Oracle® Financial Services Data Foundation Cloud Service for Banking Data Quality





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Contents

1	Data Quality Dashboards	
	1.1 Data Quality Reports	1-1
	1.2 Data Quality Registry	1-2
	1.3 Data Quality Summary	1-4
	1.4 Data Quality Executions	1-8
	1.5 Data Quality Results	1-10
2	Balance Reconciliation	
	2.1 Measures List	2-2
	2.1.1 Enable Custom Measures	2-3
	2.2 Before you Begin	2-4
	2.3 Access Balance Reconciliation UI	2-4
	2.4 Configure Type of Reconciliation	2-4
	2.4.1 Type Configuration	2-4
	2.4.1.1 General Ledger to Product Processor	2-5
	2.5 Configure Entity	2-5
	2.5.1 Entity Configuration	2-6
	2.6 Reconciliation Rules	2-6
	2.6.1 Define Reconciliation Rules	2-6
	2.6.1.1 Search Reconciliation Rule	2-7
	2.6.1.2 Add a Reconciliation Definition	2-7
	2.6.2 Reconciliation Rule	2-7
	2.6.3 Execution of Rule	2-9
	2.6.3.1 Prerequisites	2-9
	2.6.3.2 Process Modeller	2-9
	2.6.3.3 Process Monitor	2-10
	2.7 Configure Adjustments	2-11
	2.7.1 Adjustments Summary	2-11
	2.7.2 Search Adjustment Rule	2-11
	2.7.3 Update Adjustment Template	2-11
	2.7.3.1 PMF Dashboard for Balance Reconciliation	2-12
	2.8 Pasava Higrarchies	2-12



Index



1

Data Quality Dashboards

The Data Quality Visualization offers insights into data quality issues detected during data ingestion. Users can:

- View error records associated with specific entities to identify data inconsistencies or loading issues.
- Analyze data movement errors using error datasets that track records with read or load errors.
- Utilize a grid view to pinpoint the type and source of errors within staging entities.
- Access tools for error remediation, aiding in the correction and reprocessing of problematic records.

This visualization facilitates error identification, supports remediation efforts, and ensures the integrity of data before it moves to subsequent stages in the DFCS workflow.

1.1 Data Quality Reports

This Data Quality Report offers an in-depth overview of data quality issues across multiple entities. It provides key insights into the checks performed, their distribution, and outcomes, along with customizable filters and visualizations. The report helps organizations monitor, analyze, and address data quality challenges systematically.

Data Quality rules can be created, modified, or approved within the Data Quality Summary framework which is a scalable rule-based engine providing robust tools for maintaining high-quality, and reliable data.

The Data Quality Rules are predefined validation checks that ensure the accuracy and integrity of data within the system. These rules support validations such as Range, Data Length, Column Reference/Specific Value, List of Values/Codes, Null Value, Blank Value, Referential Integrity, Duplicity, and Custom Check/Business logic.

Users can group, execute, and manage these rules, enabling efficient monitoring and correction of data quality issues.

To access these reports, navigate using the following path:

Home > Catalog > Shared Folders > Data Quality Visualization > Data Quality

The Data Quality visualization features several default filters, such as Number of Checks, Type, Class, and Severity, enabling users to customize their view based on specific preferences or needs.

To enhance usability and customization, the Data Quality visualizations include several default filters as listed below:

Table 1-1 Default Filters

Filter	Description
Filler	Description
Period	Allows users to filter data by time levels, including years, months, weeks, or days.
As of Date	Facilitates analysis based on specific dates.
Group	Enables segmentation based on data groupings

Table 1-2 Type Filters

Type Filter	Description
Custom Check	Validates data against user-defined business rules or custom logic tailored to specific organizational requirements.
Duplicity Check	Identifies and flags duplicate records within the dataset to ensure data uniqueness and accuracy.
List of Values or Code	Ensures that data values in specific fields match predefined valid entries or codes from a reference list.
Null Values Check	Detects and flags fields with missing (null) values to address gaps in data completeness.
Other	Captures data quality validations that do not fall into standard predefined categories, often accommodating miscellaneous checks.
Referential Integrity Check	Ensures that relationships between linked tables are consistent, verifying that foreign keys correctly reference primary keys.

Table 1-3 Class Filters

Class Filter	Description
Conformity	Ensure that data adheres to defined formats, patterns, or standards, such as date formats or character limits.
Consistency	Validate that data values remain logically and structurally aligned across different datasets or fields to maintain data integrity.
Generic	Cover flexible, custom-defined validations tailored to specific business rules or requirements.
Others	Include specialized or advanced validations, such as cross-referencing external datasets or verifying complex relationships between data elements.

1.2 Data Quality Registry

The Data Quality (DQ) Registry provides a detailed overview of the data quality checks available across different entities. It serves as a central repository to analyze and monitor the distribution and classification of these checks. Key highlights of this report include:

Distribution of Checks: Offers a breakdown by type, severity, and class, providing insights into how checks are applied and their criticality across entities.

- Checks by Severity and Entity Types: Classifies checks based on their severity levels and applicable entity types, helping users pinpoint areas that need the most attention.
- Number of Checks by Entity: Showcases the prominence of data quality checks across
 different source tables. Larger font sizes indicate higher number of DQ Checks configured
 for that particular entity, providing a visually intuitive way to comprehend the distribution of
 DQ Checks.
- Activity Results Data Browsing
 - Objective: To highlight the number of data quality checks configured for different entities.
 - Persona: Business Analyst

Table 1-4 Number of Checks by Entity

Step Description	Observations			
Follow the navigation path: Home → Catalog → Shared Folders → Data Quality Visualization à Data Quality à Data Quality Registry	Larger font sizes indicate higher number of Data Quality checks.			
	⊘ Number of Checks by Entity			
	Property And Casualty Contracts			
	Repo Contracts Health Insurance Contracts Retirement Accounts The Desire Contracts Claim Details Insurance Annuity Contracts Option Contracts Cards Accounting Entries Leases Contracts Derowings Annuity Contracts Loan Contracts Investments Futures Contracts Over Draft Accounts Life Insurance Contracts			

- Number of Data Quality Checks by Source Table (Bar Chart): This bar chart displays
 the source tables on the x-axis, arranged in ascending order based on the number of
 configured Data Quality (DQ) checks, which are shown on the y-axis.
- Activity Results Data Browsing
 - Objective: to provide a clear overview of the distribution of Data Quality (DQ) checks across source tables.
 - Persona: Business Analyst

Table 1-5 Checks by Entity

Step Description	Observations				
Follow the navigation path: Home → Catalog → Shared Folders → Data Quality Visualization à Data Quality à Data Quality Registry Tab	The chart displayed is based on the default fill criteria. This can be customized by choosing a different filter.				
	180 150 150 150 90 60 75 79 79 81 81 81 87 90 92 92 95 98 104 111 121 126 128 135 139 154 166				

- Number of Checks by Severity, Class, Type and Entity (Table): Number of DQ checks
 are organized by Severity, Class and Type names for each entity, presented in a table
 format.
- Activity Results Data Browsing
- Objective: To list all the DQ checks in a tabular format.
- Persona: Business Analyst

Table 1-6 Number of Checks by Severity, Class, Type, and Entity

Step Description Observations Follow the navigation path: Home → Catalog → Shared Folders → Data Quality Visualization à Number of Checks by Severity, Class, Type and Entity **Data Quality à Data Quality Registry** Class A Others Others 131 Others Others Others Others Others Others Conformity Referential Integrity Check NULL Value Check List of Values or Code Chec **Duplicity Check Custom Check**

- Distribution Of Checks by Type, Severity and Class (Donut Chart): Number of DQ checks organized by Severity, Class and Type names for each source table column, in a donut chart layout. Severity and Class names are visually represented within separate trellis columns, and Type segregated by color providing a clear depiction of their distribution and relationship.
- Activity Results Data Browsing
 - Objective: to provide a comprehensive view of the distribution of Data Quality (DQ) checks by severity, class, and type across source table columns.
 - Persona: Business Analyst

Table 1-7 Distribution of Checks by Type, Severity, and Class

Step Description Cobservations Follow the navigation path: Home → Catalog → Shared Folders → Data Quality Visualization à Data Quality à Data Quality Registry Observations Poistribution of Checks by Type, Severity and Class Constrainty Constitutory Constitutor

1.3 Data Quality Summary

The Data Quality Summary tab provides a concise and comprehensive snapshot of the overall data quality status within the system. It is designed to present key metrics and insights,

enabling users to monitor and assess the effectiveness of data quality processes. Key features of this tab include:

- Data Quality Ratio (Bar Chart): The Data Quality Ratio measures the proportion of unique failed records to the total unique scanned records within a specific entity. This metric is visualized as a bar chart, categorized by execution periods, with the most recent value prominently displayed. It provides stakeholders with insights into the effectiveness of data quality checks over time.
- Activity Results Data Browsing:
 - Objective: to provide a clear and measurable indicator of data quality within a specific entity by highlighting the proportion of failed records as a percentage of the total scanned records.
 - Persona: Business Analyst

Table 1-8 Activity - Results Data Browsing

Step Description	Observations
Follow the navigation path: Home → Catalog → Shared Folders → Data Quality Visualization à Data Quality à Data Quality Summary	The Quality Ratio is displayed like below based on the default filter set.
	Figure 1-1 Activity - Results Data Browsing
	Data Quality Ratio
	75.10 %
	Execution Period

- Scanned records (Line Chart): This metric represents the count of unique records scanned within a specific entity. A line chart is utilized to visualize this data, categorized by the execution period, with the most recent value prominently displayed for quick reference.
- Activity Results Data Browsing
 - Objective: to track and visualize the volume of records scanned within a specific entity over time
 - Persona: Business Analyst

Step Description Cobservations Follow the navigation path: Home → Catalog → Shared Folders → Data Quality Visualization à Data Quality à Data Quality Summary Number of processed records are shown like below based on the default filter criteria. Figure 1-2 Activity - Results Data Browsing

494

Execution Period

Number of Scanned Records

- Error records (Line Chart): This metric represents the count of unique failed records within a specific entity. A line chart is utilized to display this data, categorized across execution periods
 - Activity Results Data Browsing
 - Objective: to track and visualize the volume of error records within a specific entity over time
 - Persona: Business Analyst

Step Description	Observations
Follow the navigation path: Home → Catalog → Shared Folders → Data Quality Visualization à Data Quality à Data Quality Summary	Number of Errors identified are shown based on the default filter criteria.

Figure 1-3 Error records (Line Chart)



- Checks Executed Vs Failed (Bar Chart): This indicates the percentage of Data Quality (DQ) checks that failed relative to the total number of checks executed. The data is visualized using a bar chart, categorized by execution periods, with the most recent value prominently displayed.
- Activity Results Data Browsing
 - Objective: to provide a clear and actionable view of the effectiveness of executed Data Quality checks over time.

Persona: Business Analyst

Step Description Observations Follow the navigation path: Home → Catalog → Shared Folders → Data Quality Visualization à Data Quality à Data Quality Summary Based on the filter criteria set, the chart is shown as below

Figure 1-4 Checks Executed Vs Failed (Bar Chart)



- Attributes Executed Vs Failed (Bar Chart): represents the proportion of number of unique attributes that have failed during data quality (DQ) checks, compared to the total number of attributes that underwent DQ checks. Bar chart enabled for this Tile categorized across execution period with last Value on display.
- Activity Results Data Browsing
 - Objective: To track and analyze the proportion of attributes failing Data Quality checks relative to the total attributes tested, enabling stakeholders to identify and address data quality issues effectively.
 - Persona: Business Analyst

Step Description	Observations	
Follow the navigation path: Home → Catalog → Shared Folders → Data Quality Visualization à Data Quality à Data Quality Summary	Based on the filter criteria set, the chart is shown as below:	
	Figure 1-5 Attributes Executed Vs Failed (Bar Chart)	
	Attributes Executed Vs Failed	
	20.45%	
	Execution Period	

• Failed Records Analysis: Offers a detailed view of the failed records, categorized by various dimensions such as check type, check class, and other groupings, helping users identify recurring issues and problem areas.

- Number of Failed Records by Group: This view gives the number of failed records grouped by DQ Group for Date, run description and Run Execution Identifier as Trellis Columns
 - Objective: To provide a comprehensive analysis of failed records across dimensions like check type, check class, and groupings, enabling users to pinpoint recurring issues and address root causes effectively.
 - Persona: Business Analyst

Step Description Observations Follow the navigation path: Home → Catalog → Shared Folders → Data Quality Visualization à Data Quality à Data Quality Summary Different charts for each dimension are shown as below:

Figure 1-6 Failed Records Analysis



1.4 Data Quality Executions

The Data Quality Executions tab provides a detailed analysis of the execution statistics for data quality checks, offering valuable insights into the efficiency and performance of these processes. It is designed to help users evaluate the effectiveness of data quality checks and track rejection patterns over time.

- Percentage of Rejected Records: Percentage of Rejected Records by Run Execution is determined by the ratio of No of error records to No of scanned records grouped by Run Description, Run Execution Identifier across execution dates.
- Activity Results Data Browsing
 - Objective: To analyze and monitor the percentage of rejected records categorized by run descriptions and execution identifiers over specified dates.
 - Persona: Business Analyst

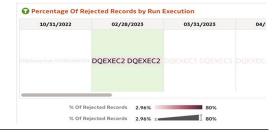
Step Description

Follow the navigation path: Home → Catalog → Shared Folders → Data Quality Visualization à Data Quality à Data Quality Executions

Observations

- The rejected records are displayed for different execution dates.
- Check Codes (Eg.DQEXEC2) can be clicked to drill down further for entity level details. The relevant details are displayed as shown in the following section.

Figure 1-7 Percentage of Rejected Records



- Total Scan Count by Entity: Displays the total number of scanned records for each source table, categorized by entity, with the most recent value highlighted.
- **Total Scan Count by As of Date:** Shows the total number of scanned records by execution dates, categorized across these dates, with the latest value displayed.
- Total Records Failed by Entity: Represents the total number of failed records for each source table. This tile features a line chart categorized by entities, showcasing the most recent value.
- Total Records Failed by As of Date: Highlights the total number of failed records categorized by execution dates. A line chart displays the most recent value.
- Activity Results Data Browsing
 - Objective: to provide a detailed analysis of scanned and failed records across entities
 and execution dates, enabling users to monitor data quality trends, identify problematic
 entities, and track performance over time for effective issue resolution and process
 improvement.
 - Persona: Business Analyst

Step Description

Observations

Follow the navigation path: Home → Catalog → Shared Folders → Data Quality Visualization à Data Quality à Data Quality Executions

Based on the filter criteria set, the chart is shown as below

Figure 1-8 Activity - Results Data Browsing





- **Execution Results**: This table presents metrics including the number of failed records, the number of scanned records, and the percentage of rejected records associated with a specific execution date, entity, attribute, check code, and check description.
- Activity Results Data Browsing
 - Objective: to provide a detailed tabular report on the execution results
 - Persona: Business Analyst

Step Description	Observations
Follow the navigation path: Home → Catalog → Shared Folders → Data Quality Visualization à Data Quality à Data Quality Executions	Based on the filter criteria set, the chart is shown as below

Figure 1-9 Execution Results



1.5 Data Quality Results

The Data Quality Results tab offers a detailed record of the data that has undergone quality checks, providing users with essential information to trace, audit, and understand the data quality process. Key features of this report include:

- **Run Descriptions**: Provides detailed information about the data extraction process, describing how and when the data was pulled for quality checks.
- **Check Code**: Displays the unique identifier for each quality check performed, allowing users to track specific checks executed on the data.
- Processed Data: A comprehensive log of all records that were processed through the
 quality checks, helping users trace the flow of data and monitor the quality assurance
 efforts.
- Activity Results Data Browsing
 - Objective: to provide insights at the most detailed level of data, enabling the identification of incorrect records that have failed data quality checks.
 - Persona: Business Analyst

Step Description	Obs	erva	tions				
Follow the navigation path: Home > Catalog > Shared Folders > Data Quality Visualization > Data Quality > Data Quality Results	Based on the filter criteria set, the chart is shown as below						
	As Of Date	Run Description	Run Execution Identifier	Check Code	Data Quality Error Record Identifier Name One	Data Quality Error Record Identifier Value One	Data Quality Error Record Identifier Name Two
	10/31/2022	CDQ Group Exec	1720091006751	DQL0V31220			
	10/31/2022	CDQ Group Exec	1720091006751	DQLOV31305			
	10/31/2022	CDQ Group Exec	1720091006751	DQLOV31650	V_ENTRY_ID	ENTRY2175	D_AS_OF_DATE
		CDQ Group	1720091006751				



Balance Reconciliation

Balance Reconciliation reconciles the balances from the operational systems of a bank with the balances maintained in General Ledger (GL) of the bank. With DFCS, banks can also reconcile between General Ledgers maintained in the bank. The balances in the GL of a bank are the ones that are audited and duly certified by internal and external auditors. Hence, considered to be the final version of the truth in a bank. Therefore, all data extracted from any other operating system of a bank must be reconciled with the balances maintained in the GL to ensure they are complete, accurate, and comprehensive. It acts as an authentic and reliable base for any further decision-making.

The bank's operational data are sourced into standard product processor entities/tables. DFCS' GL Reconciliation has pre-configured GL/PP table GL code and corresponding balances, for which the reconciliation definition process must be executed. See *Balance Reconciliation* for more information.

An option is available to reconcile GL data with other operational data used by the bank, which does not flow into the standard Product Processors configured in the application.

The Balance Reconciliation feature of DFCS supports reconciliation by the following dimensions, of which As-of Date, Accounting Standard, Account Currency, Legal Entity, and GL Account are mandatory.

Table 2-1 Mandatory Dimensions

Dimension
Accounting Standard
Account Currency
Legal Entity



As-Of Date and GL Accounts are not mandatory dimensions.

Table 2-2 Optional Dimensions

Dimension Business Unit Organization Unit Branch Product Project Ledger Identifier Counterparty Account





COA and ML segments are not supported by DFCS.

Note:

This set of dimensions corresponds to properties that are common across all product-processor and ledger balance data. Users can now include custom COA segment dimensions based on GL recon requirement.

Product Processors supported are:

- Stage Bill Contracts
- Stage Borrowings
- Stage Cards
- Stage Casa
- Stage Annuity Contracts
- Stage Futures Contracts
- Stage Foreign Exchange Contracts
- Stage Investments
- Stage Letter Of Credit Contracts
- Stage Leases Contracts
- Stage Loan Contracts
- Stage Over Draft Accounts
- Stage Option Contracts
- Stage Repo Contracts
- Stage Term Deposit Contracts

2.1 Measures List

Balance reconciliation uses the following product-processor amount figures as the measured values (measures) for comparison with ledger balance information.



This set of dimensions corresponds to properties that are common across all product-processor and ledger balance data. It cannot be extended by users.



Note:

Balance reconciliation requires that currency in which entered currency amount figures in Stage GL Data is designated matches the currency in which product processor and ML balance data is, as well.

For more information on the Product Processor balance data, Entity names and their Measures list, see AFCS Download Specifications document.

2.1.1 Enable Custom Measures

Beginning with AFCS 23D, the use of new measures for GL-PP Reconciliation is supported. You can map a custom Amount (numeric) measure to the GL code when a custom extension is completed. Custom measures can now be selected for GL-PP and ML-PP Reconciliation but not for GL-ML Reconciliation.

To enable a new measure:

- Create an issue by selecting Catalog Extension as the Category and Catalog as the Source. See Create or Log an Issue to know how to create an issue.
- 2. Create an action for the issue you just created by selecting **Catalog Extension** as the Action Type. SeeCreate an Action to know how to create an action.
- 3. Navigate to the action you just created and navigate to **Extension** tab and select **Create Business Term**option.
- 4. In the **Definition** screen, enter the **Business Term Logical Name**, select **Classification** and **Logical Data Type** based on your requirements and click **Add**.
- In the Relationships screen, click Add and enter GR2 under Group Code field and select the Relationship Type as Measure GL and select the required code in the Related Business Term drop-down.
- 6. Navigate to **Definition** screen and click **Save**.
- 7. In the **Extension** tab, click Submit and Approve.
- Navigate to Administration and click Publish Change Request> Approved tab and select the action you just created and click Publish. To view the status of the approval, navigate to Published tab.
- Create a new Action and navigate to Extension tab and select Extend Factoption.SeeCreate an Action to know how to create an action.
- 10. In the Extend Fact Entity screen, select Grain as Customer Account, select the Entities and Business Terms which you want to extend and click Save. The custom created Business term is displayed here.
- 11. In the **Extension** tab, click Submit and Approve.
- 12. Navigate to Administration and click Publish Change Request> Approved tab and select the action you just created and click Publish. To view the status of the approval, navigate to Published tab.
- **13.** Navigate to the **Entity** screen and map the new measure to the respective Product Processor.
 - The custom measure is mapped to the Product Processor.



2.2 Before you Begin

Select the **Domain** and **Deploy** the selected domain.

2.3 Access Balance Reconciliation UI

To access Balance Reconciliation, perform these steps:

- From the Oracle Financial Services Data Foundation Cloud page, click and select your Subledger application.
- 2. Click Balance Reconciliation.

The **Type** details for the selected Subledger application are displayed.

- 3. You can click the following tabs to view more details:
 - Entity
 - Reconciliation Rule
 - Reconciliation Summary
 - Adjustments

2.4 Configure Type of Reconciliation

GL to PP and GL to ML reconciliation are supported. For GL to PP reconciliation, Source GL is mapped to target PP tables, and in the case of GL to ML reconciliation, Source GL is mapped to target ML table. Mandatory dimensions are preselected but you can define additional dimensions. Mandatory dimensions, optional dimensions, and MEMBERS OF THE DIMENSION participate in the GL Reconciliation process.

On the **Type** configuration page, the predefined Reconciliation Definition types that can be used during a Reconciliation Definition are displayed:

- General Ledger to Product Processor
- General Ledger to Management Ledger



"GL Code for Reconciliation" as an optional dimension is not expected to be used in any of the Reconciliation types.

2.4.1 Type Configuration

While configuring the Type, you define the type of reconciliation. You can click the **Type** tab and perform the following tasks for the selected reconciliation type:

 View: Click the View icon to view the Settings and Dimensions of the selected reconciliation type as read-only.





 Edit: Click the Edit icon to modify the Settings and Dimensions details of the selected reconciliation type. You can modify the existing reconciliation definition except its name.



Topics:

- General Ledger to Product Processor
- General Ledger to Management Ledger
- Management Ledger to Product Processor

2.4.1.1 General Ledger to Product Processor

General Ledger to Product Processor Reconciliation identifies the difference between GL system and Product Processor data. It nullifies the difference by posting the adjustment entries up to the amount of difference.

- If the reconciliation difference is greater than the threshold value, the difference is reported.
- A threshold is a specified Product Processor level and these values are specified as a
 percentage or an absolute amount. The percentage value represents the difference in
 percent to the General Ledger side amount.
- If the threshold is specified as an amount, it must be read in connection with a currency of
 the threshold amount. The reconciliation difference is reported in the base currency. If the
 currency specified here is different from that of the reconciliation dimension, the difference
 amount must be converted in the threshold currency using the exchange rate of execution
 date or the latest available rate of the five preceding days.
- While reconciling General Ledger and Product Processor, differences can arise in two ways:
 - When the General Ledger Amount is greater than the Product Processor Amount OR

When the General Ledger amount is less than the Product Processor amount.

 Therefore, there are two threshold values to address differences arising out of this condition. For more information, see Target Parameters.
 Topics:

- Settings
- Dimensions

2.5 Configure Entity

Use the **Entity** tab to set and maintain metadata related to Reconciliation Rules. This is a one-time activity and defines the boundaries of GL Reconciliation. Entity configuration includes the Reconciliation of Entities in the GL Reconciliation Process.





The Entities screen consists of predefined data. You can view, or edit the Reconciliation Entities using this predefined data.

The Entity list is pre-seeded. However, you can change the **Dataset** to **Measures** mapping.

2.5.1 Entity Configuration

On the **Entity** screen, you will see a list of settings with the following information:

- Entity Name: The name of the Reconciliation Entity.
- Grain: The granularity of data within the entity. For example: Ledger, Account, or Management Ledger.
- **Dataset:** Add the Dataset from the drop-down list for the selected Entity.

You can view, or edit a selected entity.

View:



Click the View icon, to view details of the entity in the Read-Only mode.

Edit:



Click the Edit icon to modify the **DataSet** to **Measures** mapping for this entity.



For more information, see the list of Measures.

2.6 Reconciliation Rules

Topics:

- Define Reconciliation Rules
- Executing the Rule
- Reconciliation Summary

2.6.1 Define Reconciliation Rules

Reconciliation Management is the designated level at which the account balances are reconciled in the system. Information that specifies the granular level at which account balances are reconciled across one or many entities is stored.



GL to PP Reconciliation is performed at the following levels:

- GL Level Reconciliation: The difference between the GL System and the Product Processor systems at each reconciliation dimension node level within a GL Code is identified.
- Map Level Reconciliation: The difference between the GL Data and the Product Processor Data at each reconciliation Dimension Node Level across all the Product Processors are identified.

GL to PP Reconciliation can be defined using Manual Reconciliation Definition.

For a detailed explanation of GL Level Recon and Map Level Recon, see the 'Key Terms and Concepts' section.

Topics:

- Reconciliation Page
- Search Reconciliation Rule
- Add a Reconciliation Definition

2.6.1.1 Search Reconciliation Rule

Use the **Search** bar to search for any reconciliation rule.

Prerequisites

Predefined Reconciliation Rule

Procedure

To search a reconciliation rule, follow these steps:

- 1. Navigate to the **Reconciliation Rules** screen.
- Enter the search criteria in the Search bar and click GL Level Recon or Map Level Recon.
- 3. The search results are displayed in the **List** view.

2.6.1.2 Add a Reconciliation Definition

To add the reconciliation definition, follow these steps:

On the Reconciliation Rules **Summary** screen, click the **Add** icon. The **Add Rule** tab appears where you can provide the following information:

- Settings
- GL Parameters (Source Ledger Parameters)
- Target Parameters
- Dimensions
- Allocation

2.6.2 Reconciliation Rule

On the DFCS home page, select a GL application and click its Balance Reconciliation link. Then click Reconciliation Rules on the LHS menu to access the Reconciliation Rules screen.



Use the Thumb and List view icons to control how you want to view the Reconciliation Rules. Use the Search bar to search for a Reconciliation Rule.

To add or edit a Reconciliation Rule, you must provide information grouped under the following:

- Settings
- GL Parameters
- Target Parameters
- Dimension
- Allocation



Allocation settings are not applicable when the Reconciliation Type is **General** Ledger to Management Ledger.

You can View (in Read-Only mode), Edit, Copy, or Delete Reconciliation Rules. Use the **Add** button to add a new Reconciliation Rule.

Add: Click Add to begin the process of adding a new Reconciliation Rule.

Figure 2-1 Add



 View: To view a reconciliation definition (in read-only mode), click View corresponding to that definition.

Figure 2-2 View



• **Edit**: To modify a reconciliation definition, click the **Edit** icon corresponding to that definition. The Rule Name, Reconciliation type, Consolidation Type fields are enabled/ disabled while you edit a reconciliation definition.

Figure 2-3 Edit



Copy: To copy a reconciliation definition, click Copy corresponding to that definition.
 Provide a Name and Description. Navigate through the remaining tabs to modify the settings per your requirement and Save your details to create a new reconciliation definition.



Figure 2-4 Copy



Delete: To delete a reconciliation definition, click Delete corresponding to that definition.

Figure 2-5 Delete



2.6.3 Execution of Rule

After defining the parameters on both the GL and the Product Processor sides, the defined reconciliation rules must be executed, and the differences between the GL data and PP data computed. The Processing Modelling task is used to execute the reconciliation rules. Processing Modelling Framework (PMF) enables a business user, without assistance from a technical analyst, to easily define and execute a run. PMF enables you to define a run by selecting a combination of different GL reconciliation parameters.

2.6.3.1 Prerequisites

- The SCD executable should be present under <installation home>ficdb/bin. The file name is scd.
- The user executing the SCD component should have execute rights on the file mentioned as prerequisite in point 2.
- The setup tables accessed by SCD component are SYS_TBL_MASTER and SYS_STG_JOIN_MASTER.

SYS_TBL_MASTER stores the information like which is the source stage table and the target dimension tables. The source sometimes can be the database views which could be simple or a complex view.

SYS_STG_JOIN_MASTER stores the information like which source column is mapped to which column of a target dimension table. It makes use of data base sequence to populate into surrogate key columns of dimension tables.

2.6.3.2 Process Modeller

The Process Modeller page displays existing pipelines along with their details such as: processID, process name, process description, version, instance, application, and last modified date, and last modified by. For example, Type: Run.

To execute the process run, perform the following steps:

- 1. On the Oracle Financial Services Data Foundation Cloud for Banking home page, click the **Process Orchestration** from the LHS menu.
- 2. Click + to create a new pipeline.
- Click the process name link to launch and edit the pipeline.
- Launch the process in a new window.
- Delete a pipeline.



- 6. Click the **Menu** button and do the following for each pipeline:
- 7. View a process flow
- 8. Copy a process flow
- 9. Monitor the pipeline in the Process Flow Monitor window
- 10. Execute a pipeline
- 11. Apply a filter condition to a Run pipeline
- **12.** Use the **Search** grid to search for a pipeline by providing a keyword containing the process ID, process name, or description.
- 13. Click the **Reset** icon to reset the search fields.
- 14. You can narrow down your search results by additionally selecting the Pipeline Filter options to filter pipelines based on pipeline type. Example: To view only Run Pipelines, click inside the Pipeline Filter list, and select Run Pipeline. Remove the other pipeline types if already selected and click Search.
- You can also sort the pipelines on this page based on the Process ID, Process Name, or Application.
- 16. Click the Sort By drop-down and select the sort criterion.
- 17. Click to go to the **Process Monitor** window.

2.6.3.3 Process Monitor

Use the Process Monitor to monitor the current stage of a process. After integrating with a service, a workflow is invoked. After it is invoked, the workflow goes through all the defined stages. Using the Process Monitor, you can view all the stages of the workflow such as current stages, stages to follow, if any, and finished.

Your user group must be mapped to the function role WFMACC (Workflow Monitor Access) to access the Process Monitor window. For the list of the PMF Roles, see the <u>Process Modeling Framework Roles</u> section.

 On the Process Modeller page, click the Process Monitor icon on the header to view the Process Monitor page. All workflows that are invoked from the service are displayed along with details such as Entity Name, Entity ID, Process Name, Process Description, MIS Date, Execution Start Time, Last Execution Time, Last Updated By, and Status.

To monitor only a selected pipeline, on the Process Modeller summary page, click the menu button corresponding to that pipeline and select **Process Flow Monitor**. The execution details are displayed.

Click the menu button corresponding to the selected pipeline to view options to:

- Resume: To resume a Run pipeline.
- Re-run: To execute a Run pipeline again irrespective of the previous execution status.
- **Abort**: To abort an ongoing Run pipeline

Note:

In case of Disaster recovery (DR) after switch over to the secondary site, the processes that are in running status should be aborted and resume to proceed further.



To return to the Process Modeller page, click the Process Modeller icon on the header of the Process Monitor page.

Use the **Search** field to search for a specific pipeline by providing a keyword from either the Process ID, Process Name, or Process Description of the process you are looking for and click **Search**.

2.7 Configure Adjustments

The Data Adjustment module provides the ability to define templates that can be used for Adjustments. The entities on templates that can be defined refer to the Stage instrument tables of OFS Data Foundation. The templates are used by Balance Reconciliation to define default values for various attributes for the Instrument tables. While posting adjustments, the Data Adjustment module applies the defaults for the adjustments created by Balance Reconciliation.

You must define an Adjustment Template for each Product Processor (PP) involved in the reconciliation process if there are translation differences and adjustments have to be posted.

2.7.1 Adjustments Summary

The Adjustments Summary window displays all Adjustment templates defined for various entities. The Adjustment entries associated with the first dimension are displayed. Use the **Search** field to to search for an Adjustment entry or filter the entries - alphabetically or based on last modified date. You can also add or delete Adjustments.

2.7.2 Search Adjustment Rule

Prerequisites

Predefined Adjustment Rule

Procedure

To search for an Adjustment Rule, follow these steps:

- 1. Navigate to the Adjustment Summary page.
- Enter the search criteria in the Search field. Among other properties, each Adjustment Entry consists of a Run Execution ID, a GL Date, and a Definition. You may search on any of these properties.

2.7.3 Update Adjustment Template

To update an existing Adjustment template, follow these steps:

- Navigate to the Adjustment Summary page.
- 2. Click the Adjustment template link that you want to modify.
- To reset the expression or default value of an attribute, select the attribute and click Remove in the Expression field. Now enter the new expression or value and click Save Expression.
- **4.** To simply modify an attribute's expression, click the attribute and modify the expression or value in the **Expression** field and click **Save Expression**.
- 5. Click Update.



2.7.3.1 PMF Dashboard for Balance Reconciliation

You can monitor the process status of a pipeline using the PMF Dashboard. The Balance Reconciliation provides information on the following pipelines:

- General Ledger to Management Ledger
- General Ledger to Product Processor
- Management Ledger to Product Processor



In a scenario, where an execution is done with an Auto approval as 'No', the **Adjustment** tile has no events to display where as the **Reconciliation** tile displays the activities of the execution.

For more information on the activities, tasks within a pipeline and exporting the results, see Filtering the PMF Dashboard and Exporting the PMF Process Activities.

2.8 Resave Hierarchies

Following are the seeded hierarchies and its corresponding mapping tables:

Table 2-3 Following are the seeded hierarchies and its corresponding mapping tables

Seeded Hierarchy	Mapping Tables
HGL001	Product Dimension
HGL002	Business Unit Dimension
HGL003	Branch Dimension
HGL004	Counterparty Dimension
HGL005	Currency Dimension
HGL006	Organization Unit Dimension
HGL008	Legal Entity Hierarchy Dimension
HGL009	General Ledger Hierarchy Dimension
HGL012	Accounting Standard Dimension
HGL014	Ledger Dimension
HGL015	Project Dimension

Re-save the following Hierarchies and then proceed with the Run Pipeline execution:

Table 2-4 Re-save the following Hierarchies and then proceed with the Run Pipeline execution

Hierarchy	Run Pipeline
Branch Dimension	Branch for Reconciliation
Business Unit Dimension	Business Unit for Reconciliation
Legal Entity Hierarchy Dimension	Legal Entity for Reconciliation
Organization Unit Dimension	Organization Unit for Reconciliation



Table 2-4 (Cont.) Re-save the following Hierarchies and then proceed with the Run Pipeline execution

Hierarchy	Run Pipeline
Product Dimension	Product for Reconciliation
Project Dimension	Project for Reconciliation
General Ledger Hierarchy Dimension	GL Code for Reconciliation
Ledger Dimension	Ledger for Reconciliation
Currency Dimension	Currency for Reconciliation
Accounting Standard Dimension	Accounting Standard for Reconciliation
Legal Entity Dimension	Intercompany for Reconciliation
Counterparty Dimension	Counterparty for Reconciliation
Account Dimension	Account for Reconciliation

To re-save the GL Hierarchies in Process Orchestration, follow these steps:

- On the home page, select Process Orchestration from the LHS menu. The Process Modeller page is displayed.
- 2. Create a pipeline GL Hierarchy Resave and select one or multiple of the above listed Hierarchy names in the Process Orchestration before re-saving them. To create a pipeline, follow these steps:
 - a. On the Process Modeller page, search for the created pipeline. The Process Flow Page is displayed. This Process Flow is designed on the Drawing Canvas using the Transition, Activity, and Widgets Components available in the floating toolbar. A HIERARCHYRESAVE Widget is added to the START for the purpose of resaving the Hierarchy.
 - b. After the HIERARCHYRESAVE Widget is added in the Drawing Canvas, double-click the HIERACHYRESAVE Node, the HIERARCHYRESAVE window is displayed. Enter information in the Activity Desc field. Under Dynamic Parameters for HIERARCHYRESAVE fields, select the Entities, and then the corresponding Hierarchy names, and select Load Type as Resave. Click Tick mark icon to save the details.
 - **c.** To execute the Run, you can select the Run Parameter Values using the Execution Button on the Process Flow Page or on the Process Modeller Page.
 - d. Go to the Process Modeller Page to execute the Run. Click the Menu Button corresponding to the pipeline that needs to be executed. Click Execute Run. The Execution Page is displayed.
 - On the Execution Page, select the Execution Type as Without Parameters. Enter a unique value for the Object ID.
 - f. To save the details and execute the Run, click the Apply Button. The resaving process begins.



See the Process Orchestration Section for more details about the Processes.

- 3. To verify the Run Execution (GL Hierarchy Resave), do the following:
 - a. To open the Process Monitor Page, on the Process Modeller Page, click the Process Monitor Button or select Process Flow Monitor on the Process Modeller Menu.

- b. The Process Monitor Page is displayed listing all the Run Instances corresponding to the GL Hierarchy Resave Processes. On the Process Monitor Page, search by the Process ID, or by the Process Name GL Hierarchy Resave, and select the Process Instance for the required Run Pipeline (GL Hierarchy Resave) that was executed. The Process Flow Page is displayed with the Run Execution Status on each Node of the GL Hierarchy Resave Process.
- 4. To verify the Run Execution Logs, do the following:
 - a. On the Process Monitor Page, click the required Process Instance for which you need to verify the Execution Logs. The Process Flow Page is displayed with the Run Execution Status on each Node.
 - b. To see the Execution Status details of a Node, double-click on that Node. The Execution Status details Page is displayed. Click Execution Logs. The Log Viewer page is displayed, which lists all the Logs related to the Process Instance. To see the details of a log entry, click the Show More Button. Click outside the Log Viewer Page to close it.

2.9 Workflow of Balance Reconciliation

The Balance Reconciliation structure is designed in such a way that, it facilitates verification of the differences which arise by comparing the GL Source Systems with the Bank's Operational Systems. At a global level, you must input GL and Product Processor setting details which form a base at a reconciliation level. The input provided in the Type and Configuration Windows is reflected at a global level.

The General Ledger to Product Processor is the predefined reconciliation definition type that can be used during a Reconciliation Definition. The reconciliations are defined, which forms a part of execution and data verification. This can be defined as Manual Reconciliation Definition, as shown in below Figure.

This reconciliation type is defined in the Reconciliation Rule UI. Product Processor is an entity in the AFCS System used to store data that are received from the Operational System of the Bank.

This workflow explains about the execution of a Balance Reconciliation rule for General Ledger to Product Processor.



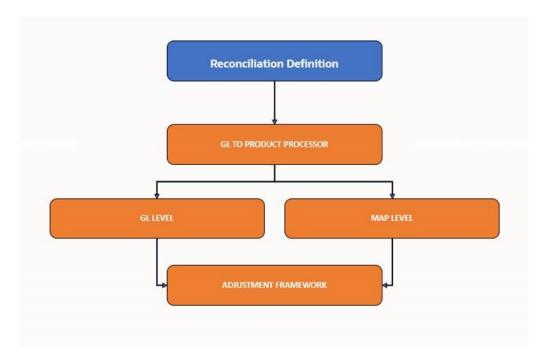
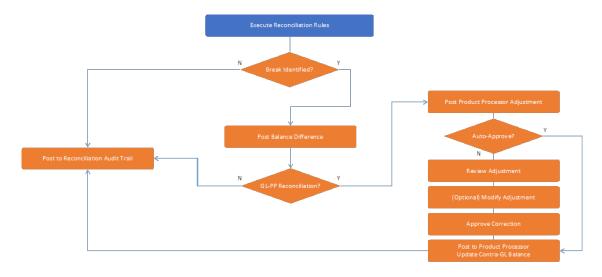


Figure 2-6 Balance Reconciliation Workflow

Figure 2-7 Balance Reconciliation Rule for General Ledger to Product Processor Workflow



- 1. First define and consider the Balance Reconciliation Rule.
- 2. Define the Operational System data, which needs to be used for reconciliation.
- 3. Configure threshold and Adjustment Entry floor before passing the Adjustments. This is applicable for Manual Reconciliation. For more information on Adjustments, see the Adjustment section. A different allocation ratio can be fixed for passing the adjustment entry into the different Product Processors (PP) that participate in the mapping.
- Execute the Reconciliation rule using the Process Modelling Framework.
 When reconciliation differences arise, then the adjustment entries are passed (manually).

- If there are Reconciliation differences reported after execution, the differences are
 populated in FACT reconciliation difference table and then these entries are posted as
 Adjustments. There are two types of reconciliation processes:
 - In Manual Reconciliation process, you can review the adjustments in Reconciliation Summary UI and post the reconciliation entries to product process tables. In manual reconciliation definition, your input is sought on the GL side and PP side to determine the course of reconciliation. This is applicable for both GL Level and Map Level Reconciliation. In GL level reconciliation, unique GL codes are identified from the GL code mapping. At the map level, GL codes do not form a part of the reconciliation definition. A manual reconciliation definition can be used for a Solo or Consolidated Legal Entity. The reconciliation definition for a consolidated GL, having an intra-group GL structure, is computed from GL data and not from PP data. Therefore, any account present in the PP but unavailable in GL is not captured in the reconciliation definition.
 - In Automatic Reconciliation Process, reconciliation entries are posted to the process tables.
- If there are no Reconciliation differences reported after execution, then no audit entry is made in terms of reconciliation to process table. Further no action is required.



Glossary



Index

