Oracle Financial Services

Lookup Table Driver User Guide

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Oracle Financial Services Lookup Table Driver User Guide, Release 23.03.01

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Get Help

Topics:

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
Lookup Table Driver

Lookup Table Driver rules are used in conjunction with Allocation rules (of the Lookup Driver Table type) to match Instrument level data with data from user-defined lookup tables. Each Instrument table row retrieved within the Allocation rule's Source definition is matched with your lookup table to return a lookup table factor. For each row, the resulting lookup table factor is arithmetically combined (typically multiplied) with the column specified in the Allocation rule's Source definition to update another column within the same row. A very typical use case might be the allocation of Loan Loss Reserves, Economic Loan Loss Provision, or Credit Risk Capital to each of your commercial loan instruments as a function of Product, Remaining Term to Maturity, and Credit Rating. Static Driver Table rules also support this kind of “matching”, but only for key processing dimensions (only for Product in this example). Lookup Table Driver rules extend the functionality of Static Table Driver rules by allowing you to match on Instrument level measures or attributes (Remaining Term to Maturity and Credit Rating in this example).

Additional examples of how you might use a Lookup Table Driver rule include the following kinds of assignments:

- Risk equity as a function of Product (a dimension), Division (a rollup point within a dimension), Credit Score (an instrument-level attribute), and Remaining Term to Maturity (also an instrument-level attribute).
- Loan Loss Reserve or Economic Provision (expected loss) as a function of Product (a dimension), Amortization Type (an instrument-level attribute), and Loan to Value Ratio (also an instrument-level attribute).
- Account Maintenance Expense as a function of Product (a dimension) and Current Net Book Balance (an instrument-level measure).

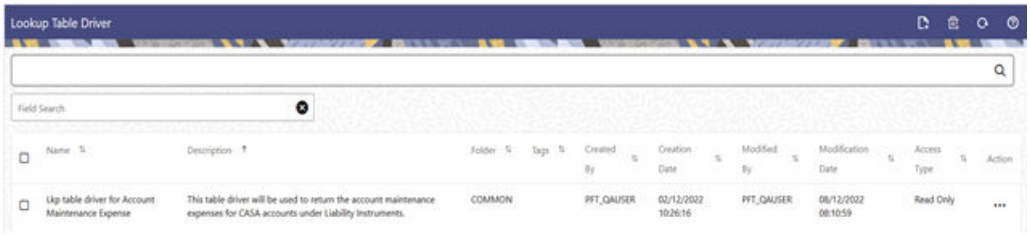
Topics:

2.1 Summary and Detail Screens

To open the Summary page, select **Profitability Management Cloud Service**, select **Maintenance**, and then select **Lookup Table Driver**.

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

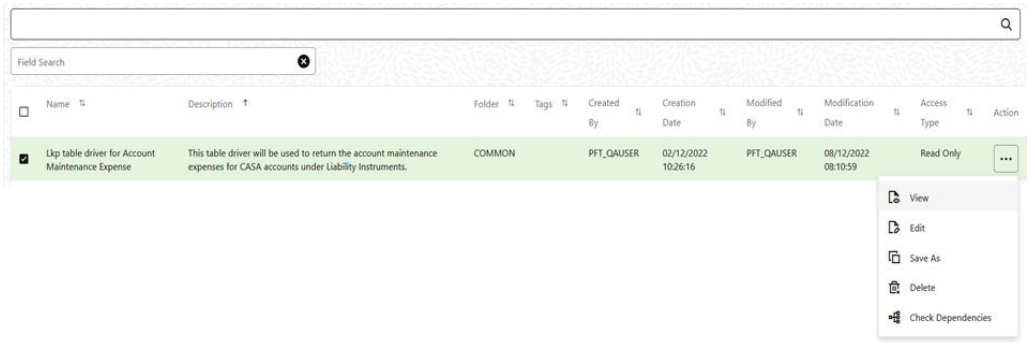
Figure 2-1 Lookup Table Driver - Summary Page



2.1.1 Navigation in Summary Screen

When you navigate to the Lookup Table Driver summary screen, the rules stored within your current Default Folder are presented in a summary table. The Lookup Table Driver summary screen has two panes: Search and Lookup Table Driver summary table.

Figure 2-2 Lookup Table Driver Summary Screen



The title bar of the summary page provides several actions for the user. They are:

- **Add**: Click Add icon to build a new Lookup Table Driver. The Add icon is disabled if any rows in the table are selected.
- **Multiple Delete**: Select one or more drivers in the table and then click the (-) icon at the top right of the summary page to delete more than one rule at the same time.
- **Refresh**: Click Refresh to refresh the Summary Page.
- **Help**: Click Help icon to view the Lookup Table Driver help.

The Lookup Table Driver Summary can be divided under two sections – the Search section and the Summary table.

2.1.1.1 Search

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

To search the Lookup Table Drivers, follow these steps:

1. Click the **Search** icon on the Search pane to collapse (display) the Criteria Window.
2. Enter the Lookup Table Driver **Name** or **Description** and click **Search** to display the Lookup 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 Lookup Table Drivers that meet the search criteria.
5. The other method to search a Lookup 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.

2.1.1.2 Lookup Table Driver Summary Table

This section presents a table containing all of the Lookup Table Drivers that meet your search criteria. The table displays the details of the already created Lookup Table Drivers.

Figure 2-3 Lookup Table Driver Summary Table

The Lookup Table Driver Summary Table displays the following details:

- **Name**: Displays the Lookup Table Driver's short name. Hovering over a Lookup Table Driver name displays the Lookup Table Driver's object code.
- **Description**: Displays the Lookup Table Driver's long name.
- **Folder**: Displays the folder in which the driver rule has been created.
- **Created By**: Displays the name of the user who created the Lookup Table Driver rule.
- **Creation Date**: Displays the date and time at which an Lookup Table Driver rule was created.
- **Access Type**: Displays the "Read/Write" or "Read Only" property of a Lookup Table Driver rule. Only the creator of a rule may change its Access Type.
- **Status**: Before executing a Lookup Table Driver rule for the first time, the Status is blank. After executing a driver rule the appropriate status of the rule is displayed among Processing, Success or Failed.
- **Action**: Displays the list of actions that can be performed on the rule.

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

- **View**: Click the View icon to view the contents of a Lookup Table Driver rule on a read-only basis as the user is launched into the Lookup Table Driver Detail screen in view mode.

- **Edit**: Click the Edit icon to modify a previously saved Lookup Table Driver as the user is launched into the Lookup Table Driver Detail screen in edit mode.
- **Run**: Click Run to execute the selected Lookup Table Driver rule. On click of Run, the Run Execution Parameters window opens up to show the process name being executed and take user input of run time parameters – the As of date and the legal Entity. The As-of-Date can be reset in the User Preferences for Profitability Management.
- **Save As**: Click on this option to create a copy of an existing Lookup Table Driver rule. The Save As pop-up window allows you to enter the Name, Description, Folder, and Access Type Details for the copy Lookup Table Driver rule.
- **Delete**: Click Delete to delete the Lookup Table Driver rules you have selected. You may select or de-select all of the Lookup Table Driver rules in the summary table by clicking on the check box in the upper left-hand corner of the summary table directly to the left of the Name column header.

2.2 Navigation in the Detail Screen

When you Add, Edit or View a Lookup Table Driver rule, the Lookup Table Driver Detail screen is displayed. In addition to Name, Description, Folder and Access Type, the definition of a Lookup Table Driver includes the specification of a source table and a lookup table, the mapping of source columns to lookup table columns, a lookup table filter or a lookup table expression (both filters and expressions are optional), and a lookup table return column.

The Audit Trail pane is a standard footer pane for every OFSAA rule type. The Audit Trail pane displays the following sections – Audit, Comments and Tags.

The Audit tab contains the audit data of an object as:

- Created By
- Created Date
- Modified By
- Modified Date
- Authorized By
- Authorized Date

The Comments tab shows the existing comments for the object. Only the latest comment is editable, and the deletion of existing comments is not allowed. Users can add new comments for the current object.

The Tags tab shows the tags associated with the object. We can add new tags or remove the existing tags.

2.2.1 Lookup Table Driver Details Pane

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

Naming your Lookup Table Driver rule is required before you save it. The default values for Folder and Access Type are stored in User Preferences.

Figure 2-4 Lookup Table Driver Details Pane

2.2.2 Source and Lookup Selection Pane

Select a Source table and a Lookup table. The source table list is limited to the instrument tables under PBSMCS. The tables available in the Lookup drop-down list are limited to lookup tables that have been created through the Lookup Table user interface.

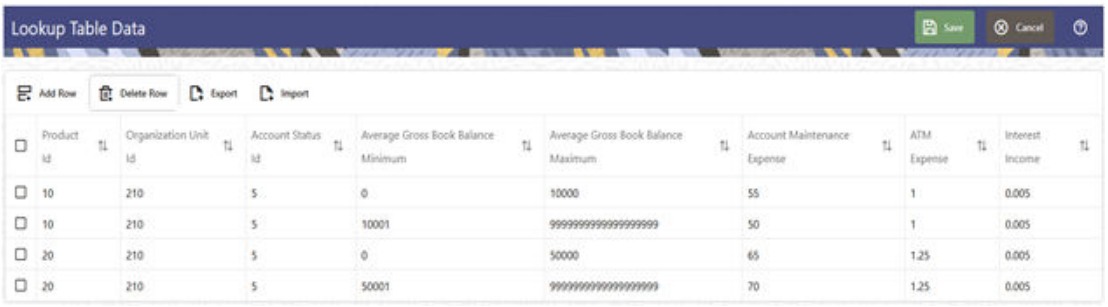
Click on the 'View Data' button to invoke the 'Lookup Table Data' window that displays the lookup table columns and the data contained in the lookup table. The actual columns of the Table Data depend on the Lookup Table selected.

Figure 2-5 Source and Lookup Tables Pane

The Lookup Table Data screen allows several operations on the selected lookup table data.

- Click the **Add** icon to add a new row to the Lookup table.
  A new row is added. Enter the values for the row and click **Save**.
- Click the **Delete** icon to delete a row(s) from the Lookup table.
- Click the **Export** or the **Import** icons to access the Export or Import functionality. While exporting, the data from this screen is exported as a .xls file.

Figure 2-6 Lookup Table Data Screen



2.2.3 Source – Lookup Mapping Grid

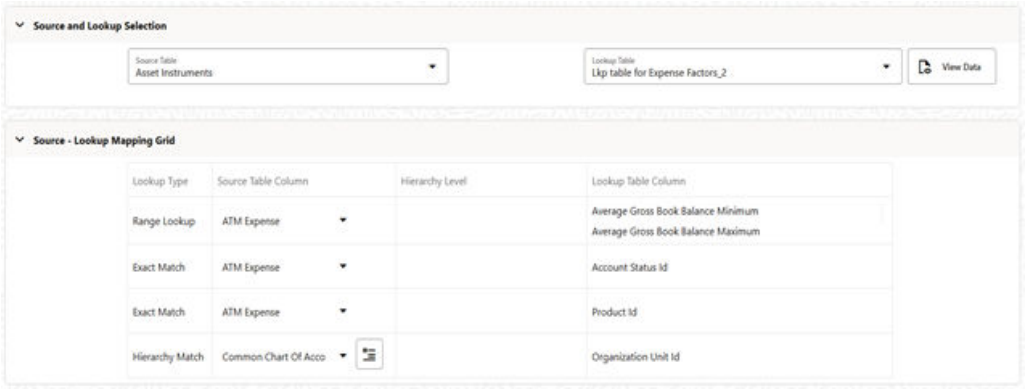
When you select a Lookup table in the Source and Lookup Selection pane, the Source – Lookup Mapping Grid responds by displaying one row for each lookup column within your selected lookup table.

Thus, the number of rows in the Mapping Grid is dynamic and gets structured based on the columns present in the selected lookup table.

Lookup Table Driver rules support three types of matching:

- Range Lookup
- Exact Match
- Hierarchy Match

Figure 2-7 Source - Lookup Mapping Grid



The mapping grid container has a table structure consisting of four columns. The grid maps the columns from the selected lookup table with the columns from the selected source instrument table. The column Hierarchy Level is used only for Hierarchy Match lookup type and stores the folder name containing the hierarchy, the hierarchy's name, and the hierarchy level name.

The Lookup types in the first column gets inherited from the Lookup table selected. An Exact Match displays all the columns of the source table in the second column of the grid, the Source Table Column dropdown. Similarly, a Range Lookup type displays all the columns of the source table in the Source Table Column drop-down. A Hierarchy Match displays only the dimension columns of the source table in the Source Table Column dropdown.

2.2.3.1 Range Lookup

One of the options in defining a lookup table is to define a minimum column and a maximum column that you can employ in a "Range Lookup" against each row of selected instrument data. For example, you may wish to assign an Account Maintenance fee against certain checking account products as a function of balances ranges, such as one fee amount for accounts having balances between 0 and 1,000 and a different fee amount for balances between 1,000 and 5,000, and a third fee amount for accounts having balances greater than 5,000.

If the lookup table you chose in the “Source and Lookup Table” pane includes range lookup columns, a Range Lookup row (this is a row whose Lookup Type is Range Lookup) is automatically generated within the Source – Lookup Mapping pane. Within this automatically generated row, select the source column that you want to compare to the Range Lookup columns from your lookup table. In the example described above, you might want to compare the Average Net Book Balance for each account with the range values from your lookup table. Range Lookup supports all instrument-level measures, attributes, and dimension members (numbers, dates, or strings).

> **Note:**
>
> Range Lookups require that your lookup data not have overlapping ranges that would lead to ambiguous lookup values.

2.2.3.2 Exact Match

An exact match is a literal database join. Exact Match supports all instrument-level measures, attributes, and dimension members (numbers, dates, or strings).

2.2.3.3 Hierarchy Match

Similar to Static Table Drivers, Lookup Table Drivers allow you to match leaf values from a Source instrument table with any leaf member that belongs to a hierarchical rollup point of that leaf.

For example, you might have sets of driver statistics that vary by region where regions are defined as rollup points in an Organizational Unit hierarchy.

If you had North, South, East, and West regions, you could store your lookup data in four regional sets. If there were 300 cost centers in the West region, by using Hierarchy Match functionality, you avoid the repetition of 299 sets of otherwise identical driver data for the West region. Hierarchy matching supports only Key Processing dimensions.

2.2.4 Lookup Table Filters Pane

You may constrain the data within your selected lookup table by applying a Lookup Table Filter.

Choose No Filter, Data Filter, or Group Filter. If you have chosen either Data Filter or Group Filter, continue by selecting a Folder and a Filter Name. Note that the Filter Name drop-down list will only display filters that apply to your chosen lookup table.

Figure 2-8 Lookup Table Filters Pane

2.2.5 Lookup Return Value

Specify the column within your lookup table from which to return a value for each lookup.

Figure 2-9 Lookup Table Return Value

Lookup tables may contain multiple lookup columns. For example, you may define a lookup table called Risk Factors that contains return columns for Credit Risk Factor, Operating Risk Factor, Economic Loan Loss Provision Factor, and Loan Loss Reserve Factor. In this example, you could subsequently define four separate Lookup Table Driver rules to be used within four separate Allocation rules (one Lookup Table Driver rule and one Allocation rule for each defined lookup column). In this example, each of your Allocation rules might utilize the same instrument column source (as defined in each Allocation rule's Source definition), for example, Average Balance.

As another example, you might define a lookup table called Expense Factors that contains return columns for Account Maintenance Expense, Account Origination Expense, ATM Transaction Unit Cost, and Check Processing Unit Cost. In this example, you might develop four Lookup Table Driver rules and four Allocation rules. Here, you would probably utilize different Source columns within your Allocation rule definitions. For maintenance expense and origination expense, you might choose to allocate a flat amount for each account (for example, use the value of 1.00 for each account; you may accomplish this using Record Count as the Source column since the Record Count column within Instrument tables is typically set to 1). For ATM expense and Check Processing expense, you might utilize Instrument source columns of ATM Transaction Count and Number of Checks Processed.