Oracle Financial Services Enterprise Financial Performance Analytics User Guide

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Contents

Preface		3
Intended Audience		3
Documentation Ac	cessibility	3
Access to Oracle St	upport	3
Structure		3
Related Informatio	n Sources	4
CHAPTER 1	Introduction	1
Overview of Oracle	e Financial Services Enterprise Financial Performance Analytics (OFSEFPA)	1
OFSEFPA Configu	urability in OFSAAI	2
Oracle Financia	al Services Enterprise Financial Performance Analytics Run Chart	3
CHAPTER 2	Overview of Process Flow	5
Introduction		5
OFSEFPA Da	ta Flow	6
Data Flow: OFSPM	I Processing Area to OFSEFPA Reporting Area	6
Dimension Da	ta Flow	7
Ledger Stat Da	ta flow	7
Management R	eporting Data Flow	8
OFSEFPA Data Fl	ow: Third Party Profitability Management Applications to OFSEFPA Reporting Ar	ea10
Data Model		10
Hierarchy		12
CHAPTER 3	Dimension Loading Process	13
Overview of Dime	nsion Loading Process	13
Hierarchy Transfor	mation	14
Overview of H	ierarchy Flattening Process	14
Prerequisites	· · ·	15
Tables Used by	the Hierarchy Flattening Transformation	16
Executing the l	Hierarchy Flattening Transformation	16
Checking the E	Execution Status	18
Dimension Tables	Population	18
Overview of So	CD Process	18
Type 1 Meth	bodology	19
Type 2 Meth	bodology	19
Prerequisites		20
Tables Used by	the SCD Component	20
Executing the S	SCD Component	24

Checking the E	Execution Status	25
Legal Entity		
Parent Child Hierarchy		
Multiple Hierarchie	¹ S	
CHAPTER 4	Time Dimension Population	29
Overview of Time	Dimension Population	
Prerequisites	1	
Tables Used by the	Time Dimension Population Transformation	
Executing the Time	e Dimension Population Transformation	
Checking the Execu	ution Status	
CHAPTER 5	Modification and Mapping of Reporting Lines	
Overview		
Summary of Config	guration Required for Financial Reporting and Management Reporting	
Financial Reporting (FR)		
Management R	eporting (MR)	
Income State	ement (MR-IS)	
Balance Shee	f (MK-BS)	
Modifying Eine	nearion of Reporting Lines Using AMPIM	
Modifying Mar	nagement Reporting Line	
Mapping of Report	ing Line Items	
Mapping of Inc	come Statement Leaf Nodes to Financial Elements	
Mapping of Ba	lance Sheet Leaf Nodes to General Ledger	
New Repline H	lierarchies	
CHAPTER 6	Multi-Currency Reporting	41
Introduction		41
Overview of Multi-	Currency Reporting	41
CHAPTER 7	Fact Ledger Population	43
Overview of Fact L	edger Population Transformation	43
Prerequisites	~ ·	43
Tables Used by the	Fact Ledger Population Transformation	44
Map New Dimensi	ons	46
Hierarchy Cont	figuration for LOB and Legal Entity	46
DIM_LOB		
DIM_ORG		
Executing the Fact	Ledger Population Transformation	
Unecking the Execu	auon status	

Optional Load from Ledger Class Entities for Fact Ledger Population	49
Identity Codes Used in Financial Reporting	49

CHAPTER 8 Fact Management Reporting Population from LEDGER_STAT

Overview of Fact Management Reporting Transformation	51
Prerequisites	
Tables Used by the Fact Management Reporting Transformation	
Map New Dimensions	55
Hierarchy Configuration for LOB and Legal Entity	55
DIM_LOB	55
DIM_ORG_STRUCTURE	55
Executing the Fact Management Reporting Transformation	56
Checking the Execution Status	57
Optional Load from Ledger Class Entities for Fact Management Reporting Population	
Rollup Signage and Operational Signage	

Overview of Fact Management Reporting Transformation	61
Prerequisites	62
Tables Used by the Fact Management Reporting Transformation	62
Map New Dimensions	64
Executing the Fact Management Reporting Transformation	64
Checking the Execution Status	66

Introduction Configuration for What-If Analysis Basic Scenario Advanced Scenario EFPA Integration with Price Creation and Discovery (PCD)	67
Configuration for What-If Analysis Basic Scenario Advanced Scenario EFPA Integration with Price Creation and Discovery (PCD)	.67
Basic Scenario Advanced Scenario EFPA Integration with Price Creation and Discovery (PCD)	.68
Advanced Scenario EFPA Integration with Price Creation and Discovery (PCD)	.75
EFPA Integration with Price Creation and Discovery (PCD)	.77
	.78
Reporting Line Correlation Calculations	.78
Excluding Outliers	.79
Testing for Stationarity	.79
Testing for Cointegration	.79
What-If Analysis Limitation	.80
	.80

CHAPTER 11	Cube Build Process	1
Introduction	8	31
Overview of Cubes	8	31

Creating Configurat	ion Files	
Building Of Cubes.		
Prerequisites		
Tables Used by	the Cube Build Component	
Executing the C	Cube Build Task	
Checking the Execu	ition Status	
Creating Multiple Le	edger Essbase Cubes from OFSAA UI	
CHAPTER 12	Predictive Modelling	
Introduction to Pred	dictive Modelling	
Guidelines	0	
Files Used		90
Errors		
CHAPTER 13	Overview of OFSEFPA Reports	91
Introduction to Day	shhoards	01
Tabular Consolidate	ed List of OESEEPA Reports	
Structure of Ret	norting Line Items	
Hard-Coded Di	mension Members	95
Reporting Cu	urrency Calculation	
OBIEE: Catalo	gs Related Configuration	
Currency La	bel Modification	
Amount Uni	it Modification	
Dashboards	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Financial Repor	ting	
Management Re	eporting	
Forecast Report	ting	
APPENDIX A	How to Define a Dimension	
Introduction - Dime	ension Definition	
Dimension Definition	on Process	
Create Busin	ess Hierarchy	
Create Busin	ess Dimension	
Modify Data	set	
Appendix B	How to Define a Measure	
Introduction to Mea	asure Definition	
Measure Definition	Process	
Create Business	Measure	
APPENDIX C	How to Develop a New Cube	123

Introduction to Dev	eloping a New Cube	
Procedures to D	Develop a New Cube	
Step 1 – Add	1 Cube	
Step 2 – Inch	ude Dimensions	
Step 3 – Spec	ify Variations	
Step 4 – Spec		
Step 5 – Špec	ify Node Level Formula	
Step 6 – Save	e and Build	
APPENDIX D	How to Define a Batch	
Introduction		
Batch Creation.		

Contents

List of Tables

List of Figures

Figure 1. OFSEFPA configuration
Figure 2. Reporting Line Hierarchy 59
Figure 3. Reporting Line Hierarchy - Rollup Signage 59
Figure 4. Financial Reporting - Income Statement
Figure 5. Financial Reporting - Income Statement - Time Series
Figure 6. Financial Reporting - Income Statement - Variance Analysis100
Figure 7. Management Reporting - Balance Sheet - Balance Sheet
Figure 8. Management Reporting - Balance Sheet - Time Series102
Figure 9. Management Reporting - Balance Sheet - Key Indicators103
Figure 10. Management Reporting - Income Statement - Income Statement
Figure 11. Management Reporting - Income Statement - Time Series104
Figure 12. Management Reporting - Income Statement - Key Indicators105
Figure 13. Management Reporting - Income Statement - Variance Analysis106
Figure 14. Management Reporting - Income Statement - Variance Analysis 1106
Figure 15. Management Reporting - Income Statement - Income Statement - Line Of Business 107
Figure 16. Management Reporting - Key Trends - Key Trends108
Figure 17. Management Reporting - Key Trends - Net Loss Analysis109
Figure 18. Management Reporting - Key Trends - NII Impact Analysis110
Figure 19. Management Reporting - Key Trends - Balance Trends110
Figure 20. Management Reporting - Performance Measures - Performance Measures111
Figure 21. Management Reporting - Performance Measures – Capital Analysis112
Figure 22. Forecast Reports - Balance Sheet Reports - Forecast Balances113
Figure 23. Forecast Reports - Balance Sheet Reports - Scenario Comparison113
Figure 24. Forecast Reports - Balance Sheet Reports - Strategy Comparison114
Figure 25. Forecast Reports - Income Statement Reports - Interest Vs. Average Balance115
Figure 26. Forecast Reports - Income Statement Reports – Non Interest Fee Percentage Vs.
Ending Balance
Figure 27. Forecast Reports - Income Statement Reports - Spread Analysis116
Figure 28. Forecast Reports – Income Statement Reports - NIM Report
Figure 29. Business Hierarchy118
Figure 30. Business Hierarchy Details Page
Figure 31. Data Set Details Page
Figure 32. Business Measure Details Page122

Preface

Intended Audience

Welcome to Oracle Financial Services Enterprise Financial Analytics User Guide.

This user guide is intended for the users of Oracle Financial Services Enterprise Financial Performance Analytics application.

See Related Information Sources for more Oracle product information.

Documentation Accessibility

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

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Structure

This user guide has been segregated into the following chapters:

- Chapter 1-Introduction
- Chapter 2-Overview of Process Flow
- Chapter 3-Dimension Loading Process
- Chapter 4-Time Dimension Population

Business data commonly represents information as of a point in time (for example, a balance as of a point in time) or as of a particular span of time (for example, income for the month of March). The rollup of a particular balance depending on their nature could be a simple additive rollup wherein the child member balances are added up to arrive at the parent node balance (for example, Ending Balance) or non additive rollups wherein a node formula is used to specify how to rollup the child member balances (for example, 3 month rolling average).

- Chapter 5-Modification and Mapping of Reporting Lines
- Chapter 6-Multi-Currency Reporting
- Chapter 7-Fact Ledger Population

Fact Ledger population involves populating the FCT_LEDGER_STAT table from theLEDGER_STAT table.

• Chapter 8-Fact Management Reporting Population from LEDGER_STAT Table

Fact Management Reporting Population involves populating the FCT_MGMT_REPORTING table from the LEDGER_STAT table.

• Chapter 9-Fact Management Reporting Population from FSI_D_MANAGEMENT_LEDGER Table

Fact Management Reporting Population involves populating the FSI_D_MANAGEMENT_LEGDER from the LEDGER_STAT table.

- Chapter 10-What-If Analysis
- Chapter 11-Cube Build Process
- Chapter 12-Predictive Modelling
- Chapter 13-Overview of OFSEFPA Reports
- Appendix A, How to Define a Dimension
- Appendix B, How to Define a Measure
- Appendix C, How to Develop a New Cube
- Appendix D, How to Define a Batch

Related Information Sources

- Oracle Financial Services Advanced Analytical Applications Infrastructure Installation and Configuration Guide
- Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Data Model Document Generation White Paper
- Oracle Financial Services Profitability Management (OFSPM) User Guide

CHAPTER 1 Introduction

Overview of Oracle Financial Services Enterprise Financial Performance Analytics (OFSEFPA)

Oracle Financial Services Enterprise Financial Performance Analytics (OFSEFPA) (previously, Oracle Financial Services Profitability Analytics (OFSPA)) is a complete end-to-end web-based Business Intelligence solution for generating and analyzing Financial and Management Reports. It provides tools for data integration and includes customizable, pre-built dashboards and reports, a reporting data model, and user friendly functional subject areas for ad-hoc reporting.

The OFSEFPA is built using:

- OFSAAI 8.0.7.0.0 for ETL, Data Integration, and Cube Build activities.
- OBIEE 12.2.1.4 for Dashboard and Reports activities
- Essbase 12.2.1.2 for multi-dimensional Cube storage.

OFSEFPA supports generating reports from both Relational Database and/or Essbase. Hence, Essbase is no longer a prerequisite for OFSEFPA.

This manual deals with OFSAAI, required for OFSEFPA activities, process, and functional details about the dash boards and reports. Also it includes subject areas which could be used for ad-hoc reporting using OBIEE Answers tool.

OFSEFPA Configurability in OFSAAI



Figure 1. OFSEFPA configuration

Oracle Financial Services Enterprise Financial Performance Analytics Run Chart

Run chart, as the name suggests helps the consultant understand the sequence of tasks to be performed to ensure the correctness of data flow in the product. It contains the details about Data loading for all mandatory tables for the product, and the sequence of execution of seeded tasks/batches.

Oracle Financial Services Enterprise Financial Performance Analytics (OFS EFPA) provides the Run Chart listing the tasks required for population of data for OFS EFPA Reports. This covers the following tasks:

- Stage Dimension Load
- Common data Population (for example Exchange Rate)
- Set up table population
 - Dimensions
 - Facts
- Model Execution
- Derived Entity Refresh
- Cubes Build

Download the OFS EFPA 8.0.7.0.0 Run Chart from the MOS page.

CHAPTER 2 OVERVIEW OF Process Flow

This chapter discusses the following topics:

- Introduction
- Data Flow: OFSPM Processing Area to OFSEFPA Reporting Area
- OFSEFPA Data Flow: Third Party Profitability Management Applications to OFSEFPA Reporting Area
- Data Model
- Hierarchy

Introduction

OFSEFPA utilizes OBIEE technology to present financial reporting and management reporting. For details on OFSEFPA reports and how OBIEE is being utilized, refer to chapter Overview of OFSEFPA Reports, page 13. The OFSEFPA data model has been designed in such a way that it can receive fact and dimension data

from the OFSAA Enterprise Performance Management (EPM) data model, which is installed through Oracle Financial Services Profitability Management (OFSPM) seeded data flow processes or from other systems. The seeded data flow processes from the processing area of OFSPM to the data model of OFSEFPA utilizes the transformation and load components of OFSAAI. OFSEFPA can be independently licensed and installed to work on top of the OFSAAI infrastructure or can be licensed along with OFSPM 8.0.7.0.0 or higher to work in an integrated manner. The following diagram depicts the high-level data flow of OFSEFPA, when both OFSPM and OFSEFPA are installed.

OFSEFPA Data Flow



Data Flow: OFSPM Processing Area to OFSEFPA Reporting Area

The OFSPM processing area holds dimension data and fact data. Fact data is held primarily in the management ledger table (referred to as Ledger Stat in this document). The seeded data flow processes outlined in this section are for the management ledger table. Similarly the seeded dimension data movement process definitions are for the standard processing dimensions which come with the OFSPM Attributes Members Hierarchies Module (AMHM). For more details on:

• Dimension data movement, refer to chapters Dimension Loading Process and Time Dimension Population.

- Ledger Stat transformation, refer to Fact Ledger Population.
- Fact Management Reporting Population from LEDGER_STAT Table.

Similar data movement process definitions can be created for any additional user-defined dimensions or custom tables. These extensions are also described in this document.

The data movements from the OFSPM processing area to the OFSEFPA reporting area utilize the data transfer component of OFSAAI 8.0.7.0.0. Data transformation and loading is done with the Data Integrator module and is metadata driven. For more information on the Usage of the Data Integrator Component, refer to Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure User Guide.

Dimension Data Flow

The Dimension data used for processing is stored in individual Member, Attribute, and Hierarchy tables for each dimension, and is part of the OFSPM AMHM data model. Hierarchies in OFSPM AMHM have a parent-child storage structure. These are flattened to a level-based structure as part of the data movement process. The flattened Hierarchies for each Dimension along with the Member and Attribute data undergo Slowly Changing Dimension (SCD) to facilitate the movement of data to OFSEFPA dimension tables. The following diagram depicts the process flow:



Note: For more information on dimension management, refer to Oracle Financial Services Profitability Management (OFSPM) User Guide.

Ledger Stat Data flow

The ledger transformation program moves data from Ledger Stat in the OFSPM processing area to Fact Ledger Stat Entity of OFSEFPA. The transformation program joins data for all the required dimensions. The following diagram

provides a high-level overview of this process. For more details on the process and its execution, refer to Fact Ledger Population.



Optionally Data can be loaded from Reporting to FCT_MGMT_REPORTING.

Management Reporting Data Flow

The management transformation program moves data from the Ledger Stat in OFSPM processing area to Fact Management Reporting Entity of OFSEFPA. The transformation program joins data for all the required dimensions. The following diagram provides a high-level overview of this process. For more details on the process and its execution, refer to chapter Fact Management Reporting Population, page 8-1.



Optionally Data can be loaded from FSI_D_MANAGEMENT_LEDGER to FCT_LEDGER_STAT.

OFSEFPA Data Flow: Third Party Profitability Management Applications to OFSEFPA Reporting Area



Data Model

The data model of OFSEFPA is a star schema for the fact tables FCT_LEDGER_STAT and FCT_MGMT_REPORTING.

The Entity diagrams of the data model are provided below:

• Fact Ledger Stat



• Fact Management Reporting



Hierarchy

Standard dimensions such as Product, Organization, Common COA, and General Ledger are populated through the AMHM layer of Profitability Management application (OFSPM). OFSEFPA assumes that only one hierarchy is present for each dimension in the AMHM layer. This Hierarchy data for each Dimension is populated in the Dimension Tables through SCDs.

An Entry in the SETUP_MASTER table is required for the hierarchy for which the members are to be loaded in the dimension tables. One properly constructed Hierarchy ID should be given in the COMPONENT_VALUE column for each dimension.

CHAPTER 3 Dimension Loading Process

This chapter discussed the following topics:

- Overview of Dimension Loading Process
- Hierarchy Transformation
- Dimension Tables Population
- Parent Child Hierarchy
- Multiple Hierarchies

Overview of Dimension Loading Process

The hierarchy data is natively stored in a parent-child structure within the *Dimension Management* component of OFSAAI. Dimension population involves the movement of dimension data from processing dimension tables (maintained by dimension management component of OFSAAI) to the reporting dimension tables used in Business Intelligence (BI) applications.

This data movement process is applicable only when OFSEFPA is installed along with OFSPM application.

Dimension loading process has the following two components:

- 1. Hierarchy Transformation
- 2. Dimension Tables Population

The Dimension loading process for the different hierarchies is discussed in the following sections:

• General Ledger:

The members of this hierarchy are stored within the infrastructure metadata tables for OFSEFPA. Hence the hierarchy needs to be maintained separately for OFSPM and OFSEFPA. This hierarchy need not be included as part of the hierarchy transformation process but should be part of the SCD process to move the General Ledger (GL) dimension members from OFSPM to OFSEFPA.

• Financial Element:

The members of this hierarchy are seeded through RDBMS insert scripts by the OFSEFPA solution installer. This hierarchy has to be maintained separately for OFSPM and OFSEFPA.

• Organization Unit:

This hierarchy in OFSPM first gets flattened by the Hierarchy Transformation and is then moved to the hierarchy table for Organization Unit (DIM_ORG_UNIT) by the Dimension table population component (as explained in chapter Dimension Tables Population). The OFSPM and OFSEFPA hierarchies can be kept in sync using the above two components.

• Product:

This hierarchy in OFSPM first gets flattened through Hierarchy Transformation and is then moved to the hierarchy table for Product (DIM_PRODUCT) by the Dimension table population component (as explained in chapter

Dimension Tables Population). The OFSPM and OFSEFPA hierarchies can be kept in sync by using the above two components.

• Time:

The hierarchy table (DIM_DATES) for this hierarchy is loaded by the Time dimension population process (for more details, refer to chapter Time Dimension Population.

• Consolidation and Currency:

The hierarchy data for these hierarchies are seeded through RDBMS insert scripts by the OFSEFPA solution installer. These hierarchies have to be maintained separately for OFSPM and OFSEFPA.

• Legal Entity:

The hierarchy data of Legal Entity is loaded through insert scripts based on the user defined hierarchy. The above components in detail and the execution methods are explained in the following sections.

Hierarchy Transformation

The following topics are covered in this section:

- Overview of Hierarchy Flattening Process
- Prerequisites
- Tables Used by the Hierarchy Flattening Transformation
- Executing the Hierarchy Flattening Transformation
- Checking the Execution Status

Overview of Hierarchy Flattening Process

Hierarchy Flattening Transformation is used to move the hierarchy data from the parent child storage structure in OFSPM AMHM model to a level based storage structure in OFSEFPA. In OFSPM AMHM model, hierarchy data for any hierarchy created on seeded or user defined dimensions using the AMHM is stored within hierarchy tables of respective dimensions. These are moved to the REV_HIER_FLATTENED table of OFSEFPA after flattening by the Hierarchy flattening process.

Example

The hierarchy data of one or more Product Hierarchies created on Product dimension (a seeded dimension) are stored in DIM_PRODUCTS_HIER table.

The hierarchy data in the preceding example would be moved to REV_HIER_FLATTENED in the OFSEFPA model by the Hierarchy Flattening Process.

Database components used by this transformation are:

- 1. REV_BATCHHIERFLATTEN Oracle database function
- 2. REV_HIER_TRANSFORMATON_BIAPPS Oracle database Package called by the preceding function.

Some of the features of the Hierarchy Flattening Transformation are:

• The user has the choice to process a single hierarchy or all hierarchies belonging to a particular dimension as part of a single execution.

• Any changes made in the hierarchy using the *AMHM Hierarchy Maintenance* screen will change the FLATTENED_ROWS_COMPLETION_CODE flag in REV_HIER_DEFINITIONS table to 'Pending'. This improves the processing efficiency, since the Transformation process will avoid hierarchies that have not been modified.

Prerequisites

- All the post install steps mentioned in the Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure Installation and Configuration guide and the Solution Installation Manuals of Profitability Management (only if OFSPM is installed) and Enterprise Financial Performance Analytics have to be completed successfully.
- Seeded Hierarchies which come with the install and any hierarchy created using the OFSAAI framework should have proper data in the Tables used by the Hierarchy Flattening Transformation, page 3-5. Hierarchy is maintained in the Dimension Management component of OFSAAI. (Financial Services Application >Master Maintenance > Dimension Management > Hierarchies screen).

Note: The following debugging steps need to be performed only if the hierarchy flattening process has failed.

1. Check in the database (atomic schema) if the FLATTENED_ROWS_COMPLETION_CODE column of the REV_HIER_DEFINITIONS table has value 'Pending' for the Hierarchy ID to be processed.

This column will have the value 'Pending' for any new hierarchy created or modified using the OFSAAI Hierarchy Management User Interface.

2. Check if the REV_DIMENSIONS_B table has a row for the dimension that is being processed.

Execute the following query in the database to find the value and use the value in the dimension ID column for the dimension name/description to be processed.

```
Select b.dimension_id,t.dimension_name,t.description from rev_dimensions_b b inner
join rev_dimensions_tl t on b.dimension_id = t.dimension_id and t.dimension_name like
'<dimension name>'
```

3. Check if the REV_HIERARCHIES table has a row for the hierarchy id that is being processed.

SELECT * FROM rev_hierarchies rh where dimension_id = <dimension id>

- Map the application user to BATPRO role, that has seeded batch execution function.
- Create a Batch. For more information refer to Executing the Hierarchy Flattening Transformation.
- Before executing a batch check if the following services are running on the application server.
- ♦ Iccserver
- Router
- ♦ AM Server
- Messageserver
- Olapdataserver

Note: For more information on how to check if the services are up and on, and how to start the services if you find them not running, refer to Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure User Guide.

Tables Used by the Hierarchy Flattening Transformation

- REV_HIERARCHIES This is the master table for hierarchies with one row per hierarchy.
- REV_DIMENSIONS_B This is the master table for dimensions with one row per dimension.
- REV_HIER_DEFINITIONS FLATTENED_ROWS_COMPLETION_CODE column is checked to determine whether the hierarchy is to be processed.
- DIM_<DIMENSIONNAME>_HIER This table stores the hierarchy data and is the source for the transformation. **Example**

DIM_PRODUCTS_HIER - This table stores the hierarchy data of one or more Product Hierarchies created on Product dimension (a seeded dimension).

• REV_HIER_FLATTENED - This is the output table for the transformation into which the flattened hierarchy data gets populated.

Executing the Hierarchy Flattening Transformation

You can execute the Data Transformation from the Operations module of OFSAAI.

The Hierarchy Flattening Transformation for OFSEFPA has been seeded with the Batch ID <INFODOM>_Hierarchy_Transformation, which can be executed from the *Batch Execution* section of OFSAAI. In the Parameter List, Enter Dimension ID and Hierarchy ID. For example, 2, 1000003710.

Queries to obtain the Dimension ID and Hierarchy ID are provided below.

You can also define a new Batch and an underlying Task definition from the *Batch Maintenance* window of OFSAAI. For more information on defining a new Batch, refer to section How to Define a Batch.

To define a new task for a Batch definition:

- Select the check box adjacent to the newly created Batch Name in the *Batch Maintenance* window.
- Click **Add** (+) button from the Task Details grid. The *Task Definition* window is displayed.
- Enter the **Task ID** and **Description**.
- Select TRANSFORM DATA component from the drop down list.
- Select the following from the **Dynamic Parameters** list:
 - **Datastore Type** Select the appropriate datastore type from the list
 - **Datastore Name** Select the appropriate datastore name from the list
 - IP address Select the IP address from the list
 - Rule Name Select BATCH_HIERTRANSFORMATION from the drop down list of available transformations. (This is a seeded Data Transformation which is installed as part of the OFSEFPA Solution Installer. If you don't see this in the list, contact Oracle Support.)
 - **Parameter List** Enter Dimension ID and Hierarchy ID.

For the Parameter List, the values are:

• **Dimension ID** – Execute the following query in the database to find the value, and use the value in the Dimension ID column for the dimension name/description to be processed.

```
Select b.dimension_id,t.dimension_name,t.description from rev_dimensions_b b inner
join rev_dimensions_tl t on b.dimension_id = t.dimension_id and t.dimension_name like
'<dimension name>'
```

Replace <dimension name> in the preceding query with the Dimension Name you find in the UI (Financial Services Application > Master Maintenance > Dimension Management) for the dimension on which the

Hierarchy you want to flatten.

Hierarchy ID - If all the hierarchies belonging to a dimension are to be processed, then provide null as the parameter value. Else, provide the System Identifier of the hierarchy that needs to be transformed.

Execute the following query in the database, only if a single hierarchy has to be processed, and use the value in HIERARCHY_ID column as parameter for the hierarchy to be processed.

```
select b.object_definition_id,short_desc,long_desc from fsi_m_object_definition_b
b inner join fsi_m_object_definition_tl t on b.object_definition_id =
t.object definition id and b.id type = 5
```

For OFSEFPA, it is assumed that only one Hierarchy is processed at a time.

Example

If all the hierarchies for GL Account dimension must be processed, the parameter list should be given as:

'2',null

Where '2' is the Dimension ID for the seeded dimension GL Account.

Example

If a particular hierarchy with code 1000018112 must be processed, the parameter list should be given as follows:

'2', '1000018112'

Where '1000018112' is the code obtained by executing the preceding query in the database.

• Click Save.

The Task definition is saved on the selected Batch.

You can execute the batch from *Batch Execution* window by choosing the Batch created following the steps mentioned in the preceding sections. For more details, refer to Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure User Guide.

Hierarchy Transformation can also be executed directly on the database through SQLPLUS. The details are:

- Function Name: rev_batchhierflatten
- Parameters: BATCH_RUN_ID, MIS_DATE, PDIMENSIONID, and PHIERARCHYID
- Sample Parameter Values: 'Batch1', '20091231', '2', '1000018112'

Note: Execute the Hierarchy Transformation Batch only when a new Hierarchy is defined or an existing Hierarchy is modified.

Checking the Execution Status

The Batch execution status can be monitored through *Batch Monitor* section of *OFSAAI Operations* module.

The status messages in batch monitor are:

- N Not Started
- O On Going
- F Failure
- S Success

The Event Log window in Batch Monitor section provides execution logs, in which the top row is the most recent. Any errors during the Batch execution are listed in the logs.

Tip: It is advisable to check the Event Log for any errors, even if the execution status returns 'Success'.

The execution log can also be accessed on the application server in the directory *\$FIC_DB_HOME/log/date*, where file name will have the Batch Execution ID.

Note: Check the .profile file in the installation home if you are unable to find this path.

The database level operations log can be accessed by querying the FSI_MESSAGE_LOG table. The Batch Run ID column can be filtered for identifying the relevant log. (This is the same log you see in the Event Log window.)

Dimension Tables Population

Dimensional data changes are handled by OFSEFPA solution using the SCD component.

The following topics are covered in this section:

- Overview of SCD Process
- Prerequisites
- Tables Used by the SCD Component
- Executing the SCD Component
- Checking the Execution Status

Overview of SCD Process

SCDs are dimensions that have data that changes slowly, rather than changing on a time-based, regular schedule. For more information on SCDs, refer to:

Oracle Data Integrator Best Practices for a Data Warehouse at

https://www.oracle.com/technetwork/middleware/data-integrator/learnmore/odi-best-practice-data-war ehouse-168255.pdf

• Oracle Warehouse Builder Data Modeling, ETL, and Data Quality Guide at

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E18283_01/owb.112/e10935/toc.htm

Additional online sources include:

- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slowly_changing_dimension
- http://www.oracle.com/webfolder/technetwork/tutorials/obe/db/10g/r2/owb/owb10gr2_gs/owb/lesso n3/slowlychangingdimensions.htm

You can also refer to *The Data Warehouse Toolkit: The Complete Guide to Dimensional Modeling by Ralph Kimball and Margy Ross.*

The SCD component of the platform is delivered via a C++ executable. The types of SCD handled by the OFSAAI SCD component for OFSEFPA solution are Type 1 and Type 2.

Type 1 Methodology

The Type 1 methodology overwrites old data with new data, and therefore does not track historical data. This is useful for making changes to dimension data.

Example

The solution installer will populate one row per dimension for the seeded dimensions in this table.

N_PRODUCT_SKEY	V_PRODUCT_NAME	D_START_DATE	D_END_DATE	F_LATEST_RECORD _INDICATOR
1	PL	5/31/2010	12/31/9999	Y

In this example,

N_PRODUCT_SKEY is the surrogate key column which is a unique key for each record in the dimension table.

V_PRODUCT_NAME is the product name.

D_START_DATE indicates the date from which this product record is valid.

D_END_DATE indicates the date till which this product record is valid.

 $F_LATEST_RECORD_INDICATOR$ with value 'Y', which indicates this is the latest record in the dimension table for this product and 'N' indicates it is not.

If the V_PRODUCT_NAME column is set as a Type 1 SCD column and if there is a change in the product name to 'Personal Loan' from 'PL' in the above example, in the next processing period, then when SCD is executed for the new processing period the record in the above example changes to:

Table 2. Type 1 Methodology

N_PRODUCT_SKEY	V_PRODUCT_NAME	D_START_DATE	D_END_DATE	F_LATEST_RECORD _INDICATOR
1	Personal Loan	6/30/2010	12/31/9999	Υ

Type 2 Methodology

The Type 2 method tracks historical data by creating multiple records for a given natural key in the dimensional tables with separate surrogate keys. With Type 2, the historical changes in dimensional data are preserved. In the above example for the change in product name from 'PL' to 'Personal Loan' if history has to be preserved, then

the V_PRODUCT_NAME column has to be set as Type 2 when SCD is processed for the processing period and the change inserts a new record as shown in the following example:

Example

N_PRODUCT_SKEY	V_PRODUCT_NAME	D_START_DATE	D_END_DATE	F_LATEST_RECORD _INDICATOR
1	PL	5/31/2010	12/31/9999	Ν
1	Personal Loan	6/30/2010	12/31/9999	Y

A new record is inserted to the product dimension table with the new product name. The latest record indicator for this is set as 'Y', indicating this is the latest record for the personal loan product. The same flag for the earlier record was set to 'N'.

Prerequisites

- 1. The Hierarchy Flattening Transformation should have been executed successfully.
- 2. The SCD executable should be present under <installation home>ficdb/bin. The file name is scd and the user executing the SCD component should have execute rights on this file.
- 3. The setup tables accessed by SCD component (SETUP_MASTER, SYS_TBL_MASTER, and SYS_STG_JOIN_MASTER) should have the required entries. The SETUP_MASTER table does not come seeded with the installation; the required entries must be added manually. The required columns are mentioned in the Tables Used by the SCD Component. The tables SYS_TBL_MASTER and SYS_STG_JOIN_MASTER are seeded for the Org unit, GL Account, Product, Common COA (Chart of Accounts) dimensions along with solution installation and you must only add entries in these tables, if you add new dimensions.
- 4. Database Views with name DIM_<Dimension Name>_V come seeded, for the seeded dimensions which come as part of installation. These views source data from the Profitability dimension tables as well as the flattened hierarchy data. DIM_PRODUCT_V is the view available for the product dimension. New views will have to be added for any new dimension, added in addition to the seeded dimensions.

Tables Used by the SCD Component

The following are the database tables and columns used by the SCD component:

- SETUP_MASTER
 - V_COMPONENT_CODE This column is not used by the OFSEFPA solution.
 - V_COMPONENT_DESC This column value is hard coded in the database view definitions for DIM_PRODUCT_V, DIM_GL_ACCOUNT_V, DIM_COMMON_COA_V, and DIM_ORG_UNIT_V to obtain the Hierarchy ID from the REV_HIER_FLATTENED table. For this reason, the value for this column should be unique.

Note: The value in v_COMPONENT_DESC must exactly match with the value used in the SQL to create the DIM_<dimension>_V view. The View SQL contains a section referencing the SETUP_MASTER table. You must use the same upper and/or lower case letters in v_COMPONENT_DESC as used in this section of the View SQL.

• V_COMPONENT_VALUE - This is the hierarchy ID to be processed and this can be obtained by executing the following query:

```
select b.object_definition_id,short_desc,long_desc from fsi_m_object_definition_b
b inner join fsi_m_object_definition_tl t on b.object_definition_id =
t.object_definition_id and b.id_type = 5
```

Example:

Table 4.	SETUP	MASTER
----------	-------	--------

V_COMPONENT_CODE	V_COMPONENT_DESC	V_COMPONENT_VALUE
COMMON_COA_HEIR	COMMON_COA_HEIR1	1000063952
GL_ACCOUNT_HEIR	GL_ACCOUNT_HEIR1	200000808
ORG_HIER	ORG_UNIT_HIER1	200282
PRODUCT_HIER	PRODUCT_HIER1	1000004330

Note: For any newly defined Hierarchy, a row will have to be inserted to this table manually for SCD to process that Hierarchy. You can only specify one Hierarchy for each dimension.

• SYS_TBL_MASTER

The solution installer populates one row per dimension for the seeded dimensions in this table.

SCD for GL Dimension fails if V_COMPONENT_VALUE is used with DEFAULT value. To avoid this failure, run the following query:

```
SELECT
distinct hierarchy_id
FROM
dim general ledger hier;
```

The above query fetches the hierarchy IDs (in numbers). You can use any of the hierarchy IDs that are fetched to update the SETUP_MASTER table with the following query:

```
UPDATE setup_master
   SET
    v_component_value = '<AMHM HierarchyID to be used for SCD>'
   WHERE
    v_component_code = 'GL_ACCOUNT_HIER';
```

Table 5. SYS_TBL_MASTER

COLUMN NAME	DATA TYPE	COLUMN DESCRIPTION	
MAP_REF_NUM	NUMBER(3)	The Mapping Reference Number for this	
	NOT NULL	unique mapping of a Source to a Dimension Table.	
TBL_NM	VARCHAR2(30)	Dimension Table Name.	
	NOT NULL		
STG_TBL_NM	VARCHAR2(30)	Staging Table Name	
	NOT NULL		
SRC_PRTY	NUMBER(2)	Priority of the Source when multiple sour	
	NULL	are mapped to the same target.	
SRC_PROC_SEQ NUMBER(2) The form of the processing of the procesing of the processing of the pro	NUMBER(2)	The sequence in which the various sources	
	for the DIMENSION will be taken up for processing.		
SRC_TYP	VARCHAR2(30)	The type of the Source for a Dimension,	
	NULL	that is, Transaction Or Master Source.	
DT_OFFSET	NUMBER(2)	The offset for calculating the Start Date	
	NULL	based on the Functional Requirements Document (FRD).	
SRC_KEY	NUMBER(3)		
	NULL		

Example:

This is the row inserted by the solution installer for the product dimension.

Table 6. Product Dimension

MAP_REF_NUM	128
TBL_NM	DIM_PRODUCT
STG_TBL_NM	DIM_PRODUCT_V
SRC_PRTY	
SRC_PROC_SEQ	1
SRC_TYP	MASTER
DT_OFFSET	0

Note: For any newly defined dimension, a row will have to be inserted to this table manually.

• SYS_STG_JOIN_MASTER The solution installer populates this table for the seeded dimensions.
COLUMN NAME	DATA TYPE	COLUMN DESCRIPTION		
MAP_REF_NUM	NUMBER(3)	The Mapping Reference Number for this		
	NOT NULL	unique mapping of a Source to a Dimension Table.		
COL_NM	VARCHAR2(30)	Name of the column in the Dimension		
	NOT NULL	Table.		
COL_TYP	VARCHAR2(30)	Type of column. The possible values are		
	NOT NULL	given in the following section.		
STG_COL_NM	VARCHAR2(60)	Name of the column in the Staging Table.		
	NULL			
SCD_TYP_ID	NUMBER(3)	SCD type for the column.		
	NULL			
PRTY_LOOKUP_REQD_FLG	CHAR(1)	Column to determine whether Lookup is		
	NULL	required for Priority of Source against the Source Key Column or not.		
COL_DATATYPE	VARCHAR2(15)	The list of possible values are VARCHAR,		
	NULL	DATE, and NUMBER, based on the underlying column datatype.		
COL_FORMAT	VARCHAR2(15)			
	NULL			

Table 7. SYS_STG_JOIN_MASTER

The possible values for column type (the COL_TYPE column) in SYS_STG_JOIN_MASTER table are:

- 1. PK Primary Dimension Value (can be the multiple of the given Mapping Reference Number)
- 2. SK Surrogate Key
- 3. DA Dimensional Attribute (may be multiple for a given "Mapping Reference Number")
- 4. SD Start Date
- 5. ED End Date
- 6. LRI Latest Record Indicator (Current Flag)
- 7. CSK Current Surrogate Key
- 8. PSK Previous Surrogate Key
- 9. SS Source Key
- 10. LUD Last Updated Date/Time
- 11. LUB Last Updated By
- 12. NN Not Null

Example:

This is the row inserted by the solution installer for the product dimension.

Table 8. Product Dimension

MAP_REF_NUM	128
COL_NM	V_PRODUCT_NAME
COL_TYP	DA
STG_COL_NM	V_PRODUCT_NAME
SCD_TYP_ID	2
PRTY_LOOKUP_REQD_FLG	N
COL_DATATYPE	VARCHAR
COL_FORMAT	

Note: For any newly defined dimension, the column details will have to be inserted to this table manually.

• DIM_< dimension name >_V - The database view which SCD uses as the source. **Example**

DIM PRODUCTS V

These views come as part of install for the dimensions seeded with the application.

Note: For any newly defined dimension, a view will have to be created, which is similar to that of DIM_PRODUCTS_V.

A sequence should be created for every user-defined dimension, using the below query:

Example

Executing the SCD Component

You can execute the SCD component from the Operations module of OFSAAI.

The SCD component for OFSEFPA has been seeded with the Batch ID <INFODOM>_SCD, which can be executed from *Batch Execution* section of OFSAAI.

You can also define a new Batch and an underlying Task definition from the *Batch Maintenance* window of OFSAAI. For more information on defining a new Batch, refer to section How to Define a Batch.

To define a new task for a Batch definition:

- 1. Select the check box adjacent to the newly created Batch Name in the Batch Maintenance window.
- 2. Click Add (+) button from the Task Details grid.

The Task Definition window is displayed.

- 3. Enter the Task ID and Description.
- 4. Select Run Executable component from the drop down list.
- 5. Select the following from the **Dynamic Parameters** list:
- Datastore Type Select the appropriate datastore type from the list

- Datastore Name Select the appropriate datastore name from the list
- Executable Enter scd,<map ref num> For example, scd,2
- Wait Click Yes if you want to wait till the execution is complete or click No to proceed with the next task.

Note: Select **Yes** if you want the ICC component to wait for the process to complete the execution and update the status as either **Success** or **Failure**. If you select **No**, the component will trigger the processes and update the status as **Success**.

• **Batch Parameter** - Click **Yes** in Batch Parameter field if you want to pass the batch parameters to the executable and click **No** otherwise.

Note: Always select Yes in Batch Parameter.

The Task definition is saved for the selected Batch.

7. Click **Parameters.** Select the following from the Dynamic Parameters List and then click **Save**: The map ref number values available for the **Executable** parameter are:

- -1, if you want to process all the dimensions. The *Executable* parameter mentioned earlier is: scd,-1.
- If you want to process for a single dimension, query the database table SYS_TEL_MASTER and give the number in the MAP_REF_NUM column for the dimension you want to process. These are the ones which come seeded with the install. If you want to process for Product dimension, the *Executable* parameter mentioned earlier is: scd 6

scu,o.	

MAP_REF_NUM	TBL_NM
126	DIM_ORG_UNIT
127	DIM_GL_ACCOUNT
128	DIM_PRODUCT
129	DIM_COMMON_COA

Table 9. Dynamic Parameters

• You can execute a Batch definition from the *Batch Execution* section of *OFSAAI Operations* module.

Checking the Execution Status

The Batch execution status can be monitored through *Batch Monitor* section of *OFSAAI Operations* module.

The status messages in batch monitor are:

N - Not Started

^{6.} Click Save.

- O On Going
- F Failure
- S Success

The execution log can also be accessed on the application server in the directory <code>\$FIC_DB_HOME/log/ficgen</code>, where file name will have the Batch Execution ID.

The detailed SCD component log can be accessed on the application server in the directory <code>\$FIC_HOME</code> by accessing the following path /ftpshare/<infodom name>/logs.

Note: Check the .profile file in the installation home if you are unable to find this path.

The *Event Log* window in *Batch Monitor* section provides execution logs, in which the top row is the most recent. Any errors during the Batch execution are listed in the logs.

Legal Entity

It is manual upload. Optionally it can be done by using <INFODOM>_DIM_Org_Structure

Batch <INFODOM>DIM_Org_Structure triggers the DT and loads the DIM_Org_Structure Table Parameter List: NULL

DT uses data from below tables:

- 1. STG_LEGAL_ENTITY_B_INTF
- 2. STG_LEGAL_ENTITY_TL_INTF
- 3. STG_LEGAL_ENTITY_ATTR_INTF
- 4. STG_LEGAL_ENTITY_HIER_INTF

Parent Child Hierarchy

OBIEE can handle Hierarchies in Parent - Child format as well. For this, the Level based Hierarchy of AMHM has to be converted to a Parent - Child Hierarchy to support Hierarchies in reports. Parent Child hierarchy is applicable for:

- Reporting Line (DIM_REP_LINE)
- General Ledger (DIM_GL_ACCOUNT)
- Organization Structure (DIM_ORG_STRUCTURE)

Once the above dimension tables are loaded, their respective Parent-Child Relation tables also have to be populated. The following are the dimension tables with their respective Parent-Child Relation tables:

- DIM_REP_LINE REP_LINE_PARENT_CHILD_RELATION
- DIM_GL_ACCOUNT GL_PARENT_CHILD_RELATION
- DIM_ORG_STRUCTURE ORG_STR_PARENT_CHILD_RELATION

The following DTs populate the Parent-Child Relation tables:

1. FN_REP_LINE_PARENT_CHILD

The database components used to populate REP_LINE_PARENT_CHILD_RELATION are:

• Database function FN_REP_LINE_PARENT_CHILDWR

• Database function FN_REP_LINE_PARENT_CHILD, which is called by the function FN_REP_LINE_PARENT_CHILDWR mentioned above.

Batch <infodom>_repline_parent_child_upd triggers the DT and loads the rep_line_parent_child_relation table.

Parameter List: Hierarchy Name and Folder Name

Example: 'Repline Hierarchy', 'EPM61SEG'

Below query retrieves the Hierarchy Name and the Folder Name

```
select distinct FODTL.SHORT_DESC, FODB.FOLDER_NAME
from fsi_m_object_definition_tl FODTL, fsi_m_object_definition_bFODB
where FODTL.object_definition_id in
(select object_definition_id
from fsi_m_object_definition_b
where table_name = 'DIM_REPORTING_LINE_HIER')
and FOLDER_NAME = '<OFSAA segment name>';
```

There is a foreign key (FK) reference from table FCT_MGMT_REPORTING (N_REP_LINE_CD column) to table DIM_REP_LINE (N_REP_LINE_CD column). This foreign key, FK_FCT_MGMT_REPORTING_3 should be disabled if the Data Transformation (DT) FN_REP_LINE_PARENT_CHILD has to run again, as this DT deletes the DIM_REP_LINE table and reloads again. You can enable the FK after the successful execution of the DT.

2. FN_GL_PARENT_CHILD

The database components used to populate GL_PARENT_CHILD_RELATION are:

- Database function FN_GL_PARENT_CHILDWR
- Database function FN_GL_PARENT_CHILD, which is called by the function FN_GL_PARENT_CHILDWR mentioned above.

Batch <INFODOM>_ GL_Parent_Child_UPD triggers the DT and loads the GL_PARENT_CHILD_RELATION table. Parameter List: NULL

3. FN_ORG_PARENT_CHILD

The database components used to populate ORG_STR_PARENT_CHILD_RELATION are:

- Database function FN_ORG_PARENT_CHILDWR
- Database function FN_ORG_PARENT_CHILD, which is called by the function FN_ORG_PARENT_CHILDWR mentioned above.

Batch <INFODOM>_ ORG_Parent_Child_UPD triggers the DT and loads the

ORG STR PARENT CHILD RELATION table.

Parameter List: NULL

Note: Whenever there are changes to any of the three dimensions mentioned above, the corresponding Parent- Child relation DT should be executed. The OBIEE reports and the Parent- Child relation tables require the Parent ID to be null for the root node of the respective Hierarchy in the corresponding dimension table.

Multiple Hierarchies

The current flow of hierarchy data movement from AMHM tables to Reporting dimension tables considers the following objects:

- 4 AMHM tables (<Dimension>_B/TL/ATTR/HIER)
- REV_HIER_FLATTENED table
- SETUP MASTER table
- Dimension specific view
- SCD to load data from View to Reporting Dimension table

This out-of-the-box product has been configured to support data movement of not only one hierarchy but also to support more than one hierarchy. The information mentioned specifies the points at high level that one has to consider in order to support more than one hierarchy.

The following steps describe the data movement in two hierarchies (Product dimension is considered as an example):

- 1. Create two hierarchies for Product dimension in AMHM (For example: 200183, 301741)
- 2. Run Hierarchy Flattening transformation to load flattened structure of both in REV_HIER_FLATTENED.
- 3. Load SETUP_MASTER table with two entries identified by V_COMPONENT_DESC values PRODUCT_HIER1 and PRODUCT_HIER2.

V_COMPONENT_CODE	V_COMPONENT_DESC	V_COMPONENT_VALUE
PRODUCT_HEIR	PRODUCT_HEIR1	301741
PRODUCT_HIER2	PRODUCT_HIER2	200183

Table 10. SETUP_MASTER

4. Modify the view definition DIM_PRODUCT_V to include both hierarchies. Find below both the OOTB and the modified view definitions.

DIM_PRODUCT_V DIM_PRODUCT__MULTI_HIER_V

In both the hierarchies, level 10 to level 1 represent the first hierarchy and level 20 to level 11 represent the second hierarchy. Both the hierarchies share leaf nodes.

Use the DIM_PRODUCT__MULTI_HIER_V.sql, which is a sample view on product dimension. It can be used in the SCD process to move multiple alternate hierarchies defined in the AMHM to the flattened tables used for BI analytics.

This sample view considers two alternate hierarchies. You can extend this for additional hierarchies that may be required. Also, the sample is based on the Product dimension, but can be modified for other dimensions by replacing the relevant tables.

CHAPTER 4 Time Dimension Population

Business data commonly represents information as of a point in time (for example, a balance as of a point in time) or as of a particular span of time (for example, income for the month of March). The rollup of a particular balance depending on their nature could be a simple additive rollup wherein the child member balances are added up to arrive at the parent node balance (for example, Ending Balance) or non additive rollups wherein a node formula is used to specify how to rollup the child member balances (for example, 3 month rolling average).

This chapter discusses the following topics:

- Overview of Time Dimension Population
- Prerequisites
- Tables Used by the Time Dimension Population Transformation
- Executing the Time Dimension Population Transformation
- Checking the Execution Status

Overview of Time Dimension Population

The twelve month columns in LEDGER_STAT table of OFSPM are replaced by a single N_AS_OF_DATE_SKEY column in OFSEFPA's FCT_LEDGER_STAT table, with each month value stored in N_VALUE column. Similarly, the YTD column value is stored in N_VALUE_YTD. This is done to make reporting easier considering Time is a dimension for most of the OFSEFPA reports. Time dimension population transformation is used to populate the DIM_DATES table with values between two dates specified by the user.

The database components, used by the transformations are:

- 1. Database function FN_DIM_DATES
- 2. Database procedure PROC_DIM_DATES_POPULATION that is called by the

function FN_DIM_DATES mentioned earlier.

Note: OFSEFPA 6.1 does not use D_FISCAL_YEAR_START_DATE, D_FISCAL_YEAR_END_DATE, or N_DAY_OF_WEEK columns.

Prerequisites

- 1. All the post install steps mentioned in the *Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure (OFSAAI) Installation and Configuration guide* and the solution installation manual of *Enterprise Financial Performance Analytics* have to be completed successfully.
- 2. Application User must be mapped to a role that has seeded batch execution function (BATPRO).
- 3. Before executing a Batch, check if the following services are running on the application server:
- Iccserver
- Router

- AM Server
- Messageserver
- Olapdataserver

For more information on how to check if the services are up and on and how to start the services if you find them not running, refer to *Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure User Guide*.

4. Batches will have to be created for executing the function. For more details, refer to section How to Define a Batch.

Tables Used by the Time Dimension Population Transformation

For more details on viewing the structure of earlier tables, refer to *Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Data Model Data Dictionary* or the *OFSEFPA Erwin Data* Model.

Executing the Time Dimension Population Transformation

You can execute the function from the *Operations* (formerly Information Command Center (ICC) framework) module of OFSAAI.

This component for OFSEFPA has been seeded with the Batch ID **<INFODOM>_Dim_Dates_Population**, which can be executed from Batch Execution section of OFSAAI. In the Parameter List, enter the Start Date and End Date. For example, '19940101','19941231'.

You can also define a new Batch and an underlying Task definition from the *Batch Maintenance* window of OFSAAI. For more information on defining a new Batch, refer to section How to Define a Batch.

To define a new task for a Batch definition:

- 1. Select the check box adjacent to the newly created Batch Name in the *Batch Maintenance* window.
- 2. Click Add (+) button from the Task Details grid.

The Task Definition window is displayed.

- 3. Enter the Task ID and Description.
- 4. Select Transform Data component from the drop down list.
- 5. Select the following from the **Dynamic Parameters** list:
- Datastore Type Select the appropriate datastore type from the list.
- Datastore Name Select the appropriate datastore name from the list.
- IP address Select the IP address from the list.

- Rule Name Select Dim_Dates_Population from the drop down list of available transformations. (This is a seeded Data Transformation which is installed as part of the OFSEFPA solution installer. If you don't see this in the list, contact Oracle support)
- **Parameter List** Enter the Start Date and End Date.
 - Start Date This is the starting date, from which the Transformation will populate DIM_DATES table. This date should be specified in YYYYMMDD format.
 For example, '20081131'.
 - End Date This is the end date, to which the Transformation will populate DIM_DATES table. This date should also be specified in YYYYMMDD format. For example, '20091231'.
- 6. Click Save.

The Task definition is saved for the selected Batch.

7. Execute the batch.

You can execute a Batch definition from the Batch Execution section of OFSAAI Operations module.

The function can also be executed directly on the database through SQLPLUS Details are:

 $Function \ Name: \ {\tt FN_DIM_DATES}$

Parameters: p_batch_run_id, p_as_of_date, p_st_dt, and p_ed_dt

Sample Parameter Values: 'Batch1', '20091231', '20081131', and '20091231'

Note: This DT should be executed for each year for which data is present in the source table.

Checking the Execution Status

The Batch execution status can be monitored through *Batch Monitor* section of *OFSAAI Operations* module.

The status messages in batch monitor are:

- N Not Started
- O On Going
- F Failure
- S Success

The execution log can also be accessed on the application server in the directory <code>\$FIC_DB_HOME/log/date</code>, where file name will have the Batch Execution ID.

You can access the database level operations log by querying the FSI_MESSAGE_LOG table. Filter the Batch Run ID column for identifying the relevant log.

Note: Check the .profile file in the installation home if you are unable to find the above mentioned path.

CHAPTER 5

Modification and Mapping of **Reporting Lines**

This chapter discusses the following topics:

- Overview
- Summary of Configuration Required for Financial Reporting and Management Reporting
- Addition and Modification of Reporting Lines Using AMHM
- Mapping of Reporting Line Items

Overview

Reporting lines are configured as hierarchies within the Business Metadata of Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure (OFSAAI). Reporting Line hierarchy originates in Reporting layer so it is enabled in AMHM. User needs to click on the Application Preferences screen to be able to create a new hierarchy of Reporting

Line.

- **Reporting Lines for Financial Reporting**
 - Financial Reporting Line is based on General Ledger dimension. (DIM_GL_ACCOUNT table).
 - This reporting line hierarchy is a REGULAR parent-child hierarchy, based on the members of GL dimension.
- **Reporting Lines for Management Reporting**
 - Management Reporting Line is based on Reporting Line dimension (DIM_REP_LINE table).
 - This reporting line hierarchy is a REGULAR parent-child hierarchy based on the members of Reporting line dimension.

Summary of Configuration Required for Financial **Reporting and Management Reporting**

Financial Reporting (FR)

Reporting Line is based on General Ledger dimension. Therefore, all the GL codes for this subject area should functionally relate to Income Statement line items. The idea of this report is to show the un-allocated data coming in from the source system. The Income Statement General Ledger accounts in the source system need to be understood and be categorized as either income or expense GLs. The tag of income/expense can be achieved by putting in the appropriate Financial Element Code (FE) (for example, 420 for Interest, 455 for Non Interest Income, and 457 for Non Interest Expense). Each leaf level GL will be categorized as either Income or Expense with the appropriate FE mapping. Financial Reporting Income Statement hierarchy can then be constructed by using the leaf level GLs and rolling them up to higher level nodes. Assign the rollup signage (+/-) to each leaf/node

while constructing the hierarchy. Data is expected to be present only for the leaf level GL codes. Once the FR Income Statement hierarchy (can also be called as Income Statement from source ledger data) is constructed same can be made visible in Financial Reporting Dashboard by running the hierarchy transformation and SCD of GL dimension.

Management Reporting (MR)

Income Statement (MR-IS)

Management Reporting Income Statement (MR-IS) is seeded in the system and is available in the system using the reporting line codes present in the DIM_REP_LINE table. MR-IS line items are much more granular and data is created for them using the allocation engine (for example, OFSPM). The allocated data is expected to be present in the LEDGER_STAT table. Line items of MR-IS are constructed based on Reporting line codes, but the data availability is expected into the seeded Financial Element Codes. EFPA seeds 9000 series FEs and allocation should be done to this series. Once the allocation engine provides data for these Financial Elements, the MR-IS will show results in the OBIEE dashboards. There is a mapping table DIM_REPORTING_LINE_ATTR that ties up Reporting Line codes and Financial Elements. Seeded Financial Element is 1:1 and one FE can only be mapped to a single leaf level Reporting Line code of MR Income Statement hierarchy.

Balance Sheet (MR-BS)

Management Reporting Balance Sheet (MR-BS) is seeded in the system and is available in the system using the reporting line codes present in the DIM_REP_LINE table. Mapping of Balance Sheet General Ledger codes to Reporting Lines is explained in section Mapping of Balance Sheet Leaf Nodes to General Ledger.

Addition and Modification of Reporting Lines Using AMHM

Modifying Financial Reporting Line

Financial Reporting line hierarchy can be modified to include new members and modify existing members. As a prerequisite, if the member to be added is a leaf, GL dimension table (DIM_GL_ACCOUNT) needs to have these leaf members.

GL member

When creating a new GL member in AMHM, the signage attribute should be properly mapped to the GL. This signage will be used as rollup signage in the GL hierarchy for node level calculation.

GL Hierarchy

General ledger Hierarchy is used for Financial Reporting. The hierarchy should build with proper parent and child level mapping from the topmost root to leaf level. The node level GL entries should not be present in the source table, that is LEDGER_STAT. Only leaf level GLs are allowed to have data.

New members can be created from the *Financial Services Applications > Dimension Management* screen of OFSAAI

Modifying Management Reporting Line

Management Reporting line hierarchy can be modified to include new members and modify existing members. As a prerequisite, if the member to be added is a leaf, Reporting Line dimension table (DIM_REP_LINE) needs to have these leaf members.

The table DIM_REP_LINE table is populated using AMHM tables, that is DIM_REPORTING_LINE_B, DIM_REPORTING_LINE_TL, DIM_REPORTING_LINE_ATTR, and DIM_REPORTING_LINE_HIER. The hierarchy has to be modified from the *Financial Services Applications > Dimension Management* section of OFSAAI, so that relevant changes are captured in the AMHM tables mentioned above. Once the hierarchy is saved, the DT has to be executed to populate DIM_REP_LINE and REP_LINE_PARENT_CHILD_RELATION tables.

Additional reporting line hierarchy can also be created using existing nodes using the AMHM framework of OFSAAI. If there are reporting line codes created, then you should create all such custom reporting lines using a sequence of numbers that is different from the numbers used in seeded reporting line hierarchy. It is recommended that you should create custom reporting lines with a six digit number starting with 500000, 500001, and so on.

Mapping of Reporting Line Items

The reporting lines are seeded in the application and are used during hierarchy rollups in OBIEE reports. These reporting lines can be classified broadly into two types, that is Income Statement (IS) reporting lines and Balance Sheet (BS) reporting lines. All reporting lines are part of either IS hierarchy or BS hierarchy.

All reporting line codes of DIM_REPORTING_LINE_ATTR or REP_LINE_GL_MAP should be at leaf level reporting lines. When creating a new Reporting line item in AMHM, the signage attribute should be properly assigned to the Reporting line. This signage will be used as rollup signage in the Reporting Line hierarchy for node level calculation.

When a new financial element needs to be seeded into the application, you should manually seed the data into the below tables with unique FE IDs:

- DIM_FINANCIAL_ELEMENTS_B
- DIM_FINANCIAL_ELEMENTS_TL
- DIM_FINANCIAL_ELEMENTS_ATTR

Once the above tables are loaded, DIM_FINANCIAL_ELEMENT has to be populated. The database components used to populate DIM_FINANCIAL_ELEMENT are:

- Database function FN_DIM_FINANCIAL_ELEM_UPDATEWR
- Database function FN_DIM_FINANCIAL_ELEM_UPDATE, which is called by the function FN_DIM_FINANCIAL_ELEM_UPDATEWR mentioned above.

The seeded Batch **<INFODOM>_Financial_Element_UPD** triggers the DT FN_DIM_FINANCIAL_ELEMENT that loads the DIM_FINANCIAL_ELEMENT table.

Parameter List: OFSAA User

Example: 'OFSAAUSER'

Mapping of Income Statement Leaf Nodes to Financial Elements

IS reporting lines are seeded into the application and a default mapping is provided between Financial Element (FE) and Reporting Lines. The mapping of FE and IS reporting lines is present in DIM_REPORTING_LINE_ATTR table. This mapping can be enhanced based on the requirements and the data need to be created as tabulated below:

Columns: REPORTING_LINE_ID, and

V_COMPONENT_CODE	V_COMPONENT_DESC	V_COMPONENT_VALUE		
REPORTING_LINE_ID	Column to stores Reporting Line Identifiers			
ATTRIBUTE_ID	Column to store the type of attribute	1-Financial Element		
	used for Mapping	2-Signage		
DIM_ATTRIBUTE_NUM ERIC_MEMBER	Column to store the actual attribute i.e. Financial Element or Signage	a) Actual Financial Element Code is used in this column in case the ATTRIBUTE_ID = 1		
		b) Signage value 1 or 2 is used in this column to signify positive signage or negative signage. Signage is applicable only when ATTRIBUTE_ID=2		

Table 11. DIM_REPORTING_LINE_ATTR

- It is not required to process the mapping of financial elements 140 and 100 to reporting lines (Average Bal and End Bal).
- A single reporting line should be mapped only to one financial element.
- IS reporting lines are applicable for allocated data from OFSPM.
- Management Reporting Income Statement: The Identity Codes available in LEDGER_STAT table, having source_type as 100 are considered for populating Income Statement reporting lines in FCT_MGMT_REPORTING table.
 Select identity_code from FSI_DATA_IDENTITY where source_type = 100;

Mapping of Balance Sheet Leaf Nodes to General Ledger

BS reporting lines are seeded in OFSEFPA application. The mapping of BS reporting lines are based on General Ledger codes, as they are available to OFSEFPA from Profitability Management. The data considered for BS hierarchy is un-allocated data, that is the data available in the OFSPM in un-allocated form (for all those IDENTITY_CODE where SOURCE_TYPE is '0' in the FSI_DATA_IDENTITY table). However, default mapping cannot be provided as the general ledger codes can differ at the customer site. The mapping of BS reporting lines and general ledger codes are done from the *Map Maintenance* section of OFSAAI. Map definition has been seeded in the OFSEFPA application for users to create the mapping of reporting lines (leaf nodes) of Reporting Line hierarchy with the general ledger hierarchy (leaf nodes). The general ledger hierarchy is

evolved from DIM_GL_ACCOUNT table through HEPMGLBS. In the SETUP_MASTER table configuration (key-value pair) has been seeded to allow the mapping.

Table 12. SETUP_MASTER table

V_COMPONENT_CODE	V_COMPONENT_DESC	V_COMPONENT_VALUE
REP_LINE_GL_MAPPER	REP_LINE_GL_MAPPE	R REP_LINE_GL_MAP

A new map definition can be created from the in *Map Maintenance* section of OFSAAI and the new table name against the key provided (REP_LINE_GL_MAPPER) in SETUP_MASTER table can be used.

Mapper list Name V 1359992032500	Version Description 1 Arporting Line to GL Mapping	Dynam Yes	c	inhert member No	Difference Declaration App type Declarations Declarations REP_LINE_GL_MAR	
Mapper Definition - Wind	lows Internet Explorer		(ante			
Mapper Definition - I	Reporting Line to GL Mapping - 1359092032	500 - 1 - Rej	porting	Line to GL Mapping		
» Mapper Definition			0.001			
Description *	Reporting Line to GL Wapping					
Dynamic			Mapt	ype *	Security Filter	
Pushdown			Datab	ese Entry name	REP_LINE_GL_NAP	
ormenta	Reporting Line Mapping					
lfembers		anna S	8122	Selected Members		
Hierarchies		- 3		Mapper		
Currency		100		Herarchies		
Legal Entity				Management Reporting Balance Sheet		
Line of Business		2		Reporting Line for Ma	inagement Reporting	
Measure Hierarchy for I	Financial Reporting	<u>(</u>		User Groups		
Measure Hierarchy for I	Vanagement Reporting	1				
Organisation Unit		3				
Product		2				
Reporting Line for Final	ncial Reporting	8	18 A B			
Run		8				
Scenario Hierarchy		8				
Time Hierarchy						
		100				
		Ck	-			
• Audit Trail						
ireated By	QUUSER		Cres	stion Date	September 25, 2014 2:37:24 AM IST	
ast Modified By	OUUSER		Les	Modified On	September 25, 2014 2:37:24 AM IST	
wherized By	GUUSER		Aut	orization Date	September 25, 2014 2:37 24 AM IST	

- Mapping of more than one general ledger leaf node can be done to a single reporting line.
- V_COMPONENT_VALUE is the column that should be changed in case a new mapper is created on OFSAAI platform.

You can map the Balance Sheet leaf level GLs to leaf level Balance sheet Reporting Lines from the *Map Maintenance* screen of OFSAAI. However, this mapping can also be done directly in the database table that stores the mapping. Use the following table details to map leaf level codes in the map table:

- Table Name: REP_LINE_GL_MAP
- GL ID Column: V_MEMBER_1

Leaf level General Ledger ID that needs to be mapped to the leaf level Node of seeded Balance Sheet Reporting Line.

- Balance Sheet Reporting Line Code: V_MEMBER_2 Leaf level Balance Sheet Reporting Line Code. The Balance Sheet Reporting line hierarchy is seeded in the application and it starts with node 107003.
- Map ID: V_Map_ID

1359092032500 (It is the seeded ID of the mapper that is present after installation).

• User Group Name: V_Member_3 User Group- It is the user group to which the logged in user belongs. You can refer to the below query to find it (in oonfig schema).

SELECT * FROM cssms_usr_group_map where v_usr_id = <>

Example

Insert into REP_LINE_GL_MAP (V_MAP_ID, N_MAP_ID, N_INHERIT_MAP_ID, V_MEMBER_1, V_MEMBER_2, V_MEMBER_3, V_MEMBER_4, V_MEMBER_5, V_MEMBER_6, V_MEMBER_7, V_MEMBER_8, V_MEMBER_9)

Values ('1359092032500', null, null, '12345700000149', '50100', 'TESTGRP', null, nul

12345700000149 - n_gl_account_id in DIM_GL_ACCOUNT table of dev env.

50100 - Leaf level node from Balance Sheet hierarchy (Refer to the attached excel).

TESTGRP – test user group.

The Financial Elements (FE) supported for the MR- Balance Sheet are 100 and 140. Therefore, the GL IDs for which FE is either 100 or 140 will be picked up to populate Balance Sheet reporting line ID in FCT_MGMT_REPORTING table.

Note: The Identity Codes available in LEDGER_STAT table, having source_type as 0 are considered for populating Balance Sheet reporting lines in FCT_MGMT_REPORTING table.

Select identity_code from FSI_DATA_IDENTITY where source_type = 0;

New Repline Hierarchies

Two new replines are Introduced, in order to calculate NIBT at selected and desired Repline levels. These are as follows:

Table 13. New Replines

Repline Code	Repline Name
81000	Other Interest Income All children of 82000 now report to 81000. 81000 reports to 82000.
81001	Other Interest Expenses All children of 82001 now report to 81001. 81001 reports to 82001.

CHAPTER 6 Multi-Currency Reporting

This chapter discusses the following topics:

- Introduction
- Overview of Multi-Currency Reporting

Introduction

A bank may desire to represent the reports in different currencies depending on geographic presence, regulatory requirements, and so on. The functionality of multi-currency reporting enables the reports to be displayed in multiple currencies.

Overview of Multi-Currency Reporting

There are three different currency types that are supported and they are as follows:

- Local Currency
- Regional Currency
- Reporting Currency

Each currency type needs to be mapped to a currency and the reports can then be viewed in the corresponding currency. Using the exchange rate prevailing at the time the data is loaded, the conversion from the reporting currency (which is the default currency type) to another currency is done. The selection of the currency in which reports are to be viewed is done through dashboard prompts

CHAPTER 7 Fact Ledger Population

Fact Ledger population involves populating the FCT_LEDGER_STAT table from the LEDGER_STAT table. This chapter discusses the following topics:

- Overview of Fact Ledger Population Transformation
- Prerequisites
- Tables Used by the Fact Ledger Population Transformation
- Map New Dimensions
- Executing the Fact Ledger Population Transformation
- Checking the Execution Status
- Optional Load from Ledger Class Entities for Fact Ledger Population
- Identity Codes Used in Financial Reporting

Overview of Fact Ledger Population Transformation

The LEDGER_STAT table is optimized for processing purposes, but is not a convenient structure for reporting purposes. In generating FACT_LEDGER_STAT, time from LEDGER_STAT is transformed into an explicit dimension in FACT_LEDGER_STAT.

Fact Ledger Population transformation is used to populate the FCT_LEDGER_STAT table from the Profitability LEDGER_STAT table. The horizontally structured MONTH and YTD columns in Ledger/Stat are transposed to a vertical structure. The twelve Month Columns in LEDGER_STAT are replaced by a single N_AS_OF_DATE_SKEY column in FCT_LEDGER_STAT with each month value stored in N_VALUE column.

Similarly, the YTD column value is stored in N_VALUE_YTD. This is done to make reporting easier, considering Time is a dimension in most of the reports.

The database components, used by the Fact Ledger Population transformations are:

- 1. Database function FSI_LEDGER_STAT_TRM
- 2. Database function LEDGER_STAT_TRM which is called by the function FSI_LEDGER_STAT_TRM as mentioned earlier.

Prerequisites

- 1. All the post install steps mentioned in the *Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure (OFSAAI) Installation and Configuration guide* and the solution installation manuals of *Profitability Management* (only if OFSPM is installed) and *Enterprise Financial Performance Analytics* have to be completed successfully.
- 2. Application User must be mapped to a role that has seeded batch execution function (BATPRO).

- 3. Ensure that your FISCAL year information is configured properly. It has the following two columns.
- FISCAL_PERIOD: This gives the number of months in the given FISCAL period
- START_MONTH: This indicates which month of the calendar year is the FISCAL starting month. For example, a value '1' for this column means FISCAL year starts from January and value of '4' indicates that the FISCAL year starts from April.
- 4. Before executing a batch, check if the following services are running on the application server.
- Iccserver
- Router
- AM Server
- Messageserver
- Olapdataserver

For more information on how to check if the services are up and how to start the services, refer to Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure User Guide..

5. Batches will have to be created for executing the function. For more information, refer to section How to Define a Batch.

Tables Used by the Fact Ledger Population Transformation

- FSI_FISCAL_YEAR_INFO This table has the FISCAL year info. The entries required in this table are mentioned in the Prerequisites.
- FSI_BI_SETUP_TABLE This table has the setup information used by the Transformation. They are :
 - TARGET_TABLE_NAME: This is the destination table name for transformation.
 - TARGET COLUMN NAME: This is the Destination column name in FCT LEDGER STAT table.
 - MEMBER_COL_NAME: This is the column Name in Ledger_STAT table.
 - SOURCE_DIM_TABLE_NAME: This is the dimension table to which the Ledger data has to be joined to get the surrogate key value.
 - SOURCE_COLUMN_NAME: This is the column in the dimension table to which the LEDGER STAT ID column is joined.
 - SKEY_COLUMN_NAME: This is the column in the dimension table which has the surrogate key value.
 - JOIN_REQUIRED: This provides the information, whether the column to be moved to FCT_LEDGER_STAT is directly available in LEDGER_STAT or a join has to be taken with dimension table to get the skey.

Sample data for this table is plotted below:

TABLE_TA BLE_NAM E	TABLE_CO L_NAME	MEMBER_ COL_NAM E	SOURCE_ DIM_TABL E_NAME	SOURCE_ COLUMN_ NAME	SKEY_COL UMN_NAM E	JOIN_REQ UIRED	GROUP_B Y_REQUIR ED
FCT_LEDGE R_STAT	N_BALANCE _TYPE_CD	BALANCE_T YPE_CD	LEDGER_ST AT	BALANCE_T YPE_CD	BALANCE_T YPE_CD	N	
FCT_LEDGE R_STAT	N_COMMON_ COA_SKEY	COMMON_CO A_ID	DIM_COMMO N_COA	N_COMMON_ COA_ID	N_COMMON_ COA_SKEY	Y	
FCT_LEDGE R_STAT	N_CONSOLI DATION_CD	CONSOLIDA TION_CD	LEDGER_ST AT	CONSOLIDA TION_CD	CONSOLIDA TION_CD	N	
FCT_LEDGE R_STAT	N_ENTITY_ SKEY	V_ENTITY_ SKEY	DIM_ORG_S TRUCTURE	-1	-1	N	
FCT_LEDGE R_STAT	N_FINANCI AL_ELEM_I D	FINANCIAL _ELEMENT_ ID	LEDGER_ST AT	FINANCIAL _ELEM_ID	FINANCIAL _ELEM_ID	N	
FCT_LEDGE R_STAT	N_GL_ACCO UNT_SKEY	GL_ACCOUN T_ID	DIM_GL_AC COUNT	N_GL_ACCO UNT_ID	N_GL_ACCO UNT_SKEY	Y	
FCT_LEDGE R_STAT	N_IDENTIT Y_CODE	IDENTITY_ CODE	LEDGER_ST AT	IDENTITY_ CODE	IDENTITY_ CODE	N	
FCT_LEDGE R_STAT	N_LOB_SKE Y	V_LOB_SKE Y	DIM_LOB	-1	-1	N	
FCT_LEDGE R_STAT	N_ORG_UNI T_SKEY	ORG_UNIT_ ID	DIM_ORG_U NIT	N_ORG_UNI T_ID	N_ORG_UNI T_SKEY	Y	
FCT_LEDGE R_STAT	N_PROD_SK EY	PRODUCT_I D	DIM_PRODU CT	N_PRODUCT _ID	N_PROD_SK EY	Y	
FCT_LEDGE R_STAT	V_ACCUMUL ATION_TYP E_CD	ACCUM_TYP E_CD	LEDGER_ST AT	ACCUM_TYP E_CD	ACCUM_TYP E_CD	N	
FCT_LEDGE R_STAT	V_ISO_CUR RENCY_CD	ISO_CURRE NCY_CD	LEDGER_ST AT	ISO_CURRE NCY_CD	ISO_CURRE NCY_CD	N	

Table 14. FSI_BI_SETUP_TABLE

- LEDGER_STAT This table is the source for the transformation.
- DIM_<dimension Name> The flattened dimension tables used in Business Intelligence (BI) reporting are accessed to obtain the surrogate key to be populated to FCT_LEDGER_STAT dimension columns. For example, DIM_ORG_UNIT, DIM_PRODUCT, and so on.
- FCT_LEDGER_STAT This is the output table for the transformation.

For more details on viewing the structure of these tables, refer to *Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Data Model Data Dictionary* or the *OFSEFPA Erwin Data* Model.

Map New Dimensions

For user defined dimensions, manual update to the DIM_<DIMENSION>_V is required:

- 1. Backup current DIM_<CUSTOM_DIM>_V
- 2. Update the following line of the view:

INNER JOIN DIM_<CUSTOM_DIM>_TL D ON D.<CUSTOM_DIM_ID>=A.<CUSTOM_DIM_ID> AND A.<CUSTOM DIM ID> not in (-1,0)

With the following:

INNER JOIN DIM_<CUSTOM_DIM>_TL D ON D.<CUSTOM_DIM_ID>=A.<CUSTOM_DIM_ID> AND

A.<CUSTOM DIM ID> not in (-1,0) and D.LANGUAGE = A.DEFINITION LANGUAGE

The change required is to add the additional language condition**** AND D.LANGUAGE = A.DEFINITION_LANGUAGE ****. "

The Custom Dimensions can be added to target table, FCT_LEDGER_STAT by updating the configuration table FSI_BI_SETUP_TABLE. DIM_LOB and Dim_Org_Structure can be loaded manually or by using the AMHM tables and batch.

Note: All nodes in FCT_LEDGER_STAT table should be part of the respective hierarchies for which the SCDs run. Otherwise, the cube will fail.

Hierarchy Configuration for LOB and Legal Entity

DIM_LOB

The hierarchy to be built for LOB (Line of Business) is a level based hierarchy. All leaf nodes of this hierarchy are mapped to a single root. The branch navigation of the hierarchy starts from root node which is the Level 1 column of the DIM_LOB table. The Leaf node has to be placed at the appropriate column between Level 1 and Level 16 of the DIM_LOB table. This step is required only if the reports are working out of ESSBASE cubes.

DIM_ORG_STRUCTURE

The hierarchy to be built for DIM_ORG_STRUCTURE is parent-child hierarchy. The parent node of the root has to be kept blank in the V_PARENT_CODE column. The hierarchy can then be built appropriately by putting a child node - parent node combination in the V_ENTITY_CODE and V_PARENT_CODE columns of the DIM_ORG_STRUCTURE table. This metadata setup supports only one hierarchy for Legal Entity.

Follow the below steps manually to populate data into DIM_LOB and DIM_ORG_STRUCTURE custom dimensions for the fact table:

Procedure

- 1. Add the columns N_LOB_ID and N_ENTITY_ID as part of Unique Key (Ledger_stat) in FCT_LEDGER_STAT table.
- 2. Update the columns SOURCE_COLUMN_NAME and SKEY_COLUMN_NAME for the target table FCT_LEDGER_STAT in FSI_BI_SETUP_TABLE, with the actual source and skey column values, that is N_LOB_ID and N_ENTITY_ID.
- 3. Set the value to 'Y' in <code>JOIN_REQUIRED</code> column of <code>FCT_LEDGER_STAT</code> table.

TABLE_TA BLE_NAM E	TABLE_CO L_NAME	MEMBER_ COL_NAM E	SOURCE_ DIM_TABL E_NAME	SOURCE_ COLUMN_ NAME	SKEY_COL UMN_NAM E	JOIN_REQ UIRED	GROUP_B Y_REQUIR ED
FCT_LEDGE R_STAT	N_ENTITY_ SKEY	V_ENTITY_ SKEY	DIM_ORG_S TRUCTURE	-1	-1	Ν	
FCT_LEDGE R_STAT	N_LOB_SKE Y	V_LOB_SKE Y	DIM_LOB	-1	-1	Ν	

Table 15. Seeded entry of FSI_BI_SETUP_TABLE

Table 16. Updated Entry of FSI_BI_SETUP_TABLE

TABLE_TA BLE_NAM E	TABLE_CO L_NAME	MEMBER_ COL_NAM E	SOURCE_ DIM_TABL E_NAME	SOURCE_ COLUMN_ NAME	SKEY_COL UMN_NAM E	JOIN_REQ UIRED	GROUP_B Y_REQUIR ED
FCT_LEDGE R_STAT	N_ENTITY_ SKEY	N_ENTITY_ ID	DIM_ORG_S TRUCTURE	N_ENTITY_ ID	N_ENTITY_ SKEY	Y	
FCT_LEDGE R_STAT	N_LOB_SKE Y	N_LOB_ID	DIM_LOB	N_LOB_ID	N_LOB_SKE Y	Y	

- The new data transformation FN_ORG_PARENT_CHILD has to be re executed with respect to any change in DIM_ORG_STRUCTURE table. This process loads the ORG_STR_PARENT_CHILD_RELATION table data, which is sourced from DIM_ORG_STRUCTURE table
- The columns N_ENTITY_ID and N_LOB_ID are only required to be present in LEDGER_STAT if user decides to move data of LOB and ENTITY dimensions to EFPA reporting area. The seeded entries provided during installation doesn't mandate that the both these columns need to present before the transformation is executed.

Executing the Fact Ledger Population Transformation

You can execute the function from the Operations (formerly Information Command Center (ICC) framework) module of OFSAAI.

This component for OFSEFPA 6.1 has been seeded with the following Batch ID

<INFODOM>_Fact_Table_Transformation - Task1, which can be executed from *Batch Execution* section of OFSAAI. A single Batch triggers the transformation for both FCT LEDGER STAT and

FCT_MGMT_REPORTING as separate tasks. You can execute these task individually, by excluding the other. In the Parameter List, include pstart_month, pend_month, pyears, pidentity_code, psource_type, pre_run_flg, and prcy. For example, 1,12,1994,",",'Y','USD'.

You can also define a new Batch and an underlying Task definition from the *Batch Maintenance* window of OFSAAI. For more information on defining a new Batch, refer to section How to Define a Batch.

To define a new task for a Batch definition:

- 1. Select the check box adjacent to the newly created Batch Name in the *Batch Maintenance* window.
- 2. Click **Add** (+) button from the Task Details grid. The *Task Definition* window is displayed.
- 3. Enter the **Task ID** and **Description**.
- 4. Select **Run Executable** component from the drop down list.
- 5. Select the following from the **Dynamic Parameters** list:
- Datastore Type Select the appropriate datastore type from the list.
- Datastore Name Select the appropriate datastore name from the list.
- IP address Select the IP address from the list.
- Rule Name Select FSI_LEDGER_STAT_TRM from the drop down list of available transformations. (This is a seeded Data Transformation which is installed as part of the OFSEFPA solution installer. If you don't see this in the list, contact Oracle support).
- **Parameter List** Enter pStart_Month, pEnd_Month, pYears, pIdentity_Code, pSource_Type, pRe_Run_Flg, and pRCY.
 - **pStart_Month** This parameter indicates the starting Month.
 - **pEnd_Month** This parameter indicates the ending Month.
 - **pYears** This is a mandatory parameter that indicates the Year value.
 - **pIdentity_Code** This is an optional parameter that indicates the Identity Code.

This is the identity code in OFSPM LEDGER_STAT table. The value '0' in this field indicates, only the rows in LEDGER_STAT with source code '0' should get processed. Source code '0' indicates rows in LEDGER_STAT loaded by the ledger load program. This results in movement of rows loaded by ledger load program to FCT_LEDGER_STAT in OFSEFPA solution. Similarly, any particular allocation output values can be moved by filtering on the identity code.

pSource_Type - This is an optional parameter that indicates the Source Type.

Source Type indicate which process populated a row in LEDGER_STAT of profitability solution. For example, '0' indicates it was loaded by the Ledger Load program and '100' indicates the allocation rule populated it, and so on.

- **pRe_Run_Flg** This is an optional parameter that indicates Re-run Flag. If value is 'Y', the existing data in the fact table will be removed and reloaded.
- pRCY This indicates the reporting currency with Default Value 'USD'.
- 6. Click Save.

The Task definition is saved for the selected Batch.

7. Execute the Batch.

You can execute a Batch definition from the *Batch Execution* section of *OFSAAI Operations* module. Ledger Stat Transformation can also be directly executed on the database through SQLPLUS.

Details are:

Function Name: FSI_LEDGER_STAT_TRM

Parameters: pBatch_Id, pAs_of_date, pStart_Month, pEnd_Month, pYears, pIdentity_Code, pSource_Type, pRe_Run_Flg, and prcy. Sample parameter values are 'Batch1', '20091231', 1, 8, 2009, 0, 0, 'Y', and 'GBP' respectively.

Checking the Execution Status

The Batch execution status can be monitored through *Batch Monitor* section of *OFSAAI Operations* module.

The status messages in batch monitor are:

N - Not Started

O - On Going

F - Failure

S - Success

The execution log can also be accessed on the application server in the directory *\$FIC_DB_HOME/log/date*, where file name will have the Batch Execution ID.

You can access the database level operations log by querying the FSI_MESSAGE_LOG table. Filter the Batch Run ID column for identifying the relevant log.

Note: Check the .profile file in the installation home if you are unable to find this path.

Optional Load from Ledger Class Entities for Fact Ledger Population

Batch Name: <Infodom>_MANAGEMENT_LEDGER Task1: Loads data from Fsi_D_Management_Ledger to Fct_Ledger_stat Parameter to be configured: [DRCY]=To_Currency_Code Example [DRCY]=USD Data will be loaded for the data selected while running the batch.

Identity Codes Used in Financial Reporting

Financial Reporting reports are used to show the custom built GL hierarchy. This GL hierarchy is treated as a Reporting LIne dimension in Financial Reporting (FR) Dashboard pages. The idea of reports in FR is to show the unallocated data that has been downloaded from source system and rule out the allocated data records. In order to filter out the unallocated data a SETUP_MASTER configuration table entry is required with V_COMPONENT_DESC column value as 'IDENTITY_CODE_PFTBI_FR_UNALLOCATED_DATA'. The other two columns of SETUP_MASTER can be popuated as: V_COMPONENT_CODE- Identity Code corresponding to unallocated data. V_COMPONENT_VALUE-Identity Code corresponding to unallocated data. Refer to FSI_DATA_IDENTITY_table to find out the IDENTITY_CODES. Generally, the source_type = 0 highlights the records that are unallocated.

CHAPTER 8

Fact Management Reporting Population from LEDGER_STAT Table

Fact Management Reporting Population involves populating the FCT_MGMT_REPORTING table from the LEDGER_STAT table.

This chapter covers the following topics:

- Overview of Fact Management Reporting Transformation
- Prerequisites
- Tables Used by the Fact Management Reporting Transformation
- Map New Dimensions
- Executing the Fact Management Reporting Transformation
- Checking the Execution Status
- Optional Load from Ledger Class Entities for Fact Management Reporting Population
- Rollup Signage and Operational Signage

Overview of Fact Management Reporting Transformation

The LEDGER_STAT table is optimized for processing purposes, but is not a convenient structure for reporting purposes. In generating FCT_MGMT_REPORTING table, time from LEDGER_STAT table is transformed into an explicit dimension in FCT_MGMT_REPORTING table. Fact Management Reporting transformation is used to populate the FCT_MGMT_REPORTING table from the Profitability LEDGER_STAT table.

During FCT_MGMT_REPORTING table population, the horizontally structured MONTH column in LEDGER_STAT is transposed to a vertical structure. The twelve Month Columns in LEDGER_STAT table are replaced by a single N_DATE_SKEY column in FCT_MGMT_REPORTING table. The fact table is populated with reporting line codes from DIM_REP_LINE table.

The database components used by the Fact Management Reporting transformation are:

• Database function FN_MGMT_REPORTING_TRM

Database function MGMT_REPORTING_TRM, which is called by the function FN_MGMT_REPORTING_TRM mentioned above.

Prerequisites

- 1. All the post install steps mentioned in the Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure Installation and Configuration Guide and the solution installation manuals of *Profitability Management* (only if OFSPM is installed) and *Enterprise Financial Performance Analytics* have to be completed successfully.
- 2. Application User must be mapped to a role that has seeded batch execution function (BATPRO).
- 3. Ensure that your FISCAL year information is configured properly. It has the following two columns:
- FISCAL_PERIOD: This gives the number of months in the given FISCAL period.
- START_MONTH: This indicates which month of the calendar year is the FISCAL starting month. For example, a value '1' for this column means FISCAL year starts from January and value of '4' indicates that the FISCAL year starts from April.
- 4. Before executing a batch, check if the following services are running on the application server:
- Iccserver
- Router
- AM Server
- Messageserver
- Olapdataserver

For more information on how to check if the services are up and how to start the services, refer to Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure User Guide.

5. The following seeded Batch should be available for execution:

```
<INFODOM>_Fact_Table_Transformation - Task2.
```

Tables Used by the Fact Management Reporting Transformation

- FSI_FISCAL_YEAR_INFO This table has the FISCAL year info. The entries required in this table are mentioned in the Prerequisites section.
- FSI_BI_SETUP_TABLE This table has the setup information used by the Fact Management Reporting Transformation. They are:
 - TARGET_TABLE_NAME This is the destination table name for transformation.
 - TARGET_COLUMN_NAME This is the Destination column name in FCT_MGMT_REPORTING table.
 - MEMBER_COL_NAME This is the column Name in source tables.
 - SOURCE_DIM_TABLE_NAME This is the table to which the Ledger data has to be joined to get the surrogate key value.
 - SOURCE_COLUMN_NAME This is the column in the dimension table to which the LEDGER_STAT_ID column is joined.

- SKEY COLUMN NAME This is the column in the dimension table which has the surrogate key value.
- JOIN_REQUIRED This provides the information, whether the column to be moved to FCT_MGMT_REPORTING table is directly available in LEDGER_STAT table or a join has to be taken with dimension table to get the skey.
- GROUP_BY_REQUIRED The group by is used to find the unique records of LEDGER_STAT for which the key column should exist as part of target table's primary key.

Sample data for this table is plotted below:

TARGET _TABLE _NAME	TARGET _COL_N AME	MEMBE R_COL_ NAME	SOURC E_DIM_ TABLE_ NAME	SOURC E_COLU MN_NA ME	SKEY_C OLUMN _NAME	JOIN_R EQUIRE D	GROUP _BY_RE QUIRED	IS_DIM_ TABLE	IS_EXP RESSIO N
FCT_MG MT_REP ORTING	N_BALA NCE_TY PE_CD	BALANC E_TYPE _CD	FSI_D_ MANAG EMENT_ LEDGER	BALANC E_TYPE _CD	BALANC E_TYPE _CD	N	N	N	N
FCT_MG MT_REP ORTING	N_COM MON_C OA_SKE Y	COMMO N_COA_ ID	DIM_CO MMON_ COA	N_COM MON_C OA_ID	N_COM MON_C OA_SKE Y	Y	N	Y	N
FCT_MG MT_REP ORTING	N_ENTI TY_SKE Y	N_ENTI TY_ID	FSI_D_ MANAG EMENT_ LEDGER	-1	-1	N	Y	N	Y
FCT_MG MT_REP ORTING	N_FINA NCIAL_ ELEM_I D	FINANCI AL_ELE M_ID	FSI_D_ MANAG EMENT_ LEDGER	FINANCI AL_ELE M_ID	FINANCI AL_ELE M_ID	Ν	Ν	N	Х
FCT_MG MT_REP ORTING	N_GL_A CCOUN T_SKEY	GL_ACC OUNT_I D	DIM_GL _ACCO UNT	N_GL_A CCOUN T_ID	N_GL_A CCOUN T_SKEY	Y	N	Y	Ν
FCT_MG MT_REP ORTING	N_IDEN TITY_C ODE	IDENTIT Y_CODE	FSI_D_ MANAG EMENT_ LEDGER	IDENTIT Y_CODE	IDENTIT Y_CODE	N	N	N	N
FCT_MG MT_REP ORTING	N_LOB_ SKEY	N_LOB_I D	FSI_D_ MANAG EMENT_ LEDGER	-1	-1	N	Y	N	Y
FCT_MG MT_REP ORTING	N_ORG_ UNIT_S KEY	ORG_U NIT_ID	DIM_OR G_UNIT	N_ORG_ UNIT_ID	N_ORG_ UNIT_S KEY	Y	Y	Y	N
FCT_MG MT_REP ORTING	N_PRO D_SKEY	PRODU CT_ID	DIM_PR ODUCT	N_PRO DUCT_I D	N_PRO D_SKEY	Y	Y	Y	N

Table 17. FSI_BI_SETUP_TABLE

Table 17. FSI_BI_SETUP_TABLE

TARGET _TABLE _NAME	TARGET _COL_N AME	MEMBE R_COL_ NAME	SOURC E_DIM_ TABLE_ NAME	SOURC E_COLU MN_NA ME	SKEY_C OLUMN _NAME	JOIN_R EQUIRE D	GROUP _BY_RE QUIRED	IS_DIM_ TABLE	IS_EXP RESSIO N
FCT_MG MT_REP ORTING	N_SCEN ARIO_C D	CONSO LIDATIO N_CD	FSI_D_ MANAG EMENT_ LEDGER	CONSO LIDATIO N_CD	CONSO LIDATIO N_CD	N	Y	N	N
FCT_MG MT_REP ORTING	V_ISO_ CURRE NCY_CD	ISO_CU RRENC Y_CD	FSI_D_ MANAG EMENT_ LEDGER	ISO_CU RRENC Y_CD	ISO_CU RRENC Y_CD	N	Y	N	N

- LEDGER_STAT This table is the source for the transformation.
- DIM_<dimension Name> The flattened dimension tables used in Business Intelligence (BI) reporting are accessed to obtain the surrogate key to be populated to FCT_MGMT_REPORTING dimension columns. For example, DIM ORG UNIT, DIM PRODUCT, and so on.
- FCT_MGMT_REPORTING This is the output table for the transformation.

For more details on viewing the structure of these tables, refer to *Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Data Model Data Dictionary* or the *OFSEFPA Erwin Data* Model.

Map New Dimensions

The dimensions which you can customize during OFSEFPA implementation are known as Custom Dimensions. Custom Dimensions can be added to target FCT_MGMT_REPORTING table by updating the configuration table FSI_BI_SETUP_TABLE. DIM_LOB and DIM_ORG_STRUCTURE are two Custom Dimension tables, for which the dimension data has to be entered manually during implementation.

Note: All nodes in FCT_MGMT_REPORTING table should be part of the respective hierarchies for which the SCDs run. Otherwise, the cube will fail.

Hierarchy Configuration for LOB and Legal Entity

DIM_LOB

The hierarchy to be built for LOB (Line of Business) is a level based hierarchy. All leaf nodes of this hierarchy are mapped to a single root. The branch navigation of the hierarchy starts from root node which is the Level 1 column of the DIM_LOB table. The Leaf node has to be placed at the appropriate column between Level 1 and Level 16 of

the DIM_LOB table. This step is required only if the reports are working out of ESSBASE cubes.

DIM_ORG_STRUCTURE

The hierarchy to be built for DIM_ORG_STRUCTURE is parent-child hierarchy. The parent node of the root has to be kept blank in the V_PARENT_CODE column. The hierarchy can then be built appropriately by putting a child node - parent node combination in the V_ENTITY_CODE and V_PARENT_CODE columns of the DIM_ORG_STRUCTURE table. This metadata setup supports only one hierarchy for Legal Entity.

V_LCY_CODE column needs to be entered for each legal entity. This currency column is used to calculate the amount in local currency. FSI_EXCHANGE_RATE_HIST table will then guide the conversion from base currency to local currency columns in fact table.

Follow the below steps manually to populate data into DIM_LOB and DIM_ORG_STRUCTURE custom dimensions for the fact table:

Procedure

- 1. Add the columns N_LOB_ID and N_ENTITY_ID as part of Unique Key (Ledger_stat) in FCT_LEDGER_STAT table.
- 2. Update the columns SOURCE_COLUMN_NAME and SKEY_COLUMN_NAME for the target table FCT_MGMT_REPORTING in FSI_BI_SETUP_TABLE, with the actual source and skey column values, that is N_LOB_ID and N_ENTITY_ID.

3. Set the value to 'Y' in JOIN_REQUIRED and GROUP_BY_REQUIRED columns of FCT_MGMT_REPORTING table.

TABLE_TA BLE_NAM E	TABLE_CO L_NAME	MEMBER_ COL_NAM E	SOURCE_ DIM_TABL E_NAME	SOURCE_ COLUMN_ NAME	SKEY_COL UMN_NAM E	JOIN_REQ UIRED	GROUP_B Y_REQUIR ED
FCT_MGMT_ REPORTING	N_ENTITY_ SKEY	V_ENTITY_ SKEY	DIM_ORG_S TRUCTURE	-1	-1	Ν	Y
FCT_MGMT_ REPORTING	N_LOB_SKE Y	V_LOB_SKE Y	DIM_LOB	-1	-1	N	Y

Table 18. Seeded entry of FSI_BI_SETUP_TABLE

Table 19. Updated entry of FSI_BI_SETUP_TABLE

TABLE_TA BLE_NAM E	TABLE_CO L_NAME	MEMBER_ COL_NAM E	SOURCE_ DIM_TABL E_NAME	SOURCE_ COLUMN_ NAME	SKEY_COL UMN_NAM E	JOIN_REQ UIRED	GROUP_B Y_REQUIR ED
FCT_MGMT_ REPORTING	N_ENTITY_ SKEY	N_ENTITY_ ID	DIM_ORG_S TRUCTURE	N_ENTITY_ ID	N_ENTITY_ SKEY	Y	Y
FCT_MGMT_ REPORTING	N_LOB_SKE Y	N_LOB_ID	DIM_LOB	N_LOB_ID	N_LOB_SKE Y	Y	Y

Note: The columns N_ENTITY_ID and N_LOB_ID are only required to be present in LEDGER_STAT if user decides to move data of LOB and ENTITY dimensions to EFPA reporting area. The seeded entries provided during installation doesn't mandate that the both these columns need to present before the transformation is executed.

Executing the Fact Management Reporting Transformation

You can execute the function from the Operations module of OFSAAI.

This component for OFSEFPA has been seeded with the Batch ID <INFODOM>_Fact_Table_Transformation, which can be executed from *Batch Execution* section of OFSAAI. A single batch triggers the transformations for both FCT_LEDGER_STAT and FCT_MGMT_REPORTING as separate tasks. You can execute these task individually, by excluding the other.

Both Task1 and Task2 are mutually exclusive flows in the runchart. Both flows can not be supported through single setup table (FSI_BI_SETUP_TABLE) with seeded configuration. It is recommended that ootb flow should be management ledger as source for Task 1. So if you want to consider Task 1 for transformation, then FSI_BI_SETUP_TABLE structure should be as it was prior to the Release 8.0.4.0.3.

In the Parameter List, include pstart_month, pend_month, pyears, prcy, and pre_run_flg. For example, 1,12,1994,'USD','Y'.

You can also define a new Batch and an underlying Task definition from the *Batch Maintenance* window of OFSAAI.

For more information on defining a new Batch, refer to section How to Define a Batch.

A seeded batch <INFODOM>_Fact_Table_Transformation - Task2 has to be executed. Parameter list has to be provided in the *Batch Maintenance* window after selecting Batch and the Task2. You can use Edit mode to provide the parameters associated with the Batch. Sample list of parameters is mentioned below.

To define a new task for a Batch definition:

- 1. Select the check box adjacent to the newly created Batch Name in the *Batch Maintenance* window.
- 2. Click Add (+) button from the Task Details grid.

The Task Definition window is displayed.

- 3. Enter the **Task ID** and **Description**.
- 4. Select **Run Executable** component from the drop down list.
- 5. Select the following from the Dynamic Parameters list:
- **Datastore Type** Select the appropriate datastore type from the list.
- Datastore Name Select the appropriate datastore name from the list.
- IP address Select the IP address from the list.
- Rule Name Select FCT_MGMT_TRANSFORMATION from the drop down list of available transformations. (This is a seeded Data Transformation which is installed as part of the OFSEFPA solution installer. If you don't see this in the list, contact Oracle support).
- Parameter List Enter pstart_month, pend_month, pyears, prcy, and pre_run_flg.
 - **pStart_Month** This parameter indicates the starting Month.
 - **pEnd_Month** This parameter indicates the ending Month.
 - **pYears** This is a mandatory parameter that indicates the Year value.
 - **prcy** This indicates the reporting currency with default value 'USD'.
 - **pRe_Run_Flg** This is an optional parameter that indicates Re-run Flag. If value is 'Y', the existing data in the fact table will be removed and reloaded.
- 6. Click Save.

The Task definition is saved for the selected Batch.

7. Execute the Batch.

You can execute a Batch definition from the *Batch Execution* section of *OFSAAI Operations* module. Fact Management Reporting Transformation can also be directly executed on the database through SQLPLUS. Details are:

Function Name: FN_MGMT_REPORTING_TRM

Parameters: pBatch_Id, pAs_of_date, pStart_Month, pEnd_Month, pYears, pRCY, and pRe_Run_Flg Sample Parameter Values are 'Batch1', '20091231', 1, 8, 2009, 'USD', and 'Y' respectively.

Checking the Execution Status

The Batch execution status can be monitored through *Batch Monitor* section of *OFSAAI Operations* module.

The status messages in batch monitor are:

N - Not Started

O - On Going

F - Failure

S - Success

The execution log can also be accessed on the application server in the directory *\$FIC_DB_HOME/log/date*, where file name will have the Batch Execution ID.

You can access the database level operations log by querying the FSI_MESSAGE_LOG table. Filter the Batch Run ID column for identifying the relevant log.

Optional Load from Ledger Class Entities for Fact Management Reporting Population

Batch Name: <Infodom>_MANAGEMENT_LEDGER

Task2: Loads data from LEDGER_STAT to Fct_Mgmt_Reporting

Parameter to be configured:

(pStart_Month,pEnd_Month,pYears,pRCY,pRe_Run_Flg,pTable_Name)

Sample Parameters Configured:

(1,12,2012,'USD','Y','LEDGER_STAT')

Add the column mapping between "Ledger Class" Entity, Dimension Column and Target Column in FSI_BI_SETUP_TABLE.

Note: The parameters with source name have to be passed in capital letters, as the FSI_BI_SETUP_TABLE was seeded with configuration in capital letters.

As part of this transformation, among the fields uploaded in FCT_MGMT_REPORTING, below fields are being used in EFPA Reports:

- N_EOP_BAL: Ending balance derived from FE 100
- N_AVG_BAL: Average Balance derived from FE 140
- N_EOP_BAL_RCY: Ending Balance converted to Reporting Currency
- N_AVG_BAL_RCY: Average Balance converted to Reporting Currency
- N_EOP_BAL_LCY: Ending Balance converted to Local Currency, as defined in dim_org_structure.v_lcy_code defined against each entity and exchange rate
- N_AVG_BAL_LCY: Average Balance converted to Local Currency, as defined in dim_org_structure.v_lcy_code defined against each entity and exchange rate

Rollup Signage and Operational Signage

In the context of Reporting Lines, the significance of Signage is that it indicates whether the Reporting Line Value in question will be an addition or subtraction to the corresponding parent reporting line. It is important to note at this
point that the reporting line values that are loaded on the Fact tables like <code>FCT_ACCOUNT_PROFITABILITY</code> or <code>FCT_MGMT_REPORTING</code> are leaf level reporting lines.

For example, consider the following hierarchy:



Figure 2. Reporting Line Hierarchy

The Fact table will not contain values for Advertising and Marketing, as that value is expected to be calculated based on the rollup of the underlying leaf level values – Total Brand Management Expenses and Business Promotion Expenses. However, all the underlying values will not be added together. Some of the values expected are positive and some negative. For example, the following are the leaf level values:

	1
Reporting Line Hierarchy	Rollup Signage
▽ Income before Taxes	1
▷ Total Revenue	1
▷ Net Credit Losses	-1
	-1
Deposit Insurance	-1
abla Advertising and Marketing	1
Total Brand Management Expenses	1
Business Promotion Expenses	1
> Other Allocated Costs	1
Processing Expenses	1
Sales and Marketing Expenses	1
Product Management Expenses	1

Figure 3. Reporting Line Hierarchy - Rollup Signage

Hence, when **Deposit Insurance** rollup into **Operating Expenses**, it is considered a subtraction. This type of rollup into the immediate parent is called **Rollup Signage**.

However, on rolling up further (**Income before Taxes** in the following example), the signage of **Deposit Insurance** is dependent on the rollup signage of **Operating Expenses**.

Operating Expenses = (-1) x Deposit Insurance

Income before Taxes = (-1) x Operating Expenses

Hence, when the leaf value Deposit Insurance rollup into Income before Taxes,

Income before Taxes = $(-1) \times (-1) \times Deposit Insurance = (+1) \times Deposit Insurance.$

Hence, the rollup signage of Deposit Insurance is -1 (or negative).

However, in relation to Income before Taxes, the Operational Signage of Deposit Insurance is +1 (or positive).

The effective signage of the leaf reporting line with respect to a parent reporting line is called Operational Signage.

It is important to note that the Operational Signage of a reporting line is defined in relation to a parent reporting line. However, the Rollup Signage is always in relation to the immediate parent reporting line.

CHAPTER 9

Fact Management Reporting Population from FSI_D_MANAGEMENT_LEDGER Table

Fact Management Reporting Population involves populating the FCT_MGMT_REPORTING table from the FSI_D_MANAGEMENT_LEDGER table.

This chapter covers the following topics:

- Overview of Fact Management Reporting Transformation
- Prerequisites
- Tables Used by the Fact Management Reporting Transformation
- Map New Dimensions
- Executing the Fact Management Reporting Transformation
- Checking the Execution Status

Overview of Fact Management Reporting Transformation

This transformation populates the FCT_MGMT_REPORTING table from FSI_D_MANAGEMENT_LEDGER. The database components used by the Fact Management Reporting transformation are:

- Database function FN_MGMT_REP_MGMT_LEDGER_TRM
- Database function MGMT_REPORTING_MGMT_LEDGER_TRM, which is called by the function FN_MGMT_REP_MGMT_LEDGER_TRM mentioned above.
- Database functions MGMT_REPORTING_MGMT_LEDGER_TRM and FN_MGMT_REP_MGMT_LEDGER_TRM allow you to specify source table name. This will allow the procedure to run multiple times to load various management Ledger sources into a single FCT table for reporting

Prerequisites

- 1. All the post install steps mentioned in the Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure Installation and Configuration Guide and the solution installation manuals of *Profitability Management* and *Enterprise Financial Performance Analytics* have to be completed successfully.
- 2. Application User must be mapped to a role that has seeded batch execution function (BATPRO).
- 3. Ensure that your FISCAL year information is configured properly. It has the following two columns:
- FISCAL_PERIOD: This gives the number of months in the given FISCAL period.
- START_MONTH: This indicates which month of the calendar year is the FISCAL starting month. For example, a value '1' for this column means FISCAL year starts from January and value of '4' indicates that the FISCAL year starts from April.
- 4. Before executing a batch, check if the following services are running on the application server:
- Iccserver
- Router
- AM Server
- Messageserver
- Olapdataserver

For more information on how to check if the services are up and how to start the services, refer to Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure User Guide.

5. The following seeded Batch should be available for execution:

<INFODOM>_Fact_Table_Transformation - Task2.

Tables Used by the Fact Management Reporting Transformation

- FSI_FISCAL_YEAR_INFO This table has the FISCAL year info. The entries required in this table are mentioned in the Prerequisites section.
- FSI_BI_SETUP_TABLE This table has the setup information used by the Fact Management Reporting Transformation. They are:
 - TARGET_TABLE_NAME This is the destination table name for transformation.
 - TARGET_COLUMN_NAME This is the Destination column name in FCT_MGMT_REPORTING table.
 - MEMBER_COL_NAME This is the column Name in source tables.
 - SOURCE_DIM_TABLE_NAME This is the table to which the Ledger data has to be joined to get the surrogate key value.
 - SOURCE_COLUMN_NAME This is the column in the dimension table
 - SKEY_COLUMN_NAME This is the column in the dimension table which has the surrogate key value.

- JOIN_REQUIRED This provides the information, whether the column to be moved to FCT_MGMT_REPORTING table is directly available in fsi_d_management_ledger table or a join has to be taken with dimension table to get the skey.
- GROUP_BY_REQUIRED The group by is used to find the unique records of fsi_d_management_ledger for which the key column should exist as part of target table's primary key.

Sample data for this table is plotted below:

TARGET _TABLE _NAME	TARGET _COL_N AME	MEMBE R_COL_ NAME	SOURC E_DIM_ TABLE_ NAME	SOURC E_COLU MN_NA ME	SKEY_C OLUMN _NAME	JOIN_R EQUIRE D	GROUP _BY_RE QUIRED	IS_DIM_ TABLE	IS_EXP RESSIO N
FCT_MG MT_REP ORTING	N_BALA NCE_TY PE_CD	BALANC E_TYPE _CD	FSI_D_ MANAG EMENT_ LEDGER	BALANC E_TYPE _CD	BALANC E_TYPE _CD	Ν	Ν	Ν	Ν
FCT_MG MT_REP ORTING	N_COM MON_C OA_SKE Y	COMMO N_COA_ ID	DIM_CO MMON_ COA	N_COM MON_C OA_ID	N_COM MON_C OA_SKE Y	Y	Ν	Y	Ν
FCT_MG MT_REP ORTING	N_ENTI TY_SKE Y	N_ENTI TY_ID	FSI_D_ MANAG EMENT_ LEDGER	-1	-1	N	Y	N	Y
FCT_MG MT_REP ORTING	N_FINA NCIAL_ ELEM_I D	FINANCI AL_ELE M_ID	FSI_D_ MANAG EMENT_ LEDGER	FINANCI AL_ELE M_ID	FINANCI AL_ELE M_ID	N	N	N	N
FCT_MG MT_REP ORTING	N_GL_A CCOUN T_SKEY	GL_ACC OUNT_I D	DIM_GL _ACCO UNT	N_GL_A CCOUN T_ID	N_GL_A CCOUN T_SKEY	Y	N	Y	N
FCT_MG MT_REP ORTING	N_IDEN TITY_C ODE	IDENTIT Y_CODE	FSI_D_ MANAG EMENT_ LEDGER	IDENTIT Y_CODE	IDENTIT Y_CODE	N	N	N	N
FCT_MG MT_REP ORTING	N_LOB_ SKEY	N_LOB_I D	FSI_D_ MANAG EMENT_ LEDGER	-1	-1	N	Y	N	Y
FCT_MG MT_REP ORTING	N_ORG_ UNIT_S KEY	ORG_U NIT_ID	DIM_OR G_UNIT	N_ORG_ UNIT_ID	N_ORG_ UNIT_S KEY	Y	Y	Y	N
FCT_MG MT_REP ORTING	N_PRO D_SKEY	PRODU CT_ID	DIM_PR ODUCT	N_PRO DUCT_I D	N_PRO D_SKEY	Y	Y	Y	N

Table 20. FSI_BI_SETUP_TABLE

Table 20.	FSI	BI	SETUP	TABLE
				_

TARGET _TABLE _NAME	TARGET _COL_N AME	MEMBE R_COL_ NAME	SOURC E_DIM_ TABLE_ NAME	SOURC E_COLU MN_NA ME	SKEY_C OLUMN _NAME	JOIN_R EQUIRE D	GROUP _BY_RE QUIRED	IS_DIM_ TABLE	IS_EXP RESSIO N
FCT_MG MT_REP ORTING	N_SCEN ARIO_C D	CONSO LIDATIO N_CD	FSI_D_ MANAG EMENT_ LEDGER	CONSO LIDATIO N_CD	CONSO LIDATIO N_CD	Ν	Y	N	Ν
FCT_MG MT_REP ORTING	V_ISO_ CURRE NCY_CD	ISO_CU RRENC Y_CD	FSI_D_ MANAG EMENT_ LEDGER	ISO_CU RRENC Y_CD	ISO_CU RRENC Y_CD	N	Y	N	N

- FSI_D_MANAGEMENT_LEDGER This table is the source for the transformation.
- DIM_<dimension Name> The flattened dimension tables used in Business Intelligence (BI) reporting are accessed to obtain the surrogate key to be populated to FCT_MGMT_REPORTING dimension columns.

For example, DIM_ORG_UNIT, DIM_PRODUCT, and so on.

FCT_MGMT_REPORTING - This is the output table for the transformation

For more details on viewing the structure of these tables, refer to *Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Data Model Data Dictionary* or the *OFSEFPA Erwin Data* Model.

Map New Dimensions

The dimensions which you can customize during OFSEFPA implementation are known as Custom Dimensions. Custom Dimensions can be added to target FCT_MGMT_REPORTING table by updating the configuration table FSI_BI_SETUP_TABLE. DIM_LOB and DIM_ORG_STRUCTURE are two Custom Dimension tables, for which the dimension data has to be entered manually during implementation.

Note: All nodes in FCT_MGMT_REPORTING table should be part of the respective hierarchies for which the SCDs run. Otherwise, the cube will fail.

Executing the Fact Management Reporting Transformation

You can execute the Fact Management Reporting Transformation function from the Operations module of OFSAAI.

This component has been seeded with the Batch ID <INFODOM>_MANAGEMENT_LEDGER, which can be executed from Batch Execution section of OFSAAI. A single batch triggers the transformations for both FCT_LEDGER_STAT and FCT_MGMT_REPORTING as separate tasks. You can execute these task individually, by excluding the other. In the Parameter List, include pstart_month, pend_month, pyears, prcy, pre_run_flg and pTable_name. A detailed description of each parameter is provided under point 5 below.

Foe example: 1, 8, 2018, 'USD', 'Y', 'FSI_D_MANAGEMENT_LEDGER'

You can also define a new Batch and an underlying Task definition from the *Batch Maintenance* of OFSAAI. For more information on defining a new Batch, refer to section How to Define a Batch.

To define a new task for a Batch definition:

- 1. Select the check box adjacent to the newly created Batch Name in the Batch Maintenance window.
- 2. Click **Add** (+) button from the Task Details grid.

The Task Definition window is displayed.

- 3. Enter the **Task ID** and **Description**.
- 4. Select **Run Executable** component from the drop down list.
- 5. Select the following from the **Dynamic Parameters** list:
 - **Datastore Type** Select the appropriate datastore type from the list.
 - **Datastore Name** Select the appropriate datastore name from the list.
 - **IP address** Select the IP address from the list.
 - Rule Name Select FCT_MGMT_TRANSFORMATION from the drop down list of available transformations. (This is a seeded Data Transformation which is installed as part of the OFSEFPA solution installer. If you don't see this in the list, contact Oracle Support).
 - **Parameter List** Enter pstart_month, pend_month, pyears, prcy, pre_run_flg and pTable_name
 - **pStart_Month** This parameter indicates the starting Month.
 - **pEnd_Month** This parameter indicates the ending Month.
 - **pYears** This is a mandatory parameter that indicates the Year value.
 - prcy This indicates the reporting currency with default value 'USD'.
 - **pRe_Run_Flg** This is an optional parameter that indicates Re-run Flag. If value is 'Y', the existing data in the fact table will be removed and reloaded.
 - **pTable_name** This is a mandatory parameter takes source table 'FSI_D_MANAGE-MENT_LEDGER' as a value.
- 6. Click Save.

The Task definition is saved for the selected Batch.

7. Execute the Batch.

You can execute a Batch definition from the Batch Execution section of OFSAAI Operations module. Fact Management Reporting Transformation can also be directly executed on the database through SQLPLUS. Details are:

- Function Name: fn_mgmt_rep_mgmt_ledger_trm
- Parameters: pBatch_Id, pAs_of_date, pStart_Month, pEnd_Month, pYears, pRCY, pRe_Run_Flg and pTable_name

Sample Parameter Values are 'Batch1', '20091231', 1, 8, 2009, 'USD', 'Y' and 'FSI_D_MANAGEMENT_LEDGER' respectively.

This transformation deletes only the management ledger data which was loaded earlier for the same reporting date, keeping any other data intact in the table FCT_MGMT_REPORTING.

Checking the Execution Status

The Batch execution status can be monitored through *Batch Monitor* section of *OFSAAI Operations* module.

The status messages in batch monitor are:

- N Not Started
- O On Going
- F Failure
- S Success

The execution log can also be accessed on the application server in the directory *\$FIC_DB_HOME/log/date*, where file name will have the Batch Execution ID.

You can access the database level operations log by querying the FSI_MESSAGE_LOG table. Filter the Batch Run ID column for identifying the relevant log.

You can access the sql queries fired as part of this transformation in FSI_SQL_LOG table.

CHAPTER 10 What-If Analysis

This chapter discusses the following topics:

- Introduction
- Configuration for What-If Analysis
- EFPA Integration with Price Creation and Discovery (PCD)
- Reporting Line Correlation Calculations
- What-If Analysis Limitation

Introduction

This report enables the user to account for the change in profitability owing to any probable changes in the projected components of profitability. The probable change can be defined by the user and is termed as 'Variation'. User could define the parameters to which variation is being applied and the magnitude of variation. The net effect on profitability as a result of these variations can be applied.

The effect of variations on profitability can be analyzed at differing levels of granularity like enterprise, LOB, Product, Customer, and Account. This selection is enabled to the user through dashboard prompt selections. The projected data of income statement is available at an account level. Aggregations are done based on the desired level of granularity. The projections are created based on historical data of account.

User could define the variations through the UI, which when imposed on the income statement provide the resulting net income. The resulting income statement post applying the variations is called as a 'Scenario'. The projections are by default created for a period of 5 years, but the change in projection may not necessarily be applied for the entire 5 years. The tenure for which the specified variation is applicable can also be defined while specifying the variation. The magnitude of variation being applied can be specified either in 'percentage' or 'absolute'. If the variation is specified as percentage then the value of the component to which variation is applied changes by the corresponding percentage value for the specified time. Similarly, when variation is applied in absolute terms the value of the component to which variation is being applied changes by the corresponding absolute value for the specified time.

Certain users should have the authority to save a scenario which can later be accessed by other users for reference. The variations once applied can be applied on the income statement by either of the following two methods:

- Basic The variations that are applied get simply aggregated with the modified values of components to show the resulting net income. The basic version supports variations to be applied to multiple parameters at the same time.
- Advanced The variations that are applied also affect the other components it is correlated to and the modified values of all such parameters gets aggregated to show the resulting net income. In the Advanced version variation can be applied to only a single component at a time.

The scenarios that are thus created can be used to analyze the outcome on profitability of any probable change in future. Certain users should have the authority to save a scenario which can later be accessed by other users for reference. It is also possible to create a scenario on an existing scenario by applying variations to the components of income statement in the scenario.

Income Statement V Time run: 3/28/2016 12:2	ariation D:16 PM											
												Amount in Millions (USD)
		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018
	Projected	Revised	Projected	Revised	Projected	Revised	Projected	Revised	Projected	Revised	Projected	Revised
	Movement	Movement	Movement	Movement	Movement	Movement	Movement	Movement	Movement	Movement	Movement	Movement
) Net Income Before Taxes	-	246.27	3	330.95		-333.85	-	336.55		339.09		85.13

The following input parameters are applicable for EFPA:

Table 21. What-if Input Parameters

V_PARAMETER_NAME	V_PARAMETER_VALUE
VAR_STRT_DT_EFPA	This input parameter indicates the start date for the variance calculation.
VAR_END_DT_EFPA	This input parameter indicates the end date for the variance calculation.
TSHLD_FCTR_EFPA	This input parameter indicates the threshold factor for replines.
EXCL_LMT_EFPA	This input parameter indicates the maximum outlier exclusion percentage.

Note: There is limitation on graph. Default upper limit for the graph will be based on underlying data in fact table. Variations applied above the normal can be applied using the grid. If the user wants to apply variation beyond the upper limit shown in graph, it is not possible through graph and hence, it should be applied through grid.

The same applies to Negative Values. The graph does not allow applying negative variations. That is, the graph nodes cannot be dragged below the X Axis. This change needs to be done using the grid mode.

Configuration for What-If Analysis

The following list of configurations is to be performed for working on What-If Analysis:

1. Configure connection to the What-If Variation application page in OFSAAI in the Create Scenario Analysis.

OFSAAI is Oracle Financial Services proprietary tool, which uses Java to enable users to apply variations on the projected data.

For example: Assume that the OFSAA hostname is 10.184.150.107 and the OBIEE analytics port is 7001, then the OBIEE analytics access URL would be: http://bank host:8080/PFT801.

To configure the What-If analysis framework, perform the following steps:

- Navigate to What-If Analysis Dashboard Page in the Dashboard Institutional Performance for OFSIPA, Retail Performance for OFSRPA, and Income Statement for EFPA.
- Edit Dashboard Page.

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• Edit the analysis Create Scenario.

Note: The OBIEE users mapped to the role of BI Author or higher will be able to configure the What-If Analysis framework.

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⊻ Catalog >Shund Folden	Scenaria_Cod# Section 2	[ab]	Celumn 4		Compound We	

• Navigate to the Advanced XML section and edit the contents of the Analysis XML.

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Create Scanario Daterministic								
Click this link to generate and download a Web Query (Jgy) file (after first pro	impling for your user ID and	password) a	nd retrieving th	te formatted result	ts into Microsoft	Excel.		-
Analysis XML								
The following box contains an XML representation of this analysis. Use extreme ca	re when modifying this 851. I	ccia.						
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- Replace all occurrences as follows:
 - ##ofsaa_hostname## with the OFSAAI user hostname (For example: bank_host)
 - ##ofsaa_port## with the OFSAAI servlet port (For example: 8080)
 - ##ofsaa_context## with the context of the OFSAAI instance (For example: PFT801).
- Click Apply XML. Save the analysis after the occurrences of placeholders have been replaced and the XML contents have been pasted.

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Institutional Performance: What IF Analysis 🗧 Institutional Performance: What	·FAndysis > Crede_Scenerio,	Determinado	e					

2. Configure the OBIEE URL in the What-If Model Definition setup tables to navigate between the OFSAAI and OBIEE screens.

Example:

Assume that the user hostname is 10.184.150.107 and the OBIEE analytics port is 7001, then the OBIEE analytics access URL would be http://10.184.150.107:7001/analytics.

To configure the details on the What-If analysis framework, the user needs to execute the following update on the atomic schema:

```
update fsi_m_wif_model_defn set output_page =
replace(replace(output_page,'##hostname##', '10.184.150.107'), '##port##','7001')
/
Commit
/
```

Where the hostname and port replaced would be the user's corresponding hostname and port instead of the examples mentioned.

3. Configure What-If Admin Role in RPD to configure security roles to restrict Scenario Creation.

If a user is not mapped to the role of a What-If Analysis administrator, the user will only have access to Display Results. The results of this operation will not be persisted beyond one session per user.

• Open the OFS_PFT_PACK RPD and navigate to the Variable Definition Screen.



■ Modify the WIF_ADMIN_CI Repository Dynamic Variable.

Yariable Manager		.)		_ 🗆 X
Adion Edit Help				
E 🗁 Repository	Name /	Descri	Default Initializer	Initializ
	Current Year		2015.0d	Current
[] Variables	强 Current Year Number		2015	Year N
US Dynamic	🖏 Cuarrent Manth Number		08'	Month
[?] Static	WIF_ADMIN_CI		'ADMINISTRATOR'	WIF_A
Section Initiatzation Blocks Variables Control System Non-System	I [®] WIF_ADMIN_EFFA		'ADMINISTRATOR'	WIF_A

Edit the default initializer to enter the desired What-If Administrator role.

Note: The user mapped to the role of Administrator has the privilege to create and save a scenario. Users who are not mapped to the role of Administrator will only be able to create a scenario, but not save it.

Dynamic R	epository Variable	WIF_ADMIN_	EFPA O ×
<u>N</u> ame:	WIF_ADMIN_EFPA		
<u>T</u> ype:			
C Static			
Dynam	ic		
Initializatio	n <u>B</u> lock:		
WIF	ADMIN_EFPA_INIT	•	New
Default <u>I</u> ni	tializer:		
ADMINIS	TRATOR'		<u></u>
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			*
Descriptio	n		
			<u>_</u>
			-
	ОК	Cancel	

If the web server is Tomcat of version $\geq 8.0.18$, following additional configuration needs to be done to avoid performance issues while performing What-If Analysis.

1. Add the following tags in the server.xml file under tomcat_folder/conf/:

```
Insert the following tag in the Context tag as the first nested tag: <Loader delegate="true"/>
```

2. Insert the following attributes for all the Resource tags in the Context tag:

```
removeAbandonedOnBorrow = "true"
removeAbandonedOnMaintenance = "true"
```

Example:

<context <="" crosscontext="true" debug="0" docbase="/scratch/<u>ofsanapp</u>/tomcat-7.0.197mhapps/PFT" path="</th><th>/PTT" reloadable="false" th=""></context>	
.«Le	ader delegate="true"/>
Se.	source auth="Container"
	hane="jdbc/FICHRSTER"
	type="jaxax.ag]. BataSource"
	driverClassName="oracle.jdbg.driver.OracleDriver"
	usemane="pftconf30"
	password="ofsaa8x"
	url="jdhc:oracle:thin:@10.184.153.87:1521:DEV12C"
	naxActive="1000"
	naxIdle="30"
	harWait="10000' renovekbandored="true" renovekbandoredTineout="60" logkbandored="true"
•	remove&bandonedOnBorrow = "true" remove&bandonedOnMaintenance="true"/>
<80	source auth="Container"
	name="jdbc/OFSFFTINEO"
	type="jazar. an]. BataSource"
	driverClassName="oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleBriver"
	username="pftatm30"
	password="ofsaa8x"
	url="jdbc:oracle:thin:@10.184.153.87:1521:DEV12C"
	narActive="1000"
	naxIdle="30"
	naxWait="10000" renoveAbandoned="true" renoveAbandonedTimeout="60" logAbandoned="true"
	removeAbandonedOnBorrow = "true" removeAbandonedOnMaintenance="true"/>

Basic Scenario

The following procedure describes the steps to create a variation:

- 1. Navigate to the OBIEE Dashboard page of What If Analysis.
- 2. Click **Create Scenario** after selecting the relevant dimensions to display the **Scenario Basic** screen.



3. Apply the necessary Dimension Details for the following:

- Account
- Customer
- LOB
- Product
- 4. Select the relevant repline Measure from the drop down list to which you want to apply the variation.
- 5. Select a point on the graph and drag to apply the desired variations. Percentage variation and applied, final values in the drop down are displayed on the graph and as a tooltip on the point that is being changed.
- 6. Select the relevant details for the following under Variation Specification section of the screen.
 - Measure

- Start Date
- End Date
- Percent Variation: Enter the % value. If you enter this, you cannot enter the Absolute Variation.
- Absolute Variation: Enter the absolute value. If you enter this, you cannot enter the Percent Variation.

If there is an overlap in dates among various variation specification rows, the same can be overridden to apply the respective change.

Always the most recent changed value is considered for variation and the other value will be cleared.

- 7. Click **Preview Variations** to see the results.
- 8. Click **Save** after confirming the variations. After this, you will be redirected to the OBIEE screen where the applied variations can be seen and analyzed further.

The OBIEE screen is displayed as shown below:



Advanced Scenario

In the advanced scenario, when a change is applied to a repline, then all its corresponding correlated changes affecting other replines are also made. These correlated changes can be preview in the preview results view by clicking on the Preview Variation button at the bottom of the page.

The following procedure describes the steps to create a variation:

1. Navigate to the What If Definition dashboard to display the Scenario - Advanced screen.

This screen allows you to zoom in, zoom out and reset the zoom.



- 2. Apply the necessary **Dimension Details** for the following:
 - Account
 - Customer
 - LOB
 - Product
- 3. Select the relevant repline **Measure** to which you want to apply the variation.
- 4. Select a point on the graph and drag to apply the desired variations.

- 5. Click **Preview Variations** to see the results.
- 6. Click **Save** after confirming the variations. After this, you will be redirected to the OBIEE screen where the applied variations can be seen and analyzed further.

The OBIEE screen is displayed as shown below:



EFPA Integration with Price Creation and Discovery (PCD)

The input from EFPA to PCD has been enhanced from the current setup with projected values for extended future periods based on the available current actual data for each customer account. Output on current and projected values have been determined for each product type through various measures such as EOP Balance, Fee Income, Other Income of Customers, Expenses, Credit utilization ratio, and credit card revolving rate.

Reporting Line Correlation Calculations

For the reporting lines, regression co-efficients are calculated using the R-model based on the threshold values. It is considered that a pairwise relationship exists between independent and dependent reporting lines.

In what-if analysis, you can make variations to the value of a variable. Variations can be applied only to the below reporting lines in the income statement:

- Interest Income
- Interest Expenses
- Transfer Pricing Charge
- Transfer Pricing Credit
- Non Interest Income
- Operating Expenses
- Net Credit Losses
- Other Revenue

The following parameters are available in the FSI_MODEL_PARAMETERS table:

- Start date of the reference time period
- End date of the reference time period
- Percentage of values that lie within the threshold
- Percentage of outliers that need to be removed

The following steps are used in repline correlation calculation:

- 1. Excluding Outliers
- 2. Testing for Stationarity
- 3. Testing for Cointegration

Excluding Outliers

For each variable, the sigma and mean are calculated within the reference time period as defined in the database. If the value of variable lies out side the threshold provided, the respective pairs are excluded for all associated variables.

Pairs are excluded based on the Mahalanobis distance, i.e., pairs are excluded in descending order of their absolute distance from the mean.

Testing for Stationarity

After the outliers are excluded, the ADF test is used to check for stationarity on the time replines. The stationary is checked for each repline at two levels: I(0) and I(1). If any time repline is not found to be stationary, do a differencing of data and repeat the test.

Note: add.test is a function of the R-library. A limitation of the R-library is that the stationary value can be calculated only if the records or data points are more than or equal to 6.

Results are reported and used in the cointegration test.

Testing for Cointegration

After the stationary test is done, the causal relations between regression variables are checked. Then cointegration is done.

The following table shows the action that is performed for pairwise stationarity and pairwise integration based on the stationarity level:

Table 22. Testing for Cointegration

Pairwise Stationarity	Pairwise Cointegration	Action	
Both I(1) Exists		Do regression without any transformation	
	Does not exist	Do regression after differencing	
Both(0)	NA	Do regression without any transformation	
One I(1) other I(0)	NA	Do regression after differencing I(1) series	

What-If Analysis Limitation

There is limitation on graph. Default upper limit for the graph will be based on underlying data in fact table. Variations applied above the normal can be applied using the grid. If the user wants to apply variation beyond the upper limit shown in graph, it is not possible through graph and hence, it should be applied through grid.

The same applies to Negative Values. The graph does not allow applying negative variations. That is, the graph nodes cannot be dragged below the X Axis. This change needs to be done using the grid mode.

CHAPTER 11 Cube Build Process

This chapter covers the following topics:

- Introduction
- Overview of Cubes
- Creating Configuration Files
- Building Of Cubes
- Checking the Execution Status
- Creating Multiple Ledger Essbase Cubes from OFSAA UI

Introduction

OFSEFPA reports can be configured to work on Relational database or Essbase cubes. Source of data for the reports is determined by the priority set for each Logical Table Source (LTS) in OBIEE RPD. Multi-dimensional databases store aggregated data for better performance and provide mechanisms for performing non-additive rollup within a hierarchy and defining complex derived measures using cross-dimensional operations. OFSAA Infrastructure is used for defining metadata for cube building process. Cubes are optional source of data in OFSEFPA 8.0.5.0.0

Overview of Cubes

OFSEFPA application has the following seeded cubes:

- Cube for Financial Reporting ADPAFNRE
 - Purpose: The purpose of this cube is to store data for reports belonging to Financial Reporting Dashboard.
 - Dataset: DSPAFR

This cube is based on the FCT_LEDGER_STAT fact table.

- Cube for Management Reporting ADPAMNRE
 - Purpose: The purpose of this cube is to store data for reports belonging to Management Reporting Dashboard.
 - Dataset: DSPAMR

This cube is based on the FCT_MGMT_REPORTING fact table.

Creating Configuration Files

The metadata tables of the config schema hold the details of the cube. Also, the Measure Hierarchy details are seeded in the REV_BIHIER and the REV_LOCALE_HIER tables in the atomic schema.

Other Hierarchy data with their Measures are loaded into these REV tables, once following steps are performed:

- Individual re-save of each Hierarchy
- Individual re-save of each Dimension
- Metadata Authorization (If any Forms are to be authorized)
- Save Metadata

Each cube has a configuration file that contains the details of Dimensions and Measures which are part of the cube. Essbase outline is created using the configuration file. The configuration file is created during saving of the cube definition.

Follow the below steps:

- 1. In OFSAAL, navigate to Home > Unified Metadata Manager > Business Metadata Management > Cubes.
- 2. Click Search.

All the available cubes are displayed in the *Cube* popup.

- 3. Select the Cube name that needs to be built, and click **OK** to return to the **Cube Definition** window.
- 4. Click Save to save the cube.

A pop up appears with a message 'Operation Successful'.

Note: Cube definition is saved only when the UI component detects any change event. In order to trigger the change event, type a blank space in 'Long Description' text-box and remove the same or a dimension can be removed from selected list. Again, the same dimension re-selected, variation applied for the dimension, and saved.

Building Of Cubes

OFSAAI Cube definition process is as follows:

- Generate an aggregate DATA file containing the measure values for each dimension leaf that are part of the Cube definition. This is performed by the AGGREGATE DATA component task within the Batch definition.
- Create the Cube outline on Essbase server. This is performed by the CREATE CUBE component task within the Batch definition.
- Load the data to the cube. This is performed by the CREATE CUBE task within the Batch definition. Data load has to happen in sequential order for the months for which data is available in fact tables.

Prerequisites

The following are prerequisites for creating a Cube:

- All the post install steps mentioned in the *Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure Installation Guide* and Solution installation manual have to be completed successfully.
- Parentage files need to be created for BI Hierarchies after dimension data is loaded. Resave Metadata' process is used to create the parentage files.
- OFSAAI user must have the necessary function roles mapped to Resave Metadata from the Home> Unified Metadata Manager > Business Metadata Management screen and execute a Batch from *Batch Operations* screen.
- You can save Metadata as mentioned below:
 - Navigate to Home > Administration > Save Metadata section.
 - Select the available metadata under a Hierarchy and move it to the RHS pane using '>>' button.
 - Click Save.
 - You can view the log by clicking **Show Details** button.

For more details, refer to *System Configuration* and *Administration* chapters in *Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure* User Guide.

Saving metadata creates all the parentage files required for building Cubes.

- Ensure that the following services are running on the application server before doing a cube build:
 - Iccserver
 - Router
 - Messageserver
 - Olapdataserver
- Batches need to be created for executing. For more information, refer to section How to Define a Batch.
- All the required Dimensions and Fact tables should be populated before executing the cube.
- The dataset for the cube should return some rows in the database for the cube build to happen.

To check the same, perform the following steps:

- Navigate to Home > Unified Metadata Manager > Business Metadata Management > Data Sets.
- Click Search.
- Select the dataset in the pop up and click **OK** to return to the data set screen.
- Click the button on right of ANSI Join text box. Enter the required expression or click the Browse button to define an expression using the *Expression* screen.
- Click **OK** to return to the data set screen.

For more information, refer to *Create Expression* section in Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure User Guide.

- Perform the same for Join/Filter Condition and Date filter.
- Frame an SQL query like this:

SELECT COUNT(1) FROM <ENTER THE PART YOU OBTAINED FROM ANSI JOIN PART ABOVE>WHERE<ENTER THE PART YOU OBTAINED FROM JOIN/FILTER CONDITION & DATE FILTER PARTS>

This query should show record count greater than zero when you fire this from SQL prompt in the database.

Tables Used by the Cube Build Component

Tables that are part of the dataset need to be populated before executing the cube build component. In addition, REV_BIHIER table in atomic database schema stores the hierarchy data for Business Intelligence-enabled hierarchies for cube build. This table gets populated when a hierarchy is saved using *Save Metadata* screen.

Executing the Cube Build Task

You can execute the function from the Operations (formerly Information Command Center (ICC) framework) module of OFSAAI, as mentioned below:

Define a new Batch and an underlying Task definition from the Batch Maintenance window of OFSAAI. For more information on defining a new Batch, refer to section How to Define a Batch.

To define a new task for a Batch definition:

Aggregate Data Component:

- 1. Select the check box adjacent to the newly created Batch Name in the Batch Maintenance window.
- 2. Click Add (+) button from the Task Details grid.

The Task Definition window is displayed.

- 3. Enter the Task ID and Description.
- 4. Select Aggregate Data component from the drop down list.
- 5. Select the following from the Dynamic Parameters list:
- Datastore Type Select the appropriate datastore type from the list.
- Datastore Name Select the appropriate datastore name from the list.
- IP address Select the IP address from the list.
- Cube Parameter Choose the cube code to be built from the drop down list.
- **Operation** Choose All from the drop down list.
- 6. Click Save.

The Task definition is saved for the selected Batch.

Create Cube Component:

- 1. Select the check box adjacent to the newly created Batch Name in the *Batch Maintenance* window.
- 2. Click Add (+) button from the Task Details grid.

The Task Definition window is displayed.

- 3. Enter the Task ID and Description.
- 4. Select **Create Cube** component from the drop down list.
- 5. Select the following from the **Dynamic Parameters** list:
- Datastore Type Select the appropriate datastore type from the list.
- Datastore Name Select the appropriate datastore name from the list.
- IP address Select the IP address from the list.
- Cube Parameter Choose the cube code to be built from the drop down list.
- Operation Choose All from the drop down list.
- 6. Click Save.

The Task definition is saved for the selected Batch.

7. Execute the Batch.

You can execute a Batch definition from the Batch Execution section of OFSAAI Operations module.

- Note: A common issue in the Aggregate task is, Data Set not having records. You can check this as mentioned in the Prerequisites or by executing the SQL query in the Data Cruncher log file available in the path <code>\$FIC_DB_HOME/log/dc</code>.
- Note: In the Create Cube task one common error is the hierarchy member being the same for two different dimensions which are part of the same cube (Error message: 'Duplicate Alias' in the Create Cube log file). In this case, you can append a string to the Hierarchy member code to make it unique across the Cube or change the hierarchy data to make the node unique across the cube.

Points to be considered before executing the batches for the cubes <INFODOM>_Financial_Reporting_Cube and <INFODOM>_Management_Reporting_Cube:

• Populate dummy values against NULL (wherever applicable) for Level IDs and Level Names in the underlying DIM tables for the Hierarchies Product, Line of Business, and Org Unit.

For the successful execution of the cube, all the levels (Level IDs and Level Names used in the Hierarchy) having null in the underlying Dimension tables along with the level that holds the leaf should be loaded with some dummy values (with proper hierarchical structure followed) for these three Hierarchies. A new Level, LEVEL00 has been introduced which holds the leaf nodes for these hierarchies. The Hierarchy should always be balanced. Members across dimensions should be distinct in Code and Names.

For instance, if the leaf is present at LEVEL18 for a product, then LEVEL06 to LEVEL17 will have null values in Level IDs and Level Names after SCD. These null values should be updated to some dummy values, with a proper hierarchical structure. The Level ID and Level Name of LEVEL18 should also be updated along with this. The leaf node will be depicted by LEVEL00. A particular level value should not be repeated across Level IDs, Level Names, v_prod_code, v_product_name, and n_product_id in a row.

DIM_PRODUCT has to be updated in this manner for only those product skeys that are part of the Fact table for which the cube is executed. This method should be applied to DIM_ORG_UNIT and DIM_LOB as well.

DIM_PRODUCT and DIM_ORG_UNIT have a similar Hierarchical Level structure with root being LEVEL20. But for DIM_LOB, the root is LEVEL1. This difference should be kept in mind while populating the dummy values.

• Levels that are provided for DIM_PRODUCT, DIM_ORG_UNIT and DIM_LOB are as follows:

- DIM_PRODUCT: Levels will be defined from Level_20 to Level_6 and Level_0 will be the leaf level. In CUBE, Dimension and Hierarchy levels get added by default. All together constituting 16 levels.
- DIM_ORG_UNIT: Levels will be defined from Level_20 to Level_6 and Level_0 will be the leaf level. In CUBE, Dimension and Hierarchy levels get added by default. All together constituting 16 levels.
- DIM_LOB: Levels will be defined from Level_1 to Level_16 and Level_0 will be the leaf level. In CUBE, Dimension and Hierarchy levels get added by default. All together constituting 17 levels.
- Month data of cubes should be populated in proper order, else the AGO function in OBIEE will not give correct results.
 - Preference of reports is RDBMS and not cubes.

For more information on Cubes, refer to *Cubes* section under *Unified Metadata Manager* chapter in Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure User Guide.

Seeded batches are provided along with the Enterprise Financial Performance Analytics application installer. The below are the OFSEFPA seeded batches:

• Cube for Financial Reporting

Seeded batch <INFODOM>_Financial_Reporting_Cube is provided with the installer. Execute the batch for the required MIS Date.

• Cube for Management Reporting

Seeded batch <INFODOM>_Management_Reporting_Cube is provided with the installer. Execute the batch for the required MIS Date.

Note: "What-if Analysis" report of Management Reporting Income Statement will work out of RDBMS Data source.

a. Bug 16504664 - CUBES: NOT ABLE TO SAVE HEPMGLFR (REPORTING LINE FOR FR) HIERARCHY. Workaround – Execute the scripts available in the integrated SQL file below post SCD run.

DIM_GL_ACCOUNT_update_EFPA.sql

Seeded batches are provided along with the Enterprise Financial Performance Analytics application installer. The below are the OFSEFPA seeded batches:

• Cube for Financial Reporting

Seeded batch <INFODOM> _Financial_Reporting_Cube is provided with the installer. Execute the batch for the required MIS Date.

• Cube for Management Reporting

 $\label{eq:seeded_seeded} Seeded \ batch < {\tt INFODOM} \ _{\tt Management_Reporting_Cube} \ is provided \ with \ the \ installer. \ Execute \ the \ batch \ for \ the \ required \ MIS \ Date.$

Checking the Execution Status

The Batch execution status can be monitored through Batch Monitor section of OFSAAI Operations module.

The status messages in batch monitor are:

- N Not Started
- O On Going
- F Failure
- S Success

The execution log can be accessed on the application server in the directory <code>\$FIC_DB_HOME/log/dc</code> for the Task 1 above (Aggregate Data). The file name will have the Batch Execution ID.

Creating Multiple Ledger Essbase Cubes from OFSAA UI

Datamodel: Identify the star schema to be used for reports

Metadata: For metadata, create the following:

- A dataset for the star schema
- Hierarchie(s) on the dimension tables. You are creating Level Based Hierarchy out of DIM tables.
- Dimensions that group the hierarchies from the same dimension table
- Measures on the fact tables
- Business processors (BPs) if any measures need to be derived. Business Processor is an expression built on top of Measures or other Business Processors. For more details, see *Business Processor* section in Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure User Guide.
- A derived entity using the dataset, hierarchies, measures and BPs (central table for RDBMS as source in reports)
- A dataset on the derived entity
- Measures on the derived entity
- Measure hierarchy that groups the measures required in cube
- A cube using this dataset, dimensions, measure hierarchy (central cube for MDDB as source in reports)

Runchart:

- Transform and load the star schema (ensure all dimensions are level based)
- refresh the hierarchies (ensure Essbase restricted keywords are not there in the members)
- refresh the derived entities
- refresh (build and load) the cube

Creating Multiple Ledger Essbase Cubes from OFSAA UI Chapter 11–Cube Build Process

CHAPTER 12

Predictive Modelling

This chapter discusses the following topics:

- Introduction to Predictive Modelling
- Guidelines
- Files Used
- Errors

Introduction to Predictive Modelling

What-If analysis reports use the reporting line forecast values that are generated using the Arima Algorithm in the R code seeded with the application. R has a base package called 'stats' which provides the function called as 'arima()'. This function enables the usage of ARIMA technique for time series forecasting.

Guidelines

The guidelines associated with respect to the execution R code are mentioned below:

- Data should be generated for at least one group for more than 12 continuous mis dates. 12 is the parameter n Consider where we are setting how many records is significant to be considered for prediction.
- Assumption is that the data is chronological for consecutive end of month dates. By default prediction will be done for 60 months starting with the immediate month after the last available MIS Date.
- If the data provided is not for chronological end of month dates, results generated will not be accurate.
- ARIMA is a statistical technique used for time series predictions. It accepts a host of parameters of which the basic parameters are p,d and q. p is the order of Autoregressive Process, q is the parameter for Moving Average process and d is the number of differences after which the data can be considered stationary with a desired confidence level. It has more parameters that can be customized.
- Detailed documentation of the technique can be found at : http://www.dms.umontreal.ca/~duchesne/chap7.pdf
- Documentation of implementation of ARIMA in R can be found at : http://stat.ethz.ch/R-manual/R-patched/library/stats/html/arima.html

Logging for the individual groups' arima model summaries will happen in a file named out.log. This log file will be generated in \$FIC_DB_HOME/bin folder. If a particular group has unstable data and prediction fails, corresponding error will also be documented in the out.log file against that particular group.

Files Used

There are two files that are required to R script execution. Both the files are present at <code>\$FIC_DB_HOME/bin</code> folder. Provide execute permissions to the following files:

- RExec executable
- EFPA_ARIMA_MR_IS_PV.r

Errors

Following are the errors:

- 1. Logging for the individual groups' arima model summaries will happen in a file named "out.log". This log file will be generated in \$FIC_DB_HOME/bin folder. If a particular group has unstable data and prediction fails, corresponding error will also be documented in the out.log file against that particular group.
- 2. Error in if ((lv > nr) || (lv == OL && nr > OL) || (nr%%lv != OL))
 stop(gettextf("replacement data has %s rows, data has %s",:

Missing value where TRUE/FALSE needed means an if condition is receiving null and is unable to evaluate true or false.

CHAPTER 13 OVERVIEW of OFSEFPA Reports

This chapter discusses the following topics:

- Introduction to Dashboards
- Tabular Consolidated List of OFSEFPA Reports
- Dashboards

Introduction to Dashboards

OFSEFPA offers the following dashboards that organize different kinds of reports by subject area.

- Financial Reporting
 - Financial Reporting
- Management Reporting
 - Balance Sheet
 - Income Statement
 - Key Trends
 - Performance Measures
- Forecast Reports
 - Balance Sheet Reports
 - Income statement Reports

Tabular Consolidated List of OFSEFPA Reports

Data Source	Business Intent	Dashboard Name	Page Name	Report Name
Initial loads to the	Represent Income Statement reporting lines across Legal Entity and Time dimension	Financial Reporting	Income Statement	Income Statemen
management ledger (that is,exclusive of any data generated by allocation rules and/or transfer pricing rules). Reporting line is General Ledger Account.		Financial Reporting	Income Statement-Time Series	Income Statement-Time Series
		Financial Reporting	Income Statement Variance Analysis	Income Statement Variance Analysis

Table 23. Consolidated List of OFSEFPA Report

Data Source	Business Intent	Dashboard Name	Page Name	Report Name
Data from Fact	Represent balance	Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet
Management table. Reporting line is Reporting Line	sheet and show balances across dimensions	Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet-Time Series	Balance Sheet-Time Series
Dimension	aimensions	Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet-Key Indicators	Total Assets
		Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet-Key Indicators	Total Liabilities
		Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet-Key Indicators	Capital
		Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet-Key Indicators	Total Customer Assets
		Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet-Key Indicators	Total Customer Total Liabilities
Data from Fact	Represent Income	Income Statement	Income Statement	Income Statement
Management table. Reporting line is Reporting Line	Statement reporting lines across	Income Statement	Income Statemen- Time Seriest	Income Statemen- Time Seriest
Dimension	ine aimensions	Income Statement	Income Statement - Key Indicators	Net Interest Income
		Income Statement	Income Statement - Key Indicators	Commission
		Income Statement	Income Statement - Key Indicators	Fees
		Income Statement	Income Statement - Key Indicators	Net Credit Loss
		Income Statement	Income Statement Variance Analysis	Income Statement Variance Analysis
		Income Statement	Income Statement - Line Of Business	Income Statement across Line Of Business
		Income Statement	Income Statement - Line Of Business	Key Statistics from Balance Sheet
		Income Statement	Income Statement - Line Of Business	No. of Customers
		Income Statement	Income Statement - Line Of Business	Other Key Indicators

Table 23. Consolidated List of OFSEFPA Report

Data Source	Business Intent	Dashboard Name	Page Name	Report Name
Data from Fact Management table. Reporting line is Reporting Line	Show trends for balance and movement measures for key line items relevant to the business	Key Trends	Key Trends	Break-up of Total Assets
		Key Trends	Key Trends	Break-up of Total Assets
Dimension		Key Trends	Key Trends	Break-up of Total Assets by Line of Business
		Key Trends	Key Trends	Break-up of Total Liabilities by Line of Business
		Key Trends	Key Trends	NIM Speedometer
		Key Trends	Key Trends	Balance Sheet
		Key Trends	Key Trends	Income Statement
		Key Trends	Net Loss Analysis	Net Loss Rate Time Series
		Key Trends	Net Loss Analysis	Net Loss Across Line of Business
		Key Trends	Net Loss Analysis	Net Loss Across Products
		Key Trends	Net Loss Analysis	Net Loss Rate Across Scenarios
		Key Trends	NII Impact Analysis	NII at a Glance
		Key Trends	NII Impact Analysis	Impact of FX Fluctuation
		Key Trends	NII Impact Analysis	Impact of Volume Movement
		Key Trends	NII Impact Analysis	Impact of Yield and Margin Rates
		Key Trends	Balance Trends	Details By Product
		Key Trends	Balance Trends	Top 10 Products - Balance
		Key Trends	Balance Trends	Top 10 Products - MOM Variance
Data from Fact Management table.	Show key performance measures relevant to the business	Performance Measures	Performance Measures	Return on Total Assets
Reporting line is Reporting Line Dimension		Performance Measures	Performance Measures	Return on Equity
Dimension		Performance Measures	Performance Measures	RAROC
		Performance Measures	Performance Measures	Profitability by Product over Reporting Period
		Performance Measures	Capital Analysis	Capital Analysis

Table 23. Consolidated List of OFSEFPA Report

Data Source	Business Intent	Dashboard Name	Page Name	Report Name
Data is directly sourced from the BSP cube	Business IntentTabular and graphical representation of forecast balances for the selected intersection points 	Dashboard Name Forecast Reports	Page Name Balance Sheet Report	Report Name Forecast Reports
	RUHUH			

Table 23. Consolidated List of OFSEFPA Report
Data Source	Business Intent	Dashboard Name	Page Name	Report Name
	Tabular and Graphical representation of comparison between two scenarios for the selected Time period	Forecast Reports	Balance Sheet Reports	Scenario Comparison
	Tabular and Graphical representation of comparison between Base Strategy and an alternate Strategy for the selected Time period	Forecast Reports	Balance Sheet Reports	Strategy Comparison
	Tabular and Graphical representation of Interest vs. Average balances for the selected intersection points	Forecast Reports	Income Statement Reports	Interest Vs. Average Balance
	Tabular and Graphical representation of Non Interest Fee Percentage vs Ending Balance for the selected intersection points	Forecast Reports	Income Statement Reports	Non Interest Fee Percentage Vs. Ending Balance
	Tabular and Graphical representation of Spread Analysis (Yield % vs. Cost %) for the selected intersection points	Forecast Reports	Income Statement Reports	Spread Analysis

Table 23. Consolidated List of OFSEFPA Report

Structure of Reporting Line Items

Reporting line items describe the financial meaning of the report.

The following spreadsheet contains the Management versus Financial Reporting Line Item Definitions. EFPA 8_0_2_FE_Repline_mapping_MR_IS.xlsx

Hard-Coded Dimension Members

The node level reporting lines (including higher level nodes) of the reporting line hierarchy that are used in the OBIEE components (Web Catalog and RPD) are mentioned below for reference.

These reporting line codes should not be modified.

Table 24. Reporting Line Dimension

Catalog/RPD	Repline Code	Repline Name
catalog	107001	Management Reporting
catalog	107002	Income Statement
catalog	107003	Balance Sheet
catalog	98000	Net Income Before Taxes
catalog	51000	Cash
catalog	54000	Trading Assets
catalog	61000	Investments
catalog	63000	Fixed Assets
catalog	64000	Other Assets
catalog	60000	Loans '&' Advances to Customers
catalog	72000	Total Liabilities
catalog	74900	Allocated Capital
catalog	77000	Shareholders Equity
catalog	72000	Total Liabilities
catalog	75000	Share Capital
catalog	76000	Reserves
catalog	60000	Loans '&' Advances to Customers
catalog	68000	Customer Liabilities
catalog	85000	Net Interest Revenue
catalog	85100	Commission
catalog	85200	Fees
catalog	91910	Credit Losses
catalog	91920	Recoveries of amounts previously written-off
RPD	95000	Operating Income before Taxes
RPD	99500	Provisions for Credit Losses
RPD	91910	Credit Losses
RPD	107100	Number of Customers
RPD	52000	Interest-bearing Assets
RPD	74900	Allocated Capital
RPD	88000	Non-Interest Revenue

Catalog/RPD	Repline Code	Repline Name
RPD	107120	Number of Closed
		Customers
RPD	83000	Credit for Float
RPD	82100	Interest Income
RPD	91920	Recoveries of amounts
		previously written-off
RPD	107300	Attrition Rate
RPD	60000	Loans and Advances to
		Customers
RPD	85000	Net Interest Revenue
RPD	83200	Interest Expenses

 Table 24. Reporting Line Dimension

Other Dimensions

- Run Dimension is hard-coded with a value zero.
- Legal Entity and Line of Business are hard-coded to -1 in the initial load. When the custom dimensions are added into LEDGER_STAT and FACT tables, the corresponding values are used in the reports.

Reporting Currency Calculation

The base currency values are converted into reporting currency and are populated to RCY columns of Fact table using FSI_EXCHNG_RATE_DIRECT_ACCESS or FSI_EXCHANGE_RATE_HIST tables. In these tables, data should exist for the available currency combinations for the particular FIC_MIS_DATE column, for which user is running the fact transformations that is FCT_LEDGER_STAT and FCT_MGMT_REPORTING tables. In EFPA, by default exchange rate is calculated by referring FSI_EXCHNG_RATE_DIRECT_ACCESS. However, it can be configured in SETUP_MASTER table to use FSI_EXCHANGE_RATE_HIST if needed.

Currency Type: OFSEFPA BI reports work for Local, Base and Reporting currencies.

OBIEE: Catalogs Related Configuration

This section explains the necessary configurations for OBIEE with respect to catalogs.

Currency Label Modification

The currency label in the catalogs has to be configured in such a way that the amounts are displayed in a single currency unit. For Example: Amount in \$ millions.

Follow the below steps to configure the currency label:

- 1. Open RPD in online mode.
- 2. In the Manage menu, click Variables option.
- 3. Change the value of RV_Reporting_Currency variable as required. For example, Amount in Millions (USD).

- 4. Set RV_Base_Currency repository variable to the appropriate Base currency.
- 5. Update the connection details of **OFSEFPA Connection Pool** and **OFSEFPA Init Block** in Physical Layer of RPD, to view the Local Currency label.
- 6. Save and check the global consistency of the RPD.

Amount Unit Modification

Follow the below steps to configure the amount unit:

- 1. Open the RPD in online mode.
- 2. In the Manage menu, click Variables option.
- 3. Change the value of ABBREVIATE_VALUE variable as required. For example: 1000000
- 4. Save and check the global consistency of the RPD.

Dashboards

The following sections provide the dashboard screens that demonstrate the OFSEPA reports.

Financial Reporting

The business intent of the Financial Reporting dashboard is to analyze the General Ledger Account based Income Statement and Balance Sheet reporting. Currency Type prompt allows data to be viewed for Reporting Currency and Base Currency for Financial Reporting reports.

• Financial Reporting - Income Statement

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	Income Statement	Actual	Actual YT0	II/(W) Prior Period	B/(W) Prior Vr	8/(W) Plan	8/(W) Forecast
	Income Statement	Actual	Actual YTD	R/(W) Prior Period	B/(W) Prior Vr	8/(W) Plan	8/(W) Forecast
	Income Statement	Acteal	Actual YTD 1,288.00 1 288.00	B/(W) Prior Period 34.00	B/(W) Prior Vr 34.00	B/(W) Plan 416.00 416.00	8/(W) Forecast 392.00
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	Income Statement Reporting Line Dimension for FR Het Proce Performance Amortazetan Of Goodwil Amortazetan Of Goodwil Amortazetan Of Goodwil Amortazetan of Restructuring Expenses Gain on side of Assets from Discontinued Operations Doerating Income From Discontinued Operations Operating Income Before Taxes Net Impairments Losses Operating Dipenses Deter Taxes Deter Taxe	Acteal 1,288.00 1,288.00 1,288.00 307.00 145.00 95.00 95.00 95.00 108.00 108.00 108.00 108.00 108.00 108.00 108.00 108.00 109.00 100	Actual YTD 1,288.00 1,288.00 1,288.00 145.00 95.00 95.00 961.00 108.00 627.00 113.00 108.00 100 108.00 1000 10	B/(W) Pres- Parted 34.00 34.00 (60.00) (90.00) (99.00) (95.00) (95.00) 35.00 94.00 37.00 (01.00) (02.00)	B/(W) Prior Vr 34.00 34.00 (60.00) (90.00) (95.00) (95.00) 36.00 94.00 94.00 95.00 36.00 94.00 95.00 165	9/(W) Plan +16.00 +16.00 (33.09) (25.09) (15.09) 10.00 10.00 10.00 13.00 0 10.00 13.00 0 10.00 10.00 13.00 0 10.00 1	8/(W) Forecast 392.00 392.00 (36.00) (36.00) (34.00) (41.00) 19.00 0.00 35.00 0.00 19.00 0.00 19.00 0.00 19.00 0.00 19.00 0.00 19.00 0.00 19.00 10.00 19.00 19.00 19.00 19.00 19.00 10.00 19.00 10.0
	Income Statement Reporting Line Dimension for FR Het Income Before Taxes Non Operating expenses Amortzation of Restructuring Expenses Income from Discontinued Operations, Net of Taxes Income from Decontinued Operations In	Actual 1,288.00 1,288.00 1,288.00 307.00 145.00 67.00 95.00 95.00 95.00 108.00 108.00 108.00 108.00 108.00 108.00 108.00 108.00 109.00 100.	Actual YTD 1,288.00 1,288.00 1,288.00 1,288.00 937.00 95.00 95.00 95.00 95.00 95.00 95.00 0.08.00 108.00 108.00 627.00 118.00 627.00	B/(W) Pre- Partial 34.00 34.00 (60.00) (60.00) (61.00) (95.00)	B/(W) Prior Vr 34.00 34.00 34.00 (60.00) (60.00) (69.00) (69.00) (69.00) (69.00) (69.00) (69.00) (69.00) (60.00) (5	B/(W) Plan 1 416.00 1 416.00 1 416.00 1 (25.00) 1 (25.00) 1 (25.00) 1 (10.00 1 (25.00) 1 (10.00 1 (25.00) 1 (2	8/(W) Forecast 392.00 392.00 (36.00) (36.00) (34.00) (44.00) (44.00) (44.00) (35.00) 0.00 19.00 0.00 23.00 438.00 (51.00) (51.
	Income Statement Reporting Line Dimension for FR Het Dimension for FR Non-Densiting expenses Amortazian of Restructuring Expenses Income from Discontinued Operations, Net of Taxes Gain on sale of Assets from Discontinued Operations Income from Discontinued Operations Depending Income before Taxes Net Ingaments Losses Operating Disconses Total Revenue, Net of Interest Expenses Net Discontinued Depenses Net Depense	Actual 1,286.00 1,288.00 1,288.00 307.00 145.00 95.00 95.00 961.00 108.00 108.00 108.00 627.00 138.00 63.00 65.00	Actual YTD 1,288.00 1,288.00 1,288.00 1,288.00 145.00 455.00 95.00 95.00 95.00 981.00 67.00 981.00 108.00 652.00 1188.00 652.00 158.000	B/(W) Pre- Par-lad 34.00 34.00 (60.00) (50.00 (41.00) (69.00) (95.00) 25.00 (95.00) 25.00 (95.00) (95.	B/(W) Prior Vr 34.00 34.00 34.00 (60.00) (60.00) (60.00) (69.00) (69.00) 36.00 94.00 94.00 39.00 (52.00) (B/(W) Plan 1 416.00 1 416.00 1 416.00 1 416.00 1 (18.00) 1 (18.00) 1 (18.00) 1 0.00 1 0.00 1 449.00 1 13.00 0 449.00 1 3.00 0 (25.00) 1 (25	8/(W) Forecast 992.00 992.00 (36.00) (44.00) (44.00) 19.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.15.00 428.00 23.00 (52.00) (52

Figure 4. Financial Reporting - Income Statement

• Financial Reporting - Income Statement - Time Series

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Financial Reporting						H	ione Catalog	Favorites 🗸 🛛 🛙	teshboards 🗸 📗	New 🗸 📄	Open v 🛛 Signed	in As weblogic 🗸
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											Amount	in Hillions (USD)
	Hay-1993	Jun-1993	Jul-1993	Aug-1993	Sep-1993	0et-1993	Nov-1993	Dec-1993	Jan-1994	Feb-1994	Mar-1994	Apr-1994
Income Statement												
for FR	379.00	283.00	334.00	290.00	343.00	281.00	339.00	213.00	249.00	425.00	361/00	252/00
HERMOLFR:HERMOLFR:ND	379.00	283.00	334.00	290.00	343.00	281.00	339.00	213.00	249.00	426.00	361.00	252.00
E Net Income Before	379.00	283.00	334.00	290.00	343.00	281.00	339.00	213.00	249.00	425.00	361.00	252.00
ENon Operating	112.00	67.00	90.00	76.00	108.00	74.00	92.00	56.00	52.00	91.00	97.00	67.00
Amoritization Of Geodivill	25.00	10.00	15.00	20.00	35.00	15.00	20.00	10.00	30.00	51.00	35.00	29.00
Amortization of Restructuring Expenses	42.00	15.00	20.00	10.00	24.00	20.00	35.00	18.00	12.00	15.00	22.00	t8.00
E Income from Discontinued Operations, Net of Taxies	45.00	42.00	55.00	46.00	49.00	39.00	37.00	28.00	10.00	25.00	40.00	20.00
Operating Income before Taxes	267.00	236.00	244.00	214.00	235.00	207.00	247.00	157.00	197.00	335.00	264.00	185.00
Net Impaiments Losses	29.09	32.00	40.00	26.00	14.00	24.00	17.00	18.00	25.00	42.00	22.00	18.00
Operating Expenses	177.00	132.00	134.00	122.00	137.00	129.00	175.00	101.00	121.00	203-00	184.00	119-00
E Total Revenue, Net of Interest Expenses	50.00	20.00	30.00	40.00	70.00	30.00	40.00	20.00	24.00	48.00	36.00	30.00
Net Interest Revenue	25.00	10,00	15.00	20.00	35.00	15.00	20.00	10.00	12.00	24.00	18-00	15-00
Non-Interest Revenue	25.00	50.00	15.00	20.00	35.00	15.00	20.00	10.00	12.00	24.00	18.00	15.00
Unexpected Losses	20.00	32.00	40.00	26.00	14.00	24.00	17.00	18.00	25.00	42.00	22.00	15.00

Figure 5. Financial Reporting - Income Statement - Time Series

• Financial Reporting - Income Statement - Variance Analysis

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ne Statement Variance Analysis for Apr-1994								
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							Amount in N	ohoor
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		-	Rate	E/(W) of	n 10x0 - 1	all a la sa	-11 - 1	1
	Actual	Balance	(Actual/Average Balance1	Average Balance	Encome/Expenses	Volume Change	Rate Change	
Income Statement			,					
Income Statement El Reporting Line Dimension for FR	252.00	65.00	387.69%	33.00	(19.00)	127.94	(293.47)	1
Income Statement Reporting Line Dimension for FR HEFMQLFR.HEPMQLFR.ND	252.00	65.00	387.69%	33.00 33.00	(19.00) (19.00)	127.94	(296.47) (298.47)	
Income Statement Expering Line Dreamlon for FR HEPMOLFR.HO EXPROLFR.HO EXPROLFR.HO EXPROLFR.HO EXPROLF Expres	252.00 252.00 252.00	65.00 65.00 65.00	387.69% 387.69% 387.69% 387.69%	33.00 33.00 33.00 33.00	(19.00) (19.00) (19.00)	127.94 127.94 127.94	(298.47) (298.47) (298.47)	
Income Statement EReporting Line Dimension for FR HEPMOLFR.HEPMOLFR.ND ENtel Income Before Taxes ENton Operating expenses	252.00 252.00 252.00 67.00	65.00 65.00 65.00 33.00	387.69% 387.69% 387.69% 387.69% 203.03%	33.00 93.00 33.00 18.00	(19.00) (19.00) (19.00) (6.00)	127.94 127.94 127.94 127.94	4 (298.47) 4 (298.47) 4 (298.47) 4 (298.47) 5 (93.60)	
Income Statement Reporting Line Dimension for FR HEMALER.HEMMOLER.NO Ref Income Before Taxes Non Operating expenses Amortaston of Soudhil	252.00 252.00 252.00 67.00 29.00	65.00 65.00 65.00 23.00 14.00	387.69% 387.69% 387.69% 203.03% 203.03%	33.00 33.00 33.00 18.00 18.00 9.00	(16.00) (19.00) (19.00) (6.00) 9.00	127.94 127.94 127.94 127.94 18.64	4 (298.47) 4 (298.47) 4 (298.47) 5 (93.60) 4 (27.00)	
Income Statement Beporting Line Dreamlon for FR HEPMOLFR.HO Git House Before Taxes Filton Deersting expenses Amortzetion of Resthucturing Expenses Amortzetion of Resthucturing Expenses	252.00 252.00 252.00 67.00 29.00 38.00	65.00 65.00 65.00 33.00 14.00 0.00	387.69% 387.69% 387.69% 203.03% 207.14%	33.00 33.00 33.00 33.00 18.00 9.00 0.00	(16.00) (19.00) (19.00) (6.00) 9.00 0.00	127.94 127.94 127.94 127.94 18.64	4 (298.47) 4 (298.47) 4 (298.47) 5 (93.60) 4 (27.00)	
Income Statement Beporting Line Dreamion for FR HEPMOLFR.HEPMOLFR.HO Bitet Droome Before Taxes Bite Toxes Amortization of Gooduli Amortization of Gooduli Amortization of Restructuring Expenses Bite Droome from Discontinued Operations, Net of Taxes	252.00 252.00 252.00 67.00 29.00 38.00 20.00	65.00 65.00 03.00 14.00 0.00 19.00	387.69% 387.69% 387.69% 203.03% 207.14% 505.26%	33.00 33.00 33.00 33.00 18.00 9.00 0.00 9.00	(19.00) (19.00) (6.00) 9.00 (15.00) (15.00)	127.94 127.94 127.94 36.95 18.64 9.47	4 (298.47) 4 (298.47) 4 (298.47) 5 (93.60) 4 (27.00) 7 (46.90)	
Income Statement Reporting Line Dimension for FR HEPMOLFR.HEPMOLFR.ND No Operating expenses Amortization of Southil Amortization of Resthucturing Expenses Califorme from Discontinued Operations, Net of Taxes Gain on sele of Assets from Discountinued Operations	252.00 252.00 252.00 67.00 28.00 18.00 30.00	65.00 65.00 33.00 14.00 0.00 15.00 0.00	337.69% 387.69% 387.69% 203.03% 203.03% 207.14%	33.00 33.00 33.00 33.00 9.00 0.00 9.00 9	(19.00) (19.00) (19.00) (6.00) 9.00 0.00 (15.00) (20.00)	127.94 127.94 127.94 96.95 18.64 9.47	4 (298.47) 4 (296.47) 5 (91.60) 9 (27.00) 7 (45.50)	
Income Statement Baparing Line Dreamlon for FR HEMOLFR.HEMOLFR	252.00 252.00 67.00 28.00 38.00 38.00 20.00	65.00 65.00 65.00 19.00 19.00 0.00 19.00 19.00	337.69% 387.69% 387.69% 207.69% 207.14% 305.26%	33.00 33.00 33.00 18.00 9.00 9.00 9.00 9.00 9.00	(19.60) (19.60) (19.70) (19.70) (10.70) (15.70) (15.70) (10.70) (10.70) (10.70)	127.94 127.94 127.94 18.64 18.64 9.47 9.47	4 (296.47) 4 (296.47) 5 (93.60) 4 (27.00) 5 (46.50) 7 (46.50)	
Income Statement Bappring Line Dreamion for FR HEPMOLFR.HEPMOLFR.HO Bit Doors Before Taxes Phon Operating expenses Amortization of Bachdull Amortization of Bachdull Amortization of Bestuduing Expenses Bit Doorse from Discontinued Operations, Net of Taxes Bit Discone from Discontinued Operations Discone from D	252.00 252.00 67.00 28.00 18.00 20.0	65.00 65.00 33.00 14.00 19.00 0.00 19.00 19.00 32.00	337.69% 387.69% 207.69% 203.03% 207.14% 305.26% 578.13%	33.00 33.00 18.00 9.00 9.00 9.00 9.00 9.00 15.00	(19.00) (19.00) (19.00) (19.00) (15.00) (15.00) (20.00) (10.00) (10.00) (10.00)	127.94 127.94 127.94 127.94 18.64 9.47 9.47 9.47 9.47	(298.47) (298.47) (298.47) (91.60) (27.00) (45.50) (45.50) (8.50) (8.50)	
Income Statement Reporting Line Dreamion for FR HEPMOLFR.HEPMOLFR.ND Intel Income Before Taxes Amortzetion of Souduil Amortzetion of Souduil Amortzetion of Restructuring Expenses Gain on sale of Assets from Discontinued Operations Income from Discontinued Operations Depending Income Fore Discontinued Operations Net Impainments Losses	252.00 252.00 67.00 28.00 30.00 30.00 28.00 30.00 28.00 28.00 18.00	65.00 65.00 23.00 14.00 0.00 19.00 19.00 19.00 22.00 0.00	337.49% 387.49% 307.49% 203.03% 207.14% 305.26% 578.13%	33.00 33.00 33.00 9.00 9.00 9.00 9.00 9.	(19.00) (19.00) (19.00) (6.00) 9.000 0.00 (15.00) (15.00) (20.00) (10.00) 5.000 (11.00) 5.000	127.94 127.94 127.94 18.64 9.45 9.45 9.45 8.672	(206.47) (296.47) (296.47) (81.60) (27.00) (45.50) (45.50) (187.7)	
Income Statement Baparing Line Dreamlian for FR HEMMOLFR.HEMMOLFR.HO Gitter Towns Before Taxes From Operating expenses Amortastion of Resthucturing Expenses Gain on sale of Assets from Discontinued Operations Income from Discontinued Operations Income State Discontinued Operations Expenses Het Impairments Losses Operating Expenses Operating Expenses	252.00 252.00 252.00 28.00 28.00 28.00 20.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00	65.00 65.00 23.00 14.00 19.00 19.00 19.00 19.00 23.00 0.00 19.00	387.69% 387.69% 203.03% 203.03% 207.14% 305.26% 578.13% 371.88%	33.00 33.00 33.00 9.00 9.00 9.00 9.00 9.	(19.00) (19.00) (19.00) (15.00) 9.00 (15.00) (20.00) (20.00) (15.00) (15.00) (15.00) (10.00) (10.00) (10.00) (9.00)	127.04 127.94 127.94 36.55 18.64 9.47 9.47 9.47 86.71 86.71	(206.47) (226.47) (226.47) (256.47) (27.00) (45.50) (45.50) (45.50) (45.77) (45.77) (21.94)	
Income Statement Beporting Line Dimension for FR HEPMOLFR.HEPMOLFR.HO File Dimension for FR File Dimension Before Taxes File Dimension of Besturchult Amortastion of Besturchult Amo	252.00 252.00 252.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 38.00 20.00 28.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 30.00	65.00 65.00 23.00 14.00 0.00 19.00 19.00 23.00 0.00 32.00 0.00 32.00	337.49% 387.49% 203.03% 203.03% 207.4% 305.26% 578.13% 371.88%	33.00 33.00 33.00 9.00 9.00 9.00 9.00 15.00 0.00 15.00 0.00	(19.00) (19.00) (29.00) (6.00) 9.00 (15.00) (20.00) (5.00) (11.00) (5.00) (11.00) (9.00) (10.00)	127.04 127.94 127.94 18.64 9.47 9.47 9.47 9.47 86.72	(206.47) (206.47) (206.47) (21.60) (22.00) (46.50) (46.50) (46.50) (48.7.7) (121.94)	
Income Statement BReporting Line Dreamion for FR HEPMOLFR.HEPMOLFR.ND BITELT.Dorne Before Taxes Bit Non Operating expenses Amortization of Bodohil Amortization of Bodohil Amortization of Bodohil Amortization of Bodohil Bit Droame from Discontinued Operations, Net of Taxes Bit Droame from Discontinued Operations Discontinued Operations Discontinued Deprations Discontinued Secontinued Operations Discontinued Secontinued Operations Discontinued Secontinued Operations Discontinued Secontinued Secontinued Discontinued Secontinued Operations Discontinued Secontinued Secontinued Secontinued Discontinued Secontinued Secontinued Secontinued Discontinued Secontinued S	252.00 255.00 255.00 25.00 38.00 25.00 38.00 25.00 28.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 19.00 135.00 30.00 30.00 35.00	65.00 65.00 23.00 14.00 0.00 19.00 19.00 22.00 0.00 32.00 0.00 32.00 0.00 0.0	337.49% 387.49% 307.49% 203.03% 207.14% 305.26% 578.13% 371.48%	33.00 33.00 18.00 9.00 9.00 9.00 9.00 9.00 9.00 9.00	(19.00) (19.00) (19.00) (6.00) 9.000 (15.00) (15.00) (10.00) (127.94 127.94 127.94 16.55 18.64 9.47 9.47 9.671 55.78	(206.47) (296.47) (296.47) (91.60) (91.60) (27.00) (45.50) (45.50) (187.71) (121.94)	
Income Statement	252.00 252.00 252.00 252.00 28.00 28.00 20.00 18.00 185.00 185.00 195.00 195.00 15.00	65.00 65.00 23.00 14.00 0.00 19.00 0.00 19.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	387.40% 387.45% 207.45% 203.03% 207.14% 305.26% 578.13% 371.88%	33.00 33.00 33.00 9.00 9.00 9.00 9.00 9.	(19.00) (19.00) (19.00) (15.00) 9.00 (15.00) (20.00) (127.04 127.94 127.94 36.55 18.64 9.47 9.47 9.47 86.70 55.78	(206.47) (226.47) (226.47) (256.47) (27.00) (27.00) (45.50) (45.50) (45.50) (45.77) (45.77) (121.94)	

Figure 6. Financial Reporting - Income Statement - Variance Analysis

Management Reporting

The business intent of the Management Reporting dashboard is to analyze the Financial Element based on Income Statement and Balance Sheet reporting (management). Currency Type prompt allows data to be viewed for Reporting Currency, Local Currency and Base Currency for Management Reporting reports.

• Management Reporting - Balance Sheet - Balance Sheet



Figure 7. Management Reporting - Balance Sheet - Balance Sheet

• Management Reporting - Balance Sheet - Time Series



Figure 8. Management Reporting - Balance Sheet - Time Series

• Management Reporting - Balance Sheet - Key Indicators



Figure 9. Management Reporting - Balance Sheet - Key Indicators

• Management Reporting - Income Statement - Income Statement

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15.548.86	35.548.86	(34,000.07)	(9.981.66)	\$ 150.62					
9.496.25	0.496.25	[1,966,79]	(1.966.79)	76.18	40%				
(721.59)	(721.59)	254.27	254.27	91.46					
44,323.52	44,323.52	(11,694,18)	(11,694,18)	5.518.46					
06.248.11	206,248,11	(66,380,25)	(66, 380, 25)	(17,050,831	27%				
62,060,76	62,060,76	(14,333,31)	(14,333,31)	92,46					
1,495,44	1,495,44	(379.89)	(379,89)	(44.22)					
63,556,20	63,556.20	(14,713,20)	(14,713,20)	48.24	(A -	Net income Before Taxes	Net Interest income	Credit Losses	
42,691.91	142,691.91	(\$1,667.05)	(\$1,667.05)	(17,099.07)					
		004 447 440	181 647 161	(17,009,07)					
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Figure 10. Management Reporting - Income Statement - Income Statement

• Management Reporting - Income Statement - Time Series

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Figure 11. Management Reporting - Income Statement - Time Series

• Management Reporting - Income Statement - Key Indicators



Figure 12. Management Reporting - Income Statement - Key Indicators

• Management Reporting - Income Statement - Variance Analysis

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Figure 13. Management Reporting - Income Statement - Variance Analysis

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							Amount in Millions (USD)

Figure 14. Management Reporting - Income Statement - Variance Analysis 1

Note: Due to limitations in OBIEE, you may encounter errors on OBIEE version 7.1 while trying to open the enhanced Income Statement - Variance Analysis tab. Hence on OBIEE version 7.1, it is advised to use the report from the Income Statement Variance Analysis71 tab. On OBIEE version 7.1 and above, you can use the report from the Income Statement Variance Analysis tab.

You can use the **Hide Page** option to hide the tab that is not relevant. A Dashboard page can be hidden by clicking **Edit Dashboard > Dashboard Properties** and selecting the **Hide Page** option.

• Management Reporting - Income Statement - Income Statement - Line Of Business

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Figure 15. Management Reporting - Income Statement - Income Statement - Line Of Business

- Management Reporting Income Statement What-If Analysis
- Management Reporting Key Trends Key Trends



Figure 16. Management Reporting - Key Trends - Key Trends

• Management Reporting - Key Trends - Net Loss Analysis



Figure 17. Management Reporting - Key Trends - Net Loss Analysis

• Management Reporting - Key Trends - NII Impact Analysis



Figure 18. Management Reporting - Key Trends - NII Impact Analysis

• Management Reporting - Key Trends - Balance Trends

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Figure 19. Management Reporting - Key Trends - Balance Trends

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Management Reporting - Performance Measures - Performance Measures

Figure 20. Management Reporting - Performance Measures - Performance Measures

• Management Reporting - Performance Measures – Capital Analysis



Figure 21. Management Reporting - Performance Measures – Capital Analysis

Forecast Reporting

The business intent of the Forecast Reporting dashboard is to analyze the Financial Element based on Income Statement and Balance Sheet reporting (forecast). Currency Type prompt allows data to be viewed for Reporting Currency, Local Currency and Base Currency for Forecast Reporting reports.

• Forecast Reports - Balance Sheet Reports - Forecast Balances



Figure 22. Forecast Reports - Balance Sheet Reports - Forecast Balances

• Forecast Reports - Balance Sheet Reports - Scenario Comparison



Figure 23. Forecast Reports - Balance Sheet Reports - Scenario Comparison

• Forecast Reports - Balance Sheet Reports - Strategy Comparison



Figure 24. Forecast Reports - Balance Sheet Reports - Strategy Comparison

• Forecast Reports - Income Statement Reports - Interest Vs. Average Balance

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Figure 25. Forecast Reports - Income Statement Reports - Interest Vs. Average Balance

• Forecast Reports - Income Statement Reports - Non Interest Fee Percentage Vs. Ending Balance





• Forecast Reports - Income Statement Reports - Spread Analysis

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Figure 27. Forecast Reports - Income Statement Reports - Spread Analysis

• Forecast Reports - Income Statement Reports – NIM Report

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Figure 28. Forecast Reports – Income Statement Reports - NIM Report

APPENDIXA How to Define a Dimension

This appendix discusses the following topics:

- Introduction Dimension Definition
- Dimension Definition Process

Introduction - Dimension Definition

As a prerequisite, dimension tables should be added in the data model and the fact table needs to have the referential key with the dimension table. These dimension tables hold the dimension members and can be level-based or parent-child. Level based dimension tables contain columns for each level of the hierarchy, while parent-child dimension tables contain columns for storing the relationship between the parent and child members. These dimension tables can be loaded from external systems or can be maintained within the Dimension Management component of OFSAAI. If user intends to maintain the dimension within OFSAAI for adding dimension tables, refer to *Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Data Model Utilities User Guide*. If the dimension data is fetched from OFSPM, it reads only the nodes/leafs belonging to a single hierarchy. Therefore, before fetching dimension data from OFSPM, ensure that the AMHM tables belonging to a single dimension have data present for only one hierarchy.

Dimension Definition Process

Create Business Hierarchy

- 1. From Unified Metadata Manager, select Business Metadata Management, then select Business Hierarchy.
- 2. From Business Hierarchy, click **Add** to create a Business hierarchy definition. In the *Business Hierarchy Definition (Add mode)* window, select the **Hierarchy Type**. Hierarchy Type can be :
- **Regular** for representing non-time and non-measure dimensions in a hierarchical format. Examples of this type are Product, Organization Unit, and so on.
- **Measure** for representing the measures in the hierarchical format. An example of this type is Management Reporting Line.
- **Time** for representing the calendar or date dimension in a hierarchical format. An example of this type is Calendar hierarchy.
- 3. Select Hierarchy Sub Type.

Hierarchy Sub Type can be:

- Non Business Intelligence Enabled for representing the hierarchy with underlying data store containing just leaves and nodes are built within the metadata of the hierarchy. This sub type is useful for modelling bucket/range, ragged and non-additive hierarchies.
- **Business Intelligence Enabled** for representing the hierarchy with underlying data store as level-based dimension table. This sub-type is useful for modelling balanced hierarchies.

- **Parent Child** for representing the hierarchy with underlying data store as a parent-child dimension table. This sub type is useful for modelling ragged hierarchies.
- 4. Select **Total Required** property, if a TOTAL is required to be included as the root node of the hierarchy.
- 5. Select List property, if hierarchy is a flat list of members without any levels.
- 6. Select the **Entity** and **Attribute** on which the hierarchy is based.

The components for hierarchy definition differ for each sub type of the hierarchy.

- If sub type is **Non Business Intelligence Enabled**, then the user can add nodes and the order in which the node should appear in the hierarchy (sort-order). Node identifiers are SQL expressions that are specified for leaf members and data is classified based on the node identifiers.
- If sub type is **Business Intelligence Enabled**, then the user can specify the levels and SQL expression for each level within the hierarchy.
- If sub type is **Parent Child**, then the user can specify the column that contains the parent member and the column that contains the child member.

For more details, refer to Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure User Guide..

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Figure 29. Business Hierarchy

Create Business Dimension

- 1. From Unified Metadata Manager, select Business Metadata Management, then select Business Dimension.
- 2. From Business Dimension, click **Add** to create a Business dimension definition. In the *Business Dimension Definition (Add mode)* window, select the **Dimension Type**. Dimension type is same as Hierarchy type and helps to filter the hierarchies that will be part of the dimension.
- 3. A dimension will contain one or many hierarchies. Select the hierarchies that are part of the dimension.

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* Business Dimension Details						
Code *	DEPM001					
Short Description *	PRODUCT DIMENSION					
Dimension Type	Dimension Type REGULAR V					
DataType	e TEXT V					
Long Description						
A Hierarchies						
Ma Selected Hierarchies	No Hierarchie	te Selected				
	Save	Cancel				
User Info User Comments						
* User Info						
Created By		Created Date				
Last Modified By		Modified Date				
Authorized By		Authorized Date				
Doce			(1) 100% *			
MM N		r O 🖉 🖉 nrg ild.	- 100 KO			

Figure 30. Business Hierarchy Details Page

Modify Dataset

- 1. From Unified Metadata Manager, select Business Metadata Management, then select Data Sets.
- 2. Identify data sets that are based on the modified fact table.
- 3. Edit the data set definition.

- 4. Include the new dimension table in the data set.
- 5. Modify the data set JOIN to include the join clause between the fact table and new dimension table.
- 6. Save the data set.

	Edit Data Sets			
Data Sets > Data Set Definition (Edit n	ode)			
A Data Set Details				
Code *	DSFVNCP			
Short Description * Account Fair-Value Inception				
Long Description Hedge Management Inception Dataset for Account FV				
♠ Entities			1 to 5 of 5 💟 🚺	
炎 Selected Entities				
DM_DATES				
DIM_FCST_RATES_SCENARIO				
DM_HEDGE				
FCT_ACCOUNT_FAIR_VALUE				
FSLHM_HEDGE_NSTRU_MAP				
A Data Set Definition				
ANSI Join				
Join/Filter Condition	DIM_HEDGE.N_HEDGE_D = FSI_HM_HEDGE_INSTRU_MAP.HEDGE_D AND FCT_ACCOUNT_FAIR_VALUE.N_D_NUMBER = FSI_HM_HEDGE_INST	DIM_HEDGE.N_HEDGE_D = FSI_HM_HEDGE_INSTRU_MAP.HEDGE_D AND FCT_ACCOUNT_FAIR_VALUE.N_D_NUMBER = FSI_HM_HEDGE_INSTRU_MAP.D_NUMBER		
Date Filter				
Order Bu				

Figure 31. Data Set Details Page

APPENDIX BHOW to Define a Measure

This appendix discusses the following topics:

- Introduction to Measure Definition
- Measure Definition Process

Introduction to Measure Definition

As a prerequisite, the fact table needs to have the column that holds values for the new measure.

Measure Definition Process

Create Business Measure

- 1. From Unified Metadata Manager, select Business Metadata Management, then select Business Measures.
- 2. From Business Measures, click Add to create a Business measure definition. In the *Business Measure Definition (Add mode)* window, Select Aggregation Function. Aggregation Function can be:
- SUM for summing up the values in the column of the fact table.
- COUNT for determining the number of records in the fact table.
- MAXIMUM for identifying the maximum value of a column in the fact table.
- MINIMUM for identifying the minimum value of a column in the fact table.
- COUNT DISTINCT for determining the distinct count of records in the fact table.
- 3. Specify if this measure needs to be rolled up against hierarchies.
- 4. Select the fact table as part of the Entity.
- 5. Select the column of the fact table as part of the Attribute. This column will hold the value of the measure.
- 6. Specify Business Exclusions and Filters, if required.
- 7. Save the measure.

			Add Busines	s Measures			
Business Measures > Busin	iess Measure Defi	nition (Add mode)					
* Business Measure D	etails						
Code *		MEPM001					
Short Description *		EOP Balance					
Long Description		End of period balance	End of period balance				
A Business Measure D	efinition						
Aggregation Function	SUM		~	DataType	Decimal		
Roll up							
Entity							
Attribute							
Business Exclusions							
Fiter Expression							

Figure 32. Business Measure Details Page

APPENDIX C How to Develop a New Cube

This appendix discusses the following topics:

- Introduction to Developing a New Cube
- Procedures to Develop a New Cube

Introduction to Developing a New Cube

This section details the steps to be performed by the user for developing a new cube. Make sure that the existing cubes do not provide the required analytics / reporting coverage before deciding to define a new cube. In case user would like to see measures against a new dimension that is not part of the existing seeded metadata, then suggest including the new dimension as part of the existing cubes instead of creating a new cube. As a prerequisite, user should have defined datasets, measures, hierarchies and dimensions before defining a cube.

Procedures to Develop a New Cube

Step 1 – Add Cube

From **Unified Metadata Manager**, select **Business Metadata Management**, then select **Cube**. Specify the MDB details that will be created in ESSBASE.

Step 2 – Include Dimensions

Include dimensions that are part of the cube definition. Users mandatorily need to include TIME and MEASURE dimensions.

Step 3 – Specify Variations

Specify variations between each of the measures to the respective dimensions. All the measures that are part of the cube need not vary against all of the dimensions. Depending on business needs, variations can be specified to control the rollup of measures against a set of dimensions.

Step 4 – Specify Dataset

Specify dataset corresponding to the selected dimensions and measures. Data set will supply required data to the cube.

Step 5 – Specify Node Level Formula

If node level formula's are required to be specified for the nodes within the hierarchy, then they can be specified in this UI.

Step 6 – Save and Build

Save the cube. Define and execute batch in ICC to build the cubes.

For more information on Cubes, see Cubes under Unified Metadata Manager chapter in Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure 7.3 User Guide.

APPENDIX D How to Define a Batch

This appendix discusses the following topics:

- Introduction
- Batch Creation

Introduction

Batch refers to a set of executable processes based on a specified rule. Batch Maintenance framework within OFSAAI facilitates you to create and maintain the Batch Definitions. You can process the Batch scheduled for execution from Batch Maintenance and also from other modules.

You need to have Data Centre Manager function role mapped to access the Operations framework within OFSAAI. You can access Batch Maintenance by expanding Operations section within the tree structure of LHS menu. The *Batch Maintenance* window displays a list of Batches scheduled for maintenance with the other details such as Batch ID, Batch Description, and the editable state of the Batch.

Batch Creation

You can create a batch from the Batch Maintenance screen as mentioned below:

- 1. From the OFSAAI Home menu, navigate to **Operations > Batch Maintenance**.
- 2. In the Batch Maintenance window, Select '+' button from the Batch Name tool bar.

The New Batch Definition window is displayed.

3. Enter the Batch details as tabulated.

Table	25.	Batch	Details
IUNIO	_ v.	Baton	Dotano

Field	Description
Batch Name	 The Batch Name is auto generated by the system. You can edit to specify a Batch name based on the following conditions: The Batch Name should be unique across the Information Domain.
	 The Batch Name must be alpha-numeric and should not start with a number.
	 The Batch Name should not exceed 41 characters in length.
	 The Batch Name should not contain special characters "." and "-".
Batch Description	Enter a description for the Batch based on the Batch Name.

Table 2	25. I	Batch	Details

Duplicate Batch	(Optional) Select the checkbox to create a new Batch by duplicating the existing Batch details. On selection, the Batch ID field is enabled.
Batch ID (If duplicate Batch is selected)	It is mandatory to specify the Batch ID if Duplicate Batch option is selected. Select the required Batch ID from the list.
Sequential Batch	Select the check box if the Batch has to be created sequentially based on the task specified. For example, if there are 3 tasks defined in a Batch, task 3 should have precedence as task 2, and task 2 should have prece- dence as task 1.

4. Click **Save** to save the Batch definition details.

The new Batch definition details are displayed in the *Batch Name* section of *Batch Maintenance* window with the specified **Batch ID**.

Note: For a more comprehensive coverage of configuration and execution of a batch, refer to the *Operations* Chapter in *Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure User Guide.*