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Documentation Accessibility

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

Access to Oracle Support

Oracle customers that have purchased support have access to electronic support through My Oracle Support. For information, visit http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=info or visit http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=trs if you are hearing impaired.
To provide feedback on this documentation, send email to epmdoc_ww@oracle.com, or, in an Oracle Help Center topic, click the Feedback button located beneath the Table of Contents (you may need to scroll down to see the button).

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Google+ - https://plus.google.com/106915048672979407731/posts
YouTube - https://www.youtube.com/oracleepminthecloud
Getting Started with Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud

This guide introduces the Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud, its architecture, the basics of its use, and administering the system.

See the following topics to learn about Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud and start using its many features:

• About Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud
• About Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Applications
• Launching Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud
• Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Home Page
• Activating Accessibility Features
• Using Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Library

About Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud

Tools to manage cost and revenue allocations, and to compute the profitability of segments. Decomposition and consumption-based costing for effective planning.

To maximize profitability, a business must be able to accurately measure, allocate, and manage costs and revenue. Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud is an analytic software tool that manages the cost and revenue allocations that are necessary to compute profitability for a business segment, such as a product, customer, region, or branch. Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud enables you to use cost decomposition, consumption-based costing and scenario-playing to measure profitability for effective planning and decision support.

Watch this video for a tour of Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud

Overview Tour Video

User Types and Documentation

Many of the features of Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud are designed for specialized use, reflected in the accompanying documentation:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Contents</th>
<th>Target Audience</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Getting Started with Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud for Administrators</td>
<td>How to launch and navigate Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud; how to install client software; how to define users; how to perform other security and setup tasks</td>
<td>Identity Domain Administrators and Service Administrators who will add users to the system and perform other preliminary system administration tasks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Getting Started with Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud for Users</td>
<td>How to launch and navigate Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud; how to install client software</td>
<td>Power Users, Users, and Viewers who will design, create, and use Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud applications</td>
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<td>Working with Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud</td>
<td>How to launch and navigate Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud, and view analytics results, queries, and reports</td>
<td>Users or Viewers who need to enter or view data, and analyze cost and revenue allocations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional documentation is available for code developers and those requiring accessibility accommodations. See Activating Accessibility Features and Using Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Library.
Architecture

Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud uses an Oracle Essbase cube for data storage and uses other related software to handle and calculate a variety of data.

The application data and calculated results can be output in a variety of reporting and analysis tools, including Oracle Smart View for Office and Financial Reporting.

About Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Applications

Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud supports those with more knowledge of domain analysis than scripting.

Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud applications are designed for use by analysts who have deep domain experience in the computation and reporting methods of management reporting, but who may not have much experience with Oracle Essbase and scripting syntax or programming languages.

Data for Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud applications is housed in both Essbase multidimensional databases and relational databases. Users with Service Administrator security provisioning can create and populate an application in the Profitability Application Console. Those with Service Administrator and Power User roles can define the hierarchy of accounts, activities, and operations within the organization using dimensions and dimension members.

Essential Concepts

To model cost and revenue flows with Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud, you must understand the following essential concepts:

- **Dimensions**—Data categories in an underlying database used to organize data for retrieval and preservation of values. Dimensions usually contain hierarchies of related members grouped within them. For example, a Period dimension often includes members for each time period, such as Quarter or Month.

- **Application**—A related set of dimensions and dimension members that is used to meet a specific set of analytical or reporting requirements.

- **Modeling elements**—Application parts used in a Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud application that apply allocation logic to dimensions and members. Modeling elements include cost allocation rules and analysis definitions that reflect existing or proposed business cases.

  Together these elements organize the allocation points in the application into a logical flow. Careful modeling can capture the actual processes and activities, enabling you to realistically allocate costs and revenues.

An Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud application is a representation of part or all of an organization, and contains costs and revenue categories that are similar to the organization's chart of accounts and general ledger. Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud applications enable you to accurately trace the processes and activities that contribute to costs and revenue within the organization.
Guidelines for Working With an Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Application

Overview

This topic describes an approach to designing and building applications based on your security role and the tasks it enables you to perform.

For a video overview, view the following:

Overview: Modeling Data in Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud

For Service Administrators and Power Users

Service Administrators and Power Users of Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud can perform the following steps to set up an application (only Service Administrators can actually create an application):

1. Define the requirements and the allocation methods required before creating the application.

   You should establish the business requirements for the application and the reporting expectations. Using pencil and paper, discussion among stakeholders, flowcharting, diagramming software and other tools, draft the conception of what the application needs to contain in order to accomplish the goals. In some instances, it may be useful to identify the results you want to achieve first, and then work backwards to formulate the best strategy to meet these goals.

   When designing the dimension outline, carefully define the reporting objectives and requirements. The effort expended in designing the outline is rewarded when generating reports.

2. Define dimensions (such as Rule, Balance, business dimensions, POV dimensions, and so on) using Profitability Application Console to build the main objects within the application.


   After an application is deployed, users with appropriate security provisioning can perform modeling tasks to show the flow of funds to specific cost and revenue allocations. Both the source and destination ranges of allocations are defined as allocation and custom calculation rules using the Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud user interface. Points of view (POVs) represent specific modeling conditions and can be used, for example, to view values for different months or quarters, to compare budget versus actual figures, or to play scenarios to measure the impact of various changes on the bottom line.

4. Populate the underlying Oracle Essbase database with cost and revenue data, through Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud or directly into the database.

5. Identify drivers to specify how to calculate cost and revenue data. These will be added as you define allocations (rules).

6. Create rule sets and rules.
All modeling structure is controlled through the organization of rule sets and rules under POVs. For each POV, rules are organized into groups that run against the same or similar region of the database and at the same or similar time. These groups are called rule sets. They determine the order in which rules run. Rules can inherit default member selections from the POV or rule set level so users can define a region of the database once and use it many times without having to specify it each time. These defaults are called "contexts".

7. Validate the Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud application structure to ensure that the application structure conforms to validation rules.

The modeling structure of the application is validated after creation to ensure that all allocations are have been accounted for, and calculations are balanced. Following validation, you deploy the database, and then calculate the application, and analyze the results.

8. Set up analysis views and other analytic tools so those with User and Viewer roles can use them.

9. Calculate the application.

For Users and Viewers

All users, including Users and Viewers, can do most of the following:

• Analyze the calculated results. You can use the trace allocation feature to visually follow the flow of funds throughout the entire application, either forward or backward.

• Use the analytics features to track and report on revenue and cost allocations.

Tip:

Descriptions are an important way to document the allocation process and are used in the Program Documentation report. They are also guides to Users and Viewers when selecting analysis views and other analytic tools. For easy of use, include a meaningful and complete description whenever you can.

Launching Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud

To open Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud:

1. In the Web browser, click the link provided by Oracle.

2. Enter your user name and password.

   If requested, select an application.

   Note:

   The password is case-sensitive.

3. Click Sign In.
The Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Home Page opens.

Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Home Page

When you log in, you see the Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Home page.

Figure 1-1  Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud

The Home page contains these main areas:

- The Navigator Screen, accessed with 
- The Welcome Area, with space for messages, favorite links, recent files opened, and other information
- The Home Page Icons

Other Home page contents include:

- Home Page icon (jumps to the Home page from other locations)
- Accessibility icon (displays accessibility settings), see Activating Accessibility Features

- The Settings and Actions menu with your name in the header ( ). Click it to view online help and other information. You can also download client software, such as Oracle Smart View for Office, from this menu. Click Downloads and select from available software.
For more information about help and learning assistance, see Using Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Library.

Note:
What you see and the features you can use are determined by your security provisioning, so your Home page may look different from what is described and shown here.

Navigator Screen

Click \( \text{ } \) to display the **Navigator** screen. This screen serves as a sitemap of the application features and displays links to all of the pages you can access. Use the **Navigator** screen to navigate among the processes required to build, validate, and calculate the application, and to report results. You can also use **Navigator** to install client applications such as Smart View or Financial Reporting.

Welcome Area

The Welcome area displays a greeting and any posted announcements. You can upload a photo (**Setting User Preferences**), view recently-accessed files (**Recent** tab), and add favorite links to analytics charts or views (**Favorites** tab). You can also run a Tour video about key features.

To add items to **Favorites**:

1. Select a dashboard, an analysis view, a scatter analysis graph, or a profit curve.
2. Click **Actions**, \( \text{ } \), and then select **Add as Favorite**.

Note:
For information about the items you can select as Favorites, see the Analytics chapter of Administering Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud or Working with Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud.

Home Page Icons

Use the icons to view and analyze data and related information.

**Figure 1-2**  
Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Home Page Icons

Table 1 shows the Home page icons and their uses.
### Table 1-2 Home Page Icons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Icon Name</th>
<th>Icon</th>
<th>Uses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dashboards</td>
<td>![Icon]</td>
<td>Create, modify, or view dashboards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intelligence</td>
<td>![Icon]</td>
<td>Create, modify, or view analysis views, scatter analysis graphs, profit curves, allocation traces, queries, and key performance indicators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reports</td>
<td>![Icon]</td>
<td>Create, modify, or view financial reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application</td>
<td>![Icon]</td>
<td>Create and modify an application, import and export artifacts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tools</td>
<td>![Icon]</td>
<td>Customize Home page background and logos, set daily maintenance time, control application access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Academy</td>
<td>![Icon]</td>
<td>View documentation and videos</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Common Feature Controls

Many feature screens in Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud include any or all of the following controls:

### Table 1-3 Common Controls on the Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Feature Screens

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Control</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="search_icon.png" alt="Search" /></td>
<td><strong>Search</strong> box</td>
<td>Searches for the entered text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="create_icon.png" alt="Create" /></td>
<td><strong>Create</strong> button</td>
<td>Creates a new item of the displayed type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="delete_icon.png" alt="Delete" /></td>
<td><strong>Delete</strong> button</td>
<td>Removes the selected item from the list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="edit_icon.png" alt="Edit" /></td>
<td><strong>Edit</strong> button</td>
<td>Opens the selected item for editing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="copy_icon.png" alt="Copy" /></td>
<td><strong>Copy</strong> button</td>
<td>Copies the selected item for pasting with another name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="inspect_icon.png" alt="Inspect" /></td>
<td><strong>Inspect</strong> button</td>
<td>Displays information about the selected item, such as a job in the <strong>Job Library</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="refresh_icon.png" alt="Refresh" /></td>
<td><strong>Refresh</strong> button</td>
<td>Updates displayed items with the latest data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 1-3  (Cont.) Common Controls on the Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Feature Screens

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Control</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>![Start Date ▲ ▼]</td>
<td>Sort box</td>
<td>Sorts the displayed table according to your selection; for example, in the Job Library, you can sort these columns: Start Date, End Date, User, or Job Type; the upward-pointing triangle sorts in ascending order and the downward-pointing triangle sorts in descending order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Actions button]</td>
<td>Actions button</td>
<td>Offers a menu of actions for the selected item</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Activating Accessibility Features

To activate visual accessibility features of Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud:

1. On the Home page, click 📐.
2. In the Accessibility Settings window, select from the following:
   - Screen Reader Mode, to enable a screen reader to read the text on the screen
   - High Contrast, to sharpen screen contrast

To learn more about Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud accessibility features, see the Accessibility Guide for Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud.

Using Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Library

The Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Library offers a variety of free instructional content developed by Oracle subject-matter experts.

To access the Library, on the Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Home page, click the Settings and Actions menu, epm_admin in the screen header.

Use the links in the navigation pane to locate content. To view overview and tutorial videos, click Videos. Click Books to view and download complete Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud documentation in HTML, PDF, MOBI, and EPUB formats. The Books tab also contains documents for Financial Reporting and Oracle Smart View for Office as well as other relevant documentation.
Overview of Administration and Security

There are a number of ways to manage access and data security.

Related Topics
- About Managing Access and Data Security
- Administrative Tasks and Predefined Roles
- Controlling Application Access
- Granting Access to Data
- Customizing Home Page Appearance
- Setting Maintenance Time
- Viewing Performance Activity Reports

About Managing Access and Data Security

Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud has two levels of security that control access to the service, its data, and its functionality. These are granted through the Application icon.

The first level of security in Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud is granted through Access Control (Controlling Application Access). Service users are granted one of four predefined roles that control access to service functionality: Service Administrator, Power User, User, and Viewer (Administrative Tasks and Predefined Roles). Another role, Identity Control Administrator, works with Access Control to create other users and groups.

The second level of security determines the data that users with various roles can view or work with. The second level of security is defined with access groups and data grants. There are predefined access groups, such as Users and Viewers, and native groups, created by Identity Domain Administrators (Granting Access to Data).

Identity Domain Administrators and Service Administrators can assign these levels as follows:

1. Identity Domain Administrators use Access Control to create users and assign them to predefined roles and predefined access groups (Controlling Application Access).
2. Identity Domain Administrators use Access Control to create native groups, also called Native Directory groups (Controlling Application Access).
3. Service Administrators create data grants to restrict access for those with User and Viewer roles (Creating Data Grants).
4. Service Administrators assign those with User and Viewer roles to native groups (Controlling Application Access).
5. Service Administrators assign data grants to native groups. They can also assign data grants to individuals in special cases, but must not assign data grants to predefined groups (Assigning Data Grants to Individuals and Groups).

Administrative Tasks and Predefined Roles summarizes the functional user roles and the types of tasks they can perform.

See Getting Started with Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud for Administrators for information about setting up service-level security.

Administrative Tasks and Predefined Roles

Basic access to Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud instances is granted by assigning users to predefined functional roles. For example, to permit users to view reports belonging to a test instance, they should be assigned to the Viewer role for the instance.

Except for the Identity Domain Administrator role, Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud roles are cumulative. For example, Service Administrators can perform the same tasks as those with Power User and Viewer roles, plus their own exclusive tasks.

Security and setup tasks are managed as follows:

• Identity Domain Administrators administer service-level security. They perform initial setup and service access tasks.

• Service Administrators perform the following application-level security tasks and application setup tasks:
  – Create and manage applications and their dimensions and members using the Profitability Application Console.
  – Migrate application artifacts from on-premise to Cloud environments, test to production environments, and perform backup and restore tasks.
  – Perform any actions available to the other three functional roles

• In addition, Power Users and Service Administrators can perform the following tasks:
  – Create, update, and delete modeling rules and points of view (POVs).
  – Set up a variety of modeling analyses, including analysis views, dashboards, scatter analysis charts, profit curves, key performance indicators, and reports.
  – Load data.
  – Calculate and re-calculate the application.
  – View and modify modeled data.
  – Trace allocations.

The following table summarizes these tasks.
Table 2-1 Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Roles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Identity Domain Administrator</td>
<td>Uses the Security page of My Services to perform all identity domain management tasks, including creating users and assigning them to roles. See Identity Domain Administrator role in <em>Getting Started with Oracle Cloud</em> for a detailed description of this role. Identity Domain Administrator is not a functional role; it does not inherit access privileges granted through functional roles. To access service features, the Identity Domain Administrator must be granted one of the four functional roles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Administrator</td>
<td>Performs all functional activities in Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud. This role should be granted to Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud experts who need to create and administer application and service components.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power User</td>
<td>Views and interacts with data. This role grants high-level access to several Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud functional areas and should be granted to senior financial analysts among others. Like Service Administrators, Power Users can create and administer service components such as rule sets, rules, analysis views, dashboards, scatter analysis charts, profit curves, key performance indicators, and reports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User</td>
<td>Enters data and runs analyses for dimension members to which they have access. Designs reports and other analytic outputs. <em>Note</em>: Data grants can affect write access for those with the User role. See the notes in <em>Data Grant Group Considerations</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viewer</td>
<td>Views and analyzes data using various analytic features. <em>Note</em>: Users with the Viewer role are never granted Write Access.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For a detailed description of setting up security and assigning roles, see *Getting Started with Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud for Administrators*.

View this video for an overview of security in Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud:

**Security Overview Video**
Controlling Application Access

About Managing Access and Data Security summarizes the Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud security model. Basic access to service components is controlled by the identity domain role (predefined role) granted to users.

Additionally, Identity Domain Administrators can create Native Directory groups, also called native groups, made up of identity domain users or other groups. Provisioning such groups enables Service Administrators to grant roles to many users at once, thereby reducing administrative overheads.

Application-level provisioning can only enhance the access rights of users; none of the privileges granted by an Oracle Identity Administrator role can be reduced by application-level provisioning.

To display the access control features of Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud, on the Home page, click Tools, and then Access Control.

For information about assigning users to roles and creating Native Directory groups, see Getting Started with Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud for Administrators and Administering Access Control for Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud.

Granting Access to Data

Related Topics

• About Data Grants
• Data Grant Group Considerations
• Creating Data Grants
• Assigning Data Grants to Individuals and Groups
• Repairing Data Grants

About Data Grants

About Managing Access and Data Security summarizes security features for Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud.

Those with Service Administrator or Power User roles must have access to all data. However, Service Administrators can restrict those with User and Viewer roles to specific data slices, such as regions, departments, and products. This is done by creating and then assigning data grants -- sets of data slices that can be assigned to users or groups to limit their access only to granted data within a dimension.

• Access groups are of two types:
  – Predefined groups, such as the User and Viewer groups.
  – Native groups, created by Identity Domain Administrators to group certain users for a variety of business purposes. The native groups should have meaningful names related to their purpose.
• **Data grants** define data slices that can be assigned to users or groups to enable them to access the data in the defined data slice.

⚠️ **Caution:**

Service Administrators now can create and assign data grants to control data access of Users and Viewers to a certain slice of the cube. By default, users in these groups have no data grants and can see no data. With a data grant assigned, they can see the slice of data defined by the data grant. Those with the predefined `User` role can edit the data in their assigned data slice.

Data grants should include all dimensions where you want to restrict the members for which Users and Viewers can see data. Any dimension not included in the data grant will allow complete access for that dimension. The final view of the data for a User or Viewer is limited based on the dimensions selected in the data grant definition.

Also see [Data Grant Group Considerations](#).

These topics define data grant management tasks:

• Creating Data Grants
• Assigning Data Grants to Individuals and Groups
• Repairing Data Grants

### Data Grant Group Considerations

As described in [About Data Grants](#), there are two kinds of access groups within Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud, predefined groups and native groups.

⚠️ **Note:**

The following concepts are very important, particularly with respect to one-way inheritance of rights and privileges.

When creating native groups and associating them with predefined groups to assign privilege levels, the privileges must be inherited. Inheritance goes in only one direction, from parent to child.

Avoid assigning predefined groups to native groups. For example, suppose you create a native group named `MyUserGroup`. To associate it with the predefined `User` group, you must open the predefined `User` group, and then assign the native group `MyUserGroup` to it. Then, `MyUserGroup` and all who are assigned to it can inherit privileges from the predefined `User` group. (Note that the predefined User group might be named something like `pcmcs-test User` or `pcmcs-User`.)

The following considerations apply to groups generally and native groups specifically, as indicated:
• Before users with a User or Viewer role can be assigned to a native group, they should first be assigned to one of the provided groups: User or Viewer. That assignment typically occurs when the user is created.

• When a user belongs to several groups, access is combined. For example, suppose the following:
  – You create a user named "user1", assigned to the "Finance 01" native group.
  – You create a native group "Accounts 01" and assign "user1" to it.
  – You create a data grant "FinRules1" with data slice R0001 selected and assign it to the Finance 01 group.
  – You create a data grant "Accounts2" with data slice NoAccount selected and assign it to the Accounts 01 group.

Now, "user1" has access to both data slices R0001 and NoAccount.

• You can redeploy the underlying data cube without affecting data grant assignments.

Caution:
For most effective security, you must assign data grants only to native groups and not the predefined Viewer or User groups originally provided with Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud.

Note:
Starting with this release, if users are assigned the User role and their Data Grant assignments give them read access to a data slice, then those users are able to edit data using Smart View for cells within that data slice.

Important! If users are assigned to the User role who should NOT have write access to their assigned data slice, you need to remove them from the User role and reassign them to the Viewer role. Users with the Viewer role continue to have only read access to their assigned data slice.

To enable the new write capability for existing users assigned to the User role, perform the Repair Data Grants operation from the Application screen.

Note: Deploying the data cube also redeploys the Data Grant filters for each user, so this new functionality is enabled by default the next time you run the Deploy Cube job.

Creating Data Grants
Data grants are sets of dimensions and members that define what can be seen by assigned users for those dimensions. After a data grant is created, it can be assigned individually to those with User and Viewer roles or, most often, native groups containing those with User and Viewer roles. Data grants cannot be assigned to Service Administrators or Power Users.
To create a data grant:

1. On the Home page, click Application, Application again, and then click Data Grants.
2. Click Create.
3. In Create Data Grant, enter a unique Data Grant Name and an optional Description.
4. Click Add Dimension and do the following:
   a. Select a dimension to add, such as Department.
   b. Click Select a Member.
   c. In the Member Selector, select a member and drill down to select the specific member to include.
   d. Optional: Click to define a Member Function (Using Member Functions).

As you work, you can click next to Selections to remove one or more selected members, or click at the other side of the screen to filter, show alias or member count, or to refresh the data.
5. When member selection is complete for that dimension, click OK.
   The Create Data Grant screen is displayed again.
6. Optional: Click Add Dimension to add another dimension to the data grant.
7. When the data grant definition is complete, click Save or Save and Close.

Now the definition is ready to assign to one or more users with User or Viewer roles. For instructions, see Assigning Data Grants to Individuals and Groups.

Note:

If you select a parent member but none of its children, users who are assigned that data grant can see only aggregate data for the parent and not the individual children.

Assigning Data Grants to Individuals and Groups

Roles define what users can do with application data – create, edit, or view it, for example, as described in Controlling Application Access. Data grants define the data that users can access. You can assign data grants to individual users or native groups of users, defined through Access Control features.

To assign data grants:

1. On the Home page, click Application, Application again, and then click Data Grant Assignments.
2. In Data Grant Assignments, select the group or user you want to assign to a data grant, and then click (Actions).
3. Click **Add Data Grant**.
4. In Add Data Grant select the data grant to add, and then click **OK**.
   You can use the drop-down list and the search box to find the data grant.

**Caution:**
You must assign data grants only to native groups and not the predefined Viewers or Users groups originally provided with Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud.

**Removing Data Grant Assignments**
To remove a data grant assignment, follow steps 1 and 2 in the previous list. For step 3, click **Remove Data Grant**.

**Repairing Data Grants**
Data grants are applied as Oracle Essbase filters. Should an error occur, you can repair the data grants as follows:

1. Select **Application**, and then **Application** again to display the Profitability Application Console.
2. In the Application tab, click **Actions**.
3. Click **Repair Data Grants**.

**Customizing Home Page Appearance**
In place of those provided by Oracle, you can include your own logo and background image on the Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Home page. You can also choose a background color theme and upload a photo to the Welcome area.

To upload a photo, see **Setting User Preferences**.

To customize the logo, background image, and background color:

1. Log in to Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud.
2. On the Home page, click **Tools**, ![Tools Icon](image), and then click **Appearance**, ![Appearance Icon](image).
3. **Optional**: Enter the location of a logo file and background image file, and then click **Apply**.
4. **Optional**: Select a background color from the menu.
Setting Maintenance Time

A service instance requires one hour every day to perform routine maintenance. Administrators can select the most convenient time to start the hour-long maintenance window. In addition to routine maintenance, Oracle applies required patches to the service instance during this maintenance window.

Because the service instance is not available to users during the maintenance window, the Service Administrator should identify a one-hour period when no one uses the service. Any connected user will be logged off and will lose unsaved data.

To manage the maintenance window:

1. Access a service instance (log in to Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud).
2. On the Home page, click **Tools**, and then click **Daily Maintenance**.
3. To configure the backup schedule for this service instance, complete these steps:
   a. In **Start Time**, select the time for maintenance to begin, using a 24-hour clock.
   b. In the next field, select the time zone to use for the service maintenance schedule.
4. Click **Apply**.

Viewing Performance Activity Reports

You can display activity logs with information about performance of various Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud tasks. To view an activity report:

1. In the **Settings and Actions** menu, in the screen header, click **Provide Feedback**.
2. Enter a brief description, such as "Generating activity report.", and then click **Submit**.
3. Wait about 20 minutes, and then, in an open Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud application, click **Application**.
4. Be sure **Application** is selected, and then click **Performance**. Select a report to view.
Dimensions in Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Applications

Related Topics

• About Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Dimensions
• Dimension Requirements
• Dimension Types

About Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Dimensions

Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud uses dimensions and members created in Oracle Essbase and imported into Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud using flat files or the Data Management feature available through the Navigator. The dimensions and members are used to represent many of the structural elements of business applications:

• System dimensions that are reserved for use by Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud for system requirements (System Dimensions)

• Business dimensions that reflect the business-specific elements of the application, such as departments, accounts, activities, customers, or products (Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Business Dimensions)

• Point of View (POV) dimensions that identify a specific point of view or version of the application, such as year, scenario, period, and version; version dimensions enable you to maintain multiple versions of an application and can be used to create alternate, or what-if, scenarios of the application, or different perspectives (Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud POV Dimensions)

• Attribute dimensions that enable analysis based on the attributes or qualities of dimension members. Attributes describe characteristics of data, such as the size or color of products

• Alias dimensions (optional), used to assign alternate names, descriptions, languages, or other items that help to define dimensions (Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Alias Dimensions)

See Dimension Requirements for information about dimensions that must be included in valid Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud applications.
Note:
You can use Dimension Management to view the dimension-member structure of most types of dimensions within Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud (Viewing, Creating, and Editing Dimensions with Dimension Management).

Dimension Requirements

The database outline provides the data structure for the application, and includes calculation instructions and formulas. Dimensions in the Oracle Essbase outline are hierarchical. Data is stored at dimension intersections The following are Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud dimension requirements:

- Applications must contain at least one POV dimension and can have up to four POV dimensions.
- Applications must contain one and only one system dimension named Rule.
- Applications must contain one and only one system dimension named Balance. System dimension members in the Balance dimension cannot be edited.
- There must be at least one business dimension.

Caution:
Members must not be repeated within the same dimension. However, members can be repeated across several dimensions.

Dimension Types

Related Topics
- System Dimensions
- Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Business Dimensions
- Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud POV Dimensions
- Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Attribute Dimensions
- Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Alias Dimensions

System Dimensions

Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud applications must contain two system dimensions: Rule and Balance. These system dimensions are populated from Oracle Essbase into Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud. For additional information about the Rule and Balance dimensions, see the following topics:

- Rule Dimension
- Balance Dimension
For more information about creating and maintaining the dimensions and members, see Creating, Importing, and Exporting Applications in the Profitability Application Console.

Rule Dimension

The Rule dimension contains definitions of rules for Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud applications. Users can import data to the NoRule member of this dimension, but the remaining members are reserved for the system.

Balance Dimension

Users can add data to the Input member of the Net Balance member of this dimension. The remainder of the members reflect outputs determined by rule sets and rules. Adjustments are the result of driver calculations, allocations are the result of rule allocations, and offsets result from rule offset definitions. See Working with Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Rules, for information about rule sets, rules, and their definitions. Also see About Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Calculations.

Data held in intersections with these members is visible in the Rule Balancing screen (Viewing the Rule Balancing Screen). The Rule Balancing topics also describe the Balance dimension members more fully.

Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Business Dimensions

The business dimensions in the application contain members that store information that is specifically related to the requirements of the business or organization, such as product types, sales regions, manufacturing processes, general ledger, payroll, departments, cost centers, and so on.

At least one Business Dimension type must be defined by the user for the application. Business dimensions are created to describe elements within the application, such as business-specific departments, general ledger accounts, activities, locations, customers, and products.

Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud POV Dimensions

A Point of View (POV) dimension is used to present a specific version or perspective of the application. Each application requires at least one dimension to be designated as a POV dimension. The POV dimensions can be whatever is required for the particular application. The following list represents some common sample POV dimensions:

- **Period** — Enables you to analyze strategies and changes over time. Because a application can be based on any unit of time (quarters, months, annual, years, and so on), you can analyze strategies over time, and monitor inventory or depreciation.
- **Year** — Identifies the calendar year in which the data has been gathered
- **Scenario** — Identifies a version of the application for a specific time period and set of conditions
Version Dimension

Using a specific POV, you can create a POV version that enables you to maintain separate versions of the same POV to monitor the impact of changes to the application, or track different versions of the same application.

Use the Version dimension for the following tasks:

- Create multiple iterations of an application, with slight variations
- Model possible outcomes based on assumptions, or “what-if” scenarios to determine best or worst case scenarios
- Facilitate target setting

By modifying different elements within the Version dimension, you can examine results of the changes, without modifying the original application.

Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Attribute Dimensions

An attribute dimension is a special type of dimension that is associated with a business dimension. Attributes describe characteristics of data, such as the size and color of products.

You can use the attribute feature to retrieve and analyze data not only from the perspective of dimensions, but also in terms of characteristics, or attributes, of those dimensions. For example, you can analyze product profitability based on size or packaging, and you can make more effective conclusions by incorporating into the analysis market attributes such as the population size of each market region.

User-defined attributes (UDAs) can be associated with members of an outline to describe a characteristic of the members. Users can use UDAs to return lists of members that have the specified UDA associated with them. A UDA is like a text tag and can be added to a member easily, unlike an attribute which requires both creation of the attribute member in the attribute dimension as well as associating the attribute with the member.

Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Alias Dimensions

Aliases are alternate names, descriptions, languages, or other items that help to define dimensions. For example, you may refer to a customer number in the system, but you can assign an alias that displays the company name on the screen, to make it easier to identify that client. You can assign one or more aliases to accounts, currencies, entities, scenarios, periods, versions, years, and user-defined dimension members.

Note:

Duplicate member names or aliases are not allowed.
Creating and Migrating Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Applications

The listed topics describe how to create, import, and export Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud applications using the Profitability Application Console and migration features.

- Using the Profitability Application Console and Other Application Features
- Creating, Importing, and Exporting Applications in the Profitability Application Console
- Migrating an Application from Profitability and Cost Management to Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud
- Backing Up, Restoring, and Replicating Applications Using the Migration Features
- Working with an Application in the Profitability Application Console
- Viewing, Creating, and Editing Dimensions with Dimension Management
- Viewing Tasks in the Application Job Library
- Transferring Files with the File Explorer

Using the Profitability Application Console and Other Application Features

The Application features enable you to use the Profitability Application Console and related tools to create, manage, and use an application.

To explore available application features, on the Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Home page, click Application. Additional icons are displayed (Table 1):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Icon</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Application Icon" /></td>
<td>Application</td>
<td>Displays the Profitability Application Console (Creating, Importing, and Exporting Applications in the Profitability Application Console)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Dimension Management Icon" /></td>
<td>Dimension Management</td>
<td>Displays a list of dimensions within the application and their members (Viewing, Creating, and Editing Dimensions with Dimension Management)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 4-1  (Cont.) Application Icon Actions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Icon</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Icon" /></td>
<td>Calculation Rules</td>
<td>Displays the Rules Express Editing screen for basic edits to one or more rules; current edits include adding, replacing, and removing rule members and more (<a href="#">Express Editing for Rules</a>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Icon" /></td>
<td>Job Library</td>
<td>Displays the Job Library for tracking job progress and success (<a href="#">Viewing Tasks in the Application Job Library</a>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Icon" /></td>
<td>Migration</td>
<td>Accesses Migration functionality for handling application artifacts (<a href="#">Backing Up, Restoring, and Replicating Applications Using the Migration Features</a>)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Profitability Application Console, opened with the **Application** icon, is a frequently used feature. See [Profitability Application Console Tabs](#).

### Profitability Application Console Tabs

With appropriate security provisioning, you can use the Profitability Application Console to add and manage an application. The Console displays as follows with the **Actions** menu opened:

![Profitability Application Console, Application Tab](image)

To open and view the Profitability Application Console:
1. On the Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Home page, click Application, 📦. Additional icons are displayed.

2. Click Application, 📦 again. The Profitability Application Console is displayed (Figure 1). You see the following tabs, depending on your role:

Table 4-2  Profitability Application Console Tabs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Icon</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Application</td>
<td></td>
<td>Describes an existing application, enables application creation if one doesn't exist, indicates whether the application is ready for use with a green check mark (Common Feature Controls)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Grant Assignments</td>
<td>🧑‍💻</td>
<td>Assigning Data Grants to Individuals and Groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Grants</td>
<td>🧑‍💻</td>
<td>Creating Data Grants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File Explorer</td>
<td>📖</td>
<td>Transferring Files with the File Explorer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Performance</td>
<td>🕒</td>
<td>Viewing Performance Activity Reports</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Application tab lists the application, its creation date, and modification date. The Application tab contains any or all of the controls listed here: the following controls:

3. **Optional:** If no application exists yet, click Create, ✪, to create a new application. Then, select one of the following:
   - **Application**, to create a new application by creating a new application shell, and then importing specially formed flat files containing dimension definitions (Creating Applications with Dimensions from Flat Files)
   - **Sample Application**, to import the BksML30 sample application snapshot
   - **Import Template**, to import an application template, often used for migrating from on-premise Oracle Hyperion Profitability and Cost Management (Building Applications by Importing Template Files)

4. **Optional:** Click Edit, ✏️, to change the application description and preferences (Editing an Application's Description and Default Dimension Settings).

5. **Optional:** Click other available icons to perform additional actions (Common Feature Controls).
6. **Optional:** Click **Actions** to perform a variety of operations on the application: Update Dimensions, Metadata Validation, Export Template, Repair Data Grants, Export Supplemental Diagnostics, and Enable Diagnostics.

See Creating, Importing, and Exporting Applications in the Profitability Application Console, Working with an Application in the Profitability Application Console, and Viewing Tasks in the Application Job Library.

## Creating, Importing, and Exporting Applications in the Profitability Application Console

To display the Profitability Application Console, see Using the Profitability Application Console and Other Application Features.

With appropriate security provisioning, you can use the Profitability Application Console to add an Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud application in several ways. See the following sections for more information:

- Create an application shell. Then, import specially formatted flat files containing dimension definitions (see Creating Applications with Dimensions from Flat Files).
- Add a previously exported application using a template file. Template files contain dimensions, metadata, and other artifacts created by exporting templates from existing Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud applications (see Building Applications by Importing Template Files and Migrating an Application from Profitability and Cost Management to Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud).
- Import the provided sample application (BksML30). See Accessing the Sample Application.

**Note:**

You can only create an application if one doesn't exist yet.

To open and view the Profitability Application Console, see Using the Profitability Application Console and Other Application Features.

For additional actions you can perform in the Profitability Application Console, see Working with an Application in the Profitability Application Console.

For an overview of how to create and work with applications in Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud, view this video:

[Overview: Getting Started Video](#)

## Creating Applications with Dimensions from Flat Files

The following steps describe how to create an application in the Profitability Application Console and add dimensions from flat files. To migrate or restore an application by importing an exported template, see Building Applications by Importing Template Files.
To create an application in the Profitability Application Console using flat files:

1. Open the Profitability Application Console (Using the Profitability Application Console and Other Application Features).
2. Determine needed dimensions and prepare flat files (Preparing Flat Files and Templates for Application Updates).
3. Prepare flat files of the required format (Preparing Flat Files for Each Dimension).
4. Select Create, +, or select Actions, and then Create Application to create a new application.
5. In the New Application window, enter the following information and then select Next:
   - Application Name for the application
   - Optional: Description of the application
6. Enter a name for the Rule dimension and for the Balance dimension, and then click Finish. The application is added to the Application tab.
   - When the job starts running, you can view results in the Job Library, (Viewing Tasks in the Application Job Library).
7. Perform the steps in Updating Application Dimensions with Flat Files to add dimension definitions to the application.
8. When dimensions are complete, deploy the application so you can add rules (Deploying Databases).

Building Applications by Importing Template Files

Exporting Template Files describes how to export Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud applications to template files for application migration and backup purposes. This section describes how to import those files, mainly to import on-premise Oracle Hyperion Profitability and Cost Management applications into Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud.

While you can use templates to backup and restore an application in Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud, it is good practice to use the migration features provided for lifecycle management. See Backing Up, Restoring, and Replicating Applications Using the Migration Features for an overview.
To migrate or restore an application with a template file:

1. Export a template file as described in Exporting Template Files.
   If you are migrating an application from on-premise Profitability and Cost Management, follow the instructions in Migrating an Application from Profitability and Cost Management to Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud.

2. Follow the instructions in Transferring Files with the File Explorer to download the template file to your local drive and upload back to the File Explorer Inbox.
   If you are migrating an on-premise application, make sure you can browse to the location of the template file on your local computer.

3. Open the Profitability Application Console (Using the Profitability Application Console and Other Application Features).

4. On the Application tab, select Actions, and then Import Template.

5. Click Select File, and then select one of the following as the location of the file: Sample Templates, Server, or Client.

6. Browse to select the file, with .zip extension.

7. Click OK.
   If the file is a valid format, the import begins. Otherwise, an error message is displayed.

8. Optional: You can click the Job Library icon, , and then Refresh to check import status.

Accessing the Sample Application

A sample application is available in the product installation which is used for testing and self-led exploration of functional areas. The sample application includes a small data set and a fully built out modeling structure that illustrates allocations and other product features. Before attempting to load the sample application, you must ensure that no other applications are loaded.

To load the sample application:
1. On the Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Home page, click Application, and then Application, again.

2. On the Application tab, click .

3. Select Sample Application.

4. Optional: Check the status of the import. Click Migration, and then click Reports, and then Migration Status.

Preparing Flat Files and Templates for Application Updates

You can add or update dimensions in an existing application by importing flat files. You also can export template files for application migration and backup/restore operations.

The following topics describe how to prepare flat files and templates:

- Preparing Flat Files for Each Dimension
- Exporting Template Files

Preparing Flat Files for Each Dimension

You can use dimension flat files to update an existing or new Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud application. If existing members are omitted from the file, they are removed during the update. See the following topics for information about creating flat files:

- About Flat File Properties
- About Flat File Comments
- Flat File Sample

To add or replace dimensions in an Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud application using flat files, prepare the files as follows:

1. In a text editor, create one flat file for each dimension, following the format described in this section. Each flat file most completely define the dimension. To import the files see Creating Applications with Dimensions from Flat Files.

Dimension flat files are text files that contain the following rows:

- **First row:** A header record that specifies the order of dimension and member properties
- **Second row:** A dimension data record with values for the properties
- **Third through last row:** Individual member data records with values for the properties
Note:

Because member entries need to be in the same order as the final outline, parent members must be defined before their children. The order of the members in the file will be the same order as the dimension tree is displayed within Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud (for example, in the Member Selector).

2. Create dimension and member header records following these rules:
   - You can specify the properties in any order, separated by commas.
   - Multi-value properties should be enclosed in double quotes, with the individual values of the multi-value property separated by commas. For example, a user-defined attribute (UDA) property can have multiple values:
     
     ,"myUDA1, myUDA2, myUDA3",
   - Commas are not allowed within any single value. Do not use them in member names, do not use them in UDA values, and so on.
   - For other naming conventions, see Essbase Naming Conventions.
   - As explained previously, double quotes are used to delimit multi-value properties in flat files. For this reason, do not use double quotes to delimit member names within an aggregate storage (ASO) formula definition. Instead, you should use square brackets, [ ], to delimit member names where necessary.
   - Property names are not case-sensitive: For example, the following names are all handled the same: name, NAME, Name.
   - Not all properties are required for every row in the flat file. Properties can be ignored or null, indicated by no value between the commas where that property would ordinarily be listed, such as: , 
     For example, in a member record, any dimension properties from the header would be ignored.
   - Properties without a value or with an invalid value will be defaulted for required properties.
   - Comments are supported (see About Flat File Comments).
   - You don’t need to import a file for the Rule and Balance dimensions; members are created automatically. You cannot specify aliases for any Rule dimension members. The dimension member names for Rule and Balance dimension members are defined programmatically and translated.
   - The dimension sort and solve order precedence is handled as follows:
     Processing is based on alphabetical order using Dimension Name, except that Attribute dimensions are always last (and ordered alphabetically from there). If the Member Solve Order property is used, it overrides other considerations.

3. Before importing to update dimensions, upload the flat files into the Outbox using File Explorer (Transferring Files with the File Explorer).
About Flat File Properties

Table 1 describes the format of each property in a dimension flat file. For an example of a flat file, see Flat File Sample.

You can include the Essbase Member Solve Order property for a member, but you must add it to the first line of the flat file to show its position.

Note:
The dimension name is given in the first row after any comment rows.

Table 4-3   Properties Defined in a Dimension Flat File

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property Name</th>
<th>Property Type</th>
<th>Dimension Types</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dimension Type</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Regular</td>
<td>Identifies the dimension type. Valid examples are: Account, Period, Year, Version, Scenario, POV1, POV2, POV3, POV4, Dimension, Attribute, Rule. If there is no property name from this list the default will be “Regular”. This position represents the Dimension Name (if Gen1 row) or Member Name. POV orders are as follows: Year/POV1 = 1, Period/POV2 = 2, Scenario/POV3 = 3, Version/POV4 = 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage Type</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td>Regular, Account, Entity, POV</td>
<td>Sparse</td>
<td>Sparse and Dense</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 4-3 (Cont.) Properties Defined in a Dimension Flat File

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property Name</th>
<th>Property Type</th>
<th>Dimension Types</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Dimension Name</em> (as</td>
<td>Dimension, Member</td>
<td>Regular, Account, Entity,</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>When you provide an Attribute Dimension Name in the header, that position represents an associated attribute dimension for the dimension being loaded. Any String in that position is treated as an “attribute member”. For example, suppose you specify &quot;My Attribute Dimension&quot; in the header. In the data rows of that file, a String in the same position is assumed to be a member of that attribute dimension. So, you could specify &quot;My Attribute Member1&quot; on the data row for &quot;All Products&quot; and the loader would assign that member to “All Products” as an attribute association.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comment</td>
<td>Dimension, Member</td>
<td>Regular, Account, Entity,</td>
<td>none</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Country, POV</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hierarchy Type</td>
<td>Dimension, Member</td>
<td>Regular, Account, Entity,</td>
<td>Stored</td>
<td>Enabled, Stored, Dynamic, Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Country, POV</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BSO Data Storage</td>
<td>Dimension, Member</td>
<td>Regular, Account, Entity,</td>
<td>Never Share</td>
<td>Label Only, Store, Never Share, Shared, Dynamic Calc And Store, Dynamic Calc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Country, POV</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASO Data Storage</td>
<td>Dimension, Member</td>
<td>Regular, Account, Entity,</td>
<td>Never Share</td>
<td>Label Only, Store, Never Share, Shared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Country, POV</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two Pass Calculation</td>
<td>Dimension, Member</td>
<td>Regular, Account, Entity,</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>True or False are acceptable values (N or Y).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Country, POV</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASO Dimension Formula</td>
<td>Dimension, Member</td>
<td>Regular, Account, Entity,</td>
<td>none</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Country, POV</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 4-3  (Cont.) Properties Defined in a Dimension Flat File

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property Name</th>
<th>Property Type</th>
<th>Dimension Types</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Member Solve Order</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Regular, Account, Entity, Country, POV</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>In Essbase, the solve order number determines the order by which members are evaluated in the dimension. You can enter a number between 1 and 127. Members with the same solve order number are evaluated in the order in which their dimensions appear in the database outline. Members with no solve order number are evaluated after all members with solve order members.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consolidation Type</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Regular, Account, Entity, Country</td>
<td>Not Used</td>
<td>Add, Subtract, Multiply, Divide, Percent, Ignore, Not Used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UDA</td>
<td>Dimension, Member</td>
<td>Regular, Account, Entity, Country</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Single text value or a list of text values (enclosed by comma). When Dimension, the value is a Dimension Name of Type = UDA. When Member, it is a Member of the specified UDA dimension. For example:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

...
Table 4-3  (Cont.) Properties Defined in a Dimension Flat File

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property Name</th>
<th>Property Type</th>
<th>Dimension Types</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parent</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Regular, Account, Entity, Country, POV, Attribute</td>
<td></td>
<td>Identifies the parent member name. If null it means the member is Generation 2. Order matters; a referenced parent must be defined previously.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alias:Alias table</td>
<td>Dimension, Member</td>
<td>All</td>
<td></td>
<td>Examples: &quot;Alias: Default&quot;, &quot;Alias: T1&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Dimension, Member</td>
<td>All</td>
<td></td>
<td>Optional – no default.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

About Flat File Comments

For single line comments, place the hash character as the first character on the line. Blank lines are ignored.

Block comments are delineated by a start comment block indicator (#!) and terminated on a separate line with an end block indicator (#--!). Intervening lines need not be commented.

For example:

#!--start of comment block
Comment within block
Another comment within block
#--!

Flat File Sample

Figure 1 shows a sample file for dimension Customers.

Figure 4-2  Customers.txt Flat File Sample

Regular,Storage Type,Hierarchy Type,Attributes Header,comment,bso data storage,aso data storage, two pass calculation,aso dimension formula,consolidation type,uda,parent,alias:Default,alias:English
Customers,SPARSE,STORED,,LABELONLY,STOREDATA,N,,UDA,,alias:Default,alias:English
NoCustomer,SPARSE,Disabled,,StoreData,StoreData,N,,+,,No Customer,No Customer
AllCustomers,SPARSE,Disabled,,StoreData,StoreData,N,,+,All Customers,All Customers
Big Box,SPARSE,,StoreData,StoreData,N,,+,AllCustomers,,
SB100,SPARSE,,StoreData,StoreData,N,,+,Big Box,Q Mart,Q Mart
SB200,SPARSE,,StoreData,StoreData,N,,+,Big Box,Bike Depot,Bike Depot
BB300,SPARSE,,StoreData,StoreData,N,,+,,Big Box,Mountain Adventures,Mountain Adventures
Speciality Retailers,SPARSE,,StoreData,StoreData,N,,+,AllCustomers,,
SH100,SPARSE,,StoreData,StoreData,N,,+,Speciality Retailers,Bobs Bikes,Bobs Bikes
SK200,SPARSE,,StoreData,StoreData,N,,+,Speciality Retailers,Rose Town Bikes,Rose Town Bikes
SN300,SPARSE,,StoreData,StoreData,N,,+,Speciality Retailers,The Cyclery,The Cyclery
Webstore,SPARSE,,StoreData,StoreData,N,,+,AllCustomers,
Exporting Template Files

Template files are created by exporting an entire Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud application — including application metadata, dimension metadata, and program artifacts — in a single operation to create one application "template" file. Exporting and importing template files can be useful, for updating applications and migrating applications from on-premise to the Cloud. Full backups and restorations are handled best by using the migration features for lifecycle management (Backing Up, Restoring, and Replicating Applications Using the Migration Features).

Note:

Use Export Template to export application input data that is noncalculated and less than 5 million cells.

To export a template file:

1. Open the Profitability Application Console and select the application (Using the Profitability Application Console and Other Application Features).
2. Click Actions, and then Export Template.
3. Review the file name and change it if you want. Extension .zip is added to exported template files.
4. If POV data is displayed, select whether to export all POV data or clear checkboxes for data that shouldn’t be exported.
5. Click OK to start the export.
   The file is created in the Outbox. You can download it to local storage for future uploading and import. See Transferring Files with the File Explorer. for more information.
6. You can click the Job Library icon, , and then Refresh to check export status.

Once created, a template file can be imported to create a new Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud application as described in Building Applications by Importing Template Files.

Migrating an Application from Profitability and Cost Management to Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud

You can migrate a Management Ledger application from on-premise Oracle Hyperion Profitability and Cost Management to Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud. The migration includes the following:

- Dimensions, whether file-based or managed in Oracle Hyperion EPM Architect or an Oracle Essbase cube
• Rules and rule sets
• Queries and model views
• POV settings
• Optionally, input values but not calculated values

No other content outside of the Management Ledger application is included. For example, reports produced using Oracle Hyperion Financial Reporting are not included.

On-premise Profitability and Cost Management must be release 11.1.2.4.110 or more recent.

**Note:**

You can also create a custom application.

To migrate a Management Ledger application from on-premise Profitability and Cost Management to Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud, begin by exporting the on-premise application template file:

1. Log into Profitability and Cost Management and select the application to migrate.
2. Click **Actions**, and then **Export Template**.
3. In **Export Template**, enter an **Export File Name**, and then indicate whether to **Include Input Data**.
4. Click **OK** to start the export. You can track progress in the **Job Library**.

When the template has been exported, log into Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud and import the template (**Building Applications by Importing Template Files**).

---

**Backing Up, Restoring, and Replicating Applications Using the Migration Features**

Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud offers flexible lifecycle management features to help with a number of maintenance and migration tasks:

• Backing up to create a full snapshot. Snapshots can be downloaded and saved for recovering the full application in the event of catastrophic failure. They can also be use for cloning an environment -- for example, to migrate an application from test to production.
• Downloading snapshots to save them for backups.
• Importing a full snapshot to recover the application.
• Exporting to create a backup of specific artifacts in the application. For example, you can export all the calculation rules for an old POV before removing it from the application.
• Importing only selected artifacts or artifact types from a snapshot. For example, you may want to migrate only analytic artifacts from one test environment to another.
To access migration features within Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud, on the Home page, click Application, and then Migration.

For instructions, see Administering Migration for Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud.

Also see Exporting Template Files and Loading Data into Essbase.

**Note:**
You can import an entire snapshot into an empty Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud service where no application currently exists. In general, artifacts in an Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud application snapshot can be imported individually (separately) into an existing application. The exception to this is the Dimensions artifact. Dimension metadata cannot be re-imported into an existing application using an Application Snapshot. Use the Update Dimension job of the EPM Automate loaddimdata command to update the dimension’s metadata in an existing application.

**Note:**
To migrate an application from on-premise Oracle Hyperion Profitability and Cost Management, see Migrating an Application from Profitability and Cost Management to Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud.

---

### Working with an Application in the Profitability Application Console

You can edit an application's description and select the number of calculation threads to use. You can also select default calendar settings to use in analysis views, profit curves, and wherever member functions support the Current option.

With sufficient security provisioning, you also can perform the following tasks using the Actions menu and Create button: Update Dimensions, Metadata Validation, Export Template, Re-Order Dimensions, Repair Data Grants, Export Supplemental Diagnostics, and Enable Diagnostics. If no application exists, you can select Create Application or Import Template.

For more information, see Editing an Application's Description and Default Dimension Settings and Performing Other Application Tasks.

### Editing an Application’s Description and Default Dimension Settings

You can edit an application's Description, select the default number of calculation threads to use, set the numeric rounding precision for allocations, and set the default calendar to use in the member selector for analytic features.
To edit these application settings:

1. Open the Profitability Application Console (Using the Profitability Application Console and Other Application Features).

2. On the Application tab, click Edit.

3. View and modify information as required:
   - On the Definition tab, modify the Description, if required
   - Optional: Set a different number of Calculation Threads.
   - Optional: Change the Allocation Precision, the decimal precision for calculated allocation results. Precision is calculated by rounding, not truncation. The default is 2 decimal places. Values can range from 7 to -6.
   - On the Dimension Settings tab, select a dimension to use at the Year and Period level whenever Current is offered as a dimension member option, and then click the links following Current Year and Current Period to set those options.
     For example, you can set these as follows: Year Dimension to Year, Current Year to 2016, Period Dimension to Period, and Current Period to June.
   - Following Fiscal Period Start Member, type the period that starts the fiscal year, for example, January if you use the calendar year for your fiscal year.
   - Select a Scenario Dimension and an Account Dimension as defaults for those dimension types.

4. Click Save.

Performing Other Application Tasks

You can update and order dimensions, validate metadata, export and import templates, and access diagnostics.

To perform these tasks:

1. Open the Profitability Application Console (Using the Profitability Application Console and Other Application Features).

2. Optional: To delete the current application, click ✗.
   Ensure no other users require this application before deleting it.

   **Note:**
   If you want to delete an application, delete it using the Service Administrator user that created the application.

3. Optional: Click Actions, and then select one of the following options:
   - **Update Dimensions**—Add or remove dimension members for the selected application
     For details, see Updating Application Dimensions with Flat Files.
   - **Metadata Validation**—Runs cross-dimension validations on the deployed data for the selected application but does not enable valid applications
Results are displayed in the Job Library 📑. If a validation error occurred, click the link for details. You can create a file of errors for easier correction.

- **Export Template**—Create a zip file of an entire application for backup or migration (Exporting Template Files)
- **Import Template**—Only available if no application exists yet; create a new application by loading an exported template file (Building Applications by Importing Template Files)
- **Re-Order Dimensions**—Move dimensions up or down the dimension outline
- **Repair Data Grants**—Push all data grant assignments to Essbase where they are enforced, in case a synchronization error occurs.
- **Export Supplemental Diagnostics**—Submit a job that collects various diagnostic information in the form of .csv files, text files, and reports and zips them into a single file. This file is saved in the Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud File Explorer, where you can download it. When working with Oracle Support to diagnose a problem, you may be requested to provide this file.

Note:
The general types of information collected are metadata, aggregate, and statistical, related to the structure of the application and its execution characteristics. Information is collected for diagnosis and support. No sensitive information or actual data is collected.

- **Enable Diagnostics**—Enable diagnostic logging for error debugging.

4. Respond to any confirmation prompts.

The selected action is performed.

Tip:
View and refresh the Job Library 📑, to check the current status of a Profitability Application Console job (Viewing Tasks in the Application Job Library).
Updating Application Dimensions with Flat Files

**Note:**

You can use **Dimension Management** to list and view most current dimensions and members in the application (Viewing, Creating, and Editing Dimensions with Dimension Management). You can also edit dimensions directly.

Updating with flat files, described in this section, is most useful for updating in a more automated way when many updates are required.

When you update a dimension with flat files, you import a flat file containing a new definition of that dimension (Preparing Flat Files for Each Dimension). You must upload the flat file to the **Inbox** before beginning the update (Transferring Files with the File Explorer).

You can view this video to learn how to update dimensions with flat files:

**Updating Metadata in Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud**

To update Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud dimensions with flat files:

1. Open the Profitability Application Console (Using the Profitability Application Console and Other Application Features).
2. On the Application tab, click **Actions**, and then select **Update Dimensions**.
3. Optionally: Perform a Pre-Update Analysis:
   a. Optional: Under Pre-Update Analysis, select **Validate Dimensions** to verify that each of the selected changes are valid. This option does not update the dimensions. If all dimensions have been selected, this option also runs the application level dimensions validations.
   
   Validation errors and the results of the impact analysis are displayed in the Job Library.
   b. Under Pre Update Analysis, select **Impact Analysis** to perform a comparison between the application being deployed and the existing application in Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud. If **Impact Analysis** is selected, the **Validate Dimensions** option is selected automatically.
   c. Click **OK**.
   
   The modified dimensions are validated but not updated. The following information is displayed:
   - New Members
   - Deleted Members
• Re-Parented Members
• Members with Level 0 change
• Impacts on referencing application artifacts

Validation errors and the results of the impact analysis are displayed in the Job Library.

4. Optional: Check **Update Dimensions** to update the selected dimensions with the changes.
   a. Under **Dimensions**, browse to the **Inbox** and select a flat file for the dimension to update.
   b. Click **OK**.

Any exceptions are reported in the Job Library. The selected dimension members are added, updated, or deleted according to dimension selections, or the selected flat file is imported.

---

**Note:**

Repeat necessary steps until flat files for all updated dimensions have been imported. Then, deploy the application as described in **Deploying Databases**.

---

**Tip:**

Whenever the Profitability Application Console is used to update dimensions, a Job entry is automatically created in the Job Library to validate and update the application (**Viewing Tasks in the Application Job Library**).

Following a dimension update, you must log out of Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud and then log in again to see the updates in **Dimension Management** or elsewhere in the service.

---

**Viewing, Creating, and Editing Dimensions with Dimension Management**

---

**Note:**

**Updating Application Dimensions with Flat Files** describes a way to update dimensions with files when many edits are required. The method described in this section is less automated, more direct, and most useful for a small number of edits.

You can use the **Dimension Management** feature of Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud to view members and properties for Business, Attribute, and Point
of View dimensions within an application. You can also edit dimension properties, create dimensions, assign members to different parent members, and add alias tables.

**Note:**

Only properties relevant for Essbase aggregate storage (ASO) cubes are displayed.

For more information and instructions, see:

- Viewing Application Dimensions
- Editing Dimensions with Dimension Management
- Creating Dimensions with Dimension Management
- Adding Alias Tables

**Viewing Application Dimensions**

*Viewing, Creating, and Editing Dimensions with Dimension Management* describes the *Dimension Management* feature of Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud. You can use *Dimension Management* to view dimension members and properties. You can also edit dimension properties and assign members to different parent members (*Editing Dimensions with Dimension Management*).

To view a list of Business, Attribute, and Point of View dimensions included in the application:

1. In the Home page, click Application, , and then click Dimension Management, .

   By default, the Dimensions tab of the Dimension Management screen opens.
The Dimensions tab of the Dimension Management screen contains the following controls for viewing the dimension hierarchy. As you point to each control on the screen, its name is displayed.

Table 4-4  Dimensions Tab Controls for Viewing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Control</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Search box</td>
<td>Search box</td>
<td>Searches for the entered text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>Create Dimension</td>
<td>Click to create a dimension and set its properties</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 4-4  (Cont.) Dimensions Tab Controls for Viewing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Control</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✗</td>
<td>Delete Dimension button</td>
<td>When enabled, deletes the selected dimension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Note:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>This setting is enabled only before any calculation rules or analytic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>artifacts are created. If an attribute dimension is deleted, all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>attribute associations that reference it are also deleted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🔄</td>
<td>Refresh button</td>
<td>Updates displayed items with the latest data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🕵️‍♂️</td>
<td>Inspect button</td>
<td>When enabled, displays the selected dimension properties in a Properties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>pane on the right side of the window. To collapse the Properties pane,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>click 🕵️‍♂️.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>📈</td>
<td>Sort box</td>
<td>Sorts the displayed table according to your selection; for example, in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the Job Library, you can sort these columns: Start Date, End Date, User,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>or Job Type; the upward-pointing triangle sorts in ascending order and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the downward-pointing triangle sorts in descending order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>❌</td>
<td>Download arrow</td>
<td>Saves the dimension definition as a CSV (comma-separated values) file</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Click a dimension name to view its member structure.
   - Click triangles that point to the right to display the next level of members below that level.
   - Click triangles that point downward to collapse levels below that level.
• Select members to display member information (properties).

**Note:**
Member names in *italics* indicate shared members.

**Figure 4-4**  The Dimensions Tab, Expanded to Show Member Levels and Properties

![Dimensions Tab](image)

**Note:**
You can edit any properties within edit boxes, or select a different setting from a drop-down list.

If the application includes more than one alias table, you can edit each alias property separately. For example, in the previous figure, aliases from the Default and English alias tables are displayed. Each table could contain a different alias for the selected member.

To add alias tables, see Adding Alias Tables.

3. **Optional:** Click the arrow at the end of a dimension row to download a comma-separated (CSV) flat file containing the definition of that dimension. You can load it into Microsoft Excel for member analysis or into a text editor to create a new flat file to import and create another dimension or to make mass changes and re-import the file using Update Dimension.
Note:

You can use a text editor to edit dimension CSV files downloaded from Dimension Management. Then, you can re-import them using Update Dimension (Updating Application Dimensions with Flat Files). Do not edit them using Microsoft Excel. When Excel saves an edited CSV file, it does not retain the formatting that enables Update Dimension to parse the file correctly.

Editing Dimensions with Dimension Management

For an overview of Dimension Management, see Viewing, Creating, and Editing Dimensions with Dimension Management.

Tip:

Following a dimension update, you must log out of Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud and then log in again to see the updates in Dimension Management or elsewhere in the service.

You also should redeploy the application, which validates it and updates the database.

To edit a dimension in Dimension Management, do the following:

1. In the Home page, click Application, and then click Dimension Management.
2. In Dimensions, click the name of a dimension to modify.

You can use the controls listed in Table 1 to display lower levels of the member hierarchy.

The screen for the selected dimension contains the following controls for editing:

Tip:

Select a member and then click an editing button.
### Table 4-5 Dimensions Tab Controls for Editing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Control</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Add Child" /></td>
<td>Add Child button</td>
<td>Adds a child member beneath the selected member; enter the name of the new child, and then edit its properties</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**

If you check the **Shared Member** box, the **Member Name** must already exist. When saving a shared member, set **Data Storage** to **Shared** on the properties pane.

You can't add a member to a shared member.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><img src="image" alt="Copy Member" /></th>
<th>Copy Member button</th>
<th>Copies the selected member after the last member under its parent at the same level as the copied member</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><img src="image" alt="Reparent" /></th>
<th>Reparent button</th>
<th>Moves the selected member under another member of that dimension so that it becomes the child of the new parent; enter the name of the new parent dimension for the selected member</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Delete Member" /></td>
<td>Delete Member button</td>
<td>Deletes the selected member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Move Up and Move Down" /></td>
<td>Move Up and Move Down buttons</td>
<td>Moves the selected member up or down at the same level under the same parent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. When edits are complete, follow the steps in **Deploying Databases** to redeploy the application's metadata to the Essbase cube. Any validation errors are displayed in the Job Library.
Creating Dimensions with Dimension Management

For an overview of **Dimension Management**, see Viewing, Creating, and Editing Dimensions with Dimension Management.

💡 **Tip:**
After you create new dimensions, you should redeploy the application, which validates the dimensions and updates the database.

To create a dimension in **Dimension Management**:

1. In the Home page, click **Application**, and then click **Dimension Management**.
2. In **Dimensions**, click +.
3. On the **Create Dimension** page, set the dimension's properties:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>See Essbase Naming Conventions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimension Type</td>
<td>Select the type of dimension. See Dimension Types.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Business</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Point of View</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Attribute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attribute Dimensions</td>
<td>Optional: Select an attribute dimension from the list of existing attribute dimensions that aren't yet associated with another dimension. See Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Attribute Dimensions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POV Dimension Order</td>
<td>Optional: Set the display order of the POV dimensions. For example, to set the display order in the POV as Year first, then Period, and then Scenario, set Year as 1, Period as 2, and Scenario as 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comment</td>
<td>Optional: Describe the dimension's intended use</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 4-6  (Cont.) Dimension Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Data Storage</strong></td>
<td>For aggregate storage (ASO) cubes, select the type of data storage:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Store Data: The default. Store Data aggregates the values of its members.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Label Only: Label only dimensions are virtual dimensions; they're typically used for navigation and have no associated data. Although a label only dimension has no data associated with it, the dimension displays the value of its first direct child.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hierarchy Type</strong></td>
<td>For aggregation storage (ASO) cubes, select the type of hierarchy:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Stored: The default. The stored hierarchy type is the simplest hierarchy and provides the fastest aggregation. The entire dimension is treated as a single hierarchy. This hierarchy type doesn't allow shared members, member formulas, nor alternate consolidation operators (other than +). Dynamic: The most customizable hierarchy type, but provides the slowest aggregation performance. The entire dimension is treated as a dynamic hierarchy, which allows shared members, members with formulas, and all consolidation symbols. Use dynamic hierarchies carefully to prevent performance degradation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Enabled: In an enabled hierarchy type, the dimension is treated as multiple hierarchies, one for each of the generation 2 children (the children of the root). Each generation 2 child is the top of a unique hierarchy. The first hierarchy must be stored and can't contain shared members or use consolidation operators other than +. The second through the last hierarchies may be Dynamic or Stored. Stored hierarchies other than the first one may contain shared members.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dimension Sort Order</strong></td>
<td>Optional: With the increment counter, set the order of dimensions in the database; the lowest number is sorted first. This option also sets the default evaluation order when Dimension Sort Order and Dimension Solve Order are the same. Duplicates of numerical sort order values aren’t allowed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 4-6  (Cont.) Dimension Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dimension Solve Order</td>
<td>Optional: With the increment counter, set the evaluation order of dimensions; the lowest number is evaluated first. Multiple dimensions can have the same solve order value. Zero is the default.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aliases - <code>&lt;alias table name&gt;</code> fields</td>
<td>Enter the alias you want to use for this dimension, for each defined alias table. See Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Alias Dimensions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. When you make changes to dimensions, you must push those changes to the database by redeploying the application. You can redeploy now or, if you’re changing or adding multiple dimensions, you can redeploy the application after making multiple changes. Follow the steps in Deploying Databases to redeploy the application's metadata to the Essbase cube. Any validation errors are displayed in the Job Library.

Adding Alias Tables

For an overview of Dimension Management, see Viewing, Creating, and Editing Dimensions with Dimension Management.

Tip:

Following a dimension update, you must log out of Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud and then log in again to see the updates in Dimension Management or elsewhere in the service.

You also should redeploy the application, which validates it and updates the database.

If you use aliases, multiple alias tables can be useful, for example to support different languages.

Note:

The following steps describe how to add an alias table. To delete an alias table, first remove any alias values that you have assigned to any members of that alias table, and then follow these steps, but select a table and then click ✗.

You can click Refresh, at any time to update displayed information.

To add dimension tables in Dimension Management, do the following:
1. In the Home page, click **Application**, 📚, and then click **Dimension Management**, 📚.
2. Click **Aliases**.
3. In **Aliases**, click +.
4. Enter the **Name** and optional **Description** of the new alias table.
5. When edits are complete, follow the steps in Deploying Databases to redeploy the application's metadata to the Essbase cube. Any validation errors are displayed in the Job Library.

**Note:**

You can populate new alias tables by adding or editing the alias in the properties pane for a member (Figure 2). You can also import flat files containing alias records (Updating Application Dimensions with Flat Files).

### Viewing Tasks in the Application Job Library

The Job Library provides a list of all jobs created in the Profitability Application Console.

**Note:**

As the number of jobs in the list increases, screen refresh speed can slow down. To reduce the list and restore reasonable performance, you can use the Export to Excel button to archive the job list and then delete the old jobs.

To view the Job Library:

1. In the **Home** page, click **Application**, 📚, to display the Profitability Application Console. Then, click **Job Library**, 📚. You can also click Navigator, on the **Home** page and then click **Job Library**.
Figure 4-5  The Profitability Application Console Job Library Screen

The **Job Library** screen contains the controls in **Table 1** plus those in the following table.

**Table 4-7  Specific Controls on the Application Job Library Screen**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Control</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stop button</td>
<td>Cancels the selected job</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**

If a job is locked in an iterative process or exceptionally long calculation, a Service Administrator can stop and restart Essbase. For details, see **Restarting Essbase**. All other work must be stopped first.

- **Save Errors to File** button
  - Saves the error window text to `error.txt`, a text file

- **Export to Excel** button
  - Saves the Job Library table to a Microsoft Excel file
### Table 4-7 (Cont.) Specific Controls on the Application Job Library Screen

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Control</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Run Execution Statistics Report button" /></td>
<td>Run Execution Statistics Report button</td>
<td>Runs the Execution Statistics report with information about the application name and type, number of threads, POV, job ID, job type, job status, start and end time, user ID, rule set name, rule name, iteration number, elapsed time, thread number, potential sources, potential destinations, and potential allocations for the selected job; report output formats are PDF or Microsoft Excel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Actions button" /></td>
<td>Actions button</td>
<td>Displays actions for the selected job: Delete or Inspect, described in the text that follows this table</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Note:
This button may be hidden when the Properties pane is open.

2. View the information for each job:
   - **Job Id** is a sequential identification number assigned by the system.
   - **Job Type** displays the type of task that is being performed, such as Create Application or Update Dimensions.
   - **Status** displays the current state of the job, such as Running, Awaiting Permissions, Success, or Failure.
   - **Elapsed Time** displays the length of time since the job started (until it finishes).
   - **Start Date** displays the date and time on which the job was submitted or is scheduled to be run.
   - **End Date** displays the date and time when the job stopped, successful or not.
   - **Comment** shows a user-entered note or details about a specific job. The Comment is entered when the task is submitted.

3. Optional: View job details or properties in the Properties pane (Figure 2).
   By default, the Properties pane opens when you click on a job. You can close the pane by clicking the Hide Properties button ( ![Hide Properties button](image) ). To show the Properties pane again, click ( ![Show Properties button](image) ) or click ( ![Properties button](image) ), and then Inspect to review additional summary level detail about the selected job in the Properties pane.
The **Properties** pane includes a job ID, the user name, comments if entered, other information about the job, and may include a hyperlink that you can click to view more detail, such as error or impact analysis information. If a hyperlink is offered, as in Figure 2, you can save the information to a file.

**Note:**

**Task Flow ID** is the system-generated task ID for the specific task, displayed in the format `<application name>:<task name><generated taskflow number>`.

For example, the generated taskflow number may be displayed as `AppMgmt_DeployApplication_D20120824T08520_5ed`, where `AppMgmt` is the application name, `DeployApplication` is the task, and `D20120824T08520_5ed` is the generated taskflow instance ID.

Figure 4-6  Job Properties for Status of Success with Warnings

![Job Properties for Status of Success with Warnings](image)

4. **Optional:** If required, click **Stop** to end the selected task in Running state.

**Caution:**

While the task flow stops quickly after the button is pressed, activities that affect results may require additional time to ensure that the state of the data is consistent.

5. **Optional:** Click **×** or click *****, and then **Delete** to remove the selected job from the list.

**Transferring Files with the File Explorer**

You can use the Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud File Explorer to view logs and sample files, export and import application files for backup and migration, and update dimensions with flat files.
To open the File Explorer, open the Profitability Application Console (Using the Profitability Application Console and Other Application Features). Then, click 📦.

Figure 4-7 The File Explorer Tab

Figure 1 shows the File Explorer with four files, one in the Inbox and the others in the Outbox.

The Inbox holds files that have been uploaded from local folders (your computer or mapped drives). The Outbox holds files that are generated by the system (log files), created by export (template files), or uploaded from your computer or mapped drives.

Typically, you upload files in the Inbox for import, such as flat files for updating dimensions or template files to create an application. When you perform an import task and select server, you can select from the contents of the Inbox. When you perform an export, or need to view a log file, the File Explorer shows that it is contained in the Outbox.

You can use the following buttons to work with files in the File Explorer: button to load a file into either the Inbox or Outbox from your computer or mapped drives. Use Refresh to ensure that the list of files is current.

- **Upload** -- Enables you to browse for a file and load it into either the Inbox or Outbox
- **Download** -- Enables you to either open or save the selected file
- **Refresh** -- Ensures that the list of files is current

For other controls, see the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 4-8 File Explorer Controls</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Control</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Search box</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Working with Application Points of View (POVs)

Related Topics
- Introducing Points of View
- Managing POVs

Introducing Points of View

Points of view (POVs) for an Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud application act as containers for data and allocation rules. They provide a specific view of application information for a selected time period. For example, POV dimensions can include year, period, scenario, and version. Members for POV dimensions are user-defined, and can provide a rich array of POV combinations for modeling and what-if analysis.

You can use points of view (POVs) to create various versions of an application; for example, to hold budget versus actual figures, or to play scenarios to measure the impact of various changes on the bottom line.

You specify POVs for each application. See the following sections for detailed information about POVs:
- About POVs
- POV Dimensions
- Managing POVs
- Viewing the Points of View Screen
- Adding POVs
- Modifying the POV State
- Copying POVs
- Clearing Selected Artifacts from POVs
- Clearing Selected Input Data from POVs
- Deleting POVs and All Artifacts

About POVs

A POV displays a particular version of an application for a selected snapshot, such as year, period, and scenario.

You must have at least one POV dimension, and you can have up to four. You define the POV dimensions and their names. Calculations are performed using the specific data and rules for that POV for different months or situations.
A typical POV includes the Year, Period, and Scenario. The first step for almost every activity in Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud is the selection of a POV.

**Note:**

Rules in an Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud applications are POV-specific. For a rule or rule set or global context definition to exist within a POV, there must be a unique definition of that artifact within the POV.

An application can be edited only if the POV is set to “Draft” status (Modifying the POV State). You can modify the POV to reflect new drivers, criteria, or members, enabling you to create alternative scenarios. By comparing these scenarios, you can evaluate how changes affect the processes or bottom line.

You can also create separate versions of the same POV to monitor the impact of changes to the application, or track different versions of the same application.

Related topics:
- POV Dimensions
- Managing POVs

**POV Dimensions**

A Point of View (POV) dimension is used to present a specific version or perspective of the application. Each application requires at least one dimension to be designated as a POV dimension. The POV dimensions can be whatever is required for the particular application. The following list represents some common sample POV dimensions:

- **Period** — Enables you to analyze strategies and changes over time. Because an application can be based on any unit of time (quarters, months, annual, years, and so on), you can analyze strategies over time, and monitor inventory or depreciation.
- **Year** — Identifies the calendar year in which the data has been gathered
- **Scenario** — Identifies a version of the application for a specific time period and set of conditions

**Version Dimension**

Using a specific POV, you can create a POV version that enables you to maintain separate versions of the same POV to monitor the impact of changes to the application, or track different versions of the same application.

Use the Version dimension for the following tasks:
- Create multiple iterations of an application, with slight versions
- Model possible outcomes based on assumptions, or “what-if” scenarios to determine best or worst case scenarios
- Facilitate target setting
By modifying different elements within the Version dimension, you can examine results of changes, without modifying the original application.

Managing POVs

The POV dimension defined for an application determines the potential POVs available for an application, but all POVs are not automatically available for assignment or data input. You cannot assign drivers or load data for a POV until it has been added to the application.

You can also copy a POV, to begin an application for a new reporting period or a different scenario. See Copying POVs.

When a new POV is added, the status is automatically set to “Draft” so the POV can be edited.

Use the Points of View screen to create, modify, and delete POVs.

Use the following procedures to work with POVs:

- Viewing the Points of View Screen
- Adding POVs
- Modifying the POV State
- Copying POVs
- Clearing Selected Artifacts from POVs
- Deleting POVs and All Artifacts

Viewing the Points of View Screen

The Points of View screen enables you to create, modify, and delete POVs.

To display the Points of View screen:

1. On the Home page, click and then select Points of View.

   The Points of View screen lists all available POVs.
2. Use the **Actions** menu and buttons to perform the following actions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Actions Menu Option</th>
<th>Button</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Create Point of View</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Create" /></td>
<td>Adding POVs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delete Point of View</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Delete" /></td>
<td>Deleting POVs and All Artifacts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change Point of View State</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Change" /></td>
<td>Modifying the POV State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clear Point of View</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Clear" /></td>
<td>Clearing Selected Artifacts from POVs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copy Point of View</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Copy" /></td>
<td>Copying POVs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. **Optional**: Use the **View** menu and buttons to perform the following tasks:
   - **Columns**—Show all or selected dimension columns
   - **Detach** and **Attach** the table of POVs, ![Detach](image)
   - **Reorder Columns**—Use the arrow controls to move the selected dimension column toward the beginning or end of the POV table
   - **Query By Example**—Select to filter data using Query by Example (QBE), ![Query](image):
     - Click Query By Example, ![Query](image).
     - Enter the first few letters of the target value in one or more QBE fields that appear above each data column.
Adding POVs

You can add a POV to view the information and calculations for an application for a selected snapshot of the application, such as a year, period, scenario and status.

The values of the parameters available for an application are set in the Oracle Hyperion EPM Architect application.

**Note:**

You cannot access a POV from other task windows until the POV has been added in POV Management.

To add POVs:

1. Click 🗂️ again.

Only matching members are displayed. To show all members again, follow these steps and clear all fields.

To add POVs:

1. Click 🗂️ and then Points of View (Figure 1).

2. Click 🗂️ or select Actions and then Create Point of View. The Create Point of View dialog box is displayed.

3. Select the parameters in the application to identify the new POV.

   Because this is a new POV, the Year and Period parameters are offered and State is set automatically to Draft to enable you to build and edit the application.

4. Click OK.

   The POV is added to the list.

Modifying the POV State

When an application is created, its status (State) is set to Draft. This indicates that the application can be viewed and edited. When the application is final, change the POV state to ensure it cannot be modified. The status is not an Oracle Essbase dimension.

The POV state can be set to one of the following: Draft, Published, or Archived.

Only the POV status can be changed. To modify any other parameters, you must create a new POV.

To change the POV state:

1. Click 🗂️ and then Points of View (Figure 1).

2. Select a POV to modify.

3. Select Actions, and then Change Point of View State, 📈.

4. Under Status, select the new state:
Draft — Build or edit the application, and generate dynamic reports.

Published — View the application, and generate dynamic reports

Archived — View the application and generate dynamic reports.

You can change the state back to Draft at any time to edit the application.

Note:
If you modify the POV, only the state is changed. You are no longer able to calculate the application if the status has been set to “Published” or “Archived.”

5. Click OK.

Copying POVs

If the database has been deployed, you can copy a POV to provide a starting point for a new period or scenario, or to create what-if scenarios for an existing application.

For example, you can begin a period by copying rules and input data from the previous period, or you can create seed data for a forecast scenario by copying data from an actual scenario.

To copy POVs:

1. Click , and then Points of View.
2. Select the POV to copy.
3. Select Actions, and then Copy Point of View.

Figure 5-2 Copy Point of View Window
4. In **Copy Point of View** (*Figure 1*), enter POV dimensions for the new POV *(Destination)*. Under **Copy Configuration**, select the elements of the POV that are to be copied.

**Note:**

If the outline for the application is too large, you are prompted to select a model view to define a subset of the POV input data to be copied. If necessary, you can perform multiple copy POV operations using different model views to cover the full set of input data you need to copy.

5. Click **OK** to start copying.

You can view the **Job Library** to check the status of the copy.

**Caution:**

Depending on the size and complexity of the application, this operation may take a significant amount of time.

6. When the copy is complete, review the copied information in the new POV.

**Clearing Selected Artifacts from POVs**

You can clear or delete selected objects (artifacts) from a POV, described in this section. You can also create a query and clear a specific slice of input data from a POV (**Clearing Selected Input Data from POVs**).

To delete an entire POV, including its associated assignments and driver selections, see **Deleting POVs and All Artifacts**.

To clear (delete) selected artifacts from a POV:

1. Ensure that no other users require the POV and its contents.

2. Click ![Points of View](image), and then **Points of View** (*Figure 1*).

3. Select the POV that contains the artifacts to clear.

4. Select **Actions**, and then **Clear Point of View**, ![Clear Point of View](image).
5. Click **Comprehensive**.
6. Select the artifacts to clear.

**Note:**

All artifacts of the selected type are cleared. If you want to clear only a certain type of input data, for example, and leave driver data, perform a **Targeted** clear (Clearing Selected Input Data from POVs).

7. Click **OK** to clear the selected artifacts.

See the Job Library to view a record of the operation.

### Clearing Selected Input Data from POVs

You can clear or delete selected objects (artifacts) from a POV. This is called a **Comprehensive** clear and deletes all artifacts of the selected type (Clearing Selected Artifacts from POVs). You can also create a query and perform a **Targeted** clear, described in this section, which deletes a specific slice of input data. This is useful, for example, when you want to delete other input data without deleting drivers.

To delete an entire POV, including its associated assignments and driver selections, see Deleting POVs and All Artifacts.

To clear specific input data from a POV:

1. Ensure that no other users require the POV and its current data.
2. Create a query that returns the data you want to clear (Managing Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Queries).
Since only input data is cleared, the Rule dimension must be set to **NoRule**. For the Balance dimension, selected members must be only **Input**, identified by the member name.

3. Click ☐, and then Points of View (Figure 1).
4. Select the POV that contains the data to clear.

5. Select **Actions**, and then Clear Point of View, 🕒.
6. In the Clear Point of View screen, click **Targeted**.
7. Select the **Query** to locate the data you want to clear.
8. Click **OK** to clear the data returned by the query.

See the Job Library to view a record of the operation.

### Deleting POVs and All Artifacts

To erase data in Oracle Essbase, before deleting the POV, perform the “Clear All” function for the selected POV. See **Clearing Selected Artifacts from POVs**.

To delete POVs and their associated artifacts (such as rules and rule sets):

1. Ensure that no other users require the POV and its contents.
2. **Optional**: To erase data in Essbase, select **Clear All** data as described in Clearing Selected Artifacts from POVs.

3. Click ☐, and then Points of View (Figure 1).
4. Select the POV to delete.

5. Select **Actions**, and then Delete Point of View, ❌.

The Delete Point of View dialog box displays POV dimensions for the selected POV.

6. Click **OK** to delete the POV.

The POV is removed from the list and is no longer available for selection.
Working with Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Rules

Related Topics
• About Rules
• Creating and Managing Rules
• Express Editing for Rules
  You can use the Rules Express Editing screen to create models more efficiently.
• Tracing Allocations

About Rules

In Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud, rules control how costs and revenues are distributed throughout the application to specified accounts or elements. A driver can be used to determine how the funds are allocated. The calculated results are assigned from a source to a destination as the funds flow through the application.

You set up distribution allocations for a single POV by creating rule sets and rules:

• Rule sets are groups of Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud rules that help to organize calculation logic definitions, to calculate similar rules together, and to simplify the definition of many rules that share common dimension members. Rule sets run in a set order, determined by the rule set sequence number, and may also contain options specific to the execution of rules within that rule set.

• Rules define the calculation logic of Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud applications and enable them to reflect the cost assignments within the modeled situations. Rules within rule sets are executed in the order of their sequence numbers within that rule set. There are two types of rules, allocation and custom calculation. You can define allocation source, destination, driver basis, and offset for each allocation rule in a rule set (Creating Allocation Rules). Custom calculation rules contain formulas in MDX format and are primarily used for adjusting data (Creating Custom Calculation Rules).

You can set up defaults, called contexts, for each level of allocations for a POV in Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud applications:

• The Global context enables you to define default definitions for dimensions that will be used in all rule definitions for that POV.

• Rule Set contexts enable you to define default dimension definitions for all rules in a given rule set.

See Creating and Managing Rules for rule management details.
Creating and Managing Rules

The topics in this section describe how to create and manage rule sets and rules in an Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud application so that data, such as revenue and expenses, can be pulled from a source location in Oracle Essbase and assigned to an allocation destination according to an applied driver. The following topics describe these procedures:

- About the Rules Screen
- Defining Global Contexts for Rules
- Working with Rule Sets
- About Rules in Applications
- Creating Allocation Rules
- Creating Custom Calculation Rules
- Managing Rules

About the Rules Screen

You define allocation logic for applications in the Rules screen. You can define global and rule set contexts (dimension defaults), define rule sets, and define rules that access data sources, data destinations, drivers, and offsets.

Each group of rule sets and rules applies to a single POV.

Note:

There are allocation rules and custom calculation rules. The same context and rule set information applies to both rule types.

To define allocations for an Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud application:

1. On the Home page of an application with data, click 📊.
2. Click Rules 📊.

The Rules screen opens, similar to Figure 1.
Defining Global Contexts for Rules

Setting a **global context** enables you to define default definitions for dimensions that will be used in all rule definitions for the selected POV.

**Note:**

Define a global context before defining rule sets for the selected POV.

To define a global context for one POV of an Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud application:

1. On the Home page, click ☰ and then select **Rules (About the Rules Screen)**.
2. In the **Rules** screen, enter the year and period for a valid POV, and then click **Refresh**, ⭕️.
3. Click Edit, in the Global Context area to display the Global Context Definition area.

Figure 6-2 Defining a Global Context

4. Optional: In the Global Context Definition box, enter a description of the global context default.

5. The Dimensions area displays all dimensions for the selected application that are not required system dimensions. Select one to apply to all rules as a default and then click or select Actions, and then select Add Member in the Member Selection area.

6. Select one member to include in the global context default for that POV, and then click OK.

7. Optional: Repeat steps 5 and 6 for other dimensions.

8. When the global context definition is complete, click (Save).

Now, all selected dimension-member combinations will be applied to new rules created for the selected POV.

Figure 1 shows a global context definition that applies the NoDriver member to the Drivers dimension for all rules created for that POV. The global context was defined before any rule sets and rules were created.

The next step is to define and manage rule sets (Working with Rule Sets).

Working with Rule Sets

Rule sets enable users to group related rules together to better organize the definition of calculation logic, to execute similar rules together, and to simplify the definition of rules that share common dimension members. Rule sets have a set order, determined
by the rule set sequence number, and may also contain options specific to the execution of rules within that rule set. Rule sets apply to the specified POV.

Setting a rule set context enables you to define default definitions for dimensions that will be used in all rules included in the selected rule set for the selected POV.

The following topics describe how to create and manage rule sets and rule set contexts:

- Defining Rule Sets
- Managing Rule Sets
- Defining and Managing Rule Set Contexts

For a tutorial about rule sets, see this video:

Managing Rule Sets in Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud

Defining Rule Sets

Rule sets help organize allocation and calculation rules in several ways (Working with Rule Sets).

To define a rule set for one POV of an application:

1. In the Rules screen (Figure 1), enter the year and period for a valid POV, and then click the Refresh button.
2. In the Rule Sets area, click or select Actions and then select Create Rule Set (Figure 1).

3. Enter a name for the rule set.
4. Optional: In the Description box, enter a description of the rule set. Using clear descriptions is highly recommended.
5. Enter a **Sequence** number to determine the order in which the rule set runs.

6. **Optional**: Select **Enabled** to indicate that the rule set is active when the calculation is performed.

7. Select an execution type to indicate how the rule set calculations should run:
   - **Serial Execution**, the default, runs all rules in the rule set sequentially, depending on their sequence number.
   - **Parallel Execution** runs rules with the same sequence number at the same time if computer hardware supports that.
   - **Iterative Execution** runs the rule set multiple times in sequence; **Number of Iterations** indicates the number of iterations to run.
     These settings support reciprocal allocations.

8. If selected, **Use Global Context** indicates that the global context should be applied to the current rule set, if one has been defined.

9. **Optional**: Define a rule set context to apply dimension defaults to all rules in the rule set ([Defining and Managing Rule Set Contexts](#)).

10. When the rule set definition is complete, click ![Save](https://example.com/saved) (Save).
    - To edit and delete rule sets, see [Managing Rule Sets](#).
    - To define a rule set context and set defaults for all rules in the rule set, see [Defining and Managing Rule Set Contexts](#).

**Managing Rule Sets**

[Defining Rule Sets](#) describes how to create a rule set. You can also delete and copy rule sets.

To delete a rule set:

1. Open an application and display the **Rules** screen ([About the Rules Screen](#)).
2. Enter a POV and select a rule set.
3. Click ![Delete](https://example.com/deleted) or select **Actions** and then **Delete Rule Set**.
4. Confirm that you want to delete the rule set and all its rules.
5. Click ![OK](https://example.com/ok).  

To copy a rule set:

1. In the **Rules** content area, enter a POV and select a rule set.
2. Click ![Copy](https://example.com/copied) or select **Actions** and then **Copy Rule Set**.
3. Enter a name for the new rule set. Optionally, select **Copy rules** to add existing rules to the new rule set.
4. Click **OK**, and then click ![Save](https://example.com/saved) (Save).

**Defining and Managing Rule Set Contexts**

You can define a **rule set context** to specify default dimensions and members for use in all rules included in the selected rule set for the selected POV.
To define a rule set for one POV of an application:

1. On the Home page, display the Rules screen (Figure 1), enter the year and period for a valid POV, and then click ➔ (Refresh).

2. In the Rule Sets area, select a rule set and then click the Context tab (Figure 1).

Figure 6-4  Rule Set Context Definition Area

3. On the Context tab (Figure 1), select a dimension that applies to all rules in that rule set.

   Note:

   POV dimensions and any dimensions defined in the global context are not available for selection.

4. In the Member Selection area, click ➔ or select Actions, and then select Add Member (Figure 2).

Figure 6-5  Select Dimension Members Dialog Box
5. In the **Select Dimension Members** dialog box, click the symbol in front of listed members to open them to their lowest level.

6. Select members to apply to all rules and use the shuttle control arrows to move them into the selected list on the right side of the **Select Dimension Members** dialog box.

7. When the rule set context definition is complete, click **OK** and then click ![Save](Save). Now, all selected dimension-member combinations will be applied to new rules created for the selected POV.

**Figure 3** shows that the Customer dimensions has been enabled as rule set context for the Product Sustaining Activity Charge Out rule set, sequence number 5.

**Figure 6-6 An Example Rule Set Context Defined for the Product Sustaining Activity Charge Out Rule Set**

Managing Rule Set Contexts

You can add members to and delete them from dimensions already added to a rule set context.

To add members to a rule set context:

1. Open the **Rules** content area for a selected POV.

2. Select a rule set and display its **Context** tab.

3. Follow steps 4 through 7 in the previous instructions for adding a member (**Defining and Managing Rule Set Contexts**).

To delete members from a rule set context:

1. Select a rule set and open its **Context** tab.
2. Select a dimension and member, and then click \( \times \) or select Actions and then select Delete Member.
   The member is deleted without confirmation.

3. Click \( \text{Save} \).

About Rules in Applications

In an Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud application, there are two types of rules:

- **Allocation rules**, which determine the source and destination of allocated data, which drivers are applied to that data, and where offsets are placed to balance accounts (Creating Allocation Rules)
- **Custom calculation rules**, which contain formulas in MDX format and are primarily used for adjusting data or creating driver basis values used in subsequent allocation rules (Creating Custom Calculation Rules)

Both types of rules are organized under rule sets. Rule sets run in their sequence number order, and then the rules within a set run in the order of their sequence numbers. Rules with the same sequence number can run at the same time, provided the computer hardware allows for parallel execution of processes. Rules can be copied within rule sets.

You can use contexts to define dimension and member defaults for both types of rules, either for all rules in a POV (Defining Global Contexts for Rules) or for all rules in a rule set (Defining and Managing Rule Set Contexts). For information about managing and running allocation rules and custom calculation rules, see Calculating an Application.

Creating Allocation Rules

Allocation rules form the core of an Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud application. They determine how allocated data flows and how drivers determine allocation amounts.

For a tutorial about creating and managing rules, see this video:

Managing Rules in Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud

To define allocation rules for one POV in an application:

1. On the Home page, click \( \text{Rules} \) and then select Rules. (About the Rules Screen).
2. In the Rules screen (Figure 1), enter the year and period for a valid POV, and then click \( \text{Refresh} \).
3. In the Rule Sets area, select a rule set.
4. Do one of the following.
   - In the Rules area, click \( \text{Allocation} \), or
   - Select Actions, then select Create Rule, and then select Create Allocation Rule (Figure 1)
Figure 6-7  The Description Tab of the Rule Definition Area

5. Enter a name for the rule.

6. Optional: In the **Description** box, enter a description of the rule set.

7. Optional: Select **Enabled** to indicate that the rule is active when the calculation is performed.

8. Enter a **Sequence** number to determine the order in which the rule runs within the rule set.

   Rules with the same sequence number will run at the same time if parallel calculation is enabled for the rule set and the computer hardware supports it.

9. If selected, **Use Rule Set Context** indicates that the rule set context is applied to the current rule, if one was defined.

   If a global context has been enabled for the rule set, it will also be applied.

10. When the rule set definition is complete, click **Save**.

    **Tip:**

    The next step is to define a funding source for the allocation rule (**Defining a Source for Allocation Rules**).

    - To edit and delete rules, see **Managing Rules**.
    - To create a custom calculation rule, see **Creating Custom Calculation Rules**.

**Defining a Source for Allocation Rules**

**Creating Allocation Rules** describes how to create and describe a new allocation rule. The next step is to define an allocation source, the dimensions with the expense or other data you are assigning to an allocation destination.

To define the source from which the rule will retrieve data to be allocated:

1. In an open allocation rule, click the **Source** tab (Figure 1).
2. Select the dimension and member that holds the data to be allocated. If you select a parent member, all of its descendants are selected also.

3. **Optional:** Filter the members in the **Member Selection** area. See Filtering Dimension Members.

   **Note:**
   You can enter dimension-member combinations as text. This could be useful if you had them in a spreadsheet, for example. See Adding Dimension-Member Combinations by Pasting Text.

4. **Optional:** Click **Options** to select a **Calculation Segmentation Method** for use if very large models cause scalability issues (Using Calculation Segmentation).
   If Oracle recommends that you use this feature, click one of the following:
   - **Auto**, to have the system decide the dimension and level to use
   - **Manual**, to decide the dimension and level to use yourself
   - **None** (the default), to not use segmentation

5. When the rule source information is complete, click (Save).

6. The next step is to enter a **Destination** for the allocated data.

   **Figure 2** shows that **Machined brake parts** in the **Manufacturing COGs Related Expense Assignment** rule set will pull data from the **Net Income** member of the **Accounts** dimension plus some members of the **CostCenters** dimension.
Tip:
The next step is to define a destination for the allocation rule that describes where funds are being assigned (Defining a Destination for Allocation Rules).

To edit and delete rules, see Managing Rules.

Filtering Dimension Members

Note:
Filtering is useful only if the filtered member is a parent. The filter is based on its descendants.

Follow these steps to filter members in the Member Selection area of the Rule Definition screen:

1. At the bottom of the Rule Definition area, click the arrow in front of Filter to expand the Filter area.

2. To add a filter, click or select Actions and then select Add Filter.
Select a parameter such as **Name** or **Attribute** or **UDA**, an **Operator** such as \(=\) or \(<\>\), and then enter a **Value** to match. Click **OK** to display members that match **Value** and add the filter to the table.

3. To edit a filter, select it and click **Palette**. Change the filter as you want and then click **OK**.

4. To delete a filter, select it and click **X**. The filter is deleted.

**Adding Dimension-Member Combinations by Pasting Text**

You can now paste dimension-member combinations from Microsoft Excel into the **Dimensions** area of the following Rule Definition screen tabs: Source, Destination, and Driver Basis. This feature reduces the keystrokes needed to create new rules or modify existing rules. It is helpful for cases where users manually generate rules, for example, by using a spreadsheet or downloading dimension files through **Dimension Management** (Viewing, Creating, and Editing Dimensions with Dimension Management).

To use this feature, click **Text Entry** in the **Dimensions** area. Then, copy and paste dimension-member combinations for that tab into the **Dimension Member Editor** box using the following format:

"**DimensionName**, **MemberName"

Use one row per member. You can include combinations for multiple dimensions in the same box. When entries are complete, click **OK**.

If you try to input a dimension or member that does not exist or one that is not available for that tab, an error message is displayed.

**Note:**
You must use the Member Selection area to remove dimension-member combinations created by pasting.

**Using Calculation Segmentation**

A rule’s source range is the combination of all member selections at level 0. For very large models, source ranges can exceed the Essbase limits on query ranges. In those cases, the rule fails unless segmentation is used to break the rule into smaller pieces that can fit within the Essbase limitation.

Profitability and Cost Management Cloud performs segmentation by taking one dimension’s member selections and creating a separate script for each member at a lower level of that dimension. For example, if a member has ten immediate children, the segmentation method would create a separate script for each of the ten children. The results of the calculation are the same.

To use this feature, generally when recommended by Oracle, see **Defining a Source for Allocation Rules**.
Defining a Destination for Allocation Rules

Defining a Source for Allocation Rules describes how to enter the source member selections for an allocation. The next step is to define an allocation destination, the dimension member selections to receive the expense or other data you are distributing from the allocation source.

To define the destination to which the allocation rule will assign data:

1. In an open rule, click the **Destination** tab.
2. For each dimension, select the members that are to receive the allocated data. If you select a parent member, the allocation will go to its level 0 descendants.
3. **Optional:** Instead of specifying an explicit member selection, you can select **Same As Source** if you want to define the destination member set for a destination to be the same as the source member set for that dimension. In this case, when the rule runs, members in the destination dimension are selected for allocation by matching to the member selection in the source. Members in the source selection that are not level 0 are resolved to level 0 members and then are matched with level 0 members in the destination.

   When setting a dimension to **Same As Source** in the **Destination** tab, you can select up to two different source dimension to match it to. In this case, when the rule runs, members in the destination dimension are selected for allocation by matching to the member selection in the selected source dimensions.

4. **Optional:** Select a dimension from the **Same As Dimension** drop down, to select a different source dimension than the destination dimension.

   If you select a dimension from **Same As Dimension**, the source and destination must have at least one dimension in common. When the rule is executed, members in the destination dimension are selected for allocation by matching to the member selection in the selected source dimension.

5. **Optional:** For up to two Same-As-Source dimensions, you can select a different source dimension from the **Same As Dimension** list to match the destination dimension to a different source dimension. When the rule runs, members in the destination dimension are selected for allocation by matching to the member selection in the selected source dimension. Note that for this to work, the destination dimension must also contain the members from the source dimension’s member selection so that they can match.

6. **Optional:** Filter the data as described in Defining a Source for Allocation Rules, step 3.

7. When the rule destination information is complete, click **Save**.

Figure 1 shows one of the destinations of allocated data for the **Machined brake parts** rule—the **Products** dimension and various members named B followed by a number.
Figure 6-10  Allocation Destination Definition Example

Tip:
The next step is to enter a driver basis for the rule, the location of information that controls the cost being allocated (Defining a Driver Basis for Allocation Rules).

To edit and delete rules, see Managing Rules.

Defining a Driver Basis for Allocation Rules

Defining a Destination for Allocation Rules describes how to enter the data destination for an allocation. The next step is to define an allocation driver basis, the member where driver values are found.

Note:
Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud assumes a focus on the destination. The dimension and member selection on the Driver Basis tab represents a change to the destination that defines where the driver is located.

For example, if the allocation destination is the intersection of the Sales department and Salaries account, the Driver Basis definition is the Headcount account member.

By default, data is allocated to the destination proportionally, using the ratio of the driver value for that member divided by the sum of all driver values. You can choose to allocate data evenly, which is the same as if the driver ratio was 1.

Typically, systems are set up so that one member from one dimension, usually the Accounts dimension, contains the statistical members associated with any intersection. Only one member can be selected for each dimension.
To define the driver basis for an allocation rule:

1. In an open rule, click the **Driver Basis** tab (Figure 1).

**Figure 6-11  The Driver Basis Tab of the Allocation Rule Definition Area**

2. Select whether data should be allocated by ratio (**Specify Driver Location**) or allocated evenly (**Allocate Evenly**).

3. If you selected **Specify Driver Location**, select the dimension and member that holds the driver data, for example Headcount.

4. **Optional**: Filter the data as described in **Defining a Source for Allocation Rules**, step 3.

5. When the rule source information is complete, click (Save).

**Figure 1** shows the location of a driver to be applied when allocating data for the **Machined brake parts** rule, the DRIV1001 member of the Drivers dimension.
Tip:

The next optional step is to enter an offset for the rule, the member to hold an increase to balance a corresponding decrease in the allocation source (Defining an Allocation Offset for Allocation Rules).

To edit and delete rules, see Managing Rules.

Defining an Allocation Offset for Allocation Rules

Defining a Driver Basis for Allocation Rules describes how to select drivers that determine allocation amounts. The next step is to define an allocation offset location, the member to hold an increase to balance a corresponding decrease in the allocation source. This step is optional.

Note:

By default, offsets are written to the source but you can specify another location.

The offset location definition assumes a focus on the source with the option to select an alternate location. For example, suppose the allocation source is the Sales department intersecting the Salaries account. The default location for the offset would be the intersection of Salaries and Sales. However, you could specify Outbound.
Allocations of the Sales department instead. By specifying that single change, you are instructing the system to write the offset entry at the source, except you are changing the target location so the offset is written to the intersection of Outbound Allocations and Sales dimension instead of the source.

To define the offset for an allocation rule:

1. In an open allocation rule, click the **Offset** tab (Figure 1).

![Figure 6-13 The Offset Tab of the Allocation Rule Definition Area](image)

2. Select whether offset data should be written to the **Source** intersection, or to an **Alternate Offset Location**.

3. If you selected **Alternate Offset Location**, select the dimension and member to hold the driver data.

**Note:**

For all dimensions where a member selection is NOT made, the same member as the source is used. Enter members to show how the offset location should **DIFFER** from the source.

4. When the rule source information is complete, click **Save**.

To view any context definitions for a rule, see **Viewing Contexts for Rules**.

To edit and delete rules, see **Managing Rules**.

**Viewing Contexts for Rules**

**Defining Global Contexts for Rules** and **Defining and Managing Rule Set Contexts** describe how to select default dimensions and members to be applied to rules for a given POV.

To view contexts applied to a selected rule:
1. If a rule is not already selected and open, open one.
2. Click the **Rule Context** tab.
   The displayed information is not editable.

To perform other rule definition tasks, see About Rules in Applications.
To edit and delete rules, see Managing Rules.

### Creating Custom Calculation Rules

Rules form the core of an Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud application. There are two types: allocation rules and custom calculation rules. Creating Allocation Rules describes how to create allocation rules. They determine how allocated data flows and how drivers determine allocation amounts. This section describes how to create custom calculation rules.

Unlike allocation rules, custom calculation rules do not have a defined source and destination with options for defining a driver basis and accounting offset. Instead, custom calculation rules enable users to define calculations to be performed in a certain region of the database with results posted to a specific member. Custom calculation rules are used primarily for adjusting existing data to create a scenario, creating custom driver values for use in other allocation rules, or to accommodate reporting requirements. Other uses include clearing data from custom ranges, developing data sets, anonymizing data, and complex standard rate application.

Custom calculation rules have the following components that correspond to the tabs in the Rule Definition area:

- **Description** — Rule name and number, text description, and rule-level options (described later in this topic)
- **Target** — The target range in the database that the rule will affect (Defining a Target for Custom Calculation Rules)
- **Formula** — The member to which results of the calculation are written and the mathematical expression of the calculation (Formulas and Syntax for Custom Calculation Rules)
- **Rule Context** — Enables you to view any Global or Rule Set contexts defined for the custom calculation rule (Viewing Contexts for Custom Calculation Rules)

Like allocation rules, custom calculation rules belong to rule sets, have sequence numbers, inherit contexts, can be activated or deactivated with the **Enabled** setting, and have the same rule set execution options (serial, parallel, iterative). Custom calculation rules can be copied and deleted in the same way as allocation rules (Managing Rules).

To define custom calculation rules for one POV in an application:

1. On the Home page, click **Rules** and then select **Rules**.
2. In the **Rules** screen (Figure 1), enter the year and period for a valid POV, and then click **refresh** (Refresh).
3. In the **Rule Sets** area, select a rule set.
4. Do one of the following:
   - In the **Rules** area, click **add**, and then select **Custom Calculation**, or
• Select **Actions**, then select **Create Rule**, and then select **Create Custom Rule**.

The **Description** tab of the Rule Definition area is displayed (Figure 1)

**Figure 6-14** The Description Tab of the Custom Calculation Rule Definition Area

5. Enter a name for the rule.

6. **Optional**: In the **Description** box, enter a description of the rule set.

7. **Optional**: Select **Enabled** to indicate that the rule is active when the calculation is performed.

8. Enter a **Sequence** number to determine the order in which the rule runs within the rule set.

Rules with the same sequence number will run at the same time if parallel calculation is enabled for the rule set and the computer hardware supports it.

9. If selected, **Use Rule Set Context** indicates that the rule set context is applied to the current rule, if one was defined.

If a global context has been enabled for the rule set, it will also be applied.

10. When the rule set definition is complete, click **Save**.

**Tip:**

The next step is to define a calculation target for the rule (Defining a Target for Custom Calculation Rules).

To edit and delete rules, see Managing Rules.

**Defining a Target for Custom Calculation Rules**

Creating Custom Calculation Rules describes how to complete the **Description** tab for a custom calculation rule. The next step is to define a calculation target, the range of dimensions that are affected by the custom calculation rule.
To define the target which the custom calculation rule will affect:

1. In an open custom calculation rule, click the **Target** tab (Figure 1).

![The Target Tab of the Custom Calculation Rule Definition Area](image)

Figure 6-15  The Target Tab of the Custom Calculation Rule Definition Area

2. Select the **Result Dimension**, used in the formula to specify the member to hold the result.

3. Select the members in each that define the target range that will be affected by the custom calculation formula.

4. **Optional:** Filter the data as described in Defining a Source for Allocation Rules.

5. When the rule target information is complete, click ![Save](image) (Save).

**Tip:**

The next step is to enter a formula for the custom calculation rule (Formulas and Syntax for Custom Calculation Rules).

To edit and delete rules, see Managing Rules.

### Formulas and Syntax for Custom Calculation Rules

**Defining a Target for Custom Calculation Rules** describes how to enter a range of dimensions and members that are affected by a custom calculation rule. The next step is to define the calculation formula for the rule.

To define the formula for a custom calculation rule:

1. In an open custom calculation rule, click the **Formula** tab (Figure 1).
2. Enter the formula as a text string (see About Custom Calculation Rule Formula Syntax for format information).

3. Select Validate Formula to determine if the formula is valid.

**Note:**

Custom calculation rules are validated against the data cube. If you have recently added or changed dimensions or members, the custom calculation rules may not validate correctly until you have redeployed the cube to propagate the changes.

4. When the formula is complete, click保存(Save).

**Note:**

Following rule calculation, you can define appropriate model views and use the Rule Balancing or Manage Queries tasks to view custom calculation rule results.

To view context definitions for the custom calculation rule, see Viewing Contexts for Custom Calculation Rules.

To edit and delete rules, see Managing Rules.

**Viewing Contexts for Custom Calculation Rules**

Defining Global Contexts for Rules and Defining and Managing Rule Set Contexts describe how to select default dimensions and members to be applied to rules for a given POV.

To view contexts applied to a selected custom calculation rule:

1. If a custom calculation rule is not already selected and open, open one.
2. Click the Rule Context tab.

The displayed information is not editable.
Managing Rules

Previous sections describe how to create rules. You can also delete and copy rules.

To delete a rule:

1. Display the Rules screen (About the Rules Screen).
2. Enter a POV and select a rule set.
3. In the Rules area, select a rule.
4. Click \( \times \) or select Actions and then Delete Rule.
5. Confirm that you want to delete the rule.
6. Click \( \square \) (Save).

To copy a rule:

1. In the Rules content area, enter a POV and select a rule set.
2. In the Rules area, select a rule.
3. Click \( \square \) or select Actions and then Copy Rule.
4. Enter a name for the new rule.
5. Click OK, and then click \( \square \) (Save).

Note:

You can make multiple copies of a rule by selecting the number of copies to make. A sequence number is appended to the New Rule Name value for each copy, to make the resulting rule names unique.

For additional, more flexible rule management options, see Express Editing for Rules.

Express Editing for Rules

You can use the Rules Express Editing screen to create models more efficiently.

The following topics explain available features:

- About the Rules Express Editing Screen
- Searching For and Filtering Rules
- Replacing Members in Rules
- Adding Members to Rules
- Copying Rules to a New Rule Set
• Copying Rules to a Different Point of View (POV)
• Enabling and Disabling Rules
• Displaying Rules as a Hierarchy

About the Rules Express Editing Screen

You can use the Rules Express Editing screen to perform several actions on multiple rules at once.

You can:

• Replace members in multiple rules with one Find and Replace action (Replacing Members in Rules)
• Add members to dimensions in a tab for multiple rules (Adding Members to Rules)
• Copying Rules to a New Rule Set
• Copying Rules to a Different Point of View (POV)
• Enabling and Disabling Rules

Displaying the Rules Express Editing Screen

To display the Rules Express Editing screen, do one of the following:

• In Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud, click Navigator, and then click Calculation Rules, OR
• On the Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Home page, click Modeling, and then click Calculation Rules.

The Rules Express Editing screen opens (Figure 1).
The Rules Express Editing Screen

Figure 6-17 Rules Express Editing Screen

Most of the controls on this screen are described in Common Feature Controls. For more information on the robust Search features, see Searching For and Filtering Rules. You can inspect the detail of a rule by highlighting it, and then clicking the Inspect icon. The Inspect region stays open and refreshes as you highlight a different rule.

The Sort box, to the right above the rules list, offers the following sort orders: Model Calculation Sequence (the default), Name, Rule Set Name, and Rule Sequence.

Note:

Model Calculation Sequence is determined by the rule set order and then rule sequence within the rule set.

You can use the POV bar to select a set of rules for editing, for example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Scenario</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>December</td>
<td>Actual</td>
<td>Draft</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Actions menu contains the following options:

- Replace Member in Rules, Replacing Members in Rules
- Add Member to Rules, Adding Members to Rules
- Copy Rules to New Rule Set, Copying Rules to a New Rule Set
You can use the searching and filtering features of the Rules Express Editing screen to explore rules for a particular point of view (POV) or to display rules for further operations such as replacing or adding members.

Follow these guidelines for searching and filtering:

1. Display the Rules Express Editing screen (About the Rules Express Editing Screen).

2. **Optional:** Enter all or part of a rule name into the Search control. You can use asterisks (*) as wildcards in searches. They can represent part of a name, or the operator “and” when used between two strings. For example, My* matches to Mynamede and Myother. My*name matches to Mynamede and Mynewname.

3. Select a **Rule Set** and **Rule Type** for the search, or use All if that category isn’t relevant to your search.

4. Enter a POV for the search.

5. **Optional:** Use the Sort box to arrange the selected rules. You can sort by **Model Calculation Sequence** (the default), Name, Rule Set Name, and Rule Sequence. Click an arrow to sort in ascending or descending order. You can click Refresh, at any time to display the latest results.

6. **Optional:** Click Add Filter to create a custom filter to further limit the rule names available for selection.

7. Click the box at the beginning of a rule row to select that rule for further actions, such as the following:
   - Replacing Members in Rules
   - Adding Members to Rules
   - Copying Rules to a New Rule Set
   - Copying Rules to a Different Point of View (POV)
   - Enabling and Disabling Rules

### Replacing Members in Rules

You can use the Replace command in the Rules Express Editing screen to replace dimension members in one or more rules with one action.
To replace members in rules:

1. Display the Rules Express Editing screen (About the Rules Express Editing Screen).
2. Search to find rules to modify (Searching For and Filtering Rules).
3. Check the box before the names of target rules to select them, or select all.
4. Click Actions, and then Replace Member in Rules.
5. Complete the Find and Replace information:
   - Select a Dimension.
   - Select a Find Member, the member to locate and replace in the selected rules.
     Attribute dimensions are included in the Dimension list. If a dimension has a user-defined attribute (UDA) associated with it, then there is a UDA entry for it, such as Product -- UDA or Customer -- UDA. Selected attribute and UDA members are replaced in the filters defined for each selected rule.
     - Optional: Select one or more Replace With Member(s), the member or members to appear in the selected rules after replacement.

   - Note: If a Replace With Member isn’t selected, the Find Member will be removed instead of replaced.

   - Select a Target Rule Tab, the tab where the selected Find Member will be replaced.

   - Note: You can select from among Source, Destination, and Target tabs.
     - Optional: Check Preserve Filters to keep any filters on the target member when it is replaced.

6. When settings are complete, click Run.

Adding Members to Rules

You can use the Add command in the Rules Express Editing screen to add dimension members to one or more rules with one action.
To add members to rules:

1. Display the Rules Express Editing screen (About the Rules Express Editing Screen).
2. Search to find rules to modify (Searching For and Filtering Rules).
3. Check the box before the names of target rules to select them, or select all.
4. Click Actions, and then Add Member to Rules.
5. Complete the Express Add Member information:
   - Select a Dimension to receive the member.
   - Select a Member to add to the selected dimension.

### Note:
- You can add POV members only to the Driver Basis tab.
- You can add multiple members to the rule by typing member names, selecting them from the list which is displayed as you type, or pressing enter on an exact match; or you can click the search icon to use the member selector. Selected members are displayed in the box above the search box. You can also select members for deletion from the list so they are not added to the rule.
- Select a Rule Tab, the tab where the selected Member will be added.

### Note:
If you select Offset as the tab, there can be only one member, at Level 0. The Driver Basis tab also can have only one member, at any level.

6. When settings are complete, click Run.

### Copying Rules to a New Rule Set

This feature is useful if you need to include identical or similar rules in several rule sets. You can copy the rule with a slightly different name and leave it unchanged or modify it. You can select multiple rules to copy at one time to the same rule set.

To copy successfully, the rules must meet these requirements:
• If a rule uses a rule set context and the rule has dimension members that conflict with members in the target rule set, the rule is not copied. An error displays in the Job log.

• If a rule with the same name as the selected rule already exists in the target rule set, the rule is copied with a prefix or suffix added to the name to make it unique.

**Note:**

This action cannot be undone. Oracle recommends that you use the Migration tools for backups if necessary.

To copy a rule to a new rule set:

1. Display the Rules Express Editing screen (*About the Rules Express Editing Screen*).
2. Search to find rules to modify (*Searching For and Filtering Rules*).
3. Check the box before the names of target rules to select them, or select all.
4. Click *Actions*, and then *Copy Rules to New Rule Set*.
5. Select the *New Rule Set* to receive the copy or copies.
6. **Optional:** Enter a *Job Comment* to display in the Job log.
7. When settings are complete, click *Run*.

**Copying Rules to a Different Point of View (POV)**

This feature is useful if you need to include identical or similar rules in several POVs. You can copy the rule with a slightly different name and leave it unchanged or modify it. You can select multiple rules to copy at one time to the same existing POV.

To copy successfully, the rules and POVs must meet these requirements:

• The selected POV must be valid and different from the POV selected in the Rules Express Editing screen.

• If a rule uses a rule set context or global context and the rule has dimension members that conflict with context members in the target POV, the rule is not copied. An error displays in the Job log.

• If a rule with the same name as the selected rule already exists in the target POV, you can select *Overwrite* to overwrite the old rule with the copy. Otherwise, the rule is copied with a prefix or suffix added to the name to make it unique.

**Note:**

This action cannot be undone. Oracle recommends that you use the Migration tools for backups if necessary.

To copy a rule to a new rule set:
1. Display the Rules Express Editing screen (About the Rules Express Editing Screen).
2. Search to find rules to modify (Searching For and Filtering Rules).
3. Check the box before the names of target rules to select them, or select all.
4. Click Actions, and then Copy Rules to Point of View.
5. Select a Year, Period, and Scenario for the POV to receive the copy or copies.
6. Optional: Select Overwrite to overwrite rules with the same name with the copy. Leave unchecked to copy with a unique name.
7. Optional: Enter a Job Comment to display in the Job log.
8. When settings are complete, click Run.

Enabling and Disabling Rules

You can use the Rules Express Editing screen to disable and enable multiple rules in a POV at one time. This feature is useful if you need to modify a number of rules at once, or make other changes that would affect the validity of enabled rules.

Note:
This action cannot be undone. Oracle recommends that you use the Migration tools for backups if necessary.

To enable or disable multiple rules in a POV:
1. Display the Rules Express Editing screen (About the Rules Express Editing Screen).
2. Enter POV data and then Search to find rules to modify (Searching For and Filtering Rules).
3. Check the box before the names of target rules to select them, or select all.
4. Click Actions, and then Enable Rules or Disable Rules.
5. Confirm the selected action. You can check the Job Library for status information.

Displaying Rules as a Hierarchy

Displaying calculation rules as a hierarchy allows you to:
• Create a rule outline
• Quickly find rules and rule sets within the hierarchy
• Quickly edit names, descriptions, and sequence values for rules and rule sets

Displaying the Rules Outline Screen

To display the Rules Outline screen, do one of the following:
• In Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud, click Navigator, then click Calculation Rules, and then click the Rules Outline link, OR
On the Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Home page, click **Modeling**, then click **Calculation Rules**, and then click the **Rules Outline** link.

**Figure 6-18  Rules Outline Screen**

### Tracing Allocations

You can use the **Trace Allocations** feature to select a model view and POV and then trace forward or back from that point to see allocation inputs and outputs for a selected dimension. While rule balancing, described in **Rule Balancing for Application Validation**, presents some similar information in a grid format, tracing allocations shows graphically how allocation amounts are flowing in and out of application elements. You can use this information for evaluation and validation. When you trace, you can select a particular generation level or always roll up data to the top. For details, see the listed topics.

**Note:**

To trace allocations in Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud, a compatible version of Adobe Flash Player must be installed for your browser. Currently Flash Player 10 or higher is required. The current location for downloading Adobe Flash Player is:

http://get.adobe.com/flashplayer/

### About Tracing Allocations

You begin an allocation trace by selecting a focal node, defined by the POV and model view entered into the **Trace Parameters** screen. You can trace forward or back from the focal node.
When you trace back, you display allocations that contribute to the selected dimension of the focal node. The first level back from the focal node is the rule node, which shows the contribution from each rule. The next level back from the rule node is the dimension node. Dimension nodes show the contribution from each member for the selected dimension at the top level or the selected generation or level (Figure 1).

**Note:**
This figure is a “zoomed out” view to display many nodes. You can zoom in to view details and can move the chart around the screen to focus on different parts (Performing an Allocation Trace).

**Figure 6-19  Trace Allocations Area with Nodes, Tracing Back**

In default layout, the nodes display in columns. The single focal node is followed by a column of rule nodes, and then by a column of dimension nodes for the expanded rule node. The rule nodes and dimension nodes display the percentage of their contribution to the value in the focal node.

When you trace forward from the focal node, the rule nodes and dimension nodes display contributions (Allocations Out) from their predecessors — from the focal node to the rule nodes, and then from the rule nodes to the dimension nodes.

**Performing an Allocation Trace**

To perform a trace:
1. On the Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Home page, click the Intelligence icon.

2. Click to display the Trace Parameters screen.

3. Select POV information and a model view for the focal mode, the starting point for the trace (About Tracing Allocations).

4. Select a Tracing Dimension, the dimension of interest for your trace.

5. Indicate whether you want to use aliases instead of names.

6. Indicate whether you want to select a particular level of the tracing dimension or just display the bottom level (0).

7. Click Trace Forward or Trace Back, depending on whether you want to trace allocations coming from the focal node or contributing to it (About Tracing Allocations).

8. Click Continue in the upper right part of the screen to View the trace results (Viewing Allocation Trace Results). You can zoom or move around the results to show more or less detail or a different part of the chart.

To trace further, you can change the POV, model view, dimension, or generation level. For example, you could make a dimension member the focal node for a new trace.

Viewing Allocation Trace Results

When you first perform a trace, the focal node is displayed (Figure 1).
At full size (100% "zoom"), the focal node shows the following: model view, dimension members, balance, input, adjustment in, adjustment out, allocation in, allocation out, and allocation offset amount.

If the focal node is only partially visible, you can use the **Zoom and Center** tool to move it:

Click the dot in the center to center the chart. Click the arrows to move the chart background. This has the effect of moving the chart in the opposite direction.

When you point to the middle of the right edge of the focal node, a + (plus) sign is displayed:

You can click the + sign to expand the chart and show the rule nodes (Figure 2).
At 100% zoom, a rule node shows the rule number, name, and rule set. It also shows the allocation driver, allocation in (back trace, allocation out (forward trace), and the contribution to the total allocation shown in the focal node.

If you point to the right edge of the rule node, you can click the + sign to show the dimension nodes (Figure 3). If you click the symbol on the left side, the rule node detaches and is displayed without the rest of the chart. Click the arrow symbol to return to the chart view.

**Figure 6-23  Allocation Trace Dimension Node**

At 100% zoom, the dimension nodes show the member name, allocation out (back trace), allocation in (forward trace), and percent of contribution to or from the focal node. If you click the symbol on the left edge of the node, it detaches from the rest of the chart. Click the arrow to restore it.

**Additional Chart Controls**

The remaining chart controls perform the following actions:

- Changes the configuration of the node tree
- Zooms out to display as much of the chart as possible. Up to ten rule and dimension nodes are displayed; arrows following the last node of each type indicate that there are more to display.
- When clicked, enlarges the chart by a step (zooms in)
- When clicked, shrinks the chart by a step (zooms out)

**Note:**

As you zoom in and out, an arrow moves between the two Zoom icons to show the relative degree of "zoom".

- Hides the control panel; click to show it again

For Zoom levels of 100%, 75%, and 50%, hyperlinks display for AllocationIn and AllocationOut amounts on the focal node and rule nodes. You can click these to launch Oracle Smart View for Office, similar to the way ilinks work in the Rule Balancing screen.
Using Model Views and Validating Applications

The following topics describe how to create and work with application slices called model views and how to validate the logic of an application to determine if allocations are working the way that you expect:

• About Validating Applications
• Creating and Managing Model Views
• Rule Balancing for Application Validation
• Performing Validation Analysis for Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud

About Validating Applications

The following Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud features help you validate an application:

• Rule balancing enables you to view dimension/member combinations within an application to confirm that allocations are working the way you expect (Rule Balancing for Application Validation).
• Validation and system reports enable you to identify and diagnose logic and system issues (Performing Validation Analysis for Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud).

Tracing allocations, Performing an Allocation Trace, can help focus on details of data presented by rule balancing.

Model views assist with rule balancing and queries (Creating and Managing Model Views).

Creating and Managing Model Views

The Model Views feature of Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud enables users to define a slice of an application that can be saved, copied, and modified. These slices, called model views, are similar to queries. They can be used in other tasks, such as rule balancing and the trace screen, to identify dimensions and members to retrieve.

For more information, see Creating Model Views and Managing Model Views.

Creating Model Views

To create a model view:

1. On the Home page, click ☐ and then select Model Views.
2. In the **Model Views** screen, click ![Create button] or select **Create Model View** in the **Actions** menu.

3. In the **Model View** area, enter a **Model View Name** and an optional **Description** (Figure 1).

![Figure 7-1 Information Required to Create a Model View](image)

4. For your convenience, use the up and down arrows in the **Dimensions** area to move selected dimensions toward the top or the bottom of the list.

   **Note:**

   If there are many, you may find it helpful to move the most used dimensions toward the top.

5. To add dimension members to the view, select a dimension and click ![Add button] in the **Member Selection** area, or select **Add Member** in the **Actions** menu.

6. In the **Select Dimension Members** dialog box, select members and use the right and left arrows of the shuttle control to move members from the list of available members at the left to the list of selected members at the right (Figure 2).
Note:
To search for dimensions, enter part of the name in the box next to View. You also can do the following:

- Click Detach, to enlarge the list.
- Use to go up or down a level or show the current selection as the top level.
- Use the View menu to hide, show, and change the order of columns.

Figure 7-2 Select Dimension Members Dialog Box for Model Views

7. When members have been selected, click OK.

8. Optional: Click or use the Action menu in the Member Selection area of the Model View panel to remove previously added members.

9. When changes are complete, click .

To delete, copy, or modify a model view, see Managing Model Views.

Managing Model Views

To create a model view, see Creating Model Views.

To delete, copy, or modify a model view:

1. On the Home page, click and then select Model Views.
2. In the Model Views screen, select a model view.
3. Optional: To delete the selected model view, click or select Delete Model View in the Actions menu and confirm the deletion.
4. Optional: To copy the selected model view, click or select Copy Model View in the Actions menu and enter a name for the new model view.
5. Optional: To modify the selected model view, change appropriate information for it in the Model View panel at the right side of the screen.
6. When changes are complete, click

Rule Balancing for Application Validation

Related Topics
- About Validating Applications
- Performing Validation Analysis for Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud
- Viewing the Rule Balancing Screen
- Performing Rule Balancing Tasks

Viewing the Rule Balancing Screen

The Rule Balancing screen shows how all rules affect the selected slice of the database (Figure 1).

Caution:

Users and Viewers with data grants may see incomplete data when using the Rule Balancing screen. Service Administrators should make sure that users accessing the Rule Balancing screen have appropriate data grants to allow them to see the data required for their investigation.

Figure 7-3  Rule Balancing Screen with Data

The layout illustrates the sequence of rule sets and rules that ran, the corresponding rule numbers, and the specific impacts of a rule displayed across columns. The columns include input values, additions and subtractions, running total, and final balances. By default, the following data displays: the POV members selected in the POV bar, the POV's global context, the tops of all other business dimensions, and the balance and rule members corresponding to the rows (rules) and columns (balances) displayed in the table. You can change this view by creating model views that show different slices of data, and then selecting one in the Model View list at the top of the task area.
By default, table columns are as follows (use the scroll bar and the View menu to display and rearrange the columns):

- **Rules** — Displays the calculation program as a hierarchy of rule sets and the rules contained within each rule set. You can expand or contract rule sets to see or hide the rules contained within each. The rule sets and rules are displayed in the same order as in the Rules screen when sorted by sequence number. If rule sets or rules have the same sequence number, the secondary sort for this column is the same secondary sort used in the Rules screen.

- **Rule Number** — Displays the rule dimension member corresponding to the rule.

- **Input** — Displays the value of the input member corresponding to the slice indicated by the combination of POV and the rule number of the row. For all rows except the first, Input is typically blank.

- **Adjustment In** — Displays the Adjustment In member corresponding to the slice indicated by the combination of POV and rule number of the row.

- **Adjustment Out** — Displays the Adjustment Out member corresponding to the slice indicated by the combination of the POV and rule number of the row.

- **AllocationIn** — Displays the AllocationIn member corresponding to the slice indicated by the combination of the POV and rule number of the row.

- **AllocationOut** — Displays the AllocationOut member corresponding to the slice indicated by the combination of the POV and rule number of the row.

- **Allocation Offset Amount** — Displays an amount that further reduces an AllocationIn member, if one was used in addition to the AllocationOut.

- **Net Change** — Displays the Net Change member corresponding to the slice indicated by the combination of the POV and rule number of the row.

- **Remainder** — Displays the difference between AllocationIn and AllocationOut plus Allocation Offset Amount, if any, for each row.

- **Running Remainder** — Displays the sum of the prior row's running remainder and the current row's net change column. This column serves like a checkbook register to indicate the remainder as of the execution of the rule corresponding to the current row. For rule set summary rows, this column shows the same running remainder as the last rule within that rule set.

- **Balance** — The amount resulting when adjustments, allocations, and offsets are taken into account. It should equal the Input.

- **Running Balance** — Displays the sum of the prior row's running balance and the current row's net change column. This column is similar to a checkbook register to indicate the balance as of the execution of the rule corresponding to the current row. For rule set summary rows, this column shows the same running balance as the last rule within that rule set.

For information about actions you can perform in this screen, see Performing Rule Balancing Tasks.

**Performing Rule Balancing Tasks**

To display the Rule Balancing screen, see Viewing the Rule Balancing Screen.

You can use the Rule Balancing menus and tool bar buttons to perform the following tasks:
• Click View to display and rearrange the columns.
• Click Refresh or select Actions, and then Refresh to reload calculation results.
• Click , or select Actions, and then Export To Excel to export data in the table to a Microsoft Excel file.
• Select Actions, and then Format to indicate the number of decimal places to display in the table.
• Use Detach, , to display the table in its own window.
• Use the level buttons, , to go up or down a level or show the current selection as the top level.

If a value in the Rule Balancing table is displayed in blue and underlined when you point to it, this indicates an Oracle Smart View for Office hyperlink. You can click these hyperlinks to launch Smart View and drill down further on input or allocation data.

Note:
For a description of the Rule Balancing screen, see Viewing the Rule Balancing Screen.

Performing Validation Analysis for Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud

After an Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud application is deployed, it can become invalid if changes are made to dimensions that are used in application artifacts. Errors display if an invalid condition is created. You can learn more about these errors and search for validation errors in the Model Validation screen.

To check for and analyze validation errors:

1. On the Home page, click and then select Model Validation.
2. In the Model Validation screen, for each type of validation, enter POV information (such as Year, Period, and Scenario), and click Run.

Errors, if present, display in a Model Validation table. The default tab is for rule sets and rules (Figure 1).
The error table for rule sets and rules contains the following information:

- **Error Type** (location) — Global Context, Rule Set Context, Rule Source, Rule Destination, Rule Driver, or Rule Offset.
- Name and number of the rule or rule set involved.
- Status of the rule or rule set, usually **Disabled**.
- A description of the error.

3. Review the **Model Views**, **Queries**, and **Analytics** tabs. Display the tab and click **Run**.

   Note that these tabs apply to all POVs, so you do not need to select a POV.

4. Note errors on any tab. You can click ![Actions](image) or select **Actions**, and then **Export to Excel** to export data in the table to a Microsoft Excel file.

5. Repair the errors and validate again.

**Note:**

You can fix rule set and rule errors in the **Rules** screen (Working with Rule Sets). If a rule has an invalid member, you can remove it by selecting the rule and clicking ![Remove](image).
Deploying and Loading Data into an Application Database

After validating the structure and data of an Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud application (Using Model Views and Validating Applications), you must deploy the database to create the metadata outline. The topics in this section are used to deploy dimension metadata to the Oracle Essbase calculation cube, and to load data into Essbase.

Topics include:

- Deploying Databases
- Loading Data into Essbase
- Restarting Essbase

Deploying Databases

You should deploy the database with application metadata whenever you add or modify dimensions or perform other structural changes. For the first deployment of an Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud database, you should select the Replace Database option to create the database in its entirety. After the first deployment, when you need to redeploy the calculation database, you can select deployment options to retain data already in the cube or to discard it upon restructure.

Any errors in the deployment are reported.

To deploy an Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud database:

1. Click , and then Database.
   
   The Database screen is displayed (Figure 1).
2. Confirm that the **Essbase Deploy** tab is selected.

3. Under **Essbase Information**, review the following information:
   - **Cluster** displays the name of the Oracle Essbase database server that contains the application.
   - **Calculation Application** displays the name of the application being deployed.
   - **Calculation Database** displays the name of the Essbase database to which the application is being deployed.

4. Under **Deploy Options**, select appropriate **Database Options** for deploying the database:
   - For the first deployment of a database, all selections are grayed out. This option creates the entire database for the first time.
   - To redeploy an existing database, select **Update Database** to retain existing artifacts and property settings in the new database, and change the outline to reflect current metadata.

   **Note:**

   Those with Service Administrator or Power User roles can use this option.

   **Optional:** Select **Preserve Data** to build and restructure the Essbase cube while preserving data. This option can be time-consuming, based on the size of the outline and the amount of data present.
• Alternatively, select **Create/Replace Database** to remove the database and applications completely, and recreate them.

**Caution:**

Only those with Service Administrator roles can use this option. If you plan to select this option, you must first back up your data and then reload it yourself once the database is recreated.

5. **Optional:** Enter a comment in the **Job Comment** box. The comment will display in the **Job Library**.
6. **Optional:** Under **Last Database Deployment**, review the date and time of the previous deployment.
7. Click **Deploy Now** to deploy the database.
   A confirmation message is displayed, indicating that the job has been submitted.

**Caution:**

Depending on the size and complexity of an application, this operation may take a significant amount of time.

8. Monitor the progress of the deployment on the **Job Status** page using the taskflow ID.

   Any validation errors are displayed in the Job Library screen.
9. Calculate the application (**Calculating an Application**).

### Loading Data into Essbase

There are several ways to load data into Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud. For an overview, see this video:

**Overview Video: Loading Data**

Service Administrators and other users with appropriate provisioning can load data into Oracle Essbase using Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud. Files to load typically contain input data such as amounts to be allocated and driver information.

**Note:**

You can also open the **Navigator**, and then select **Data Management**. For instructions, access help within Data Management or locate Data Management documentation in the **User** section of **Books** in the Library (**Using Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Library**).
The formats of files to load are the same as for Oracle Essbase Administration Services console:

- Text File data object (.txt) — IEssOlapFileObject.TYPE_TEXT
- Excel worksheet File data object (.xls) — IEssOlapFileObject.TYPE_EXCEL

For information about creating these files, see Understanding Data Loading and Dimension Building in Oracle Essbase Database Administrator’s Guide, particularly Data Sources that Do Not Need a Rules File.

The following videos show how to use Data Management to load data into Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud:

- Tutorial Video: Loading Data Files Using Data Management Part 1
- Tutorial Video: Loading Data Files Using Data Management Part 2

To load data into Essbase using Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud:

1. Click , and then Database. Click the Data Load tab (Figure 1).

Figure 8-2    Data Load Screen

2. Indicate how to handle the data load:
   - Optional: Select Clear Database Before Load to clear all data in the active cube of the application. To retain existing data, do not select this setting.
   - Select whether to Add to Existing Values or Overwrite Existing Values.

3. In the Load Files area, select files to load. Use the Actions menu or the buttons to perform the following tasks:
   - Add Row or button — Displays Browse buttons so you can select a data file or rule file to load
• **Delete Row** or
  × button — Removes the selected row from the table of files to load

**Note:**
You can use the **View** menu to show, hide, and reorder columns in the table and detach the table to float it in a separate window.

4. When files are selected, click **Load** to copy the files to the OLAP server and load data from the files into Essbase.
   
   You can use the **Job Library** to track the progress of the load.

**Example 8-1  Notes**

At least the first error for each file in the load is logged and displayed in the Job Library. Where possible, multiple errors per file are logged. The error describes which column is wrong and in which record. An error is logged if the outline is empty or the loaded file is empty, locked, exceeds size limits (2 GB for data files, 64 KB for rule files), or if the data file contains an error. Files must be either text files or Microsoft Excel files. File names must not exceed eight characters and should not contain spaces or certain characters (including ,.=+.;[]).

**Restarting Essbase**

Sometimes calculations might take longer than expected or you may need to stop a process for another reason. The Job Library has a **Stop** button, but if Oracle Essbase has control of the process, that button won't be active. In that case, Service Administrators can stop and restart Essbase from within Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud.

To stop and restart Essbase:

1. Communicate with users to be certain that nothing critical is running and to notify them that Essbase is undergoing maintenance.

2. Click  , and then **Database**. Click the **Administration** tab.
   
   A warning is displayed. It states that all active processes and connections to the application will be unusable until the restart is completed. You are advised to notify other users that there will be a disruption in service.

3. Click **Restart** to initiate the shutdown and restart.
Calculating an Application

Related Topics

- About Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Calculations
  If you have a Service Administrator or Power User role, you can calculate a deployed application in Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud.

- Performing Basic Calculations Using the Navigator

About Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Calculations

If you have a Service Administrator or Power User role, you can calculate a deployed application in Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud.

Service Administrators and Power Users must perform calculations before Users and Viewers can create or view analyses and reports. The topics in this section describe how calculations work in Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud.

 Basically, rules run and perform financial allocations according to how the rules are defined. You can use the Navigator, 🎬, to perform basic one-to-one calculations. For basic calculations, you select a point of view (POV) to calculate and its rules are applied to its own data.

For an overview of basic calculations using the Navigator, view the following video:

Video Overview: Calculation and Validation in Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud

For a tutorial about performing basic calculations using the Navigator and validating models, see this video:

Calculating and Validating Models in Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud

These topics describe important calculation concepts:

- Start with Dimensions
- Consider Allocations
- Analyze Calculation Workflow

Start with Dimensions

Application data stored in a database is organized by dimensions, which are data categories used to organize data for retrieval and preservation of values. Dimensions usually contain hierarchies of related members grouped within them. For example, a
Year dimension often includes members for each time period, such as Quarter and Month.

Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud includes the following dimensions:

- **Business dimensions** that reflect the business-specific elements of the application, such as departments, accounts, activities, customers, or products
- **Point of View (POV) dimensions** that identify a specific point of view or version of the application, such as year, scenario, period, and version
- **Attribute dimensions** that enable analysis based on the attributes or qualities of dimension members, such as the size or color of products
- **Alias dimensions** (optional), used to assign alternate names, descriptions, languages, or other items
- **System dimensions** that are reserved for use by Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud for system requirements

Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud has two system dimensions:

- **Rule** dimension, that stores allocation instructions as Rule members for up to 1000 rules:

  - Calculation Rules
    - NoRule (+)
    - R0001 (+)
    - R0002 (+)
    - R0003 (+)
    - R0004 (+)
    - R0005 (+)
    - R0006 (+)
    - R0007 (+)
    - R0008 (+)
    - R0009 (+)
    - R0010 (+)
    - R0011 (+)
    - R0012 (+)
    - R0013 (+)
    - R0014 (+)
    - R0015 (+)

- **Balance** dimension, that stores calculation inputs and outputs as Balance members:
When each rule runs, you can trace all the inputs and outputs and see how they balance (Rule Balancing for Application Validation).

**Consider Allocations**

In Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud, allocations control how costs and revenues are distributed to specified accounts or elements throughout the application. The calculated results are assigned from a source to a destination as the funds flow through the application.

Allocations move data from one or more sources to many destinations based on allocation drivers. For example, you can allocate rent from the corporate cost center to business function cost centers based on the percentage of square foot occupancy.

Rules define the calculation logic of Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud applications and enable them to reflect the cost assignments within the modeled situations. Rules within rule sets run in the order of their sequence numbers within that rule set. There are two types of rules, allocation rules and custom calculation rules.

You can define an allocation source, destination, driver basis, and offset for each allocation rule in a rule set.

Reciprocal calculations enable you to allocate data in a circular way among locations with reciprocal relationships. For example, HR allocates expenses to IT and Finance, IT allocates to HR and Finance, and Finance allocates to HR and IT. These groups can all have one-way relationships with other groups that do not allocate costs back to the administrative groups.

**Analyze Calculation Workflow**

A look at calculation workflow can help you set up reports. All input arrives in the NoRule member of the Rule dimension. From there, rules assign funds to sources and destinations depending on rule definitions. As rules run, adjustments and allocations in and out take place. Each pair of adjustments and allocations results in a zero sum to balance the transaction. The difference between Allocation In and Allocation Out appears in the Remainder member of the Balance dimension. The Remainder member provides the input for each subsequent rule that runs.

These changes can be tracked by queries, reports, analysis views, Oracle Smart View for Office, and in the Rule Balancing screen (Figure 1).
Figure 9-1  Rule Balancing Screen with Data

In the Rule Balancing screen, Rule dimension members are on the rows and Balance members are on the columns. As you read across a row, you can see fund distributions taken for that rule as it ran. The Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud calculation process captures where money came from and where it went, rule by rule. The Rule Balancing screen shows summary amounts. With Smart View installed, you can click on a link in the Rule Balancing screen to drill down. Then, ad hoc analysis in Smart View can help you show the flow of funds within each rule.

Data is captured in a multidimensional way that enables you to reveal detail in reports as well as in Smart View. For more information about the Rule Balancing screen, see Rule Balancing for Application Validation. To learn about Smart View and Financial Reporting, visit the Library (Using Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Library), then Books, and then see the User section.

Performing Basic Calculations Using the Navigator

**Caution:**

Before calculating an application, ensure that cost and revenue data have been loaded. Otherwise, the calculation uses an empty data set.

The global context, rule sets, and rules in Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud applications are specific to a single point of view (POV). This means that a rule set or rule of the same name may exist in multiple POVs but each of the instances of that rule set or rule is a unique artifact and may have a unique definition. Running a rule for a specific POV executes the definition of that rule set or rule as it exists in that POV. When you perform a basic calculation using the Navigator, you select a single POV with data and rules and run the calculation against it using its own rules.

To clear or calculate an Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud application using the Navigator:

1. Click , and then Calculation.
2. In the **Calculation** screen, enter the POV information to calculate, such as **Year**, **Period**, and **Scenario**.

For a list of available POVs, click 📊 and then **Points of View**.

3. **Optional:** Enter a **Job Comment** to display on the **Job Library** screen.

4. **Optional:** In the **Processing Options** group, select one or more actions to perform:
   - **Clear Calculated Data** to clear all cells that could be updated by the rules in the **Processing Range** options (selected by default); this also clears results from previously running the rule or rules that will run as part of this calculation job
   - **Execute Calculation** to run the rules specified in the **Processing Range** options (selected by default)
   - **Capture Essbase Debug Scripts** to store engine-generated scripts for each allocation or custom calculation rule included in a calculation (see **About Debug Scripts** later in this topic)
**Note:**

*Capture Essbase Debug Scripts* is intended for troubleshooting purposes and can increase processing overhead. Avoid selecting this setting without an appropriate reason to do so.

If *Capture Essbase Debug Scripts* is selected, the Job Details list indicates that selection on the Job Library screen.

- **Optimize for Reporting** to run the default aggregations on the Essbase cube when the calculation completes *(About Optimizing for Reporting)*

5. In the **Processing Range** group, indicate which rules to run:
  - **All Rules** runs all enabled rules defined for the selected POV.
  - **Specify Rule Set Range** runs all enabled rules in the rule set range defined by the *First Rule Set Sequence Number* text box and the *Last Rule Set Sequence Number* text box, inclusive.
  - **Stop After Rule** enables you to specify a stopping point for a calculation job. All rule sets and rules, up to and including the selected rule, will run and the calculation will stop at that point.
  - **Run Single Rule** runs a single rule as selected in the *Rule Set Name* and *Rule Name* lists.

6. Click **Run Now** to run the calculations or clear data immediately. A confirmation message indicates that the job has started and identifies the assigned taskflow ID.

**Caution:**

Depending on the size and complexity of an application, this operation may take a significant amount of time.

7. Monitor the progress of the calculation using the taskflow ID in the Job Library screen.

**Example 9-1  About Debug Scripts**

Scripts are generated in the Outbox folder, which can be accessed using the File Explorer *(Transferring Files with the File Explorer)*.

The file name format for scripts is *P+XX+RuleMemberName.txt*, defined as follows:

- **P** = POV
- **XX** = last two digits of the selected POV member group ID
- **RuleMemberName** = Unique rule member name assigned to the particular rule

For example, a generated script may be named *P99R0001.txt*.

Each script file has a header with the following information:

- Application name
- POV
- Rule set name
Individual script files are compressed into a larger file. When uncompressed, they run in Essbase MAXL without editing. If custom calculation formulas are used, their debug script files have the same name as the main script file, followed by an underscore and sequential number. For example, if a rule file script's file name is `P5R0005.txt` and it has two custom calculation scripts, their names are `P5R0005_1.txt` and `P5R0005_2.txt`. The ZIP file containing these scripts is `Calc_Debug_Scripts_<appName>_<JobId>.zip`.

**Example 9-2 About Optimizing for Reporting**

When *Optimize for Reporting* is selected, Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud runs aggregations on the Essbase cube when the calculation is complete. This improves performance for queries, reports, and analytics. You can also run this setting by itself.

These aggregations are dropped at the beginning of each calculation to improve calculation performance, so it is a good practice to select *Optimize for Reporting* only for running a final calculation before querying data, performing analytics, or running reports. For example, if you have three calculation jobs to run before you run reports, selecting this option before the first or second job adds unnecessary time to the calculation without providing a benefit.

Other helpful practices are as follows:

- *Optimize for Reporting* is selected by default. Keep it selected unless you are running a single rule or a sequential series of several POVs and need to save processing time.
- When running multiple concurrent calculation jobs, keep *Optimize for Reporting* selected for all jobs. Only the last to complete will perform the aggregation. This avoids redundant processing and prevents slow-down of jobs.
Monitoring Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Job Status

Whether you are working in the Profitability Application Console or another task area, processes are displayed in the same Job Library. To view job status, see Viewing Tasks in the Application Job Library.
For an overview of these powerful features, see About the Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Analytics Features.

About the Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Analytics Features

Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud offers a variety of features for viewing sets of data, defined using analysis views and queries, in charts and reports. Service Administrators and Power Users can set up these tools for viewing by Users and Viewers.

View this video for an overview of the Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud analytics features:

Overview Video: Analytics Features in Profitability and Cost Management Cloud

To display the analytics features, listed in Table 1, click Intelligence, on the Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Home page.

Table 11-1  Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Analytics Features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Icon</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Dashboard Icon" /></td>
<td>Dashboards</td>
<td>Create or view charts of values and trends for selected dimensions</td>
<td>Working with Dashboards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Intelligence Icon" /></td>
<td>Intelligence</td>
<td>Create or generate analysis views, scatter analysis graphs, profit curve charts, allocation trace charts, queries, and key performance indicators (KPIs):</td>
<td>Table 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Report Icon" /></td>
<td>Reports</td>
<td>Define or generate tables of query results</td>
<td>Working with Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Financial Reports</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 11-1 (Cont.) Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Analytics Features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Icon</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Academy</td>
<td>Overview and tutorial</td>
<td>content about Oracle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>content about Oracle</td>
<td>Profitability and Cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Profitability and Cost</td>
<td>Management Cloud</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Academy content is available in a number of places and doesn't relate only to analytics.

The Intelligence icon, 

accesses the following features (Table 2).

Table 11-2 Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Intelligence Analytics Features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tab</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>📈, Analysis Views</td>
<td>Analysis views provide a way to locate and save sets of data drawn from the</td>
<td>Working with Analysis Views</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>database cube for the application.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🌱, Scatter Analysis Graph</td>
<td>Scatter analysis graphs plot one value against another for the same member.</td>
<td>Working with Scatter Analysis Graphs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Table 11-2  (Cont.) Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Intelligence Analytics Features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tab</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>![Tab Icon] Profit Curves</td>
<td>Profit curves are useful for profitability analysis. A population dimension, such as Customers or Products, displays along the x-axis in descending order by profit.</td>
<td><a href="#">Working with Profit Curves</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Tab Icon] Trace Allocations</td>
<td>You begin an allocation trace by selecting a POV and model view to define a focal node to display allocations that contribute to the selected dimension of the focal node.</td>
<td><a href="#">About Tracing Allocations</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Tab Icon] Queries</td>
<td>Service Administrators and others with sufficient security provisioning can define queries to gather data for management reporting, segmented profitability analysis, rule analysis, input data verification. You can run queries from the Intelligence screen.</td>
<td><a href="#">Running Queries from the Intelligence Panel</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 11-2  (Cont.) Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Intelligence Analytics Features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tab</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Key Performance Indicators" /></td>
<td>Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) are display tiles that show one value for one dimension. For example, you might show net income for a customer for the previous quarter.</td>
<td>Working with Key Performance Indicators</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Working with Analysis Views

Similar to queries, analysis views provide a way to locate and save sets of data drawn from the database cube for the current application. You can specify dimensions and members to view. Once created, analysis views are displayed in a selection list. You can use them as basic data reports, as the basis for dashboards, and to build profit curve charts. You can also export their data to Microsoft Excel for further processing.

You can run analysis views unless they contain restricted data. With appropriate security provisioning, you also can create and edit analysis views.

To run, create, or edit an analysis view, click **Intelligence**, ![Intelligence](image), and then ![Intelligence](image).

Figure 11-1  Analysis Views Screen
As shown in Figure 1, the Analysis Views screen contains a list of analysis views and space for optional descriptions. A check in the Enabled column indicates that an analysis view is ready for use.

The Analysis Views screen contains the following controls: Create, Edit, Delete, Inspect, and Refresh. The name of each displays when you point to it. For icons and descriptions, see Common Feature Controls.

The Actions menu offers two options:

- **Copy** -- Saves the selected view with a different name.
- **Diagnose** -- Displays the underlying query and performance information for you to view and save as a file.

![Note:](image)

The control functionality and Actions menu options are also available through the Actions button, ... You can also choose to add the selected analysis view to the Favorites list on the Home page.

Related Topics

- Creating and Editing Analysis Views
- Generating Analysis View Results

Creating and Editing Analysis Views

To create a new analysis view:

1. Display the Analysis Views screen (Figure 1).
2. Click Create, +.

![Note:](image)

You can access this option only if your security provisioning allows it.

3. In the Create Analysis View screen, enter a name for the analysis view and an optional description.
4. Select a Row Dimension, for example Customers, and then select a Column Dimension, for example Accounts (Figure 1).
5. Click **Select a Member** to select specific row or column dimension members:
   • Select to any level of detail, for example Net Income, then Income From Operations, and then Gross Profit.
   • Select **Member Function** to use a default dimension member or select a formula to reference one or more members relative to the current selection ([Using Member Functions]).
     Optionally, click $f_x$ to use a Selection Function (Figure 2).

6. **Optional:** Use the **Data Slice** tab to define the analysis view further, for example by including **Products** and selecting **Bikes**, but not **Accessories**.
Note:

If you don't specify a data slice, all dimensions that aren't rows or columns are used at the top level.

7. **Optional:** Use the **Analysis Options** tab to add more detail to the definition, especially concerning what displays on dashboards:

   - You can select one or more **Point of View Bar Dimensions** for user input, such as **Year** or **Period**, or any other dimensions available for that analysis view.
     
     Users can customize member selection with the POV bar.

   - You can specify whether to use **Generations** or **Levels** for member ancestors, how many generations or levels to show for the row dimension, which row dimension attributes to use, what level of decimal precision to use, and whether or not to use aliases, if present.
     
     Row dimension member's ancestors are displayed as additional columns in the view.

   - You can select from the following **Row Sort Order** and **Column Sort Order** settings to determine the order of rows and columns in the analysis view:
     
     - **Outline** -- Their order within the database outline
     
     - **Alpha Ascending** -- In alphabetical order from A to Z
     
     - **Alpha Descending** -- In reverse alphabetical order from Z to A
     
     You can sort rows and columns in different orders. This feature can be helpful when using analysis views as simplified reports.

8. When the definition is complete, select **Enabled** on the **Definition** tab, and then select **Save** or **Save and Close** to add the new analysis view to the list.

   To edit an existing analysis view, click 🛠 at the end of the row. The **Edit Analysis View** screen is displayed. You can edit and save the definition following the previous steps used to create it.

   You can also use 🛠 to **Copy** an analysis view.

Select **Diagnose** in the 🛠 menu to display an overview of queries and other structural elements created by the definition. This diagnostic data can help you understand the analysis view and edit it if results are not as expected.

To run an analysis view and generate data, see **Generating Analysis View Results**.

**Related Topics**

- **Working with Analysis Views**

**Using Member Functions**

You can use Member Functions to select the member defined for that dimension in **Preferences (Setting User Preferences)**, or you can use a formula that references a member relative to the current one. The following figure shows the **Member Function** list for the **Period** dimension.
In the previous figure, Quarter to Date and Year to Date, and Current are self-explanatory and based on the date selected for this purpose. To set Current dates, see Editing an Application’s Description and Default Dimension Settings.

The Single... options select one member at the indicated level, counting back the indicated number from the current member at that level. For example, Single(-1) Level 0 provides data for June if the current month is July. Single(-1) Level 1 provides data for Q2 if the current month is July, since July is in the third calendar quarter.

The Multiple... options select all members in the indicated range, counting back from the current member at that level. For example, Multiple(-6) Level 0 retrieves trailing six months data (for February through July, if the current month is July).

Generating Analysis View Results

Analysis views are similar to queries. With access to underlying data, you can run an analysis view to create a table of results for the selected view definition. Then, you can use the table to confirm or troubleshoot the definition, or you can use it for further analysis in Microsoft Excel or other applications with compatible formats.

To generate analysis view results:

1. Display the Analysis Views screen (see the following figure).
2. Click Refresh, and then click the Name of an analysis view.
In this case, the table of results shows net income, income from operations, and gross profit for all customers and a set of customers categorized as Big Box.

With appropriate security provisioning, you can use the buttons and menus to perform the following operations in this table:

- Drag the right edge of each column to change the column width (or use the Actions menu).
- Click each heading to sort the table.
- Use the Actions menu to change the font size.
- Use the View menu to hide and show columns and change column order.
- If a Point of View bar displays above the results table, you can click the link below a label to select a member for that dimension to refine the results.
- Use ☰ to list additional dimensions not included in the results.
- Use the View menu or the Detach button to move the table to a separate window and back to the main window.
- If a Point of View bar displays above the results table, you can click the link below a label to select a member for that dimension.
- Click the Export... button to export the table to Microsoft Excel.

You can also apply filters to the table to show only data that meets certain criteria. To apply filters:

1. Click Add Filter.
2. Select a dimension member.
3. Select a comparison operator.
4. Enter one or more values, depending on the selected operator.
5. Click OK to apply the filter.

You can create a filter for each member offered in the Add Filter list.
Working with Dashboards

Dashboards in Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud are sets of small-scale charts that display values and trends. They are based on analysis views (Working with Analysis Views). As with other analytics features, virtually all users can view dashboards after they are defined by administrators and others with sufficient security provisioning.

Figure 11-6  A Four-cell Dashboard

Creating Dashboards

Creating Dashboards describes Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud dashboards.
Note:

For the URL dashboard component, only URLs from the following domains are supported:

- ORACLE.COM
- ORACLECLOUD.COM
- ORACLEOUTSOURCING.COM
- ORACLEDEMOS.COM
- ORACLEADS.COM

To display the **Dashboards** screen:

1. On the Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud **Home** page, click **Dashboards**.

2. Or, click **Dashboards** while viewing the **Intelligence** screen.

The **Dashboards** screen is displayed.

**Figure 11-7  Dashboards Screen**

The Dashboards screen lists and describes existing dashboards. To display one, click its name.
The Dashboards screen contains controls for searching, sorting, and managing dashboards (Common Feature Controls).

To create a dashboard:

1. On the **Dashboards** screen, click **Create**.

   **Figure 11-8  The Create Dashboard Screen**

   ![Create Dashboard Screen]

2. In the **Create Dashboard** screen, enter a name, an optional description, and a header label.

3. Click **Select Layout** to define the number of charts to display, from one to six. Click **OK** after selecting chart squares to include.
   
   Click squares to include them. The placement of the shaded squares determines whether rectangular layouts are vertical or horizontal.

4. Drag a chart type to each empty chart square in the **Create Dashboard** screen.

   **Note:**

   **Key Performance** inserts a Key Performance Indicator (*Working with Key Performance Indicators*).

5. Click the settings button, **⚙**, in each chart square to select what to display there.
   
   • **Header**, a label that describes the chart contents
   
   • **Analysis View**, a defined analysis view that provides data for the chart
   
   • **Lines, Pie Slices**, and so on, analysis view members to include in the chart

6. Optional: Click the **URL** tab to enter a URL or custom text in any dashboard.
7. When all the dashboard charts are defined, select **Enabled**, and then click **Save** or **Save and Close**.

   The new dashboard is listed and ready for use.

   To display a dashboard with the latest data, see **Displaying Dashboards**

   To edit an existing dashboard, see **Editing Dashboards**.

**Editing Dashboards**

**Creating Dashboards** describes how to display the Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud **Dashboards** screen and create a dashboard.

To edit a dashboard:

1. Select a dashboards in the **Dashboards** screen.

2. Click **Edit**, 🖌.

3. In the **Edit Dashboard** screen, edit as you prefer. The procedure is essentially the same as described in **Creating Dashboards**.

4. When edits are complete, select **Enabled**, and then click **Save** or **Save and Close**.

   The edited dashboard is listed and ready for use.

   To display a dashboard with the latest data, see **Displaying Dashboards**

**Displaying Dashboards**

To display a set of dashboards with the latest data:


2. Click **Refresh**, 🔄, and then click the **Name** of a dashboard to display those dashboard charts with the latest data.

**Working with Scatter Analysis Graphs**

Scatter analysis graphs plot one value against another for the same member. When plotted for a number of members, you can identify trends and also determine if some members deviate strongly from those trends (Figure 1). The following graph of Profit against Revenue shows a strong linear correlation of these variables throughout the range of values.
Figure 11-9  A Scatter Analysis Graph of Profit Against Revenue

For illustrations of a scatter analysis graph definition and results, see Scatter Analysis Graph Example.

Most users can generate scatter analysis graphs from existing definitions, but only administrators and others with sufficient security provisioning can define scatter analysis graphs.

Related Topics
- Defining Scatter Analysis Graphs
- Scatter Analysis Graph Example
- Generating Scatter Analysis Graphs

Defining Scatter Analysis Graphs

Working with Scatter Analysis Graphs describes scatter analysis graphs.

To define a scatter analysis graph:

1. On the Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Home page, click Intelligence, and then .

   The Scatter Analysis screen is displayed, with controls for searching, sorting, and managing scatter analysis graphs (Common Feature Controls).

2. On the Scatter Analysis screen, click Create, .
3. In Create Scatter Analysis, enter the following:
   • A Name for the scatter analysis graph
   • An optional Description
   • The Analysis View to provide data for the graph (Working with Analysis Views)
   • An X Axis Member to provide values to plot horizontally
   • An optional X Axis Label for the horizontal axis
   • A Y Axis Member to provide values to plot vertically
   • An optional Y Axis Label for the vertical axis

   Tip:
   For ease of use, create descriptive names and labels to help other users analyze the scatter analysis graph.

4. When selections are complete, select Enabled, and then Save or Save and Close.

To open an existing scatter analysis graph definition for editing, select it and then click Edit.

In the Actions menu, you can also Copy the selected definition, or select Diagnose to view a detailed analysis of its contents.

To permanently delete a scatter analysis graph definition, select it and click Delete.

For an example of a scatter analysis graph definition and output, see Scatter Analysis Graph Example

To generate a scatter analysis graph, see Generating Scatter Analysis Graphs.

Scatter Analysis Graph Example

   Figure 1 shows the definition for a scatter analysis graph.
When you select and run this definition and apply a filter, the scatter analysis graph displays as shown in Figure 2. All data is included, but values are filtered to show only profit-revenue pairs with net revenue greater than $120,000. The graph is quite linear, which suggests a strong relationship between net profit and net revenue. You can click Run As Analysis View to display the graphed data in a table for further analysis.
Generating Scatter Analysis Graphs

Working with Scatter Analysis Graphs describes scatter analysis graphs.

To generate a scatter analysis graph:

1. On the Home page, click Intelligence, , and then .
2. In the Scatter Analysis screen, click Refresh, , and then click the Name of an enabled definition.

Results display as shown in Scatter Analysis Graph Example.

If dimensions display in the Point of View bar, you can click the link beneath a name and select a member. You can click + to select a member and then an operator and value or value range to restrict values for that member in the graph. Click  to further control the display.

Working with Profit Curves

Profit curves are useful for profitability analysis. For example, a population dimension, such as Customers or Products, displays along the x-axis in descending order by profit yields. With customers, the most profitable customer is at the far left and the least profitable at the far right. The y-axis shows cumulative values for the account dimension, such as Profit. The most profitable customer’s profit is the first y plot. The second y plot is the second customer’s profit added to the first, and so on.

The first part of the curve is the steepest and shows the largest gains in profit. As less profitable customers are added to the curve, it flattens. If profitability goes negative for the least profitable customers, the curve moves downward.

Figure 11-12 Profit Curve of Net Income for All Products
You can click **Category Analysis** to show the amount contributed by each member of the selected category.

**Figure 11-13  Profit Curve Category Analysis**

Click **Analysis Links**, and then **Run As Analysis View** to run the underlying analysis view.

As with other Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud analytics features, virtually all users can generate and view profit curves, but only administrators and others with sufficient security provisioning can define them.

**Related Topics**
- Defining Profit Curves
- Generating Profit Curves

**Defining Profit Curves**

**Working with Profit Curves** describes profit curves. For an example of a definition and results, see **Profit Curve Example**.

To display the Profit Curves screen:

1. On the Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud **Home** page, click **Intelligence**.
2. Click **Profit Curves**.
The Profit Curves screen contains the following controls: Create, Edit, Delete, Inspect, and Refresh. The name of each displays when you point to it. You can also Search entered text and Sort selected columns. For control descriptions, see Common Feature Controls.

The Actions menu offers two options:

- **Copy** -- Saves the selected graph with a different name.
- **Diagnose** -- Displays underlying queries and performance information for you to view and save as a file.

**Note:**

The control functionality and Actions menu options are also available through the Actions button, ... You can also choose to add the selected profit curve to the Favorites list on the Home page.

To define a profit curve:

1. On the Home page, click Intelligence, and then .
2. In the Profit Curves screen, click Create, .

**Note:**

You only see the Create option if your security provisioning enables you to use it.
3. In Create Profit Curve, enter the following:
   - A Name for the profit curve
   - An optional Description
   - The Analysis View to provide data for the graph (Working with Analysis Views)
   - A Measure Member, a member of the analysis view column dimension; its value is accumulated and plotted on the y-axis
     
     The row dimension of the analysis view supplies the member plotted on the x-axis. For example, if the measure member is Net Profit and the x-axis member is Customer, then the first symbol at the left shows where the Net Profit value of the most profitable customer falls on the y-axis, the next symbol shows where the Net Profit value of the most profitable customer added to the next most profitable customer falls on the chart, the third symbol shows the Net Profit sum of the first three most profitable customers, and so on.
   - An optional X Axis Label for the horizontal axis
   - An optional Y Axis Label for the vertical axis, usually Profit, Revenue, or similar

   **Tip:**
   For greatest ease of use, create descriptive names and labels to help other users analyze the profit curve.

4. When selections are complete, select Enabled, and then Save or Save and Close.

   To edit an existing profit curve definition, select its row in the Profit Curves screen, click Edit, and follow the previous steps.

   To permanently delete a profit curve definition, select it and click Delete.

   **Profit Curve Example**
   
   The following figure shows the definition for a profit curve.
Generating Profit Curves

**Working with Profit Curves** describes profit curves.

To generate a profit curve:

1. On the **Home** page, click **Intelligence**, 📊, and then 🔽.
2. Click **Refresh**, 🔄, and then click the **Name** of an enabled definition..

Results display as shown in **Figure 1**. You can do the following to further define the curve:

- If dimensions display in the Point of View bar, you can click the link below a name and select a member.
- You can click + to select a member and then an operator and value or value range to restrict values for that member in the graph.
- You can click 💡 to view a list of other dimensions in the data application.

Running Queries from the Intelligence Panel

Service Administrators and others with sufficient security provisioning can define queries to gather data for management reporting, segmented profitability analysis, rule
analysis, input data verification, and more. You can use queries to generate financial reports (Working With Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Financial Reports). You can also run queries from within the Intelligence panel to display retrieved data in the form of tables. You can then export the tables for printing or further analysis.

Note:

You can use Oracle Smart View for Office as a convenient way to view data from a query. Once the data is in Smart View, you can use it as the starting point for further ad hoc analysis.

To run a query, install Oracle Smart View for Office as described in Getting Started with Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud for Administrators, and then follow these steps:

1. On the Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Home page, click Intelligence, and then .

   Figure 11-16 Queries Screen, Intelligence Panel

2. Select a query.

   You can use the drop-down menu with column headings to sort the selected column in ascending or descending order.

   Click Refresh, and then click the query name to run the query. Connect to Smart View.

   Query results display in Smart View for printing and further analysis.

   Results have special formatting that makes them easier to interpret and present. For more information, see Formatting Query Results in Smart View.
3. **Optional:** Click **Actions**, and then **Export Query Results** to export the query in .csv format, to import into spreadsheets and other compatible applications.

**Note:**

**Export Query Results** works for queries that return less than 5 million cells.

You can enter a name for the file, indicate whether to export only Level 0 data (the lowest level data, such as Month for Period data), and specify a **Rounding Precision** level (default is equal to two places). When you click **OK**, the file is sent to the File Explorer **Outbox**.

4. **Optional:** Click **Actions**, and then **Diagnose** to view the following information that can help you fine-tune the query for optimal performance:

- The actual MDX query produced by the selected query definition
- The query run time in seconds
- The number of cells returned by the query

In the Diagnose Query screen, you can click **Refresh** to view the latest information for the selected query. Click **Save to File** to save the information to **result.txt** in the File Explorer **Outbox**.

5. **Optional:** To save the selected query to Favorites on your home page, click **Settings**, *******, and then click **Add as Favorite**. The query displays on the Home page. You can run it directly from there.

**Related Topics**

- Managing Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Queries

---

**Working with Key Performance Indicators**

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) are display tiles that show one value for one dimension. For example, you might show net income for a customer for the previous quarter. The measured dimension, such as Customers, is called the population dimension. Once a value is retrieved for a member of the population dimension, that value can be treated in a number of ways (ranked, averaged, summed, and so on). You can also assign it to a score range with a label, such as Fair or Poor. You can use member functions for comparison with previous single numbers (such as the previous quarter) or groups of members (the last three quarters). KPIs are most frequently displayed with dashboards (Working with Dashboards). The following figure shows a dashboard with six KPIs.
Defining Key Performance Indicators

*Working with Key Performance Indicators* describes Key Performance Indicators.

To display the **Key Performance Indicators** screen:

1. Click the **Intelligence** icon.
2. Click the **Key Performance Indicator** tab.
Figure 11-18 Key Performance Indicators Screen

The **Key Performance Indicators** screen contains the following controls: **Create**, **Edit**, **Delete**, **Inspect**, and **Refresh**. The name of each displays when you point to it. You can also **Search** entered text and **Sort** selected columns. For control descriptions, see **Common Feature Controls**.

The **Actions** menu offers two options:

- **Copy** -- Saves the selected graph with a different name.
- **Diagnose** -- Displays underlying queries and other information for you to view and save as a file.

**Note:**

The control functionality and **Actions** menu options are also available through the **Actions** button, etc.

To create a KPI:

1. On the Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud **Home** page, click , and then click .

2. In the Key Performance Indicators screen, **Figure 1**, click **Create**.
Figure 11-19  Create Key Performance Indicator

3. In the **Base Definition** tab, do the following:
   - Enter a **Name** for the KPI.
     A descriptive name is helpful, since it labels the KPI.
   - **Optional**: Enter a **Description**.
   - Select a **Population Dimension**, the thing that you want to measure.
     The **Population Dimension** choice determines what a key performance indicator can be ranked against.
   - Select a **Population Dimension Member** to measure.
     It can be a single member, such as one product or customer, or a group, such as a type of retail outlet.
   - Select a **Computation Option**, either **Average** or **Sum**.
     This determines the final presentation of the selected measure if a multiperiod function is used in the **Comparison** tab (so that multiple values would be returned).

4. **Optional**: Click the **Data Slice** tab to further identify the data point to be used for the key performance indicator.

   You can drill down and select a member from any or all of the displayed dimensions. For example, suppose you select **Period, Q1, February**. Any further definition elements you apply will be based on February data for the selected Population Dimension Member.

   For example, the following figure shows that the first three dimensions have selections as shown and no other dimensions are selected.
5. **Optional**: Click **Statistics** to further define the Population Dimension Member analysis.

You can select from **Rank**, **Average**, **Median**, **Quartile**, or **None** to look at values divided by that statistic. The statistical value for the **Population Member** displays in the KPI tile.

6. **Optional**: Click **Score Category** to assign labels to ranges of values that can apply to the **Population Member**.

Click **Add** to add a **Score Category Name**, a **Start Value**, and a higher **End Value** for the category. For example, the following figure shows possible profit levels for customers. If the selected customer had a loss, the KPI tile shows "Needs Improvement".

---

**Note:**

In this example, **Period** was set to **Current** using the **Member Function** option on the **Member Selector** screen. For more information about member functions, see Using Member Functions.
7. **Optional:** Click **Comparison** to define a comparison of the current KPI value with one from another time period or year. You can choose a **Value Comparison** or **Percentage Comparison**.

If you select one of the comparison options, controls for **Comparison Dimension** and **Comparison Member** open.

- For **Comparison Dimension**, select **Period** or **Year**.
- For **Comparison Member**, select a quarter (and month, if you prefer), or a year, depending on the **Comparison Dimension** selection.

8. **Optional:** Click **Display Options** to use aliases for dimension names and to include a symbol or label before or after the value displayed in the KPI tile.

For example, you could type $ in the **Value Prefix** box or € in the **Value Suffix** box, depending on whether the value was in dollars or euros.

9. When settings are complete, click the Base Definition tab, and then select **Enabled**.

10. Select **Save and Close** to display the **Key Performance Indicators** screen with the new KPI.

11. To display the KPI, click its name in the **Key Performance Indicators** screen.

---

**Generating Key Performance Indicators**

*Working with Key Performance Indicators* describes Key Performance Indicators.

To display a KPI:
1. Click the **Intelligence** icon, ![](image1), and then click the **Key Performance Indicator** tab, ![](image2).

**Figure 11-22  Key Performance Indicators Screen**

![Key Performance Indicators Screen](image3)

**Note:**
You only see controls that your security provisioning entitles you to use, so the screen you see may look slightly different from the figure.

2. Click the name of a KPI to display it.

**Setting User Preferences**

You can use the **Preferences** menu option to set a variety of general preferences and to define a set of dimension members to use as defaults. Then, when the **Member Selector** offers **User Preferences** as an option, you can apply all these defaults at once.

**Tip:**

**Preferences** settings are used as defaults in setting up and running features available through the **Dashboards** and **Intelligence** icons.

To set user preferences:

1. Click the **Settings and Actions** menu, ![epm_admin](image4), in the Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud screen header, and then select **Preferences**.
2. **Optional:** In the **General** page of the **Preferences** screen, select a photo to upload to your **Home page**. It can be in one of these file formats: .JPG, .PNG, or .GIF.

   The photo displays in the preview circle near the top of the page.

3. **Optional:** In the **Time Zone** list, select your time zone.

4. **Optional:** In the **Language** list, select the language for your user interface display.

5. **Optional:** Indicate whether to show dimension aliases in the user interface screens.

   You can use the **Default** alias table, or select another from the **Alias Table** list.

6. **Optional:** Set default dimensions and members:

   a. In the Preferences screen, click **Dimensions**.

   b. Click **Select a Member...** next to a dimension in the list.

   c. Use the Member Selector to select a dimension tab, drill down to the level you want, and then select a member to use as a default for that dimension.

   

   **Note:**

   You can use the scroll arrows at the end of the dimension tabs to display hidden tabs, if present. Use \( \text{locate specific dimension members.} \)

   d. **Optional:** Click \( \text{selections in that window. Or, click } \) on the other side of the screen to filter selections, show dimension aliases, show the member count, or refresh the screen.

   e. When your selection is complete, either click **OK** to save all current settings in the Member Selector and close the window or click a tab for another dimension and select default members for it.

7. When all settings on both the General and Dimensions pages are complete, Click **Save**. Otherwise, click **Reset** to restore original settings or click **Close** to exit the Preferences screen without saving the current settings.

   **Note:**

   After changing user preferences, log out of Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud, and then log in again to activate the changes.

---

**Working With Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Financial Reports**

With Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud, you can run basic financial reports from queries displayed in the **Intelligence** area. These reports can be further refined using Financial Reporting.
Service Administrators, Power Users, and other users with sufficient security provisioning can also define these reports for Users and Viewers to run. Because reports defined using queries within Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud are very basic and not formatted, it is recommended that you define reports directly within Financial Reporting.

Related Topics
- Defining Financial Reports within Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud
- Defining Financial Reports within Financial Reporting
- Running Financial Reports

Defining Financial Reports within Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud


To define financial reports:
1. On the Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Home page, click Reports,.
2. Click Create;.
3. In Create Reports, do the following:
   - Enter a descriptive Report Name.
   - Optional: Enter a Report Description, highly recommended for understanding report contents.
   - Select a query to provide data for the report.

   Note:
   Click the link to select a query. You can use any query that has at least one dimension assigned to Row, at least one dimension assigned to Column, and one and only one dimension assigned to POV.

4. Click OK to create the report and add it to the Reports list.

To run the report, select it in the Reports list and then click Run (Running Financial Reports).

Defining Financial Reports within Financial Reporting

For an overview of using financial reports within Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud, see Working With Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Financial Reports.

This video shows how to define reports within Financial Reporting Web Studio:
Creating Reports with Financial Reporting Web Studio

To define financial reports within Financial Reporting or related products:

1. Click .
2. Click Reporting Web Studio to run the Financial Reporting web client.
3. Follow instructions in the Financial Reporting help to create and edit reports in the repository. This is the same repository mentioned in Running Financial Reports.

For more detailed instructions, see the Financial Reporting documentation available in Oracle Learning Library for Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud (Using Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Library).

Note:

To access the report repository directly, click , and then select Explore Repository under Reporting.

Tip:

You can hide reports within the report repository. To do this, display the repository as described in the previous note. Then, right-click a report, select Properties, and then click Advanced. In the Advanced Properties screen, select Hidden item. To view hidden reports again, follow these steps and clear Hidden item.

Running Financial Reports


Note:

Viewer and User roles do not by default have access to run Financial Reporting reports. The Administrator must grant permissions on the PCM application folder or on individual reports within that folder. Permissions can be granted to the seeded Viewer and User roles, to native groups that are assigned to them, or to individual users, using the Edit Permissions option in Explore Repository. Only then will users with the Viewer or User role privileges be able to see and run the Financial Reporting reports in Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud.

Data Grants are necessary for users with Viewer and User roles to see the data in the reports they run.
To run financial reports:

1. On the Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Home page, click Reports.
2. Select a report in the list.
3. Click Refresh, to access the latest report definition and data, and then click the Actions button, ...
4. Select the report format: Run as HTML or Run as PDF.

The report displays as illustrated in the following figure. Note that this report includes formatting applied using Financial Reporting and is displayed in PDF format.

To close the report, close its tab in your browser.

**Figure 11-23  A Financial Report**
Managing Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Queries

You can use the **Manage Queries** task area to create and organize queries against an application database for a variety of purposes. You can use these queries for management reporting, segmented profitability analysis, rule analysis, input data verification, and more. You can find data of interest without having to research the rule definitions or understand the system dimensions that control how calculated and input data is stored.

Queries can be saved and reused. They also can be exported and imported using the lifecycle management features of Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud.

You can launch some predefined query integrations from the **Rule Balancing** screen. The launch data points are represented as blue hyperlinks in the Rule Balancing table. You can drill down further on input or allocation data. For example, you could drill down into certain costs after a calculation runs, or to examine input data that was used in the same run.

If any dimensions or dimension members are renamed or deleted, the queries that reference those dimensions become invalid. The query validation screen validates all queries, and displays an error message for any invalid queries.

Only administrators or other users with sufficient security provisioning can create, edit, or delete queries. Most users can run existing queries from the **Intelligence** panel:

- Creating Custom Smart View Queries in Management Ledger Profitability Applications
- Running Queries from the Administer and Manage Menus
- Running Queries from the Intelligence Panel
- Editing and Deleting Custom Queries in Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Applications

**Related Topics**

- Running Queries from the Intelligence Panel

**Creating Custom Queries in Applications**

Managing Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Queries describes Oracle Smart View for Office queries and how they can help with analysis and reporting.
To create a query:

1. On the Home page, click \( \text{ } \) and then click Manage Queries.

   The Manage Queries screen shows all queries available to you (Figure 1).

   ![Figure 12-1 Queries Screen](image)

2. Click \( \text{ } \) or select Actions, and then Create Query.

   The New Query wizard opens.

3. In Step 1 of 3: Description, enter the following information for the new query and select Next:
   - Select the Application to use for the query from the drop-down list.
   - Enter a Query Name.

4. In Step 2 of 3: Program Context, select whether to use a program context (global context, rule set context, or a rule) to define dimensions. For more information about contexts, see Working with Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Rules.
   - If you selected Use Program Context?, enter POV information and then click Next.
   - If you did not select Use Program Context?, click Finish, and then skip to step 6, later in this procedure.

5. If you select Use Program Context? and click Next, Step 3 of 3: Dimensions is displayed. Select which program context to use, and then select from any lists that are presented. When selections are complete, click Finish.

   Context options are the following:
- **Use Global Context** -- Applies the default dimensions selected for all rule sets and rules in the application
- **Use Rule Set Context** -- Applies default dimensions selected for the specified rule set (requires a rule set name)
- **Use Rule** -- Applies rule-specific dimension information; requires a rule set name, a rule name, and a rule component (Source, Destination, Driver, or Offset)

After you click **Finish**, the Manage Queries screen opens, including the new query.
Select a query and complete the custom query definition as described in the following steps.

6. **Optional:** On the Description tab, do the following if appropriate:
   - Enter a **Description** for the query.
   - Select **Use Alias** to display any assigned aliases for all dimensions in the query.
   - Select **Suppress Missing** to set the data suppression option for the first query in Smart View, if required.

   **Note:**
   If you select **Suppress Missing**, the Smart View option is set only for the first query run, not all queries. To set the option for subsequent drills into the data, set the option manually in Smart View.

7. Click **Dimensions** to review and edit dimension selections (**Figure 2**).
   By default, all dimensions in the application outline are displayed, except attribute dimensions.

   **Note:**
   To display attribute dimensions, select **Include Attribute Dimensions** on the Dimensions tab.
8. A default **Position** is assigned to each dimension. To change the position, select a dimension, open the **Move To** list, and then select the new position: **Row**, **Column**, or **POV** (Smart View POV).

9. **Optional**: Use **Move Up** and **Move Down** to change the position of a highlighted dimension in the query within its **Position**.

10. **Optional**: Select a dimension and use the **Member Selection** area to add or delete members and change the column display.

   The list displays all dimension members, including alternate hierarchies and the NoMember member. Because there are no restrictions on level, alternate hierarchy, shared or base members, you can select any member.

11. When the query definition is complete, click \[
\] to save it.

To run, edit, or delete queries, see the following:

- **Running Queries from the Administer and Manage Menus**
  - Running Queries from the Intelligence Panel
  - Editing and Deleting Custom Queries in Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Applications

**Running Queries from the Administer and Manage Menus**

The topics in this section describe several ways to run queries and generate results in an Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud application. To use these features, you must be able to see **Manage Queries** and **Rule Balancing** when you click \[
\].

Also see **Running Queries from the Intelligence Panel**.
Running Custom Queries in Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Applications

**Note:**

Creating Custom Queries in Applications describes how to create a query.

Before you run a query, the database must be deployed and calculated.

You can run queries and display the results in Oracle Smart View for Office for further analysis, validation, and editing.

To run a query and launch it in Smart View from the Manage Queries screen:

1. On the Home page, click ➝, and then click Manage Queries.
   
   The Manage Queries screen is displayed, showing all queries your security provisioning enables you to view (Figure 1).

2. Select the query to run.

   Click ➝ or select Actions, and then Execute Query.

   Smart View opens with query results.

   Results have special formatting that makes them easier to interpret and present.

   For more information, see Formatting Query Results in Smart View.

Running Queries from the Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Rule Balancing Screen

You can launch some predefined query integrations from the Rule Balancing screen. The launch points are represented as hyperlinks defined on data in the screen. The hyperlinks in the columns represent values that were contributed through rule calculations.

You can click the hyperlinks to display data in Smart View. There, you can analyze calculations and determine whether areas may need to be repaired, and can explore details of any discrepancies or missing information.

To access queries through the Rule Balancing screen:

1. On the Home page, click ➝, and then click Rule Balancing.

2. For most complete results, calculate the application before running the query.

3. In the Rule Balancing screen, enter POV data, click ➝, and then select a Model View.

4. In the Rule Balancing table, click a blue hyperlink (for example, for AllocationIn).

   When you click the hyperlink, results display in Smart View for further analysis and reporting.
Figure 12-3    Query Results in Smart View for Activities Allocations In

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Allocations In</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Activities</td>
<td>150947.354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These results have special formatting that makes them easier to interpret and present. For more information, see Formatting Query Results in Smart View.

5. **Optional:** To modify the current POV, on the **POV_Linked_View** pane, click the down arrow beside any dimension listed for the current POV, and then click the ellipsis (…) to open a Member Selector. Select any members that you want to change, and then click **Refresh**, to activate the POV change.

6. Review the results of the query.

7. **Optional:** To view a specific intersection, use the Zoom commands on the Oracle Essbase tab to drill down or back up to a specific intersection.

### Formatting Query Results in Smart View

Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud displays results data within Smart View from the **Rule Balancing** screen, the **Trace** screen, and when running a query. By default, results display with special formatting that makes it easier to interpret and present data. For example, cell colors make it easier to tell editable cells from read-only cells.

Cell style options are global options, which apply to the entire current workbook, including any new worksheets added to the current workbook, and to any workbooks and worksheets that are created after global options are set. You can use the Oracle Smart View for Office Options settings to change these defaults. Because cells may belong to more than one type—a member cell can be both parent and child, for example—you can also set the order of precedence for how cell styles are applied.

To specify a style:

1. In Smart View, select **Options**.

2. On the **Cell Styles** page, select **PCM**.

3. Expand the list of available cell types.
   
   This enables you to view current cell type formatting.

4. Select a cell type.
5. Select **Properties** and specify a font, background color, or border.

You can set only one style per cell type. For example, you may set a background style or a font style for Parent members, but you cannot set both a background and font style for Parent members.

6. To reorder precedence of cell styles, use the **Move Up** and **Move Down** buttons or drag and drop the cell styles.

7. Click **OK**. The setting takes effect after you refresh or perform a drill operation.

8. **Optional:** To revert cell styles or precedence to the default styles of Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud, click **Reset**.

9. **Optional:** To set your selections on this page as default settings, click the arrow in the **OK** button, and then select **Default Styles**.

For more information, see “Cell Styles” in *Working with Oracle Smart View for Office*.

---

**Editing and Deleting Custom Queries in Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Applications**

*Creating Custom Queries in Applications* describes how to create custom queries in Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud applications.

To edit queries:

1. On the Home page, click ![Manage Queries](image) and then click **Manage Queries**.

   The **Manage Queries** screen is displayed, showing all queries your security provisioning enables you to view (*Figure 1*).

2. Select a query and then use the **Description** and **Dimension** tabs of the **Queries Definition** area to refine the query (*Creating Custom Queries in Applications*).

3. When the query edits are complete, click ![Save](image) to save the query.

To delete queries from within Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud applications:

1. Ensure that no other users need the query.

2. In the **Manage Queries** screen, select the query to delete and then click ![Delete](image), or select **Actions**, and then **Delete Query**.

3. Respond **Yes** to any confirmation prompts.

   The selected query is removed from the list.
There are several ways to view and print data in Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud applications:

- You can view internal data tables for validating the application; for example the Rule Balancing and Model Validation screens. To create reports from these tables, click a button and export them to a Microsoft Excel file (Performing Validation Analysis for Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud).
- You can create and view financial reports from the Intelligence panel (Working With Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Financial Reports).
- You can generate preformatted system reports to see lists and descriptions of rule sets and rules or calculation statistics.

**Tip:**
For a list of system reports, see Generating Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud System Reports.

### Generating Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud System Reports

Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud system reports show one of the following for an open application:

- **Program Documentation** -- Rule sets and rules plus rule definitions (Program Documentation Report Example)
- **Dimension Statistics** -- Number of dimension members, number of level 0 members, and number of hierarchy levels for each dimension in the current application (Dimension Statistics Report Example)
- **Rule Data Validation** -- Source and driver data targeted for each selected rule (Rule Data Validation Report Examples)

**Note:**
If the intersection count is greater than 1000, only the first 100 intersections are displayed. If either Source Data or Driver Data is not selected, that portion of the report is blank.
• **Execution Statistics** -- Runtime statistics collected for the selected calculation job following the end of the job (Execution Statistics Report Example)

To generate a system report:

1. On the Home page, click ![icon], and then click **System Reports**.
2. In the **System Reports** screen, select one of the following for each setting:
   - **Report Name** -- Program Documentation, Dimension Statistics, Rule Data Validation, or Execution Statistics
   - **Output Type** -- PDF (Adobe Portable Document Format), Microsoft EXCEL, Microsoft WORD, XML, or HTML
3. For **Program Documentation** and **Execution Statistics** reports, enter the following in the **Report Parameters** area:
   - **Program Documentation** -- POV information, whether to run a Detail Report, and whether to Show Member Aliases, if present, or member names
   - **Execution Statistics** -- Job ID for a successfully completed job from the Job Library screen

For **Rule Data Validation** reports, enter the following:
- POV information
- Rule Set
- Rule
- Whether to generate a report of summary values only, or summary values and data
- Whether to include source data, driver data, or both for the selected rule

**Note:**

Dimension Statistics reports do not require Report Parameters information.

4. Click **Run** to generate and display the report.

**Program Documentation Report Example**

Program Documentation reports describe every rule and rule set. The resulting summary of calculation logic is useful for project documentation or as a tool for auditors.
Figure 13-1  Example of a Program Documentation Report

This report lists rule set name, rule name, rule type, rule number, whether the rule is enabled and uses a context, the sequence number of the rule, the execution mode, iteration, and description.

Dimension Statistics Report Example

Dimension Statistics reports show the number of dimension members, number of level 0 members, and number of hierarchy levels for each dimension in the current application. Potential values are possible mathematical combinations that might not all be used.

Figure 13-2  Example of a Dimension Statistics Report

This report shows dimension name, dimension type, associated attribute dimensions, total number of members, number of level 0 members, hierarchy depth, and date and time of last update.

Rule Data Validation Report Examples

Rule Data Validation reports help you verify that all required source and driver data is included for allocation rules and custom calculation rules in an Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud application. The report shows all of the intersections for the
selected rule’s source and driver as well as any rule and driver data totals and number of total records. Alternatively, you can select just the total summary data.

**Tip:**

Running the detail on these reports can take a long time and produce a large report. Try displaying the summary as a first step.

If the intersection count is greater than 1000, only the first 100 intersections are displayed. If either Source Data or Driver Data is not selected, that portion of the report is blank.

**Figure 1** shows total summary data for the selected rule’s source and data intersections as well as data for each intersection. Cost Center accounts supply source data. Source data is missing here.

**Figure 13-3**  **Example of a Rule Data Validation Report with Summary and Source Data**

**Rule Data Validation Report**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Management Ledger Application</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Point of View</td>
<td>Year Period Screes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2014 January Actual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rule Set Name</td>
<td>Activity Coding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rule Name</td>
<td>Activity Coding Assignments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Option</td>
<td>Summary Values and Data Samples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source Data</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driver Data</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source Data Total : 0.00
Driver Data Total : 1,400.00

Source Data Count 01

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cost Centers / Activities / Accounts</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CC100</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CC100</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CC100</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CC100</td>
<td>0.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>CC100</td>
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<tr>
<td>CC100</td>
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<tr>
<td>CC100</td>
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<tr>
<td>CC100</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CC100</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 2** shows the format of driver data for the Rule Data Validation report. This report shows driver data intersection count and a list of driver intersections with values.
Execution Statistics Report Example

Execution Statistics reports show runtime statistics collected for the selected Ledger Calculation job type following the end of the job.

This report shows application name, application type, model and data POV names, job ID, job type, job status, the number of calculation threads, the start and end times, whether calculated data was cleared, whether the calculation ran, the execution type, the rule set range, whether debug scripts were captured, the user ID, rule set names, rule names and numbers, the iteration number, elapsed time, report generation time, thread number, potential sources, potential destinations, potential allocations, the number of calculation subrules that ran compared with the total, the number of scripts that ran compared with the total, and the number of cells updated.
**Note:**

**Calculation Rules**, the number of calculation subrules that ran for a rule compared with the total, is only displayed for allocation rules where the destination is the same as the source, but a different dimension is selected. Rules of this type are calculated with a different subrule for each distinct member combination of the matched source dimensions in the source member selection of the rule. For successful calculations, the number of subrules that ran is the same as the total number.
Business Scenario: Streamlining Your General Ledger with Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud

This following topics in this section explain how to simplify an overburdened general ledger and streamline your financial close with Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud:

- The Issue
- The Solution, and How It Works
- The Results
- Key Concepts

The Issue

Different lines of business often have competing needs for related data. Management executives and planners need quick financial answers for agile, fact-based decision making. At the same time, accounting teams need streamlined general ledger and chart of account data for smooth financial closes and swift reactions to market and industry shifts.

These divergent business needs are often handled in ways that cut efficiencies for both sides. In trying to provide the data that executives need, accountants swell the general ledger with operational and management details such as customer, product, channel, activity, and service dimensions as well as statutory GAAP figures. Other data is pulled into spreadsheets and shadow systems that are difficult to maintain and access. As general ledgers become more complex and bloated, financial work is bogged down. And, management and planning groups can still face a lack of actionable information with cumbersome querying and reporting processes.

The Solution, and How It Works

You can reverse ledger complexity while increasing efficiencies in both accounting and operational data management. Leave the statutory data in the general ledger where it belongs and move the purely operational data to Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud.

There are several ways to add structure and data to Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud applications (Creating, Importing, and Exporting Applications in the Profitability Application Console). See the following sections for more information:

- Create an application shell. Then, import specially formatted flat files containing dimension definitions (see Creating Applications with Dimensions from Flat Files).
- Add a previously exported application using a template file. Template files contain dimensions, metadata, and other artifacts created by exporting templates from
existing Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud applications (see Building Applications by Importing Template Files). Once your general ledger and operational data is added to the system, you use the Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud rule designer to distribute funds between funding sources and destinations using a simple interface.

**Figure A-1  The Rule Definition Area**

![Image of the Rule Definition Area](image)

Use each tab to define a rule:

1. **On Description**, enter a rule name, optional description, sequence number, and other information that determines when and how the rule runs.
2. **On Source**, select dimension members that supply funds to allocate. You can also specify an amount or percentage to allocate and select a calculation segmentation method.
3. **Destination** determines the dimension members that will receive incoming funds.
4. **Driver Basis** indicates whether funds are allocated evenly or allocated with a formula in the specified dimension member.
5. **Offset** supports alternate locations to hold an increase that balances a corresponding decrease in the allocation source.
6. **Use Rule Context** to set up default members for new rules.

For details, see “Working with Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Rules” in Administering Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud.

You can further refine the allocation process by creating rule sets, logical groupings of rules that run together in a desired sequence. You can also define contexts, defaults that form the basis for new rules.

After you deploy the application and calculate the data, you can use the Rule Balancing screen to visually track the flow of allocations through the system. Live links open Oracle Smart View for Office for additional exploration and deeper analysis.
Figure A-2  Rule Balancing Screen with Data

Allocation tracing provides a graphic view of the relationship among parts of an application.

Figure A-3  Trace Allocations Area with Nodes, Tracing Back

Together, rule balancing and allocation tracing help you validate application logic.

The Results

When the application is complete, you can create and view a number of analytic charts and reports whenever you need quick data:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tab</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>![icon], Analysis Views</td>
<td>Analysis views provide a way to locate and save sets of data drawn from the database cube for the application.</td>
<td>Working with Analysis Views</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![icon], Scatter Analysis Graph</td>
<td>Scatter analysis graphs plot one value against another for the same member.</td>
<td>Working with Scatter Analysis Graphs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![icon], Profit Curves</td>
<td>Profit curves are useful for profitability analysis. A population dimension, such as Customers or Products, displays along the x-axis in descending order by profit yields.</td>
<td>Working with Profit Curves</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table A-1  (Cont.) Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Intelligence Analytics Features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tab</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>🕵️, Queries</td>
<td>Service Administrators and others with sufficient security provisioning can define queries to gather data for management reporting, segmented profitability analysis, rule analysis, input data verification. You can run queries from the Intelligence screen.</td>
<td>Running Queries from the Intelligence Panel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🧠, Key Performance Indicators</td>
<td>Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) are display tiles that show one value for one dimension. For example, you might show net income for a customer for the previous quarter.</td>
<td>Working with Key Performance Indicators</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can also create and run reports, and format them in Financial Reporting Web Studio (Working With Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud Financial Reports).

**Key Concepts**

Bringing operational data into Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud offers the following efficiencies:

- You unburden the general ledger, freeing it to perform its primary purpose of statutory GAAP reporting.
• Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud is optimized to do the "heavy lifting" of moving, categorizing, adjusting, aligning, aggregating, and allocating funds.

• Chart of account maintenance is minimized because you don't have to create entries in the general ledger to accommodate operational changes. You can respond quickly to business, market, and industry changes by modifying performance ledger drivers in Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud.

• It's not necessary to manipulate numbers in ledgers of record. Complex transformations and allocations are made in performance ledgers that reflect your best practices. This reduces trial balance activities, reconciliations, and data source errors.

• You can close your general ledger faster since it is only performing consolidations for statutory reporting.

While the accounting burden lifts, management analysts can still report on granular levels of data, such as product SKUs, for the analysis that they need for decision-making, and for profit and loss reporting, using:

• Increased transparency and auditability
• Better allocations and alignment
• What-if planning based on different scenarios
• Easy, code-free rule design
• Built-in tracing and balancing

For additional information on this subject, see the following video:

Streamlining Your General Ledger
Business Scenario: IT Financial Management

The following topics discuss how you can use Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud and the IT Costing and Chargeback Template to model financial data and analyze IT as a business services provider.

IT Financial Management in EPM Cloud

Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud supports the dual role of a CIO in today's organizations—both on the spending side to run the business, and on the investing side to grow and transform the business. By implementing customized solutions for Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud and Projects and Financials in Oracle Enterprise Planning and Budgeting Cloud, and integrating data from the General Ledger, IT Financial Management planning using EPM Cloud enables IT Finance Departments to be strategic partners with the business.

Using Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud and the IT Costing and Chargeback Template, you can model financial data and analyze IT as a business services provider. After defining the services your organization provides (using the IT Service Catalog), the IT assets and resources in your organization (such as hardware, software, and people), and importing data from the General Ledger, you define rules for service costing and chargeback. This allows you to determine the cost of IT operations by linking assets to services. Modelling in this way helps you analyze current costs and plan for future costs. If required for your business, you can allocate service or overhead costs to projects or departments and determine the chargeback for IT services or resources for each project or department.

You model the flow of data in Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud using Manage Rules, where you define the rules for modifying and mapping the data. Using dimensions that include Account, Entity, Projects, Resources, Service, and Consumer, modeling data allows you to:

- Allocate overheads to projects.
- Take General Ledger data and projects data and push it to resources or services.
- Take resource costs and push them to services (for example, how many servers does a service use?).
- Optionally, charge back the service costs to a consumer. (The model can either perform chargeback or showback.)
Business users can use **Rule Balancing** to review the rules and their impact on the data. Click the Smart View links to see the details. The ability to perform step by step validation of rules with access to details provides transparency and auditability. It gives you access to the operational data outside of the General Ledger where you can model the data using pre-built analytics, without impacting the General Ledger.

After defining the rules, you can review more than ten reports provided with the IT Costing and Chargeback Template. Reports include:

- **Bill of IT Services**—Shows chargeback and charge rate and drivers. You can choose whether to charge back to consuming organizations. If you chose to perform chargebacks, you can push the charges back to the General Ledger.
• Service Costing—Shows the cost per supported user and project and resource consumption.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Vendor Name</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Charge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Customer Relationship Management</td>
<td>Whitney</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>2,230.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talent Management</td>
<td>Barten</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>100.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financials</td>
<td>Ford studied</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>185.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply Planning</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>213.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning &amp; Budgeting</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2,008.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>448.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oracle Cloud</td>
<td></td>
<td>408</td>
<td>1,607.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Help Desk</td>
<td></td>
<td>43</td>
<td>1,028.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Continuity Services</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• Project Costing—Lets you analyze the costs for run versus build, and capital expenditures versus operating expenditures.

After modeling the IT costs and allocating costs in Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud, push the data to Oracle Enterprise Planning and Budgeting Cloud using Oracle Enterprise Data Management Cloud and perform further planning and analysis in Financials and Projects.

In Financials, you can perform high level IT spend planning, by Services and Applications.

In Projects, you can perform more detailed project planning to plan by resource, and understand project costs and benefits before submitting plans for approval. You can then compare the plan against what is actually spent and review variations and deviations using IT Costing.
Customize Projects for IT with custom forms, dashboards, drivers, and navigation flow. Add a custom dimension for Service, and share the members from the IT Service Catalog in Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud.

Customize the navigation flow to suit your organization’s requirements:

For example, this custom navigation flow in Projects provides a workflow for:

- Entering IT spends for services applications.
- Allocating IT spends to projects.
- Analyzing IT project costs and benefits.
- Performing chargeback planning.
- Reviewing IT Spends overview in a dashboard.

Enter IT spends for services applications in the data entry form:
Allocate IT spends to projects:

You can also define project benefits.

Design custom dashboards for an overall view of IT spends and variance analysis:
By importing data from the General Ledger, modeling and allocating costs in Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud, and then pushing the data to Oracle Enterprise Planning and Budgeting Cloud using Oracle Enterprise Data Management Cloud, you create an IT Financial Management system with pre-built analytics that is easy to use, gives you transparency of results and auditability, helps you optimize IT investment decisions, and promotes partnership with the business.

Watch this overview video to learn more about IT Financial Management in EPM Cloud.
Generated Calculation Script Naming Conventions

When Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud generates Essbase scripts, the scripts are automatically named using specific conventions. The driver calculation scripts and allocation calculation scripts are combined into one script per stage. The script name is created in the following format:

```
String scriptName = scriptSuffix + POV-identifier + Stage Order Number + "_" + index;
```

- The script Suffix is based on the type of script. The following table displays the list of suffixes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Script Type</th>
<th>Cost Layer</th>
<th>Revenue Layer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interstage Allocation</td>
<td>&quot;a&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;r&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intrastage Allocation</td>
<td>&quot;i&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;t&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The POV-identifier is based on the POV ID and may include up to three digits. A script is generated and identified for every POV.
- The Stage Order Number is the order number for the Source stage (for example, 1, 2, 3, and so on).
- If multiple scripts are generated because of script splitting, the _index displays the numerical sequence of the scripts for the same type, POV, Stage, and Layer, starting with 001, 002, and so on.

Sample Script Names

- `a3682001.csc` represents a calculation script for POV identifier 368, Source Stage 2, and the cost layer.
- `t4533002.csc` represents an intrastage calculation script for POV identifier 453, Source Stage 3, and the revenue layer.
Essbase Naming Restrictions for Applications and Databases

When creating names for applications and databases, enter the name in the case in which you want the word displayed. The application or database name is created exactly as it is entered. If you enter the name as all capital letters (for instance, NEWAPP), Essbase does not automatically convert it to upper- and lowercase (for instance, Newapp).

Note: This list provides a partial set of the restrictions. For the complete list of all restrictions, Oracle recommends that you refer to the Administering Oracle Analytics Cloud - Essbase:

The following naming restrictions apply when you are naming applications and databases:

- For non-Unicode-mode application and database names, use no more than 8 bytes.
- For Unicode-mode application and database names, use no more than 30 characters.
- Do not use spaces in the name.
- Do not use the following special characters in the name:
  - * asterisks
  - + plus signs
  - \ backslashes
  - ? question marks
  - [ ] brackets
  - " double quotation marks
  - : colons
  - ; semicolons
  - , commas
  - ‘ single quotation marks
  - = equal signs
  - / slashes
  - > greater than signs
  - tabs
  - < less than signs
  - | vertical bars
• For aggregate storage databases only, do not use the following words as application or database names:
  – DEFAULT
  – LOG
  – METADATA
  – TEMP

Essbase Naming Restrictions for Dimensions, Members, and Aliases

When defining dimensional outlines, there are restricted characters that may not be used for naming dimensions, members and aliases. A list of the most common restricted characters is provided in this section; however, Oracle strongly suggests that you review the Essbase naming conventions described in the *Administering Oracle Analytics Cloud - Essbase* for a complete list.

**Note:**

This list provides a partial set of the restrictions. For the complete list of all restrictions, Oracle recommends that you refer to the *Administering Oracle Analytics Cloud - Essbase*:

When naming dimensions, members and aliases, follow these naming restrictions:

• For non-Unicode-mode dimensions, members, or aliases, use no more than 80 bytes.
• For Unicode-mode dimensions, members, or aliases, use no more than 80 characters.
• Distinguish between upper and lower case only if case-sensitivity is enabled. To enable case-sensitivity, see “Setting Outline Properties” in the *Administering Oracle Analytics Cloud - Essbase*.
• Do not use HTML tags in dimension or member names, aliases, and descriptions.
• Do not use quotation marks, periods, brackets, backslashes, or tabs within a name.

**Caution:**

Brackets are permitted but not recommended in block storage outlines because they cause errors when converting to aggregate storage outlines.

• Duplicate member names or aliases are not allowed within the same dimension.
• Do not use the following characters to begin dimension or member names:
- at signs (@)
- backslashes (\)
- brackets ([])
- commas (,)
- dashes
- hyphens
- minus signs (-)
- equal signs (=)
- less than signs (<)
- parentheses ()
- periods (.)
- plus signs (+)
- single quotation marks (')
- quotation marks ("
- underscores (_) 
- vertical bars (|)

- Do not place spaces at the beginning or end of names, as they are ignored by Essbase.
- Do not use forward slashes in member names.
- For time periods in custom calendars, do not use spaces in prefixes.
- Do not use the following items as dimension or member names.
  - Calculation script commands, operators or keywords. For a complete list of commands, see the *Administering Oracle Analytics Cloud - Essbase*.
  - Report writer commands
  - Function names and function arguments
  - If Dynamic Time Series is enabled, do not use History, Year, Season, Period, Quarter, Month, Week, or Day.
  - Names of other dimensions and members (unless the member is shared), generation names, level names, and aliases in the database.
- Do not use the following words:
  - ALL
  - AND
  - ASSIGN
  - AVERAGE
  - CALC
  - CALCMBR
  - COPYFORWARD
  - CROSSDIM
CURMBRNAME
DIM
DIMNAME
DIV
DYNAMIC
EMPTYPARM
EQ
EQOP
EXCEPT
EXP
EXPPERROR
FLOAT
FUNCTION
GE
GEN
GENRANGE
GROUP
GT
ID
IDERROR
INTEGER
LE
LEVELRANGE
LOOPBLOCK
LOOPPARMS
LT
MBR
MBRNAME
MBRONLY
MINUS
MISSING
MUL
MULOP
NE
NON
NONINPUT
NOT
Essbase Naming Conventions for Attribute Calculations Dimension

The members that Essbase creates in the attribute calculations dimension (Sum, Count, Min, Max, and Avg) are not considered reserved words because you can change these names in the attribute calculations dimension and then use the standard name in an attribute or standard dimension.

If the outline is tagged as a unique member outline, avoid using Sum, Count, Min, Max, and Avg as member names. For example, if you use Max in a standard dimension and then create an attribute dimension, in which Essbase creates the Max member in the attribute calculations dimension, Essbase detects a duplicate name and returns the following error message:

"Analytic Server Error(1060115): Attribute Calculations dimension/member name already used."

If the outline is tagged as a duplicate member outline, and an attribute dimension (and, therefore, the attribute calculations dimension) exists before you use Sum, Count, Min, Max, and Avg as a base member, Essbase allows the duplicate name. However, if,
you use Sum, Count, Min, Max, and Avg as a base member before creating an attribute dimension, the duplicate name is not allowed.
Syntax for Custom Calculation Rule Formulas

About Custom Calculation Rule Formula Syntax

The syntax, or format, for custom calculation rules is summarized as follows:

- The basic formula format is Result equals Formula, where Result and Formula are separated by `:=`, so Result := Formula.
- The left side of the equation is the Result, a tuple that determines where custom calculated results are written.

**Note:**

A tuple is a comma-separated list of members enclosed in parentheses.

The tuple is an MDX specification of one or more members where no two members are in the same dimension. Only member names are allowed in the tuple expression. Member functions are not supported for custom calculations. Dynamic and attribute members are not allowed in the Result. The Result must include a single member from the Result dimension. It must be Level 0 and may be part of a Level 0 tuple, such as (`[STA1120],[Feb]`). The Result dimension is defined in the Target tab of the Rule Definition screen.

**Note:**

MDX is a joint specification of the XML for Analysis founding members. For more information about allowable MDX syntax, see the Oracle Essbase Technical Reference.

- The right side of the equation is the Formula, a simple MDX numeric value expression. It includes the other members, tuples, or constants at any level and the mathematical expression to perform. It must include at least one member from the Result dimension and may be Level 0, upper level, or a tuple.
Members on either side of the equation must be enclosed in square brackets, [ ].
Tuples must be enclosed in parentheses, ( ).
The Formula expression must end in a semicolon, ;.

The Formula can use the following:

- **Constants:** \([\text{STAT1120}]:=1;\)

**Note:**
A constant can be a numeric constant such as 7. It can be an expression that references values from other members in the result dimension, and it can reference values expressed as member tuples.

- **A mathematical operation:** \([\text{STAT1114}]:=(\text{[STAT1305]}, [\text{Rule}])*([\text{STAT1307}], [\text{Rule}]);\)

**Note:**
Mathematical operations must always include a Rule dimension member.

**Custom calculation rules support the following syntax formats for member names:**

- **No qualification:** Only the member name is provided.
  - Example: \([\text{MemberName}]\)

- **Full qualification:** The fully qualified name (FQN) for the member.
  - Example: \([\text{Dimension}].[\text{Gen2}].[\text{Gen3}].[\text{Gen4}]...[\text{MemberName}]\)

**Note:**
For information about optimizing performance when defining custom calculation rules, see Skipping Empty Tuples to Optimize Custom Calculations.

**Skipping Empty Tuples to Optimize Custom Calculations**

Data sets can be very sparse and calculating empty result sets can noticeably degrade performance. To avoid calculating empty result sets, you can use the NONEMPTYTUPLE property clause in custom calculation formulas. Using NONEMPTYTUPLE restricts where the system attempts to calculate. To set this up,
you define a tuple that will only be calculated if it isn't empty. Then, you define a simple numeric operation to be applied to the tuple.

Syntax
The syntax for using NONEMPTYTUPLE is as follows:

```plaintext
tuple := [NONEMPTYTUPLE (nonempty_member_list)] numeric_value_expression;
```

Where:

- `tuple` -- An MDX specification of one or more members, where no two members can be from the same dimension
- `NONEMPTYTUPLE` -- An optional property you can use to optimize calculation performance. If used, then you must follow this literal property with `nonempty_member_list`.
- `nonempty_member_list` -- One or more comma-separated member names from different dimensions. A tuple must be present in `numeric_value_expression`.
- `numeric_value_expression` -- A simple MDX numeric value expression, such as a number or an arithmetic operation

The expression must be on the right side of the equation. You must use only arithmetic operators. An error is returned if you use non-arithmetic operators such as AND, OR, or IF.

For example:

```plaintext
[UnitCost] := NONEMPTYTUPLE ([TotalExpense], [NetBalance])
([TotalExpense], [NetBalance]) / ([Units], [CostPool]);
```

This example says the following:

1. Look at the tuple `([TotalExpense], [NetBalance])`.
2. If that tuple, or intersection, is not empty (that is, it contains a real value), then perform the following operation:
   - Take the tuple `([TotalExpense], [NetBalance])` and divide it by the tuple `([Units], [CostPool])` to yield `UnitCost`.
3. If the tuple is empty, skip it and evaluate the next instance.

Rules for Use
A tuple is a combination of members from some set of different dimensions, for example:

```plaintext
([product2], [account5], customer3])
([myactivity], [yourdepartment])
```

The requirements for adding NONEMPTYTUPLE to the formula of Oracle Profitability and Cost Management Cloud custom calculation rules are as follows, where A, B, and C represent tuples:

- You can use NONEMPTYTUPLE only when a tuple has some value. Otherwise, the result could be unexpected. Suppose the following:
  - `A=B+C` -- You can't use NONEMPTYTUPLE on either B or C. If B or C is missing, the result will be None, which is incorrect.
Note:

To calculate A=B+C using NONEMPTYTUPLE, use two rules:

* Rule 1: A=A+B with NONEMPTYTUPLE on B
* Rule 2: A=A+C (or A=A−C) with NONEMPTYTUPLE on C

In this case, whenever the value for B is not missing, it will be added to A; and whenever the value for C is not missing, it will be added to A.

- A=B−C -- You can't use NONEMPTYTUPLE on either B or C. If B or C is missing, the result will be None, which is incorrect (unless you use two rules as described previously).

- You can use NONEMPTYTUPLE when the result is the same whether the tuple is missing or not. Suppose the following:
  - A=B -- You can use NONEMPTYTUPLE on B.
  - A=B*C -- You can use NONEMPTYTUPLE on either B or C.
  - A=B/C -- You can use NONEMPTYTUPLE on either B or C.

Note:

To summarize, you can safely use NONEMPTYTUPLE in multiplication or division operations. For addition or subtraction, you must evaluate its use for each separate case to avoid unexpected results.

For more information about writing custom calculation rules, see About Custom Calculation Rule Formula Syntax and the documents referenced there.