Oracle Financial Services

Static Table Driver User Guide

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Get Help

Topics:

- Get Help in the Applications
- Learn About Accessibility
- Get Support
- Get Training
- Join Our Community
- Share Your Feedback
- Before You Begin

1.1 Get Help in the Applications

Use help icons to access help in the application.

Note that not all pages have help icons. You can also access the Oracle Help Center to find guides and videos.

1.1.1 Additional Resources

- Community: Use Oracle Cloud Customer Connect to get information from experts at Oracle, the partner community, and other users.
- Training: Take courses on Oracle Cloud from Oracle University.

1.2 Learn About Accessibility

For information about Oracle's commitment to accessibility, visit the Oracle Accessibility Program. Videos included in this guide are provided as a media alternative for text-based topics, and are also available in this guide.

1.3 Get Support

You can get support at My Oracle Support.

For accessibility support, visit Oracle Accessibility Learning and Support.

1.4 Get Training

Increase your knowledge of Oracle Cloud by taking courses at Oracle University.

1.5 Join Our Community

Use Cloud Customer Connect to get information from industry experts at Oracle and in the partner community. You can join forums to connect with other customers, post questions, and watch events.

1.6 Share Your Feedback

We welcome your feedback about Oracle Applications user assistance. If you need clarification, find an error, or just want to tell us what you found helpful, we would like to hear from you.

You can email your feedback to My Oracle Support.

Thanks for helping us improve our user assistance!

1.7 Before You Begin

See the following Documents:

- See What's New
- Getting Started with Profitability Management Cloud Service

2
Static Table Driver

Profitability and Balance Sheet Management (PBSM) Cloud Service's Static Table Drivers are declared as drivers in the Driver process tab for allocation rules of the type Static Driver Table.

For more information, see Allocation Specification.

Topics:

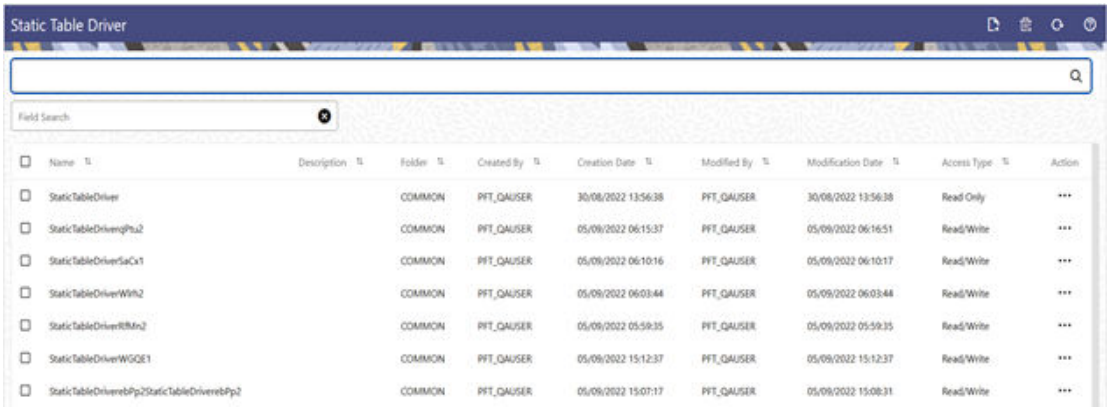
- Summary and Detail Screens
- Working with Exported Static Table Driver Data
- Large Cross Product Static Table Drivers
- Using Static Table Drivers

2.1 Summary and Detail Screens

To open the Summary page, from the LHS menu, select **Maintenance**, and then select **Static Table Driver**.

A summary screen is displayed showing a set of Static Table Driver rules. Using search criteria, you can control the set of rules that are displayed. When you Add, Edit, or View a rule, a detailed screen is displayed.

Figure 2-1 Static Table Driver Summary Screen



2.1.1 Search

There are two Search options provided to search the Static Table Drivers on the Summary Page.

To search the Static Table Drivers, perform the following steps:

1. Click the **Search** icon on the Search pane to display the Criteria Window.
2. Enter the Static Table Driver **Name**, **Description**, **Folder** or **Created By** and click Search to display the Static Table Drivers that match the criteria.
3. Click **Cancel** to remove the filter criteria on the Search Window and refresh the window.
4. Click **Search** after entering the search criteria.

   The search results are displayed in a table containing all the Static Table Drivers that meet the search criteria.
5. The other method to search a Static Table Driver is using the **Field Search** option. The Field Search is an inline wildcard search that allows you to enter value partially or fully and the rows that match the entered string in any of its column is fetched in the Summary table.

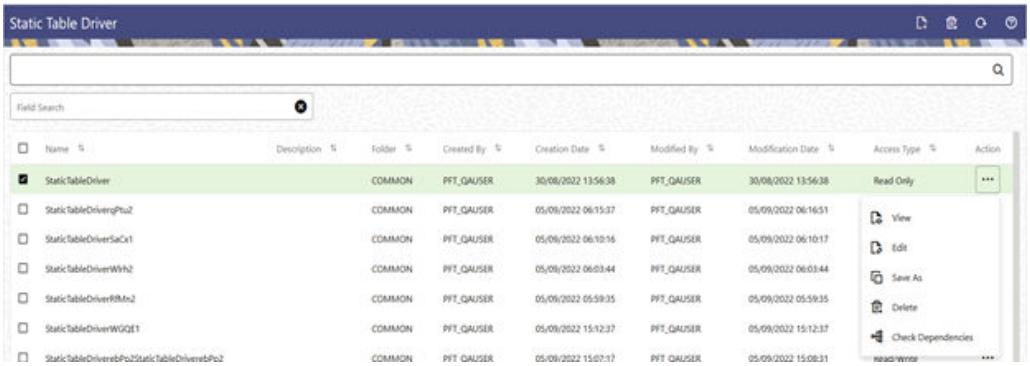
2.1.2 Static Table Driver Pane

The Static Table Driver pane presents a table containing all Static Table Driver rules that meet your search criteria.

The Static Table Driver Summary page displays the following columns.

- **Name**: Displays the short name of the rule.
- **Description**: Displays the description of the rule.
- **Folder**: Displays the folder name where the rule is stored.
- **Created By**: Displays the Name of the user who created the rule.
- **Creation Date**: Displays the Date and Time when the rule was created.
- **Modified By**: Displays the Name of the user who last modified the rule.
- **Modification Date**: Displays the Date and Time when the rule was modified last.
- **Access Type**: Displays the access type of the rule - Read/Write or Read Only property of a Static Table Driver rule. Only the creator of a rule may change its Access Type.
- **Action**: Displays the list of actions that can be performed on the rule.

Figure 2-2 Static Table Driver Summary Table



The Action column on Static Table Driver Summary page offers the following actions that allow you to perform different functions. The following actions are available for the Static Table Driver rule.

- **View**: Click View in the Action column and select View to view the contents of a Static Table Driver in read/write format.
- **Edit**: Click Edit in the Action column and select Edit to edit the contents of a Static Table Driver in read/write format.
- **Save As**: Click Save As in the Action column and select Save As to create a copy of an existing Static Table Driver.
- **Delete**: Click Delete in the Action column and select Delete to delete an existing Static Table Driver.
- **Check Dependencies**: This action button is to check for any dependency of the selected object with other objects in the application. On click of this action, the Dependent Information window is displayed with the Object Name, Object Type, Object Subtype and the Version of the dependent objects. The 'Higher Order Dependency' states if the selected object has an upstream objects dependency and is to be treated as the actual dependency of the selected object. While, the 'Lower Order Dependency' displays the downstream objects dependency of the selected object. If an object has a Higher Order Dependency then the object cannot be deleted without removing the dependency first.

You may select or deselect all the Static Table Driver rules in the summary table by clicking the check box in the upper left-hand corner of the summary table directly to the left of the Name column header.

2.1.3 Navigating in the Detail Screen

When you Add, Edit, or View a Static Table Driver rule, the Static Table Driver Detail Screen is displayed.

In addition to Name, Description, Folder, and Access Type, the definition of a Static Table Driver includes Key Leaves, a Target Leaf, and coefficients values. After a Static Table Driver is defined and saved, you only edit an existing rule to update your driver coefficients (you cannot delete the Key and Target dimensions).

The Audit Trail pane is a standard footer pane for every OFSAA rule type. It displays Created By, Creation Date, Last Modified By, and Modification Date on the Audit Trail tab. The User Comments tab is used to add comments to any rule, subject to a maximum of 4000 characters.

Static Table Drivers are used in conjunction with Allocation rules for the following purposes:

- To distribute balances at the Management Ledger level.
- To perform a lookup table function against instrument tables.

2.1.3.1 Distribution with the Management Ledger-level

Static Driver Table Allocation rules that distribute balances at the management ledger-level function similarly to Dynamic Driver allocation rules.

- Key Leaves function similarly to Dynamic Driver allocation rules that utilize < Match Source & Driver >
- Target Leaves function similarly to Dynamic Driver allocation rules that utilize < Match Driver >

Instrument Level Update: Static Driver Table Allocation rules perform a lookup table function against an instrument table to match dimension values for each instrument row against the Key Leaf values you define in your Static Table Driver rule. When you find matching rows, the allocation performs an arithmetic operation combining source balance columns and a coefficient value you specify to update a result column.

2.1.3.2 Static Table Driver Pane

Specify the Static Table Driver rule's Name and Description, select a Folder in which the Static Table Driver rule is to be stored, and specify whether you want the Static Table Driver rule to be “Read/Write” or “Read Only” (Access Type).

Naming your Static Table Driver rule is required before you can save it. Static Table Driver rule Name does not accept Special characters (&, @, ~, +, Single quote). Default values for Folder and Access Type are stored in Application Preferences for Profitability Management.

2.1.3.3 Static Table Driver Definition Pane

When creating a new Static Table Driver, first define its structure. After a Static Table Driver has been defined, the maintenance is usually limited to updating driver coefficients. The most critical aspects of a Static Table Driver's structural definition are as follows:

- Key dimension
- Key Leaf values for each Key Leaf
- Target dimension
- Target Leaf values for each Target Leaf
- Defining Key Leaf values and Target Leaf values
- Static Table Driver Coefficients

You do not need to specify both a Key Leaf and a Target Leaf, but you must specify at least one of them. That is, you should select a Key or Target dimension while defining a new Static Table rule.

> **Note:**
>
> You cannot add or delete the Key or Target dimensions after defining the Static Table Driver (edit mode). You can add or delete the dimension members.

- **Key Leaves**: For both Management Ledger-level and Instrument allocations, Key Leaves perform a lookup function. Rows from the Source of the Allocation rule are joined with the Key Leaf values from the Static Table Driver. If an Input Row Leaf value matches a Key Leaf value for the first Key Leaf dimension specified in the Static Table Driver, the row is checked against the second Key Leaf values, and so on. If you find a match for every Key Leaf dimension, the row is processed by the Allocation rule. Profitability Management supports a maximum of three Key Leaf dimensions.
- **Target Leaf**: You can use Target leaves only in allocations that distribute to the Management Ledger-level. You can view the Distribution allocations as first

performing a lookup on one or more Key Leaves. When you find a match for each Key Leaf dimension, the matching input row's amount is distributed to all dimension values specified as Target Leaf values. This means that data is added to the Management Ledger for each dimension member value specified as a Target Leaf value. The leaf values specified in the Allocation rule's Debit use the < Same As Source > macro for all Key leaf dimensions and use the < Same As Table > macro for the Target Leaf dimension (very similar to the < Same as Driver > macro used in Dynamic Driver allocation rules).

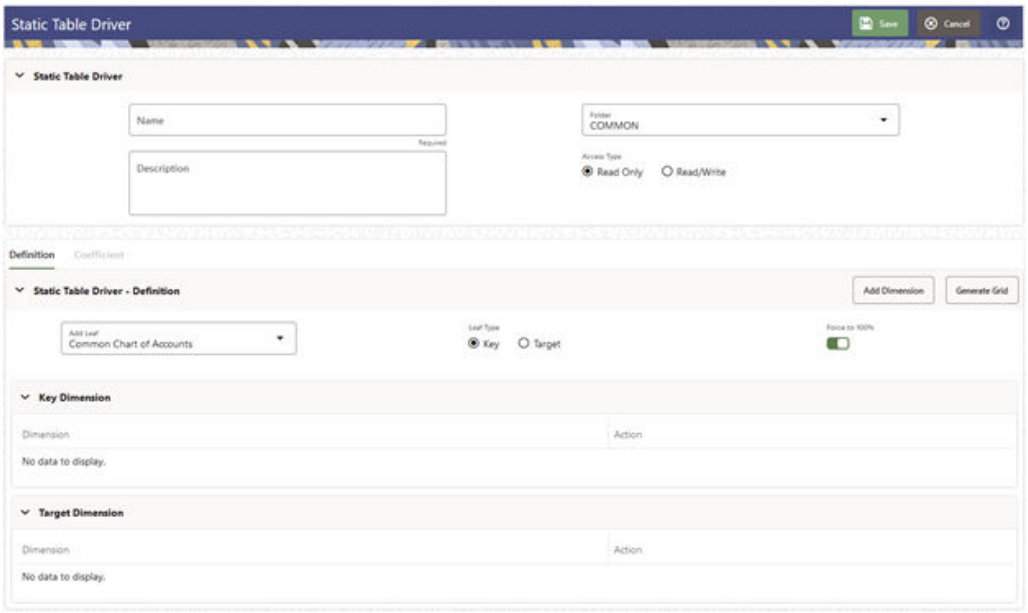
- **Coefficients**: You must specify coefficient values for every Static Table Driver rule. A part of the coefficient specification process is to enter the values for each distinct combination of each of your Key Leaves and Target Leaves. Where only Key Leaves are used, you must enter values for each distinct combination of each of your Key Leaves.
  - **For Static Table Drivers with a Target Leaf Dimension**: For a Static Table Driver that uses a Target Leaf dimension, you must supply one coefficient value for each distinct combination of each of your Key Leaves and your Target Leaves., Static Table Drivers that use a Target Leaf dimension are only supported for Management Ledger allocation rules.
    Target Leaf coefficient values represent distribution statistics. You would typically use these statistics on a Percent-to-Total basis. Static Table Drivers support both the Percent-to-Total method and the Simple method.

    Precede the definition of the Target Leaf dimension by the definition of one or more Key Leaf dimensions. Key Leaves are never required unless there is no Target Leaf defined. When Key Leaves are present, they operate as lookup keys as described above. For a Static Table Driver that uses a Target Leaf dimension, the Key leaves function analogously to the Dynamic Driver allocation function of < Match Source & Driver > and the Target Leaf functions analogously to the Dynamic Driver allocation function of < Match Driver >.
  - **For Static Table Drivers with Key Leaf Dimensions But No Target Leaf**: For Static Table Drivers that do not use a Target Leaf dimension, you must supply one coefficient value for each distinct combination of each of your Key Leaves. Static Table Drivers that use Key Leaves but do not use a Target Leaf can support both distributive Management Ledger allocation rules and Instrument level update rules. For an Instrument level update rule using a Static Table Driver, the Key Leaves function as lookup keys, and the coefficients function as arithmetic factors in updating a target column in an instrument table. For Management Ledger allocation rules, the Key Leaves function analogously to the Dynamic Driver allocation function of < Match Source & Driver >.

2.1.4 Creating a New Static Table Driver – Sample Workflow

This section describes a workflow for defining a Static Table Driver rule.

Figure 2-3 Static Table Driver Definition screen

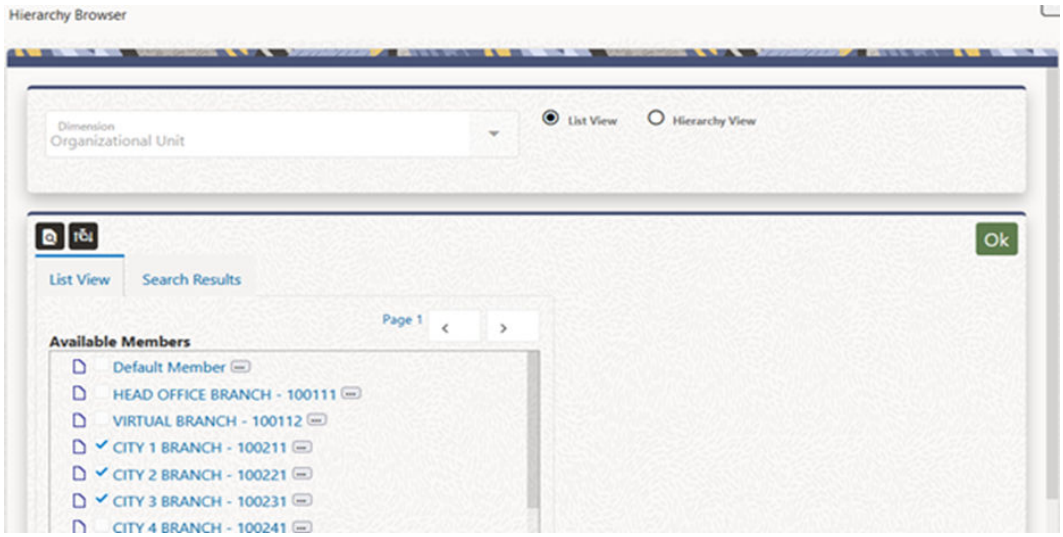


2.1.4.1 Create a New Key Leaf

To define a Key Leaf dimension, perform the following steps:

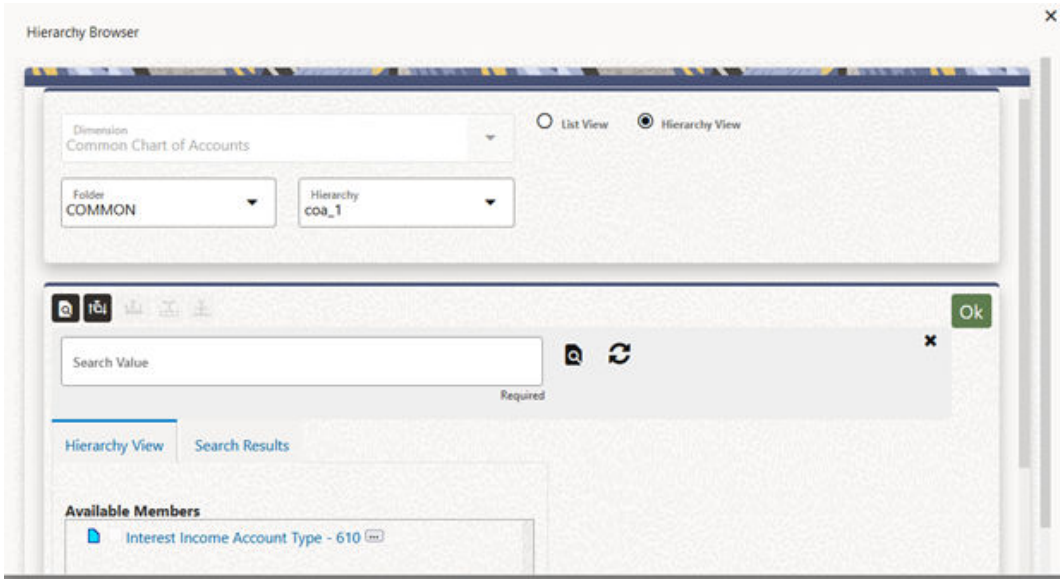
1. Select the **Dimension** you want to define as a Key Leaf from the Add Leaf drop-down list.
2. Select the **Key**.
3. Click **Add Dimension**. The Key Leaf dimension is added to the Key Dimension section.
4. Once a Key Leaf dimension is added, click the first icon in the **Action** column to invoke the **Hierarchy Browser** that appear adjacent to your Key Leaf Dimension. The Hierarchy Browser defaults to the **List View** that contains the list of all leaf members for the Key Leaf dimension you have chosen. You may scroll up and down to find the leaf member or leaf member you want. You may also search for a dimension member's name (short description) using the Search action button. Search has been revised as an inline search that implicitly comes with wildcard search. This functionality allows you to search a Dimension Member by its ID or Name. Once you have selected the Key Leaf values you want, click **OK**.

Figure 2-4 Organizational Unit Hierarchy Browser



5. You may also define Key Leaf values to be rollup members within a hierarchy. To select hierarchy rollup point members, click on **Hierarchy View** near the top right of the browser window and then search for the hierarchy you wish to use. After the browser window displays your chosen hierarchy, navigate into the hierarchy until you have found the rollup points you want. Select the value or values you want and click **OK**.

Figure 2-5 Hierarchy Selection screen



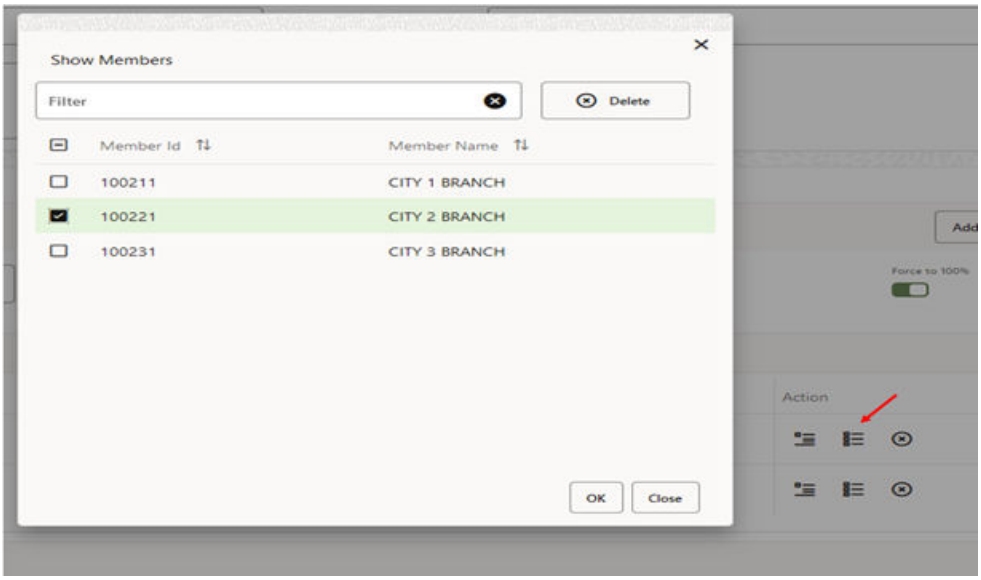
6. After you have clicked OK within the Hierarchy Browser window, that window closes and you are directed back to the Static Table Driver Definition tab. If you open the Hierarchy Browser of dimension, it shows the members as checked, which were already selected while defining a key leaf.
You may now repeat this process to add a second or third Key Leaf if desired. If you do not need any additional Key Leaves, you may proceed to either of the following:

   - Adding a Target Leaf dimension.

- Providing coefficients for your chosen Key Leaf value(s).

7. If you want to view the members selected for a Key Leaf Dimension, you can click on the second icon in the Action column that appears adjacent to your Key Leaf Dimension. This feature also gives you the facility to delete any selected member without going through the Hierarchy Browser way.

Figure 2-6 Members Browser



> **Note:**
>
> When you select hierarchy, rollup points, all of the members, you select must come from the same level within the underlying hierarchy. Hierarchy Filters, which may include leaves and rollup nodes from different levels within a hierarchy, are not supported in Static Table Driver rules.

Use Target Leaves only in Allocations that distribute to the Management Ledger.

2.1.5 Creating a New Target Leaf

Continuing with the typical setup workflow, the following narrative assumes that you have added only one Key Leaf dimension. To add a Target Leaf, perform the following steps:

1. Select the Dimension you want to define as a **Target Leaf** from the **Add Leaf** drop-down list.
2. Select **Target**.
3. Click **Add Dimension**. The Target Leaf dimension is added under the Target Dimension section.
4. Click on the Hierarchy Browser icon that appears adjacent to your Target Leaf Dimension.

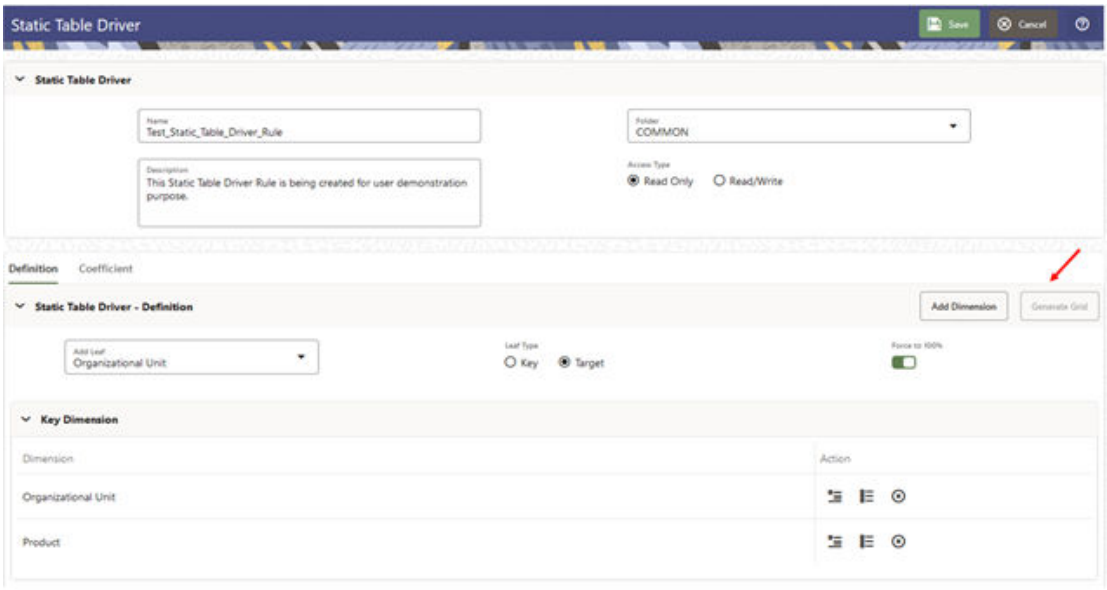
5. Select the Target Leaf values (the selection process is identical to the process of selecting Key Leaf values described above) from the Hierarchy Browser and click **OK**.
6. After you have clicked **OK** within the **Hierarchy Browser** window, that window closes and you are directed back to the **Static Table Driver** detail screen. However, while the screen still displays your Key Leaf values under the Key Dimension section as rows, it now displays your Target Leaf values under the Target Dimension section as rows.

2.1.5.1 Defining Coefficient Values

Once the Key and Target Leaf dimensions have been defined, the next step is to define the coefficients for the cross product of Key and Target dimensions.

Navigate to the top right of the **Definition** tab and click **Generate Grid** to generate the matrix of the cross product.

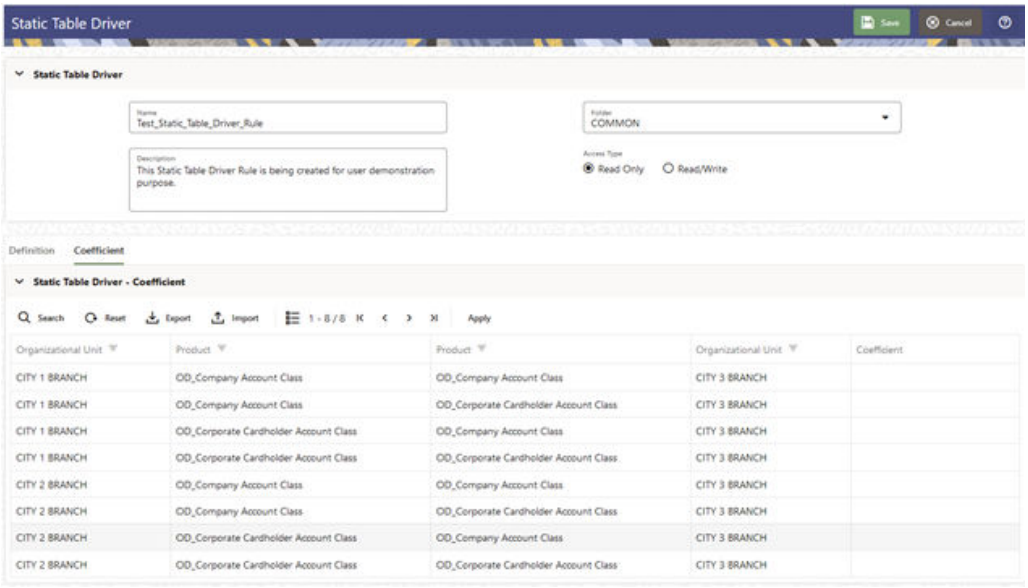
Figure 2-7 Static Table Driver – Definition Screen



After the matrix is generated, the user is automatically taken to the Coefficient tab that now displays a data entry table. Assign the coefficients to combinations of Key leaf (or node) values and Target leaf values.

You may toggle back and forth between the specification of valid combinations and the entry of coefficient values. You may also return to your Key Leaf dimension tab and modify its definition by adding or removing values. More generally, you are free to navigate at any time between any of your Key Leaf definitions, your Target Leaf definition, your “enabled combinations” definitions, and your coefficient values.

Figure 2-8 Static Table Driver – Coefficient Tab



After the coefficients are defined, click **Apply** to apply the changes. You can click on **Definition** tab to view or edit the Key Leaf and Target Leaf dimensions' definition. Once the definition is modified, the coefficient matrix needs to be re-generated by clicking **Generate Grid**.

Select **Yes** or **No** for the value of the Force to 100% allocation method (see the toggle button near the top right of the Definition tab). The default value for **Force to 100%** is **Yes**.

Static Driver Table rules are similar in many ways to Dynamic Driver rules. Select **Yes** for the value of Force to 100% when you want to perform a distribution using non-normalized statistics such as headcount, square footage of occupancy, and so on. If you are using a normalized set of driver statistics (statistics that sum to 1.00 or 100%) or if you are combining activity counts with activity rates, you need not use Force to 100%.

When you use Force to 100% in a Static Table Driver rule, balances are distributed on a percent-to-total basis within each row visible on your Coefficient data entry table.

For example, for the above coefficient values, balances are distributed from Company A to Cost Center 1 and Cost Center 2 in proportions of 10% and 90%; and balances would be distributed from Company B to Cost Center 2 and Cost Center 3 in proportions of 40% and 60%.

Click **Save** to validate and save your rule.

Click **Cancel** to close the rule without saving any changes you may have made. This control is only active when you are in Edit mode.

2.1.5.2 Excel Export

Use this feature to export your Static Table Driver data to a spreadsheet. Within the spreadsheet, you can update the coefficient values for any existing Key Target

combination. Later, you can import your spreadsheet back into Profitability Management.

To export to a spreadsheet, perform the following steps:

1. Navigate to **Coefficient** tab. Click **Export**.
2. Open using Excel or save the file to the name and location of your choice.

2.1.5.3 Excel Import

Use the Excel import functionality for adding and editing leaf data in static table drivers.

To import a file, perform the following steps:

1. Navigate to **Coefficient** tab. Click **Import** to trigger a File Upload dialog.
2. Browse for the spreadsheet that you want to import.
3. Select the file and click **Open**.
4. Click **Upload File**.

2.1.5.4 Search

The Search option allows you to search the Leaf values that have coefficient values defined on the Static Table Driver Definition page. This functionality works only if the Coefficient option is enabled. You can export this extracted list using the Export functionality.

To perform the search, perform the following steps:

1. Apply Filter to your required column within the Coefficient matrix. You can apply filtering to any number of columns.
2. Click **Search**.
   The selected Leaf values that match the filtering conditions are displayed in the grid. You can also export this list using the Export functionality.
3. Click **Reset** to remove the filter.
   Reset: The Reset option on the Static Table Driver Definition page removes any coefficient you may have specified, and refreshes the screen. It also allows you to reset the Search on the Static Table Driver Definition page.

   Example: For other uses, you may want only a subset of all possible combinations of Key Leaf values and Target Leaf values. For example, you may wish to allocate a series of Management Ledger balances from a cost center to another cost center. If you wanted to allocate balances from Company A to Cost Centers 1 and 2; and if you wanted to allocate balances from Company B to Cost Centers 2 and 3, then the values would be as follows:

   - Key Leaf dimension would be Organizational Unit
   - Key Leaf values would be Company A and Company B
   - Target Leaf dimension would also be an Organizational Unit
   - Target Leaf values would be Cost Centers 1, 2, & 3
   - Enabled combinations would be A-1, A-2, B-2, and B-3

2.2 Working with Exported Static Table Driver Data

During the initial set up on the Definition tab, a Static Table Driver rule has a set of possible Key ' Target combinations equal to the cross product of each of the Key and Target leaves

you have defined for your rule. For example, a Static Table Driver rule having one Key leaf dimension with 10 defined members and one Target leaf dimension with defined 100 members has a total of 1,000 possible Key ' Target combinations. Of these 1,000 possible combinations, you may have defined 75, or 125, or any number coefficient values up to 1,000.

The Excel Export feature exports "active" Key ' Target combinations, which are combinations where you have already established coefficients.

The structure of your exported Static Table Driver depends on how many Key dimensions and Target dimensions are used in your rule. The following example shows an exported data from a Static Table Driver having one Key leaf dimension and one Target leaf dimension with 11 defined coefficients.

Figure 2-9 Sample Illustration of Exported Static Table Driver Definitions

	A	B	C	D	E
1	F0_ID	F0_DESC	T1_ID	T1_DESC	COEFF
2	8100	Executive	8100	Executive	10
3	8100	Executive	8400	Facilities Managment	35
4	8100	Executive	8200	Finance Department	60
5	8100	Executive	8300	Human Resources	85
6	8100	Executive	8500	Information Technology Unit	110
7	8400	Facilities Managment	8100	Executive	135
8	8400	Facilities Managment	8400	Facilities Managment	160
9	8400	Facilities Managment	8200	Finance Department	185
10	8400	Facilities Managment	8300	Human Resources	210
11	8400	Facilities Managment	8500	Information Technology Unit	235
12	8200	Finance Department	8100	Executive	260

In this example, the first two columns (F0_ID and F0_DESC) contain the leaf identifiers and descriptions for the Key leaf dimension. For a Static Table Driver having a 2nd and 3rd Key leaf dimension, the exported spreadsheet would include ID's and descriptions for each Key leaf dimension (F0, F1, and F2 represent "from" dimensions, such as Key leaf dimensions, while T1, T2, and T3 represent your first, second, and third Target leaf dimensions).

2.2.1 Updating Exported Static Table Driver Data

You may update the coefficient value for any combination in the spreadsheet (yellow cells in the example above).

2.2.2 Adding New Combinations to Exported Data

The Import Excel functionality does not support for any new rows introduced in the Excel file, meaning the Import functionality does not support for new member combinations of existing Key/Target dimensions. It supports only for the member combination already selected through the Definition facility in the UI. Any additional rows introduced in the Exported Data will be ignored during the Import.

2.2.3 Validating the Imported Data

On Import, the system validates each row in your spreadsheet. Rows failing validation will not be imported. The validation requirements are as follows:

The spreadsheet structure must match the definition of the rule to which it is being imported. This is not an important restriction because the typical workflow for maintaining a Static Driver Table in a spreadsheet begins with an Export of the rule that you want to edit.

Each Key leaf value and each Target leaf value must be part of the definition of your Static Table Driver rule. In the example above, the Key leaf value of 8200 and the Target leaf value of 8400 must be included in the initial set up of the Static Table Driver rule (on the Definition tab).

> **Note:**
>
> You must define a Key ' Target combination on the Static Table Driver Definition tab before you can add that combination to your spreadsheet.

2.3 Large Cross Product Static Table Drivers

Static Table Drivers are generally used in a distributive fashion, and the Static Table Driver user interface is engineered for this typical use case. Some features of the user interface are limited for Static Table Drivers having large numbers of Key leaf values (or node values) in conjunction with large numbers of Target leaf values. For these cases, you must maintain your large Static Table Driver rules using Excel Export/Import functionality.

2.3.1 Limit on Large Cross Products

The Static Table Driver user interface is designed to allow you to specify coefficient values for any combination - or even for every combination - of your Key leaves and Target leaves. For example, a simple Static Table Driver having 50 Key Leaf values (in one Key Leaf dimension) and 100 Target Leaf values (in one Target Leaf dimension) could have as many as 5,000 "active" combinations (that is, combinations for which coefficients are defined). Typically, the number of defined combinations is a small fraction of the number of possible combinations.

The number of possible combinations is determined by the Cartesian product of the number of leaf values in each dimension in your Static Table Driver rule. For example, a Static Table Driver rule having 5,000 Key Leaf values (in one Key Leaf dimension) and 5,000 Target Leaf values (in one Target Leaf dimension) has a cross product of 25 million. The performance and response time of the Static Table Driver user interface can degrade with extremely large cross products. For this reason, the application applies a limit of 20 million on the size of the cross product. You may modify the default limit by manually updating SETUP_PARAMETERS_MASTER.STATIC_TABLEID_TEMP_TABLE_CROSS_JOIN_LIMIT.

When you are working with a Static Table Driver whose cross product exceeds the cross-join limit, the Coefficients tab of the Static Table Driver user interface displays only the "defined" combinations, which are combinations where coefficients are previously established.

2.3.2 Managing Large Cross Product Static Table Drivers

To build a Static Table Driver that will have a very large cross product, follow the normal steps of building out your Key leaf (or node) values and your Target leaf values on the Static Table Driver Definition tab. If you start with a modest number of defined Key and Target leaves, the Coefficients tab operates normally, and you may save coefficients for any possible combination of Key and Target leaves that you have defined on the Definition tab.

If you navigate to the Definition tab, add more Key leaves and Target leaves, and then return to the Coefficients tab, the Coefficients tab allows you to edit coefficients for any possible combination of your selected Key and Target leaves. This is applicable as long as you have not exceeded the cross-product limit. After you have added enough combinations on the Definition tab for the rule to exceed to cross-product limit, the Coefficients tab no longer shows the unmapped combinations. In this state, you can edit the coefficient values for any previously mapped combination, but you can no longer establish new combinations and coefficient values within the Coefficients tab.

> **Note:**
>
> Instead of starting the build process with a modest number of Key leaves and Target leaves, you might also begin by specifying a very large number of Key and Target leaf values. If you specify enough values in the Definition tab to exceed the cross product limit, then when you initially transition to the Coefficients tab it will appear blank.

Regardless of whether your Static Table Driver rule begins as a small rule and evolves into a large cross product rule or your Static Table Driver rule was "large" at the time it was defined, the Coefficients tab only displays the "defined" combinations after you have exceeded the cross- product limit.

2.3.3 Editing Existing Coefficient Values

You can edit the coefficient value for any defined combination within the user interface.

Alternatively, you can also export your data and edit coefficient values offline.

2.3.4 Adding New Combinations and Coefficients

To add new combinations and coefficients, perform the following steps:

1. Navigate to the **Definition** tab and add new **Key & Target** leaf values.
2. Navigate to the **Coefficient** tab and export your rule to a spreadsheet.
3. Add your new combinations and their coefficients to the spreadsheet.
4. Save and import the spreadsheet.

2.3.5 Removing Combinations and Coefficients

You can remove coefficients within the Coefficient tab by deleting the coefficient and saving the rule. After you have removed the coefficient for a combination of Key '

Target leaves, that combination is no longer updatable within the Coefficient tab. However, the combination remains defined (that is, you could still add a coefficient to this combination offline).

Navigate to the Definition tab to completely remove defined Key and Target leaf values, and remove the leaves that are no longer required.

2.4 Using Static Table Drivers

Static Table Drivers are declared as drivers in the Driver process tab for allocation rules of the type Static Driver Table.

(For more information, see Allocation Specification)

Static Drivers Table allocation rules are similar in many ways to Dynamic Driver allocation rules. Both are used to distribute balances, but while Dynamic Driver allocation rules obtain their driver data directly from your business data, Static Driver Table allocation rules obtain their driver data from a Static Table Driver rule.

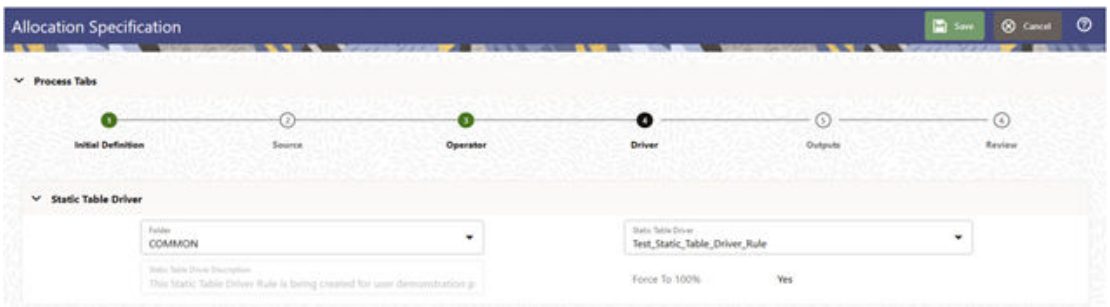
In the following example, your goal is to “product align” your Management Ledger data (your initial General Ledger data is aligned to Organizational Unit and General Ledger Account, but not to Product). You need to write allocation rules that distribute expenses within each cost center to the Product. In this example, you are focusing on expenses incurred in two rollup points within your Organizational Unit hierarchy: Mortgage Origination (a rollup point of multiple regional origination centers) and Statement Processing (a rollup point of multiple statement processing centers).

Your cost studies have told you that 55% of mortgage origination expense is attributable to your 30 Year Fixed Mortgage product, and 45% to your 15 Year Fixed product. At the same time, historical balance reports tell you that 55% of your retail deposits are Savings, and 55% are Time Deposits. On the assumption that balance ratios are a good way to distribute Statement Processing expense, you decide to use a 45-55 split.

To build this allocation, start by constructing a Static Table Driver rule that uses an Organizational Unit Key Leaf and a Product Target Leaf. Select the Mortgage Origination and Statement Processing rollup points from your organizational hierarchy for your Key Leaf values. Select the three mortgage products plus the Checking, Savings, and Time Deposits products as your Target Leaf values. Finally, enable the appropriate combinations of Key Leaf and Target Leaf and enter your coefficient values.

Next, build a new Static Driver Table allocation rule. In the Driver tab, select the Static Table Driver you just built.

Figure 2-10 Allocation Specification Edit screen - Driver tab

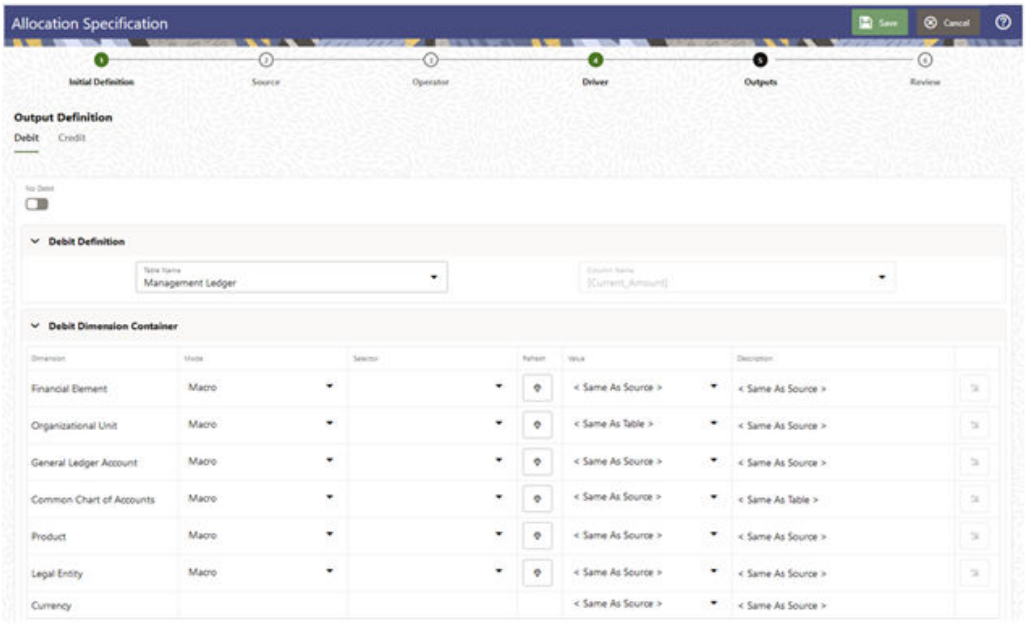


In the Source tab, constrain the General Ledger Account dimension with a rollup point whose meaning is Total Non-Interest Expense. Alternatively, you may specify the Financial Element Leaf value 457 – Non-Interest Expense.

Note that you could specify an Organizational Unit constraint in your Source specification narrowing the source data down to just the Mortgage Origination and Statement Processing rollup points. Doing so is not strictly necessary as the allocation rule insists on the matching of Source cost centers, Driver cost centers, and you have already constrained the Driver cost centers in your Static Table Driver rule.

In your allocation Output Debit, specify < Same as Table > for the Organizational Unit dimension and specify < Same as Source > for every other dimension.

Figure 2-11 Allocation Specification Edit screen - Outputs tab



Note the similarity between the Static Driver Table allocation rule defined above and a very similar allocation built using dynamic drivers. If the statistics we used in the Static Table Driver were available from an external source that we could load every month to the data model, we could achieve the same results with a Dynamic Driver allocation rule. The Output Debits in the following table show the values you would use for the two rule types.

Table 2-1 Static Table Driver - Output Debits

Dimension	Dynamic Driver Allocation Debit Definition	Static Table Driver Leaf Type	Static Driver Table Allocation Debit Definition
Organizational Unit	< Match Source and Driver >	Key Leaf	< Same as Source >
General Ledger Account	< Same as Source >	Not defined	< Same as Source >
Product	< Match Driver >	Target Leaf	< Same as Table >