# Contents

## Preface

### 1 Overview

1. About This Guide
2. Oracle Business Intelligence: Highlights
3. Creating and Administering SCM Analytics and Reports: Overview
4. Securing SCM Analytics and Reports: Overview
5. Viewing Analytics and Reports
6. Setup and Administration Overview

### 2 Setup and Configuration

1. Mapping to Work Areas
2. Setting Up Currency
3. Configuring Business Intelligence Publisher
4. Configuring Deep Links

### 3 Subject Areas

1. Data Structure for Analytics: Explained
2. SCM Subject Areas in Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence: Explained

### 4 Flexfields

1. Configuring Flexfields for Use in Analyses: Overview
2. Configuring Key Flexfields for Transactional Business Intelligence
3. Configuring Descriptive Flexfields for Transactional Business Intelligence
4. Configuring Extensible Flexfields for Transactional Business Intelligence
5. Importing Changes to Flexfields Automatically
6. Disabling Flexfields as BI-Enabled
7. Dimensions Supported by Descriptive Flexfields
5 Analytics Modification

Creating and Editing Analytics: Highlights
Analyses
Cross-Subject Area Joins
Dashboards

6 Reports Modification

Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher: Overview
Style Templates: Explained
Subtemplates: Explained
Creating and Editing Reports: Explained
Accessing Report Components to Modify: Points to Consider
Using the Customize Option for Predefined Reports: Points to Consider
Links Between Original and Modified Reports: Points to Consider
Layouts
Data Models
New Reports

7 Analytics and Reports Management

Managing Folders
Using Briefing Books
Scheduling Analytics and Reports
Adding Analyses to Application Pages

8 Maintenance and Migration

Performance Tuning for Analytics and Reports: Points to Consider
Reviewing SQL Statements Used in Analyses: Procedure
Moving Analyses and Reports: Procedure
Preface

This preface introduces information sources that can help you use the application.

Oracle Applications Help

Use the help icon ? to access Oracle Applications Help in the application. If you don’t see any help icons on your page, click the Show Help icon ? in the global header. Not all pages have help icons. You can also access Oracle Applications Help at https://fusionhelp.oracle.com.

Using Applications Help

Watch: This video tutorial shows you how to find help and use help features.

Additional Resources

- **Community:** Use Oracle Applications Customer Connect to get information from experts at Oracle, the partner community, and other users.
- **Guides and Videos:** Go to the Oracle Help Center to find guides and videos.
- **Training:** Take courses on Oracle Cloud from Oracle University.

Documentation Accessibility

For information about Oracle’s commitment to accessibility, visit the Oracle Accessibility Program website at Oracle Accessibility Program.

Access to Oracle Support

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

Comments and Suggestions

Please give us feedback about Oracle Applications Help and guides! You can send e-mail to: oracle_fusion_applications_help_ww_grp@oracle.com.
Chapter 1
Overview

About This Guide

This guide is intended for advanced users and administrators who want to modify and create analytics and reports, as well as perform setup and maintenance tasks for business intelligence. The guide contains both conceptual and procedural information intended to help you build and manage analyses, reports, and dashboards that are tailored to the content needs of your line of business or company. You can also use the information in this guide to help you set up business intelligence.

Oracle Business Intelligence: Highlights

Business intelligence analytics and reports in the application are provided by the Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition suite. You can access many information sources about working with Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition.

The information resources cover the following areas:

- Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition
- Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher

Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition

Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition provides predefined and ad hoc analysis against your transactional data.

- Create and work with analyses, dashboards, and advanced analytical content, including dashboard prompts, conditions, actions, and key performance indicators.

See: Oracle Fusion Middleware User’s Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition

Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher

Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher is used for reports.

- Run and view reports.

See: Oracle Fusion Middleware User’s Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher

- Create and edit reports, layouts, and templates and subtemplates.

See: Oracle Fusion Middleware Report Designer’s Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher

- Create data models and use the Data Model Editor.

See: Oracle Fusion Middleware Data Modeling Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher
Creating and Administering SCM Analytics and Reports: Overview

Business intelligence enables you to analyze data to gain insight that you can act on, gathering information to meet specific requirements. You can use different types of predefined analytics and reports, or create and edit them, to support your business needs.

Types of Business Intelligence

This table describes the purpose of analytics and reports.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Analysis</td>
<td>An interactive display of data, for example in a table or graph.</td>
<td>To summarize or break down simple, real-time data, and help you make short-term decisions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dashboard</td>
<td>A collection of analyses and other content, presented on one or more pages, or tabs.</td>
<td>To get various pieces of information about a particular subject.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report</td>
<td>Output of data in a readable, predefined format.</td>
<td>To get high-volume data in an output optimized for printing, including documents to support internal operations, statutory requirements, and other business needs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For a list of predefined analytics and reports, see Oracle Supply Chain Management Cloud: View Supply Chain Management Reports on the Oracle Help Center.

Modification of Analytics and Reports

You can create and edit analytics and reports for your own use. Or, if you have the appropriate roles, you can make modifications for others. For example, you can:

- Add or remove columns from an analysis.
- Change the branding logo on report output.
- Create a dashboard to include your most commonly viewed analyses.
Setup and Administration

Administrators perform setup and administration tasks to manage how you or how other users use and modify analytics and reports. For example, you can:

- Configure Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher, the tool used for generating and modifying reports.
- Define flexfields to provide attributes that can be used in analyses.
- Archive analytics and reports and move them from one environment to another.

Related Topics

- Oracle Supply Chain Management Cloud: View Supply Chain Management Reports and Analyses
- Oracle Supply Chain Management Cloud: View Setup Reports and Analyses

Securing SCM Analytics and Reports: Overview

All users with appropriate roles can create and access analyses and reports based on role access to subject areas and catalog folders.

Analyses and reports are secured by applying job roles with associated duty roles to users. Duty role assignments determine access to subject areas for analyses as well as catalog folders. For information about the job and duty roles provided with SCM and how to modify your security model by creating job roles and assigning duty roles to them, see the Oracle SCM Cloud: Securing Oracle SCM Cloud guide.

In addition to folder and object access, duty roles also determine data security. Each of the duty roles that provides access to subject areas and catalog folders is granted one or more data security policies that allow access to the data.

Viewing Analytics and Reports

Viewing Analytics and Reports

Watch: This video tutorial shows you how to find analytics and reports, and how to make the most of the viewing features. The content of this video is also covered in text topics.

Viewing Analytics and Reports: Procedure

You can view analyses, dashboards, and reports on the pages you usually work with, or navigate directly to them in the business intelligence catalog using the Reports and Analytics work area.
Viewing Objects in Familiar Work Areas and Pages
To view analyses, dashboards, and reports on the pages and work areas you usually work with:

1. Explore frequently used pages, where you may find one or more analyses and reports available as links or embedded in parts of the page, including tabs or panel tabs.
2. Some work areas have a panel tab, in which you can explore the catalog folders for analytics and reports specific to the work area.
   a. Open the panel tab.
   b. Expand a folder under Shared Folders and explore the available content.
   c. Click the link for any object and see its type to determine whether it’s an analysis, a report, or a dashboard.
   d. To view the object, click View.

Viewing Objects in the Reports and Analytics Work Area
To search or browse the catalog and view any analysis, dashboard, and report you have access to:

1. Click Navigator > Reports and Analytics.
2. Use the Search tab to search:
   a. Optionally select from the Search list to refine results by object type.
   b. Enter a name or partial name and click Search.
   c. In the search results, use the icons to identify the type of the objects.
   d. Locate an analysis, dashboard, or report and click its name or its View link.
3. In the Contents pane of the work area, you can also browse the catalog folders for analytics and reports.
   a. Expand My Folders and Shared Folders and explore their contents to locate objects.
   b. Click an object to view its type, and then click View to open it.

Viewing Analyses
An analysis queries against your company’s data and gives you answers to your business questions. Analyses are visualizations, such as charts and tables, of a specific set of data, and may appear in your frequently used pages, or as components of a dashboard.

To view analyses:

1. From the catalog folders or search results, open an analysis to view.
2. Click Refresh to rerun the analysis and refresh its data.
3. Click Print and select either Printable PDF or Printable HTML to open a printable version of the analysis.
4. Click Export to export analysis data in various formats, for example PDF, Excel, PowerPoint, and XML.

Viewing Dashboards
Dashboards are a collection of analyses grouped together to return data. A dashboard contains analyses, prompts which filter information, and other objects that are presented on one or more pages.

To view dashboards:

1. From the catalog folders or search results, open a dashboard to view.
2. If available, select values for dashboard prompts to filter the dashboard.
3. Click Apply to refine the results of all of the analyses in the dashboard.
Viewing Reports

Reports show data in a predefined format that's optimized for printing.

To view reports:

1. From the catalog folders or search results, open a report to view.
2. Click the View Report icon.
   - Choose whether you want the report displayed as HTML or PDF for printing. Because it's optimized for printing, often PDF provides the best print results.
   - You can also export the report as RTF for editing in a word processor, or as Excel or PowerPoint.
3. From the catalog folders or search results, you can also:
   - Click Edit to edit the report properties, layout, and data model.
   - Click History to view details about when the report was submitted in the past.

Reports and Analytics Pane: Explained

The Reports and Analytics pane is a central place for you to quickly view or run analytics and reports that are related to your work. If you have the permission, you can create and edit analytics and reports here. Or, you can add them from the business intelligence (BI) catalog to the pane. You may find this pane in a panel tab or in the regional area on some work areas. In the Reports and Analytics work area (Navigator > Tools > Reports and Analytics), the pane appears as the Contents pane.

What's In the Pane

This table describes what's in the folders of the Reports and Analytics pane.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Folder</th>
<th>Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>My Folders</td>
<td>Any analyses or reports that you saved for your own use only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shared Folders</td>
<td>• Any predefined analyses and reports that are relevant to your role. Or, in the Reports and Analytics work area, all the analytics and reports that you have permissions to access. Any shared reports and analytics in the Custom subfolder. Place your shared reports and analytics in this folder to protect them during upgrades.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Business Intelligence Catalog: Explained

Reports, analyses, dashboards, and other business intelligence (BI) objects are stored and administered in the business intelligence catalog.

Navigating to the Catalog

To navigate to the catalog:

1. Click Reports and Analytics under Tools in the Navigator.
2. In the Reports and Analytics pane, click the Browse Catalog icon.
Identifying Objects in the Catalog

The catalog stores the BI objects in a directory structure of individual files, organized by product family. BI objects and reports are organized in the following folder hierarchy:

- Shared Folders (parent)
- Product family (example: Financials)
- Product (example: Payables)
- Report groups (example: Invoices)
- Dashboard reports
- Data Models
- Report Components
- BI Publisher reports
- Prompts

The following table describes the common BI objects that you find in the catalog:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Catalog Object</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Analysis</td>
<td>Analyses are used primarily by dashboards.</td>
<td>Report Components folder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dashboard</td>
<td>Dashboards organize analytical content and catalog objects, and present them in a meaningful way.</td>
<td>Reporting group folder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dashboard Prompt</td>
<td>Dashboard prompts allow users to filter dashboard content using provided values.</td>
<td>Prompts folder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filter</td>
<td>Filters are used in dashboards and analyses.</td>
<td>Prompts folder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report</td>
<td>Reports are operational reports created in Business Intelligence Publisher.</td>
<td>Reporting group folder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Model</td>
<td>Data models are used by reports created in Business Intelligence Publisher.</td>
<td>Data Models folder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtemplate</td>
<td>Subtemplates are used by reports created in Business Intelligence Publisher.</td>
<td>Reporting group folder</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Saving Analytics and Reports: Points to Consider

You save analyses, dashboards, and reports in the business intelligence (BI) catalog, along with other objects, including prompts and filters. The catalog has a hierarchy of folders, starting with My Folders and Shared Folders. One important folder is Custom, which you find under Shared Folders and use to store your modified analytics and reports.
My Folders
You’re the only one who can access anything that you save in My Folders. You can see your saved items in My Folders on the Reports and Analytics work area, but not in My Folders in the Reports and Analytics pane on any other work area. The only exception is when you create an analysis using the wizard in the Reports and Analytics pane, and save it in My Folders. In this case, the analysis is available in the pane on all work areas.

Shared Folders
If you have the appropriate roles, you can also save in Shared Folders so that your modified analytics or reports are available to anyone with the right access. You should save objects under the Custom subfolder, which has subfolders organized by product family.

Regarding predefined analytics and reports in Shared Folders:
- You should save a copy of the predefined analysis or dashboard in the corresponding product family subfolder under the Custom folder, and edit only the copy. Directly edit predefined analytics only when necessary, to make sure that any references to the analysis or dashboard still work properly.
- For predefined reports only, you can use a special Customize option to copy the report and also the folder structure and permissions. The copy is linked to the original, so editing the copy is like directly editing the original.

Custom Folder
Keep all modified analytics and reports in the Custom folder so that:
- You ensure that modified copies of those objects are not affected during upgrades, which can change predefined analytics and reports outside the Custom folder. You might lose changes saved outside the Custom folder during upgrades.
- You can easily find modified objects.
- You can edit objects in the Custom folder without compromising security on the original objects.

When you copy an object into the Custom folder, the copied object inherits the permission settings of the Custom folder. An administrator can reset the permissions on the object and the folder that it’s in.

Related Topics
- Creating and Editing Reports: Explained
- Creating and Editing Analytics: Highlights
- Using the Customize Option for Predefined Reports: Points to Consider

What Happens to Modified Analytics and Reports When an Update Is Applied?
When saved in the Custom subfolder within Shared Folders, or in My Folders in the business intelligence (BI) catalog, modified analytics and reports are preserved during an update. Any modified objects in the Custom folder are preserved in any update. Changes to existing analytics and reports outside the Custom folder, including those you create, are preserved only if the update doesn’t include a new version of those BI objects. If the update includes a new version of a predefined object that you edited outside the Custom folder, then:
- The new version overwrites the existing predefined object.
• A copy of the existing object (with your edits) is automatically created in the same folder, with a new name that indicates it’s a new version.

If the update includes a new version of both the predefined object and a folder in its file path, then:

• The new folder, along with the new version of the object, overwrites the existing predefined folder and object.
• A copy of the existing folder (along with your edited object) is automatically created. The folder is renamed to indicate that it’s a new version, but your edited object is not renamed.

> Note: Future updates won’t affect renamed objects or anything within a renamed folder.

**Setup and Administration Overview**

**Tools for Administering Analyses and Reports: Explained**

You can use several different tools to manage and administer analyses and reports. These components support modification and administration of your analyses and reports:

• Use the Business Intelligence catalog to interact directly with your reports and analyses. Use this interface to manage permissions, properties, and the organization of your analyses and reports.
• Use the Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher administration pages to configure settings specific to the running and scheduling of operational reports, such as setting up your delivery servers, managing scheduler work load, and setting run-time properties for reports.

**Define Transactional Business Intelligence Configuration: Overview**

Use the Define Transactional Business Intelligence task list in the Setup and Maintenance work area to complete configuration of business intelligence in your application. Some tasks in this task list are performed during Oracle Applications Cloud provisioning and require no further action from you. The Define Transactional Business Intelligence Configuration task list includes the following tasks:

• Optimize Transactional Business Intelligence Repository
  Trim unused projects from the business intelligence repository based on configured Oracle Applications Cloud offerings. This optimization is automated during the provisioning process and requires no further action from you.
• Manage Transactional Business Intelligence Connections
  Review data source connections in the physical layer of the business intelligence repository. Connections are set up and reviewed during the provisioning process, and this task requires no further action from you.
• Manage Security for Transactional Business Intelligence
  Review security for business intelligence users. The default security configuration can be modified. Refer to the security documentation for your cloud services to review or change the default user security model.
• Configure Key Flexfields for Transactional Business Intelligence
Define the key flexfield segments and validation for use as classification keys. You must define these key flexfields for Oracle Fusion Transactional Business Intelligence to operate correctly.

- **Configure Descriptive Flexfields for Transactional Business Intelligence**

  Define validation and display properties of descriptive flexfields, which are used to add attributes to entities. You enable and import flexfields for use in analyses.

- **Import Essbase Cubes into Transactional Business Intelligence Repository for Financials General Ledger**

  Import Essbase cubes into the business intelligence repository. You must perform this task if you’re using Oracle Fusion General Ledger.

- **Manage User Currency Preferences in Transactional Business Intelligence**

  Manage user currency preferences, which control regional currency settings, currency used in reports, and corporate currency.

*Related Topics*

- **Essbase Rule File and Cubes: Overview**

- **Configuring Flexfields for Use in Analyses: Overview**

- **Configuring Descriptive Flexfields for Transactional Business Intelligence: Overview**

- **Importing Flexfield Changes: Overview**
2 Setup and Configuration

Mapping to Work Areas

Setting Up the Reports and Analytics Pane: Procedure

You can find the Reports and Analytics pane in many work areas, and the analytics and reports you see in the pane depends on the work area. You can define what’s available for a specific work area, by mapping reports from the business intelligence (BI) catalog to that work area. In this mapping context, reports refer to both analytics and reports. Your changes apply to all users who have access to the work area you’re mapping.

Mapping Reports from Your Work Area

To map reports to the work area that you’re in:

1. Click the Edit Settings icon in the Reports and Analytics pane.
   
   You see all the reports that are currently mapped to your work area.
2. Click Select and Add.
3. Find the report in the catalog and select it.
4. Click OK.
5. To remove any mapping, select the report and click Remove.
6. Save your work.

Mapping Reports to Any Work Area

To map reports to any work area that you have access to:

1. Go to the Setup and Maintenance work area and open the Map Reports to Work Areas task.
2. Select the application of the work area you want to map to.
3. Select the work area.
4. Click Search and see all the reports that are currently mapped to that work area.
5. Click Select and Add.
6. Find the report in the catalog and select it.
7. Click OK.
8. To remove any mapping, select the report and click Remove.

Tip: Click Synchronize to remove all mappings to any reports that are no longer in the catalog. You synchronize all work areas, not just the one you’re mapping.

9. Save your work.

Related Topics

- Setting Reports Up for Scheduling in the Reports and Analytics Pane: Procedure
- Reports and Analytics Pane: Explained
Why can't I see reports when mapping reports to work areas for the Reports and Analytics pane?

Either no reports are currently mapped to the work area you select on the Map Reports to Work Areas page, or you don’t have access to the reports that are mapped.
Similarly, when you’re selecting a report to map, you can see only the reports that you have access to. Ask your administrator to either:

- Assign you roles that have access to the reports you want to map to work areas.
- Grant the Reports and Analytics Region Administration Duty to someone who already has access to those reports.

Why can’t I see reports when I edit settings for the Reports and Analytics pane?

In the Edit Settings window, you might not see a currently mapped report because you don’t have access to it. Similarly, when you’re selecting a report to map, you can see only the reports that you have access to. Ask your administrator to either:

- Assign you roles that have access to the reports you want to map to work areas.
- Grant the Reports and Analytics Region Administration Duty to someone who already has access to those reports.

Setting Up Currency

Setting Currency Preferences for Analytics: Overview

Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence gives you the ability to set your personal currency preferences, as well as set currency preferences which determine how your analyses display currency and calculate exchange rates.

The user preferences for your cloud offering are set in the cloud environment, and the currency preferences for analyses are set in Oracle Business Intelligence (BI). Both user preferences impact how your report currency is calculated and displayed. Your application administrator sets the corporate currency as the common currency basis for all users.

There are three ways currency is set in cloud and BI environments:

- **User Currency** - Set by the business user in Regional settings. This setting applies to the entire application interface for that user only. The currency options available are set by your application administrator.
- **Reports Currency** - Set by the business user in BI under My Account in the Reports area. The setting applies to that user only and only relevant for report production.
- **Corporate Currency** - Set by the application administrator. This setting applies to all users in that company.
Setting Your General User Currency: Explained

User currency settings govern the currency that is used as the default for your application interface. User currency is set in the application and applies to your entire interface for your signed-in session.

To set your user currency:

1. Navigate to **Tools, Set Preferences**.
2. Select **Regional** under **General Preferences**.
3. Select the preferred currency to be used. Available currencies include those set up for your company by your application administrator.

Setting Your Personal Analysis Currency

The analysis currency determines the currency that is used in reports and analyses. It also determines how and when your currency conversion rates are calculated.

To set your currency for reports and analyses:

1. Navigate to **Business Intelligence**.
2. Click **Analytics** in the navigator menu.
3. Click **Browse Catalog**.
4. Click your user name and and select **My Account**.
5. Go to the **Preference**.
6. Select your choice in **Currency**.

The following table describes the currency menu options.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Currency Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Entered Currency</td>
<td>Currency used on a transaction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;Application&gt; Currency</td>
<td>Currency set up in each respective Cloud application as the common Corporate currency used company-wide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User Preferred Currency using Simple Currency Management</td>
<td>Conversion to User Preferred Currency is performed at the time you run the report, and is calculated from the Corporate currency based on the last time the record was updated and saved or closed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User Preferred Currency using Advanced Currency Management</td>
<td>Conversion to User Preferred Currency happens on the date you run the report, and uses the currency indicated on the record.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To change the default currency setting for all users, administrators need to add a profile option and a corresponding value. Note that when administrators change the default currency setting for users in their organization, individual users can still override that setting and select their preferred currency in **My Account**.

The following table shows the profile option code parameters to override the default currency setting.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profile Code</th>
<th>Profile Value Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>BI_DEFAULT_CURRENCY_CONVERSION_METHOD CRM Currency</code></td>
<td>- Defaults to Application Currency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>BI_DEFAULT_CURRENCY_CONVERSION_METHOD User Preferred Currency 1</code></td>
<td>- Defaults to User Preferred Currency Simple Currency Management.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>BI_DEFAULT_CURRENCY_CONVERSION_METHOD User Preferred Currency 2</code></td>
<td>- Defaults to User Preferred Currency Advanced Currency Management.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Adding a Currency Profile: Explained**

To set default global currency conversion types for all users, administrators create a currency profile. Currency profiles are added under Setup and Maintenance, which is one of the options under the user name in the Home Page. Only administrators can change global currency preferences by creating profiles.

To **Add** a currency profile:

1. Go to **Setup and Maintenance**.
2. Search for Manage Profile Options.
3. Click the **+** (New icon) under Search Results: Profile Options.
4. Enter the following values:
   - **Profile Option Code**: `BI_DEFAULT_CURRENCY_CONVERSION_METHOD`
   - **Profile Display Name**: BI Default Currency Conversion Method
   - Application
   - Module
   - **Start Date**: Provide previous day’s date to proceed to next step to define values.
5. Click **Save** and **Close**.
6. In the Manage Profile Options dialog, you see your new profile. Check the Enabled box for Site.
7. Click **Save** and **Close**.

**Defining Currency Profile Values: Explained**

Once you have created your currency profile, the last step is to define the profile value. This step defines which currency management option is assigned to that profile.

To define a currency profile value:

1. Go to Setup and Maintenance.
2. Search for "Manage Administrator Profile Values".
3. Click Manage Administrator Profile Values.
4. In Profile Option Code search for your profile: `BI_DEFAULT_USER_CURRENCY`
5. In Manage Administrator Profile Values, Click + (Add icon).
6. Select Site as the Profile level.
7. Enter "User Preferred Currency 2" in Profile Value.
8. Click Save and Close to close the dialog.

User-Preferred Currency Reporting and Exchange Rates: Points to Consider

The simple and advanced user-preferred currency choices determine how and when your currency exchange rates are calculated for your reports. For both simple and advanced currency management, when you save or close a report, the application sets the exchange rate at that time. The option you choose impacts how quickly your reports are generated at run time. Each case includes trade-offs, as detailed in the examples.

User Preferred Currency using Simple Currency Management

The advantage of this option is performance - the application doesn't have to look up the rate for each transaction because when you close or save a record, the application converts it to your corporate currency at that day's rate. When you run the opportunity report, the application multiplies that value by your preferred currency exchange rate for the date you run the report. This eliminates the need for the application to cycle through each record, and calculate the corresponding exchange rate to your preferred exchange rate at the time that record was closed or last saved. It simply takes the value on record for the original transaction exchange to corporate currency, and multiplies it by your preferred currency exchange rate at the time your run the report.

As an example of user preferred currency using simple currency management, a user updates and saves or closes an opportunity record with associated revenue of one million Indian Rupees on January 31st with an exchange rate of 0.01403 Rupees to one US Dollar. The user then runs an opportunity report in US Dollars on March 31st. In the report, the US Dollar Corporate Currency is set at the January 31st rate it was saved at, in this case reporting as $14,030, or one million multiplied by 0.01403. Finally, an opportunity report on March 31st in Euros uses the March 31st conversion rate for US Dollars to Euros of 0.75017 to convert the recorded US Dollar amount into Euros, in this example one million multiplied by 0.1403, which is the January 31st Rupee to US Dollar exchange rate, multiplied by 0.75013, which is the March 31st rate for Euros. This requires less processing, because the January 31st Rupee to US Dollar exchange rate, while not exact on March 31st, is used as the basis for the calculation of the March 31st opportunity revenue conversion to Euros at the later exchange rate.
The following figure describes an example of user preferred currency using simple currency management.

Example of User Preferred Currency using Simple Currency Management:

User updates and saves or closes record on January 31st

Opportunity Currency in INR = 1M
Jan 31st, 2014 exchange rate: INR to USD = 0.01403

User runs opportunity report on March 31st

Corporate Currency in USD is set at the Jan 31st 1M INR converted to USD at the exchange rate when closed or saved, in this case x 0.01403 = $14030

Opportunity report on March 31st shows all opportunities in EUR

User Preferred Currency in EUR is shown in report as March 31st 2014 rate USD to EUR at March 31 rate 0.75017 = EUR 10517 (1M x 0.1403 x 0.75017)

User Preferred Currency using Advanced Currency Management

This option provides a more precise exchange rate, since it goes through each record to determine the rate on the date the record was updated or closed. The downside of this option is performance. Your reports will take longer to run. The application has to cycle through each record and match currency exchange rates to the date the record was closed or updated and saved.

As an example of user preferred currency using advanced currency management, a user updates and saves or closes an opportunity record with associated revenue of one million Indian Rupees on January 31st, when an exchange rate of 0.01050 Rupees to one Euro applies. The user then runs an opportunity report on March 31st. In the report, the User Preferred Currency of Euros is applied, using the March 31st Rupee to Euro rate of 0.01052, requiring calculation during report processing to resolve the opportunity to 10,520 Euros. Finally, an opportunity report on March 31st in Euros again uses the March 31st conversion rate for Euros.
The following figure describes an example of user preferred currency using advanced currency management.

**Example of User Preferred Currency using Advanced Currency Management:**

- **User updates and saves or closes record on January 31st**
- **User runs opportunity report on March 31st**
- **Opportunity report on March 31st shows all opportunities in EUR**

### Exchange Rates

- Jan 31st, 2014 rate: USD -> EUR = 0.75011
- Jan 31st, 2014 rate: INR -> EUR = 0.01050
- Jan 31st, 2014 rate: INR -> USD = 0.01401
- Mar 31st, 2014 rate: USD -> EUR = 0.75013
- Mar 31st, 2014 rate: INR -> EUR = 0.01052
- Mar 31st, 2014 rate: INR -> USD = 0.01401

### Why do I see amounts of zero in analyses?

The currency exchange rates might not be set up correctly. For example, you choose EUR as your preferred currency in general preferences, and your corporate currency is USD. Amounts in analyses are displayed in EUR after conversion from USD, based on the current exchange rate. But if the exchange rate between EUR and USD isn’t set up, or if the conversion fails for any reason, then the amounts show as zero. If this happens, contact your help desk.

### Creating the Treasury Conversion Rate Type: Procedure

You must create a conversion rate type with the name ‘Treasury’ to generate reports with constant dollar related data.

You can create this conversion rate from the Currency Rates Manager page.

Based on your access permissions, you can access this page either from the

- Period Close work area; or
- Functional Setup Manager, with tasks like the Manage Conversion Rate Types and Manage Daily Rates.
For example, to create the Treasury conversion rate from the Period Close work area:

1. In the Navigator, click Period Close.
2. In the Period Close work area, from the Tasks panel, select Manage Currency Rates.
3. From the Actions menu, select Add Row and create the new conversion rate type with the name Treasury.
4. On the Daily Rates tab, enter the currency rates for the Treasury conversion rate type.

**Note:** You must set up the constant dollar conversion rate from every currency to CD for all dates in a year. During currency conversion, the "From" currency is taken from the transaction and the "To" Currency will always be CD for constant dollar.

### Configuring Business Intelligence Publisher

#### Managing Report Delivery Servers: Overview

Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher, the report generation and delivery engine, requires configuration and tuning to deliver reports to users.

Report requests are received by Publisher from:

- Oracle Enterprise Scheduler
- The Reports and Analytics pane
- Application pages

Requests submitted through Oracle Enterprise Scheduler are processed by the Oracle BI Publisher scheduler. Requests submitted through the Reports and Analytics pane can be either real-time online requests or scheduled requests. Requests submitted through an application may call Oracle Enterprise Scheduler or may return report request results directly back to the application page.

Oracle BI Publisher is configured to accept requests from Oracle Applications Cloud. However, before you can deliver report documents to their destinations, you must define the delivery servers in Oracle BI Publisher. Use the Oracle BI Publisher Administration page to define your delivery servers.

Once delivery servers are defined, you can further configure the number of report processor and delivery threads to best handle your processing and delivery requirements. In addition, you can configure report properties for the delivery servers or at the report level to tune performance of your reports. To diagnose report processing issues, BI Publisher provides a set of scheduler diagnostics.

### Navigating to the Oracle BI Publisher Administration Page: Procedure

You use the Oracle BI Publisher Administration Page to perform most tasks related to report delivery and performance.

Use the Oracle BI Publisher Administration page to:

- Configure delivery servers
- Manage report and delivery processors
- View scheduler diagnostics
- Set system properties and report runtime configuration properties
Request the Oracle Applications Cloud security administrator to assign the BI Platform Administrator duty role (BI stripe) to the person responsible for administering BI analyses, dashboards, and BI Publisher reports. Administration tasks include security permissions for objects, organizing objects into folders, accessing log files, and several other tasks.

Navigating to the Administration Page

To navigate to the Oracle BI Publisher Administration page:

1. Under Tools, click **Reports and Analytics**.
2. In the Reports and Analytics pane, click **Catalog**.
3. In the Catalog page, click **Administration**, then click **Manage BI Publisher**.

Configuring Report Delivery Servers: Procedure

Set up the report delivery servers to support printing.

Configuring Servers

To configure delivery servers:

1. From the BI Publisher Administration page, click **Delivery Configuration**.
2. Enter values in the Delivery Configuration Options tab to set general properties for email deliveries and notifications.
3. To configure a delivery server, click the appropriate tab.

Understanding the Report and Delivery Processors: Overview

When Oracle Enterprise Scheduler initiates a job, it is picked up by the BI Publisher scheduler queue.

- **Job Processor**: Listens for requests from the scheduler queue. When the job information is received, the job processor executes the data model (and splits the data for bursting jobs), stores the data in the shared temporary folder, and sends the report metadata to the report queue.

- **Report Processor**: Listens for requests from the report queue. When the report information is received, the report processor generates the report documents, stores it in the shared temporary folder and puts the delivery information in the delivery queue.

- **Delivery Processor**: Listens to the delivery queue and handles the delivery of reports for its channel. The delivery processors are:
  - Email Processor
  - File Processor
  - FTP Processor
  - Print Processor
  - WebDAV Processor
  - Fax Processor
Managing Report Processing and Delivery Server Load: Procedure

Manage the processors in the BI Publisher Scheduler Configuration page.

Managing Processing and Server Load

By default, each processor is enabled and the thread count for each is set to five. For each managed server that is running in the BI cluster, a table for that instance’s processors is displayed. Use the table to enable or disable processors for the instance and configure the thread counts.

To configure processor threads:

1. From the BI Publisher Administration page, click **Scheduler Configuration**.
2. In the Cluster Instances region of the Scheduler Configuration page, enter the Number Threads value in the processor configuration table.
3. All processors are automatically set to use the number of threads defined in the Threads Per JMS Processor value of the JMS Configuration region of the page. Enter a value in the Number Threads column to change the value from this default.

After performing the scale-out procedure, configure the processor threads for each cluster instance using the same steps.

Diagnosing Report Processing Issues: Procedure

The Scheduler Diagnostics page provides the runtime status of the scheduler. Among others, it provides status of its JMS configuration, JMS queues, cluster instances, scheduler Database, and Oracle Enterprise Scheduler.

Diagnosing Issues

To access the Scheduler Diagnostics page:

1. Navigate to the Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher **Administration** page.
2. In the System Maintenance group, click **Scheduler Diagnostics**.

Configuring System Properties for Reports: Procedure

Use the Oracle BI Publisher Runtime Configuration page to set the system-level runtime properties for reports.

Configuring Reporting Properties

To access the Runtime Configuration page:

1. Navigate to the Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher **Administration** page.
2. In the Runtime Configuration group, click **Properties**.
Changing Memory Guard Settings: Procedure

Memory Guard settings for Oracle BI Publisher have default settings optimized for performance. To change Memory Guard settings from the defaults, log a service request with details in the Memory Guard request template.

Reviewing Memory Guard Settings

To Review Memory Guard Settings:

1. Click Properties.
2. Click Manage BI Publisher.
3. In the Runtime Configuration, click Properties.
4. The Memory Guard settings set thresholds for report size and runtimes.

Changing Memory Guard Settings

To change the Memory Guard settings, review the process described in MyOracle Support (Doc ID 2199494.1). Use the provided Customer Memory Guard Change Request Template to provide details of the changes you want and attach it to a service request for review by Oracle Support.

Using a Dedicated Business Intelligence Publisher Cluster for Critical Jobs: Procedure

For some time-sensitive reports, including for example paycheck and invoice generation, you can use a dedicated Business Intelligence Publisher cluster by setting the report’s priority as critical, ensuring that reports are run during critical time windows.

Critical jobs are assigned to a dedicated cluster. To set a report as critical:

1. Open the report.
2. Click Properties.

Determining Which Reports Are Prioritized as Critical

To review which reports have been marked as critical, navigate to Report Job History, where critical jobs appear in red.

Uploading PGP Public Key Files to GPG Keystore: Procedure

To support encrypted communication channel from the BI Publisher Server to an FTP site, you upload a PGP public key file to a GPG keystore on the cloud and then provide it to a registered FTP location.

Uploading PGP Keys

You upload, test, and delete PGP keys in the BI Publisher Administration page.

To upload PGP keys:

1. Navigate to the BI Publisher Administration page.
2. In the Security Center section, click the PGP Keys link to open the PGP Keys page.
3. In the PGP Keys section, click **Browse** and select the PGP key file in the Open dialog box.

4. Click **OK**.

5. Click **Upload**. After the file is uploaded, it is imported into the keystore and its details are visible in the PGP Keys table. If a key with the same ID is imported again, the file is overwritten.

6. Click the **Download** icon of the key in the Encrypted Test Output column of the PGP Keys table to download and decrypt a test output file using the secret key of the imported public key. Successful decryption confirms the encryption is working for your keys.

**Deleting a PGP Key**

To delete an imported public key, click the **Delete** icon.

**Configuring an FTP Delivery Channel Using PGP Keys**

To create an FTP channel:

1. Navigate to the BI Publisher Administration page.
2. In the Delivery section, click the **FTP** link to open the FTP page.
3. Add a new FTP Server and click **Test Connection** to test it. The Filter Command field is read-only and is updated automatically when you select a PGP key.
4. Select the PGP Key ID of the key you uploaded from the drop-down list.
5. Select the **true** check box for **Sign Output** to sign the encrypted document. If you select this check box, a -s parameter is added to the existing filter command.
6. Test the connection again to confirm that an encrypted test file is sent to the remote directory. The FTP delivery channel can now be used in a scheduled job.

**Configuring Deep Links**

**Registering Business Intelligence to Support Deep Linking: Procedure**

Deep links in analyses allow you to navigate from analytics to specific attributes and objects in your transactional pages so that you can work with them directly. To support deep links, use the Setup and Maintenance work area to register the Business Intelligence Server as a third-party application.

**Registering Business Intelligence Server as a Third-Party Application**

To register the BI Server:

1. Click **Navigator > Setup and Maintenance**.
2. Click the Tasks panel tab and click **Manage Custom Setup Content**.
3. Click **Manage Third Party Applications**.
4. Click **Create**.
5. Enter **AnalyticsApp** as the application name.
6. Enter the full URL for the BI Server (for example: http://host:port/analytics/saw.dll).
7. Enter **Analytics Server** as the Partner Name.
8. Click **Save and Close**.
3 Subject Areas

Data Structure for Analytics: Explained

The business intelligence (BI) repository contains the metadata that defines which columns you can include in analyses, and the source of that data. The repository is organized into subject areas, which contain folders with the columns.

⚠️ Note: You can also use the BI repository as a data source for reports.

Columns

This table describes the three types of columns available when you create or edit analyses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fact</td>
<td>Provides a measure of something, meaning that the values are numbers.</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Represents a piece of information about a business object, with values that are dates, IDs, or text.</td>
<td>Start Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hierarchy</td>
<td>Holds data values that are organized in a hierarchical manner.</td>
<td>Time, with sublevels:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Quarter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Month</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Subject Areas

When you create an analysis, you first select a subject area, which contains columns related to a specific business object or area. Then, open folders within the subject area to find the columns to include.

Folders

Each subject area has one fact folder and a number of dimension folders. Folders can have subfolders.

- **Fact folders:**
  - Contain fact columns.
  - Are usually the last in a list of folders and are usually named after the subject area.
• **Dimension folders:**
  - Contain attribute and hierarchical columns.
  - Are joined to the fact folder within a subject area.

  For example, if your analysis has the Currency attribute from a dimension folder, you see currencies in the results. If you also add the Total fact, then your analysis includes only records with both a currency and a total amount. The more columns you add, the smaller the query set for your analysis.
  - Can be common folders, or common dimensions, that appear in more than one subject area.

  If your analysis has columns from multiple subject areas, then you:
  - Should include columns only from dimension folders that are common to all of those subject areas. At least one such column is required.
  - Must include one column from the fact folder in each of those subject areas.

**Related Topics**
- Creating and Editing Analytics: Highlights
- Creating and Editing Analyses with Advanced Features: Procedure
- Creating and Editing Analyses Using a Wizard: Procedure
- Modifying Data Models: Procedure

**SCM Subject Areas in Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence: Explained**

To create a real-time analysis using Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence, select the subject area from which information is to be included in the analysis. For example, to create an analysis of item information, select a Product Management subject area. Subject areas are based around a business object or fact.

Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence is available for the following functional areas in SCM:

- Product Management
- Costing
- Inventory
- Receiving
- Shipping
- Order Management
- Innovation Management
- Enterprise Contracts
- Manufacturing
- Maintenance
• Supplier Portal
• Quality

Some sample predefined subject areas for SCM are:

• Product Management - Change Order Real Time
• Product Management - Trading Partner Item Real Time
• Costing - COGS And Gross Margin Real Time
• Costing - Inventory Valuation Real Time
• Inventory - Inventory Balance Real Time
• Inventory - Inventory Transactions Real Time
• Receiving - Interorganization Receipts Real Time
• Receiving - In Transit Shipments Real Time
• Shipping Real Time
• Order Management - Order Headers Real Time
• Innovation Management - Portfolio Cost Real Time
• Innovation Management - Portfolio Lifecycle Real Time
• Enterprise Contracts - Contracts Real Time
• Manufacturing - Actual Production Real Time
• Manufacturing - Material Usage Real Time
• Maintenance - Asset Usage Real Time
• Maintenance - Material Usage Real Time
• Supplier Portal - Purchasing Real Time
• Supplier Portal - Invoice Real Time
• Quality Inspection Results

Subject areas for Transactional Business Intelligence always include the suffix, Real Time. To view the complete list of predefined subject areas, click Create and select Analysis in the Reports and Analytics pane.

Fact Folders and Dimension Folders

Each subject area has one fact folder and a number of dimension folders. Fact folders contain attributes that can be measured, meaning that they are numeric values like past due fulfillment lines and item number. A special folder, called a degenerate dimension, is also associated with the fact folder. Each dimension folder is joined to the fact folder within a subject area. Fact folders are usually named after the subject area.
Chapter 4

4 Flexfields

Configuring Flexfields for Use in Analyses: Overview

Flexfields are extensible sets of placeholder fields associated with business objects which can be placed on application pages. You can use flexfields to extend business objects and meet your data management requirements without changing the data model or performing any database programming. To include flexfields you have used for extension for use in analyses, you must enable them for business intelligence.

Extension of analyses using flexfields is available for Oracle Enterprise Resource Planning Cloud and Oracle Human Capital Management Cloud. For Oracle Sales Cloud, the Extensibility Framework supports extension.

Flexfield Types

The following types of flexfields are available and provide a means to modify application features without programming:

- Descriptive
- Extensible
- Key

Depending on the flexfield type, business intelligence enablement is performed differently and has different requirements. Once they are enabled for business intelligence, you can import any changes made to flexfields automatically using an import scheduled process.

Related Topics

- Configuring Extensible Flexfields: Procedure

Configuring Key Flexfields for Transactional Business Intelligence

Enabling Key Flexfields for Business Intelligence Reporting: Procedure

To include flexfields in your Transactional Business Intelligence reporting, you must enable them for Business Intelligence. Extensibility of analysis using flexfields is used for Enterprise Resource Planning and Human Capital Management. For Customer Relationship Management, the Extensibility Framework supports this.

To designate key flexfields as BI-enabled:

1. Navigate to Manage Key Flexfields in Oracle Applications Cloud.
2. Enter your search value in Key Flexfield Code.
3. Click Manage Structure Instances.
4. Enter your search value in Structure Instance Code.
5. Click Edit to display the Edit Key Flexfield Structure Instance dialog box.
6. Select the **BI Enabled** option, then click **OK**.

7. For each flexfield segment instance, repeat steps 5 through 6.

8. Click **Save**.

9. Populate the BI Object Name for each of the segment labels:
   
   a. Query the Key Flexfield Code in the Manage Key Flexfields window.
   
   b. From the Actions menu, select **Manage Segment Labels**.
   
   c. Populate the BI Object Name for each segment label to be mapped. The BI Object Name for the following qualified segment labels should not be modified:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Segment Label Code</th>
<th>BI Object Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FA_COST_CTR</td>
<td>Dim - Cost Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GL_BALANCING</td>
<td>Dim - Balancing Segment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GL_ACCOUNT</td>
<td>Dim - Natural Account Segment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Before you deploy a flexfield, you must access the Chart of Accounts Instance and assign the newly created segment label to the appropriate segment in the Chart of Accounts.

   d. Click **Deploy Flexfield**.
   
   e. Click **Save and Close**.

**Related Topics**

- Enabling Key Flexfield Segments for Business Intelligence: Points to Consider

**Supported Key Flexfields: Overview**

Key flexfields are used to store internally defined codes unique to a particular business, specifying part numbers, general ledger accounts, and other business entities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product Area</th>
<th>Key Flexfield</th>
<th>Dimension</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Assets</td>
<td>Category (CAT#)</td>
<td>Dim - Asset Category</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Assets</td>
<td>Location (LOC#)</td>
<td>Dim - Asset Location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Ledger</td>
<td>Accounting (GL#)</td>
<td>Dim - Balancing Segment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dim - Cost Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dim - Natural Account</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payroll</td>
<td>Costing</td>
<td>Dim - Costing Segments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply Chain Management</td>
<td>Locator</td>
<td>Dim - Inventory Org</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mapping Non-Qualified Segments to BI Objects: Procedure

To map non-qualified segments that must be mapped and used in analysis, create a new label and associate a BI object with the label. Associate this new segment label with the segment code.

To map non-qualified segments to BI objects:

1. From Manage Key Flexfields, search for the appropriate key flexfield code.
2. From the Actions menu, select Manage Segment Labels.
3. Click the Add Row icon.
4. Enter the details for the Segment Label Code, including name, description, and BI Object name. Enter the BI object names carefully and note whether there is a space between Segment and the number.

This table provides examples of Key Flexfields and associated BI object names.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Flexfield</th>
<th>BI Object Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accounting (GL)</td>
<td>Dim - GL Segment 1 through Dim - GL Segment 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budgetary Control (XCC)</td>
<td>Dim - XCC Segment 1 through Dim - XCC Segment 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue Management (VRM)</td>
<td>Dim - VRM Segment 1 through Dim - VRM Segment 10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Complete the mapping by assigning unique segment labels to the key flexfields.

Setting Up the GL Accounting Flexfields: Procedure

This topic describes the workflow for setting up Accounting key flexfields, but these steps also apply for other key flexfields.

- Understanding Accounting Key Flexfields
- Identifying Accounting Key Flexfields
- Assigning Unique Segment Labels
- Performing Column Flattening
- Designating GL Accounting Segment Instances as BI-Enabled
- Deploying Accounting Key Flexfields
Understanding Accounting Key Flexfields

The Accounting Key Flexfield is used to identify GL accounts.

A chart of accounts segment is a component of the accounting key flexfield. Each segment has a value set attached to it to provide formatting and validation of the set of values used with that segment. The combination of segments creates the account combination used for recording and analyzing financial transactions. You must set up your Chart of Accounts (COA) as part of implementing Oracle Applications Cloud.

Examples of segments that may be found in a chart of accounts structure include Company, Cost Center, Department, Division, Region, Account, Product, Program, and Location.

The Natural Account segment of the General Ledger Accounting Key Flexfield defines the account used in the account combination to record transactions.

The logical segment dimensions in the Oracle BI metadata are Dim - Cost Center, Dim - Balancing Segment, Dim - Natural Account Segment and all Dim - GL Segment names. These dimension tables are populated from a Tree value object or from a Value Set value object. Which value is used depends on whether a tree was associated with the segment in the Oracle Applications Cloud setup:

- For each segment associated with trees, two value objects are generated (Tree and TreeCode) with the following naming structure:
  
  FscmTopModelAM.AccountBIAM.FLEX_TREE_VS_segmentlabel_VI &
  FscmTopModelAM.AccountBIAM.FLEX_TREECODE_VS_segmentlabel_VI

- For each segment without trees, one view object is generated with the following naming structure:
  
  FscmTopModelAM.AccountBIAM.FLEX_VS_XXX_VI

In addition to the segment dimension tables, the BI Extension process also extends Flex BI Flattened VO; FscmTopModelAM.AccountBIAM.FLEX_BI_Account_VI. This view object has a pair of columns for each segment; segmentlabel_ and segmentlabel_c.

For example, for your Cost Center segment which has the segment label FA_COST_CTR, there are two columns in this view object, named FA_COST_CTR_ and FA_COST_CTR_c.

Identifying Accounting Key Flexfield Segments

Identify and map segments of the chart of accounts.

For each Chart of Accounts (Accounting Key Flexfield) used to analyze Transactional Business Intelligence facts, identify the segments of the chart of accounts. Map them to the Transactional Business Intelligence GL Accounting Segment logical dimensions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accounting Key Flexfield Segment</th>
<th>Segment Label</th>
<th>Transactional Business Intelligence GL Accounting Segment Logical Dimension</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balancing</td>
<td>GL_BALANCING</td>
<td>Dim - Balancing Segment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Account</td>
<td>GL_ACCOUNT</td>
<td>Dim - Natural Account Segment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost Center</td>
<td>FA_COST_CTR</td>
<td>Dim - Cost Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other segments to be equalized</td>
<td>Other unique segment label</td>
<td>Dim - GL Segment n where n is an integer from 1 to 10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Assigning Unique Segment Labels
You must assign a unique segment label to the charts of accounts segments that are the balancing segments or the natural account segments. The segments must be also used for specific purposes.

For example, assign the Primary Balancing segment label to the segment used for your company or legal entities. That label provides a correct recording of intercompany transactions and company analysis. You can assign other segment labels when required.

To assign unique segment labels to charts of accounts segments:

1. Launch the Manage Charts of Accounts task and then navigate to the Manage Chart of Accounts page.
2. In the Search section, enter the GL# for the Key Flexfield Code and click the Search button.
3. In the Search Results section, select Accounting Flexfield and click the Manage Structures button to navigate to Manage Key Flexfield Structures.
4. In the Search section, enter the chart of accounts code or the name for Structure Code or Name and click the Search button.
5. In the Search Results section, select the chart of accounts and click Edit to navigate to the Edit Key Flexfield Structure window.
6. Select the Enabled check box to code-enable the Structure code.
7. In the Segments section, select the applicable segments and click Edit to navigate to the Edit Key Flexfield Segment window.
8. Select the Enabled check box to enable the segments.
9. In the Segment Labels section, select the unique segment labels to equalize the segments across the charts of accounts. Click the shuttle to move the segments to the selected list.
10. Click Save and Close to return to the Edit Key Flexfield Structure window.
11. Click Done to return to the Manage Key Flexfields window.

Performing Column Flattening
Column flattening of trees is required in order for OTBI hierarchy analyses to be populated with correct data.

To flatten columns for account hierarchies:

1. Launch Manage Trees and Tree Versions and navigate to the Manage Trees and Tree Versions window.
2. In the Search section, enter GL_ACCT_FLEX for the Tree Structure Code and the involved tree code or name, and click Search.
3. In the Search Results section, select the tree version you want to flatten. If the status of the Tree Version is Draft, to make the Tree Version active, select Actions, then Status, and then Active.
4. (Optional): After the tree version is specified, perform an audit on the Tree Version to ensure its integrity before launching the flattening job. Select Actions and then Audit. See the section on working with Trees in the Developer’s Guide.
5. Choose Column Flattening from the Actions menu.
6. Click the Online Flattening button to launch the flattening job immediately. Or, click the Schedule Flattening button to schedule the flattening job according to your requirements.

Designating GL Accounting Segment Instances as BI-Enabled
Specify the applicable chart of accounts segment instances that are BI-enabled to make them available for use in Transactional Business Intelligence.
To specify the chart of accounts segment instances as BI-enabled:

1. In the Search Results section of the Manage Key Flexfields window, select Accounting Flexfield and click the Manage Structure Instances button to navigate to the Manage Key Flexfield Structure Instances window.
2. In the Search section, select the chart of accounts for Structure Name and click the Search button.
3. In the Search Results section, select the structure instance and click Edit to navigate to the Edit Key Flexfield Structure Instance window.
4. Check the Enabled check box to code-enable the structure instance.
5. In the Segment Instances section, select the segment instances and click Edit to update. Each of the segment instances must be selected individually.
6. Select the Business Intelligence enabled check box in the Edit Key Flexfield Segment pop-up window and click OK to return to Edit Key Flexfield Structure Instance window.
7. After you have enabled all applicable segment instances for Business Intelligence, click Save and Close to save the changes and return to the Edit Key Flexfield Structure Instance window.
8. Repeat steps 2 - 6 for each chart of accounts to enable all the applicable segment instances for Business Intelligence.
9. Click Done to return to the Manage Key Flexfields window.
10. After you have configured all the charts of accounts, click the Deploy Flexfield button to deploy the Accounting Flexfield and make the latest definition available for use.

Deploying Accounting Key Flexfields

After you have set up accounting key flexfields, you must deploy them.

Accounting key flexfields have one of the following deployment statuses:

- Edited: The flexfield definition has not been deployed or changes have been made to the structure, the structure instances, or the value sets.
- Patched: The flexfield definition has been modified through an update, but the flexfield has not yet been deployed so the updated definition is not reflected.
- Deployed to Sandbox: The flexfield is deployed and available in a flexfield-enabled sandbox.
- Deployed: The flexfield definition is deployed and available to end users.
- Error: The deployment attempt failed.

To deploy accounting key flexfields:

1. Access Manage Chart of Accounts from Setup and Maintenance work area.
2. Click Search.
3. Locate the Deployment Status column.
4. Click the icon under the heading.
5. Select Edited.
6. Click Deploy Flexfield.
7. Monitor the Deployment Status and when it reaches 100% click OK.
8. Verify that a check mark displays in the Deployment Status column.
9. Click Done.

Related Topics

- Specifying Performance Options for a Tree Structure: Points to Consider
- Deploying Flexfields Using the Command Line: Explained
Configuring Descriptive Flexfields for Transactional Business Intelligence

Configuring Descriptive Flexfields for Transactional Business Intelligence: Overview

Configure descriptive flexfields to track unique information not typically found on business forms.

Descriptive flexfields can store several important details on a form without cluttering it. For example, several details may make an asset form heavy and unmanageable. However, the user still needs to access those details and therefore, they must be present on the form. In such cases, descriptive flexfields are convenient to use and are easy to manage.

Descriptive flexfields provide a way for you to add attributes to entities and to define validation and display properties for them. A descriptive flexfield is a logical grouping of attributes (segments) that are mapped to a set of extension columns which are shipped as part of Oracle Applications Cloud tables.

Configuring Descriptive Flexfield Segments: Procedure

If a descriptive flexfield is enabled for Oracle Business Intelligence, you can enable global and context segments for Oracle Business Intelligence, and you can select segment labels. Not all descriptive flexfields are supported for Business Intelligence.

Configuring a Descriptive Flexfield Segment

If a descriptive flexfield is enabled for Oracle Business Intelligence, you can enable global and context segments for Oracle Business Intelligence, and you can select segment labels. Not all descriptive flexfields are supported for Business Intelligence.

To configure available descriptive flexfield segments:

1. Navigate to the Setup and Maintenance window.
2. Navigate to the Manage Descriptive Flexfields window.
3. If the BI Enabled option is cleared, select it.
4. Select the options for deployment of the descriptive flexfields.

Setting Descriptive Flexfields as BI-Enabled: Procedure

If a descriptive flexfield is already defined, you can enable it for use in Business Intelligence reports. Not all descriptive flexfields are supported for Business Intelligence.

Setting a Flexfield as BI-Enabled

1. Navigate to Setup and Maintenance work area.
2. Navigate to the Edit Descriptive Flexfields window.
3. Enter the descriptive flexfield name.
4. Check the BI Enabled option on the desired descriptive flexfields. If the option is unavailable, the flexfield is a non-supported entity.
5. Click OK.
Configuring Extensible Flexfields for Transactional Business Intelligence

Configuring Extensible Flexfields in SCM: Procedure

You can use extensible flexfields to configure more segments.

An extensible flexfield is similar to a descriptive flexfield in that it provides an expansion space that you can use to configure additional attributes (segments) without additional programming. As with descriptive flexfields, each segment is represented in the database as a single column. However, with extensible flexfields, the context values and context-sensitive segments are stored in an extension table.

Categories and Contexts

You can combine and arrange the segments into attribute groups that are tailored to your specific needs. For example, you can group related segments so that they appear together on the page. The attribute groups are referred to as contexts. You can optionally set up an extensible flexfield to enable categorization of contexts.

You can add contexts and segments to extensible flexfields just like the descriptive flexfields. To see the extensible flexfields in analyses, you must deploy them and then run the BI Extender Essbase scheduled process.

Configuring Extensible Flexfields

To configure extensible flexfields:

1. In the Setup and Maintenance work area, select your offering.
2. Search for the Open the Manage Extensible Flexfield task.
3. Search for the extensible flexfield you want to configure, then select it and click the Edit icon.
4. In the Edit Extensible Flexfield dialog, highlight the category Display Name, then select Manage Contexts.
5. In the Manage Context dialog, search for the context that contains the segment you want to configure, highlight it, then click the Edit icon.
6. In the Edit Context dialog, click the Edit icon.
7. Edit the segment, as required, then click Save.

Related Topics

- Flexfield Usages: Explained

Setting Extensible Flexfields as BI-Enabled: Procedure

Extensible flexfields are BI enabled if at least one segment in a context is BI enabled.

Setting Extensible Flexfields as BI-Enabled

To set extensible flexfields as BI-enabled:

1. Navigate to Setup and Maintenance.
2. Navigate to **Manage Extensible Flexfields**.
3. Enter the extensible flexfield name; for example, **Organization Information EFF**.
4. Select the applicable extensible flexfield, and then click **Edit**.
5. Select the applicable Category. The category contexts are populated automatically.
6. Click **Manage Contexts**
7. In the Edit Context page, select the applicable Context, and then click **Edit**.
8. Select the applicable Segment, and then click **Edit**.
9. In the Edit Segment page, select the **BI Enabled** check box.
10. Click **Save**.

**Related Topics**
- Configuring Extensible Flexfields: Procedure

### Essbase Rule File and Cubes: Overview

Generate the Essbase rule file by running the Create Rules XML File for BI Extender Automation scheduled process. The Essbase rule file must be generated for all Oracle Essbase cubes mapped in the repository file (RPD).

**Job Status Conditions**

The process status displays one of these conditions.

- **INIT**: The process has just begun and is waiting for the extender command line JAR to update the status with more details.
- **COMPLETED_NO_EXTENSION_NEEDED**: No new Flexfield changes were detected in any of the Oracle Applications Cloud sources; because the RPD is already synchronized with all Flexfield changes, no changes were made in the RPD.
- **COMPLETED**: The RPD was successfully updated with Flexfield changes and uploaded into the Oracle Business Intelligence server.
- **FAILED**: Error conditions exist which require manual intervention.

**Related Topics**
- Submitting Scheduled Processes and Process Sets: Procedure

### Importing Changes to Flexfields Automatically

**Importing Flexfield Changes: Overview**

You can use the Import Oracle Fusion Data Extensions for Transactional Business Intelligence scheduled process to import your flexfield changes.

Use the Import Oracle Fusion Data Extensions for Transactional Business Intelligence scheduled process to automatically import the following types of changes:

- Key Flexfield changes
- Descriptive Flexfield changes
Extensible Flexfield changes

The Import Oracle Fusion Data Extensions for Transactional Business Intelligence scheduled process imports extensible data, including data in descriptive flexfield segments, key flexfield segments, and General Ledger balances in Essbase cubes.

If you have changes to key flexfields and descriptive flexfields, you can import all the changes in the same scheduled process.

This is an Oracle Applications Cloud scheduled process; it is not related to BI Applications. Detailed information on this process can be found in Oracle Applications Cloud documentation.

Note: We strongly recommend that you backup the Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition prior to importing any flexfield changes. Running the process disconnects all users from the server. You should not run this process when maintenance operations or system updates are being performed on the server.

Running the Import Scheduled Process: Procedure

To import changes, run the Import Oracle Fusion Data Extensions for Transactional Business Intelligence scheduled process.

Running the Job

To run the process:

1. In the Scheduled Processes window, select Search and Select: Name.
2. Select Search and Select: Name.
3. Highlight Import Oracle Fusion Data Extensions for Transactional Business Intelligence.
4. Click OK.
5. Schedule the process.

Process Status Conditions

When the process is finished, the biExtenderCMDUtility.jar writes the status of the process into the JNDI file ess_biExtenderEssJob_jobStatus, which can be viewed in Oracle WebLogic Server.

The process status displays one of the following conditions:

- INIT: The process has just begun and is waiting for the extender command line JAR to update the status with more details.
- COMPLETED_NO_EXTENSION_NEEDED: No new Flexfield changes were detected in any of the Oracle Applications Cloud sources; because the Oracle Business Intelligence is already synchronized with all Flexfield changes, no changes were made in the Oracle Business Intelligence.
- COMPLETED: Oracle Business Intelligence was successfully updated with Flexfield changes and uploaded into the Oracle Business Intelligence Server.
- COMPLETED: PROCESS_ERRORS: Oracle Business Intelligence was updated with the Flexfield changes but with some warnings that require manual intervention.
- FAILED: Error conditions exist that require manual intervention.

Successful Import Process

If the import process is successful, you can perform the following actions:

- Query subject areas by segment dimensions such as Balancing Segment and Cost Center.
- Access DFF attributes for analyses.
• Use the General Ledger - Balances Real Time subject area to query Oracle Essbase cubes.

Disabling Flexfields as BI-Enabled

Overview

If you created a flexfield that you no longer want to use or report against, you can disable the flexfield as BI-enabled.

There may be times, such as during development phases, when you try using a flexfield and later determine it is no longer needed.

Note: If you are considering disabling flexfields, keep in mind that any flexfields created in Oracle Applications Cloud must be designated as BI-enabled to be exposed in Transactional Business Intelligence. If you disable a flexfield, it cannot be deployed. Also, error conditions may occur if you disable a descriptive flexfield that has been implemented in BI Applications. If error conditions arise from disabling flexfields as BI-enabled, troubleshooting the errors can be difficult and time-consuming.

Disabling Key Flexfields as BI-Enabled: Procedure

If you created a flexfield that you no longer want to use or report against, you can disable the flexfield as BI-enabled.

If you are considering disabling key flexfields, keep in mind that any flexfields created in Oracle Applications Cloud must be designated as BI-enabled to be exposed in Transactional Business Intelligence.

Disabling Key Flexfields

To disable key flexfields as BI-enabled:

1. Navigate to Manage Key Flexfields.
2. Enter your search value in Key Flexfield Code.
3. Click Manage Structure Instances.
4. Enter your search value in Structure Instance Code.
5. Click Edit. The Edit Key Flexfield Structure Instance dialog box displays.
6. In Edit Key Flexfield Segment Instance, deselect the BI Enabled option.
7. Click OK, then Save.

Disabling Descriptive Flexfields as BI-Enabled: Procedure

If you created a flexfield that you no longer want to use or report against, you can disable the flexfield as BI-enabled.

If you are considering disabling descriptive flexfields, keep in mind that any flexfields created in Oracle Applications Cloud must be designated as BI-enabled to be exposed in Transactional Business Intelligence.
Disabling Descriptive Flexfields

To disable descriptive flexfields as BI-enabled:

1. Navigate to Setup and Maintenance.
2. Navigate to the Edit Descriptive Flexfields window.
3. Enter the Descriptive Flexfield Name.
4. Deselect the BI Enabled option on the desired descriptive flexfields.
5. Click OK, then Save.

Disabling Extensible Flexfields as BI-Enabled: Procedure

If you created a flexfield that you no longer want to use or report against, you can disable the flexfield as BI-enabled.

If you are considering disabling extensible flexfields, keep in mind that any flexfields created in Oracle Applications Cloud must be designated as BI-enabled to be exposed in Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence.

Disabling Extensible Flexfields

To disable extensible flexfields as BI-enabled:

1. Navigate to Setup and Maintenance, then Manage Extensible Flexfields.
2. Enter the extensible flexfield Name; for example, "Organization Information EFF."
3. Select the applicable extensible flexfield and click Edit to navigate to Edit Extensible Flexfield.
4. Select the applicable Category. The category contexts are populated automatically.
5. Click Manage Contexts to navigate to Manage Contexts.
6. Select the applicable Context and click Edit to navigate to Edit Context.
7. Select the applicable Segment and click Edit to navigate to Edit Segment.
8. Deselect the BI Enabled option.
9. Click Save.

Dimensions Supported by Descriptive Flexfields

Supply Chain Management Descriptive Flexfields for Business Intelligence

This table shows the Supply Chain Management product area dimensions supported by descriptive flexfields.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DFF Code</th>
<th>Dimension Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CARRIER_ORGANIZATION</td>
<td>Dim - Shipping Method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CST_ANALYSIS_CODES_B</td>
<td>Dim - Cost Analysis Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CST_ANALYSIS_GROUPS_B</td>
<td>Dim - Cost Analysis Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CST_COST_BOOKS_B</td>
<td>Dim - Cost Organization Book</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFF Code</td>
<td>Dimension Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CST_ COST_ ELEMENTS_B</td>
<td>Dim - Cost Element</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CST_ COST_ ORG_BOOKS</td>
<td>Dim - Cost Organization Book</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CST_ ELEMENT_ ANALYSIS_ GROUPS</td>
<td>Dim - Cost Analysis Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CST_ VAL_ STRUCTURES_B</td>
<td>Dim - Cost Valuation Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CST_ VAL_UNITS_B</td>
<td>Dim - Cost Valuation Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOO_ PROCESS_ DEFS_ADD_INFO</td>
<td>Dim - DOO Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOO_ PROCESS_ STEPS_ ADD_INFO</td>
<td>Dim - Step</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOO_ TASK_ TYPES_ ADD_INFO</td>
<td>Dim - Primary Task</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EGO_ CHANGE_LINE</td>
<td>Dim - New Item Request Line Details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EGO_ ENGINEERING_ CHANGES</td>
<td>Dim - New Item Request Details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EGP_ CATEGORY_DFF</td>
<td>Dim - Item</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EGP_ CATEGORY_SETS_DFF</td>
<td>Dim - Item</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EGP_ COMPONENT_DFF</td>
<td>Dim - PIM - Components Details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EGP_ ITEM_ CLASS_DFF</td>
<td>Dim - PIM - Item Class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EGP_ ITEM_ RELATIONSHIPS_DFF</td>
<td>Dim - Cross Reference Item Details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EGP_ ITEM_ REVISIONS_DFF</td>
<td>Dim - PIM - Item and Revisions Details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EGP_ REFERENCE_ DESIGNATOR_DFF</td>
<td>Dim - PIM - Reference Designator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EGP_ STRUCTURE_ HEADER_DFF</td>
<td>Dim - PIM - Structure Details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EGP_ SUBSTITUTE_ COMPONENT_DFF</td>
<td>Dim - PIM - Substitute Component</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EGP_ SYSTEM_ ITEMS_DFF</td>
<td>Dim - Item</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EGP_ TRADING_ PARTNER_ ITEMS_DFF</td>
<td>Dim - Trading Partner Item Details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFF Code</td>
<td>Dimension Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMS_AWARD_HEADERS_DFF</td>
<td>Dim - Award</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMS_AWARD_PERSONNEL_DFF</td>
<td>Dim - Personnel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMS_AWARD_PROJECTS_DFF</td>
<td>Dim - Award Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMS_INSTITUTIONS_DFF</td>
<td>Dim - Award</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INV_GRADES</td>
<td>Dim - Inventory Grade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INV_ITEM_LOCATIONS</td>
<td>Dim - Storage Location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INV_LOT_ATTRIBUTES</td>
<td>Dim - Inventory Lot, Dim - Product Lot Number, Dim - Component Lot Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INV_LOT_NUMBERS</td>
<td>Dim - Inventory Lot, Dim - Product Lot Number, Dim - Component Lot Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INV_MATERIAL_TXNS</td>
<td>Dim - Inventory Details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INV_ORG_PARAMETERS</td>
<td>Dim - Inventory Org</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INV_SECONDARY_INVENTORIES</td>
<td>Dim - Storage Location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INV_SERIAL_ATTRIBUTES</td>
<td>Dim - Product Serial Number, Dim - Component Serial Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INV_SERIAL_NUMBERS</td>
<td>Dim - Product Serial Number, Dim - Component Serial Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INV_TRANSACTION_REASONS</td>
<td>Dim - Receipt Transaction Reasons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INV_TRANSACTION_TYPES</td>
<td>Dim - Movement Types</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INV_TXN_SOURCE_TYPES</td>
<td>Dim - Inventory Transaction Source Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCV_SHIPMENT_HEADERS</td>
<td>Dim - Inbound Shipment Details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCV_SHIPMENT_LINES</td>
<td>Dim - Inbound Shipment Details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCV_TRANSACTIONS</td>
<td>Dim - Receipt Details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WSH_CARRIERS</td>
<td>Dim - Carrier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WSH_DELIVERY_DETAILS</td>
<td>Dim - Sales Pick Details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WSH_NEW_DELIVERIES</td>
<td>Dim - Sales Pick Details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFF Code</td>
<td>Dimension Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5 Analytics Modification

Creating and Editing Analytics: Highlights

Edit and create analytics to provide ad hoc reporting on your transactional data. The predefined analyses and dashboards help answer many of your business questions, but you can also create your own to meet your requirements.

This table gives a just a few examples of creating or editing analytics.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Create an analysis</td>
<td>Your team needs a simple list of all your accounts, sorted by account ID. You include the account name, ID, and address in a new analysis, and add sorting on the ID column.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create a view</td>
<td>A predefined analysis has a bar graph. You save a new version of this analysis with a table view added to the graph.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create a view selector</td>
<td>You later decide that you want to toggle between viewing a table and a graph. You add a view selector that includes the table and graph views.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edit a dashboard prompt</td>
<td>A predefined dashboard has a Start Date prompt. You make a copy of the dashboard and replace Start Date with a date range prompt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create a dashboard</td>
<td>You create a dashboard that includes an analysis and a report to view both together.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tip: A wizard in the Reports and Analytics pane is available to help you create or edit analyses.

Data Source Modification

Administrators can modify the business intelligence (BI) repository to determine the columns available for you to use.

- They enable flexfields (which support attributes) for BI, and import them into the repository.
- You can then select attributes from flexfields to include in your analyses.

Related Topics

- Reports and Analytics Pane: Explained
- Data Structure for Analytics: Explained
- Configuring Flexfields for Use in Analyses: Overview

Analyses
Creating and Editing Analyses Using a Wizard: Procedure

You can use a wizard that guides you through creating and editing analyses. Even though the wizard doesn't give you all available features, you can still use it to make typical changes, for example adding views or filters. For other tasks, such as creating dashboards or deleting analyses, use the advanced business intelligence features.

Creating an Analysis

1. Open the Reports and Analytics work area, or the Reports and Analytics pane if available in other work areas.
2. Click Create and select Analysis.
3. Select the subject area that has the columns you want for your analysis.
4. Optionally, add more subject areas or remove any that you no longer need.
5. Select the columns to include, set options for each column, and click Next.
6. Optionally, enter a title to display for the analysis.
7. Select the type of table or graph to include, specify the layout of the views, and click Next.

   Note: At any point after this step, you can click Finish to go to the last step, to save your analysis.

   8. Optionally, set more options for the table or graph, and click Next.
   9. Optionally, add sorts or filters based on any of the columns you included, and click Next.
   10. If you have a table, optionally define conditional formatting for select columns, for example to display amounts over a certain threshold in red. Click Next.
   11. Enter the name of your analysis and select a folder to save it in.
   12. Click Submit.

Editing an Analysis

1. Open the Reports and Analytics work area, or the Reports and Analytics if available in other work areas where you can find the analysis.
2. Select your analysis in the pane and click Edit.
3. Perform steps 4 through 10 from the preceding Creating an Analysis task, as needed.
4. To update an existing analysis, select the same name in the same folder. To save this analysis as a new copy, either name it with a new name or save it in a new folder.
5. Click Submit.

Related Topics

- Reports and Analytics Pane: Explained
- Saving Analytics and Reports: Points to Consider
- Data Structure for Analytics: Explained

Creating and Editing Analyses with Advanced Features: Procedure

Even though you can use a wizard to create or edit analyses, you might have to use advanced features for complicated analyses or specific requirements. For example, you can create view selectors so that users can toggle between views within an analysis, or define criteria for filters using SQL statements.
You can also perform other actions on analyses, for example delete them or copy and paste them within the business intelligence catalog.

Creating or Editing an Analysis

1. Open the Reports and Analytics work area, or the Reports and Analytics pane if available in other work areas.
2. Click the **Browse Catalog** button.
3. Click the **New** button, select **Analysis** under **Analysis and Interactive Reporting**, and select a subject area.

   Or, select your analysis in the Folders pane and click **Edit**.
4. Use the tabs as described in this table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tab</th>
<th>Task</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Criteria</td>
<td>Select and define the columns to include.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Add filters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Results</td>
<td>Add views and set options for results.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prompts</td>
<td>Define prompts to filter all views in the analysis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced</td>
<td>View or update the XML code and logical SQL statement that the analysis generates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Set options related to query performance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Save your analysis.

Performing Other Actions on an Analysis

1. Open the Reports and Analytics work area, or the Reports and Analytics pane if available in other work areas where you can find the analysis.
2. Select your analysis in the pane and click **More**.
3. Click **More** for your analysis and select the wanted action, for example **Delete** or **Copy**.

Related Topics

- Reports and Analytics Pane: Explained
- Data Structure for Analytics: Explained
- Saving Analytics and Reports: Points to Consider

Creating a Change Order Approval Cycle Time by Reason Analysis: Worked Example

You are a product manager and you want to create an analysis to help you review change order approval cycle times. The approval times are to be analyzed by change reasons.
The following table summarizes key decisions for creating the analysis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Decisions to Consider</th>
<th>In This Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| What information to include? | • Change Order Approval Cycle Time  
                              | • Reason                         |
| What type of layout is required? | Table with a bar below it         |
| Is this analysis available for others to use? | No. Save it to My Folders.       |

To create an analysis of Change Order Approval Cycle time by Reason, complete these tasks:

1. Select columns
2. Define the layout
3. Save the analysis

Selecting Columns

1. Navigate to Reports and Analytics work area.
2. Click Create.
3. Select Analysis.
4. In the Select Subject Area Window, select the Product Management - Change Order Real Time subject area.
5. On the Create Analysis: Select Columns page, expand the Product Management - Change Order Real Time folder.
6. Expand the Change Order folder.
7. Select Approval Cycle Time and click the Add icon button to move the column to the Selected Columns area.
8. Expand the Change Order Reason folder.
9. Select Change Order Reason and click the Add icon button to move the column to the Selected Columns area.
10. Click Next.

Defining the Layout

1. On the Create Analysis: Select Views page, enter Change Order Approval Cycle Time in the Name field.
2. Next to the Table field, click None to open the Table menu.
3. Select Table (recommended).
4. Next to the Graph field, click None to open the Graph menu.
5. Select Bar (recommended).
6. Use the default layout value of Table above Graph.
7. Click Next.
8. On the Create Analysis: Edit Table page, select Change Order Reason and click the Move selected item to top of list icon.
9. Click Next.
10. On the Create Analysis: Edit Graph page, click Next.

Saving the Analysis

1. On the Create Analysis: Save page, enter Change Order Approval Cycle Time by Reason in the Analysis Name field, enter a description and then select My folders in the Save In region.
2. Click Submit.
Cross-Subject Area Joins

Cross-Subject Area Joins: Overview

You can create analyses that combine data from more than one subject area. This type of query is referred to as a cross-subject area analysis. Cross-subject area analyses can be classified into three broad categories:

- Using common dimensions.
- Using common and local dimensions.
- Combining more than one result set from different subject areas using set operators such as union, union all, intersection and difference.

Common Dimensions

A common dimension is a dimension that exists in all subject areas that are being joined in the report. These dimensions are considered common dimensions between subject areas and can be used to build a cross-subject area report.

Common and Local Dimensions

A local dimension is available only in one of the combined subject areas in a cross-subject area query.

Creating a Cross-Subject Area Analysis: Procedure

To create a real-time analysis that includes more than one subject area, which is referred to as a cross-subject area analysis, the analysis must include a measure from each of the subject areas to support the join if it uses a local dimension. You can hide the measure in the results if you don’t want it to appear in your analysis.

Creating a Cross-Subject Area Analysis

1. In the Reports and Analytics work area, click Browse Catalog.
2. Click New and select Analysis
3. In the Select Subject Area window, select a subject area.
4. In the Criteria tab, expand the dimensions and add a column to the analysis.
5. In the Subject Areas region, click Add/Remove Subject Areas.
6. In the Subject Area region of the Criteria tab, expand the dimensions and add a column to the analysis.
7. If the column is a local dimension, add a measure from the subject area. If it’s preferable to hide the measure in your analysis, select its Column Properties, and in the Column Format tab of the Column Properties dialog box, select the Hide check box and click OK.
8. If you are using a local dimension, in the Advanced tab, navigate to the Advanced SQL Clauses section, select Show Total value for all measures on unrelated dimensions, then click Apply SQL.
9. Click the Results tab to see the results of the analysis.
10. Click the Criteria tab again to return to the analysis definition.
Dashboards

Creating and Editing Dashboards: Procedure

You can create and edit dashboards to determine their content and layout. In addition to objects in the business intelligence (BI) catalog, such as analyses, reports, and prompts, you can add text, sections, and more to a dashboard.

Creating a Dashboard

1. Open the Reports and Analytics work area, or the Reports and Analytics pane if available in other work areas.
2. Click Browse Catalog.
3. Click New and select Dashboard under Analysis and Interactive Reporting.
4. Enter the dashboard's name and description, and select a folder to save in.
5. With the Add content now option selected, click OK.
6. Optionally, add more pages, or tabs, within the dashboard.
7. Drag and drop items from the Dashboard Objects or Catalog pane to add content to a page.
8. Click Save.

Note: The first dashboard page is saved with the page 1 name by default. To rename this page:
   1. Click the Catalog link.
   2. In the Folders pane, select your dashboard.
   3. For page 1, click More and select Rename.
   4. Enter the new name and click OK.

Editing a Dashboard

1. Open the Reports and Analytics work area, or the Reports and Analytics pane if available in other work areas where you can find the dashboard.
2. Select your dashboard in the pane and click More.
3. Click Edit.
4. Perform steps 5 and 6 from the preceding Creating Dashboards task, and make other changes as needed, for example:
   - Remove content from the dashboard.
   - Drag and drop within a page to move content around.
   - Change the layout of a page.

Related Topics

- Saving Analytics and Reports: Points to Consider
- Reports and Analytics Pane: Explained
6 Reports Modification

Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher: Overview

Oracle Business Intelligence (BI) Publisher allows you to author, generate, and deliver all types of highly formatted documents and operational reports. You can use familiar office desktop tools to create rich text format (.rtf) documents and reports against any data source. You can view reports, schedule them to run, and distribute them to predefined destinations.

A BI Publisher report consists of one or more .rtf layouts, a reference to a data model, and a set of properties. A report may also include style templates and subtemplates, which allow reusability of functionality and maintain consistency of design. In the logical architecture depicted in the figure, the report includes a data model and a layout, and the layout references two style templates in the catalog which in turn reference subtemplates.

In the BI Publisher logical architecture, the data model accesses data sources and the layout and its optional style template and subtemplates determine the formatting of the report output, which can include email, print, fax, or files, and others. The layout is designed using common office applications, for example Microsoft Word and Excel and Adobe Acrobat and Flash, among others.
Style Templates: Explained

A style template is a .rtf template that contains style information that can be applied to report layouts.

A style template is a .rtf template that contains style information that can be applied to report layouts at runtime to achieve a consistent look and feel across your enterprise reports. You associate a style template to a report layout in the report definition. Using a style template has the following benefits:

- Enables the same look and feel across your reports
- Enables consistent header and footer content, such as company logos, headings, and page numbering
- Simplifies changing elements and styles across all reports

Use style templates to define paragraph and heading styles, table styles, and header and footer content.

Paragraph and Heading Styles

When the named style is used in a report layout, the report layout inherits the following from the style template definition:

- font family
- font size
- font weight (normal, bold)
- font style (normal, italic)
- font color
- text decoration (underline or strike through)

Table Styles

Style elements inherited from the table style definition include:

- font style
- border style
- line definition
- shading
- text alignment

Header and Footer Content

The header and footer regions of the style template are applied to the report layout. This includes images, dates, page numbers, and any other text-based content. If the report layout also includes header and footer content, then it is overwritten.
Subtemplates: Explained

A subtemplate is a piece of formatting functionality in .rtf or .xsl format that can be defined once and used multiple times within a single layout template or across multiple report layout template files. Rich Text Format (RTF) subtemplates are easy to design using native features in Microsoft Word, while subtemplates using Extensible Stylesheet Language (XSL) can be used for complex layout and data requirements. Both .rtf and .xsl subtemplates are stored in the business intelligence catalog as a subtemplate object, and both can be called from .rtf layout templates.

Some common uses for subtemplates include:

- Reusing a common layout or component (such as a header, footer, or address block)
- Handling parameterized layout
- Handling dynamic or conditional layouts
- Handling lengthy calculations or reusing formulas

RTF Subtemplates

An RTF subtemplate is an RTF file that consists of one or more \<?template?> definitions, each containing a block of formatting or commands, that when uploaded to Business Intelligence (BI) Publisher as a subtemplate object in the catalog can be called from within another RTF template.

XSL Subtemplates

An XSL subtemplate is an XSL file that contains formatting or processing commands in XSL for the Business Intelligence Publisher formatting engine to execute. Use an XSL template to include complex calculations or formatting instructions not supported by the RTF standard.

Creating and Editing Reports: Explained

Use reports to generate and print documents for internal operations, external business transactions, or legal requirements. To meet specific requirements, you must create or edit reports to capture different data, or present data in another way.

Report Components

Each report has components that you can modify, as described in this table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Component</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Tool for Modifying</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data model</td>
<td>Defines the data source, data structure, and parameters for the report. Multiple reports can use the same data model. Each report has one data model.</td>
<td>Data model editor in the application</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Report Component | Description | Tool for Modifying
--- | --- | ---
Layout | Defines the presentation, formatting, and visualizations of the data. A report can have multiple layouts. Different types of layout templates are available, for example Excel and RTF. | Depending on the template file type:  
• XPT: Layout editor in the application  
• RTF: Microsoft Word  
• PDF: Adobe Acrobat Professional  
• Excel: Microsoft Excel  
• eText: Microsoft Word
Properties | Specifies formatting and other settings for the report. | Report editor in the application

What You Can Create or Edit
This table gives just a few examples of creating or editing reports.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edit the layout of a report.</td>
<td>Add your company logo to the report output.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add a new layout to a report.</td>
<td>Design a new layout template that provides less detail than the existing template.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edit a data model.</td>
<td>Add two fields to the data model used by a report so you can add those new fields to a layout for the report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create a new report based on a new data model.</td>
<td>Create a new data model based on data from an external system, and create reports using the data model.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Accessing Report Components to Modify: Points to Consider
To create or edit reports, you must access the business intelligence (BI) catalog. In the catalog, objects of type Report represent the report definition, which includes report properties and layouts. Data models are separate objects in the catalog, usually stored in subfolders called Data Models.

Accessing the BI Catalog
You can access the BI catalog in any of the following ways:

• In the Reports and Analytics pane, click Browse Catalog to open the BI catalog, and find your report or data model in the Folders pane.
• In the Reports and Analytics pane, find your report and select More to go to the report directly in the catalog. The data model associated with the report should be in the Data Models subfolder within the same folder as the report.
• Sign in to the application directly (for example: http://host:port/analytics/saw.dll) to open the catalog.
Sign in to the BI server directly (for example: \url{http://hostname.com:7001/xmlpserver}) to open the catalog.

- Alternatively, once you are in the catalog using another method, for example, through the Reports and Analytics pane, change the final node of the URL. For example, change \url{http://host:port/analytics/saw.dll} to \url{xmlpserver}. So the URL you use would be: \url{http://host:port/xmlpserver}.

Predefined Reports
A special Customize option is available only:

- For predefined reports, not data models.
- Through direct access to the BI server using the \url{xmlpserver} URL. When you find your report in the BI catalog, select Customize from the More menu.

The Customize option automatically creates a copy of a predefined report and stores it in the Shared Folders > Custom folder within the catalog. The new report is linked to the original, so that when users open or schedule the original, they are actually using the copied version.

If you don't have access to the Customize option or don't want the original version linked to the new report, make a copy of the predefined report and save it in the Custom folder.

Predefined Data Models
Don't edit predefined data models. Instead, copy the data model into the Custom folder and edit the copy. You can't create a new data model based on the transactional tables.

Related Topics
- Saving Analytics and Reports: Points to Consider
- What Happens to Modified Analytics and Reports When an Update Is Applied?

Using the Customize Option for Predefined Reports: Points to Consider
The Customize option automatically creates a copy of a predefined report and stores it in the Shared Folders > Custom within the business intelligence (BI) catalog. The copy includes the report definition, folder structure, and original report permissions, and is linked internally to the original report. You can edit the copy of the report, leaving the original report intact. When users open or schedule the original report, they are actually using the newer version.

Benefits of the Customize Option
In addition to conveniently copying a predefined report to the Custom folder, the Customize option:

- Makes it unnecessary to update processes or applications that call the report. For example, if the original report is set up to run as a scheduled process, you don't need to change the setup. When users submit the same scheduled process, the newer report runs instead of the original.
- Automatically copies the security settings of the original report.
- Removes the risk of patches overwriting your edits. If a patch updates the original report, the newer report is not updated in any way.
Note: The report still references the original data model. The data model is not copied. A patch that updates the data structure of the data model might affect your report.

Accessing the Customize Option

To access the Customize option:

2. In the Folders pane, select the predefined report.
3. Select Customize from the More menu for the report.
4. The copied report in the Custom folder opens, so proceed to edit this report.

To edit the copied report again later, you don’t need to be in the BI server. Just go to the BI catalog and either:

• Select the Customize or Edit option for the original report.
• Find your report in the Custom folder and select Edit.

Related Topics

• Saving Analytics and Reports: Points to Consider
• What Happens to Modified Analytics and Reports When an Update Is Applied?

Links Between Original and Modified Reports: Points to Consider

The Customize option for predefined reports creates a copy of the report that is linked to the original. Consider the following points when you work with both the original and modified versions.

Maintaining the Link Between Reports

The link between the predefined and modified report is based on the name of the modified report and its location within the Custom folder in the business intelligence (BI) catalog.

• If you manually create a report with the same name as a predefined report, and give it the same folder path under the Custom folder, then the new report becomes a version of the original. It would be as if you had used the Customize option to create a copy of the predefined report.
• You can edit the report so that it uses a different data model. But if the original data model is updated later, then your newer report doesn’t benefit from the change.

Caution: The link to the original report breaks if you rename the modified or original report.
Tasks Performed on Original Reports
This table describes what happens when you use the original report and a corresponding copied report exists.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task Performed on the Original Report</th>
<th>Result When There Is a Copied Report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Open</td>
<td>Opens the copied report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schedule</td>
<td>Creates a report submission for the copied report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edit</td>
<td>Edits the copied report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delete</td>
<td>Deletes the original report only. If you delete the copied report, the original report is not deleted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copy</td>
<td>Copies the original report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cut and Paste</td>
<td>Cuts and pastes the original report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rename</td>
<td>Renames the original report. The copied report name is not changed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

⚠️ Caution: This breaks the link between the original and copied reports.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task Performed on the Original Report</th>
<th>Result When There Is a Copied Report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Download</td>
<td>Downloads the copied report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customize</td>
<td>Edits the copied report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History</td>
<td>Opens the job history of the copied report.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Related Topics
- Saving Analytics and Reports: Points to Consider
- What Happens to Modified Analytics and Reports When an Update Is Applied?

Layouts

Creating and Editing Report Layouts: Overview

The layout determines what and how data is displayed on report output. Each report has at least one layout template. This topic describes the following aspects of report templates:

- Layout templates
- Layout template types
• Overall process of managing layouts
• Deleting layout templates

Layout Templates
To modify a layout, you edit the layout template, which:
• Defines the presentation components, such as tables and labeled fields.
• Maps columns from the data model to these components so that the data is displayed in the right place.
• Defines font sizes, styles, borders, shading, and other formatting, including images such as a company logo.

Layout Template Types
There are a few types of template files to support different report layout requirements.
• RTF: Rich text format (RTF) templates created using Microsoft Word.
• XPT: Created using the application’s layout editor, these templates are for interactive and more visually appealing layouts.
• eText: These templates are specifically for Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) and electronic funds transfer (EFT) information.

You can also create and edit other types of templates using Adobe PDF, Microsoft Excel, Adobe Flash, and XSL-FO.

Overall Process to Create or Edit Layouts
Editing or creating report layout, for example using Microsoft Word or the layout editor, involves making the actual changes to the template file. But that task is just one part of the entire process for modifying layouts.

1. Copy the original report and save the new version in Shared Folders > Custom in the business intelligence (BI) catalog. You create or edit templates for the new copy of the report.
   
   **Tip:** You can use the Customize option if the original is a predefined report.

2. Review report settings for online viewing.
3. Generate sample data for the report.
4. Edit or create the layout template file.
5. Upload the template file to the report definition. Skip this step if you’re using the layout editor.
6. Configure the layout settings.

Deleting Layout Templates
To remove a layout template for a report:

1. Select your report in the BI catalog and click Edit.
2. In the report editor, click View a list.
3. Select the layout template and click Delete.
Making Reports Available for Online Viewing: Procedure

Some reports are set up so that you can only view them through another application or submit them as scheduled processes. To view your report online while you’re editing it, you must define a few settings. When you’re done editing your report, make sure that you reset these settings as needed.

Updating Report Properties

1. Select your report in the business intelligence catalog and click Edit.
2. In the report editor, click Properties.

Updating Layout Settings

1. Back in the report editor, click View a list.
2. Make sure that the View Online check box is selected.

Generating Sample Report Data: Procedure

Depending on the type of report layout changes you’re making, sample data can be required or optional. You generate sample data, and then load it for use with your layout so that you can map data fields to layout components. For example, for the Start Date table column in your layout, you can set it so that the data displayed in that column comes from the Start Date field in the sample data.

You can generate sample data from the:

- Report data model
- Report viewer
- Scheduler

Generating Sample Data from the Data Model

Follow these steps:

1. Select your data model in the business intelligence (BI) catalog and click Edit. Alternatively:
   a. In the catalog, find the report to generate sample data for and click Edit.
   b. Click the data model name in the report editor.
2. In the data model editor, click View Data.
3. Enter values for any required parameters, select the number of rows to return, and click View.
4. To save the sample data to the data model, click Save As Sample Data.
   If you’re designing a .rtf template, click Export to save the file locally.
5. Save the data model.

Saving Sample Data from the Report Viewer

For reports that are enabled for online viewing, you can save sample data from the report viewer:

1. Select the report in the BI catalog.
2. Click **Open** to run the report in the report viewer with the default parameters.
3. On the Actions menu, click **Export**, then click **Data**.
4. Save the data file.

### Saving Sample Data from the Scheduler

For reports that are enabled for scheduling (not necessarily as a scheduled process), you can save sample data from the scheduler:

1. Select the report in the BI catalog.
2. Click **Schedule**.
3. On the General tab, enter values for any report parameters.
4. On the Output tab, ensure that **Save Data for Republishing** is selected.
5. Click **Submit**.
7. On the global header, click **Open**, then click **Report Job History**.
8. Select your report job name in the Job Histories table.
9. On the details page, under Output and Delivery, click the **XML Data Download** icon button.

### Layout Templates

#### Creating and Editing Report Layout Templates Using the Layout Editor: Procedure

The layout editor in the application provides an intuitive, drag-and-drop interface for creating pixel-perfect reports with PDF, RTF, Excel, PowerPoint, and HTML output. The layout template files you create with this tool have an `.xpt` extension. The layout editor tool is the only editing tool that provides dynamic HTML output. Users can interact with this output in a browser, for example by sorting, applying filters, and so on.

**Prerequisite**

Make sure that sample data is generated from the data model that your report is using.

**Using the Layout Editor**

To create or edit XPT templates:

1. Select the report in the business intelligence (BI) catalog and click **Edit**.
2. In the report editor, click **Edit** to update a template.
   - Or, click **Add New Layout** and select a template type under the Create Layout section.
3. Create or edit the layout.
4. Click **Save** to save the layout to the report definition.

#### Setting Up for RTF and Excel Report Layout Templates: Procedure

You can use Microsoft Word or Microsoft Excel to create or edit RTF and Excel layout templates, in addition to the layout editor in the application. If you use Word or Excel directly, you must download and install the appropriate add-in so that the Microsoft application has the features you need to design report layouts.

> **Note:** If you’re designing a new layout for your report, consider using the layout editor instead unless you are an experienced layout designer.

**Installing the Add-In**

1. Open the Reports and Analytics work area, or the Reports and Analytics pane if available in other work areas.
2. Click the **Browse Catalog** button.
3. Click **Home**.
4. Under the Get Started pane, click **Download BI Desktop Tools**.
5. Select the add-in for the type of template you’re working with.
   - **Template Builder for Word**: RTF templates
   - **Analyzer for Excel**: Excel templates
6. Save and then run the installer.

### Creating and Editing RTF Report Layout Templates: Procedure

An RTF template is a rich text format file that contains the layout instructions to use when generating the report output. Use Microsoft Word with the Template Builder for Word add-in to design RTF templates.

#### Prerequisites
Install the Template Builder for Word add-in, and generate sample data.

#### Using Template Builder for Word

To modify an RTF template:

1. If you are editing an existing layout:
   a. Select your report in the business intelligence catalog and click **Edit**.
   b. In the report editor, click the **Edit** link of the layout to download the RTF file.

   If you are creating a new layout, skip this step.
2. Open the downloaded RTF template file in Microsoft Word. Or, if you’re creating a new template, just open Microsoft Word.
3. Load the sample data that you generated.
4. Edit or create the layout template.
5. Save the file as Rich Text Format (RTF).

### eText Report Layout Templates: Explained

An eText template is an RTF-based report template that is used for Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) and Electronic Data Interchange (EDI). The template is applied to an input XML data file to create a flat text file that you transmit to a bank or other organizations. Use Microsoft Word to create or edit eText templates.

#### File Format

Because the output is for electronic communication, not printing, you must follow specific format instructions for exact placement of data on the template. You design eText templates using tables.

- Each record is represented by a table.
- Each row in a table corresponds to a field in a record.
- The columns of the table specify the position, length, and value of the field.

#### Special Commands

You must set up special handling of the data from the input XML file. This table describes the two levels of handling and where you declare the corresponding commands.
### Uploading the Layout Template File to the Report Definition: Procedure

If you’re creating or editing a report layout using the layout editor, the layout is automatically saved to the report definition, so you can skip this step. For all other layout types, for example RTF, upload the template file to the report definition after you’re done making layout changes.

**Uploading the Template File**

1. Select your report in the business intelligence catalog and click **Edit**.
2. In the report editor, click **View a list**.
3. In the table that lists the layouts, click **Create**.
4. Under **Upload or Generate Layout**, click **Upload**.
5. In the Upload Template File dialog box:
   a. Enter a layout name.
   b. Browse for and select the layout template file that you created or edited.
   c. Select the template file type.
   d. Select the locale, which you can’t change once the template file is saved to the report definition.
   e. Click **Upload**.
6. Save the report definition.

### Configuring Layout Settings for Reports: Procedure

As part of creating or editing layout, you can set report properties related to layout. These settings determine, for example, which layouts users can choose from when viewing or scheduling the report. The settings apply only to your report.

**Setting Layout Properties**

1. Select your report in the business intelligence catalog and click **Edit**.
2. In the report editor, click **View a list**.
3. Set layout properties, some of which are described in this table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Setting</th>
<th>Usage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Output Formats</td>
<td>Depending on the requirements for a report, you may want to limit the output file formats (for example, PDF or HTML) that users can choose. The available output formats vary depending on the template file type.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---
Setting | Usage
--- | ---
Default Format | When multiple output formats are available for the report, the default output format is generated when users open the report in the report viewer.
Default Layout | When multiple layouts are available for the report, you must select a default layout to present it first in the report viewer.
Active | Active layouts are available for users to choose from when they view or schedule the report.
View Online | Select this check box so that layouts are available to users when they view the report. Otherwise, the layout is available only for scheduling the report.

4. Click **Save Report**.

### Configuring Item Attributes in a Report Template for the Item Structure Report: Procedure

You can use this procedure to configure existing reports and view additional attributes in an Oracle Product Development Cloud report. This procedure can also be used to configure Oracle Product Information Management cloud reports.

Configuring item attributes for the Item Structure report involves downloading the item structure template, modifying it as required, and uploading the modified file to the application.

**Note:** Oracle recommends the use of the Mozilla Firefox browser for the following procedure. Download of the template is not recommended using the Google Chrome browser because of observed issues.

#### Downloading the item structure template:

You can download the item structure template as follows.

1. Navigate to **Report and Analytics > Shared Folders > Supply Chain Management > Product Management > Items > Structures**.
2. Select **Item Structure Report** and click **More**. The Oracle Business Intelligence Catalog is displayed.

**Note:** Alternatively, you can sign in to the Business Intelligence Catalog and click the Browse Catalog icon to open the Oracle Business Intelligence Catalog.

5. Save the DefaultItemStructureReport.rtf file and name the template as Custom_ItemStructure.rtf.
6. Open Custom_ItemStructure.rtf in Microsoft Word. Ensure that the BI publisher plugin is enabled.

#### Editing the item structure template:

You can edit the item structure as follows.

1. In the Reports and Analytics window, click **Shared Folders > Supply Chain Management > Product Management > Items > Structures**.
2. Select **Data Models** and click **Edit**.
3. Select **Properties** and download the sample.xml file.
4. In **Custom_ItemStructure.rtf**, which is open in Microsoft Word, go to the BI publisher tab and upload the sample.xml file.
5. Insert columns by selecting both top header column and data column. In the fields, insert the values displayed in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Header Column</th>
<th>Data Column</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>@effLabel</td>
<td>ITEM_EFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@label</td>
<td>AML_DFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@label</td>
<td>MPN_DFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@label</td>
<td>COMPONENT_DFF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Set the BI expression for header and data column for each attribute type. Click the field name, and set the values displayed in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute Type</th>
<th>BI Property for Header Column</th>
<th>BI Property for Data Column</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

7. Save the **Custom_ItemStructure.rtf** file.

**Note:** Ensure that the modified templates, such as **Custom_ItemStructure.rtf**, are backed up to the Custom folder, because the modified templates are deleted upon upgrade and must be manually copied from the Custom folder after each upgrade.

**Uploading the modified item structure file:**
You can upload the modified item structure file as follows.

1. In the Item Structure Report window, click **Add New Layout**.
2. Click **Upload**. The Upload Template File dialog box displays.
3. Specify the following details and click **Upload**:
   - a. Enter Layout Name.
   - b. Specify the location of the modified `Custom_ItemStructure.rtf` file.
   - c. Select **RTF Template** in the **Type** field.
   - d. Select **English** in the **Locale** field.

### Verifying the changes:

You can verify the changes as follows.

1. Sign out from the application, and sign in as a product manager.
2. In the Product Development work area, create an item with the required data.
3. In the Actions menu, select **Generate Report > Item Structure Report**.
4. In the Item Structure Report dialog box, select a template, and click **Submit**. A process ID is generated and displayed in a confirmation message.
5. Copy the process ID.
6. Click the **View Scheduled Processes** task in the panel drawer. The **View Scheduled Processes** tab displays.
7. Enter the generated process ID in the **Process ID** field, and click the **Search** icon. The search results display in a table.
8. In the **View Output** column, click the **Output** icon for the item that you created, and select the `Structure Report.xls` file to view the report.

---

## Data Models

### Modifying Data Models: Procedure

A data model defines where data for a report comes from and how that data is retrieved. If a data model can't give you all the data that you need in your report, then you can either copy and edit an existing data model or create a new one.

### Creating a Data Model

1. In the business intelligence (BI) catalog, click the **New** button and select **Data Model** under **Published Reporting**.
2. Optionally click the **Data Model** node in the Data Model pane to set properties for the data model.
3. Click the **Data Set** node in the Data Model pane to create or edit data sets, which determine where and how to retrieve data.
4. Click the **New Data Set** button and select a data set type. It’s best practice to use the BI repository as a data source, so you should select either:
   - **Oracle BI Analysis**: To use columns from a selected analysis.
   - **SQL Query**: To use a Query Builder tool to define what to use from the repository. Select **Oracle BI EE** as the data source.
5. Optionally, to limit the data included in the report output, click the **Parameters** node in the Data Model pane to define variables that users can set when they use the report.

   **Note:** The order of parameters is important if there are job definitions defined for reports that use your data model. If you change the order in the data model, you must also update the job definitions.

6. Optionally, define other components of the data model.
7. Click Validate to validate your data model. Errors and warnings pertaining to query performance are displayed. In case of errors in validation, the model is usable in development, but will not be available in production until errors are resolved.

8. Save your data model.

**Editing a Data Model**

1. To edit a predefined data model:
   a. Find the data model in the BI catalog and click Copy.
   b. Paste within Shared Folders > Custom in a subfolder that has a folder path similar to the folder that stores the original data model.
   c. For the data model you pasted, click More, and select Edit.

2. Optionally click the Data Model node in the Data Model pane to set properties for the data model.

3. Click the Data Set node in the Data Model pane to create or edit data sets.

Most predefined data models are of type SQL Query, and are set up to get application data from the following tables:

- **ApplicationDB_FSCM**: Financials, Supply Chain Management, Project Management, Procurement, and Incentive Compensation
- **ApplicationDB_CRM**: Sales
- **ApplicationDB_HCM**: Human Capital Management

4. Perform steps 5 through 8 from the preceding Creating a Data Model task, as needed.

**Related Topics**

- Setting Reports Up to Run as Scheduled Processes: Points to Consider
- Data Structure for Analytics: Explained

**Creating a New Data Model for an SCM Report: Worked Example**

This example shows how to create a data model for an Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher report. In this example, you create a data model using an SQL query to retrieve a list of items.

**Creating a Data Model**

1. Navigate to the Reports and Analytics work area and click Browse Catalog to open the Oracle Business Intelligence Catalog.

2. On the OBI EE home page under Create, Published Reporting, click More and select Data Model.

3. On the Diagram tab, click New Data Set and select SQL Query.

4. In the New Data Set - SQL Query window, enter a name for your data model.

5. In the SQL Query field, enter the appropriate query. For example, you can use the following query:

```sql
select item.item_number "Item Num",
item.inventory_item_id "Item ID",
org.organization_code "Organization",
to_char(item.creation_date, 'DD-MON-RRRR HH24:MI:SS') "Created",
item.item_class_code "Item Class", item.item_type "Item Type",
item.current_phase_code "Lifecycle Phase Code",
item.INVENTORY_ITEM_STATUS_CODE "Item Status", uom.unit_of_measure "Primary UOM", Decode(item.approval_status, 'A','Approved',...)
```
New Reports

Creating Reports: Procedure

Create a report when the predefined reports don’t provide the data you need. Or, if you want to use a predefined data model, and also want to change other aspects of the report other than layout. Save your report to Shared Folders > Custom in the business intelligence catalog. Saving content in the Custom folder is the only way to ensure that the content is maintained upon upgrade.

Creating a Report

1. Open the Reports and Analytics work area, or the Reports and Analytics pane if available in other work areas.
2. Click Create and select Report.
3. Select the data model to use as the data source for your report.

Note: Be sure that the data model you select has been validated. If you select a data model that has not been validated or has errors, when the report is run it will error indicating that the data model has not been validated or has an invalid status. To override this warning for a report, select the Ignore Data Model Validation Error option in the report properties.

4. Continue with the wizard to create the report layout, or choose to use the layout editor and close the wizard.
5. Define the layout for the report.
6. Click the Properties button in the report editor to set specific formatting, caching, and processing options for your report, including overriding data model validation errors.

Setting Up Access

You or your administrator can:

- Create a job definition so that users can run your report as a scheduled process.
• Set up the report for scheduling in the Reports and Analytics pane.
• Secure general access to your report and its job definition, if any.

Related Topics

• Setting Reports Up to Run as Scheduled Processes: Points to Consider
• Setting Reports Up for Scheduling in the Reports and Analytics Pane: Procedure
Managing Folders

Creating Folders: Procedure

You manage analyses and reports in the business intelligence catalog, where you create folders to organize them.

Creating Folders

Follow these steps:

1. In the catalog, navigate to the desired location of the new folder in the Folders pane.
2. In the catalog toolbar, click New, and select Folder.
3. In the New Folder dialog box, enter the folder name, and click OK.

Addressing Automatically Created Folders

If conflicts are detected during upgrade, folders named backup_nnn are automatically created in the catalog. After reviewing and resolving any conflicts, Oracle recommends that you manually delete the backup folders from the catalog. You can contact your help desk to request an automated removal if you have a large number of folders to delete.

Setting Folder Permissions and Attributes: Procedure

Business intelligence catalog folder properties control folder permissions and other attributes. You can access the properties of any object or folder in the catalog to perform tasks such as viewing system information or changing attributes or ownership. All other users can only access and modify the properties of the objects that they create or own.

Setting Folder Properties

Follow these steps:

1. In the catalog, select the folder you want to assign properties to.
2. In the Tasks pane, click Properties.
3. In the Properties dialog box, select any of the options in the Attributes section:
   - Hidden: Specifies that the object is hidden.
   - System: Specifies that the object is a system object.
   - Read Only: Specifies that the object is read-only.
   - Do Not Index: Excludes the object from the index used by the full-text catalog search. Excluded objects do not display in the results of any full-text catalog search; the object can still be found using the basic catalog search.
4. Use the Ownership section to take ownership of a folder or object in the catalog. This area displays only if the proper privileges were assigned to the user, group, or role. Note that the owner of an object or folder can’t automatically access the object or folder.
   - Set ownership of this item: Click to become the owner of the folder or object.
   - Set ownership of this item and all sub items: Click to become the owner of the folder and any sub folders or sub items contained within the item. For example, if you click this link for a dashboard folder, then you take ownership of all of the dashboard’s components.

Setting Folder Permissions: Procedure

You can assign permissions on folders and other objects.

Accessing and Setting Permissions

You can set permissions or change ownership for any catalog object or folder. Nonadministrative users can access and modify the permissions of the objects that they create or own.

To set folder permissions:

1. In the catalog, select the folder or object.
2. In the Tasks pane click Permissions.
3. In the Permissions dialog box, the owner and any other users, roles, or groups with permissions are listed in the Permissions list. To add a user or role, click Add users/roles in the toolbar and search for users or roles to add them to the Selected Members list in the Add Application Roles, Catalog Groups and Users dialog box. To delete a user or role, select the account or role in the Permissions list and click Delete selected users/roles.
4. In the Permissions list, to set ownership for a user, select Custom in the Permissions drop-down list for the account, then select Set Ownership in the Custom Permissions dialog box and click OK. You can also select the Owner option for the user or role.
5. Use the Permissions drop-down list to set permissions for the object. Object permissions vary by object.
6. Use the Apply permissions to sub-folders option to assign permissions to the folder’s subfolders, and the Apply permissions to items within a folder to assign them to objects in the folder but not to subfolders.

Using Briefing Books

Creating Briefing Books: Procedure

A briefing book is a collection of updatable or static analyses or dashboard pages (which can contain reports). The static snapshots give you a picture of what’s going on at the time that the analysis or dashboard page is added to the briefing book. You can download briefing books as PDF or MHTML for viewing or printing, and share them with others. The PDF file includes a table of contents for the book. Like analytics and reports, briefing books are stored in the business intelligence (BI) catalog.

Adding Content to New Briefing Books

Follow these steps:

1. Open the Reports and Analytics work area, or the Reports and Analytics pane if available in other work areas.
2. Click the Browse Catalog button.
3. Select your analysis, then click More and select Add to Briefing Book.
Or, find your dashboard and click Open.
   a. Go to the dashboard page you want to add.
   b. Click the Page Options button and select Add to Briefing Book.
4. Indicate if you want the analysis or dashboard results to change (Updatable) or not (Snapshot) whenever the briefing book is downloaded or rerun.
5. Click Browse.

Adding Content to Existing Briefing Books
Follow these steps:
1. Open the Reports and Analytics work area, or the Reports and Analytics pane if available in other work areas.
2. Click Browse Catalog.
3. Select your analysis, then click More and select Add to Briefing Book.
   Or, find your dashboard and click Open.
   a. Go to the dashboard page you want to add.
   b. Click the Page Options button and select Add to Briefing Book.
4. Indicate if you want the analysis or dashboard results to change (Updatable) or not (Snapshot) whenever the briefing book is downloaded or rerun.

Downloading and Editing Briefing Books
Follow these steps:
1. Open the Reports and Analytics work area, or the Reports and Analytics pane if available in other work areas.
2. Click Browse Catalog to locate your briefing book.
   You can find briefing books only in the BI catalog.

Related Topics
• Reports and Analytics Pane: Explained

Scheduling Analytics and Reports

Setting Reports Up to Run as Scheduled Processes: Points to Consider
You can create a job definition for predefined or custom reports so that users can run them as scheduled processes. Use the Define Custom Enterprise Scheduler Jobs task in the Setup and Maintenance work area to create job definitions. Otherwise, users can open reports (which are set up to be run online) through the Reports and Analytics pane, or open and schedule them from the business intelligence catalog.

General Job Definition Information
This table describes the general information to enter for your job definition.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>What You Enter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Job Type</td>
<td>BIPJobType</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report ID</td>
<td>The path to the report in the catalog, starting with the folder beneath Shared Folders, for example: Custom/ &lt;Family Name&gt;/ &lt;Product Name&gt;/&lt;Report File Name&gt;.xdo. Make sure to include the .xdo extension for the report definition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default Output</td>
<td>A default output format.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Parameters

You can define parameters to be available to users when they submit scheduled processes based on your job definition. When users run the scheduled process, the values they enter for the parameters:

- Are passed to the data model that the report is using.
- Determine the data to be included in the report.

The parameters that you define must be in the same order as parameters in the data model. For example, the data model has parameters in this order:

- P_START_DATE
- P_END_DATE
- P_CURRENCY

You create parameters as follows:

- Start Date
- End Date
- Currency

> **Note:** Because you define parameters using the list of values sources from the Define Custom Enterprise Scheduler Jobs task, you should not define lists of values in the data model.

### User Property

The only user property you must define is `EXT_PortletContainerWebModule`. Only lists of values associated with the application that you select are made available for parameters in this job definition.

### Related Topics

- Modifying Data Models: Procedure
- Creating Reports: Procedure
Setting Reports Up for Scheduling in the Reports and Analytics Pane: Procedure

You can set up reports as scheduled processes, which means users can submit them from the Scheduled Processes and other work areas. If you want users to also submit these scheduled processes from the Reports and Analytics pane, then you must configure properties for the corresponding reports.

Enabling a Report for Scheduling

To enable scheduling in the Reports and Analytics pane:

1. Select the report in the business intelligence catalog and click **Edit**.
2. Click **Properties**.
3. On the General tab in the Properties dialog box, enter the following fields:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enterprise Scheduler Job Package Name</td>
<td>The path for the job definition, for example: / oracle/apps/ ess/&lt;product family&gt;/&lt;product&gt;/ &lt;business area&gt;/ Jobs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enterprise Scheduler Job Definition Name</td>
<td>The job definition name (not display name), for example: ABCDEFG</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Related Topics

- Setting Up the Reports and Analytics Pane: Procedure
- Accessing Report Components to Modify: Points to Consider

Scheduling Analytics and Briefing Books: Procedure

Analytics and briefing books can run based on a schedule that you define. You can set up other automated tasks, for example to deliver results to specific recipients or send notifications. You create what’s called an agent to set this all up for an analysis, dashboard, or briefing book. The agent itself is saved as an object in the business intelligence (BI) catalog.

Creating an Agent

1. Open the Reports and Analytics work area, or the Reports and Analytics pane if available in other work areas.
2. Click the **Browse Catalog** button.
3. Click **New** and select **Agent** under **Actionable Intelligence**.
4. Ensure that you enter information on the Delivery Content tab to specify the analysis, dashboard, or briefing book to run.
5. Save the agent in **My Folders**.

>Note: To edit an agent, browse the BI catalog to find the agent.
Scheduling Reports: Procedure

Reports can run based on a schedule that you define. You can set up other automated tasks, for example to deliver results to specific recipients or send notifications. You submit a report with the schedule and criteria for other automated tasks defined.

If a report is set up as a scheduled process, you submit the process as you would any scheduled process. You can schedule them from:

- Any work area where there is a link to the report.
- The Scheduled Processes work area, where you can submit all processes that you have access to.
- The Reports and Analytics work area or pane, if the report is set up for submission from there.

Submitting a Report or Scheduled Process

Follow these steps:

1. Open the Reports and Analytics work area, or the Reports and Analytics pane if available in other work areas where you can find the report.
2. Click the name of your report.
3. Click Schedule if the option is there. The report is set up as a scheduled process.
   a. Enter any parameters to avoid unnecessarily large results.
   b. Click Advanced to enter a schedule, deliver results to a specific destination (including e-mail or printer), or define criteria for sending notifications.
4. If you don’t see Schedule, then click View.
   a. Click the Actions button for the report and select Schedule.
   b. Enter information similar to step 3.

Related Topics

- Scheduled Processes: Explained
- Reports and Analytics Pane: Explained
- Managing Scheduled Processes That You Submitted: Points to Consider
- Submitting Scheduled Processes and Process Sets: Procedure

Adding Analyses to Application Pages
Adding an Analysis to the SCM Concepts Details Dashboard: Worked Example

This example shows how to add an analysis to the SCM Concepts Details dashboard. You can add analyses to many pages that you can personalize.

⚠️ **Caution:** Make sure that the analysis isn’t querying against a large volume of records. If it is, then the page can take a long time to open after you add the analysis.

The following table summarizes key decisions for this scenario.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Decisions to Consider</th>
<th>In This Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Which analysis do you want to add?</td>
<td>Concepts with most Related Ideas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensure that the analysis isn’t querying against a large volume of records. If it is, then the dashboard can take a long time to open after you add the analysis.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you have to change the layout of the page?</td>
<td>Yes, to a two-column layout. The one- or two-column layout gives enough space to properly display analyses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you want all or only one view of the analysis?</td>
<td>All views.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are these changes for you only, or for all users of the Concepts Details dashboard?</td>
<td>You only.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adding an Analysis

1. Open the Concepts Details dashboard.
2. Click your name in the global header and select **Edit Current Page**.
3. Click **Change Layout** and select **Two columns, narrow left**.
4. Click **Add Content** for the second column.

   The **Reports and Analytics** folder in the Add Content dialog box contains what’s in the BI catalog.
5. Click through the folders in the catalog until you find the name of the analysis, and click **Add** to include all views of the analysis.

   If you instead click **Open** or **Concepts with most Related Ideas**, you can select a specific view to add.
6. Click **Close** after the analysis is added to the second column on the dashboard.
7. Click **Save** and then **Close**.
8 Maintenance and Migration

Performance Tuning for Analytics and Reports: Points to Consider

When you create analytics and reports, don’t use blind queries and include sufficient filters when creating analytics or reports with hierarchies.

Blind Queries

Avoid blind queries because they are performed without filters and therefore fetch large data sets. Performance could be an issue with these queries and can easily overload the application. All Transactional Business Intelligence queries on large transaction tables must be time bound. For example, include a time dimension filter and additional filters to restrict by key dimensions such as worker. In addition, apply filters to columns that have database indexes in the transaction tables. This ensures a good execution plan is generated for the Business Intelligence query.

Hierarchies and Trees in Transactional Business Intelligence

Queries on trees and hierarchical dimensions such as manager can have an impact on performance. Transactional Business Intelligence uses a column-flattening approach to quickly fetch data for a specific node in the hierarchy. Still, because there is no pre-aggregation for the different levels of the hierarchy, carefully craft any query involving hierarchies to ensure that sufficient filters are applied to keep the result set small.

Reviewing SQL Statements Used in Analyses: Procedure

You can review logical and physical SQL statements using either of the following procedures.

Logical and Physical SQL

Logical SQL is non-source specific SQL that is issued to the Oracle BI Server for an analysis. Logical queries use column names from the Presentation Layer in the repository (RPD) metadata. Based on the logical request, the BI Server issues optimized source-specific SQL to the actual data sources in the Physical Layer of the repository metadata. If you have proper administrative privileges, you can review both logical and physical SQL for analyses.

Using Analysis in Edit Mode

1. Open the analysis in Edit mode and click the Advanced tab.
2. In the SQL Issued section, review the logical SQL statement.

Using Administration Page

1. On the Administration page, in the Session Management section, click the Manage Sessions link.
Note: You must be a Business Intelligence Administrator to access the Administration and Manage Sessions page.

2. On the Manage Sessions page, in the Action column, click the View Log link to review the SQL statement.

Moving Analyses and Reports: Procedure

You can archive to bundle the entire catalog, specific folders, or multi component objects as a .catalog file and upload the .catalog file to unarchive the data to another location in the catalog. Use the archive process to transfer specific data across environments, for example from a development environment to a production environment.

Creating an Archive

To create an archive file:

1. Locate the object in the catalog.
2. Select More and then select Archive.
3. In the Archive dialog box, select one or more of the following options:
   - Keep Permissions: Maintain the object or folder’s existing permissions. If you do not select this option, then the archiving process does not include any permissions. Upon unarchiving, the parent folder’s permissions are assigned to all of the objects and folders.
   - Keep Time stamps: Maintain the Creation Time, Last Modified, and Last Accessed times assigned to the object or folder. Upon unarchiving, the LastModified time is updated to indicate the time at which the object or folder is unarchived. If you select this option, the Old option in the Paste Overview area of the Preferences dialog box is available when unarchiving. You use the Old option to overwrite existing catalog items that are older than the catalog items in the archive.
     - If you do not select this option, then the archiving process does not include time information and the Old option in the Paste Overview area of the Preferences dialog box is not available.
4. Click OK to download the archive file.

Moving a File to a New Location

To unarchive a file:

1. Select the folder in the catalog where you want to upload the archived file.
2. In the Tasks pane click Unarchive.
3. In the Unarchive dialog box, browse for and select the archive file.
4. Use the Replace option to specify whether to replace an existing folder or object with the same name.
   - All: Select this option to replace any existing folders or objects with the same names as folders or objects included in the archive file that you are uploading.
   - Old: Select this option to replace folders or objects except those folders or objects that exist, unless they are older than the source.
   - None: Select this option to add any new folders or objects, but preserve any existing folders or objects.
   - Force: Select this option to add and replace all folders or objects.
5. Use the ACL option to specify how the folders or objects are assigned permissions using Access Control Lists (ACLs) when unarchived.
   - Inherit: Inherits the folder or object’s permissions (ACL) from its new parent folder.
   - Preserve: Preserves the folder or object’s permissions (ACL) as it was in the original, mapping accounts as necessary.
   - Create: Preserves the folder or object’s permissions (ACL) as it was in the original, creating and mapping accounts as necessary.

6. Click **OK**.
Glossary

**analysis**
A selection of data displayed in one or more views, such as a table or chart, to provide answers to business questions.

**analytics**
Business intelligence objects such as analyses and dashboards that provide meaningful data to help with decision making.

**briefing book**
A collection of static or updatable analyses or dashboard pages that you can download, print, and share with others.

**business intelligence catalog**
The repository where all business intelligence objects, including analyses, reports, briefing books, and agents, are stored. The catalog contains separate folders for personal, shared, and modified objects.

**business intelligence repository**
The metadata that determines all of the columns, or pieces of data, that you can include in analytics. You can also use the repository as a source of data for reports.

**dashboard**
A collection of analyses and other content, presented on one or more pages to help users achieve specific business goals. Each page is a separate tab within the dashboard.

**data model**
The metadata that determines where data for a report comes from and how that data is retrieved.

**EDI**
Abbreviation for electronic data interchange.

**EFT**
Acronym for Electronic Funds Transfer. A direct transfer of money from one account to another, such as an electronic payment of an amount owed a supplier by transferring money from a payer’s disbursement bank account into the supplier’s bank account.

**flexfield**
A flexible data field that you can configure such that it contains one or more segments or stores additional information. Each segment has a value and a meaning.
**flexfield segment**
An extensible data field that represents an attribute and captures a value corresponding to a predefined, single extension column in the database. A segment appears globally or based on a context of other captured information.

**global header**
The uppermost region in the user interface that remains the same no matter which page you’re on.

**job definition**
The metadata that determines what a job does and what options are available to users when they submit the scheduled process. A job is the executable for a scheduled process.

**panel tab**
A tab that provides supplemental information or functionality for the page. Each panel tab is on the right side of the page, has an icon as the tab label, and slides out when you open the tab.

**personalization**
A change that users make to control the look or behavior of the application. Personalizations impact only the user making the change.

**prompt**
A parameter that you set when you use analytics, limiting the data in the analysis or in all analyses on the dashboard or dashboard page (tab).

**regional area**
The collapsible region in the work area that lets you control what’s in the local area, for example by selecting a task or running a search.

**report**
An output of select data in a predefined format that’s optimized for printing.

**role**
Controls access to application functions and data.

**scheduled process**
A program that you run to process data and, in some cases, generate output as a report.

**Style template**
An .rtf template containing style information that’s applied to report layout templates to achieve a consistent look and feel across reports.
**subject area**
A set of columns, or pieces of data, related to a specific business object or area.

**Subtemplate**
An .rtf or .xsl format that is defined once and used multiple times within a single report layout template or across multiple layout template files.

**view**
A specific way to present the results of an analysis, for example as a table or graph. Other types of views, such as the title view, show other components of the analysis.

**work area**
A set of pages containing the tasks, searches, and other content you need to accomplish a business goal.