Oracle® Financial Services Data Foundation Cloud Service for Banking

User Guide

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Oracle Financial Services Data Foundation Cloud Service for Banking User Guide, Release 24D

G31412-01

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About This Guide

This section provides supporting information for the Oracle Data Foundation Cloud Services for Banking (DFCS).

Audience

This document contains release information of Oracle Data Foundation Cloud Services for Banking (DFCS).

Documentation Accessibility

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Related Resources

- Oracle Financial Services Data Foundation Cloud Service for Banking

Conventions

The following text conventions are used in this document.

Convention	Meaning
boldface	Boldface type indicates graphical user interface elements associated with an action, or terms defined in text or the glossary.
italic	Italic type indicates book titles, emphasis, or placeholder variables for which you supply particular values.
`monospace`	Monospace type indicates commands within a paragraph, URLs, code in examples, text that appears on the screen, or text that you enter.

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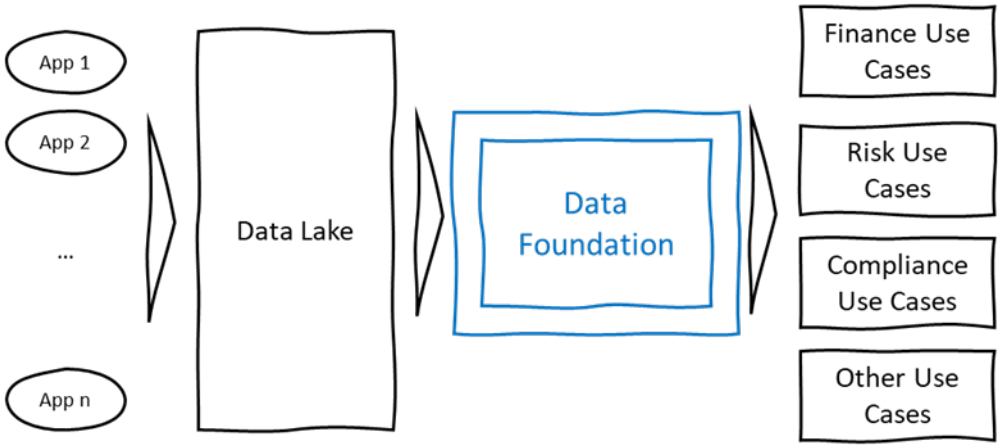
Introduction to Data Foundation Cloud Service

The Oracle Financial Services Data Foundation Cloud Service (DFCS) for Banking offers a consistent, efficient, and well-governed data management solution tailored to meet both internal and regulatory data requirements for banks. It includes a comprehensive data catalog designed to support key analytical use cases across finance, risk, and compliance domains. This solution is powered by a feature-rich platform that enables data ingestion, data quality and reconciliation, hosts high-quality historical data, and facilitates the distribution of validated data through extraction routines and data visualization tools, such as reports.

Figure 2-1 Data Foundation



Oracle Data Foundation Cloud Service (DFCS) is a cloud-native data management and processing platform that offers a single source of truth by using a unified and integrated results area. The platform stages the data directly from the source systems, processes it, and delivers results for downstream consumption.

Below are the salient features of the DFCS:

- Data Foundation **prioritizes consistency in definition of data** (and its governance) of a financial institution by using an industry-leading ontology of business terms to model the data.
- Data Foundation **ensures transparency in data management processes** by enforcing Change Management at its core, leading to safer adaptability (extension) of its comprehensive pre-built data model (and data catalog).
- Data Foundation **provides an extensive Results Area** that acts as the metaphorical single-source-of-truth for all data needs of an organization across key functions, such as, risk, finance, and compliance.
- Data Foundation also **standardizes distribution of data** to downstream applications and use cases by providing certifiable interfaces for consumption.

2.1 Organization of the User Guide

This user guide is divided into nine chapters. Chapters 2 through 7 focus on the core modules of the Data Foundation Platform.

1. **Getting Started**: This chapter outlines the process for ordering and configuring the Data Foundation Cloud Service.
2. **Data Catalog**: This chapter details the structure and organization of the Data Catalog, which outlines the data model for the Data Foundation.
3. **Data Controls**: This chapter covers the two types of data controls supported by the service: **Data Quality** (**DQ**) and **Reconciliation**. It describes the structure of prepackaged DQ rules and provides guidance on configuring and using these rules, along with the new reconciliation rules.
4. **Data Integration**: This chapter details the data integration features that support the sourcing of data into the staging area and the extraction of data from the Data Foundation for downstream consumption.
5. **Data Operations**: This chapter details various DFCS tasks that can be combined into a sequence of data movement activities, including sourcing, curation, and consumption.
6. **Data Visualization**: This chapter is divided into two main sections:
   - **Data Browser**: As DFCS is a SaaS service, users require a cloud-based data browser to explore data. This section explains how to browse both source data and results data.
   - **Pre-Built Reports and KPIs**: DFCS is pre-configured with pre-built reports and KPIs. This section provides guidance on using these examples for reference and customization.
7. **Change Management**: All changes in DFSC are managed through a comprehensive issue-mechanism. This chapter describes how to capture data events as issues and assign appropriate actions for resolution to the respective action owners.
8. **Key Terms and Concepts**: This chapter defines the key terms and concepts used throughout the User Guide.
9. **Support**: This chapter describes how to contact Oracle for support and clarification requests.

3
Getting Started

The Oracle Financial Services Data Foundation Cloud Service (DFCS) for Banking provides a consistent, efficient, and well-governed data management platform for internal as well as regulatory/jurisdictional data needs of a bank. It comes with prebuilt data integration pipelines and a comprehensive data catalog for well-known use cases of a bank.

3.1 Why DFCS?

Consider a bank with a diverse portfolio of products. They aim to accomplish the following two primary data management objectives.

- Maintain a consistent view of data to meet regulatory obligations and support internal performance measurement reporting.
- Reduce data sourcing costs by retrieving data once from a book-of-record system and utilizing it across multiple downstream applications.

Suppose the bank encounters challenges in achieving these objectives:

- The data nomenclature used by regulatory agencies and internal use cases does not align well with the terminology used in book-of-record systems.
- Each consuming application is developed independently, making it easier to source data multiple times rather than achieving alignment across all consuming applications.

To address these challenges and achieve their data management objectives, the bank decides to implement DFCS.

- DFCS offers a unified view of data sourced from book-of-record systems for all commonly known consumption use cases in a bank. With DFCS, the bank only needs to source data once, regardless of the number of downstream use cases currently in scope.
- A standardized set of quality-checked and reconciled datasets feeds into downstream applications, ensuring consistent reporting for both regulatory and internal use cases.

3.2 Product Setup

To get started, you must activate the Data Foundation Cloud Service (DFCS). Refer to Oracle® Financial Services Data Foundation Cloud Service for Banking Getting Started Guide.

3.3 DFCS User Interface

The **Data Foundation Cloud Service (DFCS)** application provides a tailored user interface based on the user's role. The landing page and available menu options are dynamically adjusted according to the user's assigned group.

1. **Business Analyst User** – Focused on data exploration and analysis.
2. **Data Governance Analyst User** – Provides tools for data quality, compliance, and governance.

3. **Administration User** – Manages system configurations, user access, and administrative tasks.

Each user group sees a customized dashboard and navigation menu, ensuring a role-specific experience within the application.

3.3.1 User Group Mapping for Landing Page

The landing page configuration is determined by the user's assigned group:

Table 3-1 User Group Mapping

User Group	User Type
• DFBSYSADMN • DFBAPPADMIN	Administration user
• DFBQLTCNTRL • DFBRECONADMIN	Data Governance / Data Controls User
DFBCATLGOWN	Business Analyst user

3.3.2 DFCS Business Analyst User Interface

The **Business Analyst User** interface in **DFCS** is designed to support **data exploration and analysis**. It provides tools and functionalities that enable users to access, analyze, and visualize data efficiently.

3.3.2.1 Data Catalog - Line of Business (LOB)

Upon logging into the **DFCS** application, a **Business Analyst User** is presented with a streamlined interface tailored for efficient data exploration and issue tracking.

Landing Page Components

- **Data Catalog View:**
  - Access **Line of Business (LOB)** and **Subject Area** views.
  - Ability to view **Entities** and **Ingress Connectors** for data exploration.
- **Data Browsing & Issue Logging:**
  - **Browse Data** with a dropdown option to refine searches in the **Subject** and **Results** area.
  - **Log Issue** directly from the home page for quick issue reporting.
- **Task List & Issue Management:**
  - Displays the top 5 items from **Issues & Actions**, highlighting overdue tasks.
  - Option to **Review Issues** directly from the home page without navigating to the inbox.
  - **View Inbox** option for a full list of tasks and communications.

Table 3-2 Data Catalog – Line of Business (LOB): Landing Page Components

Menu Option	Description
Source / Results	Land on the OAS Home page
Log Issue	Open Issues and Actions module

Table 3-2 (Cont.) Data Catalog – Line of Business (LOB): Landing Page Components

Menu Option	Description
Review	Open Issues and Actions module
View Issue	Open Issues and Actions module
No. of Ingress Connectors	Open Ingress connectors, no default filtration available for now
Number of Entities	Open Entities, no default filtration available for now

> **Note:**
>
> The Task List displays only the **five most recently updated** items from **Issues & Actions**, based on the latest available updates.
> The **View Inbox** button below the task list, the **Review** button for each task item, and the **Log Issue** button all redirect to the same page—**Issues & Actions**—functioning similarly to an inbox. They do not navigate to any specific issue within Issues & Actions.

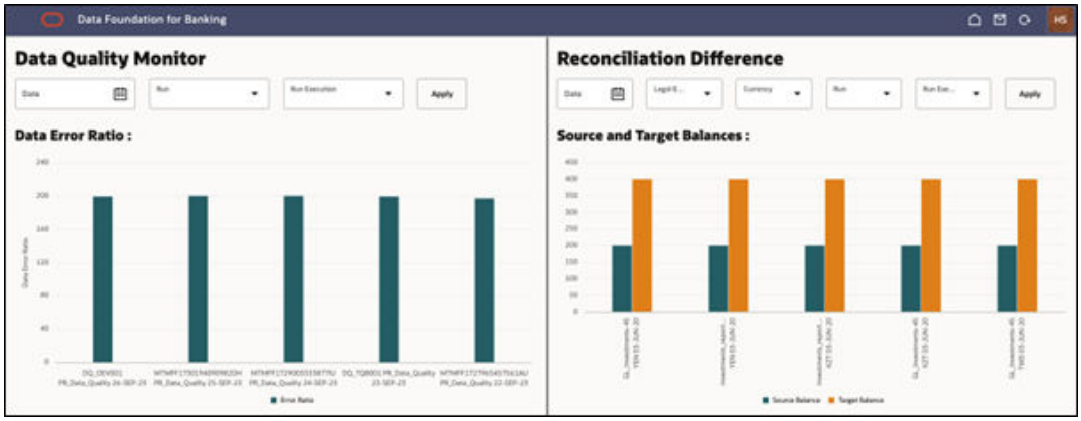
3.3.3 DFCS Data Governance Analyst User Interface

Upon logging into the **DFCS** application, a **Data Governance / Data Control User** is presented with a dashboard displaying key data quality and reconciliation metrics through sample graphs.

Landing Page Components:

- **Data Quality Monitor (DQ Monitor):**
  - Displays **two graphs**:
    1. **Data Error Ratio**
    2. **Number of Records Failed vs. Scanned**
  - Clicking on the **DQ Monitor graph** redirects the user to the **Data Visualization Report for DQ Monitor**.
  - A **"Refresh Data"** button at the top right corner allows users to update the displayed data.
- **Reconciliation Difference:**
  - Displays **two graphs**:
    1. **Source and Target Balances**
    2. **Negative and Positive Absolute Differences**
  - Clicking on the **Reconciliation Difference graph** redirects the user to the **Data Visualization Report for Reconciliation Difference**.
  - A **Refresh Data** button at the top right corner allows users to update the displayed data.

Figure 3-1 DFCS Data Governance Analyst User Interface



3.3.4 DFCS Administrator User Interface

Upon logging into the **DFCS** application, an **Administrator User** is presented with a **Foldout Menu** and a **Task List** for efficient system management and oversight.

Landing Page Components:

- **Foldout Menu:**
  - Provides access to key administrative functions, including:
    1. **Data Catalog**
    2. **Data Integration**
    3. **Data Controls**
    4. **Data Visualization**

Table 3-3 Landing Page Components

Foldout Menu Item	Sub menu options
Data Catalog	– Business Terms – Entities * Extend Data Catalog
Data Integration	– Data Source Templates – Data Pipelines – Data Extraction – Connectors * Add Data Source Templates * Add Data Pipelines * Add Data Extraction * Add Connectors
Data Controls	– Data Quality Check – Data Quality Group – Data Quality Exceptions – Reconciliation Rules * Add Reconciliation Rule * Extend Data Quality

Table 3-3 (Cont.) Landing Page Components

Foldout Menu Item	Sub menu options
Data Visualizations	– Source Data Visualization – Results Data Visualization – Data Quality Dashboard – GL Reconciliation Dashboard – Add New Visualization * View Sample Reports

> **Note:**
>
> The number displayed beneath the items in the Foldout menu denotes the **cumulative count of items** available under that category.

3.4 Setting Up Your Service

This section provides the details on setting up Data Foundation Cloud Service (DFCS).

- Pre-deployment process for the Domain
- Post-deployment process for the Domain

3.4.1 Pre-deployment process for the Domain

The pre-deployment process requires selecting business domains, which determine deployed data and metadata. Domains can be added later but cannot be removed once deployed. Extra domains do not impact service usage.

- Domain

3.4.1.1 Domain

Domains represent business segments that you operate. The list of domains available with your service will be listed for you to choose from. Your choice will determine data and metadata artefacts that are deployed by the service for your use. You may choose one or more domains and subsequently revise your choice with additional domains, as needed. You will not, however, be allowed to drop domains once selected and deployed. Please note that additional domains, even when chosen in error, will not adversely affect your usage of the service.

3.4.1.1.1 Select your Domain

This section helps you to select the business domain that aligns with your data deployment. This will tailor the service to instantiate the right data structure for banking-specific needs.

1. In the **Choose Domain** page, select **Banking** to deploy.
2. Click **Continue**.

   A confirmation message is displayed.

> **Note:**
>
> - If you click **Continue** without selecting a domain, a warning message *Please select at least one domain.* appears.
> - Once you select a domain, the **Continue** button is enabled.
> - By clicking **Continue**, the **deployment process** is initiated for the selected domain.
> - The system displays the **deployment status**, indicating progress and completion.

3.4.1.1.2 Deploying the Domain

1. On the **Deploy Domain** page, the deployment steps, and the status of the deployment is displayed.
   The following is the list of steps initiated in the deployment process.
   - **Deploy Catalog**: Deploys a physical instance of data structures based on the selected Domains.
   - **Refresh Data Interface**: Generates and deploys a logical abstraction layer to support Data Services, following the specifications in the Catalog.
   - **Generate Data Quality Checks**: Creates and deploys Data Quality assessment routines as per the specifications in the Data Catalog.
   - **Deploy Dimension Rules**: Deploys Dimensions required by the service, including Slowly Changing Dimensions (SCDs).
   - **Reporting Object Registration**: Registers reporting objects, enabling them to be accessed and utilized within the reporting framework.
   - **Generate Data Connections**: Deploys Data Services necessary for facilitating data movement within the deployed data structures.
   - **Applying Redaction Policy**: Implements data protection by applying redaction rules to sensitive portions of the Catalog, including Personally Identifiable Information (PII).
   - **Generate Pipelines**: Creates and deploys process definitions in the service's Process Management Framework to execute required functional tasks.
   - **Deploy Application Data Service**: Deploys the data service layer required for application-level interactions with the underlying data structures.

   The following is the list of statuses displayed in the deployment process.
   - **Deployment Status Indicators:** Each step is marked with a success, failure, or yet to start status.
   - **Deployment Progress**: The deployment status will change to **Ongoing**.
   - **Verify Deployment Status:** Ensure that all deployment statuses are marked as **Completed**.
2. Click **Start Deployment** to initiate the process.
3. Once the deployment is **Successful**, you will be automatically redirected to the login page.

> **Note:**
>
> - If you are still logged in when the deployment is completed, you will be redirected directly to the homepage.
> - If you log out after triggering the deployment and log back in later, you will be taken to the homepage.
> - If the deployment is still in progress, you will be redirected to the deployment page displaying the progress.

3.4.2 Post-deployment process for the Domain

After the deployment process is complete, additional steps are required to ensure the domain-specific configurations are fully functional and optimized.

1. After completing the pre-deployment steps, the **admin** must configure the following:
   a. Legal Entity
   b. Fiscal Period
   c. Configure Parameters
2. To configure the above steps, navigate to the DFCS URL, and then click the **User Menu** > **Administration**.
   The system displays all the required configurations.

3.4.2.1 Legal Entity

The **Legal Entity** setup is used to define the reporting currency and specify the fiscal period for posting entries. You can configure one or more Legal Entities for which the service maintains the Management Ledger and performs related financial tasks.For each Legal Entity, a Management Ledger is maintained to generate financial reports as part of the reporting process. The service also supports a hierarchical structure of Legal Entities, enabling the capture and organization of financial data accordingly.

- Legal Entity Settings

> **Note:**
>
> Maximum levels supported for Legal Entity hierarchy in Balance reconciliation is 5.

3.4.2.1.1 Legal Entity Settings

The **Legal Entity Settings** allow you to define the **reporting currency** used for financial transactions and reporting.

To set up the Reporting Currency, follow these steps:

1. To access **Legal Entity Settings**, go to the **Home** page, click **Administration**, and then select **Legal Entity**.

   The **Legal Entity Settings** page is displayed.

2. On the **Legal Entity** page, all available Legal Entities are listed on the left-hand side. To configure the **Reporting Currency** and **Fiscal Year** for a specific Legal Entity, follow these steps:
   a. Select the required Legal Entity from the list (if available).
   b. Set the fiscal period to open for posting entries by disabling or closed for posting entries by enabling the **Locked?** option. An open posting period is when the selected posting period is set to open and the other posting periods stay closed.
   c. Set the **Reporting Currency** to the required standard. This Reporting Currency is used during the Execution Process in Process Orchestration.
3. Click **Save** to save the Legal Entity settings.

3.4.2.2 Fiscal Period

The **Fiscal Period Setup** allows you to define the financial reporting periods for a specific **Legal Entity**. It ensures all transactions are recorded within the correct accounting periods, supporting accurate financial reporting and compliance with fiscal regulations.

- Set Up Fiscal Periods
- Compile Fiscal Periods

3.4.2.2.1 Set Up Fiscal Periods

Using this setup, you can:

- **Add a new Fiscal Period** to establish reporting timelines.
- **Edit an existing Fiscal Period** to update details such as start and end dates.
  Open or close posting periods to control financial entries.

To add or edit a Fiscal Period, perform the following steps:
During deployment, an **Administrator** can set up Fiscal Periods using the procedure outlined below. After deployment, Fiscal Periods can be managed from the **Fiscal Period Settings** page. To access this page:

1. To navigate to the **Fiscal Period Settings** screen, on the **Home** page, click **User Menu** > **Administration** > **Fiscal Period**.
   The Fiscal Period Settings page is displayed.

Adding Fiscal Period

1. Click the **Setup** tab, the four built-in Fiscal Year Quarters are displayed: **Quarter 1, Quarter 2, Quarter 3, and Quarter 4**.
2. Select the required **quarter** for a specific **Legal Entity** before proceeding.
3. Click **Add Fiscal Period** to add a new row in the Fiscal Periods list.
4. Double-click the **Fiscal Period Name** to edit and update it.

> **Note:**
> The Fiscal Period Name and Quarter Name must contain 50 or lesser characters.

5. Double-click the **Start Month** field and select the required month (default: January).
6. Double-click the **Start Day** field and choose the appropriate start day.

7. Similarly, select the **End Month** and **End Day** values.
8. Verify these values across all quarters before proceeding.
9. Click **Save** to save the added fiscal period for the selected quarter.

Editing the Fiscal Period

1. Follow the above steps, and double-click on any of the field to edit the values.
2. Click **Save** to save the modified changes.

Deleting the Fiscal Period

1. To delete an existing Fiscal Period, click the corresponding **Delete** icon.
   A confirmation message is displayed. Acknowledge the message.

> **Note:**
>
> The Fiscal Periods set up in this Fiscal Period Module are associated with the Legal Entity. This Fiscal Period Attribute is sourced as a part of the Legal Entity.

3.4.2.2.2 Compile Fiscal Periods

To assign a year or a fiscal year to the fiscal periods of the legal entity, use the **Compile Fiscal Periods** process. During deployment, the administrator can set up **Compile Fiscal Periods** using this procedure, or, after deployment.

To compile a set of fiscal periods for a year, perform the following steps:

1. To navigate to the **Fiscal Period Settings** screen, on the Home page, click on **User Menu** > **Administration** > **Fiscal Period**.

   The **Fiscal Period Settings** page is displayed.
2. Click the **Compile** tab.

> **Note:**
>
> If the fiscal period added in the setup page does not match with the compile date range, the system displays an error message *Error occured while getting fiscal periods*.

3. Click **Start Date**and choose the required start date.
4. Click **End Date** and choose the required end date.

> **Note:**
>
> Once a start date has been compiled, you cannot load data for earlier dates. Attempting to do so will result in a data ingestion failure due to partition restrictions.

5. Click **Compile** to generate a date dimension and fiscal calendar for the selected date range.

   The selected date range is generated.

3.4.2.3 Configure Parameters

The Parameters are constant-value, run-time, or current-date variables intended for use with DFCS. Apart from a seeded (predefined) set of **System Parameters**, you can add, modify, or remove them as needed.

- Accessing Parameters
- Parameter Settings
- Defining a Parameter
- Modifying and Viewing a Parameter
- Deleting a Parameter

3.4.2.3.1 Accessing Parameters

To access the Parameters window, follow these steps.

1. To navigate to the **Parameters** screen, on the **Home** page, click on **User Menu** > **Administration** > **Parameters**.

   The Parameters Summary window is displayed.
2. Use the search option to search for a specific source.
3. Click **Add** to create a parameter. For more information, see Defining a Parameter section.

3.4.2.3.2 Parameter Settings

This section describes the parameter settings.

Table 3-4 Fields in the Parameters Window

Fields	Description
Parameter Name	The name for the placeholder that you want to define. For example, MISDATE, which can be used as a placeholder for Date.
Parameter Description	The description for the parameter you want to define. Example description: “MISDATE can be used to substitute the date values for each day, dynamically, in mmddyyyy format.”
Parameter Type	There are three parameter data types: • **Constant** is selected for substituting a constant value. • **RunTime**is selected for substituting a value, dynamically, in run time. In the example that is used here, MISDATE can be selected as Run Time because it is used to make a substitution dynamically. • **CurrDate** is selected for substituting a value as Current System Date.
Value	Applicable only for **Constant** data types. Holds the actual value of the parameter.

3.4.2.3.3 Defining a Parameter

To define a new Parameter, follow these steps:

1. Click **Add** on the **Parameters Summary** screen.
2. Specify the information as described in the Parameter Settings section Parameter Settings.
3. Click **Save**.

3.4.2.3.4 Modifying and Viewing a Parameter

You can edit or view an existing parameter.

To edit or view a parameter, follow these steps:

1. Click the required parameter from the **Parameters Summary** screen.
2. Modify the name, description, type, value, default value or date format.
3. Click **Save**.

3.4.2.3.5 Deleting a Parameter

To delete an existing parameter, follow these steps:

1. On the **Parameters Summary**, click **Delete** corresponding to the parameter you want to delete.

   Confirm your action.
2. Click **Yes** to delete the Parameter.

> **Note:**
>
> You can not delete parameters in the following cases:
>
> - If the parameter is used by any higher object. Example: Connector/EDD.
> - If the parameter is pre-seeded.

4
Data Catalog

Data Foundation organizes metadata for the underlying data model using a shared glossary of business terms and entities. By sharing business terms across entities, it ensures consistency in physical data characteristics, such as data types and lengths. It also centralizes data governance by automatically applying rules, like data quality standards, to any entity that uses a field mapped to the business model.

For more information, refer to the *Oracle® Data Foundation Cloud Service Data Platform* guide.

4.1 Business Terms

The catalog acts as a **central repository** for **Business Terms (BT)**, ensuring consistent definitions for business concepts across the platform. It contains over **10,000 business terms** spanning more than **1,500 entities**.

Each **business term** includes key attributes such as:

- **Logical Data Type**
- **Element Type**
- **Seeded/ Custom Business Terms**
- **Originating Application**
- **PII Indicator** (identifying if it contains Personally Identifiable Information)

Related business terms share a **common definition** while maintaining **context-specific relevance** for different user roles, ensuring clarity and consistency across the organization.

4.1.1 Business Term Name

The **Business Term Name** serves as the **standardized identifier** for a Business Term within the **Data Catalog**, ensuring **uniformity and clarity** across the application. It provides a **concise, human-readable representation** that effectively captures the term's **purpose and meaning** in a logical and structured format.

Key Characteristics:

- **Standardized & Consistent** – Ensures uniform terminology across systems.
- **Clear & Readable** – Designed for both technical and business stakeholders.
- **Supports Data Traceability** – Facilitates seamless mapping across diverse systems.

For example, a **logical name** like *End of Period Balance* clearly conveys its **role and relevance** within financial reporting and analysis.

The **naming conventions** follow best practices, prioritizing **clarity, scalability, and alignment** with the associated entity and attributes, ensuring effective communication and governance across the data ecosystem.

4.1.2 Business Term Data Type

Data Types provide a framework for classification that defines the nature of data within a system, ensuring proper interpretation, storage, and manipulation. Each logical data type is designed for specific use cases, clearly distinguishing how different types of data should be handled. For instance, types like *amount*, *amount_long*, and *amount_medium* represent financial figures with varying levels of precision and scale, while currency denotes monetary values linked to a specific currency. These logical data types help maintain the structure, integrity, and compatibility of data models across various systems and applications.

Following are some of the Data Types supported in DFCS:

Table 4-1 Mapping of logical data types to Oracle-specific data types

Logical Data Type	Oracle Data Type
Amount	`NUMBER(22,3)`
Date	`DATE`
Flag	`CHAR(1)`
Indicator	`VARCHAR2(1)`
Rate_Percent	`NUMBER(11,6)`
Code_Alphanumeric	`VARCHAR2(20)`

4.1.3 Business Term Description

A Business Term Description provides a fundamental explanation of a Business Term, offering a base definition that remains consistent and relevant across all contexts. It outlines the term's core purpose and meaning, ensuring clarity and uniformity in its understanding and application. This description serves as a common reference for stakeholders, connecting technical and business perspectives while remaining independent of specific implementations or use cases. For example, **End of Period Balance** could be defined as *the account balance at the end of a reporting period, reflecting a snapshot of financial standing*. By delivering a universal and context-neutral definition, the Business Term Description promotes clear communication, traceability, and alignment with business objectives across various systems and processes.

4.1.4 Business Term References

Business Term References represent a comprehensive list of all entities within the data catalog where a specific Business Term is used or mentioned. This includes the source and result entities that store, process, or propagate the term, enabling complete traceability within the data architecture. By documenting these references, stakeholders can track the flow and usage of the term across various system tables, ensuring consistency and alignment. For instance, the term **End of Period Balance** might appear in tables related to financial reporting, account summaries, and transactional data. These references ensure that all data models adhere to accurate term definitions and interpretations, promoting data integrity and consistency.

4.1.5 Related Business Terms

Related Business Terms are variations of a core business term, each adapted to a specific contextual meaning within different business processes or applications. While they share a common foundational concept, their interpretation or usage may vary to address distinct

functional requirements. For example, "Country Code" might refer to a standardized ISO code for global identification, whereas **Regulatory Country** could represent a jurisdiction-specific classification used in compliance or regulatory reporting. Defining related business terms ensures clarity and precision in data usage, fostering effective communication across diverse teams and systems. This approach enhances traceability, minimizes ambiguity, and strengthens data governance by connecting related terms under a unified framework while accommodating their contextual distinctions.

4.1.6 Business Term Contextual Descriptions

The Contextual Description offers application-specific definitions of a Business Term, tailored to reflect its unique interpretation and usage within particular systems or domains. It complements the universal Business Term Description by providing context that aligns with the functional and technical requirements of each application. For instance, the term **End of Period Balance** may refer to a customer's account balance at the close of a financial period in a core banking application, while in the insurance domain, it could represent the balance remaining on a policyholder’s account. These tailored definitions ensure clear communication, promote accurate data usage, and ensure that the term’s meaning aligns with the operational and analytical needs of each system. By providing targeted descriptions, the Contextual Description helps bridge potential gaps in understanding and maintains consistency across diverse applications.

4.1.7 Business Term Data Quality

Data Quality Rules establish the criteria and constraints necessary to ensure the accuracy, consistency, completeness, and reliability of data associated with a Business Term. These rules define validation checks, threshold limits, and compliance conditions that data must meet to maintain its integrity across systems and processes. For example, for the term **End of Period Balance**, data quality rules might include ensuring the value is non-negative, matches the sum of debits and credits for a reporting period, and corresponds correctly to the associated account type. These rules are applied at both the table and attribute levels in the data model to detect anomalies, prevent errors, and ensure compliance with regulatory or business standards. By implementing strong Data Quality Rules, organizations can uphold data integrity, foster trust in their data assets, and enable accurate decision-making.

4.1.8 Business Term List of Values

The List of Values (LoV) for Business Terms consists of a predefined set of acceptable values or categories associated with a specific Business Term. These values establish clear boundaries for data entry, ensuring consistency, standardization, and accuracy across systems and processes. For example, the Business Term, **Account Status** might have a List of Values such as "**Active**, **Inactive**, **Closed**, and **Suspended**. The LoV is typically managed in lookup tables within the data model and plays a key role in validation, reporting, and analysis. By defining and enforcing the List of Values, organizations can reduce errors, simplify data interpretation, and ensure consistent application of the term across various operational and analytical contexts.

4.1.9 Business Term Use Case

The Business Term Use Case documents the specific applications of a Business Term across various systems, illustrating how the term supports distinct business processes and analytical needs. This mapping ensures that the term’s definition and usage align with the objectives of each system. For example, the term **End of Period Balance** might be used in Profitability applications to calculate income and expense margins, in Asset Liability Management to

evaluate balance sheet stability, and in Liquidity Risk management to assess cash flow sufficiency. By outlining these use cases, the Business Term Use Case promotes accurate data alignment across systems, facilitates seamless integration, and ensures the term is effectively utilized to achieve both operational and strategic goals.

4.2 Entities

Entity refers to a distinct and logically defined data object that represents a set of data in banking operations. Entities are used to structure and organize data within a database or data warehouse and are critical to maintaining consistency, traceability, and clarity in data management. The entity contains business terms. The granularity of the entity is decided by Primary Key which can be one or many business terms. The entity will hold the data from various source systems or data within Data Foundation.

4.2.1 Line of Business

Data Catalog in DFCS provides comprehensive support for data for the following lines of business.

- Retail and Personal Banking
- Wholesale Banking
- Investment Banking and Wealth Management
- Treasury
- Ancillary Lines of Business

It also has rich coverage for Reference and Market Data that are needed by the lines of business.

Additionally, it supports a rich dimensional model for storing results for a comprehensive set of use cases across Finance, Risk, and Compliance domains.

Table 4-2 Line of Business

Category	Total No. of Entities
Retail and Personal Banking	48
Wholesale Banking	81
Investment Banking and Wealth Management	50
Treasury Services	21
Ancillary Lines of Business	23
Reference and Market Data	23

4.2.1.1 Grain Classification

Data Catalog in DFCS provides the grain classification. Each grain can have one or more entities. Grains represent the smallest, indivisible units of financial data that form the foundation for processing and analyzing entities. These grains ensure granular-level detail and traceability across various entities. Examples include entries such as *Customer Account*, which identifies individual customer financial details, and *Customer Account Transactions*, which record specific financial movements. *Date* serves as a temporal dimension for tracking transaction timelines, while *Exchange Rates* provide currency conversion details essential for multi-currency operations. *General Ledger Data* consolidates financial information at the

account level for reporting and analysis, complemented by *Management Ledger* for managerial insights. Other granular elements, such as *Group Insurance Policy Beneficiary* and *Group Insurance Summary*, capture policy-specific details, while *Policy Claim*, *Policy Claim Transaction*, and *Policy Commission Transactions* detail insurance operations. Finally, *Party Consent* represents customer authorization for processing sensitive financial data. These grains collectively create a robust and detailed framework for accurate and transparent financial accounting.

Some of the examples for grain counts are Customer Accounts, General Ledger Data.

4.2.1.2 Entity Type Classifications

Entity type classification is a structured method for organizing entities based on their purpose and functionality within a data catalog. Each entity type plays a distinct role in ensuring seamless data processing and analysis. In the provided framework, the distribution highlights the criticality of various classifications:

- **Dimension Results**: These entities offer contextual and descriptive master data.
- **Fact Results**: These entities store transactional and quantitative data that serve as the foundation for performance measurement and reporting.
- **Point of Integration**: These pivotal entities act as connectors, ensuring the smooth exchange and alignment of data across different Apps.
- **Processing**: These entities handle computational logic and business operations, transforming raw data into actionable insights.
- **Staging**: The most numerous, these entities store raw or intermediate data, playing a vital role in validation, enrichment, and data transformation workflows.

This classification ensures each entity is effectively utilized for its specific function, fostering efficiency and consistency in data-driven processes.

Table 4-3 List of Entity Type

Entity Type	Count
Dimension Results	776
Fact Results	554
Point of Integration	3
Processing	9
Staging	1201

4.2.2 Product Processor Entities

The classification of financial products based on their processor categories and catalog entities is crucial for organizing and managing data within financial systems. This systematic approach categorizes various financial instruments and contracts across different domains, ensuring accuracy and consistency. By organizing products into distinct categories such as assets, derivatives, liabilities, and off-balance sheet assets, this classification helps improve data accuracy, ensure regulatory compliance, and streamline reporting. Examples of such classifications include assets like loan contracts, overdraft accounts, and investments; derivatives like credit derivatives, swaps, and options; liabilities such as term deposits and borrowings; and off-balance sheet assets like commitments and letters of credit. This structured framework supports consistent product processing, facilitates seamless integration across financial systems, and ensures clarity in the representation of financial data.

Some of the core products of banking are:

- Loan Contracts
- Term Deposits
- Option Contracts
- Letter of Credit

4.2.3 Reference Data Entities

Reference data in a data catalog serves as a foundational component that standardizes and contextualizes data across systems and processes. It represents relatively static datasets used to provide consistency, alignment, and meaning in data-driven workflows. Examples of reference data include Catalog Entity, which organizes and identifies key entities; Currency, which defines monetary units for financial transactions; and Country, which standardizes geographical identifiers. Additional reference data like Forecast Exchange Rate provides predictive currency values essential for planning and analysis, while Macro Economic Variables and Macro Economic Variable Details capture high-level economic indicators and their granular components, respectively. By maintaining centralized, accurate, and easily accessible reference data, the data catalog ensures reliability, fosters interoperability, and enhances the integrity of analytics and reporting processes.

Some examples of the catalog entities are Currency, and Country.

4.3 Catalog Extensions

Extension of data catalog is carried out with due consideration for Change Management through an Issue-Action Management feature. Final step of Change Management includes a built-in administrator level oversight for publishing the catalog changes into actionable metadata as per a schedule that does not conflict with the data pipelines under execution. For further information about how to browse and extend the Data Catalog, refer to the *Oracle® Data Foundation Cloud Service Data Platform* guide.

5
Data Controls

5.1 DQ Checks

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

Data Catalog Contents include Data Quality Check Rules and DQ Groups (logical grouping of DQ rules). These Rules are defined at the Business Term and Entity Level, and seeded as a part of the Data Catalog Content.

For instructions on how to create/edit/delete DQ rule, refer to Oracle® Data Foundation Cloud Service Data Platform.

The following is a list of pre-configured Data Quality rules included in the offering:

In the banking domain, data quality is essential for ensuring the integrity, accuracy, and reliability of financial information that supports decision-making, compliance, and operational efficiency. To maintain high standards of data quality, various validation rules are applied to the data. These rules help identify and prevent errors, inconsistencies, and incomplete data entries that could lead to incorrect business processes or regulatory violations. Common data quality rules used in banking include Prebuilt Business check, list of values, referential integrity checks, range checks, and more. Below is an overview of these rules, along with examples specific to the banking domain, which highlight their importance in managing data effectively across banking systems.

Data Quality Rules	Definition	Example	Objective
Prebuilt Business Checks	Prebuilt Business check is a rule based on business specific or unique conditions that don't fall under standard data quality rule categories.	A customer's Account Balance must not be negative if the account type is 'Savings'.	To apply business-specific logic that isn't captured by standard validation rules.
List of Values or Code Check	This rule ensures that a field contains a value from a predefined list of valid values, such as bank codes, account types, or country codes.	The Account Type must be one of the following: 'Checking', 'Savings', 'Credit''.	To ensure only valid and standardized data entries are used in the system.
Referential Integrity Check	Ensures that relationships between different tables or data entities are correct, typically by checking foreign keys against primary keys.	The Loan ID in the Payment History table must exist in the Loan Account table.	To prevent orphaned records and ensure that linked data entities are consistent across the system.

Data Quality Rules	Definition	Example	Objective
Column Reference or Specific Value Check	Ensures that the value in one column is consistent with values in another column or a related data set.	If the Account Status is 'Closed', then the AccountBalance must be zero.	To ensure that business logic between columns is followed correctly.
Generic Check	A general validation check applied across various data sets, such as length checks or format checks, which doesn't belong to a specific category.	The IBAN number should be 22 characters long and contain only alphanumeric characters.	To apply basic checks that are common across different data sets.
NULL Value Check	Verifies that required fields are not missing, meaning they are not NULL.	The Customer Name field must not be NULL for all active customer records.	To ensure that essential customer or transaction information is always captured.
Range Check	Verifies that data values fall within a valid range, which is commonly used for numeric fields or dates in banking systems.	The Credit Score must be between 300 and 850.	To ensure that data, such as credit scores or loan amounts, falls within realistic and acceptable ranges.
BLANK Value Check	Ensures that fields do not contain blank or empty string values, which may represent missing or incomplete data.	The Loan Amount field must not be blank or contain only spaces in a loan application.	To prevent incomplete data from being entered into critical banking systems, ensuring full and valid records.

These banking-specific examples help ensure that critical financial data is correct, consistent, and adheres to industry standards for data integrity and compliance.

In DFCS the following number of rules are bundled /autogenerated in each category.

Table 5-1 Number of Tools that are bundled

Check Type	No of Rules
Prebuilt Business Checks	801
List of Values or Code Check	3266
Referential Integrity Check	7610
Column Reference or Specific Value Check	338
Generic Check	262
NULL Value Check	279
Range Check	11
BLANK Value Check	6

5.2 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. The bank's operational data are sourced into standard product processor entities or other operational data entities used by 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.

DFCS' GL Reconciliation has pre-configured definition process. Currently DFCS supports below type of reconciliation:

- General Ledger to Product Processor

> **Note:**
>
> For more information on Balance Reconciliation, see *Balance Reconciliation* in the Oracle® Financial Services Data Foundation Cloud Service for Banking Data Controls user guide.

6
Data Integration

Data Integration facilitates the exchange of data between the Data Foundation Cloud Service and external systems through ADIs. External Data Descriptors (EDDs) are mapped to ADIs via the user interface to form Connectors.

For more information, refer to the Oracle® Financial Services Data Foundation Cloud Service for Banking Data Integration Guide.

6.1 File Operations

The file operation process enables you to add files that must be processed to the object store. You can upload any CSV, XLSX, and Text file that you wish to be stored in the object store, which can be processed later.

To upload a file, complete the following steps:

1. On the DFCS home page, click the **User Menu** and select **Administration**.
2. Click **File Operations**.
3. Click **Upload File**.

   The **Generate PAR URL to upload file** window is displayed.
4. Enter the **File Name**.
5. Select the **File Type** from the drop-down list.

   The supported file types are: CSV, XLSX, Text, and Zip.
6. Enter the file size (in bytes) as seen on the disk.

> **Note:**
>
> Enter a number between 0 and 8,053,063,681. The input should be no more than 255 characters. Ensure the value matches the following format: '[a-zA-Z0-9][a-zA-Z0-9.-_:]*[a-zA-Z0-9]'.

7. Click **Add** to add more files, and repeat the steps.
8. Click **Delete** to remove files.
9. Click **Generate**.

   This generates a PAR (pre-authenticated request) URL which is valid for 24 hours. This PAR URL is used to upload the file into the object store.
10. An entry for the PAR URL you just created appears on the File Operations page.

    The search feature provides you multiple options to search for a file based on name, creation date, and so on. You can also sort the list by name and creation date in ascending or descending order.
    You can download a file using REST API.

6.2 Background and Coverage

Data Foundation comes pre-configured with capabilities for assimilating data for the following products. Assimilated data will act as single source of truth for all product related data. Data Foundation also supports extensions of the underlying platform to support unique needs of the customer not available in the pre-configured version.

While customers are expected to setup sourcing of data using EDDs, Data Foundation ships with pre-built results area connectors for the following products.

- Annuity Contracts
- Bill Contracts
- Borrowings
- Cards
- Casa (Current/Checking Accounts, Savings Accounts)
- Commitment Contracts
- Commodity Contracts
- Correspondent Accounts
- Credit Derivatives
- Forwards Contracts
- Futures Contracts
- Foreign Exchange Contracts
- Investments
- Letter Of Credit Contracts
- Leases Contracts
- Loan Contracts
- Merchant Cards
- Overdraft Accounts
- Option Contracts
- Payment Settlement Accounts
- Prepaid Cards
- Repo Contracts
- Swaps Contracts
- Term Deposit Contracts
- Other Assets
- Custodial Accounts
- Trusts
- Trading Account
- Connectors for Islamic Banking products too are supported out-of-the-box.
  - Ijarah Accounts

- Istisna Accounts
- Mudarbah Accounts
- Murabahah Accounts
- Musharkah Accounts
- Salam Accounts
- Sukuk Accounts

6.3 Data Sourcing and Data Egress

Data Sourcing and Data Egress refer to the processes of acquiring data from both internal and external systems (data sourcing) and transferring it to other environments or applications (data egress). Data sourcing involves identifying, extracting, and collecting data from various sources, such as transactional systems, third-party providers, or data warehouses. This data is then processed and integrated to support business operations, reporting, or analytics. In contrast, data egress deals with the movement of processed data from its original system or database to other platforms, systems, or end-users. This may include sharing data with downstream applications, regulatory reporting systems, or external partners. Both data sourcing and egress must be carefully managed to ensure data quality, security, and compliance with regulatory standards, particularly when handling sensitive financial or customer information. Effective strategies for data sourcing and egress are vital to ensuring that the right data is delivered to the right destinations in a timely, secure, and accurate manner. In DFCS, data sourcing is facilitated through Ingress Connectors using External Data Descriptors for each entity. For more details, see Data Integration Guide.

7

Data Operations

Process Orchestration is a design and execution service that enables process pipeline developers to implement pipelines modeled by business analysts. Process pipeline developers use this framework to orchestrate Run Pipelines within DFCS, and also to design the artifacts that are used in the pipelines.

The Process Modeller and the Process Monitor are two key parts of Process Orchestration. The Process Modeller is used to model pipelines. It aids in representing the various artifacts required for modeling and provides implementation details of the DFCS process artifacts. The Process Monitor is used to monitor instantiated pipelines of DFCS.

DFCS supports orchestration of the Run Pipeline, which is any orchestrated pipeline consisting of DFCS tasks and service calls that run within the DFCS context.

> **Note:**
>
> For more information on *Run Pipeline*, refer Run Pipeline.

7.1 Account Load Run Map Population

The Account Load Run Map Population process is a feature in Data Foundation Cloud Service (DFCS) that manages and organizes the loading of intra-day accounts, particularly for incremental and snapshot updates.

This section provides an overview of the operation process.

1. **Intra-Day Accounts:** Accounts are updated within a day based on specific activities or events, and the system captures these changes efficiently.
2. **Incremental and Snapshot Updates:**
   - **Incremental Updates:** Only the changes that have occurred since the last update are captured (e.g., modifications or new records such as transactions or account status changes).
   - **Snapshot Updates:** A full view of the data at a specific point in time is captured, including all account data, regardless of whether changes have occurred since the last snapshot.
3. **Load Run ID:** Each account load (whether incremental or snapshot) generates a unique Load Run ID. This ID is used to track, distinguish, audit, and ensure accurate tracing of each load process.
4. **Map Population:** The loaded account data is mapped to a predefined structure or schema within DFCS, ensuring it is correctly placed in the appropriate tables, formats, or structures for further processing or reporting.

7.1.1 Benefits

- **Data Traceability**: The Load Run ID provides an audit trail for each load operation, ensuring traceability and transparency.
- **Efficient Data Handling**: The system can process intra-day account data efficiently by only loading necessary changes with incremental updates while maintaining full data integrity with snapshots.
- **Consistency**: The process ensures that the data is loaded into DFCS consistently and accurately, making it ready for further downstream applications such as regulatory reporting, analytics, and other business processes.

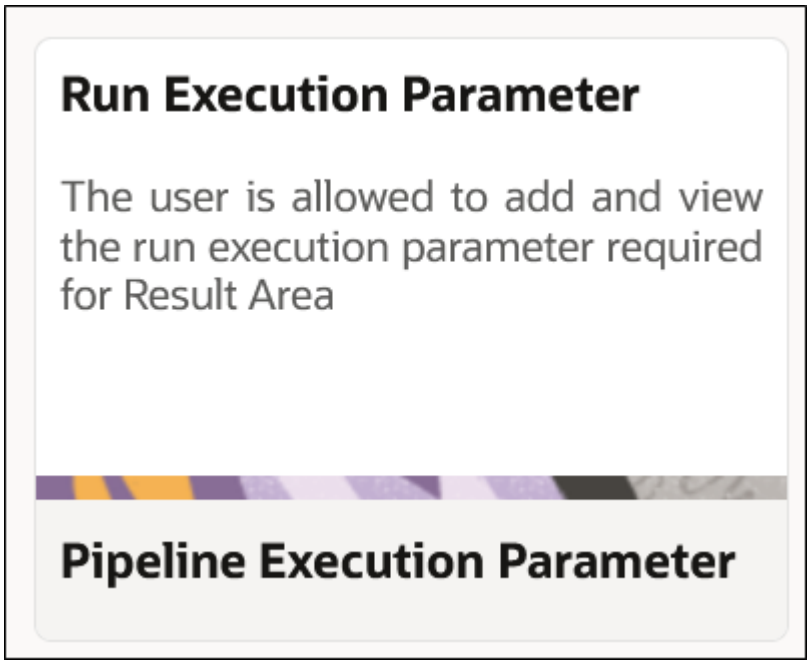
In essence, the **Account Load Run Map Population** process is key in handling dynamic, intra-day account updates within DFCS, ensuring both data completeness (via snapshots) and efficiency (via incremental updates).

7.2 Configuring Reporting Currency Attributes Before Executing PMF

Pre-requisite:
Before executing **Result Area Population PMF**, you must configure the necessary settings to ensure that the **Reporting Currency Attributes** in the **Common Account Derived Attributes Entity** are populated with accurate conversion values. The **Currency Exchange Module** must be executed before proceeding with this configuration.

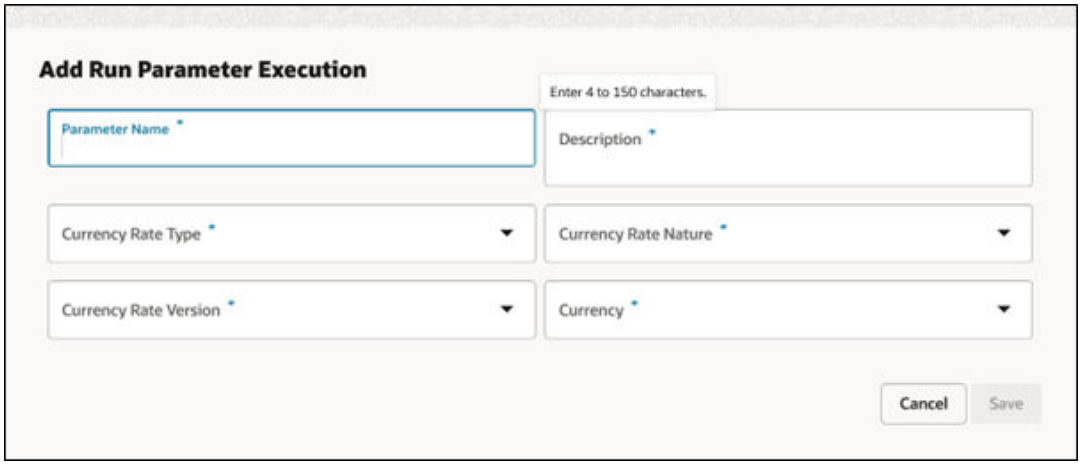
1. Navigate to **Administration** → Click **Run Execution Parameter**.

Figure 7-1 Run Execution Parameter



2. Click **Add Run Execution Parameter**.

Figure 7-2 Add Run Execution Parameter



3. Enter the following values in the popup screen:
   - **Parameter Name** – Specify the execution parameter configuration name (required for executing Result Area Population PMF).
   - **Description** – Provide a brief description of the execution parameter configuration.
   - **Currency Rate Type** – Select an appropriate value from the **Currency Rate Type Dimension**.
   - **Currency Rate Nature** – Select an appropriate value from the **Currency Rate Nature Dimension**.
   - **Currency Rate Version** – Choose a value from the **Currency Rate Version Dimension**.
   - **Currency** – Specify the **target currency** for conversion.
4. Click **Save**.

   By completing this setup, the system will accurately derive and populate the **Reporting Currency Attributes** for correct financial reporting.

7.2.1 Results Area Entities

Data Foundation has ability to provide data for analytical applications in finance, risk, and compliance domains. It also has well-designed placeholders to store results data from these applications.

> **Note:**
>
> Before proceeding with this configuration, ensure that the **Currency Exchange Module** is executed. Refer to Configuring Reporting Currency Attributes Before Executing PMF.

Key Features of the Results Area Design

- **Design**: The Reporting Area data model is a dimensional data model. This means that it consists primarily of central fact tables (de-normalized), related to multiple dimension tables, also called a Star Schema. Additionally, the dimension tables are shared across the star schemas in the reporting mode, meaning they are Conformed Dimensions.

- **Support for multiple scenarios of analysis**: The reporting data model has been designed to support scenario analysis of the sort required by financial institutions that need to measure and report risk and performance under a variety of economic scenarios. The reporting model provides support for this kind of analysis via a Run Dimension – it allows analytical engines to load multiple result sets identified by scenarios.
- **Support for Cross Functional Reporting**: The third critical feature of the Reporting area design is the support for cross-functional reporting. Majority of emerging needs relate to the analytical problems at the intersection of the distinct areas of Risk, Performance, Customer Insight, and Compliance. This is addressed amply by the results area of Data Foundation.

7.2.2 Results Area Load Batch

The **Results Area Load Batch** is a process in **Data Foundation Cloud Service (DFCS)** that facilitates the loading of **fact results** from the **staging results** area into the final results area for reporting purposes. This process ensures that the data is properly processed, organized, and available for consumption by downstream reporting applications.

1. **Loading Fact Results**:
   - **Fact results** are essentially the processed data that is typically used for reporting, analytics, and business intelligence purposes.
   - These facts could include various financial and transactional data points, such as accounting entries, general ledger (GL) data, currency exchange rates, and so on.
   - The data in the **staging area** may be raw, intermediate, or partially processed, and the **Results Area Load Batch** is responsible for moving it into the final results area where it is aggregated, cleansed, and made ready for reporting.
2. **Run Surrogate Key**:
   - The **Run Surrogate Key** is a unique identifier that allows for tracking and managing multiple **load runs**.
   - Since data loads may occur multiple times a day, the surrogate key helps to differentiate between different runs of the same type of fact data (e.g., accounting entries or GL data). This ensures that even if the data loads are similar, each load can be identified and handled independently.
   - The surrogate key is important for data traceability, ensuring that each batch can be traced back for auditing, version control, and historical analysis.
3. **Examples of Fact Loads**:
   - **Load Fact Accounting Entries**: This process loads detailed accounting data, which includes financial transactions that affect accounts, such as debits, credits, account balances, and other related financial details.
   - **Load Fact GL Data**: Loads general ledger data, which is aggregated and provides a summarized view of financial transactions by categories such as account codes, periods, and balances.
   - **Load Fact Currency Exchange Rates**: Loads data regarding the exchange rates between different currencies, which are essential for converting financial amounts into consistent currency representations across different regions.
   - **Load Fact Accounting Entries Header**: This is the header-level data associated with accounting entries, which may include metadata such as transaction type, reference numbers, and other summary information.

7.2.2.1 Benefits

- **Continuous Data Updates**: By supporting multiple load runs per day, the system ensures that the most up-to-date fact data is always available for reporting purposes.
- **Efficient Tracking and Management**: The use of a **Run Surrogate Key**.

8

Data Visualizations

Data Foundation Cloud Service (DFCS) provides users with a powerful Data Visualization feature to visualize loaded source data and processed results data directly via user interface. The process of data visualization is very user friendly and does not require any query language skills like SQL. Custom visualization report can be generated via direct drag and drop feature and can further be used to analyze data insights effectively. This feature enables users to explore and visualize data across the following key sections:

- Source data
- Results data
- Pre-Built reports and KPIs
- Data Quality dashboard
- General Ledger Reconciliation dashboard
- Custom attributes
- Data Visualization is available via the below path:

  DFCS Main landing page -> View Data

8.1 Data Quality Visualizations

The **Data Quality Visualization** provides critical insights into data quality issues detected after executing **Data Quality (DQ) rules** within the **DFCS** solution. The **DFCS** solution runs predefined **DQ rules** and publishes the results in interactive dashboards. The dashboards present a comprehensive view of error records associated with specific **entities**, helping users identify data inconsistencies.

To access DQ dashboards:

Shared folders -> Data Quality Visualizations -> Data Quality

This section provides information on the Data Quality results for Data Visualization reports.

To access the Data Quality for Data Visualization Reports in DFCS, complete the following steps:

- On the Home page, from the LHS menu, click **Catalog**.
- Under the **Shared Folders** tab, select **Data Quality Visualization** and then **select data Quality Reports** to view the details of the Data Quality results.
- Data Quality Results for Data Visualization Reports page
  You can navigate among the following canvases in the Data Visualization report:
  - Data Quality Registry
  - Data Quality Summary
  - Data Quality Executions
  - Data Quality Results

Figure 8-1 Data Visualization report

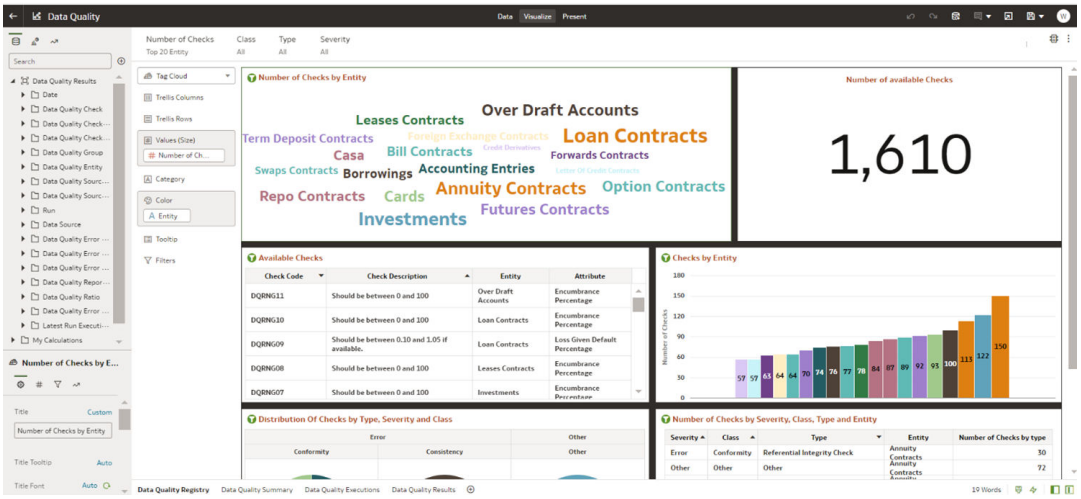


Figure 8-2 Data Quality

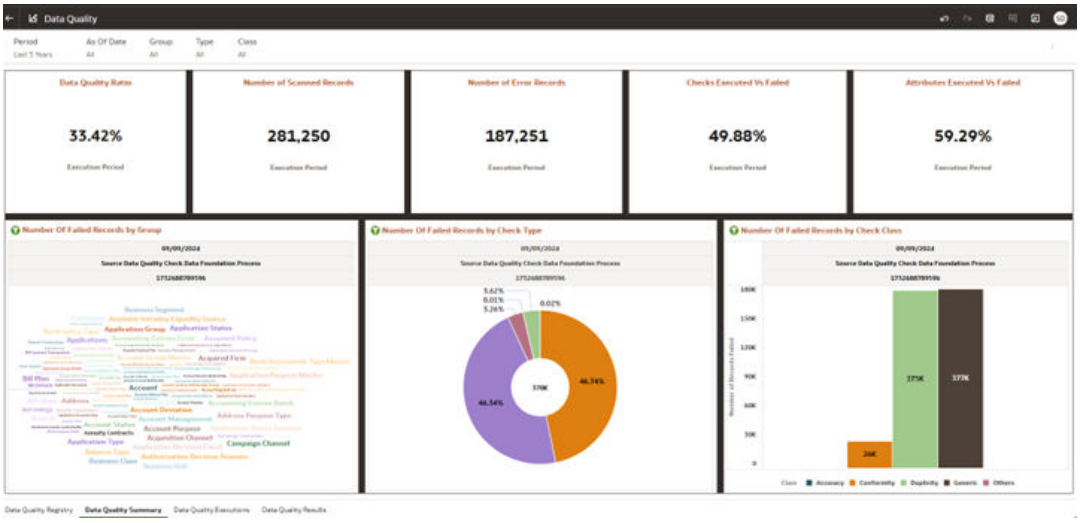


Figure 8-3 Data Quality Execution

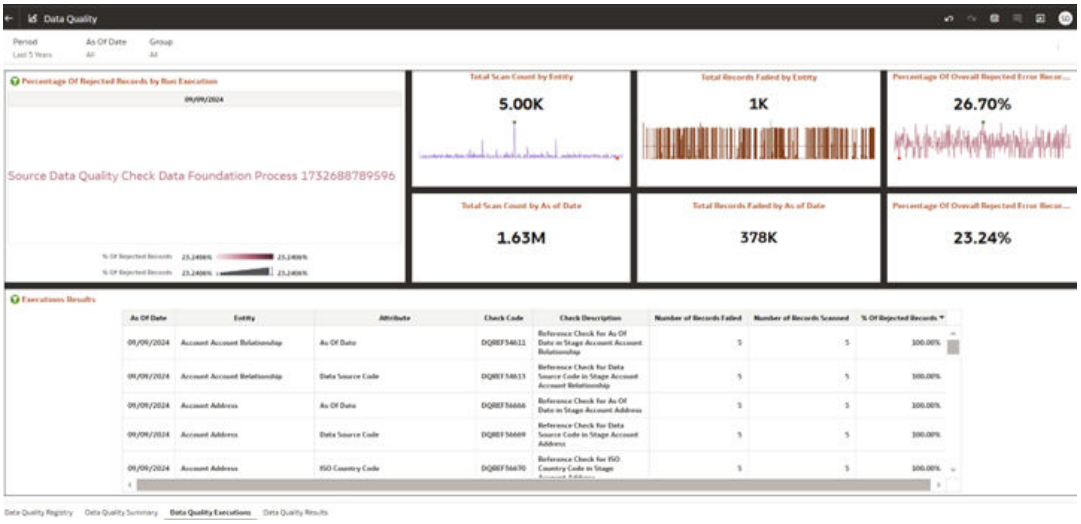
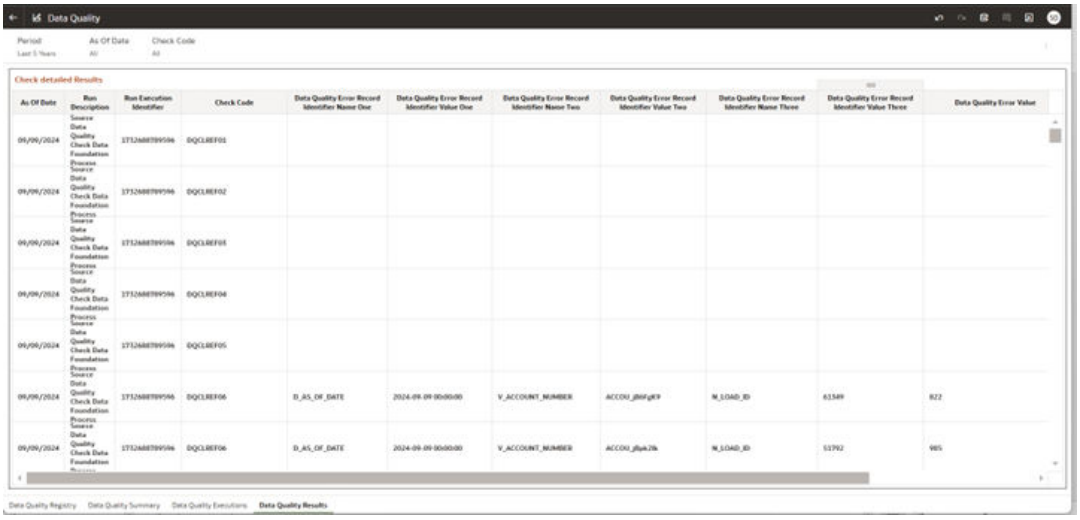


Figure 8-4 Data Quality Results



8.1.1 Data Browser

The **Data Browser** provides users with access to visualize and explore raw data loaded into staging entities after the data has been ingested. It helps users verify that the data matches expectations.

- Source Data
- Results Data
- Pre-Built Reports
- Sample Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

8.1.1.1 Source Data

Source data visualization enables the user to view raw data loaded into staging entities post data loading. This enables user to view the loaded data and ensure that it is as expected. Data visualization is supported for pre-built datasets and is best suited for scenarios where a query will return a few rows of the output.

Source Data Visualization is intended to provide authorized users tactical access to data that is moved into DFCS Data Store. Such tactical access is used for verification purposes, primarily in Test and Non-Production instances.

There are two ways to view source data:

1. Custom source data view
2. Pre-configured source data View

8.1.1.1.1 Custom Source Data View

User can create new visualization reports to view data for specific attributes that are not a part of pre-configured staging data visualization.

User can create new visualization reports to view data for specific attributes that are not a part of pre-configured staging data visualization.

Create (top right of screen) -> Workbook -> Datasets -> Search for relevant source entity.

- Navigate to **Create** on top right of the screen, select **Workbook** > **Datasets** > **Search** for relevant entity.

Figure 8-5 Custom source data view

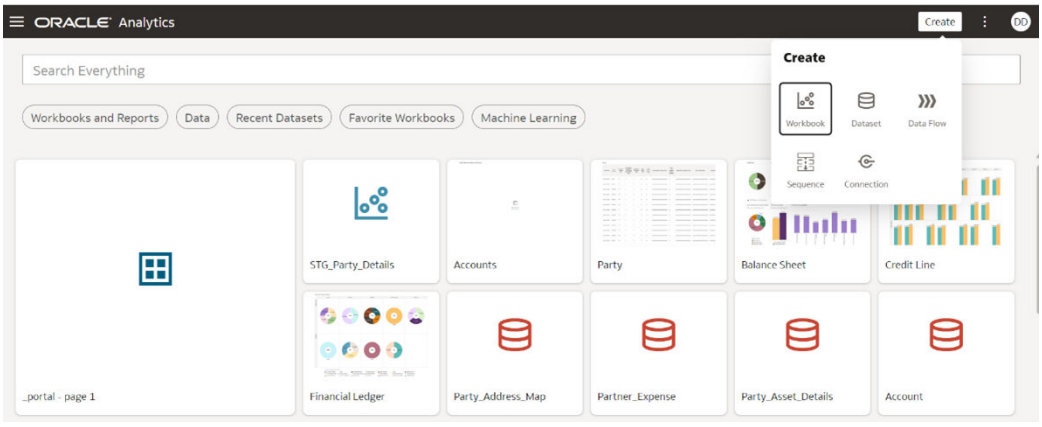


Figure 8-6 Custom source data view 2

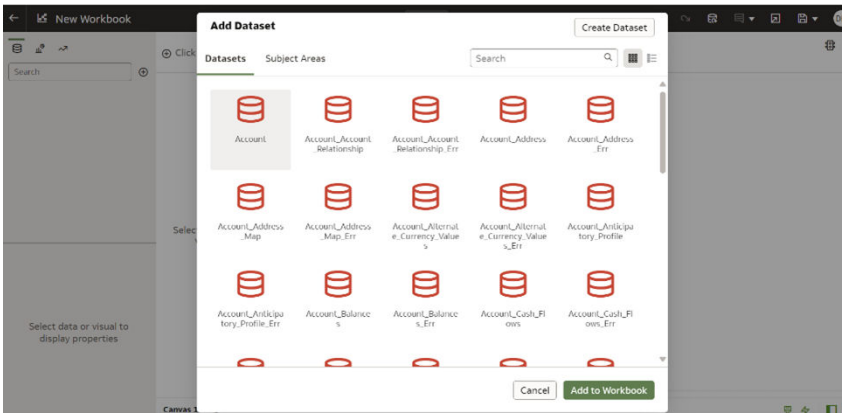
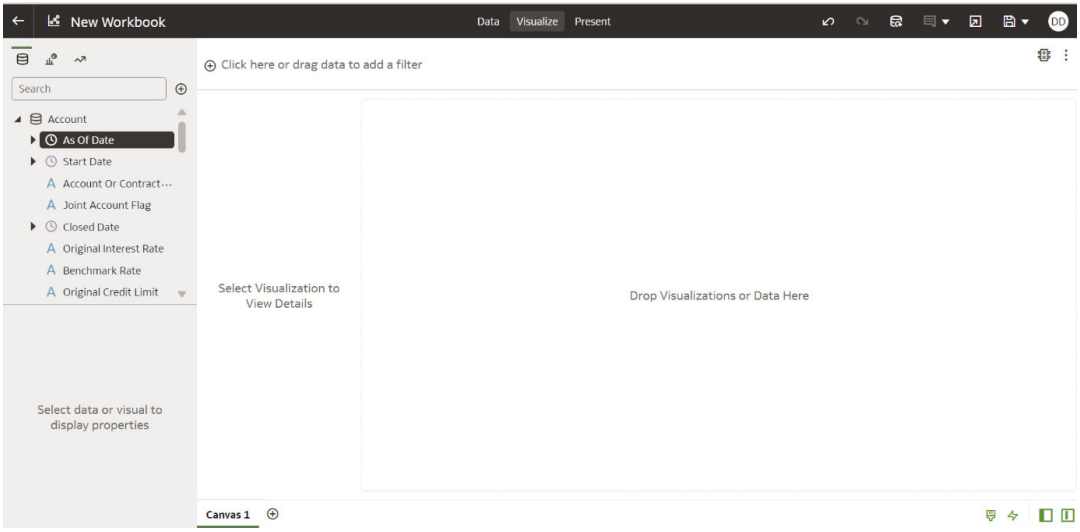


Figure 8-7 Custom source data view 3



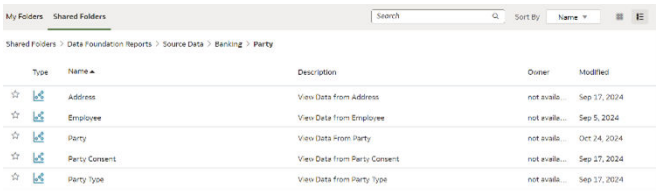
8.1.1.1.2 Pre-configured source data View

User can view subset of staging data that is loaded from the source systems for a selected pre-configured set of attributes. This is a restricted view that allows users to view only selected attributes that hold the most commonly referred data. The benefit of having this restricted view is faster data load and focused visualization of important data only. The solution also aggregate queries with appropriate filters for use against any dataset.
Data Visualization provided with DFCS can be accessed via following navigation paths:

- Home -> Catalog -> Shared folders -> Data Foundation reports -> Source Data -> Banking -> Subject Area -> Individual source entity.

Figure 8-8 Pre-configured source data view

Figure 8-9 Pre-configured source data view 2



8.1.1.1.3 Exporting data

Data visualization (source data or results data) can be exported in various format like excel, csv, PowerPoint and image.

Steps to export data:

1. Right click on **Data** -> **Edit**-> **Copy** -> **Paste** to excel.
2. Right click on **Data** -> **Export** -> **File** -> **Chose** format (PowerPoint, image, pdf or csv).

Figure 8-10 Party Financials

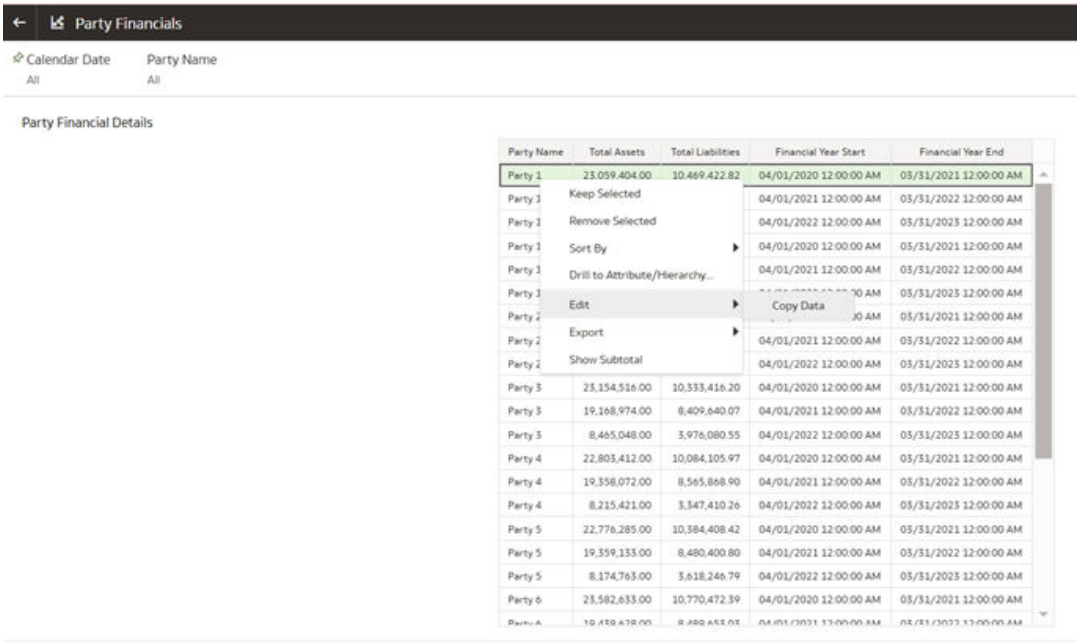


Figure 8-11 Party Financials Export

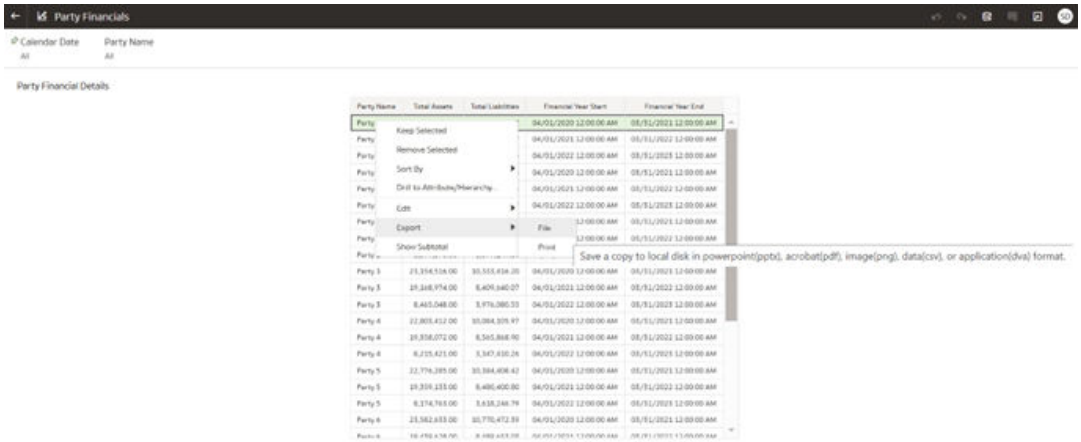
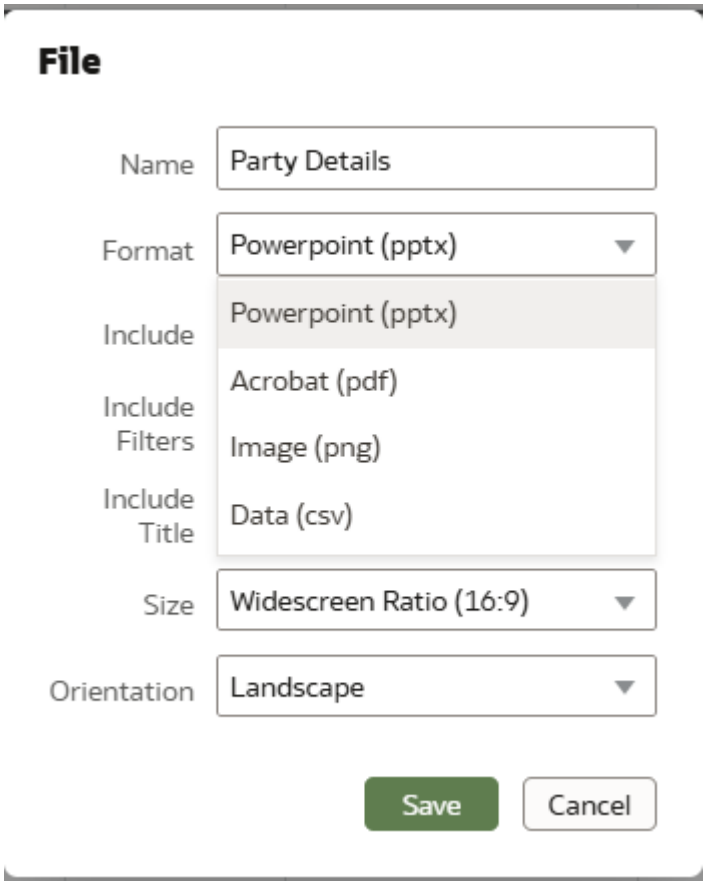


Figure 8-12 Party Financials File



8.1.1.2 Results Data

DFCS supports result entities' data visualization based on pre-defined out-of-the-box datasets called subject areas. Each **subject area** is a pre-configured dataset that brings together all fact entities of similar grain and includes pre-defined relationships with their related dimension entities. **Customized results data visualization canvases** can be created by user to enable them or other staff to access and analyze results data more as per their specific requirement

for a given subject area. The service offering also includes pre-built sample dashboards called **Pre-Built reports** for user to view results data.

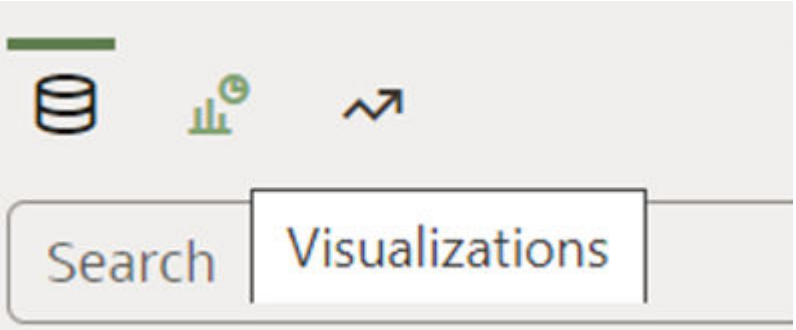
Results Data visualization represents view of results (fact) data either via tables or via various graphics forms such as charts, pie graphs, scatter plots and other such sophisticated forms. Visualization can be for out-of-the box sample dashboards or custom requirements of user. There are many visualizations options that help user display data in the form of tables or various graphs and charts. Visualizations options include but are not limited to tabular data, pivots, bar graphs (Vertical, horizontal, stacked bar, etc.) pie charts, line graphs, scatter graphs, tree map, etc. This makes it easier for user to spot patterns and trends in massive data sets that are hard to identify with the naked eye. These interactive dashboards can be created by a business user to enable self and other staff to access information more easily, as data visualizations created by one user can be shared with other users too. Each graphical element has the potential to provide granular information that updates all visualizations in the dashboard as the user drills down into finer and finer detail even on a single given visualization.

To summarize, the main goal of results data visualization is to:

- Make results (fact) data available for user for each subject area or granularity.
- Make results (fact) data available for user for tabular view without the need to write complex SQL queries or without any dependency on any third party application.
- Make results (fact) data available via graphic visualizations for data analysis and MIS reporting.
- Access out of the box sample pre-built visualizations and pre-built reports for each subject area.
- Access granular data via drill through.
- Share data visualizations custom created by one user with other users within the organization.
- Access sample Key performance Indicators (KPIs).
- Options to export reports to multiple formats such as Microsoft Excel, Microsoft PowerPoint, PDF, and so on.

Visualization options can be seen in LHS top under the **Visualizations** button.

Figure 8-13 Visualization



There are two ways to view results data:

1. Custom results data view

2. Pre-configured pre-built reports

8.1.1.2.1 Subject Area

A **Subject Area (SA)** is a pre-configured dataset that includes all **fact entities** (along with their attributes) and their associated **dimension entities**, relevant to a specific functional domain.

Key Features:

- **Domain-Specific Data Access** – Provides users with a structured view of entities and attributes needed for a particular functional area.
- **Fact and Dimension Entities** – Includes key data points (fact entities) and their contextual details (dimension entities).
- **Supports Multiple Granularities** – Most Subject Areas contain entities of the same granularity, but some may include multiple levels.

Example:

- The **Accounts Subject Area** allows users to access all **account-granularity** data, including dimensions such as **product type, party type, and account rating**.
- While most entities follow the **account grain**, some may have different granularities, such as **account-rating** or **account-address grain**.

For **optimal data extraction**, users should first review the **Subject Area Granularity** to ensure they are working with the correct level of detail before extracting data.

8.1.1.2.2 List of subject areas supported

The subject areas will be enhanced in future releases to accommodate for more specific granularities.

Below is the list of subject areas currently supported:

- Accounts
- Credit Line
- Data Quality Results
- Financial Accounting Entries
- Financial Ledger
- GL Reconciliation
- Party Details

> **Note:**
>
> Subject Areas come as part of out-of-the-box configuration and can't be created or modified by user. For any requirement related to subject area update, user will need to raise a support request.

8.1.1.2.2.1 Subject Area Glossary

Each **Subject Area** has a **pre-defined glossary** that provides essential documentation for users, helping them understand data structure and relationships.

- List of all result entities included in the subject area

- Entity granularity of each result entity based on the primary keys
- Attribute name and detailed attribute description for all primary keys
- Entity relationships that define relation of attributes with related dimension entity and the related attribute

The glossary helps users determine which attributes can be combined in a single visualization for meaningful insights. A single visualization should include attributes of similar granularities to avoid **Cartesian join issues**, which can lead to data misinterpretation.

For Example:

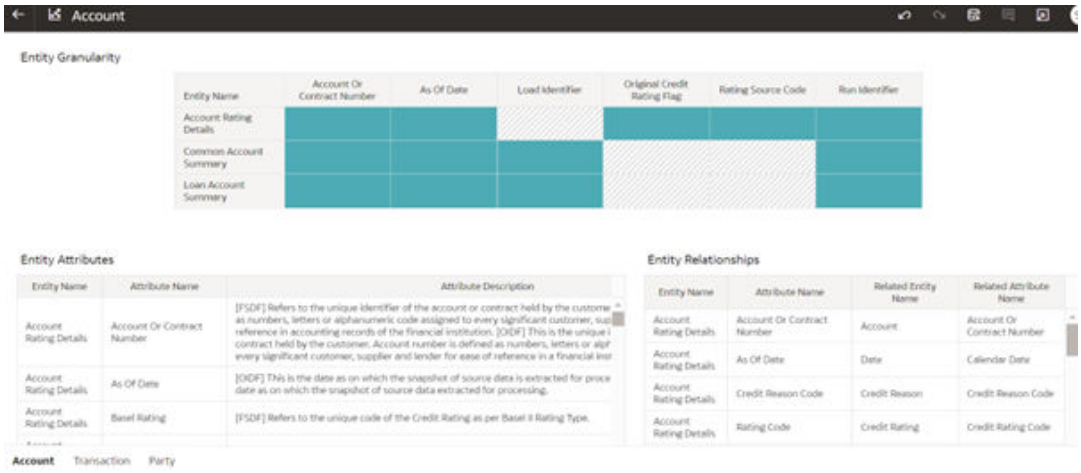
Attributes from **Common Account Summary** and **Loan Account Summary** can be used together in a single visualization.

- **End of Period Balance (EOP Bal)** for loans should **not** be combined across **Account Rating Details** and **Common Account Summary**.
- If an account has **three credit ratings from different agencies**, it will have **three rows for the same account**, repeating the **EOP Bal** value.
- This could lead to the **EOP Bal** being **aggregated incorrectly (e.g., tripled for a single account).**

Subject Area Glossary can be accessed as below:

- Home -> Catalog -> Shared folders -> Subject Area Glossary

Figure 8-14 Subject Area Glossary



8.1.1.2.3 Custom results data view

User can create new visualization reports to view data for specific attributes of results entities. Steps to view custom source data in Data View UI are as below.

- Top Right Corner -> Create -> Workbook -> Subject Area -> Choose Subject Area -> (new Workbook is created)

Figure 8-15 Custom results data view

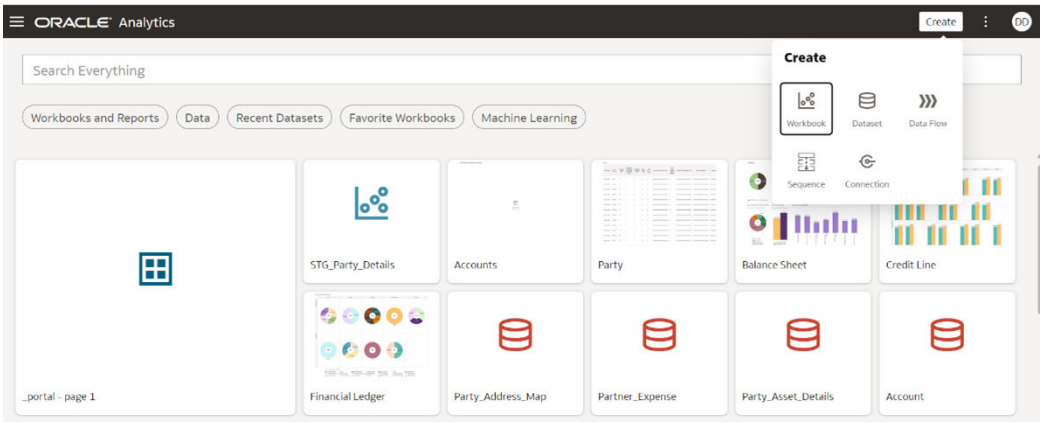


Figure 8-16 Add Dataset

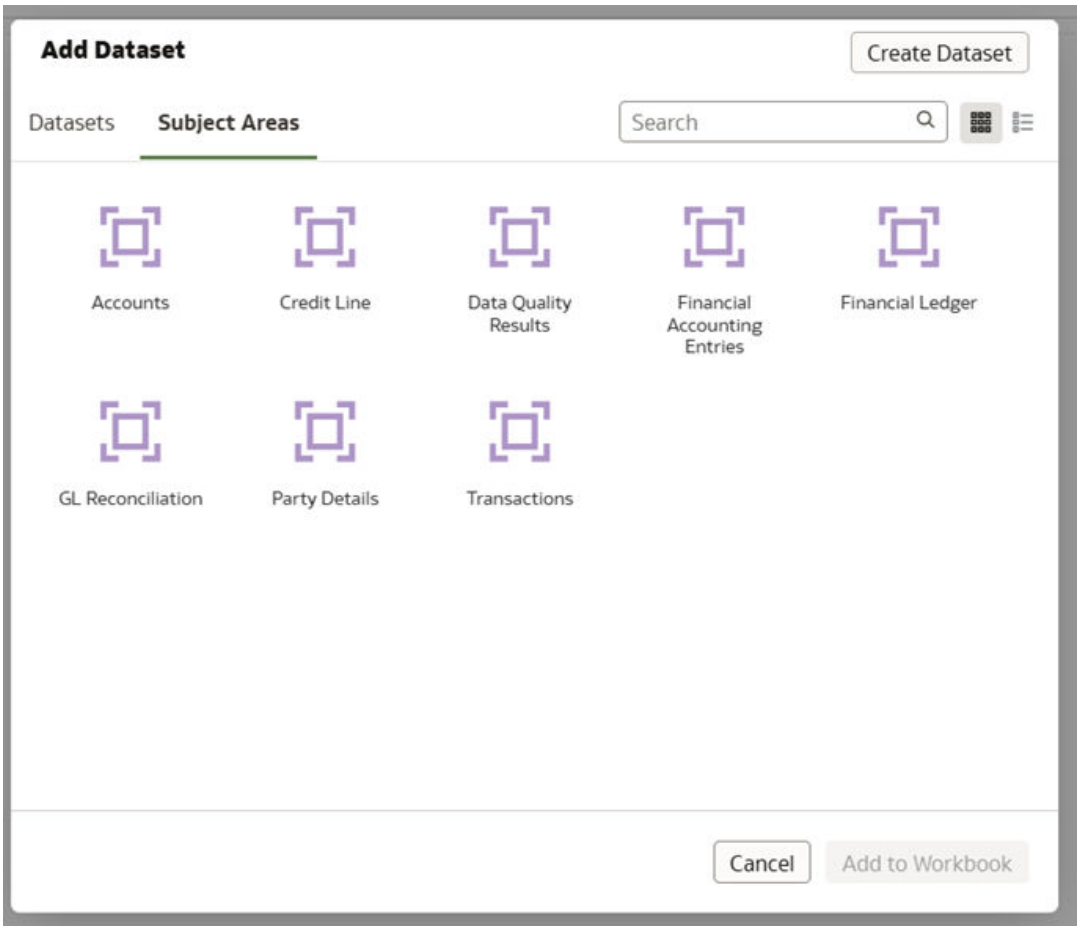
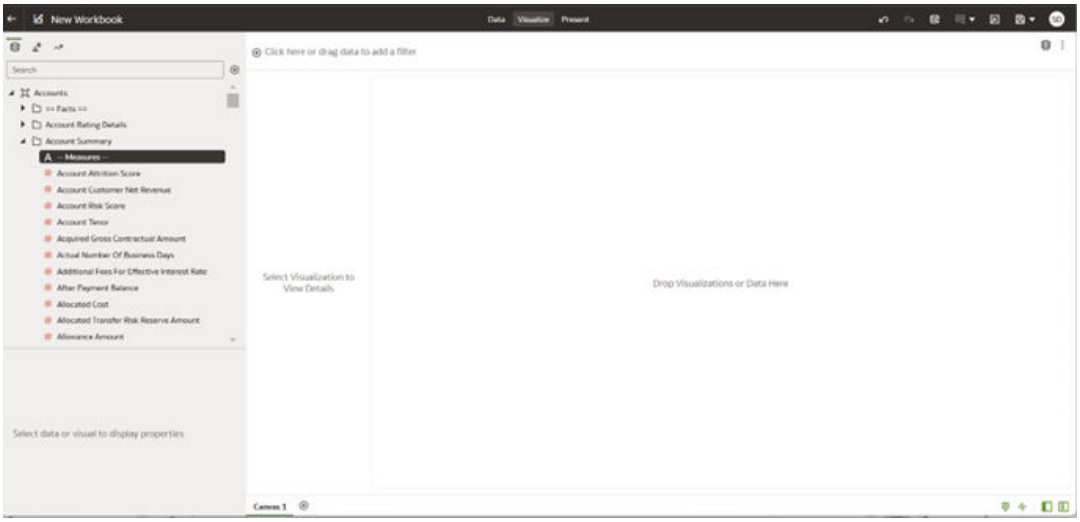


Figure 8-17 New Workbook



Each workbook can have multiple Canvases, similar to the way excel workbook has multiple sheets.
Each Canvas can have multiple visualizations, similar to the way single excel sheet can have multiple graphs in single sheet. Maximum of 6 visualization is recommended in a single canvas for optimum system performance.

User can drag and drop attributes required for analysis from left hand side (LHS) under **data** button. This process is very user-friendly and doesn't require the abilities of SQL query writing to fetch data.

Figure 8-18 Data button

Attributes are displayed in data tab in following order:

- Fact entities in alphabetical order based on Entity logical name
- Dimension entities based on alphabetical order
- Attributes displayed in alphabetical order within fact and dimension entities
- 'My Calculations' on left bottom will display any calculation formulae added by user

Users can add calculation formula for value measures displayed in the view.

Users can also save and share these custom report created with other users.

8.1.1.2.4 Exporting Data

Data visualization (source data or results data) can be exported in various format like excel, csv, PowerPoint and image.

Steps to export data:

1. Right click on **Data** -> **Edit**-> **Copy** -> **Paste** to excel.
2. Right click on **Data** -> **Export** -> **File** -> Chose format (PowerPoint, image, pdf or csv).

Figure 8-19 Data visualization Party Financial Details

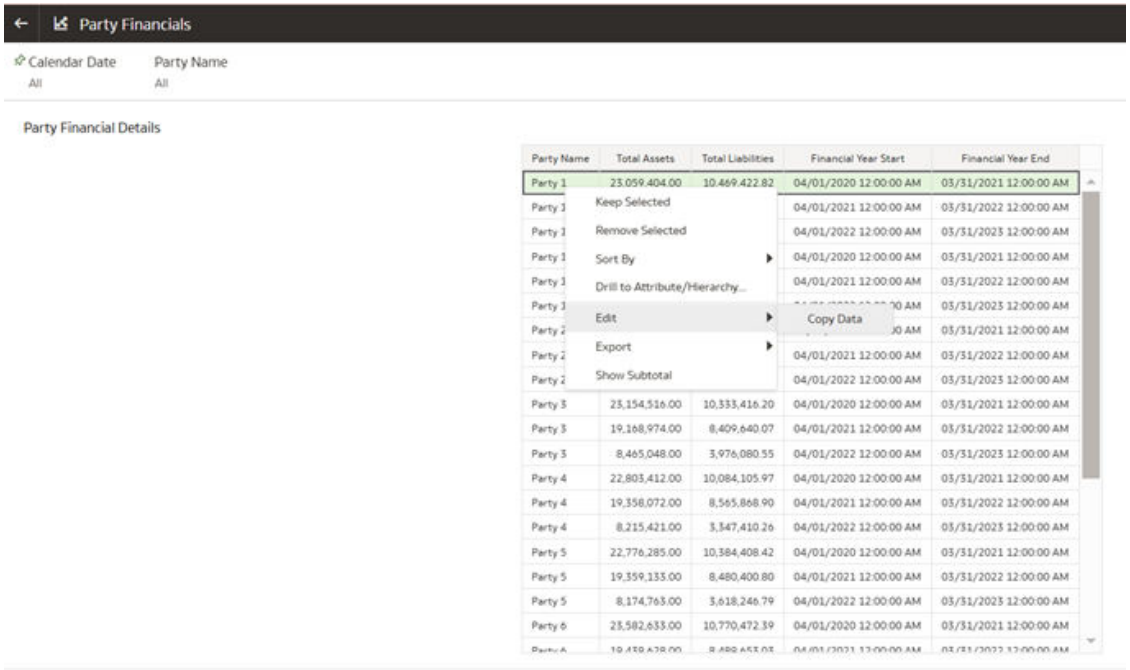


Figure 8-20 Data visualization Party Financial Details Export

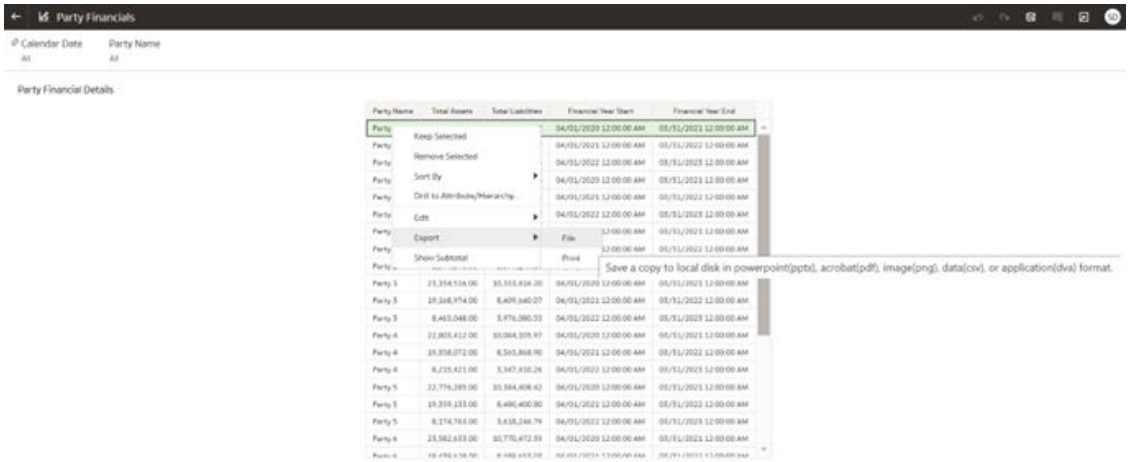
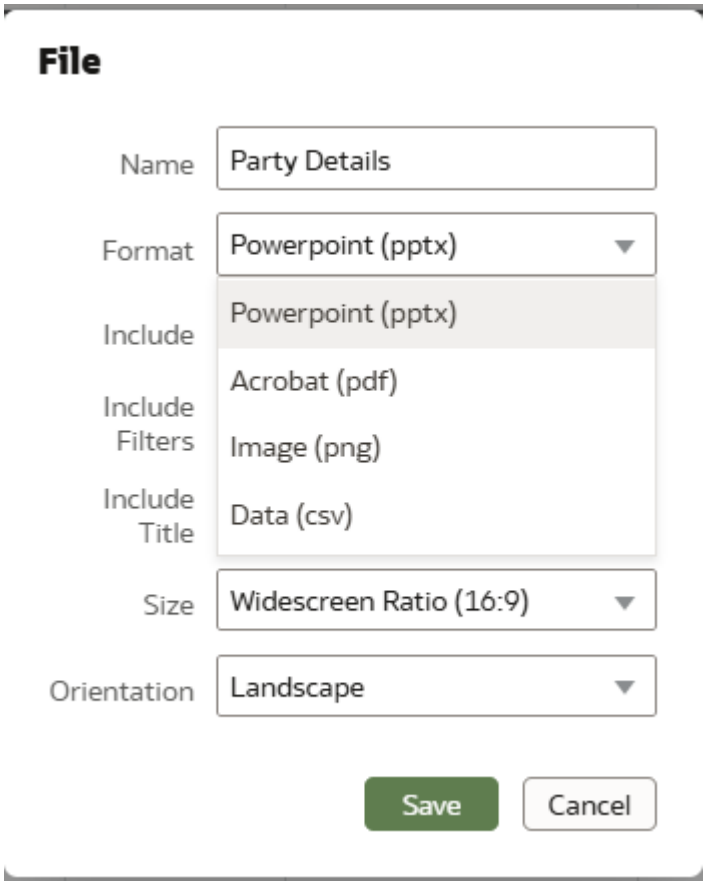


Figure 8-21 Data visualization Party Financial Details Export File



8.1.1.2.5 Sample Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) are pre-calculated values in the solution that measure performance for a specific objective over time. KPIs provide measurable metrics for businesses to track over time and gauge their progress. They also help with insights that help FI business leaders to make data driven decisions, measure their performance and plan at a strategic level.
Some sample KPIs are packaged in out-of-the box product and can't be modified by the user. However, user has the flexibility to create their own KPIs.

The solution aims to cover most indicators used across the banking and FI industry.

Currently, the solution supports Account based KPIs for Loans and Deposits.

To access these visualizations, navigate through the following path:

1. **Home → Catalog → Shared Folders → Data Foundation Custom Reports à Key Performance Indicators à Balance Sheet**

The dashboard has a default set of filters as shown below and further filters can be added by the user.

Figure 8-22 Sample Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

- To access these visualizations, navigate through the following path: Home → Catalog → Shared Folders → Data Foundation Custom Reports à Key Performance Indicators à Balance Sheet The dashboard has a default set of filters as shown below and further filters can be added by the user.

8.1.1.2.5.1 Sample Loans and Deposits KPIs

KPIs related to Loans and Deposits KPIs are included as part of out of the box product. Users can create their own KPIs and visualizations for that for their custom requirements.

> **Note:**
>
> This user guide does not explain individual visualization chart details, their calculation logic and their interpretation as that is included as part of KPI glossary.

8.1.1.2.5.1.1 End of Period

This report presents a comparative analysis of Total Loans and Total Deposits as of specific date, allowing users to examine the balance sheet dynamics and assess the relationship between lending activities and deposit mobilization. Please refer to KPI Glossary in solution for further details.

Users have options to choose values for pre-configured filter attributes or add their own filters.

Figure 8-23 End of Period

8.1.1.2.5.1.1.1 Time Series

This report gives a view into trend analysis of total outstanding loans, deposits and investments over multiple time periods and how they have changed over time. It gives breakdown of deposit types accepted and loan types floated in the market. It also shows

snapshot of Debt and Equity Investments over multiple time periods. Users have options to choose values for pre-configured filter attributes or add their own filters.

Figure 8-24 Time Series

8.1.1.2.5.1.1.2 Deposit Growth

The Deposit Growth Visualization provides an insightful analysis of a financial institution's deposit portfolio, focusing on key deposit categories of Current or check-in Account and Savings Accounts and their movement over time periods. By offering detailed insights into CASA ratio, total deposits, CASA deposits, and term deposits, users can effectively track and analyze growth trends across different deposit categories.

Figure 8-25 Deposit Growth

8.1.1.2.5.1.1.2.1 Loans Growth

The Loans Growth Report offers a detailed analysis of loan, credit cards and overdraft performance, highlighting both the total outstanding amounts and growth percentages for each category. It enables users to evaluate lending trends across segments such as personal, business, and auto loans, as well as credit card usage in retail and business domains.

The charts display the total outstanding loan balances across all types of loans and their corresponding growth percentages. It provides an overall view of the organization's lending portfolio and its growth trends over time.

Figure 8-26 Loans Growth Report

8.1.1.2.5.1.1.2.2 KPI Glossary

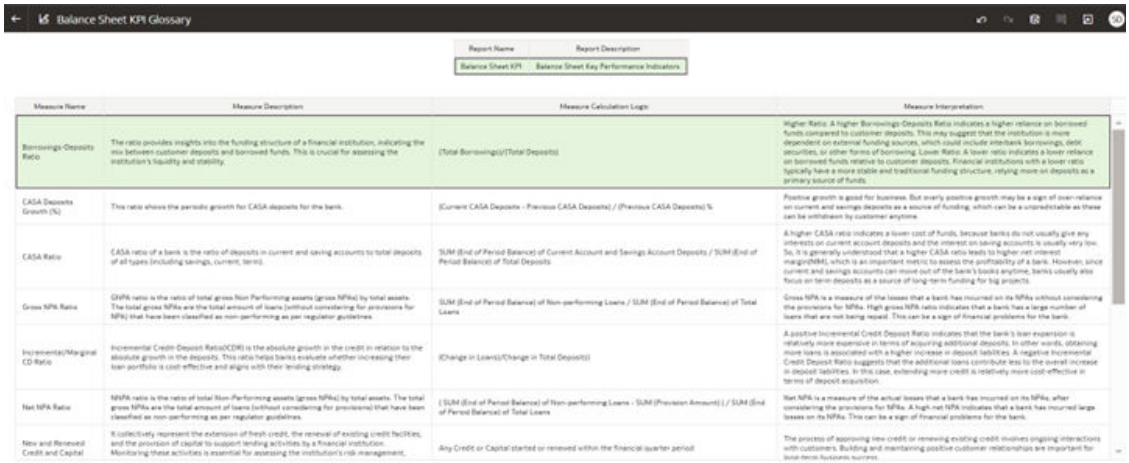
All KPIs come with KPI Glossary that details below:

- KPI Name
- Description
- Calculation logic
- Logical Interpretation

KPI Glossary is made available by right clicking on any of the KPI visualizations as shown below:

Figure 8-27 KPI Glossary

Figure 8-28 KPI Glossary Report



8.1.1.2.5.1.1.2.3 Drill through for KPIs

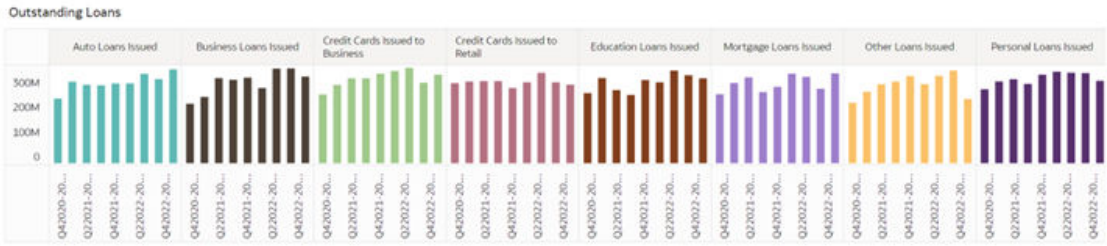
Drill-down functionality enables user to view KPI data at the lowest granularity.

User starts pre-built report **visualization from results** (fact entities based) -> drill down to **more granular results** (multiple levels of drill down in fact entities) -> View data at **lowest granularity**.

Example:

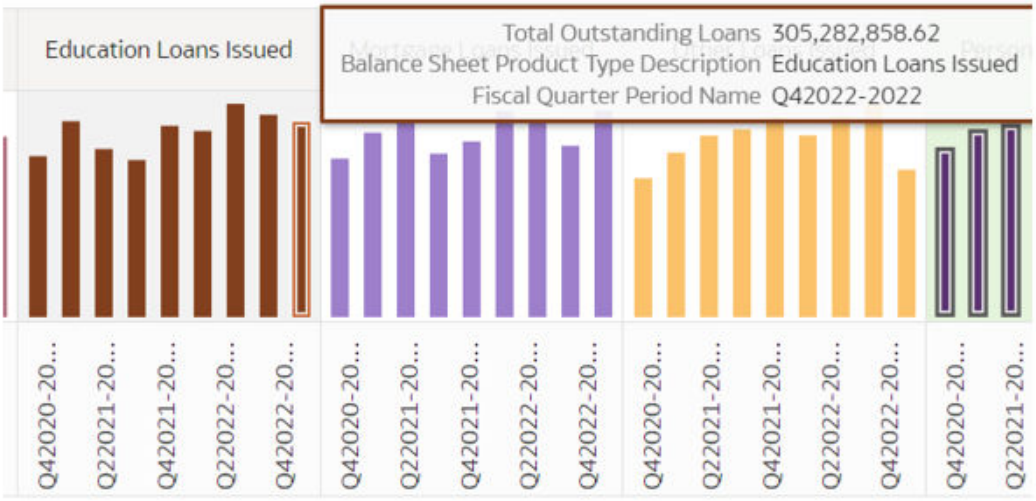
Time Series report -> Education Loans KPI -> Country name drill down -> Party type (or party name) drill down -> Account skey in fact common account summary -> Stage Loan Contracts

Figure 8-29 Drill through for KPIs



Hover over education loans as shown below to look at overall numbers:

Figure 8-30 Balance Sheet KPIs



Right click and select Country name from drill down option as below:

Figure 8-31 Drill

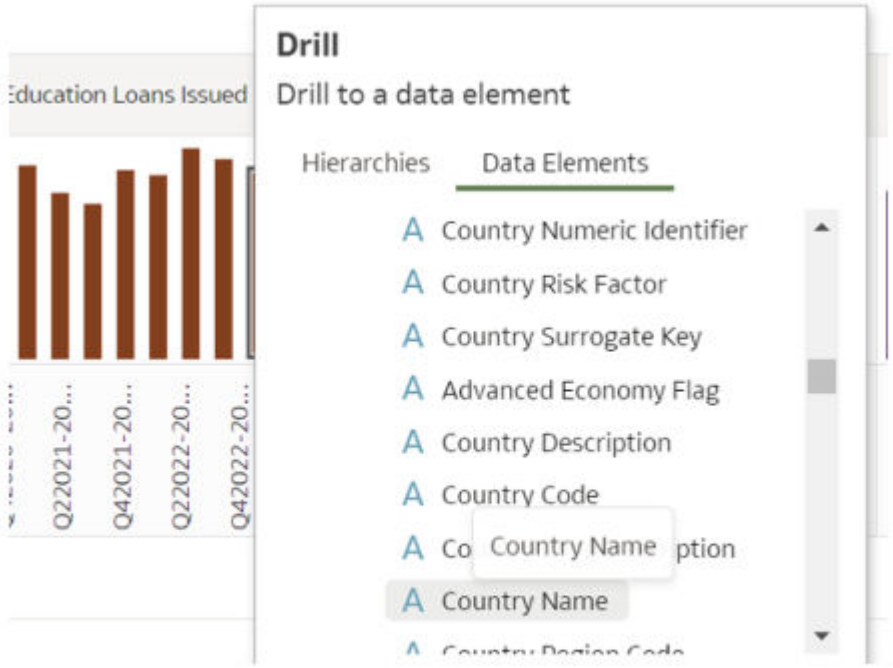


Figure 8-32 Drilldown at Country

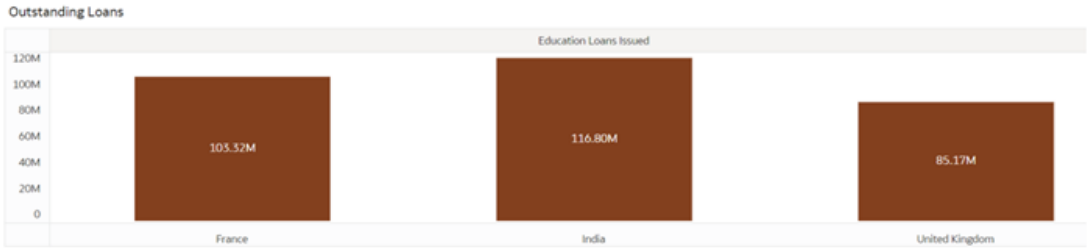


Figure 8-33 Drill down to Party Name

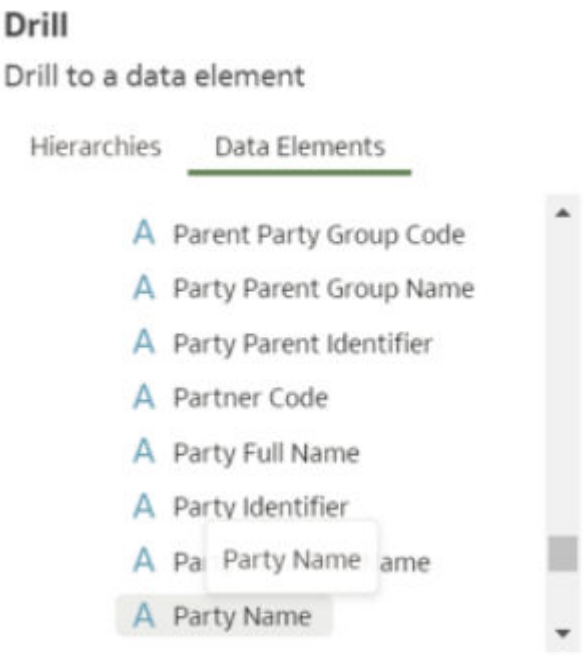


Figure 8-34 Party Name Drill down

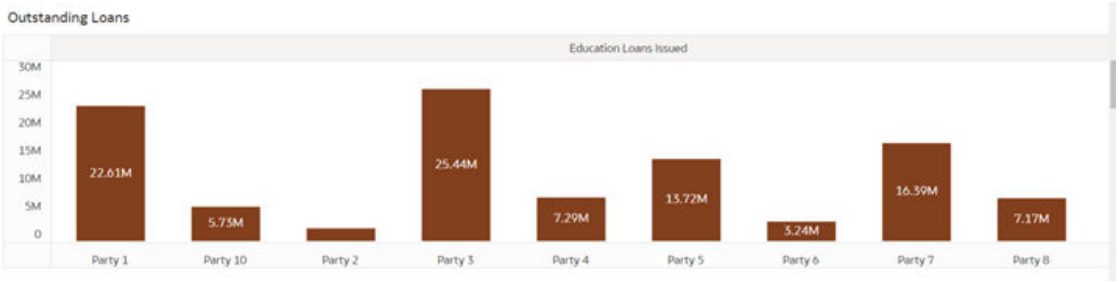


Figure 8-35 Drill down for account level

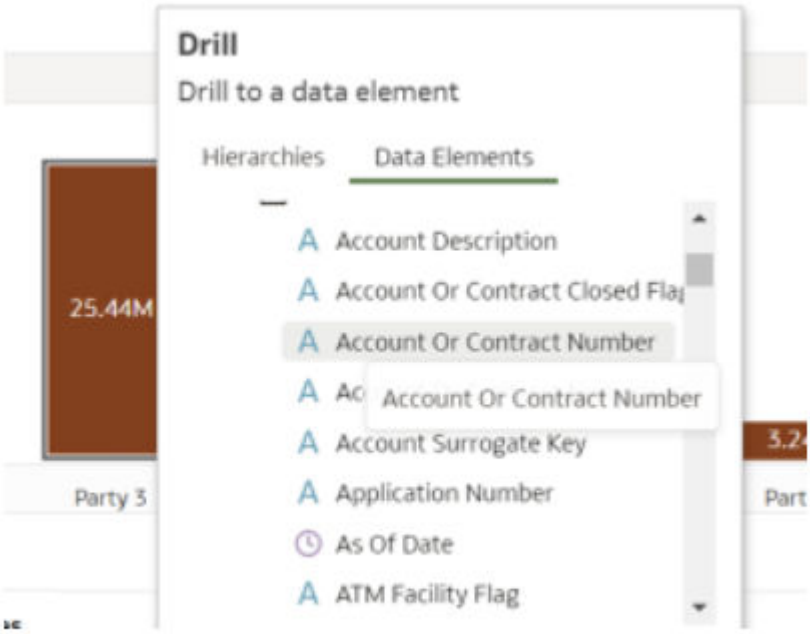
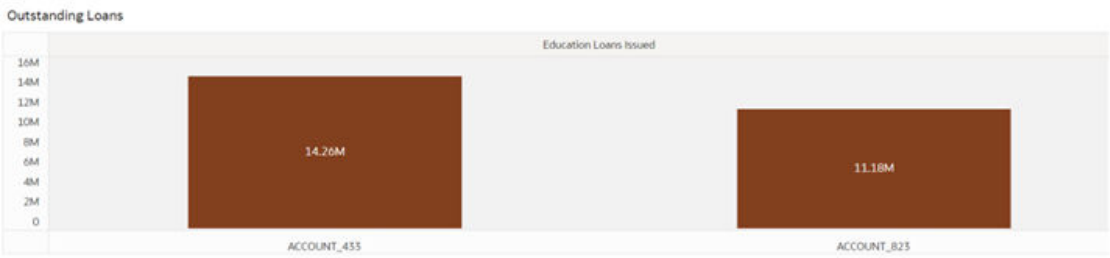


Figure 8-36 Account drilldown



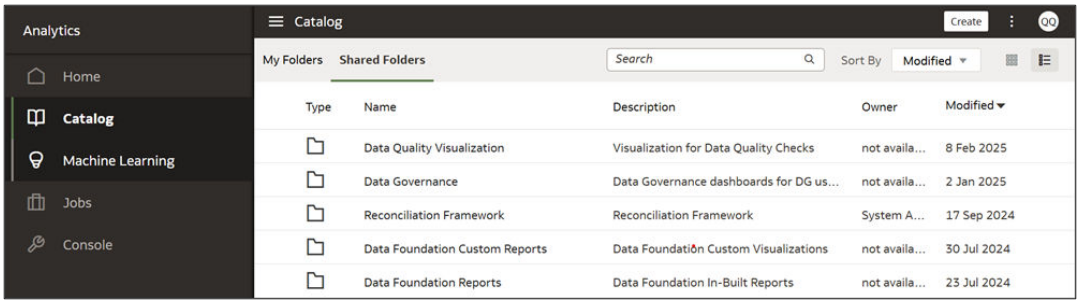
8.1.1.3 Pre-Built Reports

Most of the subject areas have a corresponding pre-built report for results data visualization. Pre-Built reports have pre-configured tabular data and data visualization dashboards from the entities within the subject area. You can view data for the pre-configured set of attributes in these dashboards. You will have Read-only access to these reports as they are configured out-of-the-box.

To access these reports, navigate through the following path:

1. Home → Catalog → Shared Folders → Data Foundation Reports.

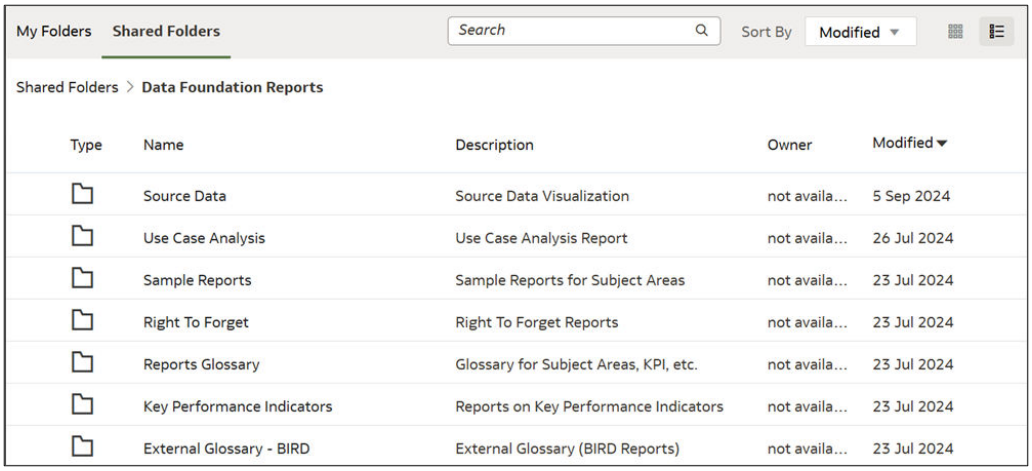
Figure 8-37 Catalog Shared Folders



Use Case Report: The use case reports serve as a **download specification**, helping you identify the **stage entities** required for loading data into a specific **Oracle Financial Services application**. Customers using multiple Oracle applications often need insights into **data reusability**—determining whether data loaded for one application can be leveraged for another. By providing this clarity, the specification enhances integration efficiency, optimizes data management, and streamlines operations across Oracle's financial ecosystem.

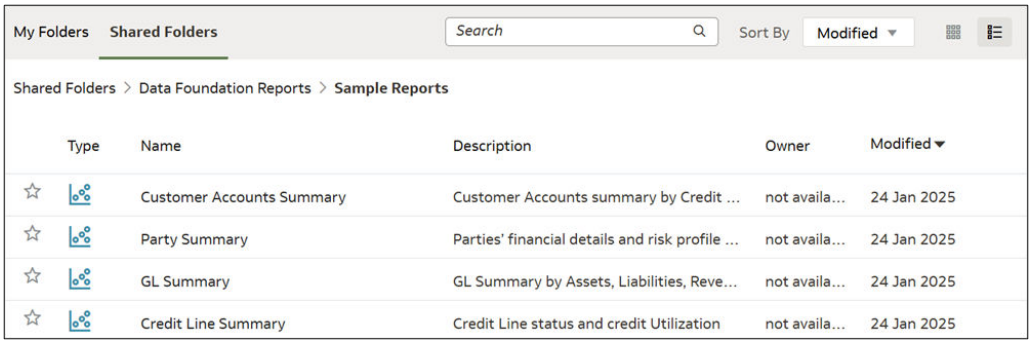
a. Click **Data Foundation Reports** the list of reports is displayed.

Figure 8-38 Catalog Shared Folders Sample Reports



b. Click **Sample Reports** from the list.

Figure 8-39 Catalog Shared Pre-Built Reports



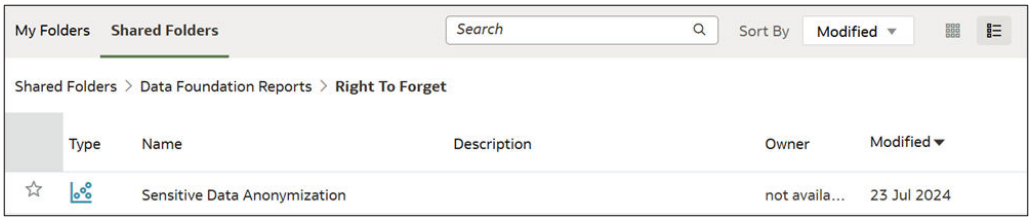
The **Right to Forget** use case defines the process for identifying and deleting personal data from **Oracle Financial Services applications** while ensuring compliance with privacy regulations. It helps users manage **data removal** with minimal system impact, offering clarity on **data dependencies** and compliance across multiple Oracle applications.

a. Click **Data Foundation Reports** the list of reports is displayed.

b. Click **Right To Forget** from the list.

c. Select **Data Anonymization** to view the reports. For more information, see Right To Forget.

Figure 8-40 Right to Forget Reports



8.1.1.3.1 Navigation Path

To access these reports, navigate through the following path:

Home → Catalog → Shared Folders → Data Foundation Reports.

8.1.1.3.2 GL Summary

Financial Ledger pre-built report is based on subject area by the same name. It provides stakeholders with an overall summary of institutions' **Chart of Accounts (CoA)** as of the selected date.

General Ledger Analysis and GL Account Distribution

The first two dashboards feature a series of donut visualizations that display the 5 main CoA categories such as **Assets**, **Expenses**, **Liabilities**, **Owner's Equity**, and **Revenue.** Each CoA category has separate donut view for every currency where bank has exposure. The donut shows breakdown for the CoA by the types of General Ledger (GL) data for each currency.

For example: For CoA of Assets, banks may have data spread across various currencies. Donut will show view for Assets spread across their natural currencies by various GL types (means asset types here) like Cash, Inventory, Fixed Assets, and so on.

First dashboard shows the data in local currency, whereas second dashboard shows data in common accounting currency. Third dashboard shows data spread across various GL Accounts for Budgeted Vs Actual Vs Forecasted numbers.

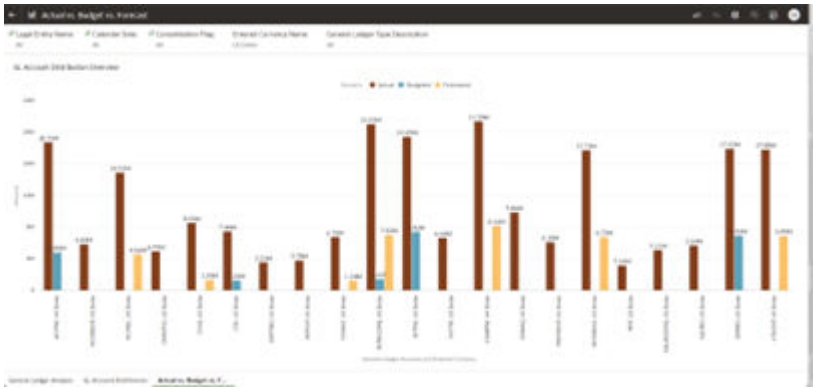
Figure 8-41 General Ledger Analysis

Actual vs Budget vs Forecast

The Actual vs. Budget vs. Forecast visualization provides a view of budgeted GL numbers and their comparison with actual numbers and forecasted numbers for future periods.

By visually depicting these differences, it enables banks to analyze the accuracy of their budgeting and pinpoint areas of over- or under-budget spending, assess alignment with financial goals, and refine future budgets to enhance accuracy and effectiveness in financial planning. Forecasted numbers can give a view into future projections vs current numbers.

Figure 8-42 Actual vs Budget vs Forecast

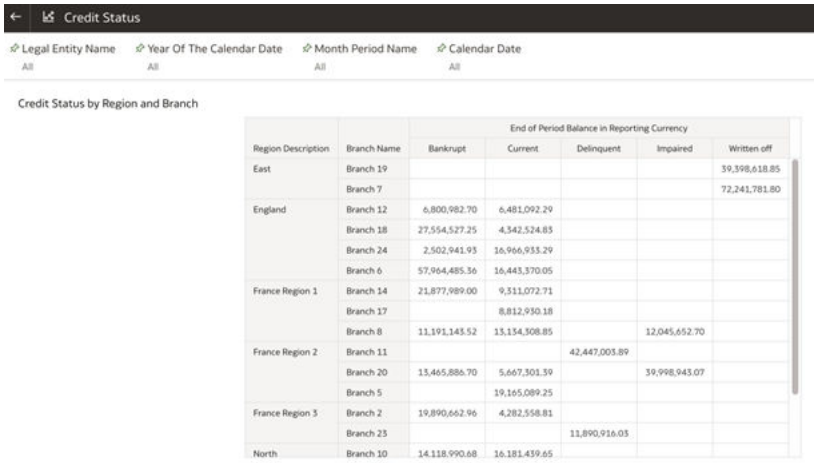


8.1.1.3.3 Customer Account Summary

This pre-built report is based on Accounts subject area. It provides stakeholders with an overall summary of credit status of institution's assets such as loans as of the selected date.

Credit Status: This provides a view of end-of-period balance in the reporting currency by credit status across regions and branches. It enables stakeholders to assess the health of credit portfolios and identify areas requiring attention. This helps in monitoring regional and branch-level credit performance and risk exposure and helps identifying if any specific region or branch needs attention.

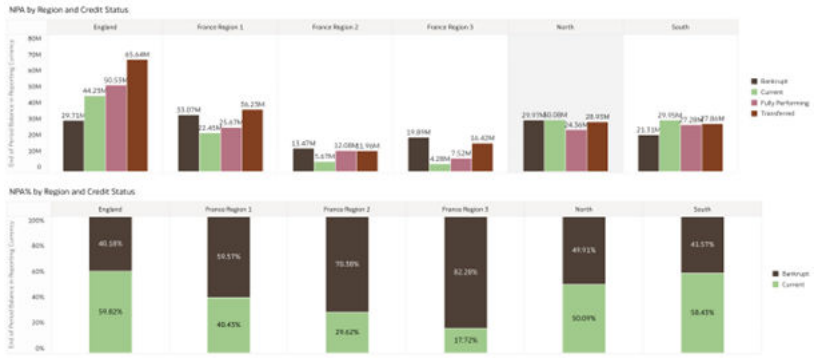
Figure 8-43 Credit Status



Region Description	Branch Name	End of Period Balance in Reporting Currency				
		Bankrupt	Current	Delinquent	Impaired	Written off
East	Branch 19					39,398,618.85
	Branch 7					72,241,781.80
England	Branch 12	6,800,982.70	6,481,092.29			
	Branch 18	27,554,527.25	4,342,524.83			
	Branch 24	2,502,941.93	16,966,933.29			
	Branch 6	57,964,485.36	16,443,370.05			
France Region 1	Branch 14	21,877,989.00	9,311,072.71			
	Branch 17		8,812,930.18			
	Branch 8	11,191,143.52	13,134,308.85		12,045,652.70	
France Region 2	Branch 11			42,447,003.89		
	Branch 20	13,465,886.70	5,667,301.39		39,998,943.07	
	Branch 5		19,165,089.25			
France Region 3	Branch 2	19,890,662.96	4,282,558.81			
	Branch 23			11,890,916.03		
North	Branch 10	14,118,990.68	16,181,439.65			

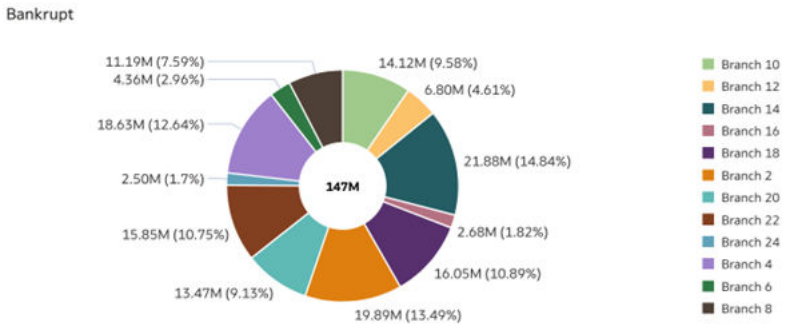
Non Performing Assets: Provides a visual representation of non performing assets (NPAs), where definition of non performing asset is as per jurisdictional regulator and user provides data marking accounts as NPA. This visualization is based on across regions using bar charts. It offers insights into the distribution and health of non-performing assets (NPAs) by region.

Figure 8-44 Non Performing Assets



Branchwise NPA - This displays the distribution of non-performing assets (NPAs) across branches for a particular region, segmented into various credit status categories such as *Bankrupt*, *Impaired*, *Written Off*, and *Delinquent*. This chart provides a view of NPA composition for each branch, enabling stakeholders to quickly assess and compare the extent and type of financial risk across different branches of a given region. This is especially helpful if user sees unexpected data for a given region in previous visualization, and wants to view data spread across branches for that region.

Figure 8-45 Branchwise NPA



8.1.1.3.4 Party Summary

This pre-built report is based on party subject area. It provides stakeholders with an overall summary of parties to which bank has exposure. It gives view into parties and their related parties, along with the financial exposure numbers like total assets vs liabilities outstanding against all parties. It also gives view into parties' risk profile analysis based on their credit rating.

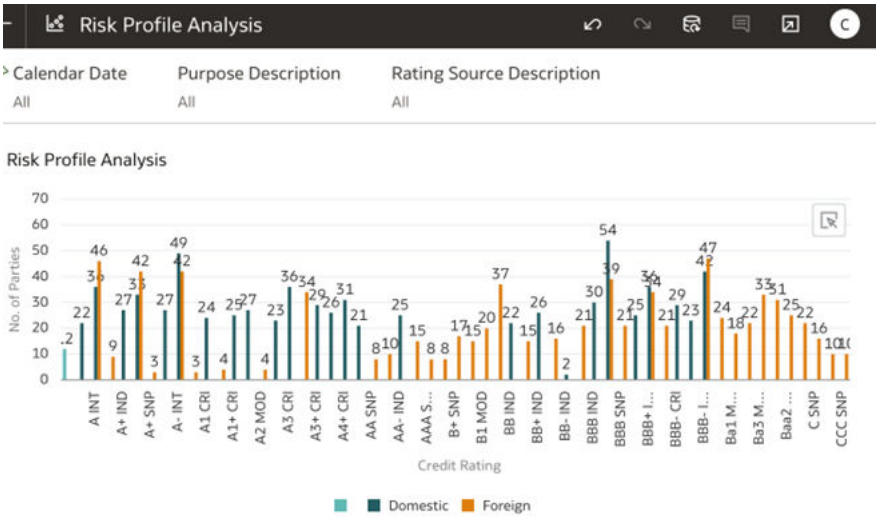
- **Risk Profile Analysis:** This visualization illustrates the risk profile of parties to which the bank has credit exposure, based on their credit ratings as of the selected date. The bar chart displays credit ratings along with the corresponding number of parties for each rating. Users can filter the data based on **Domestic vs. Foreign ratings** and **Rating Source Code (Rating Agency)** using the filter options provided at the top of the visualization. Each rating source code is shown alongside the count of party identifiers, offering a clear view of the risk rating distribution.

  This visualization helps assess the overall risk landscape of institutional assets, such as loans, enabling informed decision-making and effective risk management strategies.

  The dashboard includes several default filters, such as **Calendar Date, Purpose Description for Domestic/Foreign Currency Ratings, and Rating Source Description**, allowing users to tailor their view based on specific preferences or requirements.

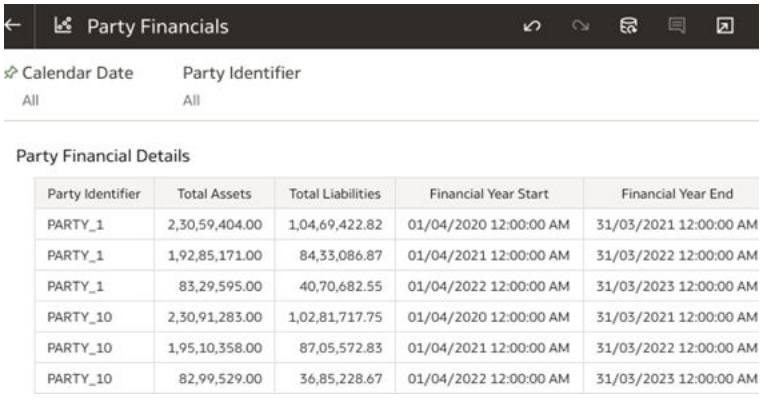
  – **Objective**: To highlight the number of parties for each credit rating by a specific Credit Agency and rating purpose.

Figure 8-46 Risk Profile Analysis



- **Party Financial Details:** The visualization displays the total assets and liabilities of the parties for the financial period as per selected Calendar date. Each party is listed with its corresponding asset and liability amount, highlighting their financial position/obligation for the selected calendar date. This analysis provides insights into the key contributors to the organization's asset/liability base, aiding in performance assessment. This analysis also facilitates insights into risk assessment and financial planning. User also has the option to select specific party name from filter attribute on top and get view for a specific party.
  - **Objective** – To highlight total amount of asset and liabilities against all parties or specific party as of specific date

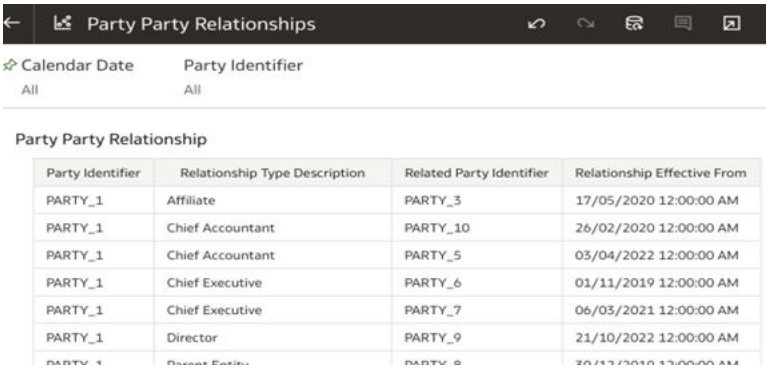
Figure 8-47 Party Financial Details



Party Identifier	Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Financial Year Start	Financial Year End
PARTY_1	2,30,59,404.00	1,04,69,422.82	01/04/2020 12:00:00 AM	31/03/2021 12:00:00 AM
PARTY_1	1,92,85,171.00	84,33,086.87	01/04/2021 12:00:00 AM	31/03/2022 12:00:00 AM
PARTY_1	83,29,595.00	40,70,682.55	01/04/2022 12:00:00 AM	31/03/2023 12:00:00 AM
PARTY_10	2,30,91,283.00	1,02,81,717.75	01/04/2020 12:00:00 AM	31/03/2021 12:00:00 AM
PARTY_10	1,95,10,358.00	87,05,572.83	01/04/2021 12:00:00 AM	31/03/2022 12:00:00 AM
PARTY_10	82,99,529.00	36,85,228.67	01/04/2022 12:00:00 AM	31/03/2023 12:00:00 AM

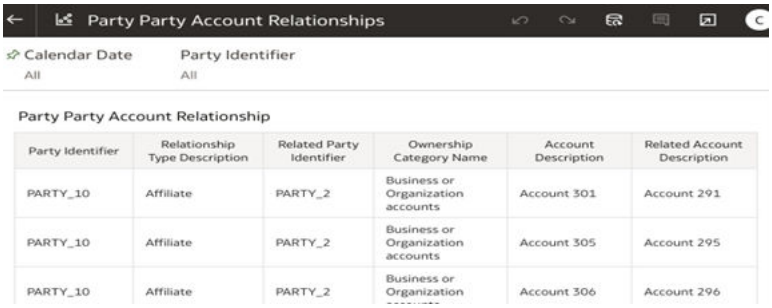
  - **Party Party Relationships** and **Party Party Account Relationship**: Party relationship visualizations provides a view of party relationships and their associated accounts details. Relationship between related party and primary party could be personal like spouse, parent, etc. of primary account holder or professional like CEO, Director of an organization that is bank's customer.
- **Party Party Relationships:**
  - **Objective** – To highlight the relationship between different parties and relationship effective date.

Figure 8-48 Party Party Relationships



- **Party Party Account Relationship**:
  - **Objective** – The dashboard gives view of party relationships and their associated accounts.

Figure 8-49 Party Party Account Relationship

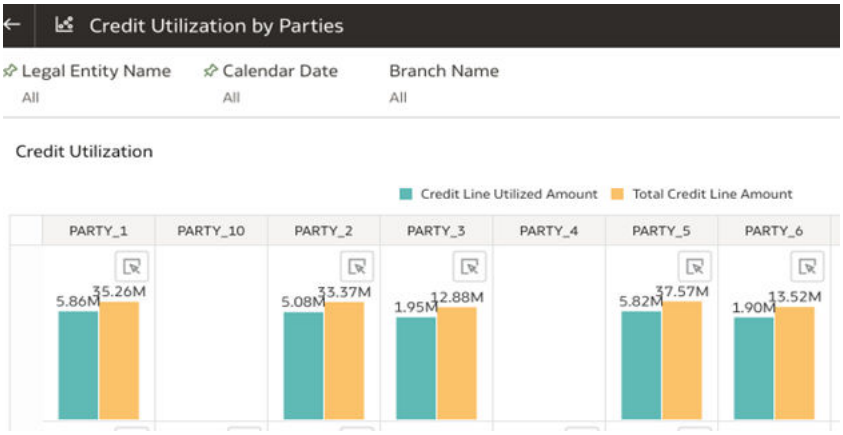


8.1.1.3.5 Credit Line Summary

This pre-built report is based on Credit Line subject area. It gives an overview.

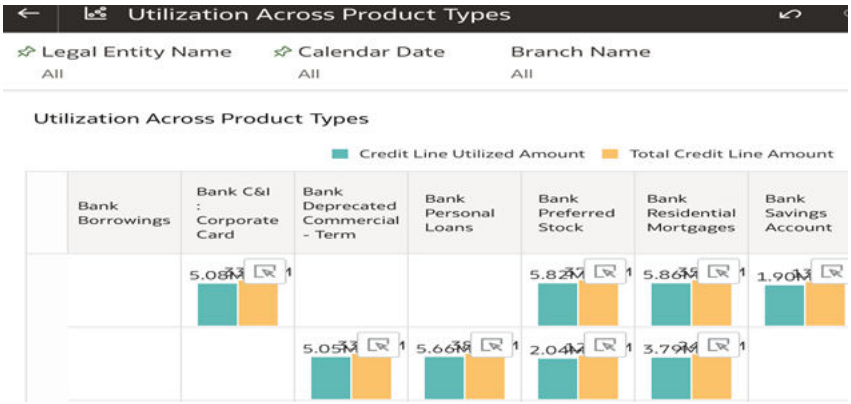
- **Credit Utilization by Parties:** This bar graph illustrates total credit line against the utilized amount, and helps bank quickly assess the overall credit utilization rate. This helps in identifying trends over time, such as increases in credit usage which might indicate economic stress among borrowers or a growing confidence and spending capability. The visualization helps user analyze credit utilization numbers for each party and currency as of date and analysis can be done at branch level.
  - **Objective** – To highlight the total credit line and utilized amount for various parties across different currencies as of given date for selected branch/branches.

Figure 8-50 Credit Utilization by Parties



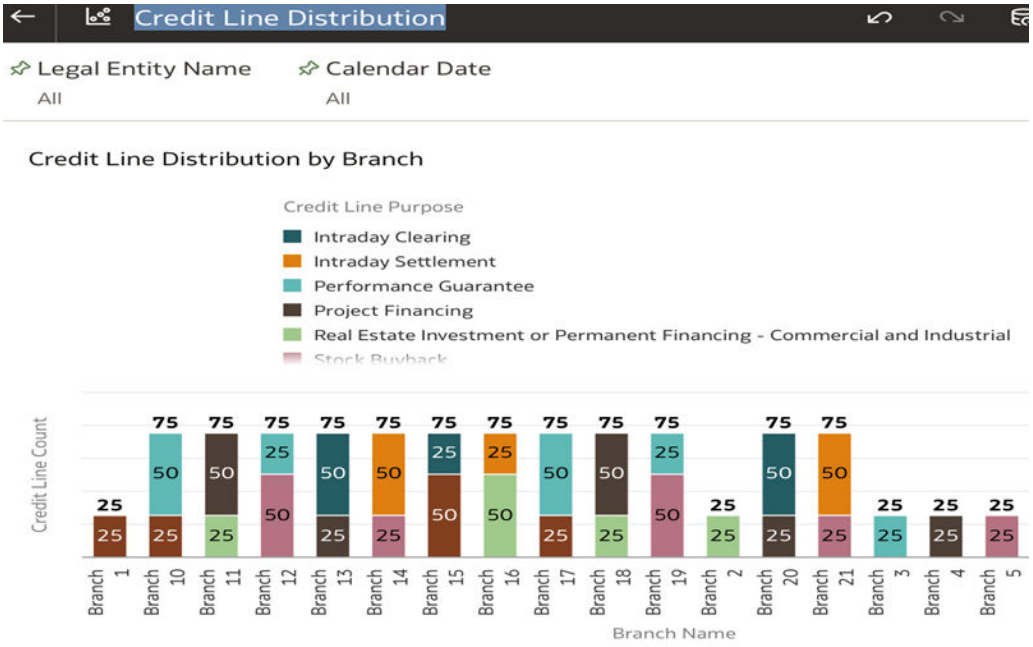
- **Utilization Across Product Types:** The visualization illustrates the total credit line commitment amounts and the utilized amounts across different products denoted in multiple currencies. This helps to analyze which products are most and least utilized, banks can identify successful features or gaps in their offerings. This information can drive the development of new products or adjustments to existing ones to better meet customer needs.
  - **Objective** – To highlight the total credit line amount and utilized amount by different product types for selected branch/branches.

Figure 8-51 Utilization Across Product Types



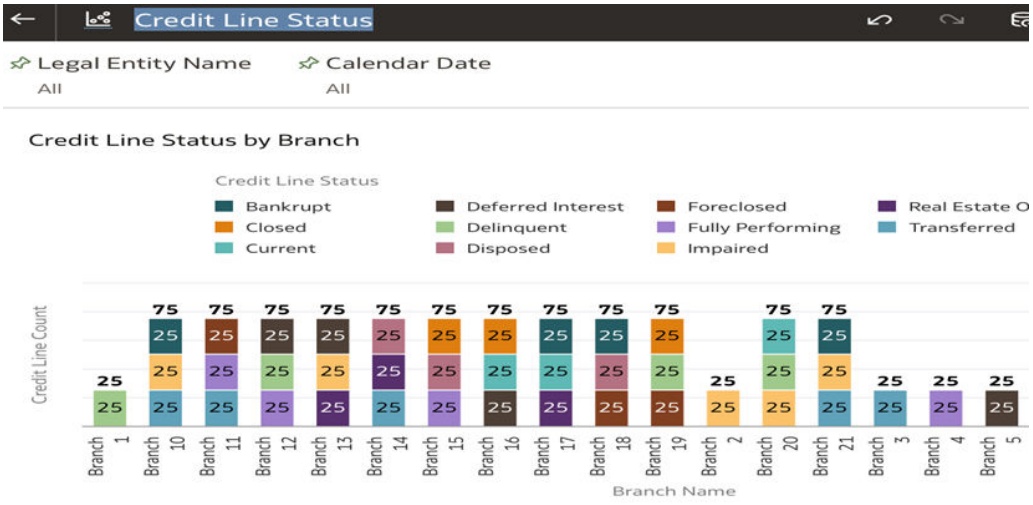
- **Credit Line Distribution:** The Visualization provides insight into the predominant credit line purposes at each branch allows a bank to tailor its products to better match local demand. This helps management to assess the commitment track to aid in performance review and Risk management.
  - **Objective** – To view number of credit lines by credit line purpose for each branch within the legal entity.

Figure 8-52 Credit Line Distribution



- **Credit Line Status**: The dashboard illustrates the segregation of credit lines into various credit status categories such as fully performing, delinquent and impaired. This helps Banks to quickly identify areas of concern, particularly the proportion of non performing or delinquent accounts. This allows for early intervention strategies to be deployed, such as reaching out to customers who are falling behind on payments to offer restructuring or support services that might prevent further delinquencies.
- **Activity - Results Data Browsing**
  - **Objective** – To view number of credit lines by credit line status like fully performing, delinquent, impaired for each branch within the legal entity.

Figure 8-53 Credit Line Status

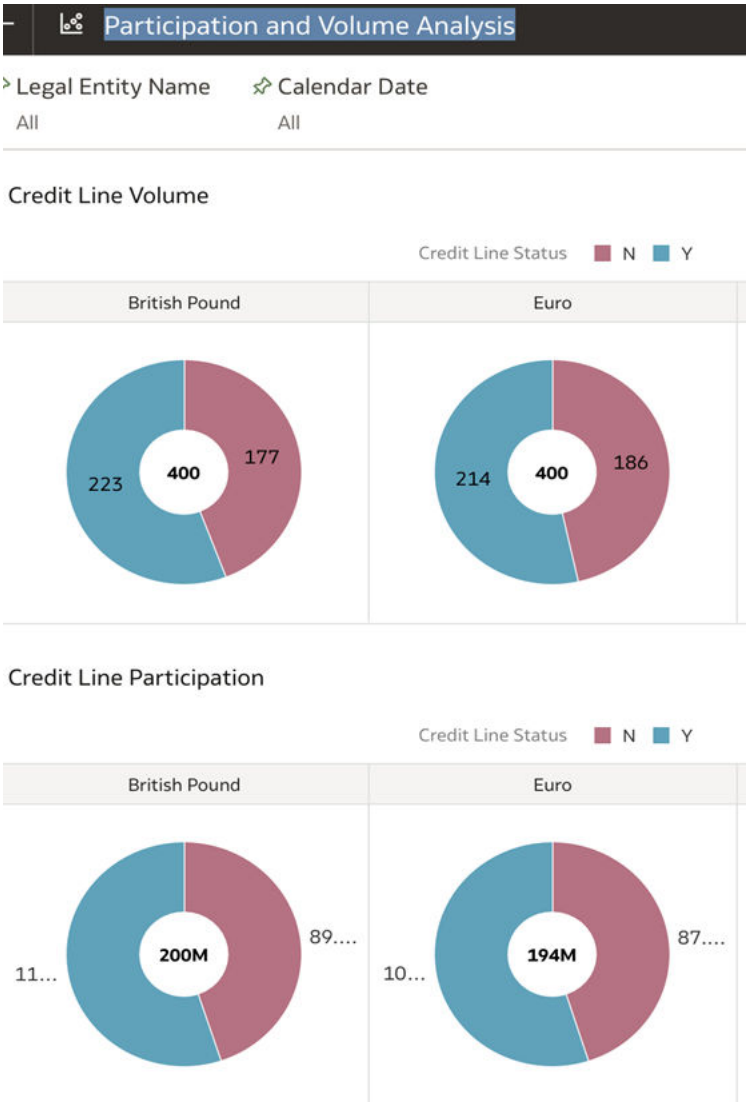


- **Participation and Volume Analysis:** The visualizations show the participation flag for credit lines alongside the sum of total credit line amounts tagged with that flag which helps

banks in analyzing how participation in specific credit programs impacts their overall credit portfolio. Participation flag indicates if the credit line facility is a part of the syndication.

– **Objective** – To highlight the total credit line amounts and Participation counts by Legal entity and Calendar date.

Figure 8-54 Participation and Volume Analysis



8.1.1.3.6 Drill through option

Drill-down functionality enables user to view data at the lowest granularity. The lowest granularity level at which the user is able to drill is specific to a given subject area (SA) on which visualization is based and attributes present in that subject area. For example: In Account subject area, the lowest level granularity would be accounts (account key in fact entities and account identifier in stage entities). Similarly for transaction subject area, lowest level granularity available for viewing via drill through will be transaction identifier.

The solution currently supports drill-through up to data in results entities, and not for stage entities.

Functionality is available for all pre-built reports for attributes that are contributing towards data for that pre-built report. Drill through can be done for all types of visualizations including but not limited to tabular, pivots, graphical, pie charts, time series, and so on.

Data viewed post drill-through pre-applies all the filters and shows user the specific granular data that user was viewing before drill through.

1. Go to chart where user needs to see specific data -> Right click -> Drill to attribute/ Hierarchy -> Select specific hierarchy for which user wants to view data.

Figure 8-55 Drill through option

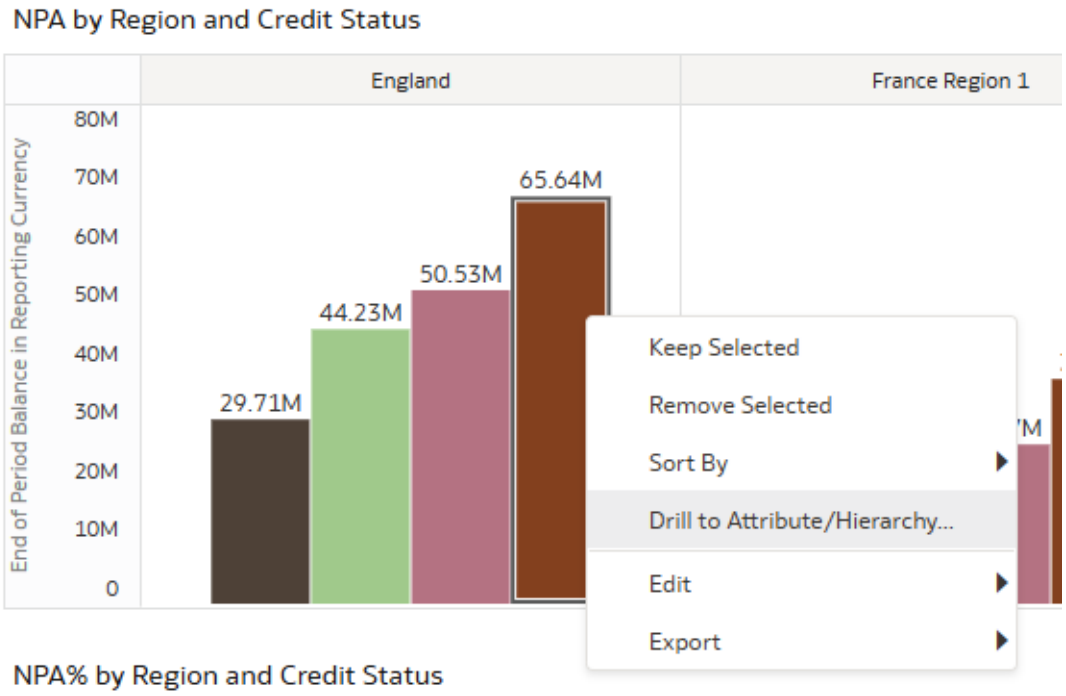
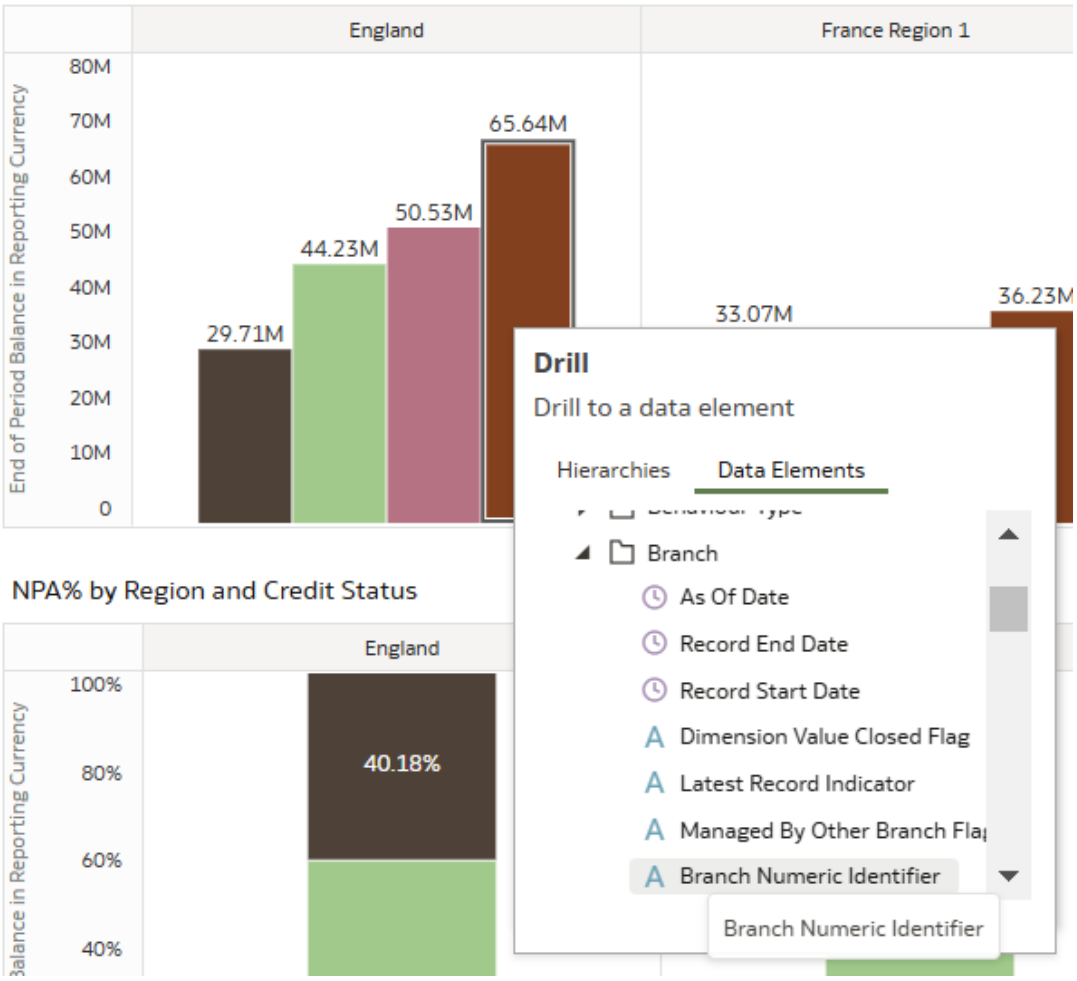


Figure 8-56 Drill through option Data Elements



8.1.1.4 Sample Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) are pre-calculated values in the solution that measure performance for a specific objective over time. KPIs provide measurable metrics for businesses to track over time and gauge their progress. They also help with insights that help FI business leaders to make data driven decisions, measure their performance and plan at a strategic level.
Some sample KPIs are packaged in out-of-the box product and can't be modified by the user. However, user has the flexibility to create their own KPIs.

The solution aims to cover most indicators used across the banking and FI industry.

Currently, the solution supports Account based KPIs for Loans and Deposits.

To access these visualizations, navigate through the following path:

1. **Home → Catalog → Shared Folders → Data Foundation Custom Reports à Key Performance Indicators à Balance Sheet**

The dashboard has a default set of filters as shown below and further filters can be added by the user.

Figure 8-57 Sample Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

- To access these visualizations, navigate through the following path: Home → Catalog → Shared Folders → Data Foundation Custom Reports à Key Performance Indicators à Balance Sheet The dashboard has a default set of filters as shown below and further filters can be added by the user.

8.1.1.4.1 Sample Loans and Deposits KPIs

KPIs related to Loans and Deposits KPIs are included as part of out of the box product. Users can create their own KPIs and visualizations for that for their custom requirements.

> **Note:**
>
> This user guide does not explain individual visualization chart details, their calculation logic and their interpretation as that is included as part of KPI glossary.

8.1.1.4.1.1 End of Period

This report presents a comparative analysis of Total Loans and Total Deposits as of specific date, allowing users to examine the balance sheet dynamics and assess the relationship between lending activities and deposit mobilization. Please refer to KPI Glossary in solution for further details.

Users have options to choose values for pre-configured filter attributes or add their own filters.

Figure 8-58 End of Period

8.1.1.4.1.2 Time Series

This report gives a view into trend analysis of total outstanding loans, deposits and investments over multiple time periods and how they have changed over time. It gives

breakdown of deposit types accepted and loan types floated in the market. It also shows snapshot of Debt and Equity Investments over multiple time periods. Users have options to choose values for pre-configured filter attributes or add their own filters.

Figure 8-59 Time Series

8.1.1.4.1.3 Deposit Growth

The Deposit Growth Visualization provides an insightful analysis of a financial institution's deposit portfolio, focusing on key deposit categories of Current or check-in Account and Savings Accounts and their movement over time periods. By offering detailed insights into CASA ratio, total deposits, CASA deposits, and term deposits, users can effectively track and analyze growth trends across different deposit categories.

Figure 8-60 Deposit Growth

8.1.1.4.1.4 Loans Growth

The Loans Growth Report offers a detailed analysis of loan, credit cards and overdraft performance, highlighting both the total outstanding amounts and growth percentages for each

category. It enables users to evaluate lending trends across segments such as personal, business, and auto loans, as well as credit card usage in retail and business domains.

The charts display the total outstanding loan balances across all types of loans and their corresponding growth percentages. It provides an overall view of the organization's lending portfolio and its growth trends over time.

Figure 8-61 Loans Growth Report

8.1.1.4.1.5 KPI Glossary

All KPIs come with KPI Glossary that details below:

- KPI Name
- Description
- Calculation logic
- Logical Interpretation

KPI Glossary is made available by right clicking on any of the KPI visualizations as shown below:

Figure 8-62 KPI Glossary

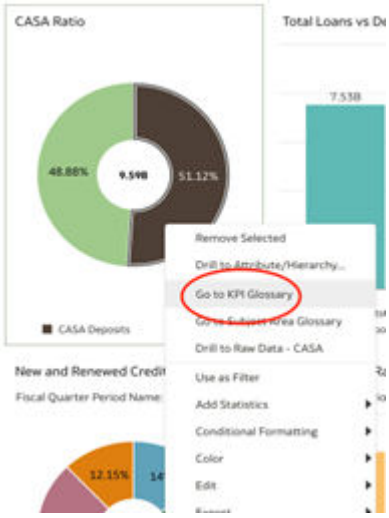
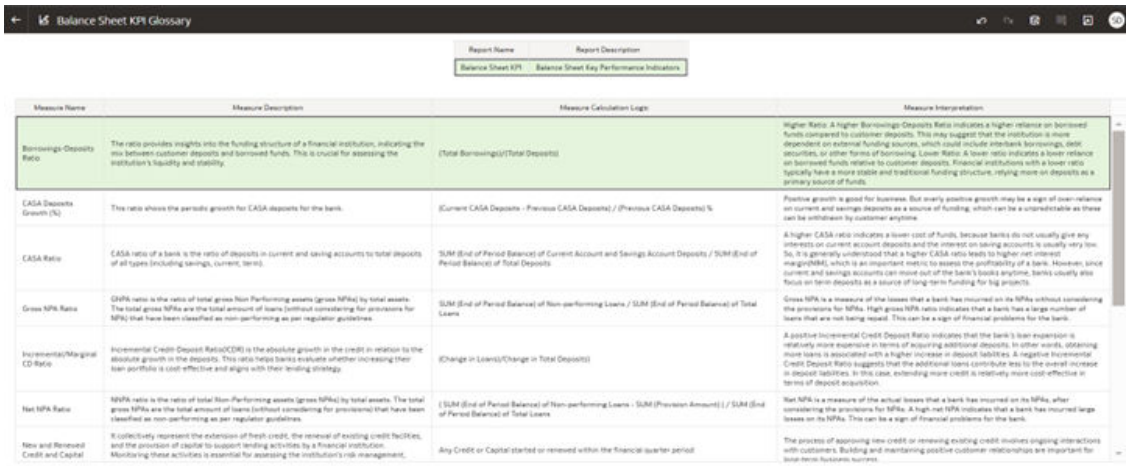


Figure 8-63 KPI Glossary Report



8.1.1.4.1.6 Drill through for KPIs

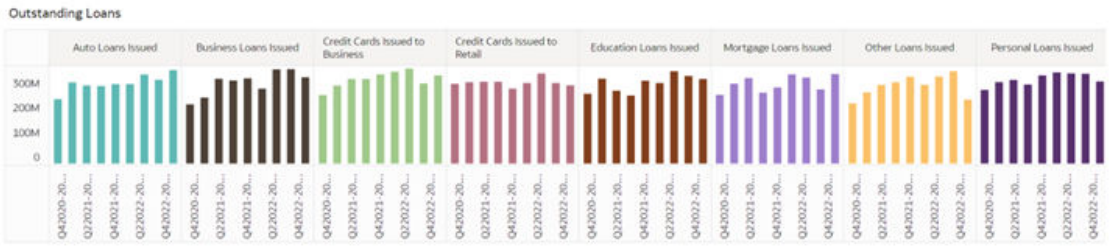
Drill-down functionality enables user to view KPI data at the lowest granularity.

User starts pre-built report **visualization from results** (fact entities based) -> drill down to **more granular results** (multiple levels of drill down in fact entities) -> View data at **lowest granularity**.

Example:

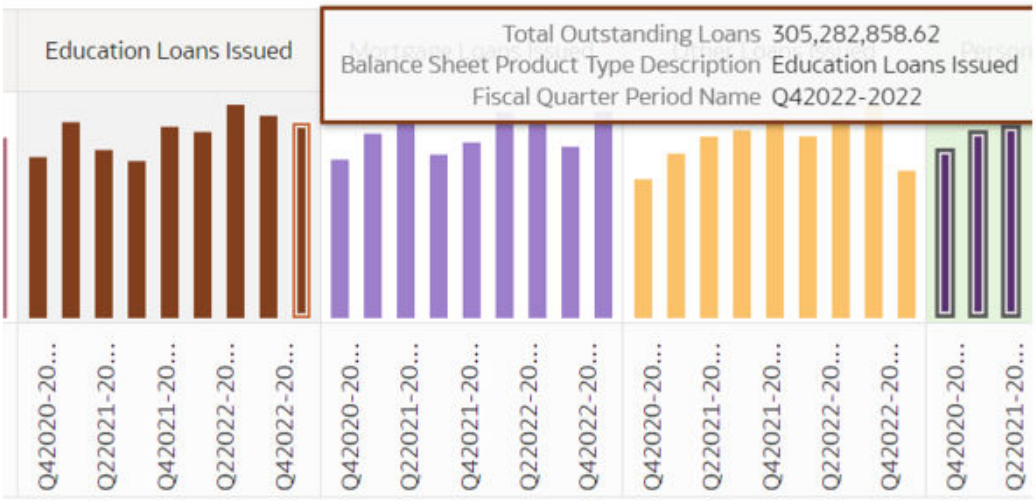
Time Series report -> Education Loans KPI -> Country name drill down -> Party type (or party name) drill down -> Account skey in fact common account summary -> Stage Loan Contracts

Figure 8-64 Drill through for KPIs



Hover over education loans as shown below to look at overall numbers:

Figure 8-65 Balance Sheet KPIs



Right click and select Country name from drill down option as below:

Figure 8-66 Drill

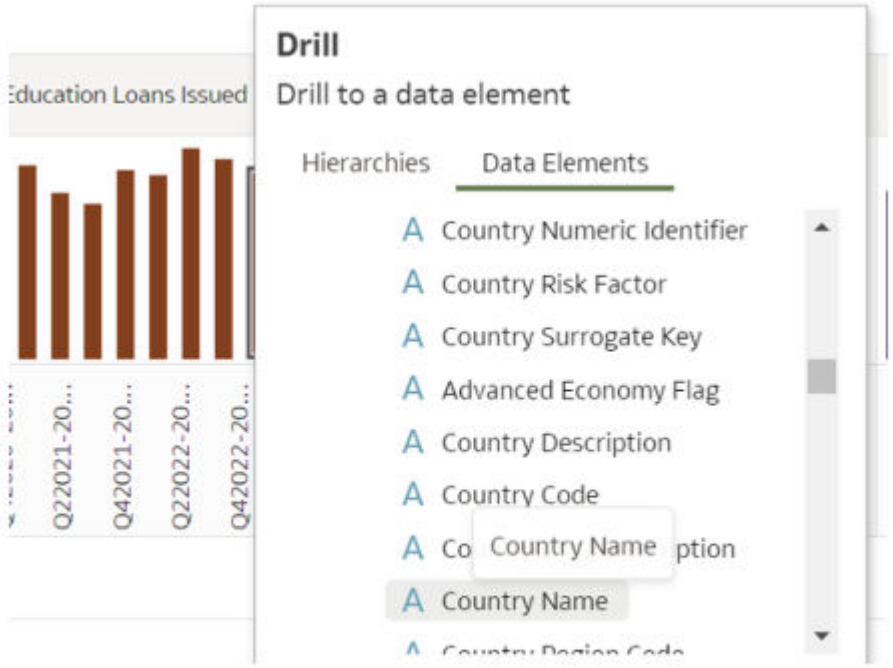


Figure 8-67 Drilldown at Country

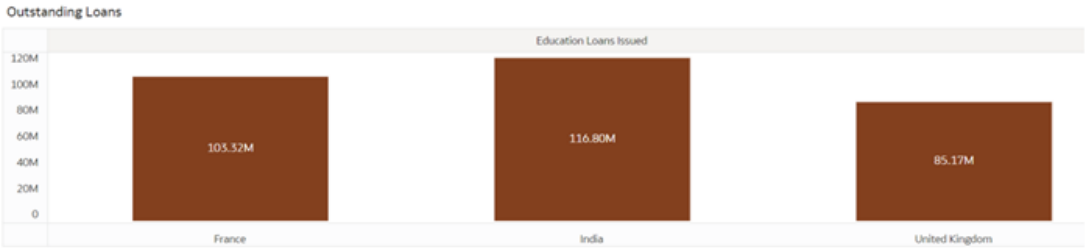


Figure 8-68 Drill down to Party Name

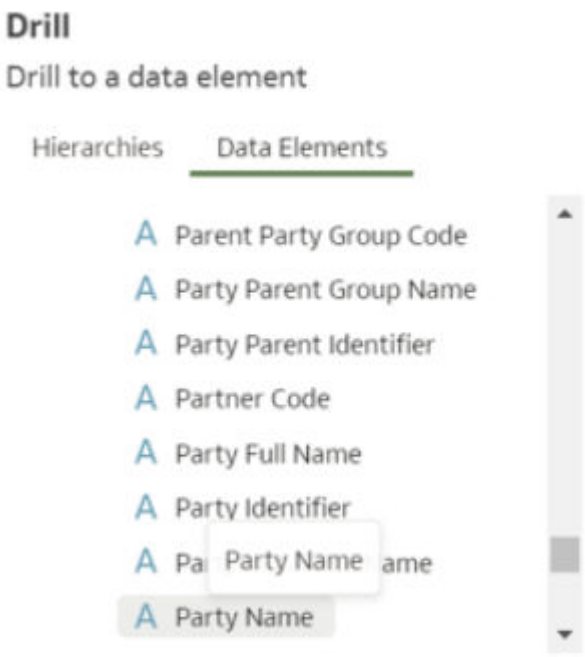


Figure 8-69 Party Name Drill down

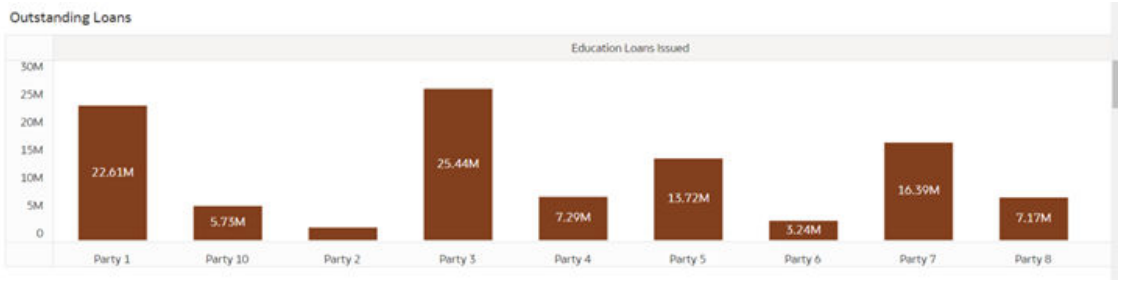


Figure 8-70 Drill down for account level

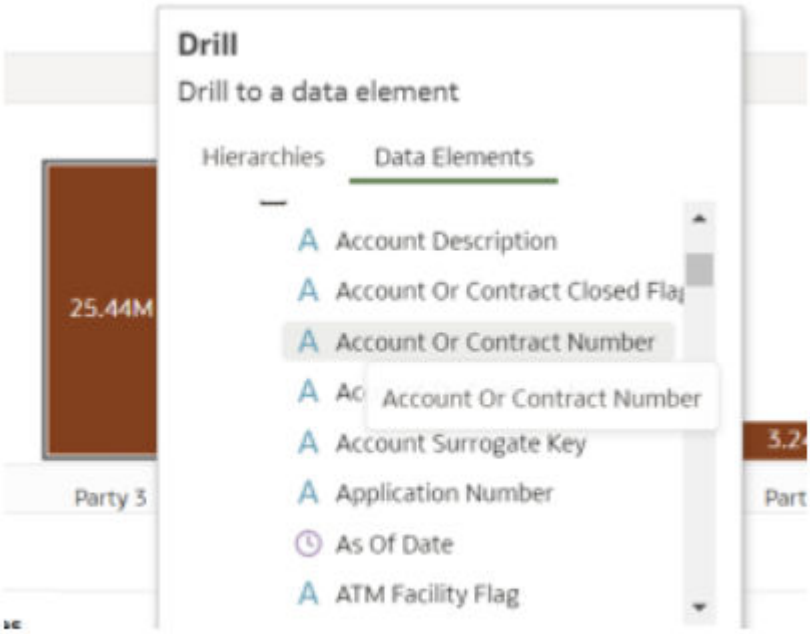
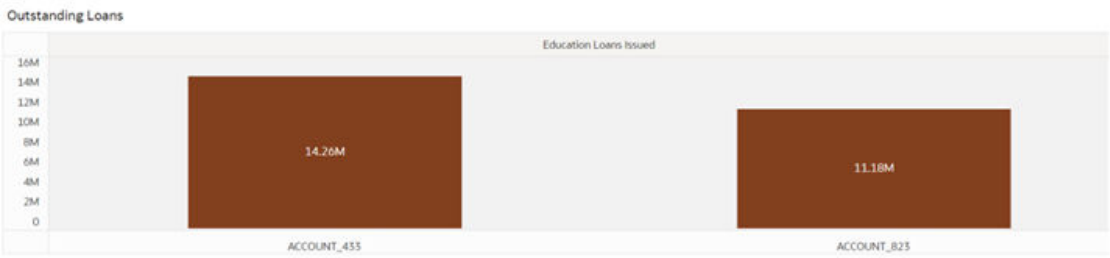


Figure 8-71 Account drilldown



8.2 Use Case Analysis

The **Use Case Analysis** report is part of the **Data Foundation Reports** repository within the Catalog system. It serves as a structured analysis tool for understanding different business use cases, entities, attributes, and related business terms. This report is essential for organizations that need insights into various data use cases and their associated metadata.

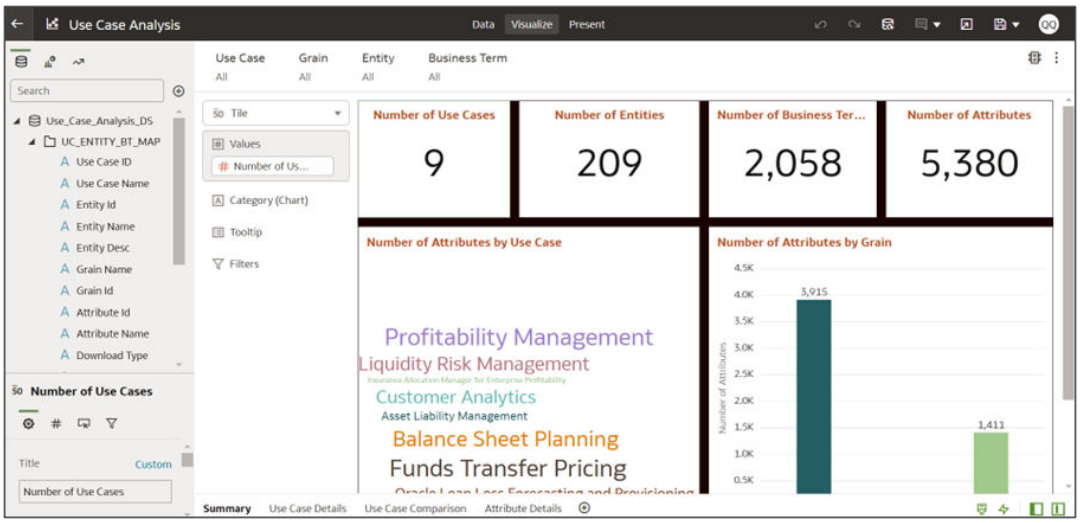
To access DQ dashboards:

1. Navigate to **Data Visualization**, click **Source Data Visualization**.
2. Navigate to the **Catalog** menu, and open the **Catalog** application.
3. Click on the **Shared Folders** tab.
4. Navigate to **Data Foundation Reports**.

5. Locate the **Use Case Analysis** folder in the list and click **Use Case Analysis**.
6. Inside the folder, open the **Use Case Analysis** report.

   The Use Case Analysis > Visualize window appears.

Figure 8-72 Visualize Window



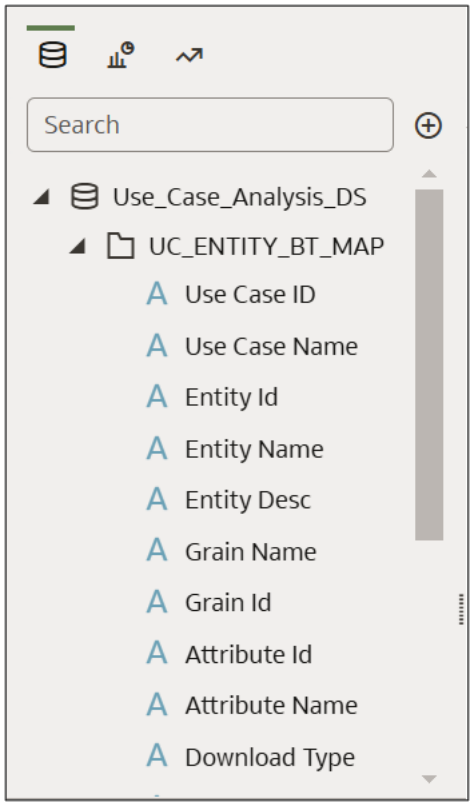
Use Case Analysis Window

The **Use Case Analysis** window consists of several key elements that help users explore and visualize data effectively. Here's a breakdown of the main items available in the **Use Case Analysis** window:

- On the Visualize window, the following canvas are available in the Use Case Analysis report:
  - **Summary** – Overview of all use cases and attributes.
  - **Use Case Details** – In-depth details for each use case.
  - **Use Case Comparison** – Side-by-side comparison of use cases.
  - **Attribute Details** – Breakdown of attributes within each use case.

The left pane consists of the following options:

Figure 8-73 Left Navigation Pane



- **Data**: Lists the data attributes such as Use Case ID, Name, Entity details, Grain details, Attribute details and Download Type

> **Note:**
>
> Click on **Add** to add Dataset, create Scenario, and Add Calculations.

.

- **Visualization**: Includes tiles, charts, and tables to facilitate **data exploration, trend analysis, and issue resolution**. It displays the following key metrics:
  - **Number of Use Cases** (e.g., 9)
  - **Number of Entities** (e.g., 209)
  - **Number of Business Terms** (e.g., 2,058)
  - **Number of Attributes** (e.g., 5,380)
  - Additional charts and insights include:
    - **Number of Attributes by Use Case** – a **word cloud** representation highlighting key areas such as **Profitability Management, Liquidity Risk Management, Balance Sheet Planning, and Funds Transfer Pricing**.
    - **Number of Attributes by Grain** – a **bar chart** showing attribute distribution across different grains.

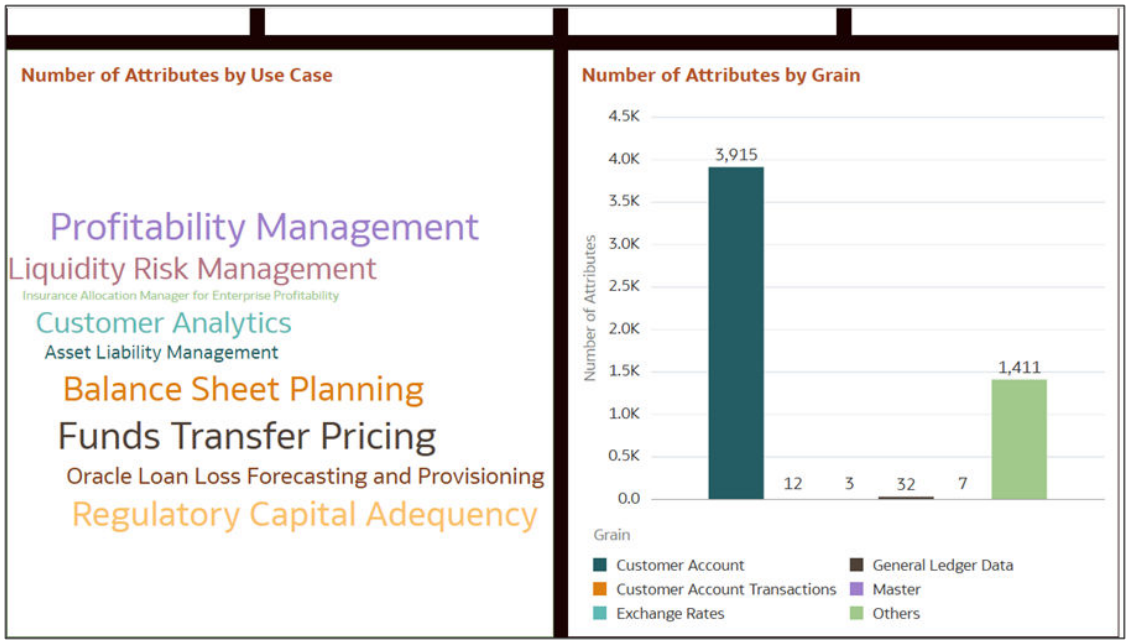
- **Analytics**: Enables users to drill down into specific entities, understanding the nature and scope of **data inconsistencies**.

> **Note:**
>
> You can search for relevant options from the search box.

Summary

The Summary section provides an overview of how to use the tool effectively, including how to assess additional elements required for integration with other financial products.

Figure 8-74 Summary Window

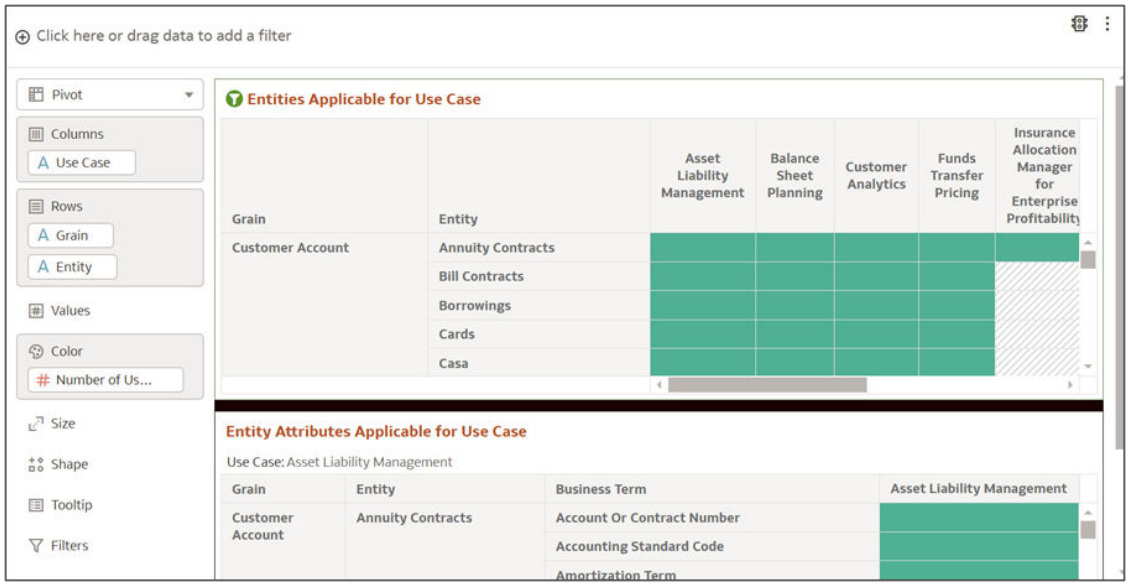


- Determine the impact of additional financial products.
- Identify missing elements needed for full integration.
- Understand table relationships between different applications.
- Percentage-Wise Requirement AnalysisIdentifies percentage gaps (e.g., a customer needs to bring in the remaining 25%).
- Helps determine which additional datasets, calculations, or reports are necessary for complete functionality.
- Balance Sheet & Customer Data IntegrationEvaluates which balance sheet elements must be incorporated.
- Assesses customer data integration requirements for analytics and compliance.

Use Case Details

The Use Case Details section provides an overview on how to analyze entity usage across various use cases in financial or business management.

Figure 8-75 Use Case Details

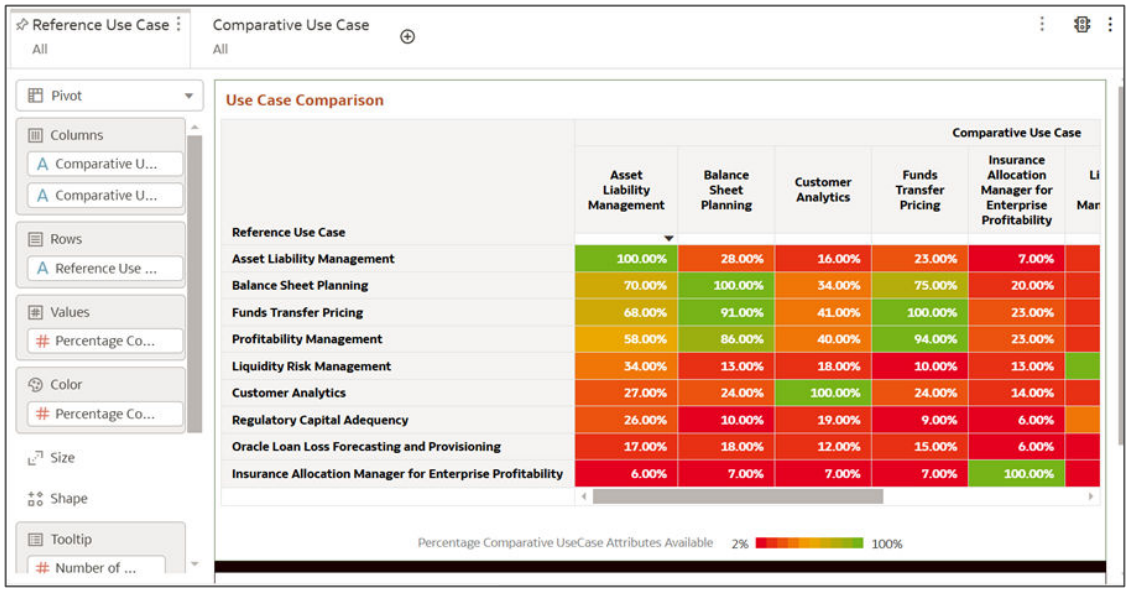


- Check the percentage indicator to see what portion of the required data is already available.
- Review the missing components and determine what additional elements must be integrated.

Use Case Comparison

This section provides an overview on how to compare attributes across different financial/ business use cases. It displays percentage coverage of attributes between the reference use case and comparative use case.

Figure 8-76 Use Case Comparison



- **Reference Use Case**: Acts as a benchmark for evaluating other use cases.
- **Comparative Use Case**: The use case that is directly compared to the Reference Use Case.
- **Number of Common Attributes**: The count of shared Entity.Attributes between the Reference and Comparative Use Cases.
- **Number of Additional Attributes Required**: The count of extra Entity.Attributes needed for the Comparative Use Case that are not included in the Reference Use Case.
- **% of Comparative Use Case Attributes Available in Reference**: The percentage of attributes from the Comparative Use Case that are present in the Reference Use Case.

Example

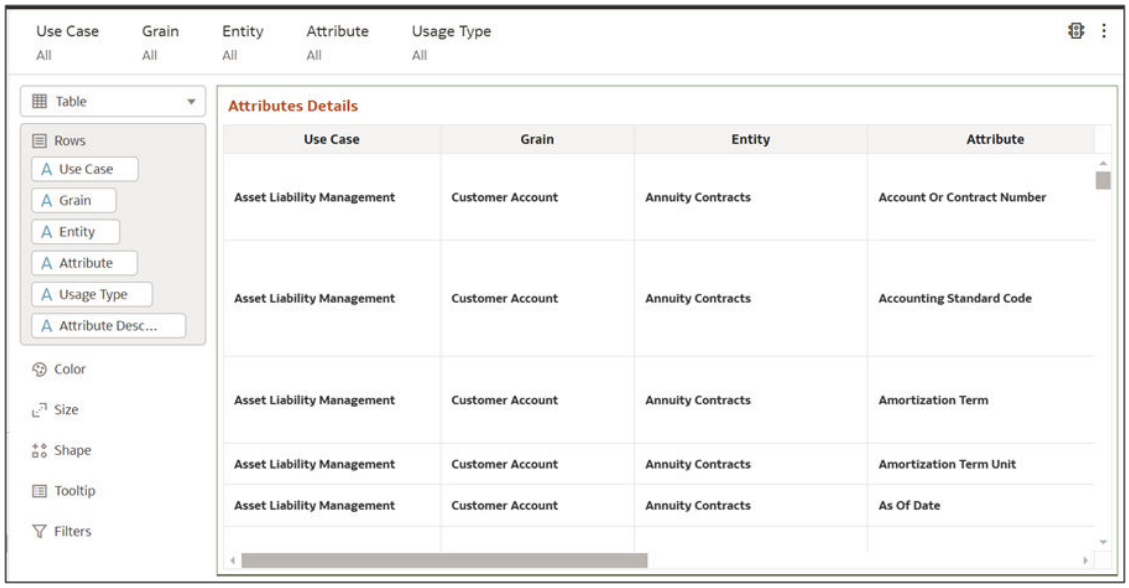
The pop-up tooltip (hovered over any entity) provides:

- Number of attributes in the Reference Use Case (1,210).
- Number of attributes in the Comparative Use Case (1,881).
- Number of Common Attributes (194).
- Number of Additional Attributes Required (1,687).
- Percentage of Comparative Use Case Attributes available in the Reference Use Case (10%).
- Insights:
  - High percentages (green areas) indicate a strong overlap of attributes between reference and comparative use cases.
  - Low percentages (red areas) suggest gaps or differences between the datasets.
  - Some cells show 100% coverage (e.g., "Funds Transfer Pricing"), meaning the attributes completely match between the two use cases.

Attribute Details

Attributes Details report within a Use Case Analysis dashboard is structured as a data table showing attributes related to financial or business processes.

Figure 8-77 Attribute Details



The interface consists of two main sections:

Data Table (Attributes Details) – Displays key dataset details:

- **Use Case** – Business process or scenario
- **Grain** – Level of data detail
- **Entity** – Business data objects
- **Attribute** – Specific data fields (e.g., "Account or Contract Number")
- **Usage Type** – Classification of attributes (e.g., "Mandatory" means required)

8.3 Right To Forget

The **Right to be Forgotten (RTF)** feature ensures that businesses protect sensitive Personally Identifiable Information (PII) related to party data. This functionality is available in **Data Foundation Cloud Service (DFCS)** and involves randomizing party data when it is no longer needed in the system.

RTF Process Overview

- The **RTF process** is executed as a **PMF job**.
- It is **user-driven**, requiring customers to input **Party Identifiers** that need to be forgotten.
- Users must provide **Party Identifiers** through a **PMF input**, with multiple IDs entered as comma-separated values.

- Before executing the RTF process, users must invoke the SCD process (DIM Incremental Process) to update the **Party Dimension**.
- Only Party IDs present in the **Party Dimension** will be considered for randomization.

RTF Execution Details

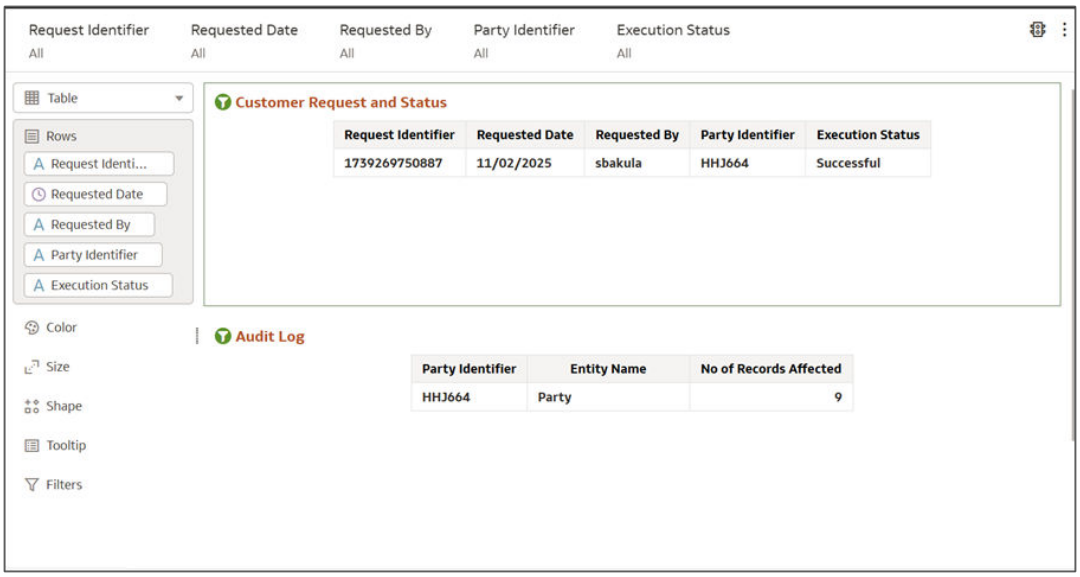
- For each **RTF request**, the service checks if the user has **sensitive PII-related party data** in any entity.
- If such data exists, the system fetches the list of affected entities and **randomizes** the PII-related data.
- The **RTF Metadata Registration Table** is preconfigured with **Party Identifier (Business Term - BTO3899)** for executing the RTF functionality.

RTF Data Visualization Reports

The following RTF-related information can be viewed in **Data Visualization (DV) reports**:

1. Navigate to the **Catalog** menu, and open the Catalog application.
2. Click on the **Shared Folders** tab.
3. Navigate to **Data Foundation Reports**.
4. Locate the **Right To Forget** folder in the list and click **Sensitive Data Anonymization**. For more information, see Pre-Built Reports.

Figure 8-78 Data Visualization



5. **Dashboard Sections**:
   - **Customer Request and Status** – Displays request details.
   - **Audit Log** – Tracks affected records for accountability.
6. **RTF Customer Request Table** – Stores details of each RTF request, including:
   - **Request Identifier** – Unique request number.
   - **Requested Date** – Date of submission.
   - **Requested By** – Username of requester.

- **Party Identifier** – Entity involved.
- **Execution Status** – Indicates success or failure.

7. **Reviewing the Audit Log**:
   - **Party Identifier** – Matches request ID.
   - **Entity Name** – Type of entity affected.
   - **Records Affected** – Number of modified records.
8. **Filtering and Searching Requests:**
   - Use filters (e.g., Date, Requested By, Status) to narrow results.
   - Select a request to view details in the Audit Log.
9. **Verifying Execution Status & Impact**:
   - If successful, check affected records.
   - If failed, troubleshoot using system logs.
10. **RTF Execution Status** – Once the **RTF Engine PMF process** completes, the system logs the execution status:
    - If the Party ID is not found, the system updates the status as **Not Available** and exits.
11. **RTF Audit Log** – Maintains execution records at the **Entity Level**, including:
    - **Date of execution**
    - **Number of records affected**

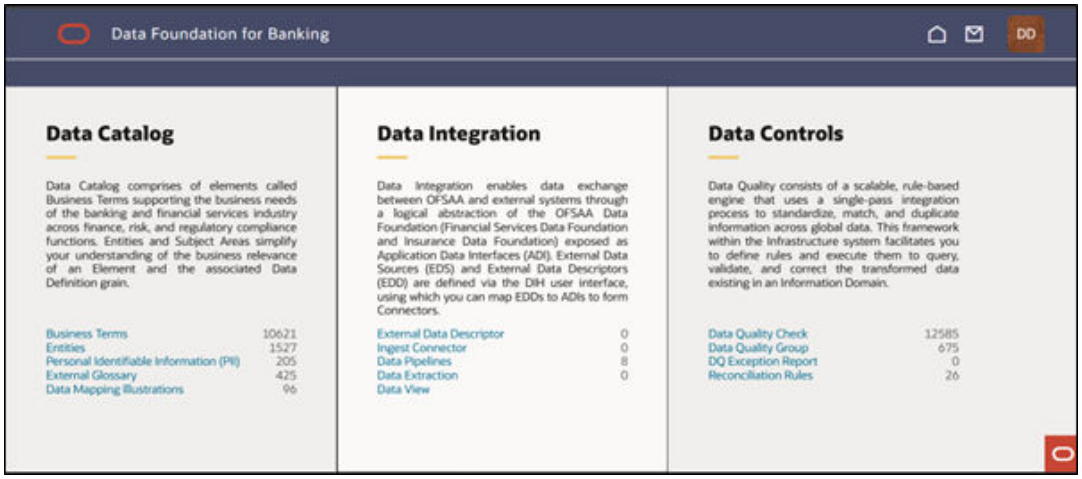
Post-Execution Considerations

- Once an RTF request is successfully processed, the party data is randomized and secured.
- To maintain data integrity, users must ensure that the forgotten Party IDs do not re-enter the system during data loads from multiple sources into DFCS.

To navigate to the DFCS Right to Forget, follow the below steps:

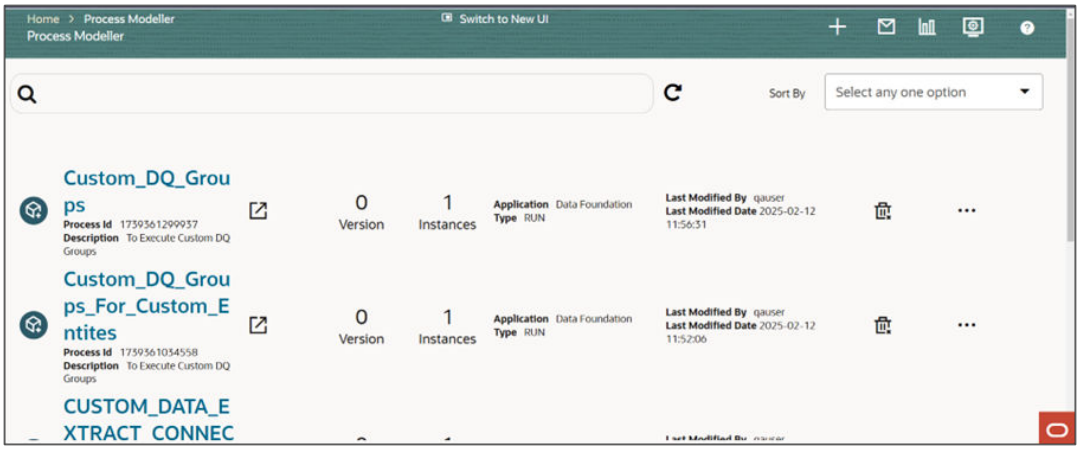
1. Navigate to the **Data Foundation for Banking** home page.

Figure 8-79 DFCS RTF UI flow– Home Page



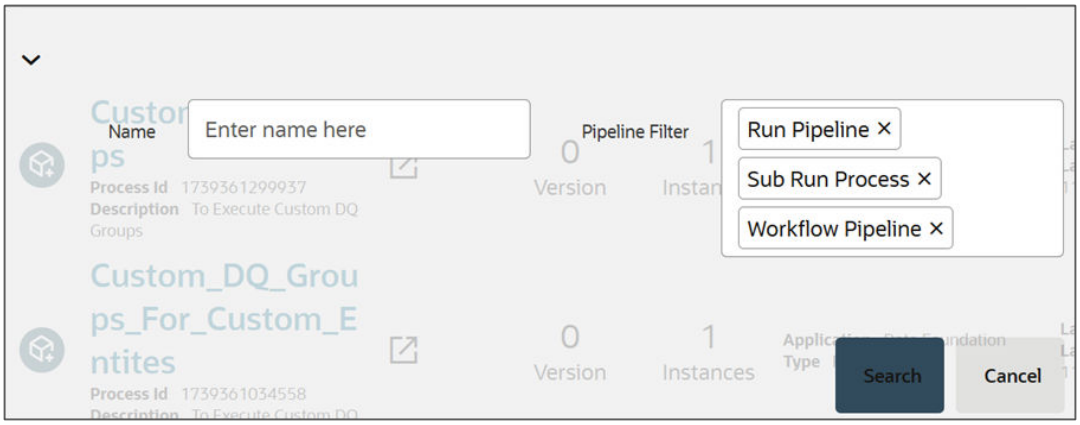
2. Click on **Data Pipelines** under the **Data Integration** section. The **Process Modeller** window will appear.

Figure 8-80 Process Modeller - Right to Forget



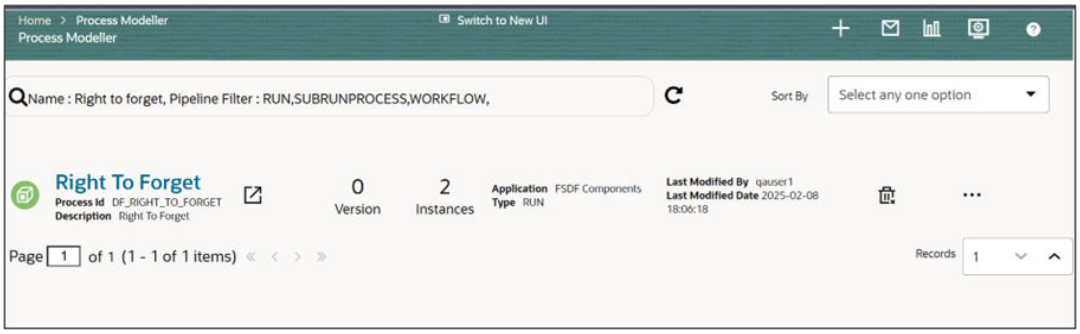
3. In the **Process Modeller** search box, enter **Right to Forget**. Alternatively, scroll down to locate the process manually.

Figure 8-81 RTF - Search



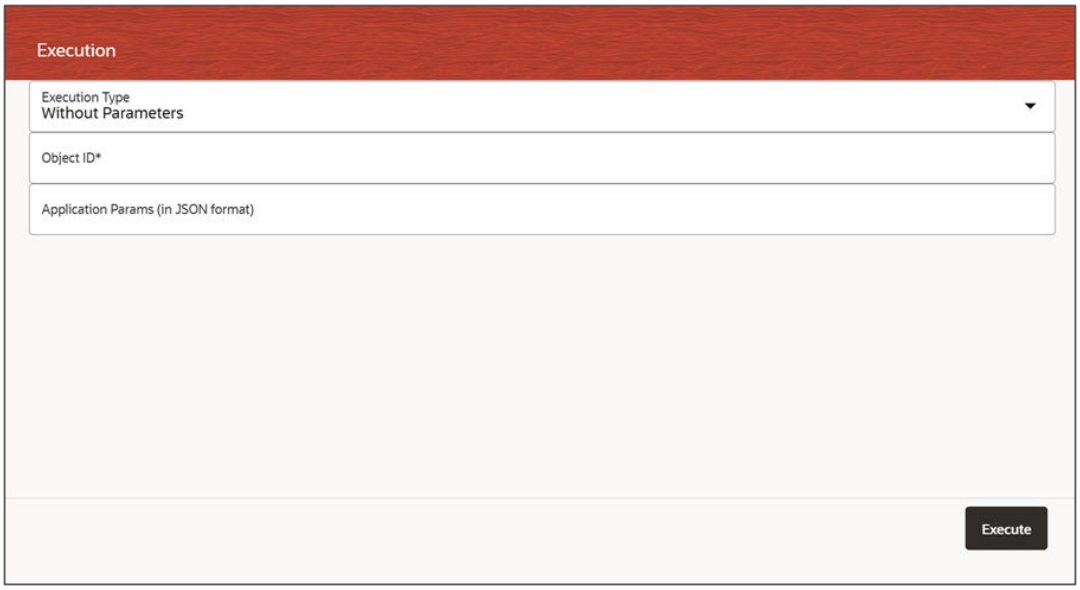
4. Ensure that the **Pipeline Filters** are listed.
5. Click **Search** to proceed or **Cancel** to modify the details.
6. The **Right to Forget** process name will appear in the results.

Figure 8-82 Right To Forget - Search Result



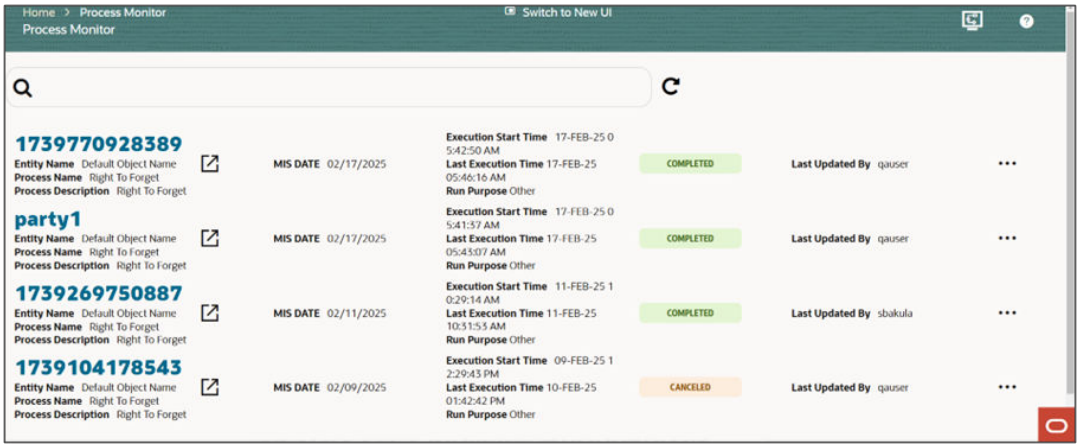
7. On the Right To Forget window, the following options are available:
   - Launch Process in New Window
   - Version (Displays the process version)
   - Instances (Shows active instances)
   - Application Type (Displays application details)
   - Modification Details (View last modified details)
   - Delete (Remove the process)
   - View (Check process details)
   - Copy (Duplicate the process)
   - Process Flow Monitor (Track execution flow)
   - Execute Run (Run the process)
   - Filter (Refine search results)
8. In the **Right to Forget** window, locate and click on the **Execute Run** option.

Figure 8-83 Execute Run



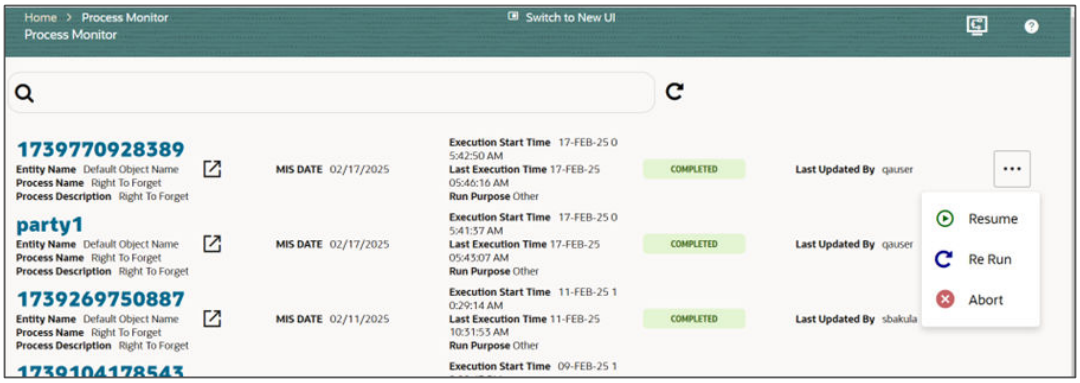
9. Choose one of the following execution types:
   - **Without Parameters** – Runs the process without requiring additional inputs.
   - **With Parameter** – Requires user-specified inputs before execution.
10. If executing **With Parameter**, enter the **Object ID** in the designated input field.
11. Click on the **Execute** button to start the process.
12. Track the execution progress in the **Process Flow Monitor**.

Figure 8-84 Process Flow Monitor



13. Check logs for status updates and any potential errors.
14. Click on the **ellipsis (⋯) button** next to the running process.

Figure 8-85 Modify Execute Run



15. **Choose an Action:**
    - **Resume** – Continue a paused or failed execution.
    - **Re-Run** – Restart the process execution from the beginning.
    - **Abort** – Stop the execution immediately if necessary.
16. **Confirm Action (if prompted)**: Depending on the action chosen, you may need to confirm before proceeding.

8.4 Balance Reconciliation Visualizations

The **GL Reconciliation** process ensures that balances from a bank's operational systems (typically standard product processor entities) are reconciled with the **General Ledger (GL) balances**.

GL Reconciliation Visualizations: The dashboards provide insights into reconciliation differences detected after executing the reconciliation process. Key components include:

- **Reconciliation Differences** – Highlights discrepancies between operational balances and GL balances.

- **Threshold Breach Summary** – Identifies instances where reconciliation variances exceed predefined thresholds.
- **Adjustments Summary** – Displays adjustments made to correct discrepancies.

Steps to Access GL Reconciliation in DFCS:

1. On the **Home page**, navigate to the **LHS (Left-Hand Side) menu** and click **Catalog**.
2. Under the **Shared Folders** tab, select **Reconciliation Framework**.
3. Click on **Dashboards** to view **GL reconciliation results**.

Accessing GL Reconciliation Dashboards

To view the **GL Reconciliation Dashboards**, follow these steps:

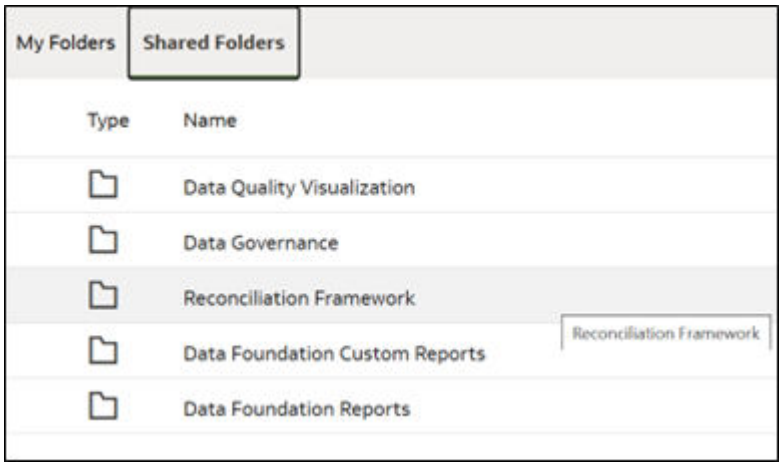
1. Navigate to **Shared Folders**.
2. Select **Reconciliation Framework**.
3. Click on **Dashboards** to access the reconciliation results.

GL Reconciliation Results – Data Visualization Reports:

Within the **Data Visualization Reports**, users can navigate through the following canvases:

- **Home** – Overview of reconciliation results.
- **Threshold Breach** – Displays instances where reconciliation variances exceed predefined limits.
- **Map Filter Report** – Provides a detailed view of reconciliation mappings and applied filters.

Figure 8-86 Access GL Reconciliation in DFCS



For further details on using dashboards, refer to the **Data Controls User Guide**.

8.5 Custom Attributes

Catalog extension – it is not update the OBIEE catalog automatically.

User should add equal number of attributes for the respective entities being extended and map the same individually as per the changes in the catalog.

DFCS supports Custom Attributes in out of the box dimensions for Accounts Subject Area. Users can use the Reporting Configuration window to map the Custom Attributes in OOB dimensions.

8.5.1 Custom Attributes creation

To define a custom attribute in OOB table, complete the following steps:

1. On the DFCS Home page, click the **My Profile** icon and select **Administration**.
2. Click **Report Configuration**.
3. Select the OOB table and click on the Edit icon.
4. Select the attribute based on data type needed like date, numeric or string.
5. Click on the Edit icon in the Attribute mapping window.
6. Select the Attribute name from the dropdown list and click **Save**.
7. To delete a custom attribute, select the attribute and click on Delete icon.

Figure 8-87 Custom Attributes creation

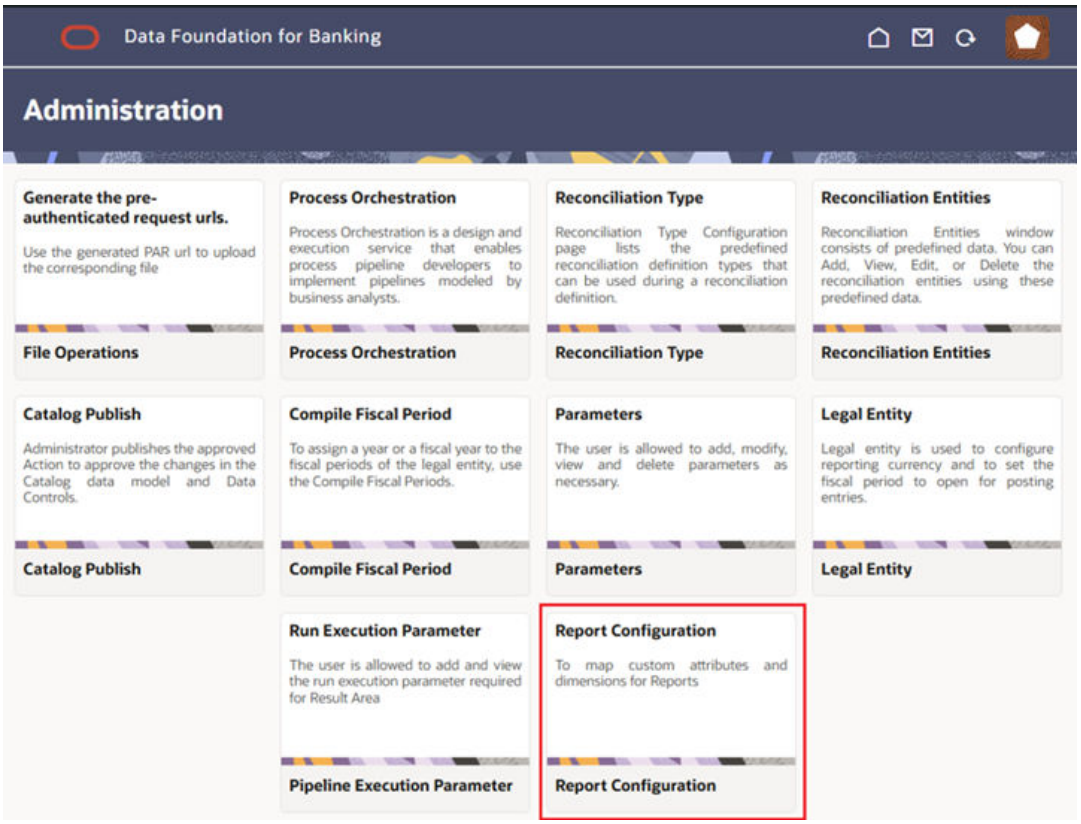


Figure 8-88 Report Configuration

Figure 8-89 Report Configuration Dimension Mapping

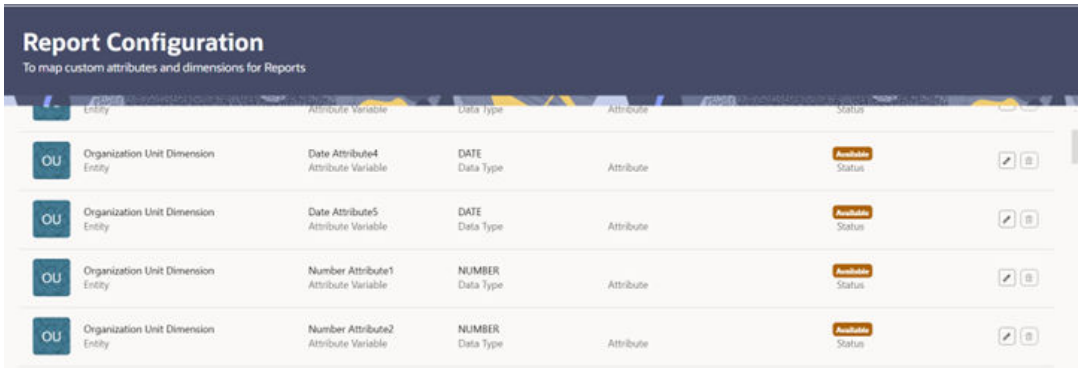
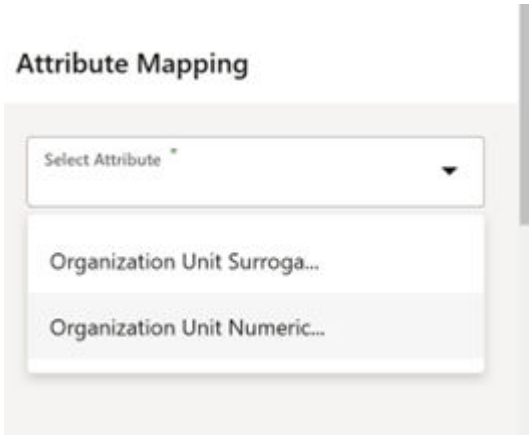


Figure 8-90 Attribute Mapping



Note:

User cannot Edit or Delete the OOTB dimension, it will display NA flag in the Dimension Mapping window. The available and mapped flag for Custom Attributes are displayed in the Attribute Mapping window to show the availability of attributes.

Following are the number of custom attributes by data type that can be defined for existing OOB entities supported in the current release for Accounts subject area:

PRESENTATION ENTITY NAME	NUMERIC	STRING	DATE
Organization Unit	55	110	5
General Ledger Account	55	110	5
Product	20	20	5
Legal Entity	20	20	5
Branch	20	20	5
Business Unit	20	20	5
Account	10	41	8
Location	20	20	5
Account Summary	30	10	10

8.5.2 Custom Attributes Visualization

In order to view the extended custom attributes in a staging table and view their logical names, user can create a Dataset and generate reports in the Data Visualization using OAS interface using Create Dataset Option available on top right.

To create a dataset and view the custom attributes in staging tables in the Data Visualization canvas in DFCS, complete the following steps:

1. On the Home page, click the **Create** icon and then click **Dataset**.
2. The Dataset page is displayed.
    a. Click Create and select Dataset from the available list.

    The Create Dataset window is displayed with the list of available connections.

    a. Double click on the **DS Connection** and the New Dataset page is displayed.
    b. From the LHS menu, double click on the **Manual Query**, the Manual Query button is displayed.
    c. Double click on the **Manual Query** button, and enter the SQL query under the **Statement** window.
    d. Click **Get Preview Data** to preview the data of the entered query.
    e. Click **Save** and the **Save Dataset As** window is displayed.
    f. Enter the **Name** and **Description** of the dataset and click **OK**.

    You can view the list of extended columns in the staging table.

Figure 8-91 Custom Attributes Visualization

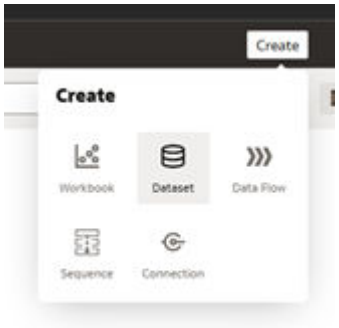


Figure 8-92 Create Dataset

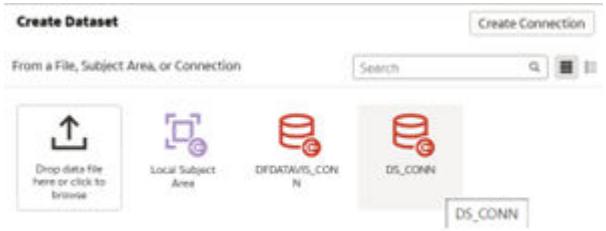
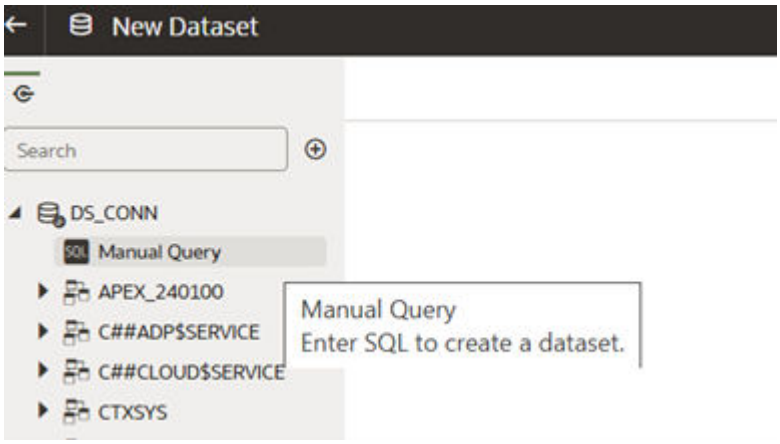


Figure 8-93 New Dataset



9
Change Management

Users can resolve any data issue identified in the Cloud framework by creating Issues and appropriate Actions on the **Inbox** page. Data Issues such as Data Quality failures, Variance breaches, or even known issues can be fixed using the **Adjustment Framework** option in **Action**. The adjustment entries posted are audit trailed and data traceability enabled.

For further details on how to use feature of Issues and Actions, please refer to **Oracle® Data Foundation Cloud Service Data Platform**.

10

Issues and Actions

You can resolve any data issue identified in the Cloud framework by creating Issues and appropriate Actions on the Inbox page. Data Issues such as Data Quality failures, Variance breaches, or even known issues can be fixed using the Adjustment Framework option in Action. The adjustment entries posted are audit trailed and data traceability enabled.

For more information, refer to the Oracle® Data Foundation Cloud Service Data Platform guide.

11

Key Terms and FAQs

- **Adjustment Entry**
  An entry passed in the Product Processor (PP) to reconcile it with the associated GL for the amount equivalent to the difference and an entry in the Contra GL Account with the opposite sign for the same amount.
- **Adjustment Entry Floor**
  If the difference between Source and Target is less than the Adjustment Entry Floor specified in the definition, the calculated difference is not eligible for adjustment, and the entry will not be logged in the Adjustment Entry Table.
- **Attributed Dimension**
  A dimension whose members can have other properties or qualifiers known as Dimension Attributes.
- **Dataset**
  A dimension used for segregating data into different sets according to its use or its source. For example, to separate actuals data, budget data, and encumbrances data. Other uses include separating test data from production data and creating separate data sets for What-if Analysis.
- **Dimension**
  A structure that can be used to categorize business data. A dimension contains members; it can be hierarchical (you can organize the members into one or more hierarchies), or non- hierarchical.
- **Dimension Attributes**
  A property or qualifier that further describes a dimension member. An attribute can be a date, a number, or a character string. For example, the Geography dimension can have an attribute - Population, that designates how many people live in that area. Each member of the Geography dimension, therefore, has an associated Population.
- **Hierarchy**
  A structure of dimension members organized by parent-child relationships.
- **Global Threshold**
  Global Threshold is applied at an execution level where all the reconciliation differences for execution are added and checked across the absolute sum of source balance.
- **Inherit to Child**
  This feature is used to find child legal entities under the hierarchy node of a Legal Entity that is selected at the definition level. If used while defining the GL Reconciliation rule, all child nodes will participate in the reconciliation process.
- **Reconciliation**
  Reconciliation is the process of comparing information from one data source to another. An Account Reconciliation is for a specific period. Reconciliations consist of account balances (obtained from the Source System for the period) and account properties.
- **Reconciliation Difference**
  Reconciliation difference is the difference in the balance between the Source and the Target.
- **Threshold**

A tolerance level you must set in terms of either the maximum difference allowed in any single Product Processor and its corresponding GL or the maximum number of Product Processors having differences in the GL Reconciliation.

- **Positive Threshold**
  These values are used to identify the breach types categorized as: Negative Percentage Threshold (NPT), Positive Percentage Threshold (PPT), Negative Absolute Threshold (NAT), Positive Absolute Threshold (PAT), and Not Breached (NB). The Breach Type is identified at run time during the reconciliation process, and Audit Trail entries are posted with this information.
- **Negative Threshold**
  These values are used to identify the breach types categorized as: Negative Percentage Threshold (NPT), Positive Percentage Threshold (PPT), Negative Absolute Threshold (NAT), Positive Absolute Threshold (PAT), and Not Breached (NB). The Breach Type is identified at runtime during the reconciliation process, and Audit Trail entries are posted with this information.
- **Threshold Breached Type**
  The different types of threshold breaches are listed here.
  - PAT - Positive Absolute Threshold
  - NAT - Negative Absolute Threshold
  - PPT - Positive Percentage Threshold
  - NPT - Negative Percentage Threshold
  - G - Global
  - NB - Notbreached
- **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.
- **General Ledger to Product Management Ledger**
  In General Ledger to Management Ledger (GL to ML) reconciliation, the difference between two sources of the Ledger for the same Legal Entity and the Consolidation Type is identified. This difference is identified at the granularity of the GL code for the selected hierarchy, the mandatory dimensions, and the selected optional dimensions. Adjustments are not passed in General Ledger to Management Ledger reconciliation.
- **Consolidation Type**
  Two consolidation types are supported:
  - **Solo**
    When a legal entity is selected with consolidation type as Solo, all the exposures of that particular legal entity are selected for processing. Manual reconciliation definition can process solo legal entity data.
  - **Consolidated**
    When a parent legal entity is selected as Consolidated, all the exposures of that legal entity and exposure of each level (or levels) of descendant child legal entities (without intra-group exposures) are selected for processing. In intra-group exposures, the counterparty is a child descendant of any level. For an intra-group scenario (where the GL Structure has specific intra-group GL Code in addition to regular GL Codes), intra GL Codes are considered only from the GL side for processing. Non-Intra is a scenario where no GL Codes are present for reconciliation definition.
  - **Inherit to Child**

This feature is used to find child legal entities under the hierarchy node of a Legal Entity that is selected at the definition level. If used when defining the GL Reconciliation rule, all child nodes will participate in the Reconciliation Process.

- **Manual Reconciliation Definition**
  In manual reconciliation definition, user input is sought on the GL side and PP side to determine the course of reconciliation. This is applicable to 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.

- **GL Level Reconciliation**
  In GL level reconciliation, the difference between GL system and Product Processors Systems at each reconciliation dimension node level within a GL Code is identified. For manual reconciliation definition, unique GL codes are identified from the GL side. If it is at the solo level, exposures originating in the legal entity are selected. If it is at the consolidated level, exposures originating in the selected legal entity and its Child Entities (with or without intra- group exposures depending on GL Structure) are selected.

  The adjustment entry allocation depends on the reconciliation type selected. In GL level reconciliation, after a definition is executed, the differences that emerge as a part of the reconciliation definition (GL–PP level reconciliation) are reported in the Adjustment Entry Table. This table shows all the entries of an executed map that requires adjustment. The difference in amount can either be posted to Product Processors or an external table. For more information on the external table, see the Data Requirement section.

- **Map Level Reconciliation**
  In map level reconciliation, the difference between GL Data and PP Data at each reconciliation dimension node level across all PPs is identified. Unlike GL level reconciliation, map level reconciliation is computed at an aggregate level of the reconciliation definition; by ignoring the GL code and by considering reconciliation dimensions. Map level reconciliation is applied at the legal entity level - either solo or consolidated. If it is at the solo level, then exposures originating in a particular legal entity are selected. If it is at the consolidated level, then exposures originating in the selected legal entity and its child entities (excluding intra-group exposure depending on GL structure) are selected.

  The adjustment entry allocation depends on the reconciliation type selected. In map level reconciliation, after a definition has been executed the differences that emerge as a part of the reconciliation (General Ledger–Product Processor Level Reconciliation) are reported in the Adjustment Entry Table. This table shows all the entries of an executed map that requires adjustment. The difference in amount can either be posted to Product Processors or an external table. The adjustment allocation can be either automatic or manual.

11.1 Frequently Asked Questions

You can refer to the Frequently Asked Questions, which is developed with the interest to help you resolve some of the DFCS Installation and Configuration Issues. This intends to share the knowledge of problem resolution to a few of the Known Issues. This is not an official support document and just attempts to share the knowledge of problem resolution to a few of the Known Issues.

1. What happens when users try to log in during a maintenance period?
   When the instance is under maintenance, a “Maintenance Page” is displayed.
2. What happens for the users that are logged in?
   If users are already logged in, all further actions are blocked. On refresh, users are directed to the Maintenance Page.
3. Can APIs be invoked during maintenance period? No. The API requests are blocked.
   No. The API requests are blocked.
4. What happens to ongoing batches?
   Batches will continue, however, it is recommended to ensure all processes are completed before maintenance begins.

Glossary

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