Cash Flow Equation Definition
MF Advanced	GMV Definition
MF Advanced	Model Calibration
MF Advanced	Model Definition
MF Advanced	Model Deployment
MF Advanced	Model Execution
MF Advanced	Model Make Champion
MF Advanced	Model Outputs
MF Advanced	Sandbox Creation
MF Advanced	Sandbox Maintenance

V_ROLE_NAME	V_FUNCTION_NAME
MF Advanced	Variable Definition
MF Authorize	Authorize Technique
MF Authorize	Model Authorize
MF Authorize	Sandbox Authorize
MF Read	Add Technique
MF Read	Cash Flow Equation Definition
MF Read	FS Enterprise Modeling Access Code
MF Read	GMV Definition
MF Read	Model Calibration
MF Read	Model Definition
MF Read	Model Deployment
MF Read	Model Execution
MF Read	Model Make Champion
MF Read	Model Outputs
MF Read	Sandbox Creation
MF Read	Sandbox Maintenance
MF Read	Variable Definition
MF Write	Add Technique
MF Write	Cash Flow Equation Definition
MF Write	GMV Definition
MF Write	Model Calibration
MF Write	Model Definition
MF Write	Model Deployment
MF Write	Model Execution
MF Write	Model Make Champion
MF Write	Model Outputs
MF Write	Sandbox Creation
MF Write	Sandbox Maintenance

V_ROLE_NAME	V_FUNCTION_NAME
MF Write	Variable Definition
Manage Run Access	Manage Run Link
Manage Run Access	Manage Run Summary
Manage Run Access	Rules Framework Screens
Manage Run Read Only	View Manage Run
Manage Run Write	Add Manage Run
Manage Run Write	Modify Manage Run
Mapper Access	Map Maintenance Link
Mapper Access	Map Maintenance Summary
Mapper Authorize	Authorize Map(s)
Mapper Read Only	Map Maintenance Summary
Mapper Read Only	View Map
Mapper Write	Create Map
Mapper Write	Delete Map
Mapper Write	Modify Map
Measure Access	Business Measure Link
Measure Access	Business Measure Summary
Measure Authorize	Authorize Measure
Measure Read Only	Business Measure Summary
Measure Read Only	View Measure
Measure Write	Add Measure
Measure Write	Delete Measure
Measure Write	Modify Measure
Obj Migration Access	Object Migration Home Page
Obj Migration Access	Object Migration Summary Page
Obj Migration Advanced	Cancel Migration Execution
Obj Migration Advanced	Execute/Run Migration Process
Obj Migration Advanced	Object Migration Source Configuration

V_ROLE_NAME	V_FUNCTION_NAME
Obj Migration Read	Object Migration View Migration Ruleset
Obj Migration Read	Object Migration ViewSource Configuration
Obj Migration Write	Object Migration Copy Migration Ruleset
Obj Migration Write	Object Migration Create Migration Ruleset
Obj Migration Write	Object Migration Delete Migration Ruleset
Obj Migration Write	Object Migration Edit Migration Ruleset
ObjectAdmin advanced	Component Registration
ObjectAdmin advanced	Export Metadata
ObjectAdmin advanced	Import Metadata
ObjectAdmin advanced	Metadata Authorize Screen
ObjectAdmin advanced	Metadata Difference Screen
ObjectAdmin advanced	Metadata Publish
ObjectAdmin advanced	Metadata Segment Map
ObjectAdmin advanced	Save Metadata Screen
ObjectAdmin advanced	View Patch Information
ObjectAdmin advanced	Write-Protected Batch Screen
Oracle Cube Access	Oracle Cube Link
Oracle Cube Access	Oracle Cube Summary
Oracle Cube Authorize	Authorize Oracle Cube
Oracle Cube Read Only	Oracle Cube Summary
Oracle Cube Read Only	View Oracle Cube
Oracle Cube Write	Add Oracle Cube
Oracle Cube Write	Delete Oracle Cube
Oracle Cube Write	Modify Oracle Cube
PR2 Administrator	Add Manage Run
PR2 Administrator	Component Registration
PR2 Administrator	Modify Manage Run
PR2 Administrator	Rules Framework Screens

V_ROLE_NAME	V_FUNCTION_NAME
PR2 Administrator	View Manage Run
Process Access	Process Link
Process Access	Process Summary
Process Access	Rules Framework Screens
Process Advanced	Archive Process
Process Advanced	Component Registration
Process Advanced	Execute Process
Process Advanced	Export Process
Process Advanced	Restore Process
Process Authorize	Authorize Process Tree
Process Phantom	Process Ignore Access
Process Phantom	Process Ignore Lock
Process Read Only	Compare Process
Process Read Only	Process Summary
Process Read Only	Publish Process
Process Read Only	Trace Process
Process Read Only	View Process
Process Write	Add Process tree
Process Write	Copy Process Tree
Process Write	Delete Process
Process Write	Lock Process
Process Write	Make Latest Process
Process Write	Modify Process Tree
Publish Metadata	Map Metadata
Rule Access	Rule Link
Rule Access	Rule Summary
Rule Access	Rules Framework Screens
Rule Advanced	Archive Rule

V_ROLE_NAME	V_FUNCTION_NAME
Rule Advanced	Exexute Rule
Rule Advanced	Export Rule
Rule Advanced	Restore Rule
Rule Authorize	Authorize Rule
Rule Phantom	Rule Ignore Access
Rule Phantom	Rule Ignore Lock
Rule Read Only	Compare Rule
Rule Read Only	Publish Rule
Rule Read Only	Rule Summary
Rule Read Only	Trace Rule
Rule Read Only	View Rule
Rule Write	Add Rule
Rule Write	Copy Rule
Rule Write	Delete Rule
Rule Write	Lock Rule
Rule Write	Make Latest Rule
Rule Write	Modify Rule
Run Access	Rules Framework Screens
Run Access	Run Link
Run Access	Run Summary
Run Advanced	Archive Run
Run Advanced	Component Registration
Run Advanced	Execute Run
Run Advanced	Export Run
Run Advanced	Restore Run
Run Authorize	Authorize Run
Run Phantom	Run Ignore Access
Run Phantom	Run Ignore Lock

V_ROLE_NAME	V_FUNCTION_NAME
Run Read Only	Compare Run
Run Read Only	Publish Run
Run Read Only	Run Summary
Run Read Only	Trace Run
Run Read Only	View Run
Run Write	Add Run
Run Write	Copy Run
Run Write	Delete Run
Run Write	Lock Run
Run Write	Make Latest Run
Run Write	Modify Run
STF Access	Scenario Definition
STF Access	Stress Definition
STF Access	Variable Shock Definition
STF Advanced	Scenario Definition
STF Advanced	Stress Definition
STF Advanced	Variable Shock Definition
STF Read	Scenario Definition
STF Read	Stress Definition
STF Read	Variable Shock Definition
STF Write	Scenario Definition
STF Write	Stress Definition
STF Write	Variable Shock Definition
System admin access	Application Server Screen
System admin access	Configuration
System admin access	Database Details
System admin access	Database Server
System admin access	Information Domain

V_ROLE_NAME	V_FUNCTION_NAME
System admin access	OLAP Details Screen
System admin access	System Administrator
System admin access	System Administrator Screen
System admin access	Web Server Screen
System admin advanced	Application Server Screen
System admin advanced	Configuration
System admin advanced	Database Details
System admin advanced	Database Server
System admin advanced	Global Preferences View
System admin advanced	Information Domain
System admin advanced	OLAP Details Screen
System admin advanced	Rules Setup Configuration Screen
System admin advanced	System Administrator
System admin advanced	System Administrator Screen
System admin advanced	Web Server Screen
System admin authorize	System Administrator
System admin authorize	System Administrator Screen
System admin phantom	System Administrator
System admin phantom	System Administrator Screen
System admin read	System Administrator
System admin read	System Administrator Screen
System admin write	System Administrator
System admin write	System Administrator Screen

12.4 Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure Roles:

Role Name	Role Description
Alias Access	Alias Access
Alias Advanced	Alias Advanced

Role Name	Role Description
Alias Authorize	Alias Authorize
Alias Phantom	Alias Phantom
Alias Read Only	Alias Read Only
Alias Write	Alias Write
Batch Access	Batch Access
Batch Advanced	Batch Advanced
Batch Authorize	Batch Authorize
Batch Phantom	Batch Phantom
Batch Read Only	Batch Read Only
Batch Write	Batch Write
BMM Processor Access	Business Processor Access
BMM Processor Advanced	Business Processor Advanced
BMM Processor Authorize	Business Processor Authorize
BMM Processor Phantom	Business Processor Phantom
BMM Processor Read Only	Business Processor Read Only
BMM Processor Write	Business Processor Write
Dimension Access	Dimension Access
Dimension Advanced	Dimension Advanced
Dimension Authorize	Dimension Authorize
Dimension Phantom	Dimension Phantom
Dimension Read Only	Dimension Read Only
Dimension Write	Dimension Write
BMM Hierarchy Access	BMM Hierarchy Access
BMM Hierarchy Advanced	BMM Hierarchy Advanced
BMM Hierarchy Authorize	BMM Hierarchy Authorize
BMM Hierarchy Phantom	BMM Hierarchy Phantom
BMM Hierarchy Read Only	BMM Hierarchy Read Only

Role Name	Role Description
BMM Hierarchy Write	BMM Hierarchy Write
Measure Access	Measure Access
Measure Advanced	Measure Advanced
Measure Authorize	Measure Authorize
Measure Phantom	Measure Phantom
Measure Read Only	Measure Read Only
Measure Write	Measure Write
Catalog Access	User Group mapped will have access to Link and Summary.
Catalog Advanced	User Group mapped will have access to export the Catalog.
Catalog Authorize	User Group mapped will have access to authorize the Catalog.
Catalog Phantom	User Group mapped will have access to ignore access type and ignore lock.
Catalog Read Only	User Group mapped will have access to View and Trace Definition.
Catalog Write	User Group mapped will have access to add, edit, copy and remove Catalog.
DEFQ access	Data Entry Forms and Queries access
DEFQ advanced	Data Entry Forms and Queries advanced
DEFQ authorize	Data Entry Forms and Queries authorize
DEFQ Manager	Data Entry Forma and Query Manager Role
DEFQ phantom	Data Entry Forms and Queries phantom
DEFQ read	Data Entry Forms and Queries read
DEFQ write	Data Entry Forms and Queries write
DI Access	Data Ingestion Access Role
DI Phantom	Data Ingestion Phantom Role
DI Read	Data Ingestion Read-only Role
DI Write	Data Ingestion Write Role
DMM Access	Data Model Maintenance Access Role
DMM Advanced	Data Model Maintenance Advanced Role
DMM Authorize	Data Model Maintenance Authorize Role

Role Name	Role Description
DMM Phantom	Data Model Maintenance Role
DMM Read	Data Model Maintenance Read-only Role
DMM Write	Data Model Maintenance Write Role
Document MGMT access	Document management access
Document MGMT advanced	Document management advanced
Document MGMT authorize	Document management authorize
Document MGMT phantom	Document management phantom
Document MGMT read	Document management read
Document MGMT write	Document management write
DQ Access	Data Quality Rule Access Role
DQ Advanced	Data Quality Rule Advanced Role
DQ Authorize	Data Quality Rule Authorize Role
DQ Phantom	Data Quality Rule Phantom Role
DQ Read	Data Quality Rule Read-only Role
DQ Write	Data Quality Rule Write Role
Derived Entity Access	Derived Entity Access
Derived Entity Advanced	Derived Entity Advanced
Derived Entity Authorize	Derived Entity Authorize
Derived Entity Phantom	Derived Entity Phantom
Derived Entity Read Only	Derived Entity Read Only
Derived Entity Write	Derived Entity Write
Dataset Access	Dataset Access
Dataset Advanced	Dataset Advanced
Dataset Authorize	Dataset Authorize
Dataset Phantom	Dataset Phantom
Dataset Read Only	Dataset Read Only
Dataset Write	Dataset Write

Role Name	Role Description
DT Access	Data Transformation Access Role
DT Phantom	Data Transformation Phantom Role
DT Read	Data Transformation Read-only Role
DT Write	Data Transformation Write Role
Essbase Cube Access	Essbase Cube Access
Essbase Cube Advanced	Essbase Cube Advanced
Essbase Cube Authorize	Essbase Cube Authorize
Essbase Cube Phantom	Essbase Cube Phantom
Essbase Cube Read Only	Essbase Cube Read Only
Essbase Cube Write	Essbase Cube Write
ETL Analyst	ETL Analyst Role
Expression Access	Expression Access Role
Expression Advanced	Expression Advanced Role
Expression Authorize	Expression Authorize Role
Expression Phantom	Expression Phantom
Expression Read Only	Expression Read Only Role
Expression Write	Expression Write Role
Forms Renderer access	Forms Renderer access
Forms Renderer advanced	Forms Renderer advanced
Forms Renderer authorize	Forms Renderer authorize
Forms Renderer phantom	Forms Renderer phantom
Forms Renderer read	Forms Renderer read
Forms Renderer write	Forms Renderer write
Filter Access	Filter Access Role
Filter Advanced	Filter Advanced Role
Filter Authorize	Filter Authorize Role
Filter Phantom	Filter Phantom

Role Name	Role Description
Filter Read Only	Filter Read Only Role
Filter Write	Filter Write Role
Forms Conf access	Forms Configuration access
Forms Conf advanced	Forms Configuration advanced
Forms Conf authorize	Forms Configuration authorize
Forms Conf phantom	Forms Configuration phantom
Forms Configuration read	Forms Configuration read
Forms Configuration write	Forms Configuration write
Hier Browser Access	Hier Browser Access Role
Hier Browser Advanced	Hier Browser Advanced Role
Hier Browser Authorize	Hier Browser Authorize Role
Hier Browser Phantom	Hier Browser Phantom
Hier Browser Read Only	Hier Browser Read Only Role
Hier Browser Write	Hier Browser Write Role
Hierarchy Access	Hierarchy Access Role
Hierarchy Advanced	Hierarchy Advanced Role
Hierarchy Authorize	Hierarchy Authorize Role
Hierarchy Phantom	Hierarchy Phantom
Hierarchy Read Only	Hierarchy Read Only Role
Hierarchy Write	Hierarchy Write Role
Identity MGMT access	Identity management access
Identity MGMT advanced	Identity management advanced
Identity MGMT authorize	Identity management authorize
Identity MGMT phantom	Identity management phantom
Identity MGMT read	Identity management read
Identity MGMT write	Identity management write
Mapper Access	Mapper Access

Role Name	Role Description
Mapper Advanced	Mapper Advanced
Mapper Authorize	Mapper Authorize
Mapper Phantom	Mapper Phantom
Mapper Read Only	Mapper Read Only
Mapper Write	Mapper Write
MDB Access	Metadata Browser Access
MDB Read	Metadata Browser Read-only
MDB Write	Metadata Browser Write
Publish Metadata	Publish Metadata Role
Obj Migration Access	Object Migration Access Role
Obj Migration Advanced	Object Migration Advanced Role
Obj Migration Authorize	Object Migration Authorize Role
Obj Migration Phantom	Object Migration Phantom Role
Obj Migration Read	Object Migration Read-only Role
Obj Migration Write	Object Migration Write Role
Manage Run Access	Manage Run Access Role
Manage Run Advanced	Manage Run Advanced Role
Manage Run Authorize	Manage Run Authorize Role
Manage Run Phantom	Manage Run Phantom
Manage Run Read Only	Manage Run Read Only Role
Manage Run Write	Manage Run Write Role
ObjectAdmin advanced	ObjectAdmin advanced access
Oracle Cube Access	Oracle Cube Access
Oracle Cube Advanced	Oracle Cube Advanced
Oracle Cube Authorize	Oracle Cube Authorize
Oracle Cube Phantom	Oracle Cube Phantom
Oracle Cube Read Only	Oracle Cube Read Only

Role Name	Role Description
Oracle Cube Write	Oracle Cube Write
PR2 Administrator	PR2 Administrator Role
Process Access	Process Access Role
Process Advanced	Process Advanced Role
Process Authorize	Process Authorize Role
Process Phantom	Process Phantom
Process Read Only	Process Read Only Role
Process Write	Process Write Role
Rule Access	Rule Access Role
Rule Advanced	Rule Advanced Role
Rule Authorize	Rule Authorize Role
Rule Phantom	Rule Phantom
Rule Read Only	Rule Read Only Role
Rule Write	Rule Write Role
Run Access	Run Access Role
Run Advanced	Run Advanced Role
Run Authorize	Run Authorize Role
Run Phantom	Run Phantom
Run Read Only	Run Read Only Role
Run Write	Run Write Role
System admin access	System administration access
System admin advanced	System administration advanced
System admin authorize	System configuration authorize
System admin phantom	System administration phantom
System admin read	System administration read
System admin write	System administration write
Fusion AMHM Admin	Fusion Dimension Maintenance Admin Role

Role Name	Role Description
Fusion AMHM UMM Map Admin	Fusion UMM Maintenance Admin Role
Fusion Expressions Admin	Fusion Expressions Admin Role
Fusion Filters Admin	Fusion Filters Admin Role
Atomic excel access	Atomic schema excel upload access
Atomic excel advanced	Atomic schema excel upload advanced
Atomic excel authorize	Atomic schema excel upload authorize
Atomic excel phantom	Atomic schema excel upload phantom
Atomic excel upload read	Atomic schema excel upload read
Atomic excel upload write	Atomic schema excel upload write
Config excel advanced	Configuration schema excel upload and download access

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