Oracle® Financial Services Data Foundation Cloud Service for Banking

Data Controls

Release 25C
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Oracle Financial Services Data Foundation Cloud Service for Banking Data Controls, Release 25C

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Contents

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Data Quality Overview

1.1 Data Quality Checks

Data Catalog Contents include Data Quality Check Rules. These Rules are defined at the Business Term and Entity Level, and seeded as a part of the Data Catalog Content.

1.1.1 Types of Data Quality Checks

The following are the types of Data Quality checks and their definitions:

Table 1-1 Data Quality Checks

Data Quality Check	Definition
Blank Value check	Identifies if the base column is empty considering the blank space.
Column Reference / Specific Value check	Compares the base column data with another column of the base table or compare with any attribute of compatible data type from a referenced dimension of a base entity.
Data Length Check	Checks for the length of the base column data by using a minimum and maximum value, and identifies if it falls outside the specified range.
List of Value Check	It can be used to verify values where a dimension/master table is not present. This check identifies if the base column data does not match with a value or specified code in a list of values.
NULL value Check	Identifies if NULL is specified in the base column.
Referential Integrity Check	Identifies all the base column data that has not been referenced by the selected column of the referenced table. Here, the user specifies the reference table and columns.
Range Check	Identifies if the base column data falls outside a specified range of a Minimum and Maximum value. Value Needs to be between 0 and 100.
Generic Check	Check to identify duplicates in Textual Identifier Attribute for a Dimension Entity: • **Purpose**: Ensure that there are no duplicate entries for textual identifiers (e.g., names, codes) in the dimension entity. • **Check Process**: Extract the textual identifier (e.g., "Customer Name" or "Product Code"). 1. Perform a duplicate search to identify if the same textual identifier appears more than once. 2. Flag duplicate entries for correction.

Table 1-1 (Cont.) Data Quality Checks

Data Quality Check	Definition
Uniqueness Check for Numeric Identifiers in Dimension	• Check to identify duplicates in Numeric Identifier Attribute for a Dimension Entity. • Check to identify changes in Numeric Identifier Attribute for a Dimension Entity for the same Business Key member.
Special Character Check	Identify business term contains only the allowed set of special characters. Currently, AFCS has preconfigured rules for the following Business Terms: • Legal Entity Code • Legal Entity Description • Legal Entity Name • Data Source Code • Data Source Description

The controls are specific to reports.

> **Note**
>
> The check category for custom DQ check referencing to dimensions will be shown as **Custom Check** in the Data Quality Result reports.

2

Data Quality Configuration

The **Data Quality Framework** is a scalable, rule-based engine designed to standardize, match, and eliminate duplicate information across global datasets using a single-pass integration process. This framework, embedded within the **Infrastructure system**, allows users to define and execute rules for querying, validating, and correcting transformed data within an **Information Domain**.

2.1 Create a Rule

You can define a **Data Quality (DQ) Rule** by specifying the necessary details in the DQ Definition.

Supported Capabilities:

- Create three types of custom DQ rules: **Mandatory, Range, and Comparison**.
- Edit custom DQ rules in **Draft, Returned, and Published** statuses.
- Delete custom DQ rules in **Draft or Returned** statuses.

> **Note**
>
> - A rule can only be created for an action that is in **New** or **Returned** status.
> - The **Action ID** is automatically populated.
> - The **Range** option is only supported for attributes of **numeric** and **date** types.
> - The **Comparison** option only allows attributes of the **same type** to be compared.
>   - When comparing **alphanumeric** or **character-type** attributes, only the **equal sign (=) operator** is supported.
> - The **Mandatory** rule is defined as follows:
>   - For **alphanumeric or character-type** attributes: It checks for both **Null** and **Blank values**.
>   - For **all other attribute types**: It performs a **Null Value Check** only.

Ensure that the issue is categorized under **Data Accuracy**, with the Source set to **Catalog** and the Action Type set to **Data Accuracy**.

Steps to Create a Data Quality Rule:

Access the Control Extensions Menu

1. From the **Inbox** page, select the action for which you want to create a DQ rule.
2. Click **Control Extensions** from the left-hand side (LHS) menu.
   Initiate Rule Creation
3. Click **Create Rule** to open the rule creation window.

4. Enter Rule Details:
   - Provide a **Description** of the rule.
   - Add **Comments** if needed.

   Select Entity and Attribute
5. Choose the relevant **Entity Name** from the drop-down list. This will populate associated attributes in the **Attribute Name** list.
6. Select the desired **Attribute Name**.
7. Select one of the available Rule Types: **Mandatory, Range, or Comparison**.
8. Depending on the selected Rule Type, additional fields will appear. Enter the required details accordingly.
   Define a Data Quality Rule Filter
9. Click **Add** to configure a Data Quality Rule Filter. The filter configuration window will open.
10. Click the **Add Filter** icon, enter a name for the filter, and click **+ Condition** to specify the filter conditions.
11. The selected conditions will be displayed in the **Expression** field. Click **Save** to confirm.
    Custom DQ Filter Behavior:
    - Mapping a filter to a **custom DQ rule is optional**; a rule can be saved and published **with or without** a filter.
    - Filters can be **reused** across multiple custom DQ rules.
    - A filter **cannot be edited or deleted** if it is mapped to an existing custom DQ rule.
    - A filter can only be **changed or unmapped** from a custom DQ rule **if the rule is in Draft, Returned, or Published state**.

    Filter Condition Rules:
    - Filter conditions **can only be defined** on attributes of the entity where the filter is applied.
    - For **text-based columns**, only the following operators are supported:
      - **Equals (=), Not Equals (!=), IN, and NOT IN** (when compared against values).
    - The **Value field** in filter conditions for **text-based columns** can only contain these special characters:
      - **Hyphen (-), Comma (,), Underscore (_), and Full Stop (.)**.
    - The **Filter Name** must be **unique within an entity** and can only include these special characters:
      - **Hyphen (-), Comma (,), Underscore (_), and Full Stop (.)**.
    - The **maximum supported length** for a filter expression **without a dimension entity reference** is **3,800 characters**.
12. Click **Save** to finalize the rule.
13. The system will generate a **Rule Code**, and the rule will appear in the **Control Extensions** page.

2.2 Editing a Data Quality Rule

You can edit an existing **Data Quality Rule** definition to update its details.

> **Note**
>
> **Editing Guidelines**
>
> - A rule can only be edited if the associated action is in **New** or **Returned** status.
> - **Custom DQ Rules** can be edited if they are in **Draft, Returned, or Published** status.
> - The **Rule Type** cannot be edited.
> - The **Base Entity and Attribute** cannot be edited for **Custom DQ Rules in Published status**.

:**Steps to Edit a Data Quality Rule**:

1. From the **Inbox** page, select an action in **New** or **Returned** status for which you want to edit the DQ rule.
2. Click **Control Extensions** from the **left-hand side (LHS) menu**.
3. Click the **rule** you want to modify.
4. Update the necessary details.
5. Click **Save** to apply the changes.

Once saved, the rule is successfully updated.

2.3 Deleting a Data Quality Rule

You can delete an existing **Data Quality Rule** if it meets the deletion criteria.

> **Note**
>
> **Deletion Guidelines**:
>
> - A rule can only be deleted if the associated **action is in New or Returned status**.
> - Only **Custom DQ Rules in Draft or Returned status** can be deleted.

Steps to Delete a Data Quality Rule:

1. From the **Inbox** page, select an action in **New** or **Returned** status for which you want to delete a DQ rule.
2. Click **Control Extensions** from the **left-hand side (LHS) menu**.
3. Click the **Edit Rule** option.
4. Choose the **rule** you want to delete.
5. Click the **Delete** icon.

Once deleted, the rule is permanently removed from the system.

2.4 Create a Data Quality Group

Data Quality Groups facilitate the **logical grouping of Data Quality (DQ) definitions** and allow scheduling their execution.

Capabilities in the 25A Release:

- Ability to create **Custom DQ Groups** based on either:
  - A specific **Entity**
  - An **Existing DQ Group**
- Ability to map the following types of rules to a group:
  - **Seeded DQ Rules**
  - **Published Custom DQ Rules**
  - **Unpublished Custom DQ Rules** (only from the same action)

> **Note**
>
> - A **Custom DQ Group** can only be created using **rules from the same entity**.
> - **Editing a Custom DQ Group** only updates the rule mapping—**no rules are created or deleted**.
> - **Custom DQ Groups** can be:
>   - Edited in **Draft, Returned, or Published** status.
>   - Deleted in **Draft or Returned** status.

Steps to Create a Data Quality Group:

1. From the **Inbox** page, select an action in **New** or **Returned** status for which you want to create a DQ Group.
2. Click **Control Extensions** from the **left-hand side (LHS) menu**.
3. Click **Create Group** to open the group creation window.
4. **Enter Group Details**:
   - **Name**: Enter the group name using **alphanumeric characters** and **underscores (_) only**.
   - **Description**: Provide details about the group.

   > **Note**
   >
   > The description field does not support new lines.
5. Select the relevant **Entity** for the group.
6. **(Optional) Create from an Existing Group**
   - If you want to create a new group based on an **existing DQ Group**, enable the **Create Data Quality Group from an Existing DQ Group** option.

- Select the required group from the **Copied from Data Quality Group** drop-down list.

7. Click **+** to link DQ rules for the selected entity.
8. Select the required rules and click **Link**.
9. Click **Save** to finalize the group creation. The **Group Code** is automatically generated, and the group appears in the **Control Extensions** page.

2.5 Editing a Data Quality Group

You can edit an existing **Data Quality Group** to update its details.

Editing Guidelines:

- A **Data Quality Group** can only be edited if the associated action is in **New** or **Returned** status.
- **Custom DQ Groups** can be edited in **Draft, Returned, or Published** status.
- The **Group Name** can only be edited if the group is in **Draft** or **Returned** status.
- The **Group Description** and **Mapped DQ Rules** can be edited in **Draft, Returned, or Published** status.

Steps to Edit a Data Quality Group:

1. From the **Inbox** page, select an action in **New** or **Returned** status for which you want to edit a DQ Group.
2. Click **Control Extensions** from the **left-hand side (LHS) menu**.
3. Select the Group to Edit and click the **Data Quality Group** you want to modify.
4. Update the **description** and **mapped DQ rules** as needed.
5. If the group is in **Draft or Returned** status, you can also update the **group name**.
6. Click **Save** to apply the modifications.
7. The updated group details will be displayed in the **Control Extensions** page.

The Data Quality Group is successfully updated.

2.6 Deleting a Data Quality Group

You can delete an existing **Data Quality Group** if it meets the required conditions.

Deletion Guidelines:

- A **Data Quality Group** can only be deleted if the associated action is in **New** or **Returned** status.
- Only **Custom DQ Groups** in **Draft** or **Returned** status can be deleted.

Steps to Delete a Data Quality Group:

1. From the **Inbox** page, select an action in **New** or **Returned** status for which you want to delete a DQ Group.
2. Click **Control Extensions** from the **left-hand side (LHS) menu**.
3. Open the Edit Group Page and click the **Edit Group** option to view the list of existing groups.
4. Select the **DQ Group** you want to delete.

5. Click the **Delete** icon.

The Data Quality Group is successfully deleted.

2.7 Limitations

The following behaviors apply to **Data Quality Rules and Groups**:

- **Single-Entity Restriction**:
  - A **DQ Group** must be defined for only **one entity**.
  - **Multiple entities** rules cannot be combined within the same DQ Group.

Deletion Restrictions:

- You **cannot delete** Custom DQ Rules or Groups if they are in **Published, Approved, or Submitted** status.
- You can only delete Custom DQ Rules or Groups if they are in **Draft or Returned** status.

3
Data Quality Executions

3.1 Use and Execute the Source Data Quality Check Process

The **Run Pipeline (Process)** is used to perform **Data Quality Checks** on source records for various data elements. Follow the steps below to access, execute, and verify the **Source Data Quality Check Process** in **Process Orchestration**.

Steps to Use and Execute the Source Data Quality Check Process

1. On the home page, navigate to **Data Operations** > **Process Orchestration**.

   The **Process Modeller** page will be displayed.

2. Search for **Source Data Quality Check Data Foundation Process** on the **Process Modeller** page.

   The **Process Flow Page** will be displaying the process flow created on a drawing canvas. This canvas uses Transition, Activity, and Widgets components (from the floating toolbar).

   > **Note**
   >
   > This workflow consists of:
   >
   > - **RUN DQ RULE Widgets** which represent Data Quality Groups) are arranged in parallel.).
   > - A Data Service Widget called the **Data Quality Reporting Engine** is added at the end of the process for reporting purposes.

3. **View Widget Details (Optional)**
   - To see details of a widget, **double-click** on it.
   - You can view details related to **Activity, Transition, and Notification**.
   - On the **drawing canvas**, you can check the **Definition, Data Fields, and Application Rule** details.
4. You can start execution from the **Process Flow Page** or the **Process Modeller Page**.
5. On the **Process Modeller Page**, locate the **Source Data Quality Check Data Foundation Process**.
6. Click the **Menu** button, then select **Execute Run**.

   The **Execution Page** will be displayed.
7. On the **Execution Page**, choose **With Parameters** from the **Execution Type List**.
8. Select the required **As of Date** to process Data Quality Checks.
9. Click **Apply** to start the **Run Pipeline execution**.

> **Note**
>
> The Run Pipeline is triggered using the selected Extraction Date. For additional details, refer to the Process Orchestration framework documentation.

10. **Steps to Verify the Run Execution**
    a. Open the **Process Monitor Page** by clicking **Process Monitor** on the **Process Modeller Page**.
    b. The **Process Monitor Page** lists all **Run Instances** for the **Source Data Quality Check Data Foundation Process**.
    c. Use **Process ID** or **Process Name** to search for the executed process.
    d. Select the required **Process Instance** to view the **Run Execution Status**.

    The **Process Flow Page** will display the **Run Execution Status** at each node of the workflow.
11. On the **Process Monitor Page**, click the required **Process Instance** to review execution logs.

    The **Process Flow Page** will display the **Run Execution Status** for each node.
12. To check the execution details of a specific **Node**, **double-click** on it.
13. Click **Execution Logs** to open the **Log Viewer Page**

    The **Log Viewer Page** displays all logs related to the **Process Instance**.
14. Click **Show More** to expand log entries.
15. Click outside the **Log Viewer** to close it.

    The Source Data Quality Check Process has been successfully executed and verified.

4

Data Quality Dashboards

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

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

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

4.1 Data Quality Reports

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

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

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

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

1. Navigate to **Data Quality Dashboard** by clicking on **Data Quality Dashboard** hyperlink in DFCS home page.

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

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

Table 4-1 Default Filters

Filter	Description
Period	Allows users to filter data by time levels, including years, months, weeks, or days.

Table 4-1 (Cont.) Default Filters

Filter	Description
As of Date	Facilitates analysis based on specific dates.
Group	Enables segmentation based on data groupings

Table 4-2 Type Filters

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

Table 4-3 Class Filters

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

4.2 Data Quality Registry

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

- **Distribution of Checks**: Offers a breakdown by type, severity, and class, providing insights into how checks are applied and their criticality across entities.
- **Checks by Severity and Entity Types**: Classifies checks based on their severity levels and applicable entity types, helping users pinpoint areas that need the most attention.

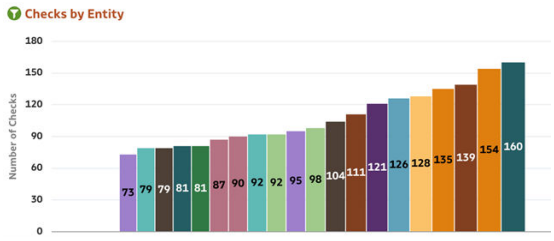
- **Number of Checks by Entity**: Showcases the prominence of data quality checks across different source tables. Larger font sizes indicate higher number of DQ Checks configured for that particular entity, providing a visually intuitive way to comprehend the distribution of DQ Checks.
- **Activity - Results Data Browsing**
  - **Objective**: To highlight the number of data quality checks configured for different entities.
  - **Persona**: Business Analyst

Table 4-4 Number of Checks by Entity

Step Description	Observations
Follow the navigation path: **Home → Catalog → Shared Folders → Data Quality Visualization à Data Quality à Data Quality Registry**	Larger font sizes indicate higher number of Data Quality checks. 

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

Table 4-5 Checks by Entity

Step Description	Observations
Follow the navigation path: **Home → Catalog → Shared Folders → Data Quality Visualization à Data Quality à Data Quality Registry Tab**	The chart displayed is based on the default filter criteria. This can be customized by choosing a different filter. 

- **Number of Checks by Severity, Class, Type and Entity (Table)**: Number of DQ checks are organized by Severity, Class and Type names for each entity, presented in a table format.

- **Activity - Results Data Browsing**
- **Objective**: To list all the DQ checks in a tabular format.
- **Persona**: Business Analyst

Table 4-6 Number of Checks by Severity, Class, Type, and Entity

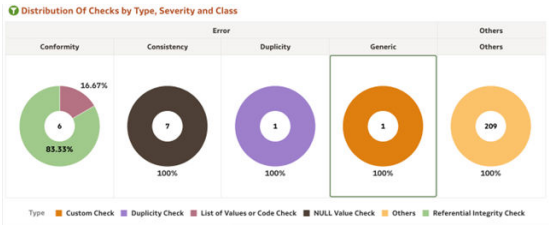
Step Description	Observations
Follow the navigation path: **Home → Catalog → Shared Folders → Data Quality Visualization à Data Quality à Data Quality Registry**	Number of Checks by Severity, Class, Type and Entity

Number of Checks by Severity, Class, Type and Entity

Severity	Class	Type	Entity	Number of Checks
Others	Others	Others	Annuity Contracts	131
Others	Others	Others	Accounting Entries	72
Others	Others	Others	Account	6
Error	Conformity	Referential Integrity Check	Accounting Entries	4
Error	Consistency	NULL Value Check	Accounting Entries	4
Error	Consistency	NULL Value Check	Annuity Contracts	3
Error	Conformity	Referential Integrity Check	Annuity Contracts	1
Error	Conformity	List of Values or Code Check	Accounting Entries	1
Error	Duplicity	Duplicity Check	Account	1
Error	Generic	Custom Check	Accounting Entries	1

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

Table 4-7 Distribution of Checks by Type, Severity, and Class

Step Description	Observations
Follow the navigation path: **Home → Catalog → Shared Folders → Data Quality Visualization à Data Quality à Data Quality Registry**	

4.3 Data Quality Summary

The Data Quality Summary tab provides a concise and comprehensive snapshot of the overall data quality status within the system. It is designed to present key metrics and insights, enabling users to monitor and assess the effectiveness of data quality processes. Key features of this tab include:

- **Data Quality Ratio (Bar Chart)**: The Data Quality Ratio measures the proportion of unique failed records to the total unique scanned records within a specific entity. This

metric is visualized as a bar chart, categorized by execution periods, with the most recent value prominently displayed. It provides stakeholders with insights into the effectiveness of data quality checks over time.

- **Activity - Results Data Browsing**:
  - **Objective**: to provide a clear and measurable indicator of data quality within a specific entity by highlighting the proportion of failed records as a percentage of the total scanned records.
  - **Persona**: Business Analyst

Table 4-8 Activity - Results Data Browsing

Step Description	Observations
Follow the navigation path: **Home → Catalog → Shared Folders → Data Quality Visualization à Data Quality à Data Quality Summary**	The Quality Ratio is displayed like below based on the default filter set. **Figure 4-1 Activity - Results Data Browsing** 

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

Step Description	Observations
Follow the navigation path: **Home → Catalog → Shared Folders → Data Quality Visualization à Data Quality à Data Quality Summary**	Number of processed records are shown like below based on the default filter criteria. **Figure 4-2 Activity - Results Data Browsing** 

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

Step Description	Observations
Follow the navigation path: **Home → Catalog → Shared Folders → Data Quality Visualization à Data Quality à Data Quality Summary**	Number of Errors identified are shown based on the default filter criteria. **Figure 4-3 Error records (Line Chart)** 

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

- **Persona**: Business Analyst

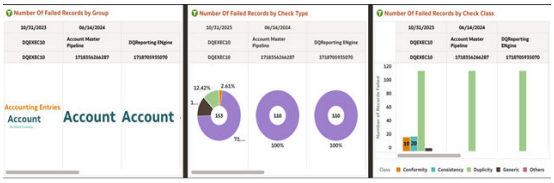
Step Description	Observations
Follow the navigation path: **Home → Catalog → Shared Folders → Data Quality Visualization à Data Quality à Data Quality Summary**	Based on the filter criteria set, the chart is shown as below **Figure 4-4 Checks Executed Vs Failed (Bar Chart)** 

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

Step Description	Observations
Follow the navigation path: **Home → Catalog → Shared Folders → Data Quality Visualization à Data Quality à Data Quality Summary**	Based on the filter criteria set, the chart is shown as below: **Figure 4-5 Attributes Executed Vs Failed (Bar Chart)** 

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

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

Step Description	Observations
Follow the navigation path: **Home → Catalog → Shared Folders → Data Quality Visualization à Data Quality à Data Quality Summary**	Different charts for each dimension are shown as below: **Figure 4-6 Failed Records Analysis** 

4.4 Data Quality Results

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

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

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

Check detailed Results

As Of Date	Run Description	Run Execution Identifier	Check Code	Data Quality Error Record Identifier Name One	Data Quality Error Record Identifier Value One	Data Quality Error Record Identifier Name Two
10/31/2022	CDQ Group Exec	1720091006751	DQLOV31220			
10/31/2022	CDQ Group Exec	1720091006751	DQLOV31305			
10/31/2022	CDQ Group Exec	1720091006751	DQLOV31650	V_ENTRY_ID	ENTRY2175	D_AS_OF_DATE
10/31/2022	CDQ Group Exec	1720091006751	DQMNDTR10			

5

Balance Reconciliation

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

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

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

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

Table 5-1 Mandatory Dimensions

Dimension
Accounting Standard
Account Currency
Legal Entity

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

Table 5-2 Optional Dimensions

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

> **Note**
>
> COA and ML segments are not supported by DFCS.

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

Product Processors supported are:

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

5.1 Measures List

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

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

> **Note**
>
> Balance reconciliation requires that the currency used for the entered amount figures in the Stage GL Data matches the currency used in the Product Processor and Management Ledger balance data.

Table 5-3 Measure List for Banking Domain

Catalog Entity	Measure	General Ledger code
Stage General Ledger Data	Amount In Accounting Currency	General Ledger Account Code
	Amount In Local Currency	General Ledger Account Code
	Monthly Average	General Ledger Account Code
	Balance Year To Date	General Ledger Account Code
Preparation Management Ledger Period Balance	Balance Year To Date	General Ledger Account Code
	Balance Year To Date in Local Currency	General Ledger Account Code
	Average Balance Month Till Date	General Ledger Account Code
	Average Balance Month To Date In Local Currency	General Ledger Account Code
Stage Annuity Contracts	Undrawn Amount	Undrawn General Ledger Code
	End of Period Balance	General Ledger Account Code
	Provision Amount	Provision General Ledger Code
Stage Repo Contracts	End Of Period Balance	General Ledger Account Code
	Provision Amount	Provision General Ledger Code
	Undrawn Amount	Undrawn General Ledger Code
	Current Write Off Amount	Write-Off General Ledger Code
Stage Option Contracts	End Of Period Balance	General Ledger Account Code
	Provision Amount	Provision General Ledger Code
	Total Fees And Charges	Fee General Ledger Code
	Undrawn Amount	Undrawn General Ledger Code
	Current Write Off Amount	Write-Off General Ledger Code
Stage Investments	End Of Period Balance	General Ledger Account Code
	Provision Amount	Provision General Ledger Code
	Undrawn Amount	Undrawn General Ledger Code
	Current Write Off Amount	Write-Off General Ledger Code
Stage Loan Contracts	Commission Amount	Commission General Ledger Code
	End Of Period Balance	General Ledger Account Code
	Total Fes And Charges	Fee General Ledger Code
	Current Write Off Amount	Write-Off General Ledger Code
Stage Casa	Commission Amount	Commission General Ledger Code
	End Of Period Balance	General Ledger Account Code
	Provision Amount	Provision General Ledger Code
	Total Fees And Charges	Fee General Ledger Code
	Current Write Off Amount	Write-Off General Ledger Code
Stage Cards	Commission Amount	Commission General Ledger Code
	End Of Period Balance	General Ledger Account Code

Table 5-3 (Cont.) Measure List for Banking Domain

Catalog Entity	Measure	General Ledger code
	Provision Amount	Provision General Ledger Code
	Total Fees And Charges	Fee General Ledger Code
	Undrawn Amount	Undrawn General Ledger Code
	Current Write Off Amount	Write-Off General Ledger Code
Stage Term Deposit Contracts	Commission Amount	Commission General Ledger Code
	End Of Period Balance	General Ledger Account Code
	Interest Accrued Amount Month Till Date	Accr Int General Ledger Code
	Total Fees And Charges	Fee General Ledger Code
Stage Futures Contracts	End Of Period Balance	General Ledger Account Code
	Provision Amount	Provision General Ledger Code
	Undrawn Amount	Undrawn General Ledger Code
	Current Write Off Amount	Write-Off General Ledger Code
Stage Leases Contracts	End Of Period Balance	General Ledger Account Code
	Total Fees And Charges	Fee General Ledger Code
	Undrawn Amount	Undrawn General Ledger Code
	Current Write Off Amount	Write-Off General Ledger Code
Stage Bill Contracts	Commission Amount	Commission General Ledger Code
	End Of Period Balance	General Ledger Account Code
	Provision Amount	Provision General Ledger Code
	Total Fees And Charges	Fee General Ledger Code
	Undrawn Amount	Undrawn General Ledger Code
Stage Letter of Credit Contracts	Commission Amount	Commission General Ledger Code
	End Of Period Balance	General Ledger Account Code
	Provision Amount	Provision General Ledger Code
	Total Fees And Charges	Fee General Ledger Code
	Undrawn Amount	Undrawn General Ledger Code
Stage Borrowings	Commission Amount	Commission General Ledger Code
	End Of Period Balance	General Ledger Account Code
	Provision Amount	Provision General Ledger Code
	Undrawn Amount	Undrawn General Ledger Code
Stage Foreign Exchange Contracts	End Of Period Balance	General Ledger Account Code
	Provision Amount	Provision General Ledger Code
	Total Fees And Charges	Fee General Ledger Code
	Current Write Off Amount	Write-Off General Ledger Code
Stage Overdraft Accounts	Commission Amount	Commission General Ledger Code
	End Of Period Balance	General Ledger Account Code
	Interest Accrued Amount Month Till Date	Accr Int General Ledger Code
	Provision Amount	Provision General Ledger Code
	Undrawn Amount	Undrawn General Ledger Code

Table 5-3 (Cont.) Measure List for Banking Domain

Catalog Entity	Measure	General Ledger code
	Total fee and Charges	Fee General Ledger Code
	Current Write off Amount	Write-Off General Ledger Code
Stage Swaps Contracts	Mark To Market Value In Natural Currency	General Ledger Account Code
	Market Value	General Ledger Account Code
	Provision Amount	Provision General Ledger Code
	Undrawn Amount	Undrawn General Ledger Code
	Unrealized Gain Or Loss	Unrealized General Ledger Code
	Realized Gain Or Loss Amount For The Period	Realized General Ledger Code
Commitment Contracts	End Of Period Balance	General Ledger Account Code
	Undrawn Amount	Undrawn General Ledger Code
	Commission Amount	Commission General Ledger Code
Correspondent Accounts	End Of Period Balance	General Ledger Account Code
Credit Derivatives	End Of Period Balance	General Ledger Account Code
Forwards Contracts	End Of Period Balance	General Ledger Account Code
	Provision Amount	Provision General Ledger Code
	Current Write Off Amount	Write-Off General Ledger Code
Merchant Cards	End Of Period Balance	General Ledger Account Code
Prepaid Cards	End Of Period Balance	General Ledger Account Code
Trusts	End Of Period Balance	General Ledger Account Code

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

5.1.1 Enable Custom Measures

Beginning with DFCS 25A, the use of new measures for GL-PP Reconciliation is supported. You can map a custom Amount (numeric) measure to the GL code when a custom extension is completed. Custom measures can now be selected only for GL-PP.

To enable a new measure:

1. Create an issue by selecting **Catalog Extension** as the **Category** and **Catalog** as the **Source**.
2. Create an action for the issue you just created by selecting **Catalog Extension** as the Action Type.
3. Navigate to the action you just created and navigate to **Extension** tab and select **Create Business Term** option.
4. In the **Definition** screen, enter the **Business Term Logical Name**, select **Classification** and **Logical Data Type** based on your requirements and click **Add**.
5. In the **Relationships** screen, click **Add** and enter **GR2** under **Group Code** field and select the **Relationship Type** as **Measure GL** and select the required code in the **Related Business Term** drop-down.

> **Note**
>
> After Catalog extension, under the Relationship tab, user has to configure the measures (Either Out-of-the-Box or custom measures) to perform reconciliation.

6. Navigate to **Definition** screen and click **Save**.
7. In the **Extension** tab, click **Submit** and **Approve**.
8. Navigate to **Administration** and click **Publish Change Request**> **Approved** and select the action you just created and click **Publish**. To view the status of the approval, navigate to **Published** tab.
9. Create a new Action and navigate to **Extension** tab and select **Extend Fact**option.
10. In the **Extend Fact Entity** screen, select **Grain** as **Customer Account**, select the **Entities** and **Business Terms** which you want to extend and click **Save**. The custom created Business term is displayed here.
11. In the **Extension** tab, click Submit and Approve.
12. Navigate to **Administration** and click **Publish Change Request**> Approved tab and select the action you just created and click **Publish**. To view the status of the approval, navigate to **Published** tab.
13. Navigate to the **Entity** screen and map the new measure to the respective Product Processor.
    The custom measure is mapped to the Product Processor.

5.2 Before you Begin

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

5.3 Access Balance Reconciliation UI

To access Balance Reconciliation, perform these steps:

1. From the **Oracle Financial Services Data Foundation Cloud** page, under **Data Controls** section, click **Reconciliation Rules**.
   The type of reconciliation entities details are displayed.
2. You can click the following tabs to view more details:
   - **Reconciliation Rule**
   - **Reconciliation Summary**
   - **Adjustments**

5.4 Reconciliation Type

Currently, the system supports **General Ledger** (**GL**) to **Product Processor** (**PP**) reconciliation. For GL to PP, the Source GL is mapped to target PP tables. Mandatory dimensions are preselected but you can define additional dimensions. Mandatory dimensions, optional dimensions, and MEMBERS OF THE DIMENSION participate in the GL Reconciliation process.

On the **Type Configuration page**, you'll see the **Reconciliation Definition types**. Right now, the only option displayed is **General Ledger to Product Processor** (GL to PP).

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

5.4.1 Type Configuration

1. Go to **DFCS Interface** → **User Menu** → **Administration**.
2. When the Administration window opens, choose **Reconciliation Type**.
3. On the Reconciliation Type screen, select **General Ledger to Product Processor**.

To configure the Reconciliation Type, you must can click the **Type** tab and perform the following tasks for the selected reconciliation type:

- **View**: Click **View** to view the Settings and Dimensions of the selected reconciliation type as read-only.
- **Edit**: Click **Edit** to modify the Settings and Dimensions details of the selected reconciliation type. You can modify the existing reconciliation definition except its name.

The following Reconciliation Type is listed in the drop-down.

- **General Ledger to Product Processor**

> **Note**
>
> Currently, *ONLY* the **General Ledger to Product Processor** reconciliation type is **supported** for the DFCS setup.

5.4.1.1 General Ledger to Product Processor

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

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

  OR

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

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

5.4.1.1.1 Settings

The **Settings** tab displays the name and the description of the General Ledger to Product Processor reconciliation type.

- **Source:** Displays the Source Grain and the Source Entity for the General Ledger to Product Processor type. The Stage General Ledger data is the default source entity used for reconciliation definition.
- **Target:** Displays the Target Grain and Target Entity for General Ledger to Product Processor type. The Target entities refer to the Stage instrument tables (Product Processors) of the Oracle Financial Services Data Foundation.

5.4.1.1.2 Dimensions

Use the Dimensions tab to configure **Dimension Mappings** and **Dimension Attribute Selection**. **Legal Entity**, **Currency**, and **GAAP Code** are mandatory dimensions you must select to proceed with GL Reconciliation executions.

> **Note**
>
> It is assumed that mandatory reconciliation dimensions are present in all the bank's GL source systems.

- **Dimension Mappings:** Displays the Legal Entity, Currency, and Accounting Standard for the selected dimension. You can configure additional optional dimensions based on your requirements.
- **Dimension Attribute Selection:** You can map the respective dimension attribute to each of the entities selected under **Settings** . For example: the Stage Cards, Stage General Ledger Data, and Stage Loan Contracts have been configured for dimensions.

> **Note**
>
> 'Business Unit Code' dimension is not applicable for the Stage Merchant Cards and the 'Organization Unit Code' dimension is not applicable for Stage Prepaid Cards.

> **Note**
>
> You can choose the 'Financial Element' dimension for the reconciliation types that have 'Stage General Ledger Data' as the source and it must be added as a filter and not as an option while configuring dimensions in the respective reconciliation types.

> **Note**
>
> The Dimensions tab functionalities remain the same for all three types of configurations.

5.4.1.1.3 Editing Dimensions

By default, **Legal Entity**, **Currency**, and **Accounting Standard** are available. You can also select optional dimensions such as Product and Organization Unit by selecting from the **Dimension** list.

When you select an option from the **Dimension** list, mapping for all the entities selected in the **Settings** tab is performed.

Only a Legal Entity dimension must be selected against the Legal Entity. You are expected to select a valid Legal Entity, GAAP, and Currency hierarchy while configuring the mandatory dimensions.

You can select one or more entities to map the attributes to the respective dimension.

1. Select any of the entities under **Dimension Attributes Selection** to enable the Attributes icon. Click the Attributes icon to add optional Dimension Attributes.
   The **Attributes List** displays the list of the attributes that can be associated with the selected Dimension Attributes. This list displays the combined attributes for all the Stage Tables selected.
2. Select the attributes and click **OK**.

5.5 Reconciliation Entity

Reconciliation Entities window consists of predefined data. You can Add, View, Edit, or Delete the reconciliation entities using these predefined data.

Use the **Entity** tab to define and manage metadata related to **Reconciliation Rules**. This is typically a one-time setup activity that establishes the framework for General Ledger (GL) Reconciliation.

1. Go to **DFCS Interface** → **User Menu** → **Administration**.
2. When the Administration window opens, choose **Reconciliation Entities**.
3. On the Reconciliation Entities screen, select any **Entity Name**.

- **Entity Configuration** involves specifying the entities that participate in the GL Reconciliation process.
- The **Entities** screen displays predefined data, which you can view or edit as needed.
- While the list of entities is **pre-seeded**, you have the flexibility to modify the mapping between **Datasets** and **Measures** as required.

5.5.1 Configuring Reconciliation Entities

On the **Entity** screen, you will find a list of configuration settings for each Reconciliation Entity, including:

- **Entity Name:** Displays the name of the Reconciliation Entity.
- **Grain:** Indicates the level of data granularity (e.g., Ledger, Account, or Management Ledger).

- **Dataset:** Allows you to assign a Dataset to the selected entity using the drop-down list.
- **Measures**: Allows you to assign measures to the selected entity.

You can either **view** or **edit** the details of a selected entity:

- **View:** Click **View** to open the entity details in read-only mode.
- **Edit:** Click **Edit** to modify the **DataSet** to **Measures** mapping for that entity.

> **Note**
>
> For more information, see the Measures List section.

5.6 Reconciliation Rules

The Reconciliation Rules section covers the following topics.

- Define Reconciliation Rules
- Executing the Rule
- Reconciliation Summary

5.6.1 Define Reconciliation Rules

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

GL to PP Reconciliation is performed at the following levels:

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

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

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

Topics:

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

5.6.1.1 Reconciliation Rule

Navigating to Reconciliation Rules

1. On the **DFCS Home Page**, click on the **Balance Reconciliation** link.
2. From the **left-hand side (LHS) menu**, click **Reconciliation Rules** to open the Reconciliation Rules screen.

Viewing Options

- Use the **Thumb View** or **List View** icons to toggle between visual layouts.
- Use the **Search Bar** to find specific reconciliation rules.

To add or modify a rule, you'll need to provide details in the following sections:

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

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

Available Actions

- **Add**: Click **Add** to create a new reconciliation rule.
- **View**: Click **View** to see an existing rule in read-only mode.
- **Edit**: Click **Edit** to modify an existing rule. Fields like **Rule Name**, **Reconciliation Type**, and **Consolidation Type** may be enabled or disabled during editing.
- **Copy**: Click **Copy** to duplicate a rule. Enter a new **Name** and **Description**, then proceed through the tabs to update settings as needed before saving.
- **Delete**: Click **Delete** to permanently remove a rule.

5.6.1.2 Search Reconciliation Rule

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

Prerequisites

Predefined Reconciliation Rule
To search for a reconciliation rule:

1. Navigate to the **Reconciliation Rules** screen.
2. Enter the desired **search criteria** into the **Search bar**.
3. Click either **GL Level Recon** or **Map Level Recon**, depending on the type of rule you're looking for.
   The matching results will be displayed in List view.

5.6.1.2.1 Definition List

The definition list displays all the reconciliation rule definitions that match your search criteria.

In the **Thumb View**, the following information is displayed:

- **Measures:** The number of measures defined in the Reconciliation Rule.
- **GL Accounts:** The number of GL Codes users have selected in the Reconciliation Definition.

- **Consolidation:** The **Consolidation Type**: **Solo** or **Consolidated**.
- **Adjustment:** Displayed as **Yes** or **No** depending on whether the Adjustment Allocation has been applied to the selected reconciliation definition or not.

5.6.1.3 Adding a Reconciliation Definition

To add the reconciliation definition, follow these steps:

1. Navigate to the **Reconciliation Rules Summary** screen.
2. Click the **Add** icon.
   This opens the **Add Rule** tab.
3. In the **Add Rule** tab, provide the required details across the following sections:
   - Settings
   - GL Parameters (Source Ledger Parameters)
   - Target Parameters
   - Dimensions
   - Allocation

   Each section (tab) captures specific configurations necessary to define how reconciliation should be performed.

5.6.1.3.1 Settings

To define the reconciliation rule in the **Settings** tab, enter or select the following details:

1. **Rule Name:** (Mandatory): Enter a unique name for the reconciliation rule.
2. **Rule Description** (Mandatory): Provide a brief summary or purpose of the rule.
3. **Reconciliation Type** (Mandatory): Select **General Ledger to Product Processor** from the drop-down.

> **Note**
>
> Currently, *ONLY* the **General Ledger to Product Processor** reconciliation type is supported in the DFCS setup. Other reconciliation types—such as **General Ledger to Management Ledger**, **Management Ledger to Product Processor**, and **General Ledger to Policy**—are **not supported** at this time.

4. **Definition Type**: Default is set to Manual.
5. **Legal Entity**: Click **Hierarchy Browser**, in the Hierarchy Browser window:
   - Select the **Legal Entity** from the *Available Values* list.
   - Move it to the *Selected Values* list.
   - Use **CTRL + click** to select multiple entities (parent/child).
   - Click **OK** to confirm.
6. **Consolidation Type**: Select either **Solo** or **Consolidated**.

> **Note**
>
> If Consolidated is selected, only one parent legal entity should be part of the definition.

7. **Inherit to Child**: Toggle this option **ON** if you want the rule inherited by child entities.

   Selecting this will **default Consolidation Type to Solo** and disable editing. For more information on **Inherit to Child**, see the Key Terms and Concepts section.

8. **Balance Type**: Select one of the following:
   - **End of Period Balance**
   - **End of Period Balance LCY**
   - **Yearly Average**
   - **Monthly Average**

   > **Note**
   >
   > The **Yearly Average** and **Monthly Average** balance types are not relevant for Management Ledger reconciliation.

9. **Reconciliation Definition**: Choose the level at which reconciliation should occur:
   - **GL Level Recon**
   - **Map Level Recon**
10. **Adjustment Allocation**:
    - Toggle this **on** to allow the system to post automatic adjustment entries when differences are found.
    - Leave it **off** if you only want differences reported (no entries passed).

    > **Note**
    >
    > If you have created a rule without Allocation and you need to add Allocation, it is recommended you create a new rule instead of editing or copying the existing rule.

11. Click **Next** to continue to the GL Parameters section.

5.6.1.3.2 GL Parameters (Source Ledger Parameters)

When configuring the **GL Parameters** tab, follow these steps:

- **GL Hierarchy:** Click the Hierarchy Browser icon to launch the **Hierarchy Browser** window.
  Click to select one or multiple (using CTRL key on your keyboard) entities from the **Available Values** list and move them to the **Selected Values** list.

  You can move the available values using the **Move**, **Move All**, **Remove**, **Remove All** buttons, and move items within the **Selected Values** list using the **Move to Top**, **Move Up**, **Move Down**, and **Move to Bottom** buttons. Click **OK** to close the **Hierarchy Browser** window.

- **Add Filters:** You can Add Filters (for example, product, business unit, and so on) defined in the **Settings** tab. A comparison between the GL system and PPs is based on the filters set on these dimensions.

> **Note**
>
> **Financial Element** Average Balance filter must be selected for an average reconciliation in General Ledger to Management Ledger, General Ledger to Product Processor or General Ledger to Policy reconciliation types.

- Click **Next** to proceed to the **Target Parameters** tab.

5.6.1.3.3 Target Parameters

These are configuration settings of the target side entities and measures.

- GL Level Reconciliation (If GL Level is selected in the **Settings** tab)
- Map Level Reconciliation (If Map Level is selected in the **Settings** tab)

5.6.1.3.4 Target Parameters Configuration (GL Level)

This section describes settings in the **Target Parameters** tab if the **GL Level** option is selected in the **Settings** tab.

1. Select the following details:

   Target Entity

   - **Target Entity Name:** Select the name of the entity that contains the data from the drop-down list.
   - **GL Reconciliation Column:** Select the reconciliation column from the drop-down list. Once selected, a **card** appears with:
     - **Target Parameters** icon
     - **Filters** icon
     - **Delete** icon
   - **Threshold Currency:** Select the Threshold Amount of currency from the drop-down list. *Disabled if thresholds are defined as percentage only.*

2. On a selected **GL Reconciliation Column** card, click the **Target Parameters** icon.
3. Provide the following **Target Parameter** details:

   Target Parameters

   - **Threshold Specification:** Select **Percentage** or **Absolute** from the drop-down list. If you select **Percentage**, the **Threshold Currency** field is disabled.

   The threshold value can be in either absolute or percentage at a PP level. However, If the selection in all the PPs is percentage, the **Threshold Currency** field is disabled.

   - **Negative Threshold:** Specify the negative threshold value. These values are used to identify the breach types, categorized as:
     - Not Breached (NB)

   The breach type is identified at run time during the reconciliation process and audit trail entries are posted with this information. For GL Level reconciliation, values can be updated

at different PP levels. For Map Level reconciliation, you have to manually enter only one value for all the PPs.

- **Adjustment Entry Floor:** Specify the value required to pass an adjustment entry. If the (GL-PP) difference is less than the Adjustment Entry Floor value specified here, the calculated difference is not eligible for the adjustment, and the entry is not logged in the Adjustment Entry table.
- **Positive Threshold:** Specify the Positive Threshold value. These values are used to identify the breach types, categorized as:
  - Not Breached (NB)

The breach type is identified at run time during the reconciliation process and audit trail entries are posted with this information. For GL Level reconciliation, values can be updated at different PP levels.

Filter: Select the currency to specify the **Threshold Amount**. Additionally, click the Filter pane to add more details to the additional dimensions selected.

You can also add filters to the optional dimensions (product, business unit, and so on) defined in the Settings tab. A comparison between the GL source system and PPs is based on the filters set on these dimensions. See the following steps to add filters:

a. Click the Filters from the drop-down list.

b. Select the relevant dimension from the Filters pane.

c. Click the selected dimension, which enables a second drop-down list to select the relevant members for the dimension under consideration.

4. Click **Next** to move to the next configuration tab.

5.6.1.3.5 Map Level Reconciliation (If Map Level is selected in the Settings Tab)

This section describes settings in the **Target Parameters** tab if the **Map Level** option is selected in the **Settings** tab.

In this window, the **GL Reconciliation** column is disabled when Map Level Reconciliation is selected, click **Add** to update the PP entity or Target entity details.

For more information to update the Target entity details, see the GL Level Reconciliation (If GL Level is selected in the Settings tab) section.

5.6.1.3.6 Dimensions

The **Dimensions tab** helps define the key dimensions on which the reconciliation is based. Some are **mandatory**, while others are **optional** based on your configuration.

1. The Mandatory Dimensions are:

- **Legal Entity**
- **Currency**
- **Accounting Standard**

These are already defined in the **Settings tab**, and they automatically appear here.

> **Note**
>
> These mandatory dimensions ensure the reconciliation is accurately performed between the General Ledger (GL) and Product Processor (PP) data.

2. Add Optional Reconciliation Dimensions (if needed). You can include additional dimensions to further refine reconciliation.

Examples:

- Product
- Organization Unit
- Business Line
  To add:
  1. Go to the **Reconciliation Dimension list** (drop down).
  2. Select the desired optional dimension(s).
  3. Click **Save** to confirm your selection.

> **Note**
>
> Optional dimensions are defined based on the *Reconciliation Type configuration*. Their use is beneficial for more granular comparisons.

3. Review Your Selections

- All **mandatory** dimensions (Legal Entity, Currency, Accounting Standard) are present.
- Any **optional** dimensions you require are correctly added and saved.

4. After reviewing and saving your dimension selections, click **Next** to proceed to the next configuration step (**Allocation** or **Summary**, depending on setup).

5.6.1.3.7 Allocation

The **Allocation** tab is not applicable for **General Ledger to Management Ledger**.

Configure the following **Allocation** settings:

- **Adjustment Allocation:** Select **Automatic** if you want the application to pass automated adjustment entries, else select **Manual**.
- **Adjustment Posted to:** Select the target table where the adjustments are to be posted, that is, select **Product Processor** if the adjustment entry must be posted to the Product Processor selected in the **Product Processor Parameter** window, else, select **Other**.
- **Target Entity:** Based on the selections made in the preceding two fields, the **Target Entity** is disabled or enabled. Select the appropriate option.
- **Adjustment Rule:** Select the **Adjustment Rule** .
- **Allocation Amount Column:** Is enabled or disabled based on the **Adjustment Posted To** option selected. Balance Attribute.
- **Allocation Ratio:** If adjustment entry is to be passed to more than one PP entity, specify the ratio at which this entry is to be passed.

- **Adjustment Attributes:** Use this field to split the adjustments further based on the non-dimension columns of the Target table. The reconciliation definition differences that arise from the definition execution can be adjusted back to the target table, based on the values of non-dimension columns. This can be done apart from the dimension columns.

For post adjustments with more granularity, perform the following steps:

1. Click the hierarchy icon under **Adjustment Attributes**.
2. Click inside the box. Search and select the attributes from the list.
3. Click **Done**.
4. Click **Save**.

Do not select these attribute types from the **Adjustment Attributes** list:

- Reconciliation Dimensions
- Number Data Type Columns
- Date Data Type Columns

> **Note**
>
> Reconciliation differences are created based on reconciliation dimensions alone but not on the Adjustment Attributes selected.

Adjustment Attributes play a role in creating adjustments with the differences that are observed. The values in the selected Adjustment Attributes of the participating columns of aggregation are read and based on the unique combination of values in these attribute columns, adjustments are created and the same values default in the respective adjustments. The reconciliation definition differences are split among the adjustments based on the weighted average ratio of the participating target balance values.

For more information about Adjustment Attributes and an example, see 'Adjustment Attributes'.

- Map Level Reconciliation (if Map Level Reconciliation is selected in the Settings tab)
- GL Level Reconciliation (if GL Level Reconciliation is selected in the Settings tab)

5.6.1.3.8 GL Level Reconciliation (if GL Level Reconciliation is selected in the Settings window)

These **Allocation** settings are applicable only if you have selected **GL Level Recon** as the **Reconciliation Definition** the **Settings** tab.

In the **Allocation** screen, configure the following settings:

- **Adjustment Allocation:** If you have selected **Reconciliation Definition** as **GL Level Recon**, this is considered as **Automatic** by default.
- **Adjustment Posted to:** Select the target table where the adjustments are to be posted, that is, if the adjustment entry is to be posted to PP selected in the Product Processor Parameter window, select **Product Processor**, else select **Other**.
- **Target Entity Details:** Based on the selections made in the preceding two fields, the **Target Entity** is disabled or enabled. Select the appropriate option. See the following cases for more information:

Table 5-4 Target Entity Settings

If Adjustment Posted to (target table) is...	Configure These Fields
Product Processor	**Default Values** is the only column that is updated. This is the mandatory column to be updated for populating the Target Entity results.
Other	**Target Entity**, **Default Values**, **Allocation GL Column**, and **Allocation Ratio** are updated. If the adjustment entry is to be passed to more than one Product Processor entity, the ratio at which the entry is passed is updated in the **Allocation Ratio** field.

5.6.1.3.9 Map Level Reconciliation (if Map Level Reconciliation is selected in the Setting pane)

These **Allocation** settings are applicable only if you have selected **Map Level Recon** as the **Reconciliation Definition** in the **Settings** tab.

In the **Allocation** screen, configure the following settings:

- **Adjustment Allocation:** If you want the service to pass automated adjustment entries, select **Automatic**, else select **Manual**.
- **Adjustment Posted to:** Select the target table where the adjustments are to be posted, that is, if the adjustment entry is to be posted to PP selected in the Product Processor Parameter window, select **Product Processor**, else select **Other**.
- **Target Entity:** Based on the selections made in the preceding two fields, **Target Entity** is disabled or enabled. Select the appropriate option. See the following cases for more information:

Table 5-5 Target Entity Settings

If the Adjustment Allocation is...	and Adjustment Posted to (the target table) is...	configure these columns
Automatic	**Product Processor**	Update **Default Values** only. This is the mandatory to update for populating the Target Entity results.
Manual	**Product Processor**	Update **Default Values** and **Allocation Ratio**only. If the adjustment entry is to be passed to more than one Product Processor entity, update the ratio at which the entry is to be passed in the **Allocation Ratio** field.
Automatic	**Other**	Update the corresponding **Target Entity** and **Default Values**.
Manual	**Other**	Update **Target Entity**, **Default Values**, and **Allocation Ratio**.

5.6.1.3.10 Adjustment Attributes

Here is an example that briefly explains the Adjustment Attributes functionality.

Sample data has dimensions lv code, ccy code, and gaap code. The ownership type attribute is used as an Adjustment Attribute.

v_account_number	v_lv_code	v_ccy_code	v_gaap_code	n_eop_bal	v_ownership_type	v_default_1
Acc01	LE1	USD	USGAAP	4000	IND	A
Acc02	LE1	USD	USGAAP	2000	JOINT	B
Acc03	LE1	USD	USGAAP	3000	JOINT	C

Assuming the source balance is 9300, the following are the differences created are as follows.

Source Balance	Target Balance	Difference
9300	9000	300

The following adjustments are posted considering the **ownership type** column into the granularity.

Two unique values, IND and JOINT are used to split the differences and create adjustments.

For Adjustment 1, **ownership type** is IND and the balance is (4000/9000)*300.

For Adjustment 2, **ownership type** is JOINT and the balance is ((2000+3000)/9000)*300.

v_account_number	v_lv_code	v_ccy_code	_gaap_code	n_eop_bal (diff)	v_ownership_type	v_default_1
GL_01	LE1	USD	USGAAP	133.33	IND	A
GL_02	LE1	USD	USGAAP	166.66	JOINT	A

5.6.2 Execution of Rule

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

5.6.2.1 Prerequisites

For more information on defining a Reconciliation Rule, see the 'Reconciliation Rules' section.

For more information on Configured Adjustment template in Reconciliation Rule, see the 'Adjustments section'.

Topics:

- Process Modeller
- Process Monitor

> **Note**
>
> For Banking and Insurance domains, if there are any changes in the data that is available in the Product Processor tables, it is mandatory to execute **Account Load Run Map Population** and **Policy Load Run Map Population** pipelines respectively.

5.6.2.2 Process Modeller

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

To execute the process run, perform the following steps:

1. On the Oracle Financial Services Accounting Foundation Cloud Home page, click the **Process Orchestration** from the LHS menu.
2. The **Process Modeller** screen appears with a list of available runs. You have options to either execute an available Balance Reconciliation run or create a new run.
   When you click on Balance Reconciliation run, the Balance Reconciliation Rule is displayed for execution. On the Process Run Window, the Balance Reconciliation Run is displayed in Pipeline form with Reconciliation Rule and Adjustment Rule. The Pipeline Execution contains four execution level nodes. First is a Start node, second is a Reconciliation node, third is an Adjustment node and fourth is an End node.

   > **Note**
   >
   > Here, you can run only Reconciliation Rule. The Adjustment template is already configured in Reconciliation Rule.

3. Use the **Search** field to search for available runs. You can also filter the list based on **Process Id**, **Process Name**, and **Application** by choosing the relevant option from the **Sort By** list.
4. Use the UI controls at the bottom of the page to page through the list of available runs.
5. Click the corresponding **More Options** icon for the Balance Reconciliation Run you want to execute and click **Execute Run**. The **Execution** window appears.
6. Select **With Parameters** as the **Execution Type** . Note that you cannot execute the Reconciliation Rule if the **Execution Type** option selected is **Without Parameters**.
7. Enter the following details in the **Execution** window:

Table 5-6 List of Parameters

Field	Description
Execution on Threshold Breach	Specify if the execution must run in case the global threshold is breached by selecting one of two options: **Stop**: If you have selected this option, and if the GL reconciliation breaches the global threshold level, the execution task stops. **Continue**: If you have selected this option, and even if the GL reconciliation breaches the global threshold level, the execution continues.

Table 5-6 (Cont.) List of Parameters

Field	Description
Auto Approval	Select one of the following two options: • Yes • No If the Auto Approval flag is set to **Yes**, the adjustments that are created on top of the Recon output will be posted in the instrument tables. If the Auto approval flag is set to **No**, then it is termed as a manual adjustment in the system. In this case, it goes to a completely different channel and you can review and publish the adjustments on the Reconciliation Summary UI. If you select the rule and trigger the execution saying auto approval, the adjustments or balances are not posted to the tables directly. If you want review and publish the adjustments or balances and do not want to post all the system generated adjustments into the tables, use the manual adjustment workflow. The manual workflow exports all the adjustments from the execution updating the values for each and every adjustment, importing it and then doing a publish in the in the reconciliation summary UI.
Extraction Date	The date on which the execution is happening.
Run Execution Description	The unique description that you provide for this execution. When this execution is triggered, the execution or the run ASCII that is created will be stamped with the description you provide here. You can tag the execution with this field description. It appears on the Reconciliation Summary UI.
Reconciliation Definition	Select one or multiple reconciliation rules in a single execution of the run. The reconciliation rules are expected to be of only one **Reconciliation Type**: **General Ledger to Product Processor**.
Global Threshold	A **Global Threshold** is applied over and above the mapping level threshold. If this threshold is breached during the execution, you have the choice to continue or stop the execution process. A Global Threshold is compared with the cumulative percentage difference across all the reconciliation definitions that are executed in a Run. If the adjustments are coming into the system and multiple rules are being executed, you can set for all the rules a global breach of threshold at a certain level, for example 10% or 20%. The typical range for this is from zero to 100.

One is that the individual rule level global special is only at a global level for the entire execution. After executing the run using the **With Parameters** option, rules are displayed in the pipeline with a green tick mark confirming their execution.

5.6.2.3 Process Monitor

After triggering the execution, you can monitor it live using Process Flow Monitor. To do this, perform the following steps:

1. Click the **Process Orchestration** link on the **Home** page.
2. On the **Process Modeller** screen, click the **Menu** button corresponding to the run you want to view and click **Process Flow Monitor**.
3. The run being executed is displayed with the execution ID. For each execution ID, the following information is displayed:
   - **Entity Name:** The name of the entity.
   - **Process Name: Reconciliation Run** appears as the process name for a GL Reconciliation run.
   - **Process Description: Reconciliation Execution Run** appears as the process description for a GL Reconciliation run.
   - **MIS Date:**
   - **Execution Start Time:**The date and time when the execution run starts.
   - **Last Execution Time:**The date and time of the last execution.
   - **Last updated by:** The name of the user who defined the Run.
   - **Status**: The status of the execution: **Completed**, **Failed**, or **Ongoing**.

   You can also view the execution details in the **Execution Log**. For more information on Execution Log, see the 'Execution Log' section of 'Process Orchestration'.

> **Note**
>
> You can specify the date in MM/dd/yyyy or MM/dd format in the search box for filtering run executions based on the MISDATE.

5.7 Configure Adjustments

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

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

5.7.1 Adjustments Summary

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

5.7.2 Search Adjustment Rule

Prerequisites

Predefined Adjustment Rule

Procedure

To search for an Adjustment Rule, follow these steps:

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

5.7.3 Add Adjustment Template

To add an Adjustment template, follow these steps:

1. Navigate to the **Adjustment Summary** page.
2. Click **Add**. The **New** tab appears.
3. Enter the **Name** and **Description** for the Adjustment template.
4. Select the required entity option from the **Entity** list.
5. All attributes associated with the selected entity are displayed. You can specify an expression or default value for each of these attributes. You can also selectively choose attributes whose value you want to define. Use the search icon to search for the attribute you want to define.
6. In the Expression field, specify the default value or the expression for the selected attribute.

   For example:

   VARCHAR: ‘NAME’

   NUMBER: ‘12345’

   NUMBER: ‘12345’
7. Click **Save Expression**.
8. Click **Save**. The Adjustment template you created will appear in the **Summary** page.

5.7.4 Update Adjustment Template

To update an existing Adjustment template, follow these steps:

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

5.8 PMF Dashboard for Balance Reconciliation

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

- General Ledger to Product Processor

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

5.8.1 PMF Dashboard Error Codes and Descriptions for Balance Reconciliation

This section provides information on the list of error codes that are related to Reconciliation Run on the PMF dashboard.

Table 5-7 Balance Reconciliation Run Error Codes

Event Name	Event Message	Event Error Code	Event Error Descriptions
Validating GLRECON Parameters	Failed	GLR1001	Exception Occurred while Validating GLRECON Parameters
Fetching Legal Entity Hierarchy	Failed	GLR1002	Exception Occurred while Fetching Legal Entity Hierarchy
Fetching GL Hierarchy	Failed	GLR1003	Exception Occurred while Fetching GL Hierarchy
Generating Source Balance	Failed	GLR1004	Exception Occurred while Generating Source Balance
Generating Target Balance	Failed	GLR1005	Exception Occurred while Generating Target Balance
Reconciliation Differences	Failed	GLR1006	Exception Occurred while Generating Reconciliation Differences
Generating Currency Conversion	Failed	GLR1008	Exception Occurred while Generating Currency Conversion
Checking Threshold Breach	Failed	GLR1009	Exception occurred while assigning Threshold Breach

5.9 Hierarchy Configuration for Reconciliation

Hierarchies are used in the Reconciliation User Interface to allow users to select one or more nodes (parent or leaf) within a dimension. The **Hierarchy Browser** is a widget that displays these hierarchies, relying on cached data maintained internally by the system. Since dimension data can change over time, this cache must be refreshed regularly to ensure it reflects the most up-to-date hierarchy information.

To refresh this data, DFCS provides a **Processing Modelling Framework (PMF)** process called **'Hierarchy Resave'**. Running this process updates the internal cache with the latest dimension data, ensuring the Hierarchy Browser widget displays the current dimension members. The successful execution of this process confirms that the hierarchy cache has been refreshed.

Key points about the **Hierarchy Resave** process:

- It can be executed multiple times for a given date.
- Multiple dimension hierarchies can be selected and refreshed simultaneously.
- After resaving hierarchies, proceed with the Run Pipeline execution.

Usage in Reconciliation

In the Reconciliation configuration interface, hierarchies are used to render parent-child structures—for example, **Legal Entity** and **General Ledger** hierarchies. These hierarchies are either:

- **Out-of-the-box**: Predefined by the system.
- **Custom**: User-defined for specific reconciliation needs.
- **Legal Entity** and **General Ledger** hierarchies are **parent-child** structures and must be loaded into their corresponding hierarchy tables.
- Other hierarchies used in reconciliation rule filters are typically **single-level**.

Always ensure hierarchy data is loaded and the **Hierarchy Resave** process is run before executing reconciliation runs to ensure data accuracy.

Following are the seeded hierarchies and its corresponding mapping tables:

Table 5-8 Following are the seeded hierarchies and its corresponding mapping tables

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

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

Table 5-9 Re-save the following Hierarchies and then proceed with the Run Pipeline execution

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

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

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

> **Note**
>
> See the Process Orchestration Section for more details about the Processes.

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

5.10 Workflow of Balance Reconciliation

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

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

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

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

Figure 5-1 Balance Reconciliation Workflow

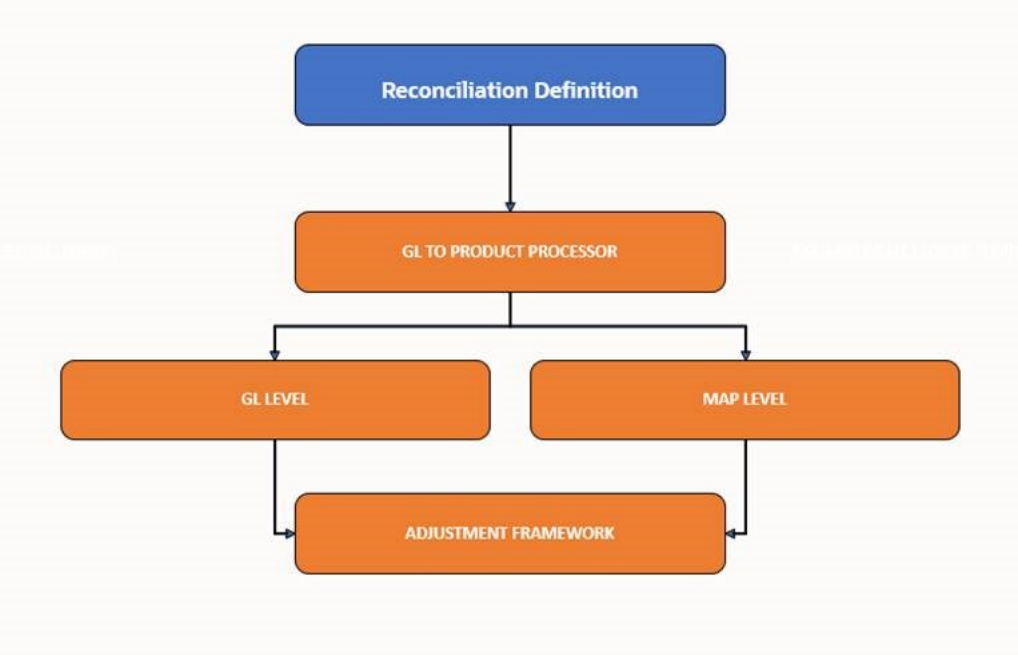
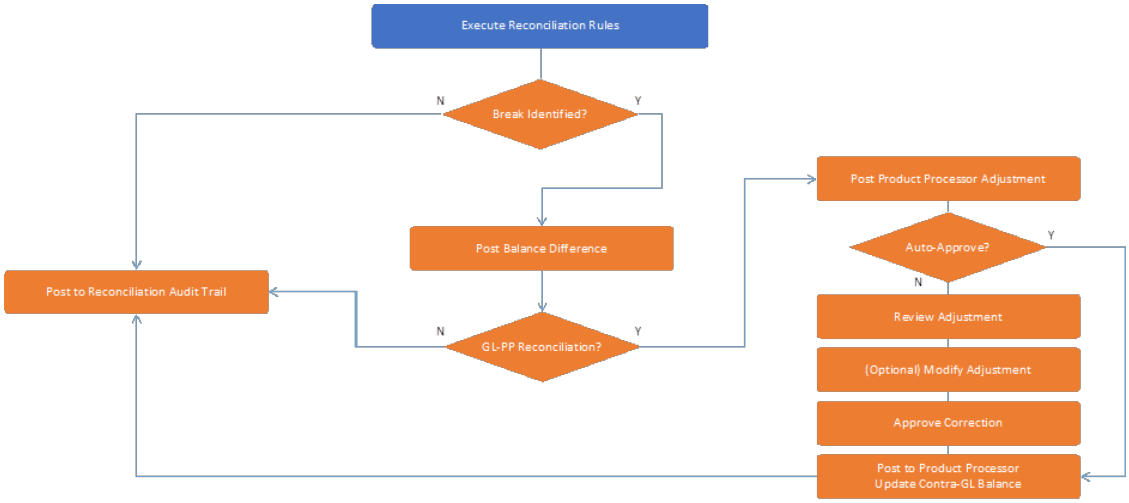


Figure 5-2 Balance Reconciliation Rule for General Ledger to Product Processor Workflow



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

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

5.11 Balance Reconciliation Dashboards

You can generate reports to review key details related to Balance Reconciliation. The Balance Reconciliation feature provides a reporting and information framework that enables you to generate reports and access computation details efficiently. It serves as a unified regulatory and management reporting solution, offering out-of-the-box reporting on Balance Reconciliation results.

Key Features:

- **Tabular and Pivot Table Reports** – View and analyze data in structured formats.
- **Drill-Through Capability** – Navigate across reports for deeper insights.
- **Multiple Export Options** – Export reports in formats such as Microsoft Excel, PowerPoint, and PDF.

Reconciliation Framework Analytics Dashboard

1. **Home**
2. **Threshold Breach**
3. **Map Filter Report**

Home Dashboard Options:

Each dashboard includes selection options at the top of the page, allowing you to filter and customize reports.

- **As of Date** – Select a specific date using the calendar icon.
- **Execution ID** – Choose a completed Run Execution ID from the drop-down list.
- **Legal Entity** – Select the relevant legal entity.
- Click **Apply** to display the filtered data or **Reset** to refresh it.

Threshold Breach Dashboard Options:

- **As of Date** – Select a specific date using the calendar icon.

- **Execution ID** – Choose a completed Run Execution ID from the drop-down list.

Map Filter Report Dashboard Options:

- **Execution ID** – Select a completed Run Execution ID.
- **GL Map ID** – Choose a General Ledger Map ID from the drop-down list.
- **Map Version Number** – Select the appropriate version number. The map version numbers are populated here.

Report Features & Actions

A few reports include filters at each reporting level, which are detailed in the **Report Descriptions** section. Selecting the appropriate filters ensures that data is displayed accurately.

For each report within a dashboard, you can also perform the following tasks:

- **Refresh** – Update the displayed report values.
- **Print** – Print the selected report.
- **Export** – Download the report in multiple formats, including PDF, Microsoft Excel, and PowerPoint.
- **Return** – Navigate back to the previous window.
- **Create Bookmark Link** – Save or share a specific report view.
- **Sorting** – Use sort icons to arrange data in ascending or descending order.
- **Drill-Through** – Access detailed, granular-level data where applicable.

> **Note**
>
> The **Adjustment Report** displays the entry of Root Node for Map level executions. You can ignore this entry.

5.11.1 Dashboard Home Page

This section provides details about the **Home Dashboard** in the **Reconciliation Framework** application. It explains the available options, filters, and functionalities that help users generate and analyze reconciliation reports efficiently.

Table 5-10 Reconciliation Execution Summary information

Report Name	Reconciliation Execution Summary
Report Level Filters	Not Applicable

Table 5-10 (Cont.) Reconciliation Execution Summary information

Report Name	Reconciliation Execution Summary
Report Description	This report displays the following parameters of the selected **Run Execution ID**: • **GL Map ID**: The map identification number of the reconciliation defined in the **Reconciliation Management** window. • **Map-Version Number**: The version number of the defined reconciliation. It indicates the number of times the reconciliation is edited at the reconciliation definition stage. • **Legal Entity**: The Legal Entity is defined for this map and the version number is displayed here. • **Consolidation Type**: The consolidation types of **Solo**, **Consolidation**, or **Aggregate** is displayed here. • **Reconciliation Type**: The reconciliation types: Ledger to Ledger Reconciliation, General Ledger to Product Processor (Manual Reconciliation), or General Ledger to Product Processor (Auto Reconciliation) are displayed here. • **Reconciliation Level**: Displays the level at which the reconciliation is performed: **GL Level** or **Map Level**. • **Adjustment Allocation**: Adjustment Allocation is displayed here as **Yes** or **No** as defined in the **Reconciliation Management** window. • **Balance Type**: The Reconciliation period as defined in the **Reconciliation Management** window is displayed here. • **Reconciliation Dimensions**: The Mandatory Dimensions and Optional Reconciliation Dimensions (if any) are displayed here.
Drill-through On	Not Applicable

Table 5-11 Reconciliation Difference Report information

Report Name	Reconciliation Difference Report
Report Level Filters	• **Map Name**: The name of the reconciliation as defined in the **Reconciliation Management** window. • **Map Version**: The version number of the defined reconciliation. It indicates the number of times the reconciliation is edited at the reconciliation definition stage.

Table 5-11 (Cont.) Reconciliation Difference Report information

Report Name	Reconciliation Difference Report
Report Description	This report displays the identified Reconciliation Differences for a particular Map. The following parameters are displayed: • **GL Name**: The name of the specific GL entity code of the selected Map name. • **Currency**: The currency in which the actual reconciliation difference. • **Source Balance**: The account balance at the source GL entity level. – **Target Balance**: The account balance at the target GL entity level (for Ledger to Ledger reconciliation) or Product Processor. – **Positive Reconciliation Difference**: Any positive reconciliation difference based on the source entity balance. – **Negative Reconciliation Difference**: Any negative reconciliation difference based on the target entity balance. **Note** If the percentage is selected in the **Reconciliation Difference Value Display** field, the positive reconciliation difference and negative reconciliation difference are compared, and the relevant percentage value is populated. For example: If the Actual Positive Reconciliation Difference is 5000 and the Actual Negative Reconciliation Difference is 0, then the percentage is displayed as 100 for positive reconciliation difference. • **Absolute Reconciliation Difference**: This is calculated as the total difference by ignoring the signs between the negative and positive reconciliation differences. For example: if Positive Reconciliation Difference is 19,500 and the Negative Reconciliation Difference is 23,000, then the absolute difference is 42,500. • **Net Reconciliation Difference**: The net difference between negative and positive reconciliation differences. For example: if Positive Reconciliation Difference is 19,500 and the Negative Reconciliation Difference is 23,000, then the net difference is 3,500. • **Percentage Difference**: The percentage difference between Source Balance and Target Balance attributes. The value is derived by

Table 5-11 (Cont.) Reconciliation Difference Report information

Report Name	Reconciliation Difference Report
	using the formula ((Source Balance - Target Balance) * 100)/Source Balance.

> **Note**
>
> On the Dashboard Home page, the reconciliation sections such as **Reconciliation Difference Report**, and **Reconciliation Adjustment Report**, the GL related columns **GL Code**, and **GL Account Name** will be blank/MSG for Map level reconciliation.

Table 5-12 Reconciliation Adjustment Report information

Report Name	Reconciliation Adjustment Report
Report Level Filters	• **Map Name**: The name of the reconciliation as defined in the **Reconciliation Management** window. • **Map Version**: The version number of the defined reconciliation. It indicates the number of times the reconciliation is edited at the reconciliation definition stage.
Report Description	This report is displayed if Adjustment Allocation is selected as **Yes** while defining reconciliation. This report displays the adjustment amount pass. The following parameters are displayed: • **GL Account Name**: The name of the specific GL entity code of the selected Map Name. • **Currency**: The currency in which the Adjustment Entry is processed. • **Reconciliation Difference**: The net reconciliation difference. • **Legal Entity**: The Legal Entity as defined for this map and version number. • **Approved Adjustment Amount**: The adjustment amount authorized by the approver. • **Pending Adjustment Amount**: The adjustment amount pending to be submitted from the Adjustment Entry window. • **Submitted Adjustment Amount**: The adjustment amount submitted from the Adjustment Entry window, however waiting to be approved by the authorizer. • **Rejected Adjustment Amount**: The adjustment amount rejected by the authorizer from the Adjustment Entry Approval window.

5.11.2 Threshold Breach

Table 5-13 Threshold Breach Summary

Report Name	Threshold Breach Summary
Report Level Filters	Not Applicable
Report Description	This report displays the threshold parameters of the selected **Run Execution ID**. The following parameters are reported: **Global Threshold**: Indicates the point of reconciliation difference greater than which execution process may either stop or continue at the time of execution. Global Threshold is compared with cumulative percentage difference across all reconciliation definitions getting executed in a Run. • **Execution on Threshold Breach**: Depending on your selection in the **Run Execution Parameters** window, **Continue** or **Stop** is displayed here. • **Auto Approval**: The value selected in the **Run Execution Parameter** window: **Yes** or **No**. • **Global Threshold**: Indicates if the Global Threshold Level is breached or not breached. The following parameters are reported: • **Map Name**: The name of the reconciliation as defined in the **Reconciliation Management** window. • **Map-Version Number**: The version number of the defined reconciliation. It indicates the number of times the reconciliation is edited at the reconciliation definition stage. • **Number of Observations**: The number of times the same map and version is executed. • **Number of Breaches**: The number of breaches reported based on the threshold value specified in the **Reconciliation Management** window.
Drill-through On	Map Name

Table 5-13 (Cont.) Threshold Breach Summary

Report Name	Threshold Breach Summary
Drill-through Description	Report Name: **Threshold Breach Detailed Report** **Navigation Path**: Click **Map Name** in the **Threshold Breach Summary** to view the detailed report. **Map Level Filters**: **Map Name**, **Map Version** This report provides a detailed view of the threshold value breaches; the following parameters are reported: • **GL Name**: The name of the specific GL entity code of the selected Map Name. • **Legal Entity**: The Legal Entity defined for this particular map and version number. • **Currency**: The currency in which the actual reconciliation difference is displayed. • **Accounting Standard Code**: The Accounting Standard code defined in the reconciliation. • **Other optional dimensions**: Values against respective optional dimensions (if any) are reported here. • **Source Balance**: The account balance at the source GL entity. • **Target Balance**: The account balance at the target GL entity (for Ledger to Ledger reconciliation) or Product Processor. • **Reconciliation Difference**: The net reconciliation difference amount. • **Threshold Breach Type**: Indicated as a negative or positive breach based on the positive or negative reconciliation differences. • **Threshold Value**: The value per the breach type. • **Threshold Currency**: The Threshold currency is displayed if the **Threshold value** is in **Absolute** format. • **Threshold Breached by**: The value or percentage by which the threshold value is breached based on the reconciliation difference.

Table 5-14 Global Threshold Breach Summary information

Report Name	Global Threshold Breach Summary
Report Level Filters	Not Applicable

Table 5-14 (Cont.) Global Threshold Breach Summary information

Report Name	Global Threshold Breach Summary
Report Description	This report displays the global threshold parameters of the selected Run Execution ID. The following parameters are reported: • **Global Threshold Percentage**: Indicates the point at which the execution process may stop or continue at the time of execution if the reconciliation difference surpasses the defined Global Threshold level. Global Threshold is compared with the cumulative percentage difference across all reconciliation definitions getting executed in a Run. • **Difference Percentage**: The absolute percentage difference. • **Breach Percentage**: The percentage by which the Global Threshold is breached based on the reconciliation difference.
Drill-through On	Not Applicable

Table 5-15 Threshold Definition information

Report Name	Threshold Definition
Report Level Filters	**GL Map Name**: Select the name of the specific GL entity map name. **Map Version**: The version number of the selected map name. It indicates the number of times the reconciliation is edited at the reconciliation definition stage.
Report Description	This report displays the following parameters: • **Target Entity**: The name of the Product Processor is displayed here in case of a GL to PP reconciliation, or the name of the Target GL entity. • **Target Balance Column**: The specific column in the Product Processor (for GL-PP reconciliation) or target GL entity (for GL-GL reconciliation) is displayed here. • **The threshold In**: The type of threshold: **Absolute** or **Percentage**. • **Threshold Currency**: The currency in which the threshold value is defined. It is not displayed when **Percentage** is selected. • **Positive Correction Threshold**: The positive correction threshold value defined in the **Reconciliation Management** window. • **Negative Correction Threshold**: The negative correction threshold value defined in the **Reconciliation Management** window.
Drill-through On	Not Applicable

5.11.3 Map Filter Report

This dashboard displays the map level definition of Source configuration of Reconciliation definition in Balance Reconciliation.

Table 5-16 Map Filter Report Information

Report Name	Reconciliation Source Filters
Report Level Filters	Not Applicable
Report Description	This report displays the following parameters of the selected **Run Execution ID**: • **GL Map ID**: The map identification number of the reconciliation defined in the **Reconciliation Management** window. • **Map-Version Number**: The version number of the defined reconciliation. It indicates the number of times the reconciliation is edited at the reconciliation definition stage. • **Dimension Table Name**: The name of the Dimension table of the reconciliation defined in the **Reconciliation Management** window. • **Filter Values Selected**: The list of filter values of the reconciliation.
Drill-through On	Not Applicable

Table 5-17 Map Filter Report -Reconciliation Target Filters

Report Name	Reconciliation Target Filters
Report Level Filters	Not Applicable
Report Description	This report displays the following parameters of the selected **Run Execution ID**: • **GL Map ID**: The map identification number of the reconciliation defined in the **Reconciliation Management** window. • **Map-Version Number**: The version number of the defined reconciliation. It indicates the number of times the reconciliation was edited at the reconciliation definition stage. • **Target Table Name**: The name of the target table or Product Processor. • **Dimension Table Name**: The name of the Dimension table of the reconciliation defined in the **Reconciliation Management** window. • **Filter Values Selected**: The list of filter values of the reconciliation.
Drill-through On	Not Applicable

Table 5-18 Map Filter Report -Reconciliation Dimensions

Report Name	Reconciliation Dimensions
Report Description	This report displays the following parameters of the selected **Run Execution ID**: • **GL Map ID**: The map identification number of the reconciliation defined in the **Reconciliation Management** window. • **Map-Version Number**: The version number of the defined reconciliation. It indicates the number of times the reconciliation is edited at the reconciliation definition stage. • **Dimension Table Name**: The name of the Dimension table of the reconciliation defined in the **Reconciliation Management** window.
Drill-through On	Not Applicable