Oracle® Fusion Middleware

Configuration Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Applications

11*g* Release (11.1.1)

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Oracle Fusion Middleware Configuration Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Applications 11*g* Release (11.1.1)

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Preface

Oracle Business Intelligence Applications are comprehensive prebuilt solutions that deliver pervasive intelligence across an organization, empowering users at all levels — from front line operational users to senior management — with the key information they need to maximize effectiveness. Intuitive and role-based, these solutions transform and integrate data from a range of enterprise sources and corporate data warehouses into actionable insight that enables more effective actions, decisions, and processes.

Oracle BI Applications are built on Oracle Business Intelligence Suite Enterprise Edition, a comprehensive next-generation BI and analytics platform.

Documentation Accessibility

For information about Oracle's commitment to accessibility, visit the Oracle Accessibility Program website at http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=docacc.

Access to Oracle Support

Oracle customers have access to electronic support through My Oracle Support. For information, visit http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=info or visit http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=trs if you are hearing impaired.

Audience

This document is intended for managers and implementors of Oracle BI Applications.

Related Documents

For related information, see the following documents:

- The Oracle Business Intelligence Applications chapter in the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Release Notes* for your platform: http://download.oracle.com/docs/cd/E21764_01/relnotes.htm
- *Oracle Fusion Middleware Reference Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Applications*
- *Oracle Fusion Middleware User's Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Data Warehouse Administration Console*
- *Oracle Fusion Applications Enterprise Deployment Guide*

Note: For information about System Requirements and Supported Platforms for Oracle Business Intelligence products, see Section 1.2, "System Requirements and Certification".

Conventions

The following text conventions are used in this document:

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

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What's New in This Release

This section lists changes described in this version of the documentation to support Version 11.1.1.5.0 of the software.

1.1 What's New in Oracle Fusion Middleware Configuration Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Applications

This guide includes the following changes:

- This guide includes the mandatory post-installation tasks for Oracle Business Intelligence Applications (for more information, see Chapter 4, "Setting Up Oracle Business Intelligence Applications"). These setup tasks must be performed after Oracle Business Intelligence Applications has been installed using the Oracle Fusion Applications installer.
- Functional Configuration is performed in a Task-based guided format using Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager and Oracle Functional Setup Manager (FSM). For each Offering that you are deploying, Oracle Functional Setup Manager provides a list of tasks that must be performed to configure that Offering. For more information, see Chapter 6, "Performing Functional Configuration".
- Maintenance and Administration of Functional Configuration Data is performed using Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager. For more information, see Chapter 7, "Administering and Maintaining Functional Configuration Data".

> **Note:** If you are a Fusion Applications Imlementor, refer to Chapter 6, "Performing Functional Configuration" for information about configuring Offerings and Modules.

1.2 System Requirements and Certification

Refer to the system requirements and certification documentation for information about hardware and software requirements, platforms, databases, and other information. Both of these documents are available on Oracle Technology Network (OTN).

The system requirements document covers information for Oracle Business Intelligence and WebLogic, such as hardware and software requirements, minimum disk space and memory requirements, and required system libraries, packages, or patches:

`http://www.oracle.com/technology/software/products/ias/files/fusion_requirements.htm`

The certification document covers supported installation types, platforms, operating systems, databases, JDKs, and third-party products for Oracle Business Intelligence Applications:

http://www.oracle.com/technology/software/products/ias/files/fusion_certification.html

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Overview

This section provides an overview to *Oracle Fusion Middleware Configuration Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Applications*.

2.1 Overview

Part I provides pre-installation requirements and post-installation steps for Oracle Business Intelligence Applications with a Fusion Applications source system, as follows:

- Before installing Oracle Business Intelligence Applications, review the pre-installation requirements in Chapter 3, "Pre-installation and Pre-deployment Requirements for Oracle BI Applications".
- After installing Oracle Business Intelligence Applications, follow the mandatory post-installation steps in Chapter 4, "Setting Up Oracle Business Intelligence Applications". For a high-level list of post-installation setup steps, see Chapter 4.2.4, "Overview of Tasks for Setting Up Oracle Business Intelligence Applications".

Part II explains how to use Functional Setup Manager (FSM) to perform Functional Configuration for Oracle Business Intelligence Applications, and how to use Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager to administer and maintain setup data, as follows:

- Before starting Functional Configuration, familiarize yourself with the concepts, tools, and workflows that are explained in Chapter 5, "Overview of Functional Configuration in Oracle BI Applications".
- Enable your Offerings and select Feature Choices, create an Implementation Project, and perform the configuration Tasks to configure your Offerings, as described Chapter 6, "Performing Functional Configuration".
- Monitor and maintain your Functional Configuration setup data, as described Chapter 7, "Administering and Maintaining Functional Configuration Data".

Part III includes reference information, and supporting information that is used to provide Help topics for Oracle Business Intelligence Applications Configuration Manager, and Functional Setup Manager (FSM).

Part I

Setting Up Oracle Business Intelligence Applications

Part I covers the additional installation and deployment requirements to set up Oracle BI Applications. It contains the following sections:

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Pre-installation and Pre-deployment Requirements for Oracle BI Applications

This section provides information about preparing to install and deploy Oracle BI Applications. You should review this information before you begin the installation and deployment process. You should also read the guidelines for setting up the Oracle Business Analytics Warehouse and read the database guidelines for the source OLTP databases that you are using.

This section contains the following topics:

Notes

- For information about database-specific settings, see Section 1.2, "System Requirements and Certification".
- The Oracle Business Analytics Warehouse is a database that contains dimensional schemas. Although it is technically possible to put the Oracle Business Analytics Warehouse in the same database as the transactional database, for performance reasons it is not recommended. The transactional database is structured as an online transaction processing (OLTP) database, whereas the Oracle Business Analytics Warehouse is structured as an online analytical processing (OLAP) database, each optimized for its own purpose. Reasons for not combining the two databases include:
  - The analytical queries interfere with normal use of the transactional database, which is entering and managing individual transactions.
  - The data in a transactional database is normalized for update efficiency. Transactional queries join several normalized tables and will be slow (as opposed to pre-joined, de-normalized analytical tables).
  - Historical data cannot be purged from a transactional database, even if not required for current transaction processing, because you need it for analysis. (By contrast, the analytical database is the warehouse for historical as well as current data.) This causes the transactional database to further slow down.

- Transactional databases are tuned for one specific application, and it is not productive to use these separate transactional databases for analytical queries that usually span more than one functional application.
- The analytical database can be specifically tuned for the analytical queries and Extract-Transform-Load (ETL) processing. Analytical database requirements are different from transactional database requirements.
- The Informatica Repository stores all of the Informatica object definitions for the ETL mappings that populate the Oracle Business Analytics Warehouse. It is a series of repository tables that are stored in a database, which can be a transactional, analytical, or separate database.

3.1 Oracle-Specific Database Guidelines for Oracle Business Analytics Warehouse

Oracle-specific guidelines for Oracle Business Analytics Warehouse:

- To configure the Business Analytics Data Warehouse on Oracle databases more easily, refer to the parameter template file init11gR2_FusionApplications_ template.ora. This files is located in \biapps\etl under the Oracle Home for BI.

  The parameter template file provides parameter guidelines based on the cost-based optimizer for Oracle 11g, and the guidelines will help you set up the data warehouse physical database for performance and growth. Use these guidelines as a starting point. You will need to make changes based on your specific database sizes, data shape, server size (CPU and memory), and type of storage.

  Copy the appropriate template file into your $ORACLE_HOME/dbs directory. Then, review the recommendations in the template file, and make the changes based on your specific database configuration. The database administrator should make changes to the settings based on performance monitoring and tuning considerations.

  Note: The NLS_LENGTH_SEMANTICS parameter enables you to define byte- or character-length semantics. Oracle BI Applications supports BYTE and CHAR values for this parameter. If you are using MLS characters, then you can add this parameter to the init11gR2_FusionApplications_template.ora file.

- Oracle recommends that you use the following database parameters for provisioning:

```
Common
======
audit_trail NONE
plsql_code_type NATIVE
nls_sort BINARY
open_cursors 500
session_cached_cursors 500
_b_tree_bitmap_plans FALSE
query_rewrite_integrity TRUSTED
job_queue_processes 10
star_transformation_enabled TRUE
parallel_max_servers 16

Sizeable Parameters
===================
processes 2500
sga_target 8GB
```

```
pga_aggregate_target 4GB

Optimizer Stats Gathering
=========================
Auto Stats Gathering Job None
```

- At a minimum, separate the data and index tablespaces. Create more tablespaces to separate heavily used tables and their indexes.
- Use the maximum block and page size available for tablespaces ((for example, 32K), because it provides good overall performance and also does not impose low limits to the maximum size to which the tablespace can grow, as compared to 4K, 8K, and 16K sizes.
- If you are using multiple disk storage systems, stripe the tablespace containers and files across as many disks as possible.
- Unbuffered (or 'raw') devices for tablespaces provide better performance in comparison to 'cooked' file systems (or files that are buffered through the operating system).
- RAID-5 is known to give a good balance of performance and availability.
- For Oracle databases, size the buffer pools based on content and size (number of tables and their sizes) of tablespaces.
- Allocate about two-thirds of the total available server memory to the database, assuming that no other application is running on the same server.
- Use Oracle Automated Storage Management (ASM) option for tablespaces as this provides better performance and manageability as compared to OS based general purpose file systems.

3.2 Additional Suggestions for Optimizing Oracle Performance in Oracle Business Analytics Warehouse

This section contains additional suggestions for optimizing performance for Oracle databases.

- Oracle BI Applications under Oracle support only binary sorting. If you are running an Oracle client, do one of the following:
  - Set the NLS_SORT parameter to BINARY.
  - Choose a NLS_LANG setting that includes binary.

  These settings are required for adequate performance from the dedicated Web client.
- Make sure that cost-based optimization is enabled in the Oracle development, test, and production databases and that statistics are kept up to date. Otherwise, the rule-based optimizer may be used.
- Create foreign keys in the Oracle database, but configure Oracle to not enforce the foreign key relationship. The existence of foreign keys will allow Oracle to better optimize certain queries. By turning off enforcement, the database load should not be negatively affected.
- Analyze application for occurrences of highly skewed data that is indexed. Create histogram statistics for these indexes to enable the optimizer to better perform queries.

- To increase data throughput between Oracle BI Server and Oracle, change SDU and TDU settings in listener.ora. The default is 2 KB and can be increased to 8 KB.
- On the server side, edit the listener.ora file. Under the particular SID_LIST entry, modify SID_DESC as follows:

```
SID_LIST_LISTENER =
   SID_LIST =
      SID_DESC = (SDU=16384)(TDU=16384)
         ORACLE_HOME = /.....)
         SID_NAME = SOLAP)
   )
)
```

- Make sure the temporary tablespace has adequate space.
- Set the number of log file groups to 4.
- Set the size of each log file to 10 MB.
- On the client side, edit the tnsnames.ora file. Modify the TNS alias by adding SDU= and TDU= as follows:

```
myhost_orcl.world=
   DESCRIPTION=(SDU=16384)(TDU=16384)
   ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = TCP)(HOST=myhost)(PORT=1521))
CONNECT_DATA=(SID=ORCL))
```

3.3 Creating Custom Indexes in Oracle Fusion Applications Database for Incremental Load Performance

Oracle Fusion Applications database tables contain mandatory LAST_UPDATE_DATE columns, which are used by Oracle BI Applications for capturing incremental data changes. Some Oracle Fusion Applications source tables used by Oracle BI Applications do not have an index on the LAST_UPDATE_DATE column because the presence of the index may impede performance of some application flows or processes for a small set of Fusion Applications implementations. Since LAST_UPDATE_DATE indexes on such tables are used by Oracle BI Applications only, customers should manually create them in their source Fusion Applications environments. Such customizations have been approved by Oracle Fusion Application Development.

To create the index, use the following syntax:

```
CREATE index AP.OBIEE_<TABLE_NAME> ON <TABLE_NAME>(LAST_UPDATE_DATE) tablespace
<IDX_TABLESPACE>;
```

Note: Indexes created with the DDL in this section have the prefix OBIEE_. This prefix does not follow standard Fusion Applications index naming conventions. Therefore, Autopatch may fail during future upgrades. In such cases, the indexes with the OBIEE_ prefix should be dropped and Autopatch restarted. Use FND_STATS to compute statistics on the newly created indexes and update statistics on newly indexed table columns in the Oracle Fusion Applications database.

3.4 Code Page and Data Movement Requirements

The Oracle Business Analytics Warehouse can be deployed in various code page environments and supports global deployments. Data movement in the following source database and data warehouse configuration modes are supported:

- Unicode to Unicode - **Note**: This is the only supported configuration mode for Oracle Business Intelligence Applications Release 11.1.1.5.0.
- Code page (multi- or single-byte) to Unicode
- Code page to code page (where the code pages are the same)

Oracle BI Applications uses Informatica PowerCenter to perform extract, transform and load routines to move data from source database(s) to the Oracle Business Analytics Warehouse.

During the installation and configuration procedures described in this chapter, you will make various settings to enable accurate data movement. Use the guidelines and references noted below to determine values for these settings that are appropriate for your environment:

- Determining the source to target configuration mode. Consult your database administrator to determine the code page your source OLTP database uses. Based on the type of data that will be moved from one or more source databases to the Oracle Business Analytics Warehouse, determine what code page you will need to use for the Oracle Business Analytics Warehouse database. When determining what code page to use for the Oracle Business Analytics Warehouse, consider future requirements for storing data.
- For accurate data movement from source database to target, the code page of the Oracle Business Analytics Warehouse (target) must be a superset of the code page of the source database. Informatica considers a code page to be a superset of another code page when the code page contains all the characters encoded in the other code page and additional characters not encoded in the other code page.

  Note: To enable data movement from source(s) to the Oracle Business Analytics Warehouse, you will set relaxed Code Page Validation for the Integration Services. You must ensure that the target code page is a superset of the source code page for accurate data movement.
- Setting the SiebelUnicodeDB property. If your source to target configuration mode for data movement is Unicode to Unicode, then you will set a custom property called SiebelUnicodeDB on the Integration Services. Configuration modes of code page to Unicode or code page to code page do not require this property to be set.
- Determining the Data Movement Mode. Before you deploy Oracle BI Applications, you must determine what data movement mode to use (ASCII or Unicode) for the PowerCenter Integration Service.

  Note: Oracle BI Applications V11.1.1.5.0 with Oracle Fusion Applications only supports 'Unicode to Unicode' as a Data Movement mode.

  The Character Data Movement Mode is an Informatica PowerCenter Integration Service option that you choose based on whether you want to move single-byte or multi-byte data. Choose Unicode if non-ASCII characters have to be moved. Otherwise, choose ASCII. The Data Movement Mode option is configurable and can be reset after installation.

  To set the Data Movement Mode, log into Informatica PowerCenter Administration Console, select the Integration Service, then click the Properties

tab, then display the General Properties tab, and set the DataMovementMode value.

- Determining code pages for Informatica PowerCenter components. In addition to source and target code pages, Informatica PowerCenter uses code pages for PowerCenter Client, the Integration Service, the Informatica Repository, and PowerCenter command line programs (pmcmd and pmrep, which are used by DAC to communicate with PowerCenter Services). Carefully review 'Chapter 22: Understanding Globalization,' in the Informatica PowerCenter Administrator Guide, particularly if your environment requires the Data Mode Movement mode to be set to UNICODE. The section discusses code page compatibility and code page requirements for the Informatica components.
- Setting environment variables. You must manually set the appropriate environment variables for UNIX environments. In addition, the Informatica installer requires the appropriate locale to be set on UNIX machines. Use LANG, LC_CTYPE or LC_ALL to set the UNIX code page. For more information, see the topic titled 'Configuring Environment Variables,' in 'Chapter 2: Before You Install,' in the Informatica PowerCenter Installation Guide.

  You also need to set the environment variable NLS_LANG.
- Configuring Relational Connections. When you configure relational connections in the Workflow Manager, choose a code page that is compatible with the code page of the database client. If you set a database environment variable to specify the language for the database, then you must ensure the code page for the connection is compatible with the language set for the variable. For example, if you set the NLS_LANG environment variable for an Oracle database, ensure that the code page of the Oracle connection is identical to the value set in the NLS_LANG variable.

4

Setting Up Oracle Business Intelligence Applications

This chapter provides instructions for setting up Oracle Business Intelligence Applications (Oracle BI Applications) after installing it as part of the Oracle Fusion Applications installation and provisioning process.

This chapter contains the following sections:

> **Note:** This chapter provides instructions for deploying Oracle BI Applications into a single BI domain with the WebLogic Administration Server and Managed Server in the same domain home. To deploy Oracle BI Applications components for high availability, see "Configuring Oracle Business Intelligence Applications" in *Oracle Fusion Applications Enterprise Deployment Guide*.

4.1 Before You Set Up Oracle BI Applications

Before you set up Oracle BI Applications, do the following:

- Review the Certification Document for Oracle BI Applications and ensure that your environment meets the listed requirements:

  `http://www.oracle.com/technology/software/products/ias/files/fusion_certification.html`

- Install Oracle BI Applications using the Oracle Fusion Applications installation and provisioning process. See *Oracle Fusion Applications Installation Guide*.
- Read Chapter 3, "Pre-installation and Pre-deployment Requirements for Oracle BI Applications."
- Read Section 4.2, "Overview of Setting Up Oracle BI Applications".

After you complete the tasks listed above, proceed to Section 4.3, "Setting Up Oracle BI Applications" for detailed instructions on how to set up Oracle BI Applications.

4.2 Overview of Setting Up Oracle BI Applications

This section provides an overview for setting up Oracle BI Applications, and includes the following topics:

4.2.1 About Setting Up Oracle BI Applications

Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition is installed and provisioned as part of the Fusion Applications install and provisioning process. The BI Provisioning step creates a WebLogic domain, the BI Web application (J2EE) components, and the BI Server and BI Presentation Services, which are deployed on the computer that hosts the domain. The resulting environment is referred to as the "Business Intelligence domain" or "BI Domain".

The following occur as part of the Oracle Business Intelligence provisioning that occurs during Fusion Applications installation and provisioning:

- Analytics View Objects and the BI Broker servlet are deployed to the appropriate Fusion Applications WebLogic domains.
- The following are configured in the BI metadata repository file (OracleBIApps.rpd):
  - WebLogic connection pools for the three applications pillars
  - SQL Bypass connections FSCM_OLTP, CRM_OLTP, HCM_OLTP, and FBI_OLTP
  - Static Variables
- The security roles required by BI Applications and Transactional Business Intelligence are provisioned.

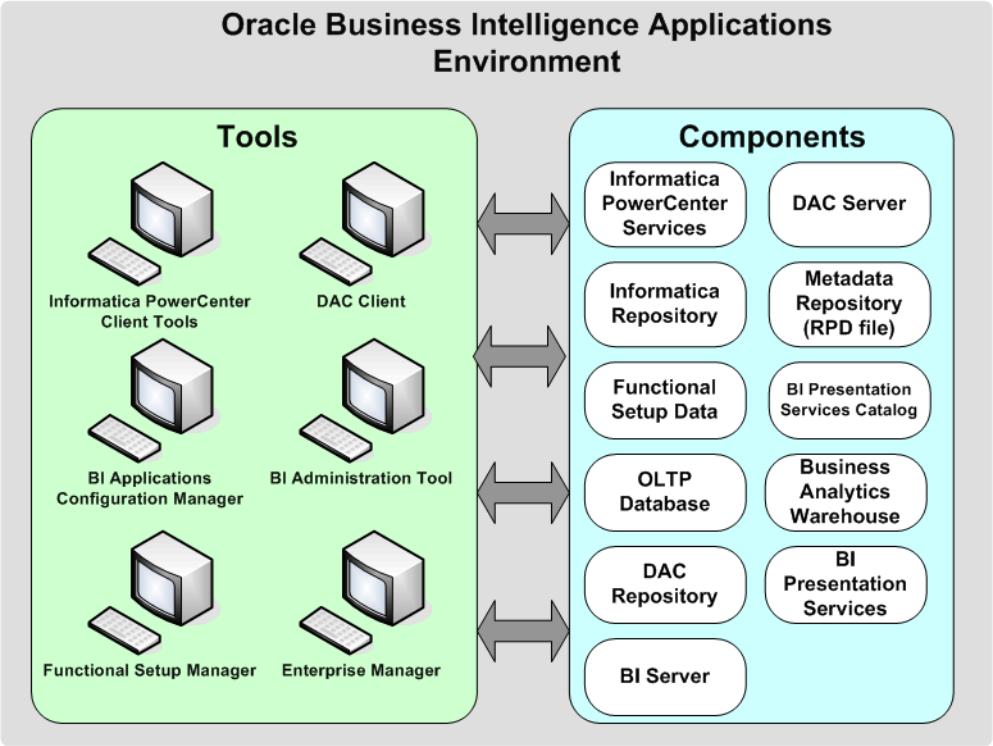
For BI Applications, the software component bits of BI Applications are installed in the Business Intelligence Oracle Home but are not deployed.

This chapter describes the steps required to additionally install and set up the BI Applications components.

4.2.2 About the Components in an Oracle BI Applications Environment

The following figure shows the main tools and components that you set up in an Oracle BI Applications environment:

Figure 4–1 Tools and Components in an Oracle Business Intelligence Applications Environment



Tools

- **Informatica PowerCenter Clients** - use the third-party Informatica PowerCenter Client tools to set up the Informatica platform, and make ETL customizations if required.
- **BI Applications Configuration Manager** - a Web application used to perform some system setup, manage functional setup data.
- **Functional Setup Manager** - a Web application leveraged by BI Applications Configuration Manager that is used to configure Offerings using guided Tasks.
- **DAC Client** - orchestrates the ETL process and configures the DAC Server.
- **BI Administration Tool** - a Windows client tool used to manage BI metadata repositories.

Components

- **Informatica PowerCenter Services** - third-party Informatica PowerCenter server that is used to perform ETL.
- **Informatica Repository** - prebuilt ETL logic for each BI Application.
- **Functional Setup Data** - Functional Configuration choices made in Functional Setup Manager and monitored in Configuration Manager.
- **OLTP data source** - transactional data in the Fusion Applications source system.
- **DAC Server** - Data Warehouse Administration Console server that is used to orchestrate ETL processes.
- **Metadata Repository** - RPD file that stores the BI metadata.

- **BI Presentation Services Catalog** - prebuilt reports and dashboards, common file for Oracle Transactional Intelligence, and Oracle BI Applications.
- **Oracle Business Analytics Warehouse** - the target data warehouse into which source system data is loaded.
- **DAC Repository** - stores the metadata that represents the data warehouse processes.
- **Oracle BI Presentation Services** - provides the framework and interface for the presentation of Business Intelligence data to Web clients.
- **Oracle BI Server** - provides the query and data access capabilities at the heart of Oracle Business Intelligence, and provides services for accessing and managing the enterprise semantic model (stored in a file with an .rpd extension).

4.2.3 Summary of Home Directories

The following table defines the Home directories for the components in an Oracle BI Applications deployment:

Table 4–1 Summary of Home Directories for Oracle BI Applications

Home Directory	Description
DOMAIN_HOME	Location of the Oracle WebLogic BI Domain (for example, /instance/domains/*hostname*/BIDomain).
INFA_HOME	Location of the user-specified Informatica installation directory on the computer that hosts Informatica PowerCenter (for example,\informatica\861\).
MW_HOME	Location of the Oracle Fusion Middleware home (for example,\FMW_11g\). It includes the WebLogic home and one or more Oracle homes.
ORACLE_HOME (for Oracle Business Intelligence)	This is the root directory of Oracle Business Intelligence. For example, the Oracle home for Oracle Business Intelligence is typically *MW_HOME*/Oracle_BI1.
ORACLE_INSTANCE	Location of the Oracle Instance home (for example, *MW_HOME*\Oracle_BI1\instances\instance1).

4.2.4 Overview of Tasks for Setting Up Oracle Business Intelligence Applications

To properly set up Oracle BI Applications, you must complete the following tasks, in order:

1. Create databases for the Oracle Business Analytics Warehouse, DAC Repository, and Informatica Repository. See Section 4.3.1, "Step 1: Create the Required Database."
2. Create the required Oracle BI Applications schemas (DAC Repository schema and Oracle Business Analytics Warehouse schema). Also, if you have implemented the Sales Prediction Engine module of Oracle Fusion Customer Relationship Management, run the Sales Prediction Engine RCU to create Oracle Business Analytics Warehouse objects. See Section 4.3.2, "Step 2: Create Schemas and Data Warehouse Objects for Oracle BI Applications"and Section 4.3.2.2, "Creating Data Warehouse Objects with the Oracle Sales Prediction Engine RCU."

3. Apply seed data patches, which are required for Oracle BI Applications. See Section 4.3.3, "Step 3: Apply Patches."
4. Install and configure Informatica PowerCenter, which includes Informatica PowerCenter Client and Informatica PowerCenter Services. See Section 4.3.4, "Step 4: Install and Set Up Informatica PowerCenter."
5. Install the BI Administration Tool. See Section 4.3.5, "Step 5: Install Oracle BI Administration Tool."
6. Extend the BI Domain by deploying Configuration Manager, Functional Setup Manager, and DAC Server. See Section 4.3.6, "Step 6: Extend the BI Domain."
7. Configure connection pools in the RPD using the provided Python script. See Section 4.3.7, "Step 7: Configure the Oracle BI Repository File (RPD)."
8. Grant user access to Oracle BI Applications components. See Section 4.3.8, "Step 8: Grant User Access to Oracle BI Applications Components."
9. Create a user for running ETL. See Section 4.3.9, "Step 9: Create a User for ETL."
10. Configure Oracle HTTP Server. See Section 4.3.10, "Step 10: Configure Oracle HTTP Server."
11. Configure single sign-on (SSO) for Configuration Manager and Functional Setup Manager. See Section 4.3.11, "Step 11: Configure SSO for Configuration Manager and Functional Setup Manager."
12. Install the DAC Client on a Windows-based computer where the Informatica PowerCenter Client Tools are installed. See Section 4.3.12, "Step 12: Install the DAC Client."
13. Configure the DAC Server URL. See Section 4.3.13, "Step 13: Configure the DAC Server URL."
14. Register Informatica in DAC. See Section 4.3.14, "Step 14: Configure DAC Integration Settings."
15. Configure Physical Data Source connections in DAC. See Section 4.3.15, "Step 15: Configure Physical Data Source Connections in DAC."
16. Configure Relational connections in Informatica. See Section 4.3.16, "Step 16: Configure Relational Connections in Informatica."
17. Set SiebelUnicodeDB property in Informatica Integration Services. See Section 4.3.17, "Step 17: Set SiebelUnicodeDB Property in Informatica Integration Services."
18. Enable user currency preferences. See Section 4.3.18, "Step 18: Enable User Currency Preference Settings."
19. Trim and merge the RPD. See Section 4.3.19, "Step 19: Optimize the Repository File (RPD) for Oracle BI Applications."
20. Register Sources and enable Offerings in Configuration Manager. See Section 4.3.20, "Step 20: Register Source Systems and Enable Offerings."
21. Set languages for data load in Configuration Manager. See Section 4.3.21, "Step 21: Set Languages for Data Load."
22. Run Domains ETL. See Section 4.3.22, "Step 22: Run Domains ETL."

4.3 Setting Up Oracle BI Applications

This section provides detailed instructions on the tasks for setting up Oracle BI Applications. Before you complete the tasks described in this section, ensure that your environment meets the prerequisites and that you understand the recommendations described in Section 4.1, "Before You Set Up Oracle BI Applications."

This section contains the following topics:

4.3.1 Step 1: Create the Required Database

Install Oracle Database 11.2.0.2 or later for Oracle Business Analytics Warehouse, the DAC Repository, the Informatica Repository, and the Informatica Domains Repository. For more information, including the list of supported database versions, see the Oracle Fusion Applications system requirements and supported platforms documentation.

Ensure your Oracle Database instance is configured for the ALT32UTF8 character set. Also, this release supports the data movement mode Unicode to Unicode. For more information, see Section 3.4, "Code Page and Data Movement Requirements."

For the database that hosts Oracle Business Analytics Warehouse, perform the following additional steps:

- Apply database patches 9739315 and 9255542
- For additional database guidelines for the Oracle Business Analytics Warehouse, see Chapter 3, "Pre-installation and Pre-deployment Requirements for Oracle BI Applications".

For prerequisite information for the Informatica Repository and Informatica Domains Repository databases, see the Informatica Installation Guide. Informatica documentation is included in the Informatica files provided in the Oracle Fusion Applications Media Pack on eDelivery. See Section 4.3.4.2, "Locations of Installation Files for Informatica PowerCenter and Hotfix 11."

4.3.2 Step 2: Create Schemas and Data Warehouse Objects for Oracle BI Applications

Oracle BI Applications requires the following database schemas, which you create with the Oracle BI Applications edition of the Repository Creation Utility (RCU):

- Oracle BI Data Warehouse Administration Console schema
- Oracle Business Analytics Warehouse schema

If your organization has deployed the Sales Prediction Engine module of Oracle Fusion Customer Relationship Management, you must also create data warehouse database objects using the Sales Prediction Engine RCU.

To continue, refer to the following topics:

- Section 4.3.2.1, "Creating Oracle BI Applications Schemas Using Oracle BI Applications RCU"
- Section 4.3.2.2, "Creating Data Warehouse Objects with the Oracle Sales Prediction Engine RCU"

4.3.2.1 Creating Oracle BI Applications Schemas Using Oracle BI Applications RCU

Use the Oracle BI Applications RCU to create the Oracle BI Data Warehouse Administration Console and Oracle Business Analytics Warehouse schemas, which are required by Oracle BI Applications.

Before you create Oracle BI Applications schemas using the Oracle BI Applications RCU, ensure that you understand the following:

- The Oracle BI Applications RCU supports Oracle Database 11.2 and later, as described in Section 4.3.1, "Step 1: Create the Required Database." The database in which you create the RCU schemas must meet the minimum requirements specified in the Certification Document for Oracle BI Applications:

  `http://www.oracle.com/technology/software/products/ias/files/fusion_certification.html`

- On the database where you intend to create the Oracle BI Applications schemas, ensure the following grant is given to `PUBLIC`:

  ```
  grant execute on UTL_FILE to PUBLIC;
  ```

- To create schemas with RCU on Oracle databases, you must possess the DBA privilege and be logged in as `SYSDBA` (for example, as user `SYS`). Although you can use another database user that has been granted the SYSDBA role, this is not recommended. Using database users other than SYS requires additional steps, which are described in "RCU Requirements for Oracle Databases" in *Oracle Fusion Middleware System Requirements and Specifications*.
- When you run RCU, you create databases schemas and tablespaces using `CREATE ANY SCHEMA, ALTER ANY SCHEMA, CREATE TABLE, CREATE TABLESPACE`, and so on. RCU updates the `schema_version_registry` by writing entries to the `system.schema_version_registry$` system table.
- Before running the Oracle BI Applications RCU to create database schemas, you must transfer dump files (.dmp) for these schemas to a directory on the computer that hosts your database. The required dump files are for the following products:
  - Oracle Business Analytics Warehouse (obia.dmp), which includes the Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager repository and the Oracle Functional Setup Manager repository.
  - Oracle Business Intelligence Data Warehouse Administration Console (dac.dmp), which includes the Oracle Business Intelligence DAC repository.

  These dump files can be found in the following locations:
  - If you downloaded and extracted the Oracle Business Intelligence Applications RCU .zip file, access the following directory:

    `BIA_RCU_HOME``/rcu/integration/biapps/schema`

    where *`BIA_RCU_HOME`* is the directory where you unzipped the Oracle BI Applications RCU installation package.
  - If you have the Oracle Business Intelligence Applications RCU CD-ROM, insert the CD-ROM into your computer and access the following directory:

    `/rcu/integration/biapps/schema`

  Ensure that the directory where you transfer or copy the dump files has global write access. RCU writes log files to this directory.

To create the Oracle BI Applications database schemas using the Oracle BI Applications RCU:

1. Do one of the following:
   - If you downloaded and extracted the Oracle Business Intelligence Applications RCU .zip file, access the `bin` directory in the *`BIA_RCU_HOME`*.
   - If you have the Oracle Business Intelligence Applications RCU CD-ROM, insert the CD-ROM into your computer and access the `bin` directory.
2. Start RCU:
   - UNIX:

     `./rcu`
   - Windows:

     `rcu.bat`

   The Welcome screen opens.
3. In the Welcome screen, click **Next**.
4. In the Create Repository screen click **Create**, and then click **Next**.

5. In the Database Connection Details screen, specify the connection details for the database in which you want to store the schemas.

   Specify the following database connection details:

Table 4–2 Specifying Database Connection Details for RCU

Field Name	Action
Database Type	Click **Oracle Database**. Other database types are not supported in this release.
Host Name	Specify the fully qualified host name of the computer hosting the database. For example, `machine12345.company.com.example`.
Port	Specify the number of the communication port for the database. 1521 is the default port number for Oracle Database.
Service Name	Specify the database account name or the Service Name for the database. For example, `BIA11G`.
Username	Specify the username for accessing the computer that hosts the database. For example, `SYS`.
Password	Specify the password for the username specified in the **Username** field.
Role	If this value is not SYS, then you must select **SYS**. The default value is selected automatically when you enter a username in the **Username** field.

   Click **Next**. The Checking Prerequisites screen opens.

6. After the prerequisite checks conclude with no errors, click **OK** to dismiss the screen and proceed to the Select Components screen.

7. In the Select Components screen, near the top of the screen, select **Create a new Prefix**. The default prefix is `DEV`. You can provide another prefix, if preferred.

   RCU automatically creates schema names in the format *`prefix_schemaname`*. For example, if you enter the prefix `DEV11G`, RCU creates the Oracle Business Analytics Warehouse schema with the name `DEV11G_DW`. Make a note of these schema names and the prefix values from this screen.

8. Expand the **Oracle BI Applications Schemas** group, and then click the **Oracle Data Warehouse Administration Console** (DAC), and the **Oracle Business Analytics Warehouse** (DW) schemas only.

   Do not select the Oracle Transactional BI (OTBI) schema.

9. Click **Next**. The Checking Prerequisites screen opens. After the prerequisite checks conclude with no errors, click **OK** to dismiss the screen and proceed to the Schema Passwords screen.

10. In the Schema Passwords screen, select **Use same password for all schemas**, and provide and confirm a password for the schemas.

    Click **Next** to proceed to the Custom Variables screen.

11. In the Custom Variables screen, enter the locations of the dump files in the **Value** field for each schema. For example, if the dump files are located in a Linux directory named `/tmp` on the database computer, enter `/tmp` in the **Value** field.

    Click **Next** to proceed to the Map Tablespaces screen.

12. In the Map Tablespaces screen, confirm the schema names. For more information, especially for tablespace recommendations, see Section 3.1, "Oracle-Specific Database Guidelines for Oracle Business Analytics Warehouse."

    Click **Next** to create the tablespaces for the schemas. After the tablespaces are created with no errors, click **OK** to dismiss the screen and proceed to the Summary screen.

13. In the Summary screen, click **Create**. The Create screen opens and RCU creates the schemas. After the schemas are created with no errors, the Completion Summary screen opens.

14. In the Completion Summary screen, click **Close**.

4.3.2.2 Creating Data Warehouse Objects with the Oracle Sales Prediction Engine RCU

Use the Sales Prediction Engine RCU to create data warehouse database objects (ODM tables, views, packages, ILS Processing tables, and so on) in the Oracle Business Analytics Warehouse. This is required if the Sales Prediction Engine module of Oracle Fusion Customer Relationship Management was deployed.

Before you create the data warehouse database objects, ensure that you have a supported Oracle Business Analytics Warehouse that contains the Oracle BI Applications schemas. See Section 4.3.2.1, "Creating Oracle BI Applications Schemas Using Oracle BI Applications RCU."

To create the Sales Prediction Engine schema with the Sales Prediction Engine RCU, see "Setting Up Sales Prediction Engine" in *Oracle Fusion Applications Post-Install Guide*.

4.3.3 Step 3: Apply Patches

Before continuing, you must apply seed data patches for Oracle BI Applications. For the list of required patches and instructions on how to apply them, see the Oracle BI Applications chapter in *Oracle Fusion Middleware Release Notes*.

4.3.4 Step 4: Install and Set Up Informatica PowerCenter

To install and set up Informatica PowerCenter for an Oracle BI Applications environment, complete the following tasks, in order:

1. Read the installation considerations in Section 4.3.4.1, "Before Installing Informatica PowerCenter for Oracle BI Applications Environments"and the prerequisites in Section 4.3.4.3, "Prerequisites for Installing Informatica PowerCenter for Oracle BI Applications Environments.".

2. Install the Informatica PowerCenter software:

   Note: If you have licensed Informatica PowerCenter separately from Oracle BI Applications, skip this step and continue with step 4.

   a. Install Informatica PowerCenter Client Tools. See Section 4.3.4.4, "Installing Informatica PowerCenter Client Tools (Windows)."

   b. Install Informatica PowerCenter Client Services. See Section 4.3.4.5, "Installing Informatica PowerCenter Services and Hotfix 11."

3. Install and configure database connectivity software. See Section 4.3.4.6, "Install and Configure Database Connectivity Software."
4. Create an Informatica PowerCenter Repository Service. See Section 4.3.4.7, "Creating the Informatica Repository Service."
5. Create an Informatica PowerCenter Integration Service. See Section 4.3.4.8, "Creating the Informatica Integration Service."
6. Load the prebuilt Informatica Repository that is required for Oracle BI Applications. See Section 4.3.4.9, "Restoring the Prebuilt Informatica Repository."
7. Set up the Informatica source files. See Section 4.3.4.10, "Copying Source Files to the Informatica PowerCenter Services Computer."
8. Set up Relaxed Code Page Validation. See Section 4.3.4.11, "Setting PowerCenter Integration Services Relaxed Code Page Validation."
9. Set up Integration Services Properties. See Section 4.3.4.12, "Setting PowerCenter Integration Services Custom Properties."
10. Create a Repository Administrator User in a native security domain. See Section 4.3.4.13, "Creating the Repository Administrator User in the Native Security Domain."
11. Set up the Informatica Domain and Repository. See Section 4.3.4.14, "Accessing Informatica Domain and Repository from Informatica Client Tools."

4.3.4.1 Before Installing Informatica PowerCenter for Oracle BI Applications Environments

Before you install and configure Informatica PowerCenter for an Oracle BI Applications environment, consider the following:

- Determine which computers will host Informatica PowerCenter Client Tools and Informatica PowerCenter Services. The PowerCenter Services can be installed on UNIX or Windows. The PowerCenter Client Tools must be installed on Windows.
- DAC uses the Informatica `pmrep` and `pmcmd` command line programs to communicate with the Informatica Integration Service and the Repository Service. For these reasons, you must do *one* of the following:
  - Collocate the DAC Server with the PowerCenter Services and the DAC Client with the Informatica Client.
  - Make the Informatica binaries, domains.infa file, and the DAC Server available on shared network locations.
- DAC produces parameters files that are consumed by Informatica. By default, the parameter files are produced in the following location:

  DOMAIN_HOME`\dac\Informatica\parameters`

  You must either share this location so that Informatica PowerCenter Services has read and write access, or configure an alternate shared location to which both the DAC Server and Informatica PowerCenter Services have read and write access.
- You must meet all requirements and complete preinstallation tasks as described in Section 4.3.4.3, "Prerequisites for Installing Informatica PowerCenter for Oracle BI Applications Environments" and in the chapter "Before You Install" of the *Informatica PowerCenter Installation Guide*. For information on the location of the Informatica documentation, see Section 4.3.4.2, "Locations of Installation Files for Informatica PowerCenter and Hotfix 11."

- When you install PowerCenter Services and Client Tools version 8.6.1 and Hotfix 11, use the Informatica PowerCenter installation documentation in conjunction with the steps provided in the following sections. This chapter summarizes the steps to install Informatica PowerCenter and assumes a single-computer installation for the PowerCenter Services components. For information about additional hotfixes or emergency bug fixes that may be required to support the current version of Informatica, see Certification Document for Oracle BI Applications:

  http://www.oracle.com/technology/software/products/ias/files/fusion_certification.html

4.3.4.2 Locations of Installation Files for Informatica PowerCenter and Hotfix 11

The Informatica PowerCenter 8.6.1 and HotFix 11 installation files, license key, and user documentation are provided as zip files. These zip files are available for download in the Fusion Applications Media Pack on eDelivery.

For example, the following files are included as part of the Fusion Applications Media Pack for Linux x86 64-bit operating system:

- infa_linux_x86-64_64bit_861_1of2.zip
- infa_linux_x86-64_64bit_861_2of2.zip

The first zip file in each media pack (1of2.zip) includes the Server and Client install files. The second zip file (2of2.zip) includes the Informatica documentation, the license key, and HotFix 11 installation files.

4.3.4.3 Prerequisites for Installing Informatica PowerCenter for Oracle BI Applications Environments

Oracle BI Applications Version 11.1.1.5.0 requires Informatica PowerCenter 8.6.1 with Hotfix 11. For information on where to obtain the installation files, see Section 4.3.4.2, "Locations of Installation Files for Informatica PowerCenter and Hotfix 11."

Note: For information about additional hotfixes or emergency bug fixes that may be required to support the current version of Informatica, see the Certification Document for Oracle BI Applications:

http://www.oracle.com/technology/software/products/ias/files/fusion_certification.html

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If you license Informatica PowerCenter separately and you do not have Informatica PowerCenter 8.6.1 and Hotfix 11, you must upgrade your Informatica PowerCenter license to 8.6.1 and Hotfix 11 before deploying Oracle BI Applications.

Also, please note Informatica PowerCenter Services runs on 32-bit or 64-bit platforms. For more information about these two platforms, see the Certification Document for Oracle BI Applications:

http://www.oracle.com/technology/software/products/ias/files/fusion_certification.html

4.3.4.4 Installing Informatica PowerCenter Client Tools (Windows)

This section explains how to install Informatica PowerCenter 8.6.1 Client Tools and Hotfix 11 for an Oracle BI Applications deployment. For detailed generic information

about installing Informatica 8.6.1, refer to the *Informatica PowerCenter Installation Guide*. For the locations of the installation files for Informatica PowerCenter and Hotfix 11, see Section 4.3.4.2, "Locations of Installation Files for Informatica PowerCenter and Hotfix 11." For information about additional hotfixes or emergency bug fixes that may be required to support the current version of Informatica, see the Certification Document for Oracle BI Applications:

http://www.oracle.com/technology/software/products/ias/files/fusion_certification.html

To install Informatica PowerCenter Client Tools on Windows:

1. Run the program install.bat from the root directory where you unzipped the PowerCenter Client Tools 8.6.1 install package.
2. Follow the instructions in the Informatica PowerCenter Client 8.6.1 installation wizard. For more information, see Chapter 4, "Client Installation" in *Informatica PowerCenter Installation Guide*.
3. Install Informatica PowerCenter Hotfix 11 by running install.bat from the root directory where you unzipped the hotfix package. Follow the prompts to complete the installation. For more information, see the Informatica PowerCenter Version 8.6.1 HotFix Release Notes.

4.3.4.5 Installing Informatica PowerCenter Services and Hotfix 11

This section explains how to install Informatica PowerCenter Services 8.6.1 and Hotfix 11 for an Oracle BI Applications deployment. For detailed generic information about installing Informatica 8.6.1, see *Informatica PowerCenter Installation Guide*. For the locations of the installation files for Informatica PowerCenter and Hotfix 11, see Section 4.3.4.2, "Locations of Installation Files for Informatica PowerCenter and Hotfix 11." For information about additional hotfixes or emergency bug fixes that may be required to support the current version of Informatica, see the Certification Document for Oracle BI Applications:

http://www.oracle.com/technology/software/products/ias/files/fusion_certification.html

Note:

- If you have purchased the 'Informatica OEM PowerCenter ETL Server and PowerConnect Adapters' license from Oracle, use the Oracle_All_OS_Prod.key license key file. This file is located in the DVD root directory of the Informatica PowerCenter folder included in the Fusion Applications media pack on eDelivery.
- On Windows, do not install Informatica in a directory that has a space in the directory name. For example, do not install in D:\Program Files\INFA. If you install into a directory with a space in the name, you will cause errors in DAC.

To install Informatica PowerCenter Services 8.6.1 and Hotfix 11:

1. Start the Informatica PowerCenter Services installer, depending on your operating system:
   - To start the installer on Windows, run the file install.bat from the root directory where you unzipped the PowerCenter Services 8.6.1 installation package.

- To start the installer on UNIX or Linux, use a shell command line to run install.sh from the root directory where you untarred the PowerCenter Services 8.6.1 installation package.

  On UNIX or Linux, select the option to use the GUI mode installation.

2. Follow the instructions on the Informatica PowerCenter Services installation wizard.

   For more information, see Chapter 3, "PowerCenter Installation" in the *Informatica PowerCenter Installation Guide*.

3. Stop any Informatica services that are running.

4. Install the Informatica PowerCenter Hotfix 11 by running install.bat or install.sh from the root directory where you unzipped or untarred the hotfix package. Follow the prompts to complete the installation.

   For more information, see the Informatica PowerCenter Version 8.6.1 HotFix Release Notes.

4.3.4.6 Install and Configure Database Connectivity Software

You must install and configure the appropriate database connectivity software, Oracle Database Client, on the computers that host the Informatica PowerCenter Integration Service and Repository Service.

The PowerCenter Integration Services requires connectivity to the Oracle Business Analytics Warehouse (target) database. The Integration Service uses native connectivity to access the Oracle Business Analytics Warehouse. This native connection is also used by Integration Services to connect to the Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager tables, which reside in the *prefix*_DW schema.

The PowerCenter Repository Service requires native connectivity to communicate with the Informatica Repository database.

To install and configure the Oracle Database Client:

1. On the computer or computers that host the Integration Services and Repository Service, install the Oracle Database Client.

   Refer to the following topics in the *Informatica PowerCenter Configuration Guide*:

   - For Integration Service or Repository Service installed on Windows computers, see the section entitled "Configuring Native Connectivity" in Chapter 10, "Connecting to Databases from Windows."
   - For Integration Service or Repository Service installed on Linux or UNIX computers, see the section entitled "Configuring Native Connectivity" in Chapter 11, "Connecting to Databases from UNIX."

   Note: You must configure the environmental variables on Linux or UNIX as described in the Informatica documentation.

2. On the computer that hosts the Integration Service, create a tnsnames.ora entry for the *prefix*_DW schema. On the computer that will host the Repository Service, create a tnsnames.ora entry for the Informatica Repository.

   For additional information about database connectivity for Integration Services and Repository Services, see the topic entitled "Install and Configure Database

Client Software," in Chapter 2, "Before You Install," in the *Informatica PowerCenter Installation Guide*.

4.3.4.7 Creating the Informatica Repository Service

Follow the procedure in this section to create the Informatica Repository Service.

For detailed information about creating the Repository Service, see the topic titled, "Creating the Repository Service," in "Chapter 7: Creating and Configuring the Repository Service," in the *Informatica PowerCenter Administrator Guide*.

To create the Informatica Repository Service:

1. Open the Informatica PowerCenter Administration Console.
2. On the left side of the Administration Console, click **Create**, and then click **Create Repository Service**.
3. In the Create New Repository Service dialog box, specify the appropriate values for the required properties. For a description of the required properties, see "Creating the Repository Service," in Chapter 7, "Creating and Configuring the Repository Service," in the *Informatica PowerCenter Administrator Guide*.

   In particular, note the following properties:

   a. For the Code Page, select **UTF-8 encoding of Unicode**.

      Note: The code page of the Repository Service cannot be changed once the Repository Service has been created.

   b. For the Creation Mode, ensure you select **Create New Repository Content**.

4.3.4.8 Creating the Informatica Integration Service

Follow the procedure in this section to create the Informatica Integration Service.

For detailed information about creating the Integration Service, see the topic titled "Creating an Integration Service" in Chapter 9, "Creating and Configuring the Integration Service," in the *Informatica PowerCenter Administrator Guide*.

To create the Informatica Integration Service

1. Open the Informatica PowerCenter Administration Console.
2. On the left side of the Administration Console, click **Create**, and then click **Create Integration Service**.
3. In the Create New Integration Service dialog box, specify the appropriate values for the required properties.

   For a description of the required properties, see the topic titled "Creating an Integration Service" in Chapter 9, "Creating and Configuring the Integration Service," in the *Informatica PowerCenter Administrator Guide*.

   In particular, note the following properties:

   - Associated Repository Service: Select the Repository Service you created in Section 4.3.4.7, "Creating the Informatica Repository Service."
   - Data Movement Mode: Select **Unicode**.

4.3.4.9 Restoring the Prebuilt Informatica Repository

During the Oracle BI Applications installation, an Informatica Repository file named Oracle_BI_DW_Base.rep is installed into the *ORACLE_HOME* directory.

To restore the prebuilt Informatica Repository:

- In an English environment, follow the steps in Section 4.3.4.9.1, "Restoring the Prebuilt Informatica Repository for Environments in English"
- In an non-English environment, follow the steps in Section 4.3.4.9.2, "Restoring the Prebuilt Informatica Repository on a Non-English Operating System"

4.3.4.9.1 Restoring the Prebuilt Informatica Repository for Environments in English

You use the Restore option in Informatica PowerCenter Administration Console to load the prebuilt Oracle_BI_DW_Base repository.

To load the prebuilt Oracle_BI_DW_Base.rep repository into Informatica:

1. Copy the file ORACLE_HOME/biapps/admin/provisioning/dac/infabaseline/Oracle_BI_DW_Base.rep file on the installation computer to the following directory on the computer where Informatica PowerCenter Services is installed:
   - On Windows, copy the file to the *INFA_HOME*`\server\infa_shared\Backup` directory.
   - On UNIX or Linux, copy the file to *INFA_HOME*`/server/infa_shared/Backup` directory.

   Note: for more information about Oracle home locations, see Section 4.2.3, "Summary of Home Directories"
2. In Informatica PowerCenter Administration Console, select the Repository Service that was created in the procedure in Section 4.3.4.7, "Creating the Informatica Repository Service"
3. In the General Properties area of the Properties tab, ensure the OperatingMode value is Exclusive.

   To change the OperatingMode value, click **Edit**, and then select a new value from the drop-down list. Click **OK** to exit edit mode.
4. In the Actions menu at the top right-hand side, click **Actions**, and then click **Delete Contents**.
5. If prompted, enter the repository username and password (for example, Administrator\Administrator), and then click **OK**.
6. In the Actions menu at the top right-hand side, click **Actions**, then **Repository Contents**, then **Restore**.
7. At the Restore Contents for *`repository_name`* dialog, enter the repository username and password (for example, Administrator\Administrator), and then click **OK**.
8. Click **Actions**, and then click **Restore Contents**.
9. At the Restore Contents dialog, select Oracle_BI_DW_Base.rep from the **Select Backup File** drop-down list.
10. Select the **Restore as New** check box.
11. Click **OK** to start the restore process.
12. When the restore process is complete, click **Close** (or click **Save** first, to save the logging information).

    When the restore is complete, you will see a "Success" message. The process typically takes from ten to twenty minutes.

13. When a repository is restored, the repository becomes a standalone repository. After restoring the repository, you need to promote it to a global repository.

    For instructions, see the topic titled "Promoting a Local Repository to a Global Repository" in Chapter 8, "Managing the Repository," in *Informatica PowerCenter Administrator Guide.*

14. Change the OperatingMode value to Normal.
    a. Go to the Properties tab.
    b. In the General Properties area, click **Edit**.
    c. Click the **OperatingMode** drop-down list, and click **Normal**.

    Note: If you do not set the Operating Mode to Normal, the Integration Service will not restart.

15. If prompted, enter the repository username and password.

4.3.4.9.2 Restoring the Prebuilt Informatica Repository on a Non-English Operating System

If Informatica PowerCenter Services is installed on a non-English version of the operating system, you must use the command line to restore the prebuilt Informatica Repository provided with Oracle BI Applications.

To restore the prebuilt Informatica Repository on a non-English operating system:

1. Copy the ORACLE_HOME/biapps/admin/provisioning/dac/infabaseline/Oracle_BI_DW_Base.rep file on the installation computer to the following directory on the computer where Informatica PowerCenter Services is installed:
   - On Windows copy the file to the *INFA_HOME*`\server\infa_shared\Backup` directory.
   - On UNIX or Linux copy the file to *INFA_HOME*`/server/infa_shared/Backup` directory.

   Note: For more information about Oracle home locations, see Section 4.2.3, "Summary of Home Directories"

2. Open a command window.
3. Enter the following command to connect to the repository:

   ```
   Pmrep connect -r Repository_Name -d Domain
   ```

4. Enter the following command to restore the repository:

   ```
   PmRep restore -u Domain_User_Name -p Domain_User_Password -i Input_File_Name -n
   ```

where the *Input_File_Name* is the name of the prebuilt repository file.

4.3.4.10 Copying Source Files to the Informatica PowerCenter Services Computer

You need to copy source files from the Oracle BI Applications installation directory to the Informatica directory on the Informatica PowerCenter Services computer.

Note: The following instructions assume the default Informatica directory locations for source files.

- The default Informatica directory for source files is *INFA_HOME*\server\infa_shared\SrcFiles. You can confirm the source file directory for your environment by launching the PowerCenter Administration Console and going to the General Properties area of the Processes tab. The parameter name for the source file directory is $PMSourceFileDir.

  Note: The value of the $PMSourceFileDir parameter must match the DAC system property called InformaticaParameterFileLocation. You will set this property later in the set up process, using the instructions in Section 4.3.14.1, "Setting DAC System Properties".

Before you start

After installation, the Source Files and other ETL-related files required for Informatica PowerCenter are located in the following ZIP file:

ORACLE_HOME\biapps\etl\biapps_etl.zip

Extract the files in biapps_etl.zip into the following location:

ORACLE_HOME\biapps\etl\biapps_etl\

You extract the following directory:

ORACLE_HOME\biapps\etl\biapps_etl\data_files\src_files

Copying the source files

To copy source files to Informatica PowerCenter Services:

1. Copy the source files as follows:

   From:

   ORACLE_HOME\biapps\etl\biapps_etl\data_files\src_files

   To:

   INFA_HOME\server\infa_shared\SrcFiles

   Note: If Informatica PowerCenter Services is installed on a UNIX or Linux computer, convert the target paths above from Windows to UNIX/Linux. For example, covert the Windows target path:

   From:

   INFA_HOME\server\infa_shared\SrcFiles

   To:

   INFA_HOME/server/infa_shared/SrcFiles

4.3.4.11 Setting PowerCenter Integration Services Relaxed Code Page Validation

PowerCenter Integration Services must be configured for relaxed code page validation. For more information, refer to section Understanding Globalization Relaxed Code Page Validation in *Informatica Administrator Guide.*

To configure Informatica PowerCenter Integration Services for relaxed code page validation:

1. Log in to Informatica Administrator.

2. Click the **Integration Service**.
3. Click the **Properties** tab.
4. In the Configuration Properties area, click **Edit**.
5. Deselect the ValidateDataCodePages check box.

4.3.4.12 Setting PowerCenter Integration Services Custom Properties

Follow the procedure in this section to set PowerCenter Integration Services custom properties.

To set Informatica PowerCenter Integration Services Custom Properties:

1. In Informatica Administrator, select the **Integration Service**.
2. Click the **Properties** tab.
3. In the Custom Properties area, click **Edit**.
4. Use the New option to display the New Custom Property dialog, and add the following Custom Properties:

Table 4–3 Custom Properties for Informatica PowerCenter Integration Services

Custom Properties Name	Custom Properties Value	Notes
overrideMpltVarWithMapVar	Yes	Enables Informatica to evaluate parameters within mapplets.

5. Click **OK** to save the details.
6. Ensure that the Integration Service and Repository Service that you created during the Informatica PowerCenter installation are running.

4.3.4.13 Creating the Repository Administrator User in the Native Security Domain

For DAC to access Informatica and perform tasks in pmcmd and pmrep command line programs, DAC must log in to Informatica as an Informatica Repository Administrator user. This user must be configured in the native security domain.

You must create such a Repository Administrator user, or, if your security policies permit, you can use the default Administrator user (whose privileges include Repository administration) for DAC connectivity to Informatica.

For more information on creating users and Informatica security domains, see Chapter 4, "Managing Users and Groups," in the *Informatica PowerCenter Administrator Guide*.

To create a Repository Administrator defined in the native security domain:

1. Log in to the PowerCenter Administration Console as Administrator.
2. Navigate to the Security page by clicking the Configure Security icon on the top-right corner of the page.
3. On the Security page, click **Create User**, or select an existing user defined in the native domain.

   Note: Do not create this user in an LDAP domain or select an existing user from an LDAP domain.
4. On the Privileges tab of the new or existing user, click the appropriate Repository Service.

5. In the Edit Roles and Privileges page, expand the Repository Service, and under System-Defined Roles, select the **Administrator** role check box.
6. Click **OK**.

4.3.4.14 Accessing Informatica Domain and Repository from Informatica Client Tools

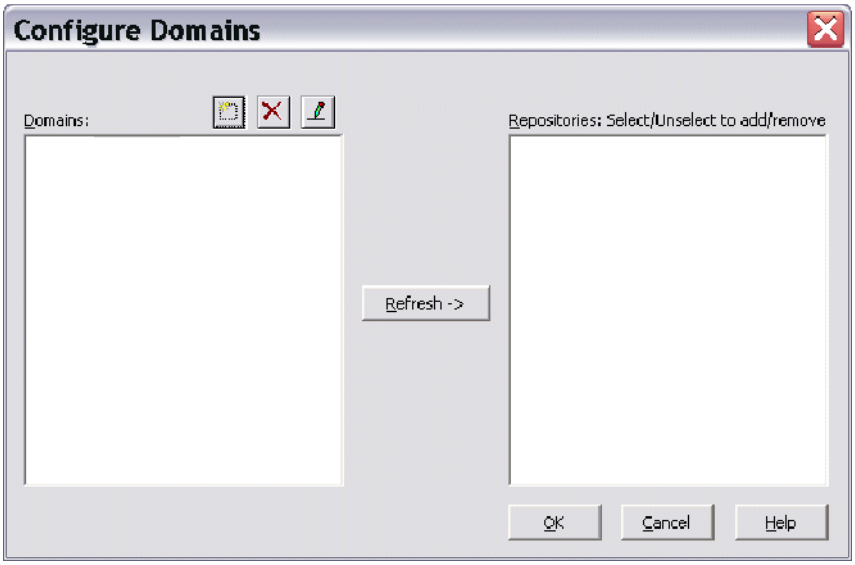
When you first log in to any of the Informatica PowerCenter Client tools (for example, Designer, Workflow Manager), you must specify the Informatica Domain that you created when you installed Informatica PowerCenter Server. For example, you might want to log in to Informatica PowerCenter Designer to check that the Oracle BI Applications Repository has been successfully loaded.

The following tasks describe how to use Informatica PowerCenter Designer to specify an Informatica Domain and Informatica Repository. However, you can use any of the Informatica PowerCenter Client tools.

To set up the Domain:

1. Start Informatica PowerCenter Designer.

   For example, Informatica PowerCenter Designer.
2. Click **Repository**, and then **Configure Domain**, to display the Configure Domains dialog.



3. Click the **Add a new Domain** icon to display the Add Domain dialog.

4. Use the Add Domain dialog to specify the following:

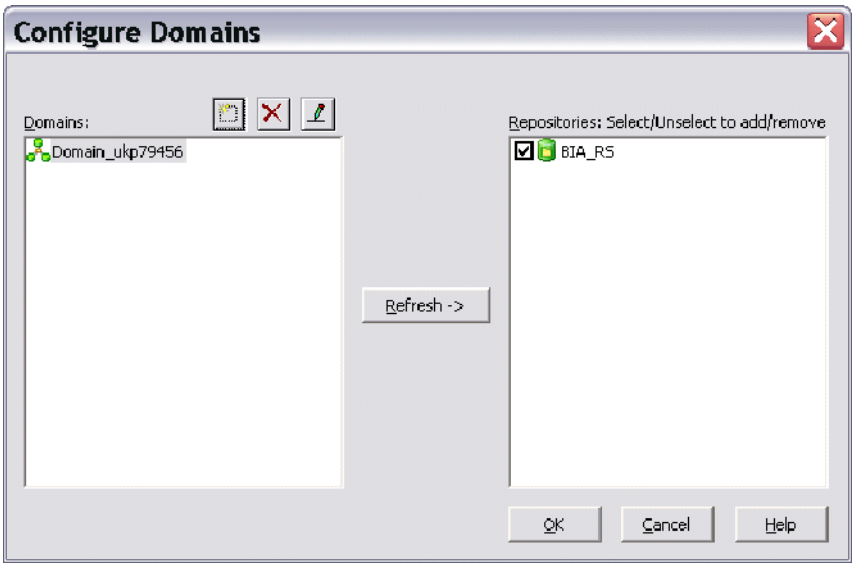
Table 4–4 Add Domain dialog fields

Field Name	What to enter
Domain Name	Specify the name of the domain that you created when you installed Informatica PowerCenter Services (for example, BIA_RS).
Gateway Host	Specify the hostname or IP address of the Informatica Server computer that hosts the Gateway node (for example, machineA).
Gateway Port	Specify the gateway port number. For example, 6001.

5. Click **OK**.

   When you specify a valid set of Domain details, the new domain is displayed in the Domains list, and any available Repositories are displayed in the Repositories list.

6. In the Repositories list, select the check box for the Repository that you want to use.



To set up the Repository:

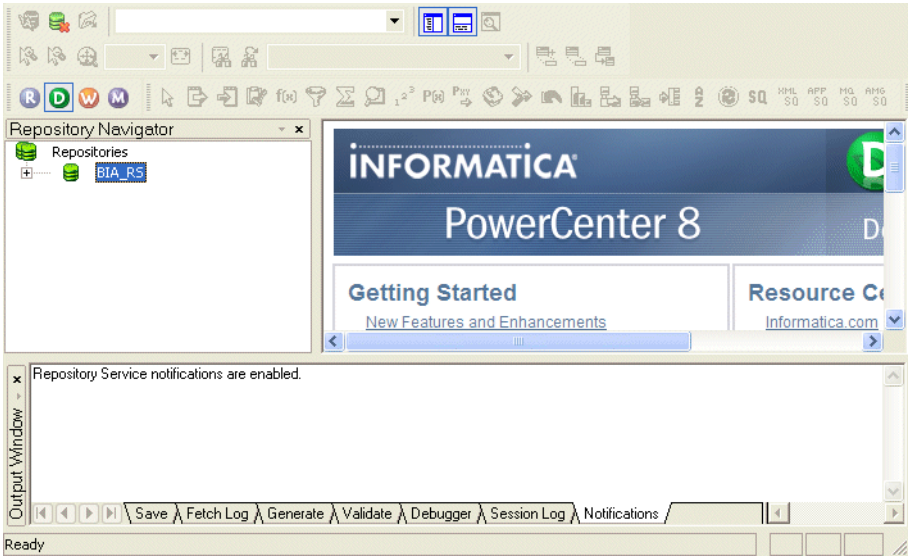
1. Start Informatica PowerCenter Designer.
2. Click the Repository, and then click **Add**, to display the Add Repository dialog.

3. In the Repository field, type the name of the Repository Service that you created in Informatica Administration Console (for example, BIA_RS), and specify Administrator as the user name.

   For more information about creating the Repository Service, see Section 4.3.4.7, "Creating the Informatica Repository Service."

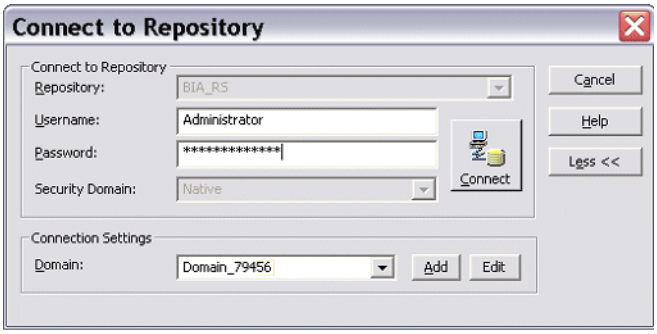
4. Click **OK**, to save the details and to return to the Start Page.

5. In the Repositories tree, double-click the Repository that you specified in the Step 3 (for example, BIA_RS).

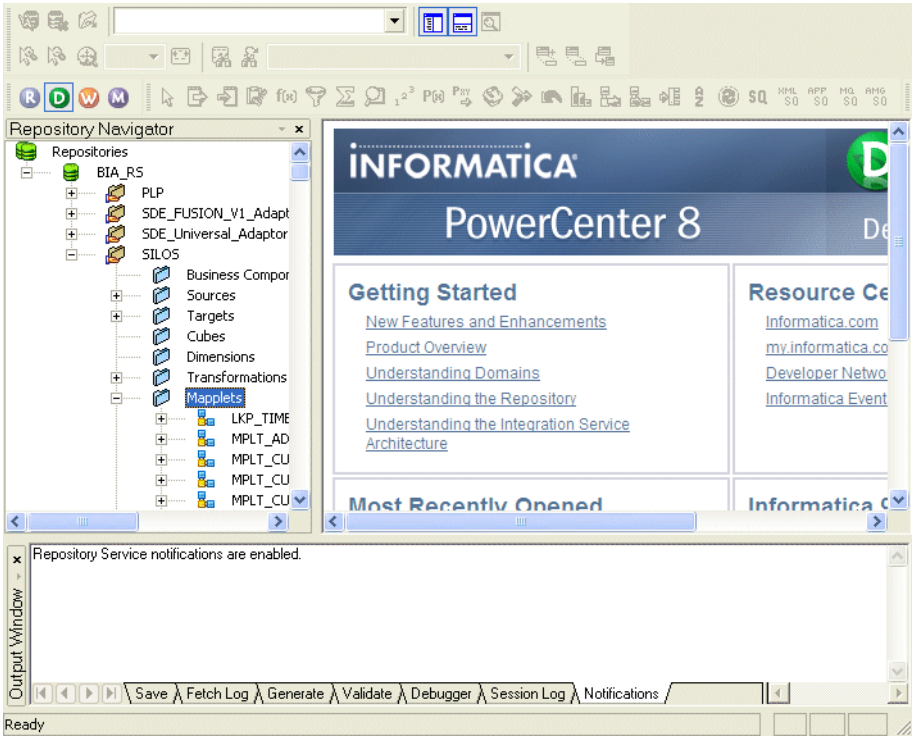


6. In the Connection Settings part of the Connect to Repository dialog, ensure that the **Domain** field displays the domain that you specified in the previous task.

7. Specify Administrator as the user name and password, and then click **Connect**.



8. You can now expand the repository in the Repositories list to display the contents.



4.3.5 Step 5: Install Oracle BI Administration Tool

The Oracle BI Administration Tool enables you to manage the metadata repository and is required for certain steps in the Oracle BI Applications set-up process. Typically, you install Oracle BI Administration Tool using the Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition Plus Client Installer.

Before you install the Oracle BI Administration Tool, ensure that the computer where you intend to perform the installation meets the following requirements:

- The computer is running a supported Microsoft Windows operating system.
- The computer has network connectivity with the computer that hosts your Oracle BI server.

For the instructions and considerations for installing the Oracle BI Administration Tool, see "Installing and Uninstalling Oracle Business Intelligence Client Tools" in *Oracle Fusion Middleware Installation Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence*.

4.3.6 Step 6: Extend the BI Domain

During the Fusion Applications installation and provisioning process, the BI Domain is created. However, none of the BI Applications components (Configuration Manager, DAC Server, and Functional Setup Manager) are deployed in the WebLogic BI domain. Therefore, you must extend the WebLogic BI domain to include this components. You deploy these components in WebLogic using the following python configuration scripts:

- install_dwtools.py
- configure_dwtools.py

The install_dwtools.py and configure_dwtools.py scripts, along with the other BI Applications scripts, can be found in *ORACLE_HOME*`/dwtools/scripts`. However,

the version of the WebLogic Scripting Tool (`wlst`) that must be used can be found in *ORACLE_HOME*`/common/bin`.

ATG, a J2EE component used by Configuration Manager and Functional Setup Manager, is also deployed with the install_dwtools.py and configure_dwtools.py scripts.

Configuration Manager, Functional Setup Manager, and ATG are deployed to the WebLogic Administration Server. The DAC Server is deployed to the WebLogic Managed Server. To deploy DAC into a Managed Server in a different domain home from the Administration Server, or to deploy the DAC Server for high availability, see "Configuring Oracle Business Intelligence Applications" in *Oracle Fusion Applications Enterprise Deployment Guide*.

Note: Only one DAC Server application can be run against the DAC repository at one time. Therefore, the DAC Server application should be deployed to only one Managed Server. If more than one DAC Server application is run against the DAC repository, the repository will be corrupted.

For information about accessing the DAC Server through the WebLogic Server Administration Console, see Section 10.9, "Monitoring the DAC Server Using WebLogic Server" in the *Oracle Fusion Middleware User's Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Data Warehouse Administration Console*.

To extend the BI domain:

1. Stop the Administration Server.
2. Run install_dwtools.py using the following syntax:

   WLST_PATH `install_dwtools.py` `'`*DOMAIN_HOME*`' '`*INFA_HOME*`' '`*INFA_DOMAIN_FILE*`' '`*DW_DB_CONNECT*`' '`*DW_DB_SCHEMA*`' '`*MDS_DB_CONNECT*`' '`*MDS_DB_SCHEMA*`' '`*DAC_DB_CONNECT*`' '`*DAC_DB_SCHEMA*`' '`*DAC_TARGET*`'

   where:

   - *WLST_PATH* is the path to WebLogic Scripting Tool.
   - *DOMAIN_HOME* is the location of the Oracle BI domain (for example,`\MW_HOME\user_projects\domains\bifoundation_domain`).
   - *INFA_SERVER_HOME* is the location of the user-specified Informatica installation directory on the computer that hosts Informatica PowerCenter Services (for example,`\informatica\8.6.1\`).
   - *INFA_DOMAIN_FILE* is the location and name of the Informatica domains fine infa.domain on the computer that hosts Informatica PowerCenter Services (for example,`\informatica\8.6.1\domains.infa`).
   - *DW_DB_CONNECT* is the connection string for the database that stores the DW schema that you created when you performed the setup steps in Section 4.3.2, "Step 2: Create Schemas and Data Warehouse Objects for Oracle BI Applications". For example, `machine12345.company.com.example:1521:BIA11G`.
   - *DW_DB_SCHEMA* is the name of the DW schema that you created when you performed the setup steps in Section 4.3.2, "Step 2: Create Schemas and Data

Warehouse Objects for Oracle BI Applications". For example, you might have specified the name DEV11G_DW.

- *MDS_DB_URL* is the connection string for the database that stores the MDS schema. This schema was created during the provisioning of Oracle Business Intelligence, as part of the Oracle Fusion Applications installation process. For example, machine12345.company.com.example:1521:BIA11G.
- *MDS_DB_SCHEMA* is the name of the MDS schema that was created during the provisioning of Oracle Business Intelligence, as part of the Oracle Fusion Applications installation process. For example, DEV11G_MDS.
- *DAC_DB_URL* is the connection string for the database that stores the DAC schema that you created when you performed the setup steps in Section 4.3.2, "Step 2: Create Schemas and Data Warehouse Objects for Oracle BI Applications". For example, machine12345.company.com.example:1521:BIA11G.
- *DAC_SCHEMA* is the name of the DAC schema that you created when you performed the setup steps in Section 4.3.2, "Step 2: Create Schemas and Data Warehouse Objects for Oracle BI Applications". For example, you might have specified the name DEV11G_DAC.
- *DAC_TARGET* is the name of the Manager Server into which the DAC Server is deployed.

For example:

```
/mw_home/Oracle_BI1/common/bin/wlst.sh install_dwtools.py '/mw_home/user_
projects/domains/bifoundation_domain' '/informatica' '~/informatica.infa'
'jdbc:oracle:thin:@localhost:1521/orcl' 'DEV1_DW'
'jdbc:oracle:thin:@localhost:1521/orcl' 'DEV1_MDS'
'jdbc:oracle:thin:@localhost:1521/orcl' 'DEV1_DAC' 'bi_server1'
```

Note: When you run the script, you are also prompted for passwords.

3. Start the Administration Server.
4. Run configure_dwtools.py using the following syntax:

   WLST_PATH configure_dwtools.py '*WL_USERNAME*' '*ADMIN_HOST*' '*ADMIN_PORT*'

   where:

   - *WLST_PATH* is the path to the WebLogic Scripting Tool.
   - *WL_USERNAME* is the WebLogic username
   - *ADMIN_HOST* is the computer that hosts the Administration Server
   - *ADMIN_PORT* is the port number for the Administration Server

   For example:

   ```
   /mw_home/Oracle_BI1/common/bin/wlst.sh configure_dwtools.py 'weblogic'
   'localhost' '7001'
   ```

Note: When you run the script, you are also prompted for passwords.

4.3.7 Step 7: Configure the Oracle BI Repository File (RPD)

Use the Oracle BI Applications configuration script (configure_rpd.py) to configure the following connection pools for Oracle BI Applications in the BI metadata repository file (OracleBIApps.rpd):

- Oracle Business Analytics Warehouse data source connection pools:
  - Oracle Data Warehouse Connection Pool
  - Oracle Data Warehouse Repository InitBlock Connection Pool
- Connection pool for the Oracle BI Application Configuration data source
- Oracle DB InitBlock Initialization Connection Pool (uses the same values as those used for the HCM_OLTP connection)

In addition, the OLAPTBO repository static variable needs to be configured manually.

Note that the following repository files are provided on installation:

- OracleBIApps.rpd - the full repository file containing all Oracle BI Applications and Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence projects
- OracleBIAppsCRM.rpd - a partial repository file containing Oracle BI Applications and Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence projects for CRM modules
- OracleBIAppsERP.rpd - a partial repository file containing Oracle BI Applications and Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence projects for ERP modules

The OracleBIApps.rpd file is configured during Fusion Applications installation and provisioning, and is deployed to the BI Instance (for example, BI_INSTANCE\bifoundation\OracleBIServerComponent\coreapplication_obis1\repository). The configure_rpd.py script used in this procedure configures the repository file deployed in the BI Instance. The configurations specific to Oracle BI Applications made by the configure_rpd.py script must be performed on the repository file that was configured during Fusion Applications installation and provisioning, namely OracleBIApps.rpd.

To configure connection pools in the Oracle BI repository file (OracleBIApps.rpd):

1. Access *ORACLE_HOME*/dwtools/scripts and run configure_rpd.py using the following syntax:

   WLST_PATH configure_rpd.py '*DOMAIN_HOME*' '*DW_DB_CONNECT*' '*DW_DB_SCHEMA*' '*BI_INSTANCE_HOME*' '*ADMIN_HOST*' '*ADMIN_PORT*' '*WL_USERNAME*'

   where:

   - *WLST_PATH* is the path to the WebLogic Scripting Tool. Use the version of wlst that is found in *ORACLE_HOME*/common/bin.
   - *DOMAIN_HOME* is the location of the Oracle BI domain. For example,\MW_HOME\user_projects\domains\bifoundation_domain.
   - *DW_DB_CONNECT* is the connection string for the database that stores the DW schema that you created when you performed the setup steps in Section 4.3.2, "Step 2: Create Schemas and Data Warehouse Objects for Oracle BI Applications". For example, machine12345.company.com.example:1521:BIA11G.

- *DW_DB_SCHEMA* is the name of the DW schema that you created when you performed the setup steps in Section 4.3.2, "Step 2: Create Schemas and Data Warehouse Objects for Oracle BI Applications". For example, you might have specified the name DEV11G_DW.
- *BI_INSTANCE_HOME* is the home of your BI instance.
- *ADMIN_HOST* is the computer that hosts the Administration Server
- *ADMIN_PORT* is the port number for the Administration Server
- *WL_USERNAME* is the WebLogic username

For example:

```
/mw_home/Oracle_BI1/common/bin/wlst configure_rpd.py '/mw_home/user_
projects/domains/bifoundation_domain' '(DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS_
LIST=(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=TCP)(HOST=localhost)(PORT=1521)))(CONNECT_
DATA=(SERVICE_NAME=orcl)))' 'DEV1_DW' '/mw_home/instances/instance1'
'localhost' '7001' 'weblogic'
```

Note: When you run the script, you are also prompted for passwords.

The script sets the following static variables:

- OLAP_USER is set to the value of the Oracle Business Analytics Warehouse table owner (*prefix*_DW schema).
- OLAP_DSN is set to the connect string for the Oracle Business Analytics Warehouse.
- CM_USER is set to the value of the Oracle Business Analytics Warehouse table owner (*prefix*_DW schema).
- CM_DSN is set to the connect string for the Oracle Business Analytics Warehouse.

The script also sets the password of the *prefix*_DW schema on the Oracle Data Warehouse Connection Pool, the Oracle Data Warehouse Repository Initblocks Connection Pool, and the Connection Pool for the Oracle BI Applications Configuration data source. The Oracle DB InitBlock Initialization Connection Pool is configured to the same values as those for the HCM_OLTP connection.

2. Open the repository file OracleBIApps.rpd in the BI Administration Tool and, in Variable Manager, select the OLAPTBO static repository variable. Set the variable to the Oracle Business Analytics Warehouse table owner (*prefix*_DW schema).
3. Using OPMN, restart the BI Server.

4.3.8 Step 8: Grant User Access to Oracle BI Applications Components

You must grant users access to BI Applications Configuration Manager, Functional Setup Manager, and DAC.

Access to these applications are controlled through the following duty roles:

- BI Applications Administrator Duty
- BI Applications Implementation Manager Duty
- BI Applications Functional Developer Duty

Grant users duty roles based on the activities that they need to perform. For example, a user who needs to perform administrator tasks should be granted the BI Applications Administrator duty role. Work with your security administer to grant duty roles to users.

> **Note:** Many tasks in this chapter involve DAC and Configuration Manager. The user who performs these tasks using these applications must possess the BI Applications Administrator Duty role.

For more information, see Section 2.1.12, "Security Overview of Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager and Functional Setup Manager" and Section 2.1.13, "About Permissions in DAC, Configuration Manager, and FSM Manager" in *Oracle Fusion Middleware Reference Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Applications*.

4.3.9 Step 9: Create a User for ETL

The Extract Transform and Load (ETL) process must be run by a user with appropriate data security privileges granted on the Fusion Application tables from which data is extracted into the Oracle Business Analytics Warehouse. The user named FUSION_APPS_OBIA_BIEE_APPID is provisioned during install with the appropriate ETL security privileges.

When configuring the FUSION_APPS_OBIA_BIEE_APPID user in a DAC database connection and Informatica connection, you must enter the password for this user. However, because the password is not known (as it is generated automatically during Fusion setup), you must first complete one of the following options with your security administrator:

- Change the FUSION_APPS_OBIA_BIEE_APPID password using appropriate FMW tool (for example, Oracle Identity Management (OIM)). Make note of the user's credentials. These credentials will be used to configure connections in DAC and Informatica later in the set up process.
- Create a new user and password and make this user a member of the group (enterprise role) FUSION_APPS_OBIA_BIEE_APPID. For example, create a new user OBIA_ETL_USER and password, and make the user a member of the group FUSION_APPS_OBIA_BIEE_APPID. Make note of the user's credentials. These credentials will be used to configure connections in DAC and Informatica later in the set up process.

For more information, see Section 2.1.10, "What is Required to Run the ETL Process?" in *Oracle Fusion Middleware Reference Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Applications*.

4.3.10 Step 10: Configure Oracle HTTP Server

Work with your Web administrator to configure Oracle HTTP Server so that URLs for Configuration Manager, Functional Setup Manager, and DAC Server point to the virtual host and port for the BI domain. Ensure that you configure the same Oracle HTTP Server for Configuration Manager, Functional Setup Manager, and DAC Server.

To configure Oracle HTTP Server:

1. Access the directory *APPTOP*`/instance/CommonDomain_webtier/config/OHS/ohs1/moduleconf`

   where *APPTOP* is the Application home folder.

2. Open the file FusionVirtualHost_bi.conf.

3. Under the #BIEE section, add the following entries for BI Applications Configuration Manager, Functional Setup Manager, and DAC Server:

   - BI Applications Configuration Manager entry:

     ```
     <LocationMatch ^/biacm/>
                 SetHandler weblogic-handler
                     WeblogicCluster host:port
             </LocationMatch>
     ```

     where *host* is the fully-qualified domain name of the WebLogic host where BI Applications Configuration Manager is deployed and *port* is the Administration Server port.

   - Functional Setup Manager entry:

     ```
     <LocationMatch ^/setup/>
                 SetHandler weblogic-handler
                     WeblogicCluster host:port
             </LocationMatch>
     ```

     where *host* is the fully-qualified domain name of the WebLogic host where Functional Setup Manager is deployed and *port* is the Administration Server port.

   - DAC Server entry:

     ```
     <LocationMatch ^/dacserver/>
                 SetHandler weblogic-handler
                     WeblogicCluster host:port
             </LocationMatch>
     ```

     where *host* is the fully-qualified domain name of the WebLogic host where the DAC Server is deployed and *port* is the Managed Server port.

4. Restart Oracle HTTP Server by accessing the directory *APPTOP*/instance/CommonDomain_webtier/bin and running the following commands:

   ```
   ./opmnctl stopall
   ./opmnctl startall
   ```

5. Provide the URL for BI Applications Configuration Manager to your end users.

4.3.11 Step 11: Configure SSO for Configuration Manager and Functional Setup Manager

Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager contains a link that launches Functional Setup Manager. Work with your BI Applications administrator and your Security Administrator to configure single sign-on (SSO) between Configuration Manager and Functional Setup Manager using Oracle Access Manager. Without SSO configuration, no single sign-on capabilities are provided, however users with the appropriate Oracle BI Application duty roles can still access Configuration Manager and Functional Setup Manager.

To configure SSO for Configuration Manager and Functional Setup Manager using Oracle Access Manager:

1. In a supported Web browser, log in to Oracle Access Manager using the following URL:

   http://*host:port*/access/oblix/

where *host* is the computer and *port* is the port number for your Configuration Manager instance.

2. Click the **Policy Manager** link.
3. Go to **My Policy Domains** and find the BI domain in the existing policy domains.
4. Click the BI domain.
5. Click the **Resources** tab.
6. Create a policy for Configuration Manager by clicking the **Add** button (located at the bottom).
7. Select the following:
   - **Resource type:** `http`
   - **Host Identifiers:** `OraFusionApp`
   - **Url Prefix:** `/`
8. Enter the following value in the blank box to create a policy for Configuration Manager:

   ```
   biacm
   ```
9. Click **Save** to create the policy.
10. Create a policy for Functional Setup Manager by clicking the **Add** button.
11. Select the following:
    - **Resource type:** `http`
    - **Host Identifiers:** `OraFusionApp`
    - **Url Prefix:** `/`
12. Enter the following value in the blank box to create a policy for Functional Setup Manager:

    ```
    setup
    ```
13. Click **Save** to create the policy.

4.3.12 Step 12: Install the DAC Client

DAC administrators must install the DAC Client on the Windows-based computer where the Informatica PowerCenter Client Tools were installed. If Informatica PowerCenter Client Tools are not collocated on the computer, then the DAC Client must have access to the Informatica PowerCenter binaries and the domains.infa file on a shared network location.

For more information on the DAC Client requirements, see Section 2.2, "DAC Client Installation Requirements" in the *Oracle Fusion Middleware User's Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Data Warehouse Administration Console*.

To install the DAC Client using the Oracle BI Applications Client installer:

1. Download the Oracle BI Applications Client installer package from the Oracle Fusion Applications Media Pack on eDelivery.
2. Start the DAC Client installer by double-clicking the biapps_client_install.exe file. The installation wizard opens to the Introduction page.
3. In the Introduction screen, click **Next** to proceed. The Informatica Server Location page opens.

4. In the Informatica Server Location page, enter the location of the Informatica PowerCenter Server folder (that is, the *INFA_HOME*), or click **Choose...** to navigate to the folder location. For example, c:\Informatica\PowerCenter8.6.1.

   Click **Next** to continue. The Informatica Domain File page opens.

5. In the Informatica Domain File page, enter the location of the Informatica PowerCenter domains file domains.infa, or click **Choose...** to navigate to the file. For example, c:\Informatica\PowerCenter8.6.1\domains.infa.

   Click **Next** to continue. The Choose Install Folder page opens.

6. In the Choose Install Folder page, enter the absolute path for the folder where you want to install the DAC Client, or click **Choose...** to navigate to and specify the folder. For example, you might specify C:\BIA_11g_Clients.

   The installation directory path can contain alphanumeric, underscore (_), hyphen (-) or dot (.) characters and must begin with an alphanumeric character.

   The directory in which you install DAC is referred to as the Oracle Home location.

   Click **Next** to continue. The Choose Shortcut Folder page opens.

7. In the Choose Shortcut Folder page, use the radio buttons to specify where you would like to create product icons on the Windows computer. For example, you might want to add a DAC Client icon to the Windows Start Menu.

   Click **Next** to continue. The Pre-Installation Summary page opens.

8. In the Pre-Installation Summary page, verify your selections. To return to previous install options, click **Previous**.

   To continue with the installation, click **Install**. The installation begins.

9. When the installation concludes, click **Done**.

To copy the DAC Authentication file to the computer that hosts the DAC Client:

The DAC Client uses an authentication file (cwallet.sso) to access the DAC Repository. The authentication file is automatically generated when the BI domain is extended to include the DAC Server by running the install_dwtools.py script in Section 4.3.6, "Step 6: Extend the BI Domain." The authentication file is saved by default to the following directory:

`DOMAIN_HOME\conf-shared\security\repository`

Copy the file cwallet.sso to the computer where the DAC Client is installed.

An administrator must distribute this authentication file to all DAC Client users who intend to access the DAC Repository. For more information about the authentication file, see Section 4.2, "About the DAC Authentication File" in the *Oracle Fusion Middleware User's Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Data Warehouse Administration Console*.

DAC Configuration Handled by the Oracle BI Applications Clients Installer

The Oracle BI Applications Clients installer performs the following configuration:

- In the config.bat file, the DAC installer configures the JAVA_HOME and DAC_HOME variables.
- In the dac_env.bat file, the DAC installer creates an environment variable named INFA_DOMAINS_FILE and sets the value to the directory path of the domans.infa file.

- The DAC installer adds the directory path to Informatica PowerCenter binaries to the PATH environment variable.

> **Note:** If you reinstall or upgrade Informatica PowerCenter without reinstalling DAC, you need to manually set these environment variables.

4.3.13 Step 13: Configure the DAC Server URL

In Oracle BI Applications 11.1.1.5.0, the DAC Server is an enterprise application deployed into the Managed Server of the BI Domain. The DAC Client is used to configure the URL of the DAC Server in the DAC Repository.

To configure the DAC Server URL:

1. Start the DAC Client by navigating to the \dac directory and double-clicking the startclient.bat file. The Login dialog window opens.
2. In the Login dialog window, select the **Configure**.
3. In the Configuring dialog, select **Create Connection**, and then click **Next**.
4. Enter the appropriate connection information:
   - **Name:** Enter a unique name for the connection to the DAC repository.
   - **Connection type:** Choose **Oracle (Thin)**.
   - **Service Name:** Enter the service name for the DAC Repository (*prefix*_DAC).
   - **Database Host:** Enter the name of the computer that hosts the DAC Repository database.
   - **Database Port:** Enter the port number for the database.
5. Click in the **Authentication File** field, and then do the following:
   a. In the Authentication File dialog window, click **Choose existing authentication file**, and then click **OK**.
   b. Navigate to the appropriate directory, select the cwallet.sso file that you copied from the DAC Server computer, and click **OK**.
   c. In the Configuring dialog window, click **Test Connection** to confirm the connection works.
   d. Click **Apply**.
   e. Click **Finish**.
6. In the drop-down list of the Login dialog window, select the Connection that you created.
7. Enter any values in the User Name and Password fields, as the DAC repository does not contain any user names or passwords. A user account will be created with the user name and password you enter. This user account is automatically assigned the Administrator role.
8. Select **DAC** as the Authentication Type.
9. Click **Login**.
10. In the DAC Client, navigate to **Tools** menu, click **DAC Server Managemen**t, and then click **Repository Configuration**.

11. In the Repository Configuration dialog window, enter the following information:
    - **Mode:** Web
    - **URL:** The URL for the DAC Server enterprise application deployed in WebLogic Server.
12. Click **Save**.

> **Note:** For all subsequent logins to the DAC Client, select the Connection and choose the FMW Authentication Type. Users will be authenticated against the LDAP system and must be granted the appropriate BI Applications duty role, as described in Section 4.3.8, "Step 8: Grant User Access to Oracle BI Applications Components."

4.3.14 Step 14: Configure DAC Integration Settings

This section explains how to configure DAC integration settings. It contains the following topics:

- Section 4.3.14.1, "Setting DAC System Properties"
- Section 4.3.14.2, "Registering Informatica Services in DAC"

4.3.14.1 Setting DAC System Properties

This section describes how to set DAC System Properties to ensure proper integration between the DAC Client, the DAC Server, and Informatica.

To set DAC System Properties:

1. Start the DAC Client by navigating to the \dac directory and double-clicking the startclient.bat file. The Login dialog window opens.
2. In the Login dialog window, select the Connection.
3. Enter the User Name and Password. This user must be granted the BI Applications Administrator Duty Role. See Section 4.3.8, "Step 8: Grant User Access to Oracle BI Applications Components."
4. From the **Views** menu, click **Setup**, and then click **DAC System Properties**.
5. Set the value for the InformaticaParameterFileLocation property.

   DAC produces parameters files that are consumed by Informatica and writes them to the location specified by this property. By default, the parameter files are created in the following directory:

   DOMAIN_HOME\dac\Informatica\parameters

   You must either share this location so that Informatica PowerCenter Services has read and write access, or configure an alternate shared location to which both the DAC Server and Informatica PowerCenter Services have read and write access.

4.3.14.2 Registering Informatica Services in DAC

This section explains how to register the Informatica PowerCenter Integration Services and the Informatica PowerCenter Repository Service in DAC.

When you register Informatica Services in DAC, note the following:

- You must register one or more Integration Services service.
- You must register one Repository Service.

To register Informatica Services in DAC:

1. In DAC, navigate to the Setup view, and then click the **Informatica Servers** tab.
2. For the Informatica Integration Service that you want to register, do the following:
   a. Modify the record with Name = INFORMATICA_DW_SERVER by entering the following information in the Edit subtab:

Field	Enter or select
Name	Logical name for the Integration Service.
Type	Informatica
Service	Specify the name of the Integration Service you created when you installed Informatica. For example, you might have used Informatica Administration Console to create an Integration Service named 'Oracle_BIA_IS'. **Tip**: To find out the name of the Integration Service, log into Informatica Administration Console and navigate to the Domain that you created, and note down the name of the Integration Service within that Domain.
Server Port	No longer used.
Domain	Informatica domain name.
Login	Informatica Repository user name that has appropriate privileges to execute workflows (for example, Administrator). **Note:** DAC must log in to Informatica as an Informatica Repository Administrator user that is configured in the native security domain. See Section 4.3.4.13, "Creating the Repository Administrator User in the Native Security Domain."
Password	Informatica Repository user password.
Maximum Sessions	Maximum number of workflows that can be executed in parallel on the Informatica PowerCenter Integration Services service. If the number of sessions is zero or is not specified, the DAC Server assigns the default value of 10. Adjust this value based on the topology and configuration of your deployment. Allowing too many sessions can create excessive loads, which may result in failures.
Repository Name	Name of the Repository Service. For example, Oracle_BIA_RS.
Inactive	Indicates whether the PowerCenter Integration Services service will participate in the ETL process.

   b. Click **Test Connection** to ensure that the connection works.

      Note: Integration Services must be running.

   c. Click **Save** to save the details.
3. For the Informatica Repository Service you want to register, do the following:
   a. Modify the record with Name = INFORMATICA_REP_SERVER by entering the following information in the Edit subtab:

Field	Enter
Name	Logical name for the Repository Service.
Type	Repository.

Field	Enter
Hostname	Repository Service host name or IP address.
Server Port	Informatica Gateway port number. For example, 6001.
Domain	(Read only) The Domain for the Hostname specified by the **Hostname** field. If the correct Domain is not displayed, click Refresh at the top of the Informatica Servers tab to refresh the field.
Login	Informatica Repository user name that has appropriate privileges to execute workflows (for example, Administrator).
Password	Informatica Repository user password (for example, Administrator).
Maximum Sessions	Maximum number of workflows that can be executed in parallel on the Informatica PowerCenter Integration Services service. If the number of sessions is zero or is not specified, the DAC Server assigns the default value of 10.
Repository Name	Name of the Repository Service. For example, Oracle_BIA_RS.
Inactive	Indicates whether the Repository Service will participate in the ETL process.

b. Click **Test Connection** to ensure that the connection works.

   Note: The Repository Service must be running.

c. Click **Save** to save the details.

4.3.15 Step 15: Configure Physical Data Source Connections in DAC

Follow the procedure in this section to configure physical data source connections in DAC. You must configure the following data sources:

- DataWarehouse - For the connection to the Oracle Business Analytics Warehouse.
- BIACM - For the connection to Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager.
- FUSION_V1_FSCM - For the connection to the Oracle BI Server for the Fusion Applications FSCM domain.
- FUSION_V1_CRM - For the connection to the Oracle BI Server for the Fusion Applications CRM domain.
- FUSION_V1_HCM - For the connection to the Oracle BI Server for the Fusion Applications HCM domain.

> **Note:** You must configure connections for the Fusion Applications domains listed above, even if you have not deployed the associated applications.

To configure physical data source connections in DAC:

1. Start the DAC Client by navigating to the \dac directory and double-clicking the startclient.bat file. The Login dialog window opens.
2. In the Login dialog window, select the Connection.

3. Enter the User Name and Password. This user must be granted the BI Applications Administrator Duty Role. See Section 4.3.8, "Step 8: Grant User Access to Oracle BI Applications Components."
4. From the Views menu, click **Setup**, and then click **Physical Data Sources**. The Physical Data Sources tab displays pre-created records for the data sources listed above.
5. Update the records for the following data sources and configure them as specified in the following table:

Name	Type	Connection Type	Table Owner and Password
DataWarehouse	Warehouse	Oracle (Thin)	The table owner and password for the Oracle Business Analytics Warehouse.
BIACM	Source	Oracle (Thin)	The table owner and password for the Oracle Business Analytics Warehouse. Note: The *prefix*_DW schema contains the Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager tables.
FUSION_V1_FSCM	Source	BI Server	The user name and password for the ETL user specified in Section 4.3.9, "Step 9: Create a User for ETL."
FUSION_V1_CRM	Source	BI Server	The user name and password for the ETL user specified in Section 4.3.9, "Step 9: Create a User for ETL."
FUSION_V1_HCM	Source	BI Server	The user name and password for the ETL user specified in Section 4.3.9, "Step 9: Create a User for ETL."

6. Click **Test Connection** for each connection to ensure the connection works.
7. Click **Save**.

4.3.16 Step 16: Configure Relational Connections in Informatica

This section describes how to configure relational connections in Informatica, and contains the following topics:

- Section 4.3.16.1, "Create an ODBC DSN to the Oracle BI Server"
- Section 4.3.16.2, "Create Informatica Relational Connections"

4.3.16.1 Create an ODBC DSN to the Oracle BI Server

The Informatica PowerCenter Integration Service connects to the Oracle BI Server (for access to the Oracle Fusion Application source system). Integration Service accesses the Oracle BI Server using the Oracle BI ODBC DSN. You must install and configure the Oracle BI ODBC DSN on the computer that hosts Integration Services.

The procedure for creating the ODBC DSN is specific to the operating system (Windows, Linux, or UNIX) of the computer that hosts Integration Services.

Procedure for Windows

To create an ODBC DSN to the Oracle BI Server:

1. On the computer that hosts Integration Services, open the Windows Control Panel by selecting **Start > Settings > Control Panel**, double-click **Administrative Tools**, and then double-click **Data Sources (ODBC)**.
2. In the ODBC Data Source Administrator dialog, click the System DSN tab, and then click **Add**.
3. In the Create New Data Source dialog, select the driver **Oracle BI Server 11g_ OH*id_number*** (where ***id_number*** is a number specific to an installed Oracle home), and then click **Finish**. The first page of the Oracle BI DSN Configuration wizard is displayed.

   Note: If the Oracle BI Server 11*g* driver is not installed on the computer, you can install the BI Administration Tool using the Oracle Business Intelligence Client installer. See Section 5.1, "Installing and Uninstalling Oracle Business Intelligence Client Tools" in *Oracle Fusion Middleware Installation Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence*.

4. Type a name for the data source in the **Name** field. For example, `Analytics Web ETL`.

   Note: Do not change the name of the centrally managed default DSN for Presentation Services and the Administration Tool.

5. Optionally, enter a description in the **Description** field.
6. In the **Server** field, select the computer that hosts the Oracle BI Server that will be used to run ETL.

   If the server name does not appear in the list, then type the computer name in the **Server** field.

7. To connect to a set of clustered Oracle BI Servers through the Cluster Controllers, do the following:

   a. Select **Clustered DSN**.

   b. Enter information for the primary and secondary Cluster Controllers, as follows:

      – In the **Primary Controller** field, enter the name of the computer that is specified as the primary Cluster Controller. Then, enter the port number for the Primary Controller in the appropriate **Port** field.

      – If a secondary Cluster Controller has been set up, then type the name of the host where the Secondary Controller is running in the **Secondary Controller** field. Then, enter the port number for the Secondary Controller in the appropriate **Port** field.

      You can find information about the Primary and Secondary Controller hosts and ports on the Availability tab of the Capacity Management page in Fusion Middleware Control.

   c. To test the connection to the Cluster Controllers, click **Test Cluster Connect**.

      If the test is not successful, then correct any errors identified in the message and test the connection again.

Note: Do not change the Primary Controller, Secondary Controller, and Port parameters of the centrally managed default DSN for Presentation Services.

8. Select **Route Requests To Physical Layer** to create a dedicated physical connection to the Oracle BI Server for clients using this DSN. All `SELECT` queries over this connection will be treated as `SELECT_PHYSICAL` queries.

   `SELECT_PHYSICAL` queries directly query objects in the Physical layer of the metadata repository, bypassing the Presentation layer and the Business Model and Mapping layer.

9. Select **Use Forward Only Cursor** to change the ODBC cursor from its default scrollable mode to forward only.

10. Click **Next**. The second page of the Oracle BI DSN Configuration wizard is displayed.

11. Enter a port number for the Oracle BI Server in the **Port** field. This option is enabled when **Clustered DSN** has not been selected on the first page of the wizard.

    You can find information about the Oracle BI Server port on the Availability tab of the Capacity Management page in Fusion Middleware Control.

12. Click **Next**. The third page of the Oracle BI DSN Configuration wizard is displayed.

13. Select **Use Regional Settings when outputting dates and times**. When this option is enabled, data in Date, Time, or DateTime format is displayed using Windows regional settings, rather than the default format for the Oracle BI Server. To see the Windows regional settings, open the Control Panel and double-click Regional and Language Options.

14. Click **Finish** to save the DSN configuration.

Procedure for Linux and UNIX

Note: The Informatica Integration Services user account must have access to the shared Middleware Home for BI. Integration Services must be able to access the ODBC library files for the BI Server.

To create an ODBC DSN to the Oracle BI Server:

1. On the computer that hosts the Integration Service, configure the Informatica ODBC.ini file (in I*NFA_HOME*/ODBC5.2/ or *INFA_HOME*/ODBC6.0/) with an entry for the BI Server ODBC.

   For a single BI Server, the ODBC.ini file entries should appear similar to the following:

```
[ODBC_DSN_NAME]
Driver= BI_SERVER_ODBC_PATH
Description=Oracle BI Server
ServerMachine= BI_SERVER_HOST
Repository=
Catalog=
UID=
PWD=
Port=PORT
ForwardOnlyCursor=Yes
SelectPhysical=Yes
```

```
IsClusteredDSN=No
Regional=Yes
PrimaryCCSPort=
SSL=No
PrimaryCCS=
```

where:

- *ODBC_DSN_NAME* is the name you are assigning to the data source. For example, `Analytics Web ETL`.
- *BI_SERVER_ODBC_PATH* is the path to the ODBC library file for the BI Server. For example, *ORACLE_BI_HOME*`/bifoundation/server/bin/libnqsodbc64.so`.
- *BI_SERVER_HOST* is the fully qualified name of the computer hosting the BI Server.
- *PORT* is the port number of the BI Server. For example, `9703`.

For a BI Server cluster, the ODBC.ini file entries should appear similar to the following:

```
[ODBC_DSN_NAME]
Driver=BI_SERVER_ODBC_PATH
Description=Oracle BI Server
ServerMachine=BI_SERVER_HOST
Repository=
Catalog=
UID=
PWD=
Port=
ForwardOnlyCursor=Yes
SelectPhysical=Yes
IsClusteredDSN=Yes
Regional=Yes
PrimaryCCSPort=PORT_CLUSTER
SSL=No
PrimaryCCS=BI_SERVER_CLUSTER_CONTROLLER
```

where:

- *ODBC_DSN_NAME* is the name you are assigning to the data source. For example, `Analytics Web ETL`.
- *BI_SERVER_ODBC_PATH* is the path to the ODBC library file for the BI Server. For example, *ORACLE_BI_HOME*`/bifoundation/server/bin/libnqsodbc64.so`.
- *BI_SERVER_HOST* is the fully qualified name of the computer hosting the BI Server.
- *PORT_CLUSTER* is the port number of the primary controller for the BI Server cluster. For example, `9706`.
- *BI_SERVER_CLUSTER_HOST* is the name of the computer hosting the BI Server cluster controller.

2. Set Environmental Variables for Linux and UNIX, as follows (use shell commands as appropriate):

```
export TNS_ADMIN=/oracle/db_1/network/admin

export ORACLE_HOME=/oracle/db_1/
```

```
export PATH=/oracle/db_1/bin:$PATH

run bi-init.sh
. ./bi-init.sh

export PATH=.:/INFA/server/tomcat/bin:/INFA/server/bin:/INFA/java/
jre:/INFA/ODBC5.2/bin:$PATH

export LD_LIBRARY_PATH=/oracle/db_1/lib:$LD_LIBRARY_PATH

export LD_LIBRARY_
PATH=/INFA/server/bin:/INFA/ODBC5.2/lib:/INFA/java/lib:/INFA/java/jre:$LD_
LIBRARY_PATH

export JRE_HOME=/INFA/java/jre

export JAVA_HOME=/INFA/java/jre

export ODBCINI=/INFA/ODBC5.2/odbc.ini

export INFA_HOME=/INFA

export INFA_DOMAINS_FILE=/INFA/domains.infa
```

3. Restart Integration Services from the Informatica Administration Console.

4.3.16.2 Create Informatica Relational Connections

Before you configure relational connections in Informatica, ensure Repository Services and Integration Services are enabled and running.

To configure relational connections in Informatica:

1. In Informatica PowerCenter Workflow Manager, select **Connections**, then click **Relational** to display the Relational Connection Browser.
2. Create a Relational Connection of type **Oracle** for DataWarehouse with the following settings:
   - Name - DataWarehouse. The name must match the name of the physical data source connection in DAC. See Section 4.3.15, "Step 15: Configure Physical Data Source Connections in DAC."
   - Type - **Oracle**
   - User Name - Table owner for the Oracle Business Analytics Warehouse schema (*prefix*_DW).
   - Password - Table owner password
   - Connect String - The tnsnames.ora entry for the Oracle Business Analytics Warehouse. This is the tnsnames.ora entry from Section 4.3.4.6, "Install and Configure Database Connectivity Software."
   - Code Page - UTF-8 encoding of Unicode
   - Attributes - Enable the **Enable Parallel Mode** option.
3. Create a Relational Connection of type **Oracle** for BIACM with the following settings:

- Name - BIACM. The name must match the name of the physical data source connection in DAC. See Section 4.3.15, "Step 15: Configure Physical Data Source Connections in DAC."
- Type - **Oracle**
- User Name - Table owner for the Oracle Business Analytics Warehouse schema (*prefix*_DW).
- Password - Table owner password.
- Connect String - The tnsnames.ora entry for the Oracle Business Analytics Warehouse. This is the tnsnames.ora entry from Section 4.3.4.6, "Install and Configure Database Connectivity Software."
- Code Page - UTF-8 encoding of Unicode.
- Attributes - Enable the **Enable Parallel Mode** option.

4. Create a Relational Connection of type **ODBC** for FUSION_V1_CRM with the following settings:
   - Name - FUSION_V1_CRM. The name must match the name of the physical data source connection in DAC. See Section 4.3.15, "Step 15: Configure Physical Data Source Connections in DAC."
   - Type - **ODBC**
   - User Name - The user name for the ETL user specified in Section 4.3.9, "Step 9: Create a User for ETL."
   - Password - ETL user password.
   - Connect String - The BI Server ODBC DSN (for example, Analytics Web ETL) that was created on the computer that hosts the Integration Services. See Section 4.3.16.1, "Create an ODBC DSN to the Oracle BI Server."
   - Code Page - UTF-8 encoding of Unicode.
5. Create a Relational Connection of type ODBC for FUSION_V1_FSCM with the following settings:
   - Name - FUSION_V1_FSCM. The name must match the name of the physical data source connection in DAC. See Section 4.3.15, "Step 15: Configure Physical Data Source Connections in DAC."
   - Type - **ODBC**
   - User Name - The user name for the ETL user specified in Section 4.3.9, "Step 9: Create a User for ETL."
   - Password - ETL user password.
   - Connect String - The BI Server ODBC DSN (for example, Analytics Web ETL) that was created on the computer that hosts the Integration Services. See Section 4.3.16.1, "Create an ODBC DSN to the Oracle BI Server."
   - Code Page - UTF-8 encoding of Unicode.
6. Create a Relational Connection of type ODBC for FUSION_V1_HCM with the following settings:
   - Name - FUSION_V1_HCM. The name must match the name of the physical data source connection in DAC. See Section 4.3.15, "Step 15: Configure Physical Data Source Connections in DAC."
   - Type - **ODBC**

- User Name - The user name for the ETL user specified in Section 4.3.9, "Step 9: Create a User for ETL."
- Password - ETL user password.
- Connect String - The BI Server ODBC DSN (for example, Analytics Web ETL) that was created on the computer that hosts the Integration Services. See Section 4.3.16.1, "Create an ODBC DSN to the Oracle BI Server."
- Code Page - UTF-8 encoding of Unicode.

Note: You must configure connections for the Fusion Applications domains listed above, even if you have not deployed the associated applications.

4.3.17 Step 17: Set SiebelUnicodeDB Property in Informatica Integration Services

For data movement mode Unicode to Unicode to work correctly, you must set the custom property SiebelUnicodeDB on Informatica Integration Services. Set the property in the following format:

user_OLTP@*ConnectString_OLTP* *user_OLAP*@*ConnectString_OLAP*.

To set SiebelUnicodeDB property in Informatica Integration Services:

1. Log in to Informatica Administration Console
2. Select the **Integration Service**.
3. In the **Properties** tab, scroll down to the Custom Properties area, and click **Edit**.
4. In the **Name** field, enter the following:

   `SiebelUnicodeDB`
5. In the **Value** field, enter the following:

   user_OLTP@*ConnectString_OLTP* *user_OLAP*@*ConnectString_OLAP*

   where:

   - *user_OLTP* is the user name for the ETL user specified in Section 4.3.9, "Step 9: Create a User for ETL." It must match exactly the value you entered for the User Name field when creating the relational connection for the OLTP in Informatica Workflow Manager.
   - *ConnectString_OLTP* is the connect string for the BI Server ODBC DSN created in Section 4.3.16.1, "Create an ODBC DSN to the Oracle BI Server." It must match exactly the value you entered for the Connect String field when creating the relational connections for the OLTP (FUSION_V1_*) in Informatica Workflow Manager.
   - *user_OLAP* is the database user for the Oracle Business Analytics Warehouse database. It must match exactly the value you entered for the User Name field when creating the relational connection for the Data Warehouse in Informatica Workflow Manager.
   - *ConnectString_OLAP* is the connect string for the Oracle Business Analytics Warehouse database. It must match exactly the value you entered for the Connect String field when creating the relational connection for the Data Warehouse in Informatica Workflow Manager.

Note:

- Ensure you enter a space between the values for *ConnectString_OLTP* and *user_OLAP*.
- You must enter the user names and connection strings in the same case as you used for the relational connections in Informatica Workflow Manager.

4.3.18 Step 18: Enable User Currency Preference Settings

This section provides instructions for enabling user currency preference settings for Oracle BI Applications. This section contains the following topics:

- Section 4.3.18.1, "Enabling the Currency User Preference File for Oracle BI Applications"
- Section 4.3.18.2, "Editing Currency Display Names"
- Section 4.3.18.3, "Enable Document Currency"

4.3.18.1 Enabling the Currency User Preference File for Oracle BI Applications

The Currency User Preference file used by Oracle BI Applications is userpref_currencies_OBIA.xml. The file instanceconfig.xml used by Oracle BI Presentation Services must point to this file. To do this, you modify the UserprefCurrenciesConfigFile parameter in instanceconfig.xml to point to userpref_currencies_OBIA.xml.

Both instanceconfig.xml and userpref_currencies_OBIA.xml file are located in the following directory:

INSTANCE_HOME\config\OracleBIPresentationServicesComponent\coreapplication_obips*n*

To enable user currency preference file for Oracle BI Applications:

1. Access the following directory on the Oracle BI instance:

   INSTANCE_HOME\config\OracleBIPresentationServicesComponent\coreapplication_obips1

2. Open the file instanceconfig.xml for editing.
3. Modify the UserprefCurrenciesConfigFile parameter in instanceconfig.xml to point to userpref_currencies_OBIA.xml.
4. Save and close instanceconfig.xml.
5. Using OPMN, restart Presentation Services.

4.3.18.2 Editing Currency Display Names

Oracle Business Intelligence is installed with a set of preferred currencies with pre-configured Preferred Currency Codes and Preferred Currency Names. You can use the out-of-the-box Currency Display Names, or you can specify new Currency Display Names as described in this section. You edit Preferred Currency Name values to change the currency labels that are displayed in all modules associated with BI dashboards. For example, you might want to change the 'Local Currency' label from 'Ledger Currency' to 'Local Currency'.

To edit a Currency Display Name:

1. Log in to Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager as a user with the Business Intelligence Applications Administrator duty role.

   For more information about how to log in and use Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager, see Appendix A.4, "How to Start Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager."

2. From the **Tasks** bar, click **Manage Preferred Currencies** to display the "Manage Preferred Currencies dialog".

3. Select a currency in the Preferred Currencies list. Selecting the currency displays the associated modules in the bottom table.

4. Click the value in the **Preferred Currency Name** column (or click the Edit icon) to display the Preferred Currency Name dialog.

5. In the Preferred Currency Name field, specify a currency name. This is the name that will appear for end users in the Currency drop-down list, located in Preferences tab of the My Accounts dialog window of Oracle Business Intelligence.

6. Click **Save and Close**.

4.3.18.3 Enable Document Currency

By default, Document currency is excluded from the Currency drop-down list (located in the Preferences tab of the My Accounts dialog window of Oracle Business Intelligence). To include Document currency, you must remove a specific filter from all of the following security groups in the RPD:

- OBIA_PROJECT_CURRENCY_PREFERENCES
- OBIA_HCM_CURRENCY_PREFERENCES
- OBIA_SCM_CURRENCY_PREFERENCES
- OBIA_FINANCIAL_CURRENCY_PREFERENCES
- OBIA_PROCUMENT_CURRENCY_PREFERENCES
- OBIA_MARKETING_CURRENCY_PREFERENCES
- OBIA_PARTNER_CURRENCY_PREFERENCES
- OBIA_CRM_CURRENCY_PREFERENCES
- OBIA_SALES_CURRENCY_PREFERENCES

To enable document currency:

1. Start the Oracle BI Administration Tool.
2. Click **Manage**, and then **Identity**.
3. In the Identity Manager dialog window, click **BI Repository**.
4. Click the **Application Roles** tab.
5. For each of the security groups in the RPD list above, do the following:
   a. Double-click the security group.
   b. Click **Permission**, and then click the **Data Filters** tab.
   c. Remove the following filter in the data filter column:

```
AND "Core"."Fact - Preference List"."Currency Preference
Code" <>  'Document Currency'
```

For example, the original filter:

```
"Core"."Fact - Preference List"."Module Code" = 'PROJECT_
AN' AND  "Core"."Fact - Preference List"."Currency
Preference Flag" in ('W', 'B')  AND   "Core"."Fact -
Preference List"."Currency Preference Code" <>  'Document
Currency'
```

should become as follows *after* you remove the filter:

```
"Core"."Fact - Preference List"."Module Code" = 'PROJECT_
AN' AND  "Core"."Fact - Preference List"."Currency
Preference Flag" in ('W', 'B')
```

d. Repeat steps for each of the remaining security groups.

6. Save the RPD:

4.3.19 Step 19: Optimize the Repository File (RPD) for Oracle BI Applications

Optionally, you may choose to trim the Oracle BI Applications repository file (RPD) to support the Offerings you have purchased. For information about optimizing the Oracle BI Applications repository file, see Appendix A.5, "Optimizing a Repository File (RPD) for Oracle BI Applications".

4.3.20 Step 20: Register Source Systems and Enable Offerings

This section contains the following topics:

- Section 4.3.20.1, "Registering Source Systems"
- Section 4.3.20.2, "Enable Offerings for Standardization"

4.3.20.1 Registering Source Systems

Register your Oracle Fusion Applications source system using Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager. Specify a source system to match your Oracle Fusion Applications configuration.

To register a Source System:

1. Log in to Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager as a user with the Business Intelligence Applications Administrator duty role.

For more information about how to log in and use Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager, see Appendix A.4, "How to Start Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager."

2. In Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager, click the **Define BI Applications Instance** link to display the Define Business Intelligence Applications Instance dialog.

3. Display the Source Systems tab.

4. Specify a Source System as follows.

a. Click the **Add** icon to display the Register Source dialog.

b. Use the Register Source dialog to specify the following details:

Element	Description
Source Instance Name	Specify a Source Instance name to identify the Fusion Applications source system. For example, 'Oracle Fusion Applications - Production'. The Source Instance name appears in the Configuration Manager screens that are available to functional developers.
Description	(Optional) Additional information to assist BI implementors and functional developers.
Data Source Number	A unique ID to identify data from the Oracle Fusion Applications Transactional Database. The Data Source Number entered here must match the DSN specified in the Physical connection in DAC for the Fusion Applications Source of type BI Server. The default Data Source Number for Fusion Applications source is 200. Enter 200 unless you changed this value in DAC.
Select Fusion Applications	Select the **Select** check box for each application that is deployed in the Oracle Fusion Applications database instance. For example, if you have all three Fusion Applications deployed in one Fusion Applications instance, select all three check boxes.

c. Save the details.

Note: When you register your source system in Configuration Manager, the appropriate setup seed data is enabled based on your Oracle Fusion Applications selections. For example,

---

4.3.20.2 Enable Offerings for Standardization

Using Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager, enable the Oracle BI Applications Offerings that you have purchased.

To enable Oracle BI Applications Offerings for standardization:

1. Log in to Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager as a user with the Business Intelligence Applications Administrator duty role.

   For more information about how to log in and use Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager, see Appendix A.4, "How to Start Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager."

2. Click the **Manage BI Applications** link to display the Manage Business Intelligence Applications dialog.

3. Click the BI Application Offerings tab.

   Offerings are not enabled by default. Click

4. Click the **Enabled** check box next to each Offering you want to enable. (By default, offerings are disabled.) Enabling Offerings enables the applicable setup seed data in Configuration Manager.

   Note: Enable only the Offerings that have been purchased so that you don't see data for other Offerings. You can enable additional Offerings as you purchase them.

   ---

5. Click **Save** to save your changes.

6. To exit this screen, click **Done**.

4.3.21 Step 21: Set Languages for Data Load

Oracle BI Applications 11.1.1.5.0 supports the load of data from the Fusion Applications source to the Oracle Business Analytics Warehouse in multiple languages.

In Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager, you specify the language or languages in which data is extracted from the source and loaded into the Oracle Business Analytics Warehouse.

To specify the data warehouse languages:

1. Log in to Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager as a user with the Business Intelligence Applications Administrator duty role.

   For more information about how to log in and use Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager, see Appendix A.4, "How to Start Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager."

2. Click the **Manage BI Applications** link to display the Manage Business Intelligence Applications screen.

3. Click the **Warehouse Languages** tab.

4. Specify the languages from which data is to be extracted from the list of languages displayed in the table by selecting **Installed** from the Installed drop down. American English is the Installed language by default. All other languages are disabled.

   Note: When you mark a language as Installed, the Data Load Parameter LANGUAGE_LIST is populated internally with the list of selected languages. This parameter list is used during data extraction to extract data in the selected languages.

5. Set the Base Language by selecting the **Language** record and clicking the **Set Base Language** icon in the table toolbar. By default, American English is the Base Language.

   Note: The base language is used to generate pseudo-translation records in the Oracle Business Analytics Warehouse for any languages missing in the Source system.

6. Click **Save** to save your changes.

4.3.22 Step 22: Run Domains ETL

Source-specific data must be loaded to the Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager tables. This enables BI Applications Configuration Manager to display the appropriate source-specific values as choices to functional developers in the functional setup user interfaces. The data from the Fusion Applications source is loaded to the BI Applications Configuration Manager tables using ETL routines.

Work with your ETL Administrator to complete this procedure.

To run domains ETL:

1. In the DAC Client, navigate to the **Execute** view.
2. Run the **Domains - Fusion 1.0 execution plan**.

4.4 Next Steps

After you complete the setup tasks described in this chapter, Oracle BI Applications is ready for functional setup, which is accomplished using BI Applications Configuration Manager and Functional Setup Manager. Provide the BI Applications Configuration Manager URL to your Implementation Managers and Functional Developers. To understand the process to functionally configure Oracle BI Applications, see Part II, "Functional Configuration for Oracle Business Intelligence Applications".

After functional setup is complete, your environment is ready for ETL and load of data into the Oracle Business Analytics Warehouse. Data Load is performed using DAC and Informatica PowerCenter. Furthermore, after BI Applications reports and dashboards have been tested and the data validated, the BI Applications System Administrator will need to inform the Fusion Applications Administrator to enable the appropriate embedded reports and dashboard regions in Fusion Applications. The ADR regions are enabled using the Functional Setup Manager for Fusion Applications.

Part II

Functional Configuration for Oracle Business Intelligence Applications

Part II covers functional configuration of Offerings for Oracle BI Applications. It contains the following sections:

5

Overview of Functional Configuration in Oracle BI Applications

This section includes an overview of how to configure Oracle Business Intelligence Applications, and contains the following topics:

5.1 Terminology

This section lists terminology that relates to configuration in Oracle Business Intelligence Applications.

- Source Instance - The name given by the BI Applications Administrator to the Fusion Applications transactional system that serves as the source of data for the Oracle Business Analytics Warehouse. A Source Instance is registered in the System Setups > Define BI Applications Instance > Source Systems screen of BI Applications Configuration Manager.
- BI Application Offering - The BI Application product you have purchased. For example, Oracle Financial Analytics or Oracle Sales Analytics. A BI Application Offering can have one or more Modules and Functional Areas.
- Functional Area - A component part of a BI Application Offering. For example, Workforce Effectiveness, Leave & Accrual, Workforce Development are Functional Areas in Oracle Human Resources Analytics. A Functional Area is the smallest unit of a BI Application Offering that can be implemented.
- BI Application Module - A component part of a Functional Area. One or more BI Application Modules may comprise a BI Application Offering. For example, the Oracle Financial Analytics Fusion Edition offering consists of the Financial

Analytics module and the Employee Expense functional area from Procurement and Spend Analytics module.

5.2 Overview of BI Applications Configuration Manager and Functional Setup Manager

Functional Configuration for Oracle Business Intelligence Applications is done using the following tools:

- BI Applications Configuration Manager:
  - Contains the setup objects for Oracle BI Applications.
  - Provides administrative GUIs for BI Applications Setup and Configuration
  - Recommended for on going administration and maintenance of functional setups.
  - Quick review of the setup values and for troubleshooting.

  For more detailed information about BI Applications Configuration Manager, see Section 5.2.1, "What is Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager?" .
- BI Applications Functional Setup Manager (FSM)
  - Configuration Manager leverages FSM to provide Task based implementation, with guided set of sequenced tasks and dependency management.
  - Provides phased implementations capability.
  - BI Applications FSM is different from the Fusion Functional Setup Manager:

    - BI Applications FSM Includes only the features applicable for BI applications functional setups and BI Applications specific setup tasks.

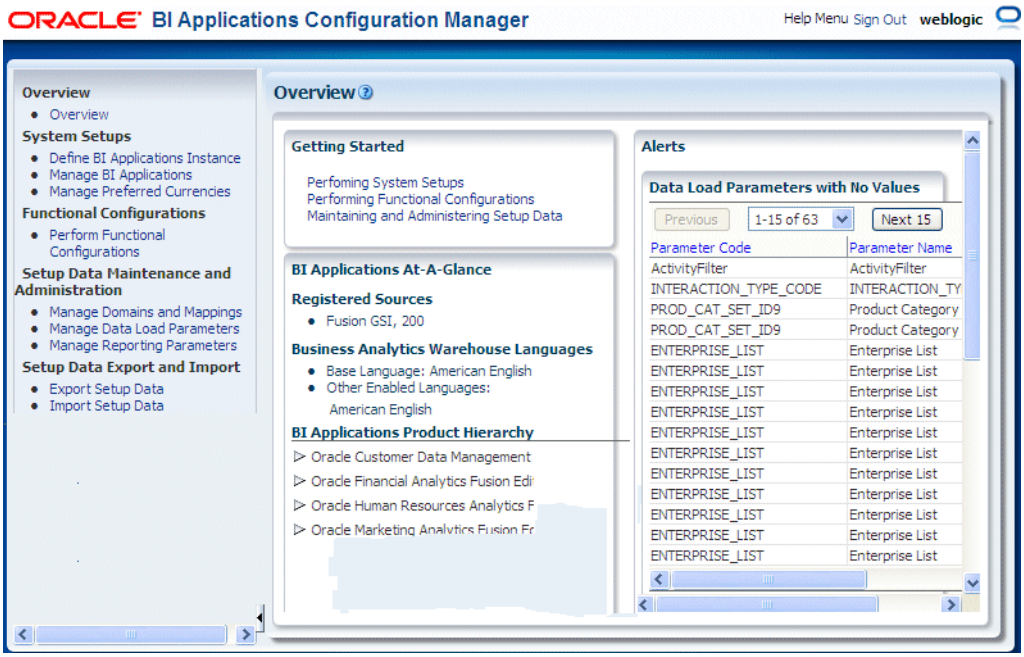
    - BI Applications FSM has lighter Tech stack dependencies.
  - FSM can be launched from Configuration Manager to perform functional configurations.
  - FSM is recommended for initial implementation.
  - FSM invokes BI Applications Configuration Manager UI for setup tasks.

  For more detailed information about BI Applications FSM, see Section 5.2.2, "What is Functional Setup Manager?" .

5.2.1 What is Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager?

Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager is a Web application for setting up and maintaining an Oracle Business Intelligence Applications environment.

Figure 5–1 Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager Main Page



For Functional Configuration, Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager works in conjunction with Functional Setup Manager to provide guided Tasks to configure Offerings and Functional Areas. For more information about using FSM in conjunction with Configuration Manager, see Section 6.1, "What is Functional Configuration?".

Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager enables you to do the following:

- Launch Functional Setup Manager to configure Offerings and Functional Areas (for example, for Domain Mappings, Data Load Parameters, and Reporting Parameters).

  Functional Setup Manager provides a list of guided Tasks that enable you to configure BI Application Modules and Functional Areas. For example, a Functional Developer might use a Task named 'Set Default Continent' to set the value of DFLT_CONTINENT to 'North America'.

  For more information, see Chapter 6, "Performing Functional Configuration".

- Monitor and manage setup data, and extend the data warehouse where necessary.

  For example, a Functional Developer might have set the value of DFLT_CONTINENT to 'North America'. If you want to change this value to 'Europe', then you might use the Manage Data Load Parameters tab in Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager to edit the value.

  For more information, see Section 7.2, "Roadmap for Setup Data Maintenance and Administration".

- Migrate configuration data across environments, using the Import and Export options.

  For more information, see Section 7.12, "About Exporting and Importing Setup Data for Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager".

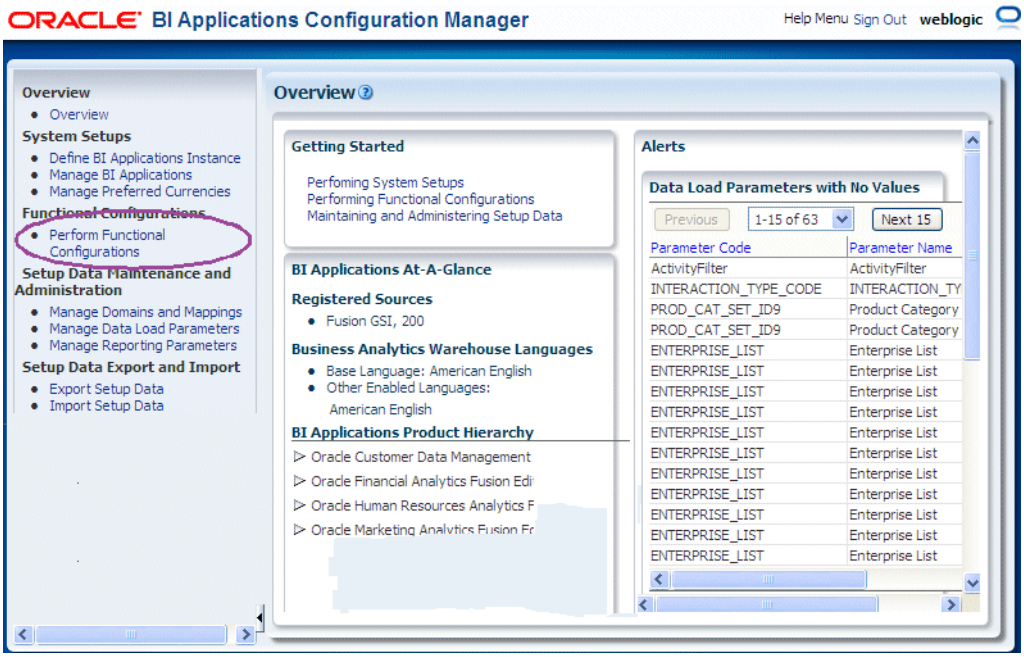
5.2.2 What is Functional Setup Manager?

Functional Setup Manager (FSM) enables you to manage and perform functional configuration tasks for configuring Offerings.

FSM is installed and deployed as part of Oracle BI Applications. In FSM, you select the BI Applications Offering and Functional Areas that wish to deploy. FSM generates a list of configuration tasks specific to the Offering and Functional Area(s) that were selected. These tasks can be assigned to different functional developers and the status of the BI Applications implementation project can be monitored in FSM. Setup UIs guide functional developers through the performance of each task.

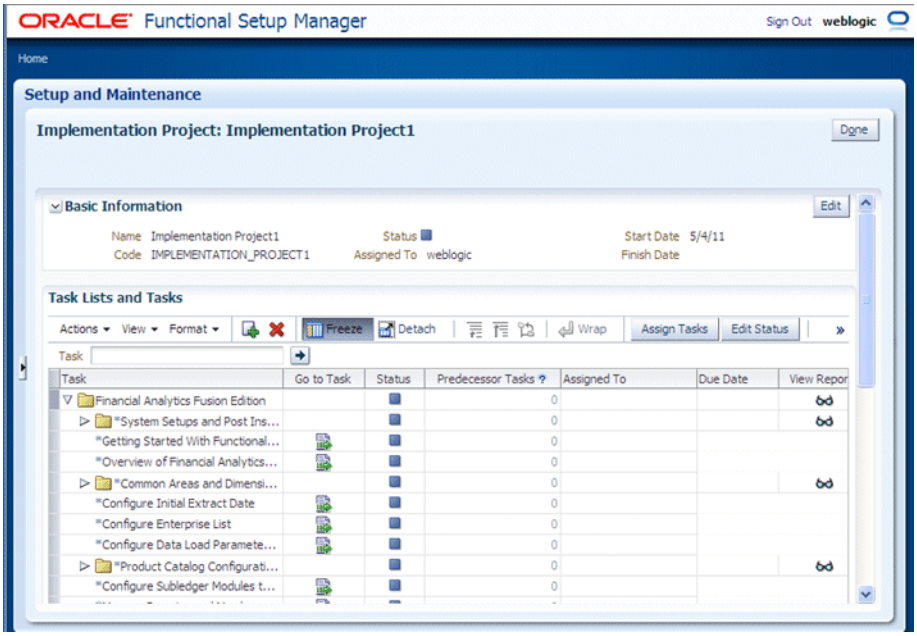
In Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager, clicking on the **Perform Functional Configurations** link launches FSM.

Figure 5–2 Performing Functional Configuration



When you launch FSM as a user with the BI Applications Administrator role or the BI Applications Implementation Manager role and open an Implementation Project, you see the Tasks that relate the Offering being deployed by that Implementation Project.

The example screen shot below shows the Functional Tasks for Oracle Financial Analytics.



5.3 Getting Started With Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager

This section explains how to log into Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager and how to access the User Assistance, Help, Documentation, and other resources that are available.

5.3.1 About Starting Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager

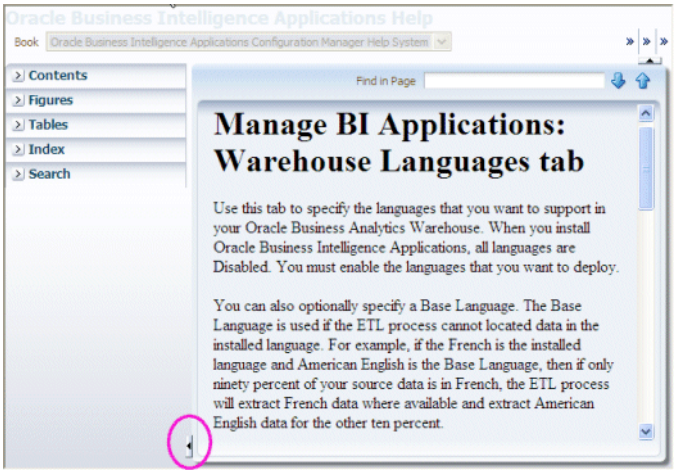
For information about how to start Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager, see Appendix A.4, "How to Start Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager".

5.3.2 About Getting Help

Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager provides the following Help and User Assistance features:

- Context-sensitive Help - Click the Help icon on any dialog to view context-sensitive Help for that dialog. When the context-sensitive Help is displayed, use the Table of Contents, Index, and Search facilities to locate User Assistance on other areas of the product.

  Tip: To maximize the text viewing area in the Help window, use the Collapse Pane arrow to hide the tabs (see screenshot below), or use the vertical sizing bar (above the Collapse Pane arrow) to reduce the width of the tabs.



- Inline Help, such as Mouse-over Tool tips - Hold the cursor over an object to view a tool-tip for that object.

5.3.3 About Setup Data Migration in Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager

Use the Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager Import and Export facilities to migrate your setup data across environments (for more information, Section 7.12, "About Exporting and Importing Setup Data for Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager").

5.4 About Users and Roles in Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager

To access Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager or Functional Setup Manager, you must log in as a user with one of the following BI Applications Duty Roles:

- BI Applications Administrator

  Users with the BI Applications Administrator Duty Role have access to all Configuration Manager UIs and all FSM UIs. For Configuration Manager, only users with this duty role can perform System Setups.

- BI Applications Developer

Users with the BI Applications Functional Developer Duty Role have access to Configuration Manager UIs except for the System Setup screens. In FSM, these users have access to the list of functional setup tasks assigned to them, and can execute setup tasks (that is, using the **Go to Task** option in FSM).

- BI Applications Implementation Manager

  Users with the BI Applications Implementation Manager Duty Role have access to the Configuration Manager Overview page and dialogs for the Export and Import of Setup Data. In FSM, these users have access to Configure Offerings and Manage Implementation Projects UIs, but they cannot execute setup tasks (that is, they do not have access to the **Go to Task** option in FSM).

For more information about security in Oracle Business Intelligence Applications, refer to the security chapter in *Oracle Fusion Middleware Reference Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Applications*.

5.5 About Setup Objects in Configuration Manager

Configuration Manager data includes the following Setup objects:

- Data Load Parameters - Parameters used to control the nature of data loaded from the transactional system into the Business Analytics Warehouse. Examples: INITIAL_EXTRACT_DATE, TIME_GRAIN.
- Domain Mappings and Member Mappings - Maps Source column List of Values to Warehouse column List of Values. Example: Domain Maps for the Employee Dimension: COUNTRY -> W_COUNTRY.
- Reporting Parameters - Correspond to Dynamic Repository Variables in the RPD and allow these variables to be set using BI Applications Configuration Manager. Example: FSCM_MASTER_ORG.

5.6 About Functional Setup Tasks in FSM

There are four types of Functional Setup Tasks in FSM:

- Tasks to configure Data Load Parameters. For example, Example: task Configure Initial Extract Date displays Data Load Parameter INITIAL_EXTRACT_DATE.
- Tasks to manage Domains and Mappings. Example: task Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Employee Dimension displays Domain Maps for the Employee Dimension.
- Tasks to configure Reporting Parameters - Example, task 'Configure Reporting Parameters for Master Organization' displays Reporting Parameter FSCM_ MASTER_ORG.
- Tasks that provide information. These tasks might be:
  - Set of instructions for configurations to be performed in Informatica, DAC, RPD or elsewhere outside of Configuration Manager. These Tasks are named 'How To….'. Example, task 'How to Configure Group Account Numbers' provides instructions to complete this setup.
  - Conceptual, overview or supporting information. Example, task 'Overview of Financial Analytics Fusion Edition' provides information on the Financial Analytics offering.

5.7 About the Main Task Areas in Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager

Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager has the following main task areas:

- System Setups - use this area to set up Source Systems, Target Databases, Warehouse Languages and so on.
- Functional Configuration - use the **Perform Functional Configuration** link to perform Functional Configuration using Oracle Functional Setup Manager.
- Setup Data Maintenance and Administration - use this area to monitor the configuration settings that your Functional Developers have made using Oracle Functional Setup Manager, and make changes where required. For example, a Functional Developer might have used a Task in FSM to set the value of DFLT_CONTINENT to 'North America'. If you want to change this value to 'Europe', then you might use the Manage Data Load Parameters tab in Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager to edit the value directly, instead of reassigning the Task in FSM.
- Export and Import Configuration - use this area to backup your setup data and migrate your setup data to a separate environment.

5.8 About the Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager Work Area

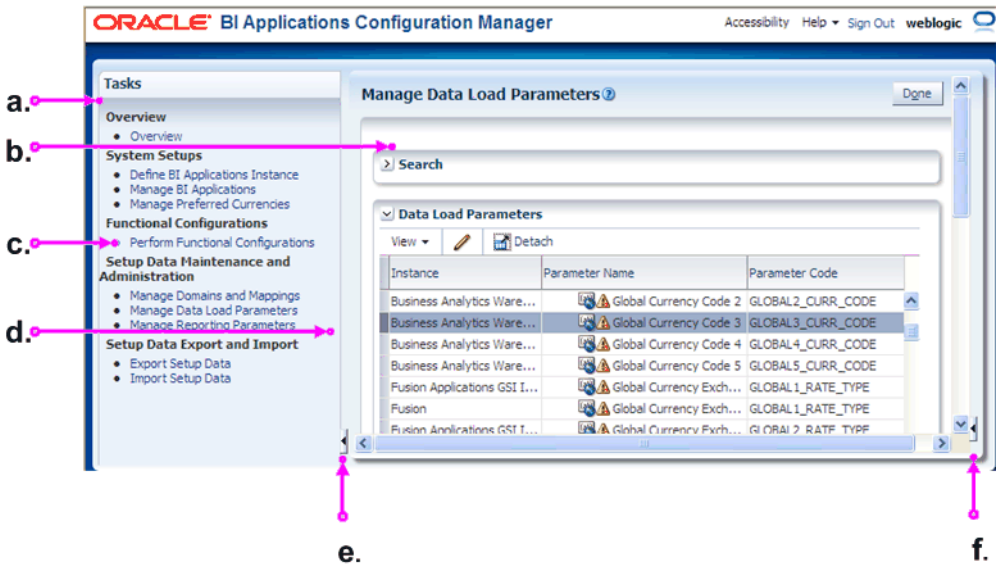
This section explains the work area in Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager.

5.8.1 About the Work Area

The figure below (Figure 5–3) shows the main Tasks bar and the Functional Configuration work area for Domains and Mappings.

> **Tip:** To set accessibility preferences, click the Accessibility link in the top right hand corner to display the Enable Accessibility Preferences dialog. For example, you might want to display high contrast colors, or use large fonts.

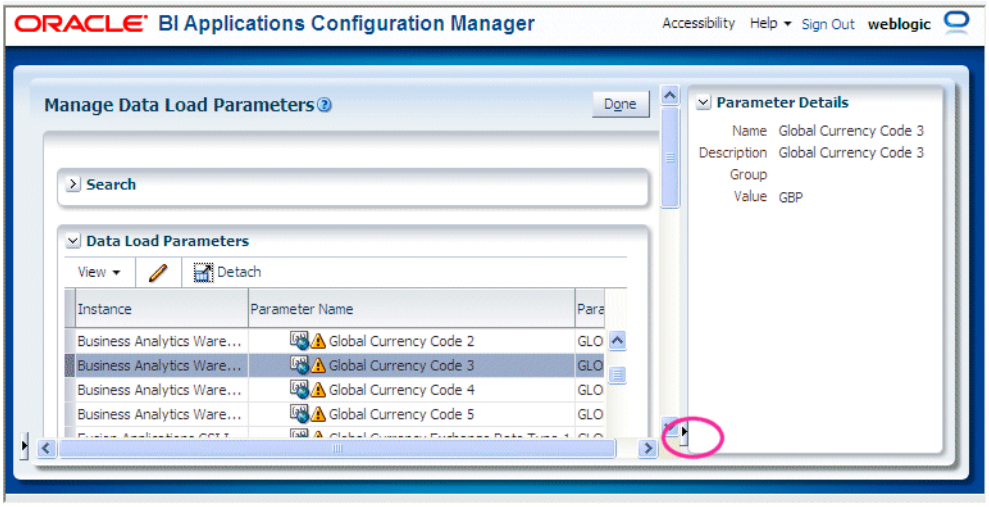
Figure 5–3 Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager Working Area



Key to figure:

a. Tasks Bar, which provides links to all BI Applications Configuration Manager options.
b. Work Panel, which displays the currently selected option.
c. The Perform Functional Configurations option starts FSM.
d. Resize bar for the Tasks Pane.
e. Collapse Tasks Pane. **Tip**: Use the Collapse Task Pane arrow to hide the Tasks bar and maximize the screen area for displaying the Setup Data pages.
f. Expand/Collapse Contextual Pane arrow (for Data Load Parameters and Reporting Parameters only).
Note: Some pages (for example, the Manage Data Load Parameters page) have an additional Contextual Pane at the right hand side that can be expanded (and resized), or collapsed. The screenshot below shows the Expand/Collapse Pane arrow in the bottom right hand corder of the work area.

Figure 5–4 Data Load Parameters tab with Contextual Pane



5.8.2 About the Menu Options

Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager uses the following menus and options:

Table 5–1 Menu Options in Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager

Icon or Menu Option	Description
Actions	**Actions** Use the Actions menu to display a list of available options for the currently selected object. For example, common actions are Enable, Disable, Add, and Edit.
Detach	**Detach** Use the Detach icon to view a table tab in a separate larger pane. For example, use this option to view data in wide columns more easily. To re-attach a separated pane, click Detach again. **Note**: If you are editing a master-detail table, the Detach option does not detach the master-detail relationship.
View	**View** Use the View menu to select which columns to view, and re-order columns.

5.8.3 About the Icons

Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager uses the following icons:

Table 5–2 Icons and Menu Options in Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager

Icon or Menu Option	Description
	**Add** Use the Add icon (or + symbol) to add an object. For example, click the Add icon on the Define BI Applications Instance - Source Systems tab to add a new Source System.
	**Set parameter value before full data load** This icon indicates that the value of a Data Load Parameter must be set before you perform a full load of data from the source instance to the data warehouse.
	**Edit** Use the Edit icon (or pencil symbol) to edit the object that is currently selected in the table. For example, click the Edit icon on the Define BI Applications Instance - Source Systems tab to edit the currently selected Source System details. Alternatively, click on the value in the Parameter Value column to edit the value.
	**Global Parameter** This icon denotes a global parameter that applies to all Offerings.

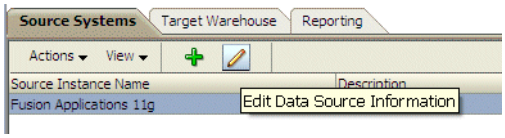
Table 5–2 (Cont.) Icons and Menu Options in Oracle BI Applications Configuration

Icon or Menu Option	Description
	**Go To Top** Use this icon to display the all nodes in the domain hierarchy.
	**Go Up** Use this icon to display the next highest level of nodes in the domain hierarchy.
	**Overridable Parameter** This icon indicates that you can edit the value of the Group Specific Parameter, which overrides the value specified in the Data Load Parameters list. For more information, see Section 7.5.2.1, "About Overridable and Non-Overridable Application-Specific Parameter Values".
	**Parameter** This icon denotes a reporting parameter or data load parameter.
	**Show as Top** Use this icon to display only the currently selected parent node and child nodes. **Note**: This icon is only active for child nodes.
	**Read Only Parameter** This icon indicates that you can cannot edit a parameter value in Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager.
	**Parameter Category** This icon denotes a grouping of related parameters, for example, the Configure Time Dimension category is a group of parameters that are related to calendars. To expand a Parameter Category, click Expand:  To collapse a Parameter Category, click Collapse: 

Table 5–2 (Cont.) Icons and Menu Options in Oracle BI Applications Configuration

Icon or Menu Option	Description
	**Query By Example** Use the Query By Example icon to toggle the display of the Query By Example fields above each display column. When Query By Example fields are displayed, enter a value into a Query By Example field and press [Enter] to search for records that match that value. To clear a query, clear the text in the Query By Example field and press [Enter] again. For example, to search for parameters with names beginning with Global, type Global in the query box above a **Name** column, then press [Enter]. To clear the query, clear the text 'Global' from the query box above the **Name** column, then press [Enter]. For more information about how to use Query By Example, see Section 5.8.4, "How to use Query By Example".
	**Select Date** Use the Select Date icon to toggle the Calendar pane, which enables you to select a date. For example, on the Export Setup Data tab, select January 1 2010 to display only files that were exported on that day.
	**Start Search** Use the Start Search icon to display parameters matching the value or wildcard specified in the adjacent text box.

Tip: To see a tool tip for an icon, mouse-over the icon. In the example screenshot below, mousing-over the Edit icon displays the tool tip 'Edit Data Source Information'.



5.8.4 How to use Query By Example

Query By Example enables you to locate parameter values using a free-text search.

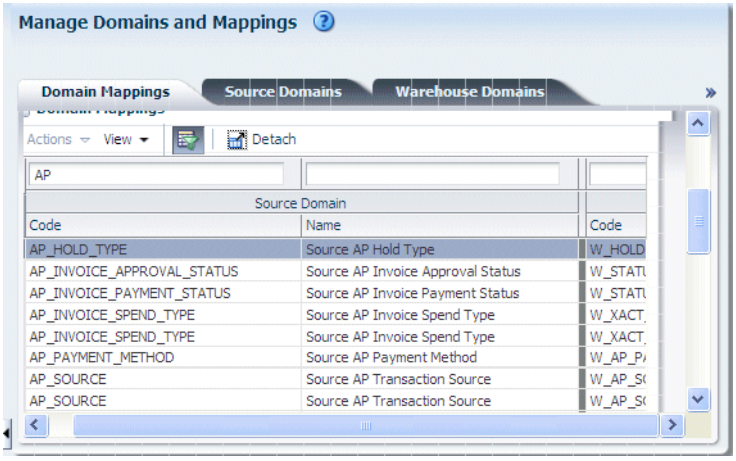
To use Query By Example:

1. If the Query By Example fields are not displayed, click the Query By Example icon (see screenshot below).

   For information about menus, see Section 5.8.3, "About the Icons"

2. Enter a value into each Query By Example field on which you want to search.

   For example, to search for domains with a code beginning with 'AP', type AP into the box above the **Code** column (see screenshot below).



3. Press [Enter] to start the query.
4. To clear a query, clear the text in the Query By Example field and press [Enter] again.

6

Performing Functional Configuration

This section explains how to perform Functional Configuration for Oracle Business Intelligence Applications, and contains the following topics:

Note: Before starting Functional Configuration, make sure that you have completed the mandatory pre-requisite tasks as described in Chapter 4, "Setting Up Oracle Business Intelligence Applications".

6.1 What is Functional Configuration?

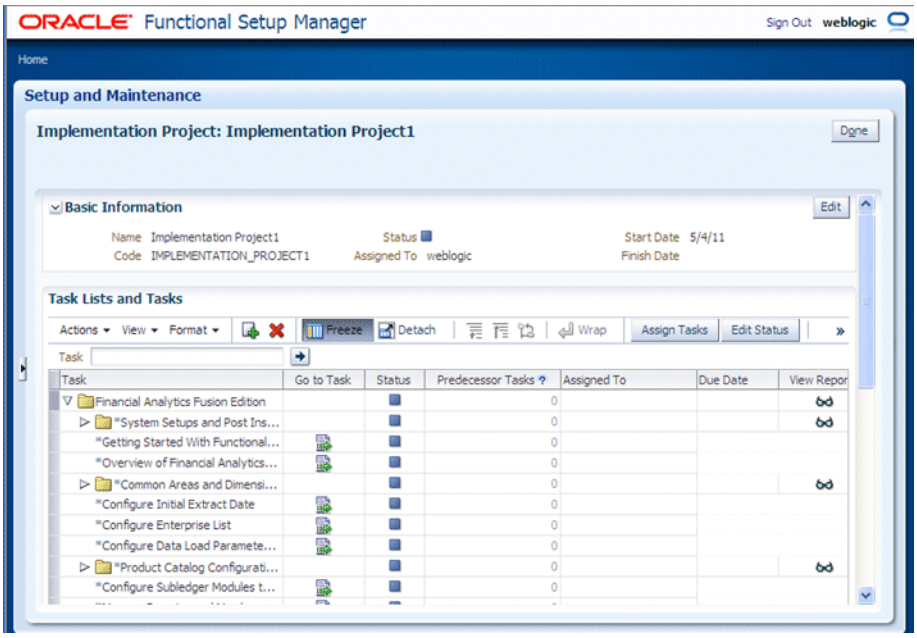
Accurate and successful movement of data from source database to target Business Analytics Warehouse requires several functional setups of BI Applications Offerings to be performed. These functional setups, based on either business requirements or on transactional source system settings or configurations, direct the manner in which relevant data is moved and transformed from source database to target database. Additionally, some functional setups of BI Applications control the manner in which data is displayed. Functional setups are also called functional configurations.

About Starting ETL After Functional Configuration

After all Tasks have been completed in FSM, use the **ETL and Additional Information for <Offering>** Informational Task to determine the Execution Plan details that you must specify to perform ETL for that Offering. The ETL and Additional Information for <*Offering*> Informational Task specifies Subject Areas that you must include in the Execution Plan, and other ETL requirements.

6.1.1 About Task Lists and Tasks for Oracle Business Intelligence Applications Offerings

When you navigate to an Implementation Project in FSM, you see the Tasks related to the Offering specified for that Implementation Project. The example screen shot below shows the Functional Tasks for Oracle Financial Analytics.



For more information about types of Functional Task, see Section 5.6, "About Functional Setup Tasks in FSM".

The following Task Lists and Tasks are available for Oracle Business Intelligence Applications:

- Getting Started with <*Offering*> - Each Offering has this Informational Task, which provides an overview of that Offering, and any other information that you need to know to begin configuration.
- ETL and Additional Information for <*Offering*> - Each Offering has this Informational Task, which lists out-of-the-box Execution Plans, Subject Areas, and other useful information about configuring the Offering.
- System Setup and Post-Install Setup - This task must be completed by the System Administrator before Functional Configuration can begin on any Offering, and includes all mandatory post-installation steps for Oracle BI Applications.
- Common Areas and Dimensions - this Task List includes Tasks that are common to multiple Offerings. For more information about completing common Tasks, see Section 6.3.3.7, "About Completing Tasks in the Common Areas and Dimensions Configurations area".
- <*Offering specific Tasks*> - for a full list of functional Tasks for each Offering, see Section B.1, "Lists of Functional Configuration Tasks For Each Offering".

6.1.2 About Administrator Passwords

When you launch FSM from Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager, you log into FSM using the same username and password that you used to log into Configuration Manager.

6.2 Roadmap for Functional Configuration

The list below provides a high-level roadmap for functionally configuring Oracle Business Intelligence Applications.

Note: Before starting Functional Configuration, make sure that you have completed the mandatory pre-requisite tasks as described in Chapter 4, "Setting Up Oracle Business Intelligence Applications".

In addition, you must run Domains ETL (a post-install setup task) before starting Functional Configuration, otherwise data tasks to configure Domains and Mappings will not display correctly in the Setup UIs.

High-Level Functional Configuration Roadmap

Note: To launch FSM, click the 'Perform Functional Configurations' link in Configuration Manager. If Single Sign-On has not been configured between Configuration Manager and FSM, you will be required to log into FSM. You use the same login credentials for FSM as you did for Configuration Manager.

1. Configure the Offerings and Modules to deploy, and select Feature Choices. For example, you might deploy Oracle Financial Analytics, with Functional Areas: Accounts Payable, Accounts Receivable, and General Ledger.

   For more information, see Section 6.3.1, "How to Enable Offerings and Select Feature Choices".

2. Create an Implementation Project and select an Offering and one or more Modules. For example, you might create an Implementation Project to configure Oracle Financial Analytics, with Functional Areas: Accounts Payable, Accounts Receivable, and General Ledger.

   For more information, see Section 6.3.2, "How to Create an Implementation Project and Select Offerings".

   Important Note: When you create an Implementation Project, FSM generates the Tasks required to configure the specified Offerings. By default, the Tasks are assigned to the BI Administrator user. If required, you can optionally assign Tasks to Functional Developers, who will then perform the Tasks.

3. (Optional) Assign the Tasks for the specified Offerings and BI modules to one or more Functional Developers. For example, you might assign Accounts Payable tasks to user Fred, Accounts Receivable tasks to user Jill, and General Ledger tasks to user Mike.

   Alternatively, the Tasks can be performed by the default BI Administrator user.

   For more information, see Section 6.3.3.2, "How to Assign Tasks to Functional Developers".

4. Complete the functional configuration Tasks by clicking the **Go to Task** link. To access the 'Go To Task' option, you must have either the Functional Developer role or the BI Applications Admin role.

   For example, user Fred performs the Tasks related to General Ledger.

   For more information, see Section 6.3.3.4, "How to Perform Functional Tasks using the Functional Developer role" and Section 6.3.3.3, "How to Perform Functional Tasks using the Administrator role".

5. Monitor the progress of the Implementation Project to check that the tasks have been completed. For example, using the Alerts area on the Overview page in Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager, or using the charts in Functional Setup Manager.

   For more information, see Section 6.3.3.5, "How to Monitor Implementation Projects".

6. If required, use Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager to make changes to the setup data. For example, the Implementation Manager might use the Domains and Mappings page in Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager to add a Domain, or to resolve unmapped domain values.

   For more information about making configuration changes in Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager, see Section 7.9, "How to Locate Unmapped Domain Values in Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager".

6.3 Performing Functional Configuration

This section explains how to functionally configure Oracle BI Applications Offerings.

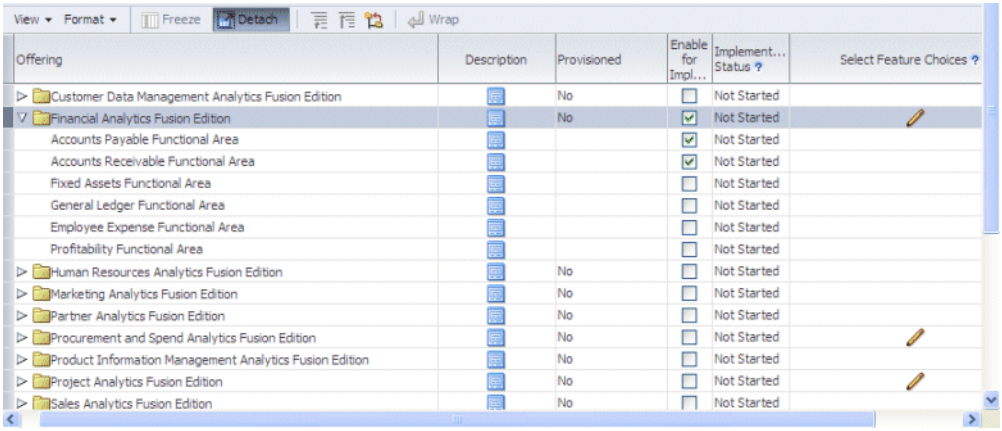
6.3.1 How to Enable Offerings and Select Feature Choices

At the start of a deployment project, you need to enable your Offerings and Functional Areas for implementation, and select Feature Choices, which typically enable you to integrate Offerings.

Note: The Offerings that you enable here using FSM must match the Offerings that you enable in Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager (for more information about enabling Offerings in Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager, see Chapter 4, "Setting Up Oracle Business Intelligence Applications". For example, if you enable Oracle Financial Analytics in FSM, you must also enable Oracle Financial Analytics in Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager.

To enable Offerings and Functional Areas for implementation:

1. From the **Tasks** bar in Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager, select the **Perform Functional Configurations** link to launch Functional Setup Manager.
2. Select the **Configure Offerings** link in the Tasks bar, to display the Configure Offerings page.
3. For each Offering and Functional Area that you want to deploy, do the following:
   a. Select the **Enable for Implementation** check box next to the Offering, and then **Enable for Implementation** check box next to each Functional Area within that Offering.



Note: If the value in the Provisioned column for the selected Offering is No, then you will see the following warning:

```
Warning: This offering is not provisioned. Offering implementations cannot
be completed until the offering is provisioned. Do you want to continue?
```

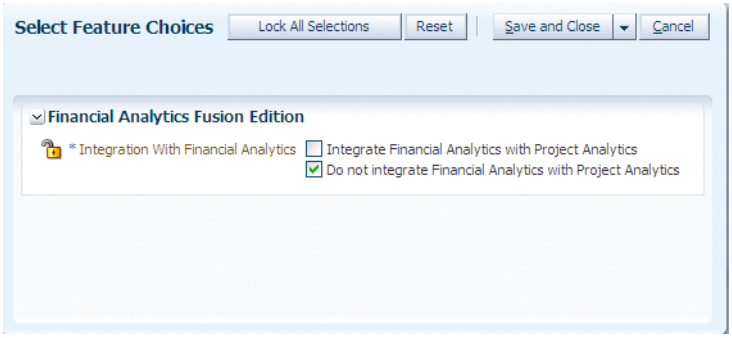
If you want to continue, you must click Yes.

b. Click the Edit icon in the **Select Feature Choices** column to display the Select Feature Choices page.

Note: Only the following Offerings have feature choices: Financial Analytics, Procurement and Spend Analytics, Project Analytics, and Supply Chain and Order Management Analytics.

c. Select the check box for each Module that you want to deploy within that Offering.

The screenshot below shows the Select Feature Choices dialog for Financial Analytics.



Notes: If you want to integrate Offerings, then select the appropriate 'Integrate <*Offering*> with <*Offering*>' check box, and clear the 'Do not integrate' check box. If you do not want to integrate Offerings, then select the 'Do not integrate' check box, and make sure that the other 'Integrate <*Offering*> with <*Offering*>' check boxes are cleared. If you erroneously select options to both integrate and not integrate two Offerings, the integration option overrides the non-integration option.

d. Select any other options that are specific to the Offerings that you have selected.

For example, if you have selected the Financials Offering, you must use the **Subledger Accounting Rules** field to specify the appropriate accounting method.

4. Save your changes.

Notes on Selecting Offerings and Feature Choices

- If you do not enable an Offering for implementation, you will not be able to configure that Offering using FSM.

6.3.2 How to Create an Implementation Project and Select Offerings

You use Functional Setup Manager to create an Implementation Project to configure an Offering and the Modules that you want to deploy. For example, if you have installed Oracle Fusion Applications HCM, you might create an Implementation Project to configure the ETL for Oracle Fusion Applications HCM.

To configure ETL for Oracle Fusion Applications, you must create at least one Implementation Project. When you create an Implantation Project, you select the Offering to deploy as part of that project.

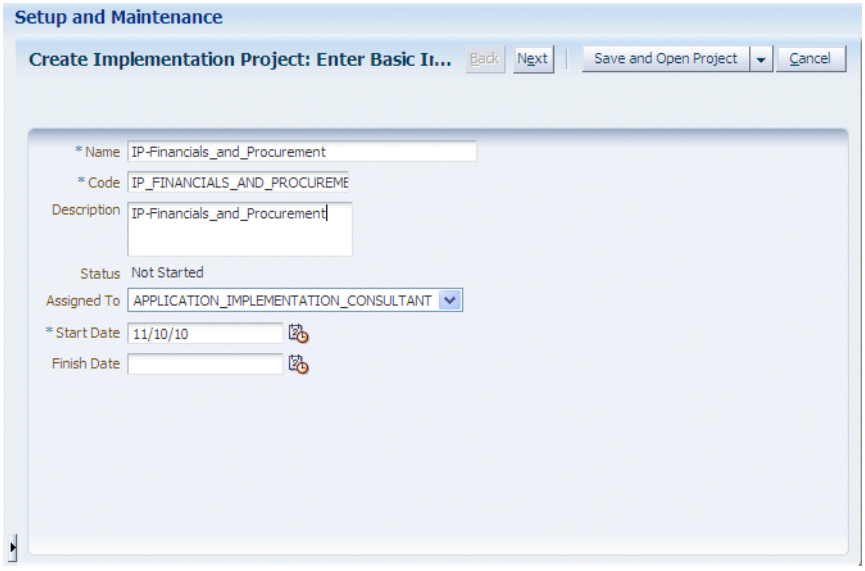
When you create an Implementation Project, FSM generates the Tasks required to configure the specified Offerings. By default, the Tasks are assigned to the BI Administrator user. If required, you can optionally assign Tasks to Functional Developers, who will then perform the Tasks.

To create an Implementation Project:

1. From the **Tasks** bar in Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager, select the **Perform Functional Configurations** link to launch Functional Setup Manager.
2. Display the Manage Implementation Projects page, choose Actions, then Create, to display the Enter Basic Information page.
3. Use the Enter Basic Information page to specify the project details.

   Note: A default Name, Code, and Description are created for you. You can change these values if required. If you change the **Code** value, you must specify a unique code.

   Tip: Use the **Name** field to specify a meaningful project name that includes the Offerings being deployed. After selecting an Offering and Functional Area(s) for implementation as part of the IP in the next step, there is no way to go back and see which Offerings and Functional Area(s) had been selected.



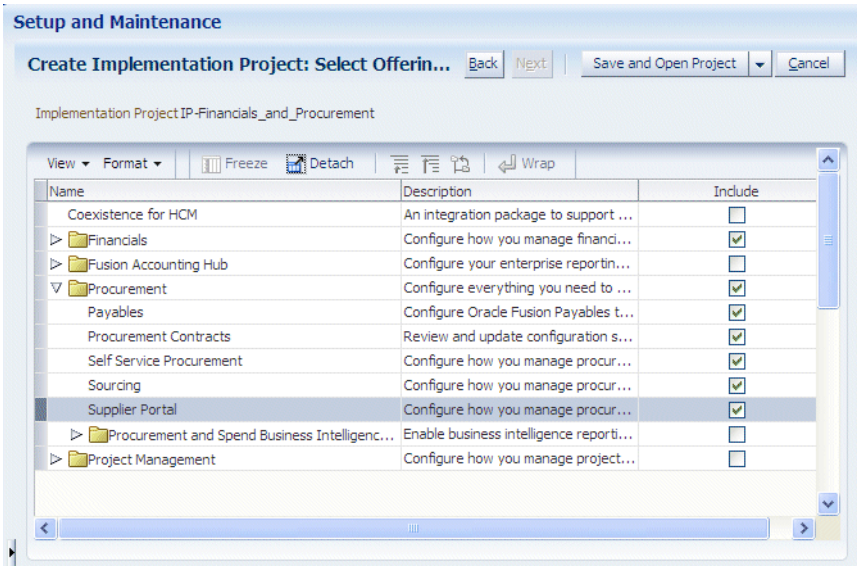
4. Click Next to display the Select Offerings to Implement page.

> **Note:** Do not click **Save and Open Project**. Choosing **Save and Open Project** will create an incomplete Implementation Project, for which you cannot later specify an Offering and Functional Areas.
>
> You must click **Next** to specify an Offering on the next page.

5. Use the Select Offerings to Implement page to specify the Offering and the Functional Areas to include in the project.

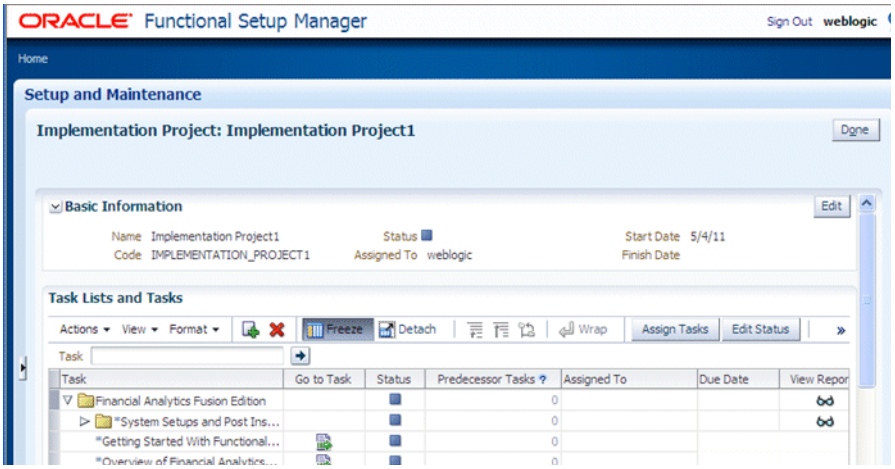
   For example, if you are configuring Oracle Procurement and Spend Analytics with Payables and Sourcing, you select the Include check boxes next to Procurement, Payables, and Sourcing.

   Note: To make Offerings easier to manage, Oracle recommends that you deploy one Offering in an Implementation Project. In other words, if you are deploying three Offerings, then create three Implementation Projects.



6. Save the details.

When you save the project, FSM generates the list of configuration tasks for the Offering and Functional Areas that you included in the Implementation Project.



Now that you have created an Implementation Project, FSM generates a list of Tasks required to configure the selected Offering and Functional Areas. You can perform the functional configuration of an Offering in two ways:

- In a small deployment, you can configure Offerings using the BI Administrator user. For more information, see Section 6.3.3.3, "How to Perform Functional Tasks using the Administrator role".
- In a large deployment, Functional Developers typically configure Offerings, as follows:
  - The Implementation Manager assigns Tasks to Functional Developers, see Section 6.3.3.2, "How to Assign Tasks to Functional Developers"
  - Functional Developers configure the Offerings (for more information, see Section 6.3.3.4, "How to Perform Functional Tasks using the Functional Developer role").

6.3.3 Additional Steps for Managing Projects in FSM

This section describes additional management tasks that you perform using FSM, and contains the following topics:

- Section 6.3.3.1, "About Performing Functional Tasks"
- Section 6.3.3.2, "How to Assign Tasks to Functional Developers"
- Section 6.3.3.3, "How to Perform Functional Tasks using the Administrator role"
- Section 6.3.3.4, "How to Perform Functional Tasks using the Functional Developer role"
- Section 6.3.3.5, "How to Monitor Implementation Projects"
- Section 6.3.3.6, "How to Monitor Functional Setup Tasks"
- Section 6.3.3.7, "About Completing Tasks in the Common Areas and Dimensions Configurations area"

6.3.3.1 About Performing Functional Tasks

When you complete a Functional Task in FSM, you update the status of the Task (for example, to 'Completed', or 'Completed with Errors').

When you click Go To Task for an Informational Task, you display a list of steps that you must perform externally to FSM. For example, you might need to configure a value in DAC. When you have completed the steps listed in the Informational Task, you must manually set the status of the Task to 'Completed'.

If a parameter value must be re-set after the initial configuration is completed, the BI Administrator can alternatively use the Setup Data Maintenance and Administration area in Oracle BI Configuration Manager.

6.3.3.2 How to Assign Tasks to Functional Developers

You assign Tasks to Functional Developers so that they can functionally configure the BI Application Offerings. By default, the Tasks are assigned to the BI Administrator user.

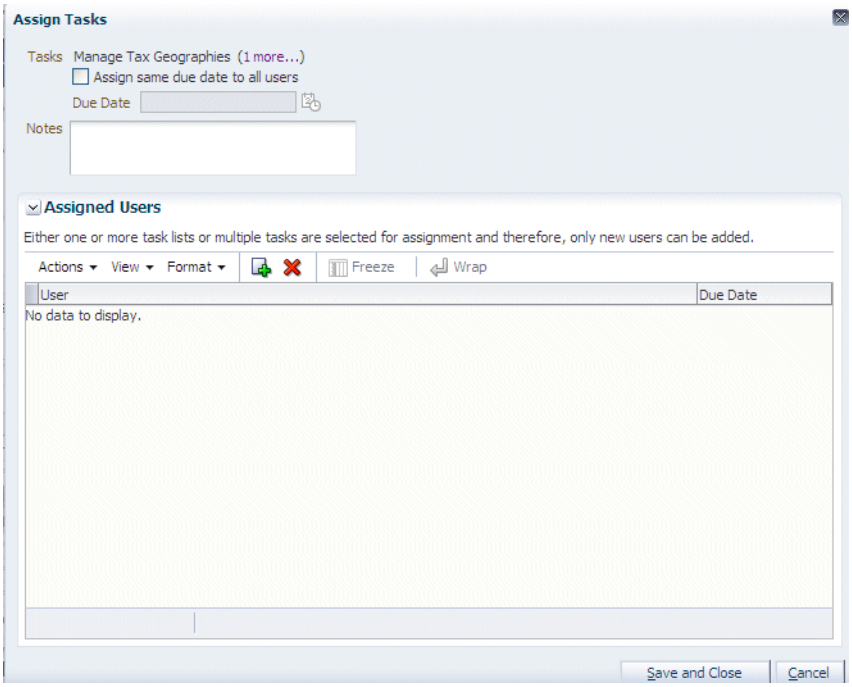
To assign tasks to Functional Developers:

1. From the **Tasks** bar in Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager, select the **Perform Functional Configurations** link to start FSM.

   You must be logged into Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager with the Implementation Manager (or Administrator role).

2. Display the Implementation Projects tab, and select the Implementation Project.

3. On the Task Lists and Tasks pane, select one or more Tasks, click Assign Task to display the Assign Tasks page.



4. Use the Assign Tasks page to search for and select appropriate users.

When Functional Developers log in and display the Assigned Implementation Tasks tab, they only see the Tasks that have been assigned to them (for more information, see Section 6.3.3.4, "How to Perform Functional Tasks using the Functional Developer

role"). When BI Administrators log in and display the Implementation Projects tab, they see all Tasks (for more information, see Section 6.3.3.3, "How to Perform Functional Tasks using the Administrator role").

6.3.3.3 How to Perform Functional Tasks using the Administrator role

In a small deployment project, the Implementation Manager might perform functional tasks for an Offering, rather than assigning Tasks to Functional Developers.

When you log into Functional Setup Manager with the Administrator role, you see all Tasks that are included in the Implementation Project.

To perform functional tasks as Administrator:

1. From the **Tasks** bar in Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager, select the **Perform Functional Configurations** link to start FSM.

   You must be logged into Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager with the Administrator role.

2. Display the Implementation Projects tab, and select the Implementation Project that you created for your Offerings.

3. On the Task Lists and Tasks pane, select a Task, and click Go to Task.

   When you click Go to Task, you invoke Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager and the appropriate Setup UI to perform the task is displayed, which enables you complete the task.

6.3.3.4 How to Perform Functional Tasks using the Functional Developer role

In a medium to large deployment project, a number of Functional Developers might perform functional tasks for an Offering. When you log into Functional Setup Manager with the Functional Developer role, you only see Tasks that have been assigned to you. You do not see Tasks that have been assigned to other Functional Developers.

To perform functional tasks using the Functional Developer role:

1. Log into Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager with the Functional Developer role.

2. From the **Tasks** bar in Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager, select the **Perform Functional Configurations** link.

3. Display the Assigned Implementation Tasks tab.

4. On the Task Lists and Tasks pane, select a Task, and click Go to Task.

   When you click Go to Task, you display a configuration screen that enables you complete the task.

6.3.3.5 How to Monitor Implementation Projects

You use Functional Setup Manager to monitor Implementation Projects to track progress of the implementation.

To monitor Implementation Projects:

1. From the **Tasks** bar in Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager, select the **Perform Functional Configurations** link to start FSM.

   You must be logged into Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager with an Implementation Manager role.

2. Display the Implementation Projects tab, and select the Implementation Project that you want to deploy.

   For example, the Overview page enables you to monitor progress using pie chart.

3. Use the Implementation Project Details pane to monitor the status of the project.

You can also use Configuration Manager to monitor the progress of a project, maintain setup data, and extend the data warehouse if required. For more information, see Section 7, "Administering and Maintaining Functional Configuration Data".

6.3.3.6 How to Monitor Functional Setup Tasks

You monitor Functional Tasks that are assigned to you to track your progress in configuring the ETL for the Oracle Fusion Applications that are being deployed.

To monitor Functional Tasks assigned to me:

1. From the **Tasks** bar in Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager, select the **Perform Functional Configurations** link to start FSM.

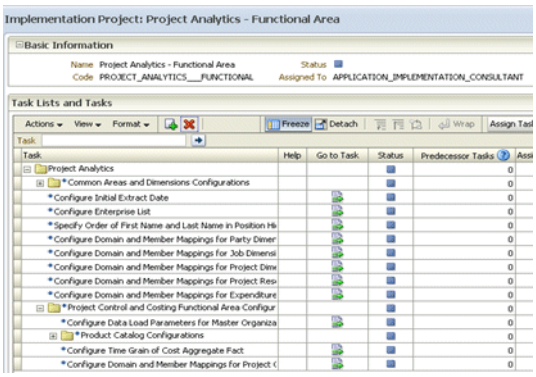
   You must be logged into Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager with the Administrator role.

2. Display the Manage Implementation Projects page, and select the Implementation Project that you want to deploy.

3. Use the graphs and charts to monitor the progress on the selected Implementation Project.

6.3.3.7 About Completing Tasks in the Common Areas and Dimensions Configurations area

Whichever Offerings you include in an Implementation Project, the Tasks will include a **Common Areas and Dimensions Configurations** area, which includes Tasks that are common to multiple Offerings. For example, Configure Global Currencies is a Task that is common to multiple Offerings.



When a Task is completed, the Task status is set to 'Completed'. Completed Tasks in the **Common Areas and Dimensions Configurations** area are set to status 'Completed' across all Offerings.

7

Administering and Maintaining Functional Configuration Data

This section explains how to use Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager and FSM to administer and maintain functional configuration data.

This section contains the following topics:

7.1 About Maintaining and Administering Functional Configuration Data

During an Oracle BI Applications deployment project, you use Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager and FSM to manage and make changes to configuration values for Data Load Parameters, Domains and Mappings, and Reporting Parameters.

For Functional Configuration road map information, see Section 7.2, "Roadmap for Setup Data Maintenance and Administration".

7.2 Roadmap for Setup Data Maintenance and Administration

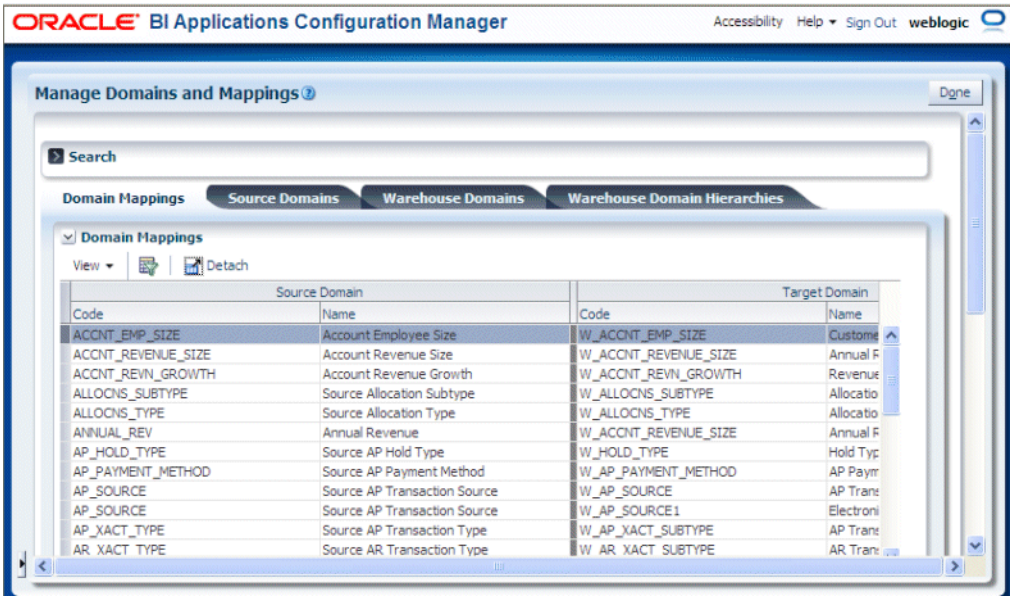
The list below provides a high-level roadmap for Setup Data Maintenance and Administration.

Note: Before you configure Oracle BI Applications, you must install and set up Oracle BI Applications according to the instructions in Chapter 4, "Setting Up Oracle Business Intelligence Applications".

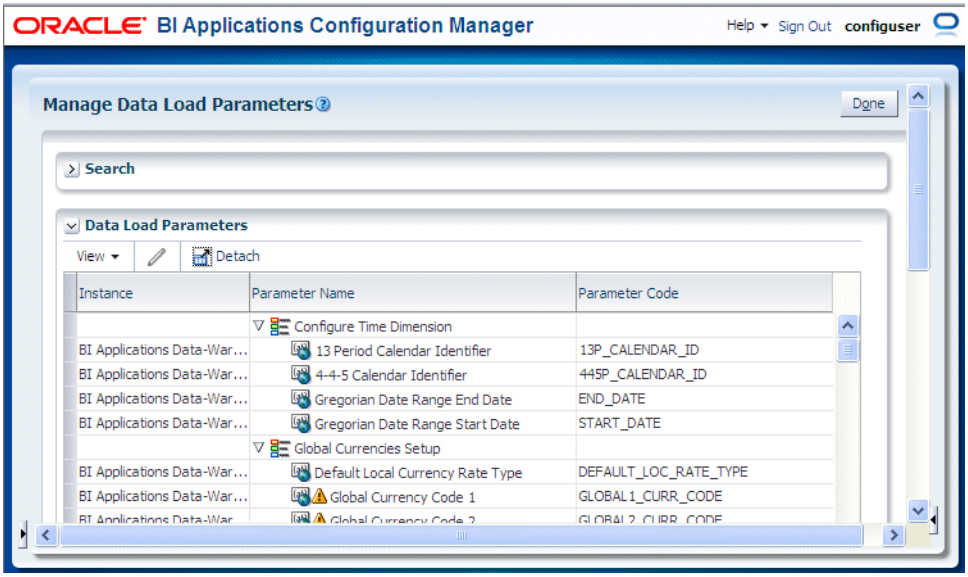
High-Level Setup Data Maintenance and Administration Roadmap

1. During the Functional Configuration stage, you use Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager to monitor the setup data values.

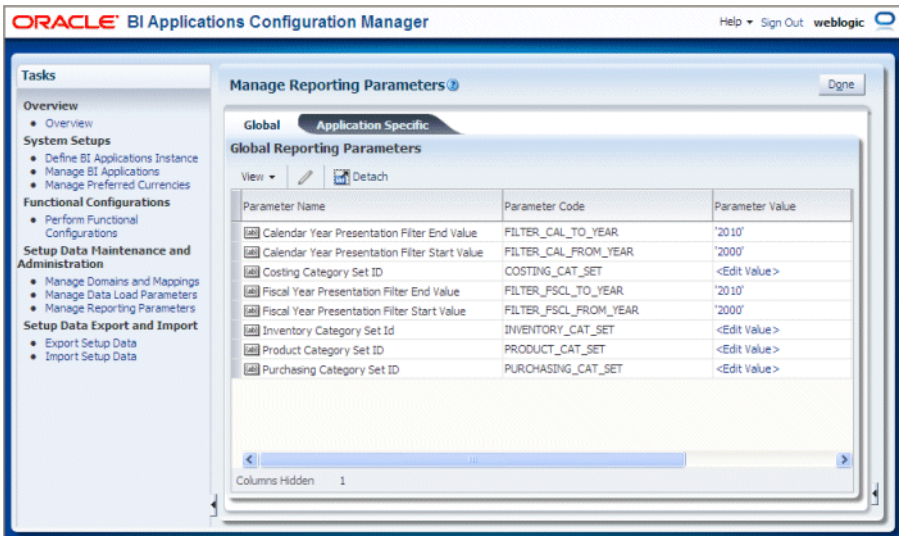
   - To monitor Domain Mappings, in Configuration Manager, select the **Manage Domains and Domain Mappings** link from the Tasks bar to display the select Manage Domains and Domain Mappings dialog.



   - To monitor Data Load Parameters, select the **Data Load Parameters** link from the Tasks bar to display the select Manage Data Load Parameters dialog.



   - To monitor Reporting Parameters, select the **Manage Reporting Parameters** link from the Tasks bar to display the select Manage Reporting Parameters dialog.



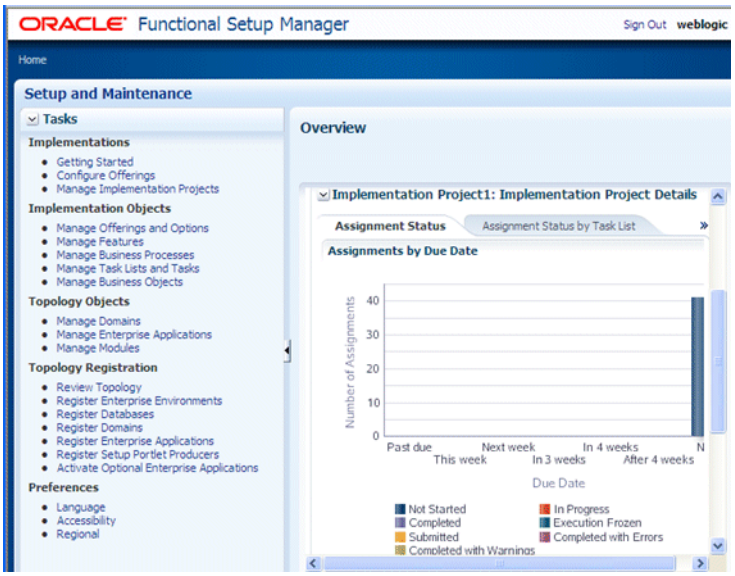
For more information about monitoring setup data, see Section 7.7, "How to Monitor Setup Data".

For information about locating unmapped Domain values, see Section 7.9, "How to Locate Unmapped Domain Values in Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager".

> **Tip:** Domain values can be used to define delivered business metrics; therefore, you must review the delivered domain member values and map them to the correct source values.

2. During Functional Configuration of purchased Offerings, you use FSM to monitor the status of Tasks.

   For example, you might use the Implementation Project page in FSM to assess the number of completed tasks.



3. If required, you use Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager to make changes to the configuration values. For more information, see Section 7.8, "How

to Change Configuration Values Using Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager".

4. If required, you use Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager to add Domains or Domain Member values. For more information, see Section 7.10, "About Adding Target Domain Members".

7.3 About Functional Configuration Data

Functional Configuration Data for Oracle BI Applications is information about the following:

- Domains and Mappings (for more information, see Section 7.4, "About Working With Domains and Domain Mappings").
- Data Load Parameters (for more information, see Section 7.5, "About Working With Data Load Parameters").
- Reporting Parameters (for more information, see Section 7.6, "About Working With Reporting Parameters").

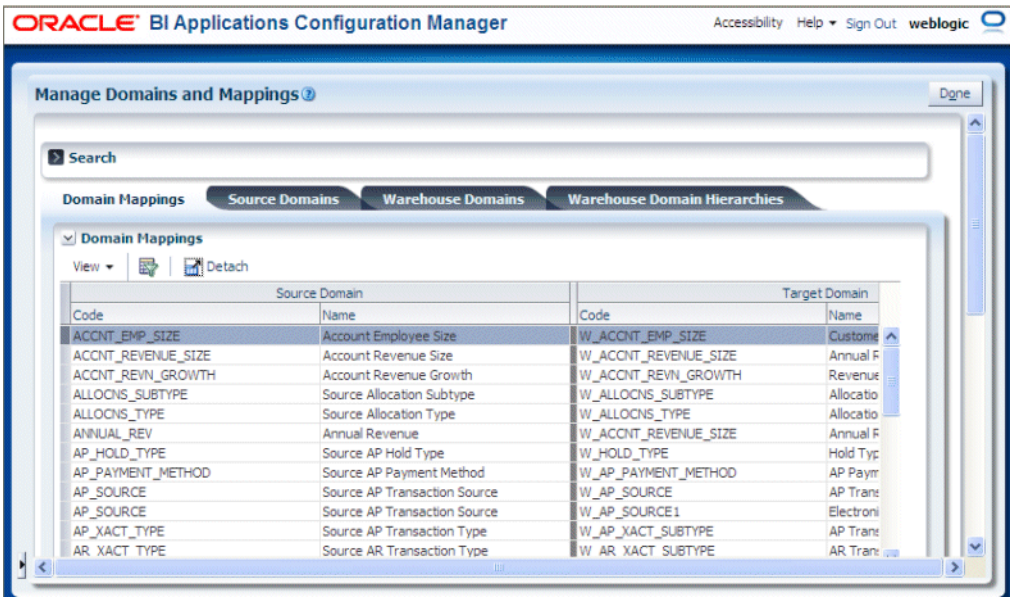
Functional Configuration Data for Oracle BI Applications is:

- configured using Functional Tasks in FSM.
- monitored and updated using Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager.

7.4 About Working With Domains and Domain Mappings

Domains are pre-seeded dimensional values that help define business metrics. For example, in Financial Analytics, domains store information about the General Ledger accounts.

To manage Domains and Domain Mappings, use the **Manage Domains and Mappings** link on the Tasks bar to display the Manage Domains and Mappings dialog (see screenshot below).



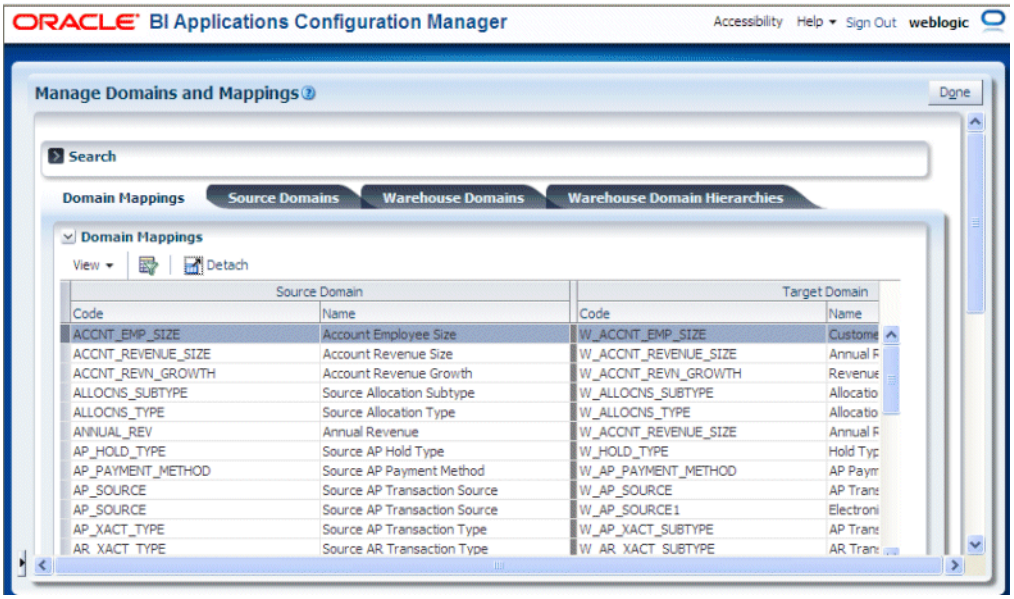
The Manage Domains and Mappings dialog comprises the following tabs:

- Domain Mappings - this tab shows how data fields in the Source System map to data fields in the Data Warehouse (for more information, see Section 7.4.1, "About Domain Mappings and Domain Member Mappings").
- Source domains - this tab shows data fields and Domain Members in the Source System (for more information, see Section 7.4.2, "About Source Domains").
- Warehouse Domains - this tab shows data fields and Warehouse Members in the Data Warehouse (for more information, see Section 7.4.3, "About Warehouse Domains").
- Warehouse Domain Hierarchies - this tab shows Domains that have been organized into hierarchies to enable the data to be more effectively analyzed (for more information about this tab, see Section 7.4.4, "About Warehouse Domain Hierarchies").

7.4.1 About Domain Mappings and Domain Member Mappings

Domain Mappings specify how data in a source system is extracted and loaded into the target data warehouse. For example, the data in domain Source Group Account (BI_GROUP_ACCOUNT) extracts and loads into the domain Group Account (W_GL_GROUP_ACCOUNT).

The screenshot below shows example domain mappings for Oracle Financial Analytics.



Domain Member Mappings specify how domain member data in a source system is extracted and loaded into domain member data in the target data warehouse. For example, in Oracle HR Analytics, domain Gender (W_SEX_MF_CODE) has a source value 'Male' that is mapped to a domain member value 'M' in the target data warehouse.

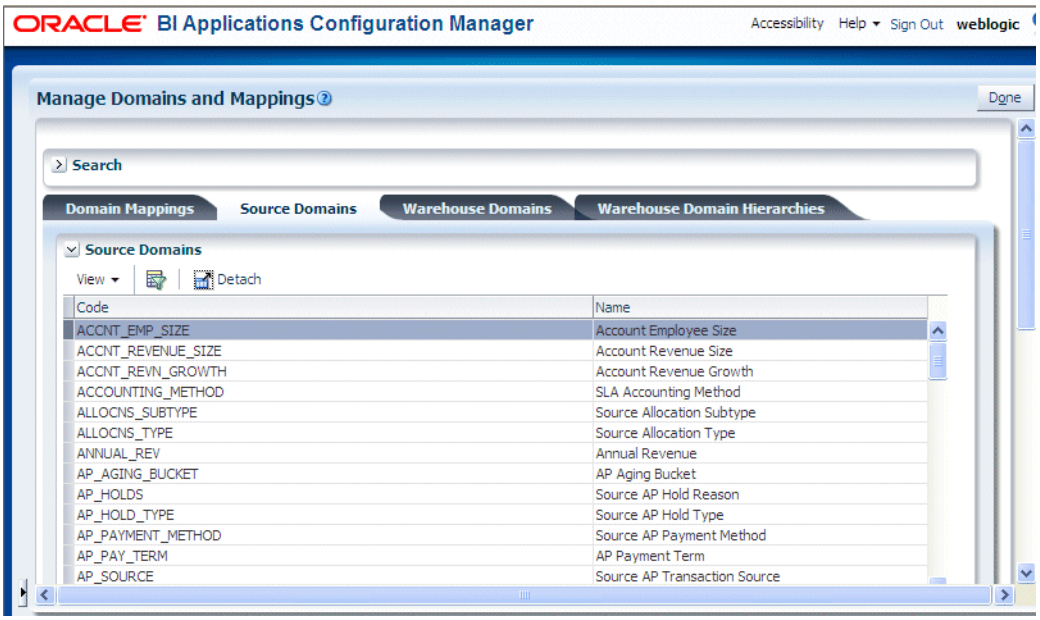
For a complete list of out-of-the-box Domains, see *Oracle Business Analytics Warehouse Data Model Reference*.

7.4.2 About Source Domains

Data fields in a Source System application are referred to as Source Domains. Data fields in a Data Warehouse are referred to as Warehouse Domains.

The screenshot below shows example source domains for Oracle Financial Analytics.

Note: Source Domains displayed on the Source Domains tab are read-only.



Domain Members are the permitted values for a Source or Warehouse Domain. For example, the Domain Members for MARITAL_STATUS include D for Divorced, M for Married, S for Single, and so on.

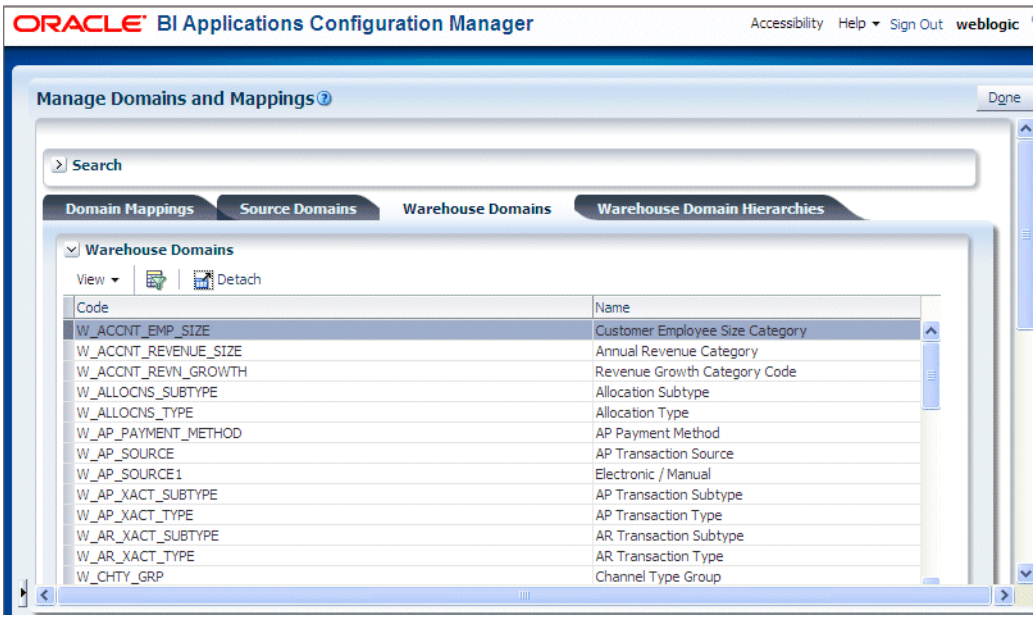
> **Tip:** Domain values can be used to define delivered business metrics; therefore, you must review the delivered domain member values and map them to the correct source values.

Domain Mappings specify how entities in a Source System application are loaded into a target Data Warehouse.

7.4.3 About Warehouse Domains

Data fields in the Data Warehouse are referred to as Warehouse Domains.

The screenshot below shows example warehouse domains for Oracle Financial Analytics.



7.4.4 About Warehouse Domain Hierarchies

Warehouse Domain Hierarchies are Domains that have been organized into hierarchies to enable the data to be more effectively analyzed. For example, in Oracle HR Analytics, you might need to have a workforce event hierarchy: Event Group -> Event Sub-group -> Event Detail.

Note: Domain Hierarchies are displayed in inverted format, that is in the following format:

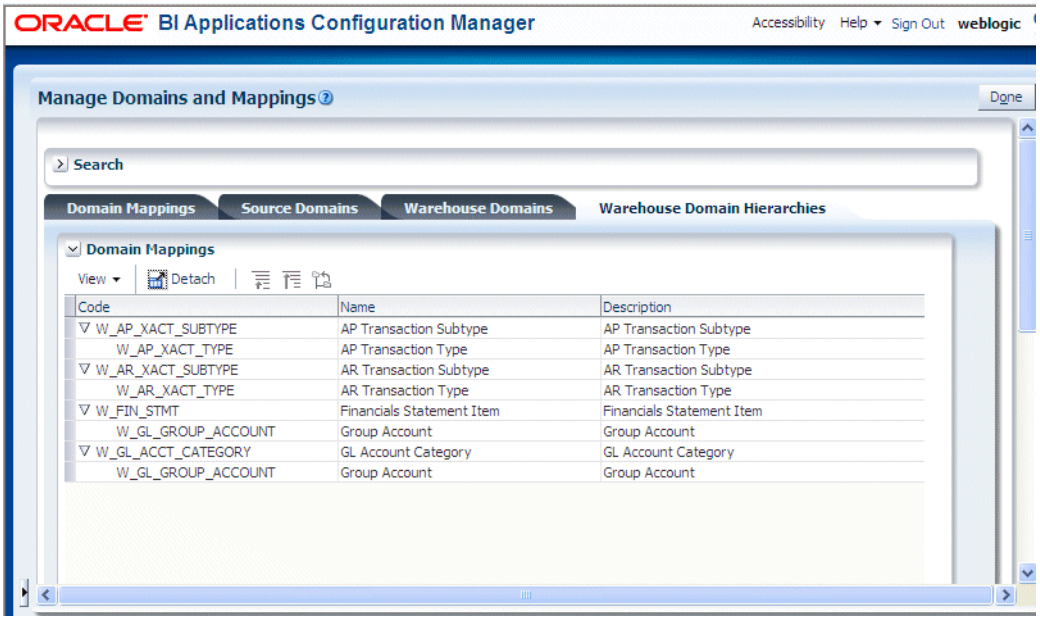
<Child 1>\

<Child *n*>\

<Parent>.

For more information, see Section 7.11, "Viewing Domain Hierarchies".

The screenshot below shows example warehouse domain hierarchies for Oracle Financial Analytics.



7.4.5 About Setting Up Domain Member Mappings

Oracle Business Intelligence Applications ships out-of-the-box domain value mappings that map the seeded BI Application domain values to the seeded configuration data in Oracle Enterprise Resource Planning applications.

When you configure your Offerings, you need to review the out-of-the-box mappings for domain values, and if necessary update them to suit the categories that you want to use to report on your data.

For example, in Oracle HR Analytics, the out-of-the-box domain values for Performance Range might be similar to the following:

0 - 50 - PERF_RANGE_1

50 - 60 - PERF_RANGE_2

60 - 70 - PERF_RANGE_3.

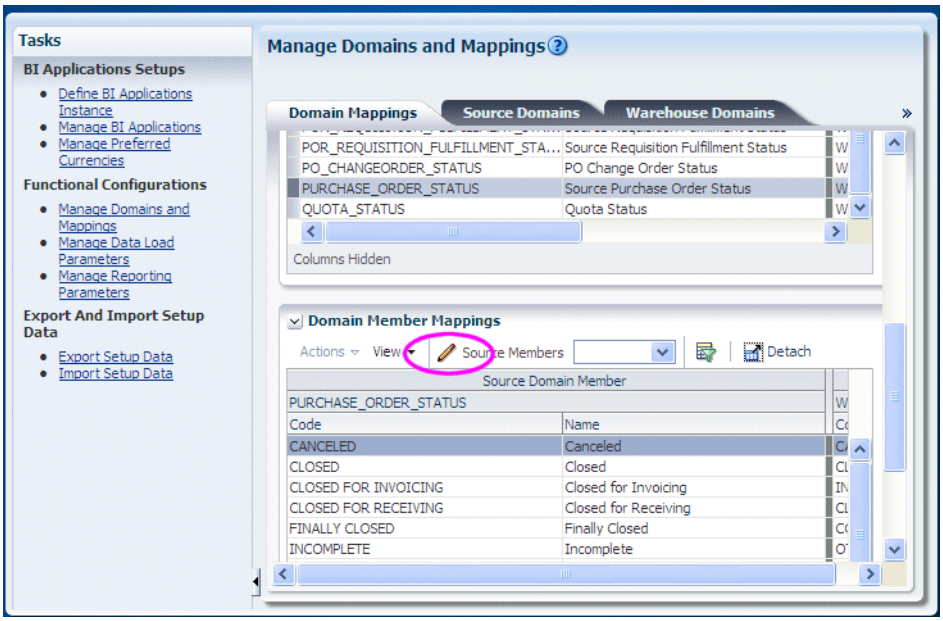
If you want to use these out-of-the-box categories, you do not need to make any changes to these mappings before you start your ETL processes.

If you want to make changes to out-of-the-box mappings, then you use the Domain Mappings tab to implement these changes.

For example, you might want to change the range for PERF_RANGE_1 from 0 - 50 to 0 - 100. Or you might want to add a new category named PERF_RANGE_4 and assign the range 100 - 500 to the new PERF_RANGE_4 category.

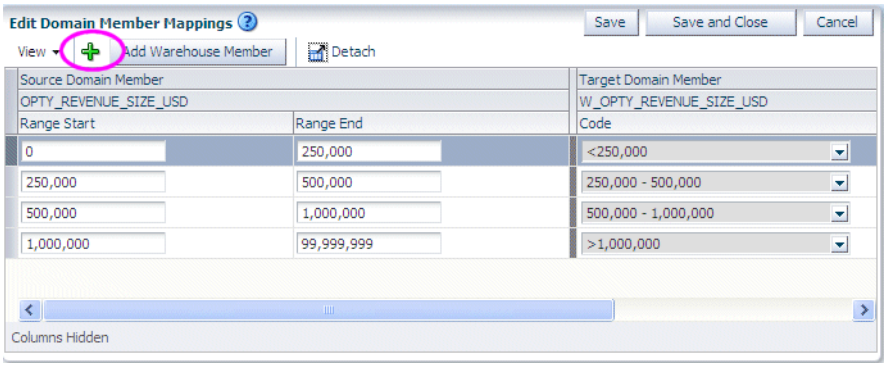
7.4.5.1 How to edit a Domain Member Mapping

To edit a Domain Member Mapping, on the Domain Member Mappings tab, select a domain then click the Edit Domain Member Mappings icon (see screenshot below) to display the Edit Domain Member Mappings dialog, and edit the values. For example, for a range mapping, you specify values in the **Range Start**, **Range End**, and **Target Domain Member** fields.



7.4.5.2 How to add a Range Member Mapping

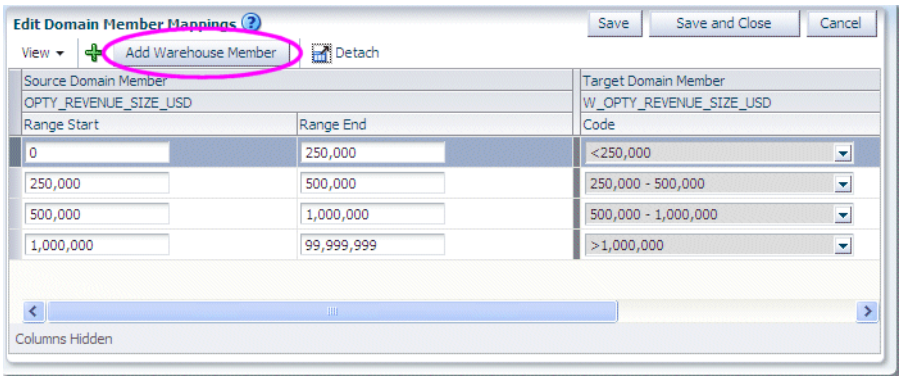
To add a Range Member Mapping, click the Add Range Member Mapping (+) icon and specify values in the **Range Start**, **Range End**, and **Target Domain Member - Code** fields.



Tip: Before you create a new range, you might first want to use the **Add Warehouse Member** button to first create a target Warehouse Member, which is then available as an option in the **Target Domain Member - Code** list. For example, you might add a Warehouse Member called 'Greater than 250,000' to map to the range 250,000 to 1,000,000.

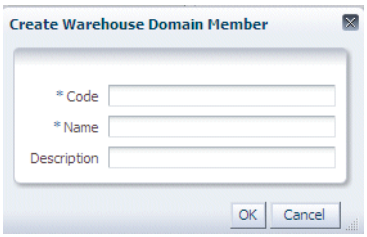
7.4.5.3 How to add a Target Domain Member

To add a target Warehouse Member, click **Add Target Domain Member**.



Note: If the **Add Target Domain Member** option is disabled or not displayed, then the domain is non-extensible (for more information, see Section 7.4.7, "Why are some domains non-extensible?").

When you click **Add Target Domain Member** you display the Create Warehouse Domain Member dialog, which enables you to specify a Name, Code, and Description (optional).



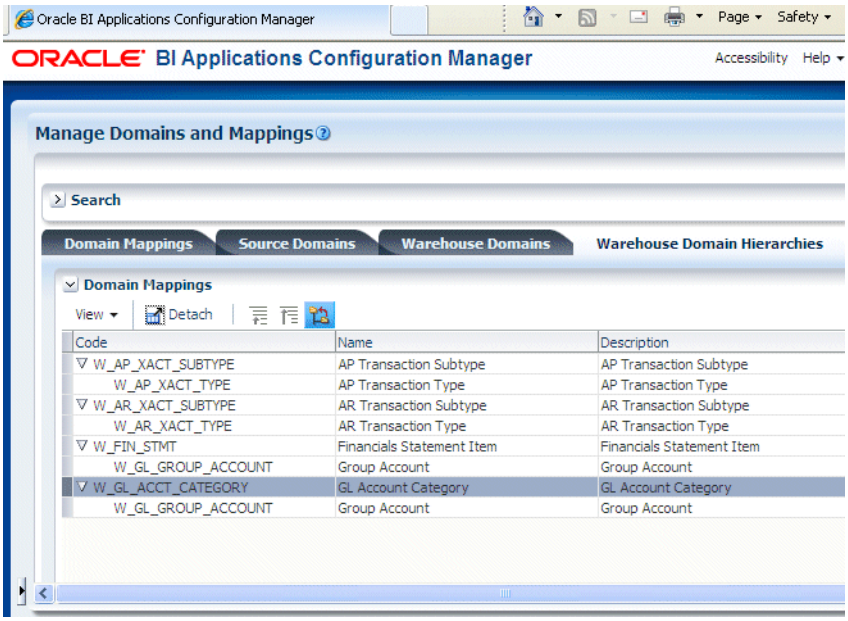
For example, you might add a Warehouse Member called 'Greater than 250,000' to map to the range 250,000 to 1,000,000.

7.4.6 How to modify a Warehouse Domain Hierarchy

Oracle BI Applications Warehouse Domains are organized into hierarchies out-of-the-box. You might want to modify an out-of-the-box hierarchy to enable data to be more effectively analyzed. For example, you might change the order of items in a hierarchy.

To create or edit a Warehouse Domain Hierarchy:

1. In the Domain mappings list, select the Domain Mapping that you want to edit.



2. Use the options at the top of the Domain Mapping list to change the hierarchy.

7.4.7 Why are some domains non-extensible?

To maintain data integrity in Oracle Business Intelligence Applications, some domains have been designed as non-extensible, and are therefore read-only.

If a domain is non-extensible, then when the domain is selected, the following options are either disabled or not displayed: the Edit Domain Member Mappings icon, the Add Range Member Mapping (+) icon, the Add Warehouse Member button. For more information about icons, see Section 5.8.3, "About the Icons".

7.5 About Working With Data Load Parameters

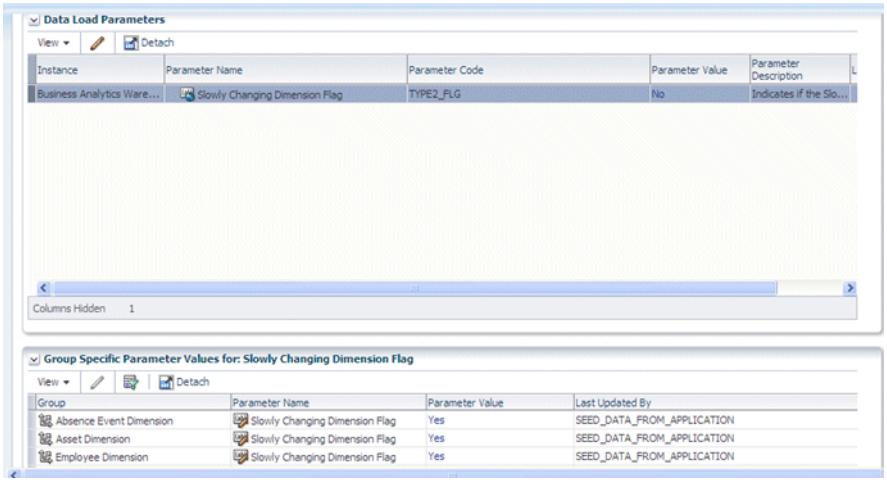
Data Load Parameters are configuration values that specify how Source System data is loaded into the Data Warehouse. For example, the cost time grain parameter COST_TIME_GRAIN specifies how costs are aggregated (for example, WEEKLY, MONTHLY, QUARTERLY) during the data loading process.

Data Load Parameters can be either Global or Application Specific.

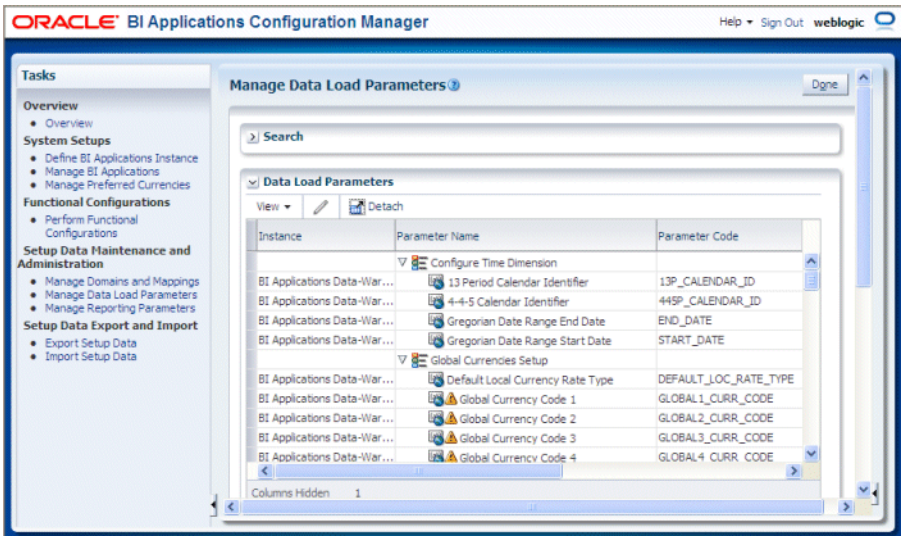
Global or Application Specific parameters are displayed differently in the user interface, and have different editing capabilities.

Data Load Parameters are either specific to the Business Analytics Warehouse or to a Source Instance. If there is more than one Source Instance (not supported in the BI Applications 11.1.1.5.0 release), then a parameters which is Source Instance specific will occur as many times as there are Source Instances defined, and the parameter has values that are specific to its particular source. There is only one occurrence of a parameter which is specific to the Business Analytics Warehouse.

You edit Data Load Parameters using the "Manage Data Load Parameters dialog", which is displayed in FSM when you edit a Data Load Parameter (see screenshot below).



To display the "Manage Data Load Parameters dialog" in Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager, select the **Manage Data Load Parameters** link on the Tasks bar.

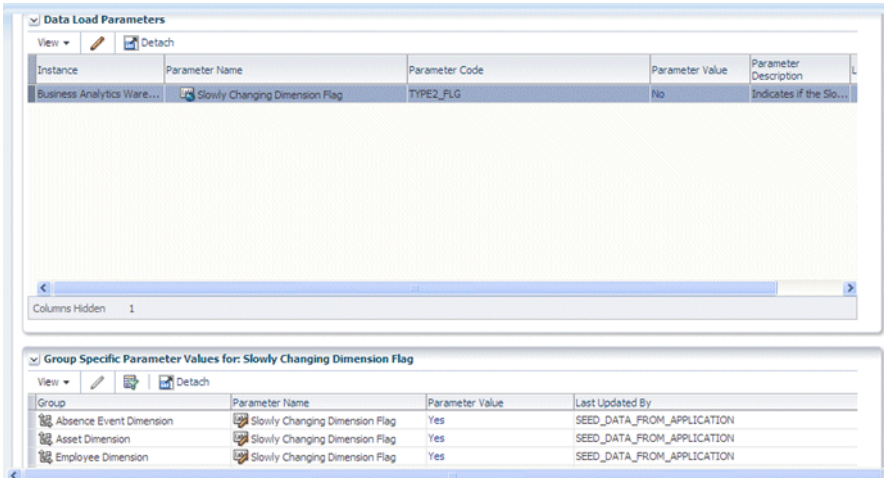


7.5.1 About Global Data Load Parameters

A Global Data Load Parameter applies to all ETL Tasks or a large number of tasks. Global Parameters are indicated on the UI by the Global parameter icon:

Global Parameters can be associated with Fact Groups or Dimension Groups. The parameters that are associated with Fact Groups or Dimension Groups are displayed in the detail table named **Group Specific Parameter Values for: <Name of Parameter selected in the master table>**. The detail table displays the name of the Fact Group or Dimension Group to which the group-specific parameter applies. Parameters at the group level have the same name as the parent Data Load Parameter.

For example, the parameter with name Slowly Changing Dimension Flag is a Global Parameter that is associated with Dimension Groups Absence Event Dimension, Asset Dimension, Employee Dimension, and so on.



A Global Parameter that is associated with Fact Groups or Dimension Groups can have a value at the Group level that is different from the value that is set for the Parameter in the master table named Data Load Parameters.

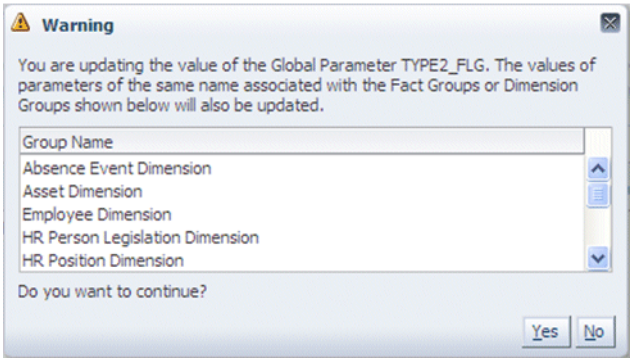
Note: Not all Global Parameters are associated with Fact Groups or Dimension Groups. Parameters that are not associated with Fact Groups or Dimension Groups have no records in the **Group Specific Parameter Values for** detail table.

7.5.1.1 About Editing Global Data Load Parameters

To edit the value of a Global Parameter, select the record for the Global Parameter in the **Data Load Parameters** master table, and then click on either the Edit icon in the table toolbar or click on the link in the **Parameter Value** column.

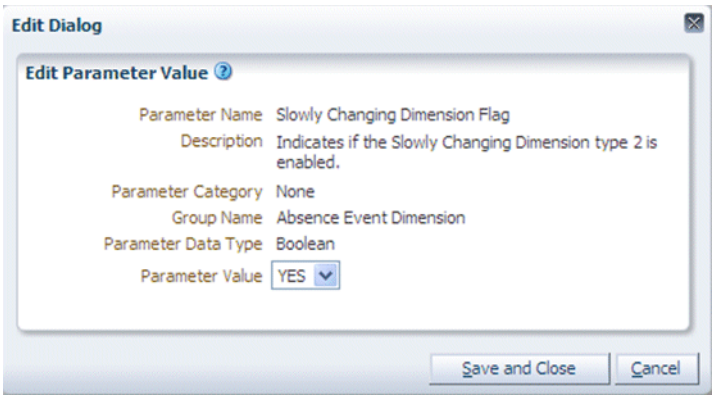
If the Global Parameter is associated with Fact Groups or Dimension Groups, then a warning message is displayed to verify that you want to updates the value at a global level for all occurrences of the parameter at Group level. If you click Yes at the warning message, then the values of all occurrences of the parameter at the Group level will be updated to the new value.

For example, if you click the Edit icon or the link in the Parameter Value column for the parameter Slowly Changing Dimension Flag (TYPE2_FLG) in the Data Load Parameters master table, then the following Warning dialog is received:



Clicking Yes allows you to continue with the edit of the parameter value. A change to the parameter value is applied to all parameter occurrences at the Group level.

A Global Parameter that is associated with Fact Groups or Dimension Groups can have a value at the Group level that is different from the value that is set for the Parameter in the master table titled Data Load Parameters. To change the value of parameter for a specific Fact Group or Dimension Group, select the Global Parameter in the Data Load Parameters master table, and then select the parameter in the Group Specific Parameter Values for: <Parameter Name> detail table for the desired Fact Group or Dimension Group. Click on the Edit icon in the table tool bar or the link in the Parameter Value column to open the Parameter Value Edit dialog.



Changing the parameter value in the above Edit Dialog updates the parameter value for the Slowly Changing Dimension Flag parameter associated with the Absence Event Dimension Group.

7.5.2 About Application-Specific Data Load Parameters

An Application Specific Parameter applies to one or more BI Applications and to only a few ETL Tasks. Application Specific Parameters are indicated on the UI by the icon:

Examples: Cost Time Grain (Project Analytics), Workforce Snapshot Date (HR Analytics)

Application Specific Parameters are always associated with Fact Groups or Dimension Groups and are displayed in the detail table named **Group Specific Parameter Values for: <Name of Parameter selected in the master table>** in the user interface.

The detail table displays the name of the Fact Groups or Dimension Groups that the group-specific parameter applies to, and the value of the parameters.

7.5.2.1 About Overridable and Non-Overridable Application-Specific Parameter Values

Application Specific Parameters are of two types: Overridable Application Specific and Non-Overridable Application Specific Parameters, as follows:

- Overridable Application Specific Parameters are those parameters whose values can differ for each parameter of the same name associated with a Fact Group or Dimension Group. Overridable Application Specific Parameters are indicated on the user interface in the detail table titled Group Specific Parameter Values for: <Name of Parameter selected in the master table> by the following icon:

An example of an Overridable Application Specific Parameter is Aggregate Table Grain.

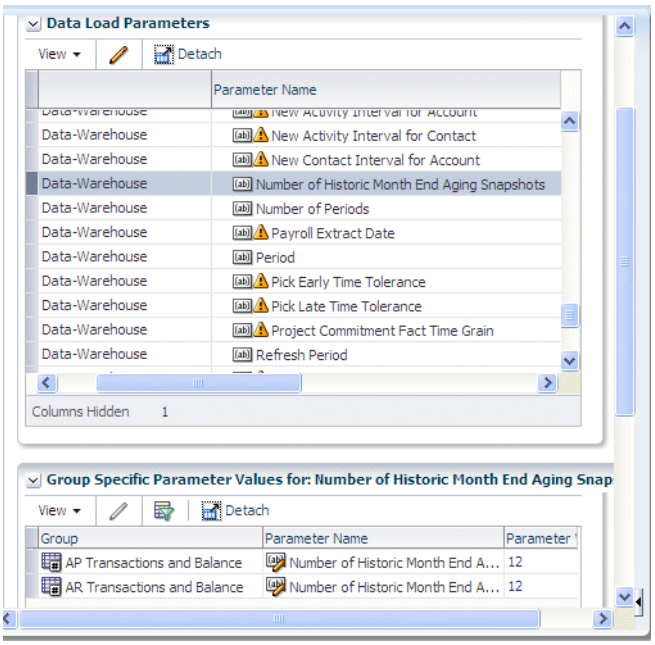
- Non-Overridable Application Specific Parameters are those parameters whose values cannot differ for each parameter of the same name associated with a Fact Group or Dimension Group. All occurrences of the parameter at the Group level must have the same parameter value. Non-Overridable Application Specific Parameters are indicated on the user interface in the detail table titled Group Specific Parameter Values for: <Name of Parameter selected in the master table> by the following icon:

An example of a Non-Overridable Application Specific Parameter is Enterprise List. This parameter is associated with multiple Fact Groups and Dimension Groups. The value of this parameter must be the same for all occurrences of the parameter at the Group level.

The values of Application Specific Parameters are only displayed in the Group Specific Parameter Values for: < Parameter> detail table, and are not displayed in the Data Load Parameter master table. Instead a link text <Edit Value> is displayed in the Parameter Value column of the master table. This allows you to edit the values of Application Specific Parameters for all occurrences of the parameter at the Group level from the master Data Load Parameter tables.

7.5.2.2 About Editing Application-Specific Parameter Values

To edit Non-Overridable Application Specific Parameters, select the parameter record in the **Data Load Parameters** table, and click on the Edit icon in the table toolbar or the link <Edit Value> in the Parameter Value column.



A warning message is displayed indicating that you are editing the value for all occurrences of the parameter at the Fact Group or Dimension Group level. Click Yes to continue to the Parameter Value Edit dialog.

The value of an Overridable Application Specific Parameter is also edited in a similar manner. Doing so edits the values for all occurrences of the parameter at Group level. A warning dialog is displayed to indicate that the values of all occurrences of the parameter at the Fact Group or Dimension Group level will be updated to the new value.

To change the value of an Overridable Application Specific Parameter for a specific Fact Group or Dimension Group, select the parameter in the Data Load Parameters master table and then select the parameter record in the Group Specific Parameter Values for: <Parameter Name> detail table for the desired Fact Group or Dimension Group. Click on the Edit icon in the table tool bar or the link in the Parameter Value column to open the Parameter Value Edit dialog.

Note: The Edit icon and the Parameter Value link are disabled in the Group Specific Parameter Values for: <Parameter Name> detail table for Non-Overridable Parameters.

7.5.2.3 How to Edit a Data Load Parameter value

To edit a Data Load Parameter:

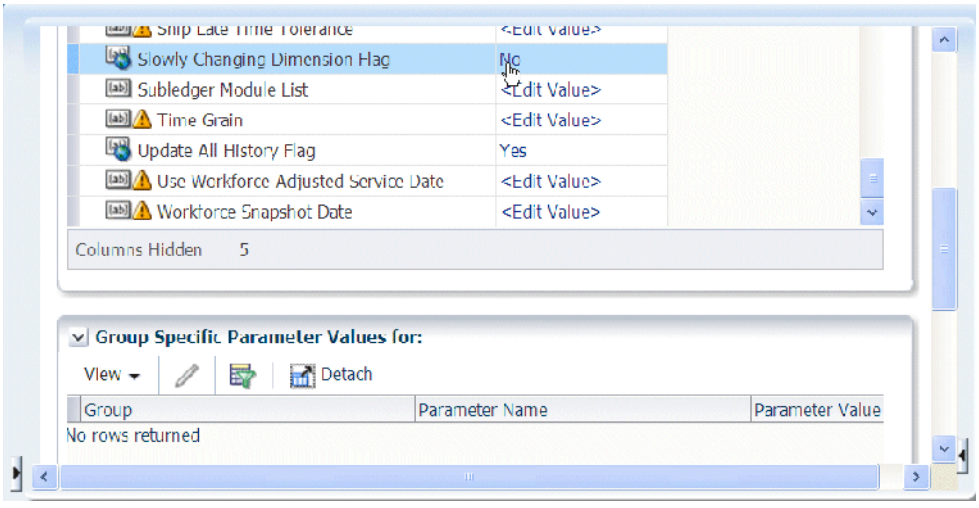
1. Select the parameter in the **Data Load Parameters** list.

   If the parameter is a Global parameter, then the **Parameter Value** field displays the actual value (for example, 'MONTHLY').

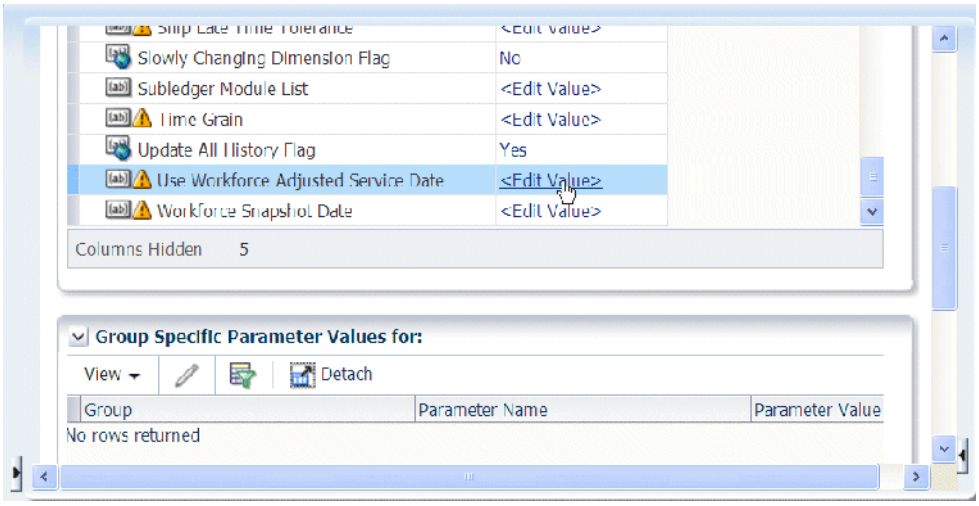
   If the parameter is a non-Global parameter, then the **Parameter Value** field displays '<Edit Value>').

2. Do one of the following:

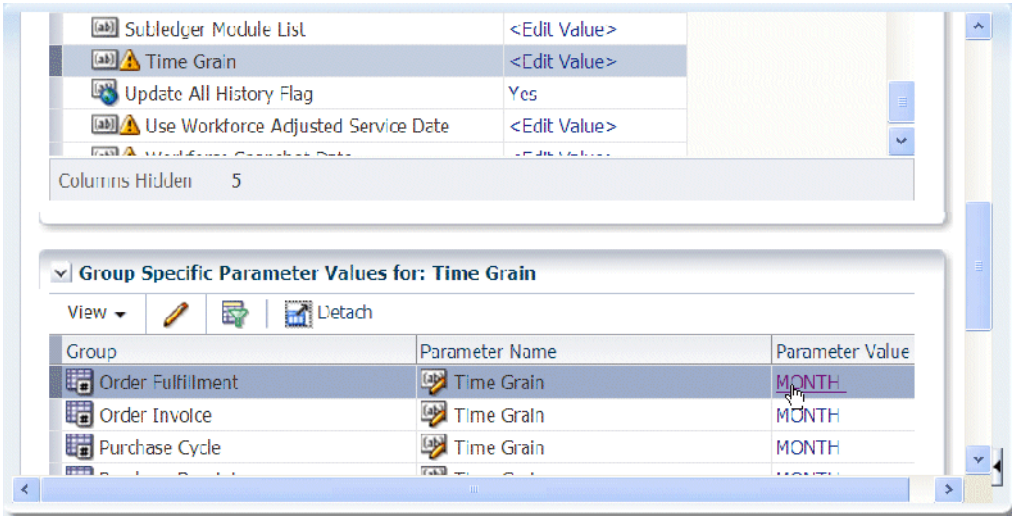
   To update a Global parameter, in the **Data Load Parameters** list click the value displayed in the **Parameter Value** field to display the Edit Parameter Value dialog, and edit the value. Alternatively, select the row and click the Edit icon.



   To update an Application-Specific parameter, in the **Data Load Parameters** list click <Edit Value> in the **Parameter Value** field to display the Edit Parameter Value dialog, and edit the value. Alternatively, select the row and click the Edit icon.



If a parameter is overridable at the Fact Group or Dimension Group level, edit the value displayed in the **Group Specific Parameter Values for**: list in the bottom pane. Alternatively, select the row and click the Edit icon. **Note**: If the Edit icon or parameter value is greyed out, then the value is non-overridable.



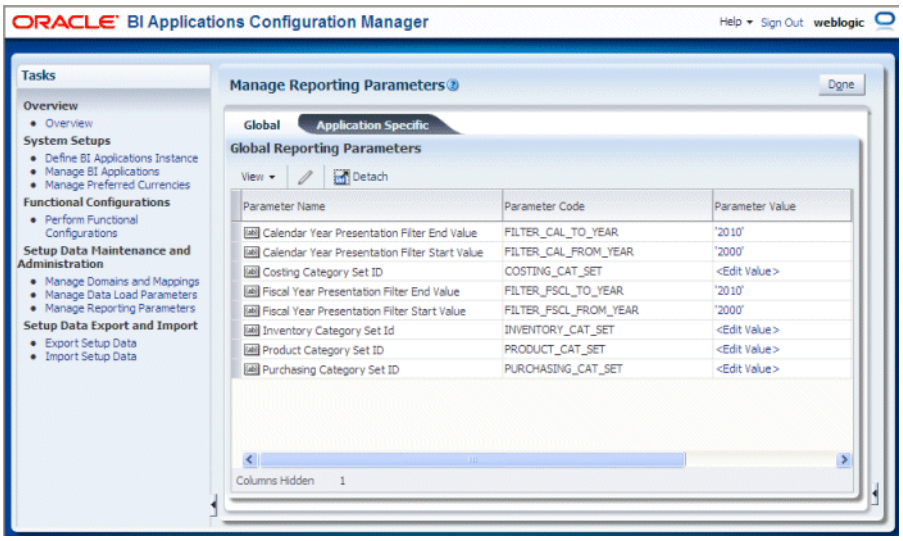
7.6 About Working With Reporting Parameters

Reporting Parameters are configuration values that specify how data is presented in Business Intelligence dashboards.

There are two categories of Reporting Parameter:

- Global, which apply to all Offerings. These are displayed on the Global tab.
- Application Specific, which apply to one or more Offering. These are displayed on the Application Specific tab.

You manage and edit Reporting Parameters using the "Manage Reporting Parameters: Global/Application Specific tab" (see screenshot below).



To display the "Manage Reporting Parameters: Global/Application Specific tab" in Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager, select the **Manage Reporting Parameters** link on the Tasks bar.

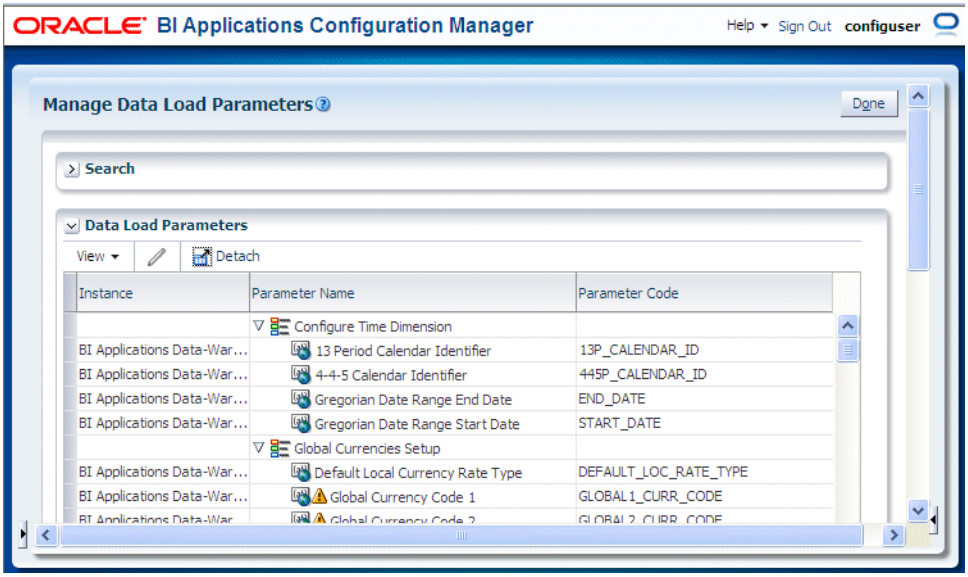
7.7 How to Monitor Setup Data

You monitor Setup Data to ensure that your Offerings are being correctly configured. For example, you might use the Alerts area on the Overview page to check for unmapped domain values.

You can monitor set up data in the following ways:

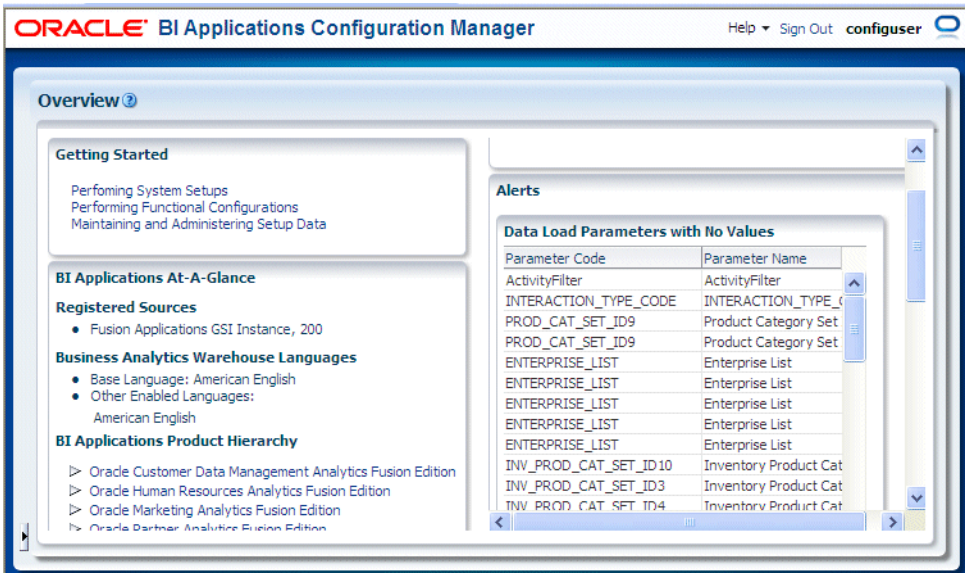
- In Configuration Manager, you can monitor the status of the underlying set up data values, as follows:
  - Use the pages and tabs in the **Setup Data Maintenance and Administration** area on the Tasks bar.

    From the Tasks bar, select one of the links in the Setup Data Maintenance and Administration area. For example, select the Data Load Parameters link to display the Data Load Parameters page.



- Use the Alerts pane on the Overview page.

  Display the Overview page, and view the **Alerts** pane.



7.8 How to Change Configuration Values Using Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager

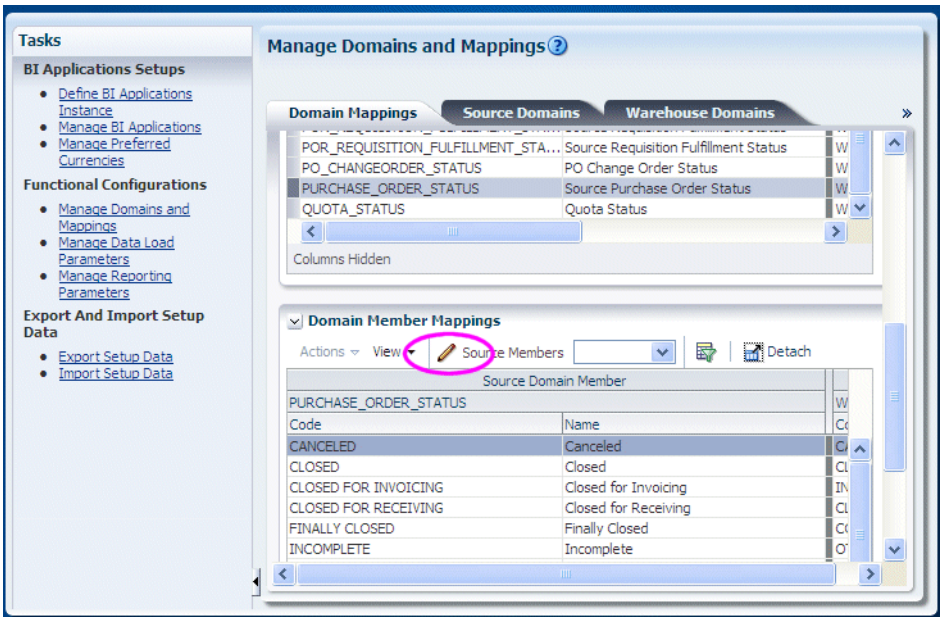
If you need to make configuration changes after an Implementation Project has been completed in FSM, you can use Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager to update your parameter values. To change setup data values, you use the options in the **Setup Data Maintenance and Administration** area on the Tasks bar.

To change configuration values using Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager:

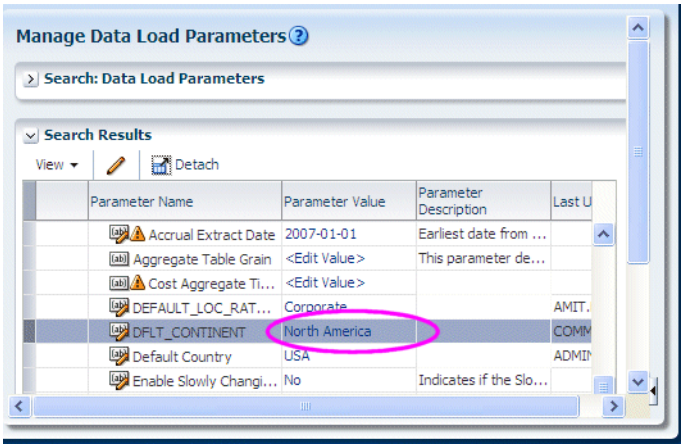
1. In Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager, use options in the **Setup Data Maintenance and Administration** area on the Tasks bar as follows:

   - To make changes to domain mappings, select **Manage Domains and Mappings** and display the tab for the domain type that you want to edit. To

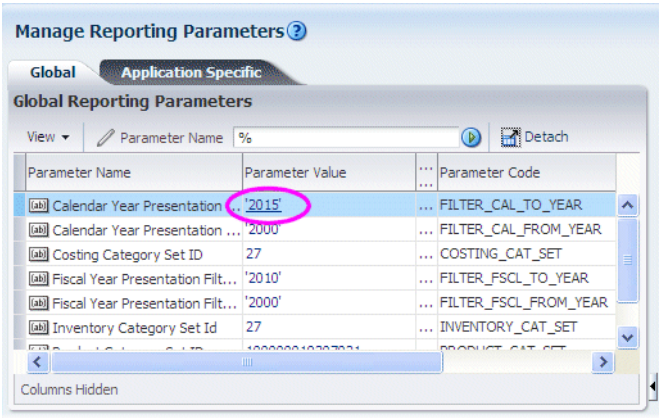
edit a Domain Mapping, select a domain in the Domain Mapping list and click the Edit icon in the Domain Member Mappings area.



- To make changes to data load parameters, select **Manage Data Load Parameters** and use the Search area to locate the parameters that you want to edit. To edit the value of a Data Load Parameter, click the value in the Parameter Value column (or select the row then click the Edit icon) to display the "Edit Parameter Value dialog (for Data Load Parameters)".



- To make changes to reporting parameters, select **Manage Reporting Parameters** and display the tab for the area that you want to edit. To edit the value of a Reporting Parameter, click the value in the Parameter Value column (or select the row then click the Edit icon) to display the "Edit Parameter Value dialog (for Reporting Parameters)".



Tip: For information about locating unmapped domain values, see Section 7.9, "How to Locate Unmapped Domain Values in Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager".

7.9 How to Locate Unmapped Domain Values in Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager

You locate unmapped Domain Values to enable you to make sure that you have mapped all of your source system domain values.

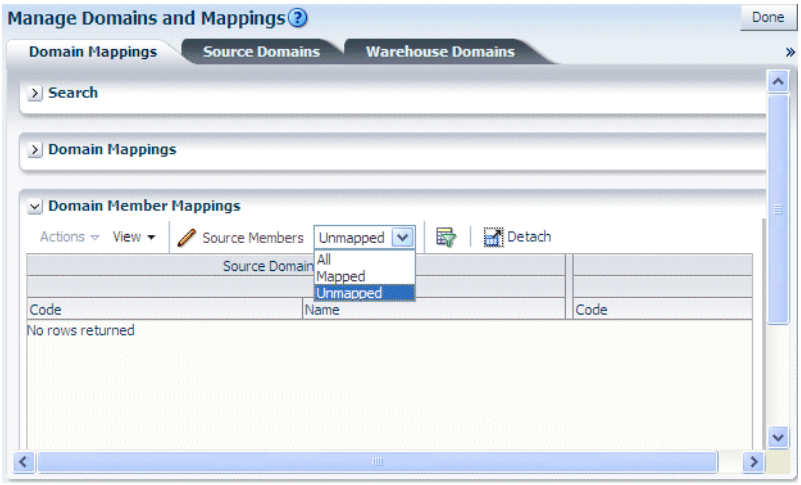
Tip: You can also use the Alerts area on the Overview page in Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager to identify unmapped Domain values.

How to locate unmapped domain values:

1. Start Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager.
2. Do one of the following:
   - From the **Tasks** bar, select **Manage Domains and Mappings** to display the Manage Domains and Mappings dialog.

     Display the "Manage Domains and Mappings: Domain Mappings tab".

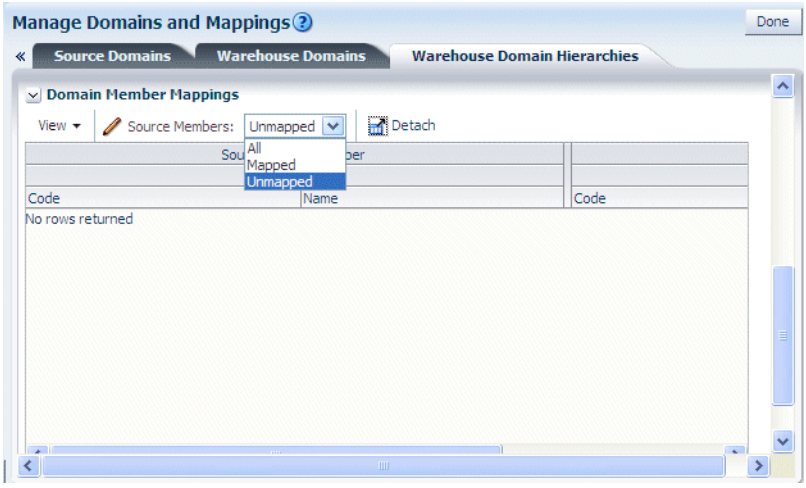
     In the Domain Member Mappings area, select Unmapped from the **Source Members** list.



- From the **Tasks** bar, select **Manage Domains and Mappings** to display the Manage Domains and Mappings dialog.

  Display the "Manage Domains and Mappings: Warehouse Domain Hierarchies tab".

  In the Domain Member Mappings area, select Unmapped from the **Source Members** list.



7.10 About Adding Target Domain Members

You add Target Domain Members to extend the target Data Warehouse. For example, you might want to create a new salary category called 'Range 5' so that you can map salary values to this new category.

- Section 7.10.1, "How to add a Target Domain Member"

7.10.1 How to add a Target Domain Member

You add a target domain member to extend your target Data Warehouse.

To add a Target Domain Member:

1. Display the Warehouse Domains tab.

   In FSM, the Warehouse Domain tab is displayed when you perform a Task that edits a Warehouse Domain value.

   In Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager, from the Tasks bar, select Manage Domains and Mappings to display the Manage Domains and Mappings dialog.

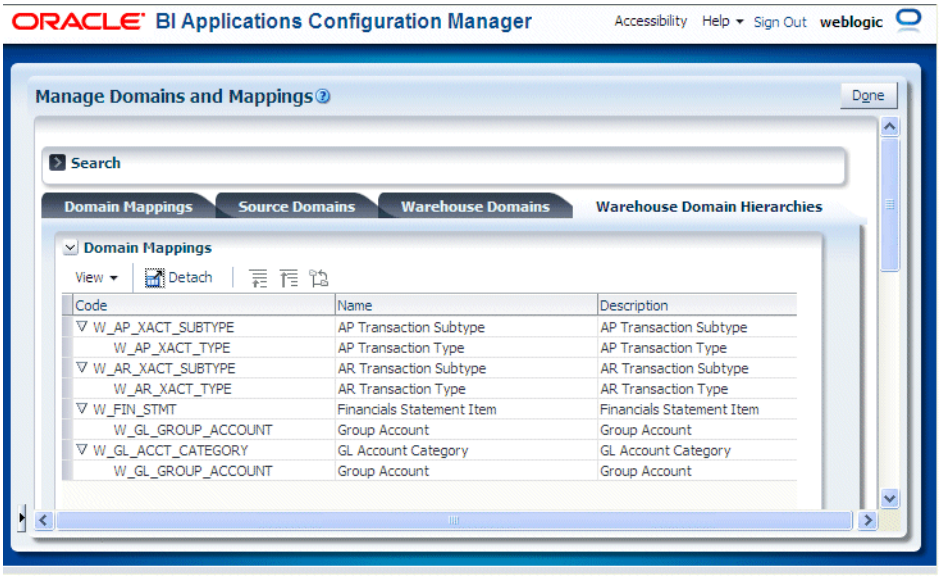
2. In the Warehouse Members area, click Add Warehouse Domain Member, to display the "Add Warehouse Domain Member/Add Target Domain Member dialog".

3. Use the "Add Warehouse Domain Member/Add Target Domain Member dialog" to specify the details.

4. Click OK to save the details and close the dialog.

7.11 Viewing Domain Hierarchies

To view Domain Hierarchies, select the Manage Domains and Mappings link on the Tasks bar, then display the Warehouse Domain Hierarchies tab.



Notes

- Domain Hierarchies are displayed in inverted format, that is in the following format:

  <Child 1>\

  <Child *n*>\

  <Parent>.

  For example, in the screenshot above, the child node AP Transaction Subtype is shown above and to the left of the parent node AP Transaction Type.

- Domain Hierarchies are read-only. However, you can change the domain mappings.

- For field level help for the Warehouse Domains Hierarchies dialog, see Section C.21, "Manage Domains and Mappings: Warehouse Domain Hierarchies tab".

7.12 About Exporting and Importing Setup Data for Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager

You export and import Setup Data for Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager to:

- make a backup of your configuration settings for security purposes. For example, to keep a record of the configuration changes that you have made.

- migrate the Setup Data for Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager from one environment to another environment. For example, to move the configuration changes that you have made from Test to Production.

7.12.1 What Data is Exported?

When you export Setup Data, you export the changes that you have made to the values of the following objects:

- Data Load Parameters
- Domains and Mappings
- Reporting Parameters

Unchanged configuration values are not exported. In other words, if you only change the value of DEFAULT_CURRENCY from USD to Euro and then you export your data, then the export ZIP file that is produced will only contain columns for 'DEFAULT_CURRENCY=Euro'.

Note: Other Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager data (for example, Source System configuration settings, Target Data Warehouse configuration settings) is not included in export files. In other words, before you import on the target system, you must first re-specify the Source System and Target Data Warehouse.

7.12.2 What Data is Imported?

When you import Setup Data from a ZIP file, you import whatever configuration changes were exported to that ZIP file. For example, if you first export only Reporting Parameters to a ZIP file, you import only the changes that were made to Reporting Parameters.

7.12.3 About Migrating Setup Data

To migrate Setup Data, you do the following:

- In the source environment, export the Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager Setup Data as a ZIP file. For more information about exporting Setup Data, see Section 7.12.5, "How to Export Setup Data".
- Copy the ZIP file from the source environment to the target environment.
- In the target environment, import the Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager Setup Data from the ZIP file. For more information about importing Setup Data, see Section 7.12.6, "How to Import Setup Data".

  Note: The data source number in the target system must be the same as the data source number in the source system.

7.12.4 About Backing-up Setup Data

To back-up Setup Data, you do the following:

- In the source environment, export the Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager Setup Data as a ZIP file. For more information about exporting Setup Data, see Section 7.12.5, "How to Export Setup Data".
- Store the ZIP file in a secure location.
- In the target environment, make sure that you have installed Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager, which installs the out-of-the-box setup data. **Note**: The data source number in the target system must be the same as the data source number in the source system.

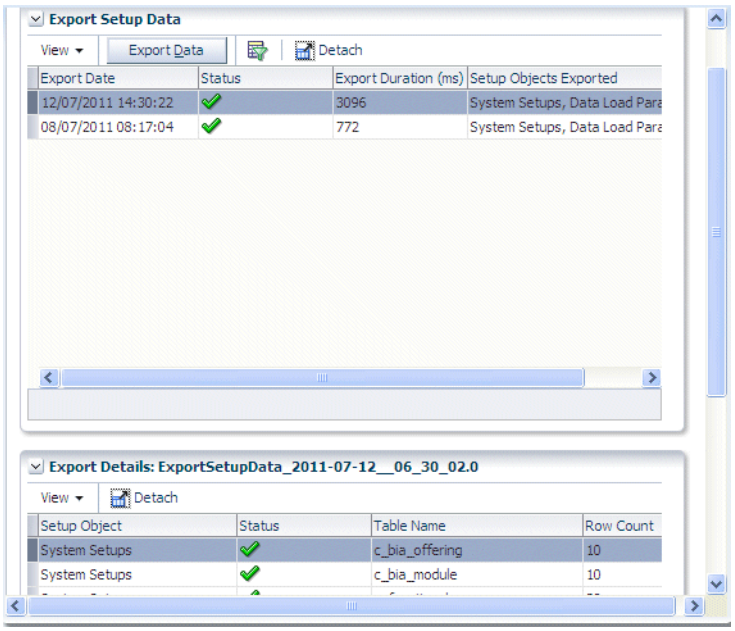
- To restore the backed-up data, you import the Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager Setup Data from the ZIP file. For more information about importing Setup Data, see Section 7.12.6, "How to Import Setup Data".

7.12.5 How to Export Setup Data

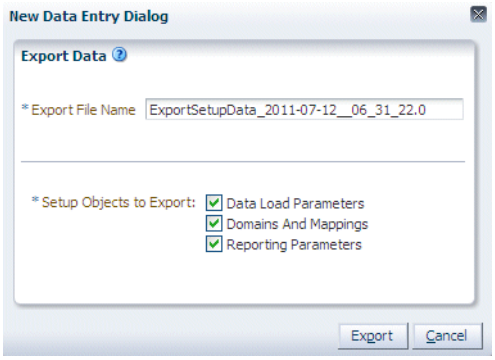
You export Setup Data to back-up or migrate a Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager environment.

To export Setup Data:

1. In the source environment, start Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager.
2. From the **Tasks** bar, select Export Setup Data to display the "Export Setup Data dialog".



3. Click Export Data to display the "Export Data dialog".
4. Use the "Export Data dialog" to specify the setup objects that you want to export.



5. Click Export.
6. When the File Download dialog is displayed, click **Save** to save the ZIP file to a location that you specify.

If you first click **Open** at the File Download dialog to open the ZIP file, then make sure that you save the ZIP file in the ZIP program that you are using.

The Export Setup Data table is updated with the export details.

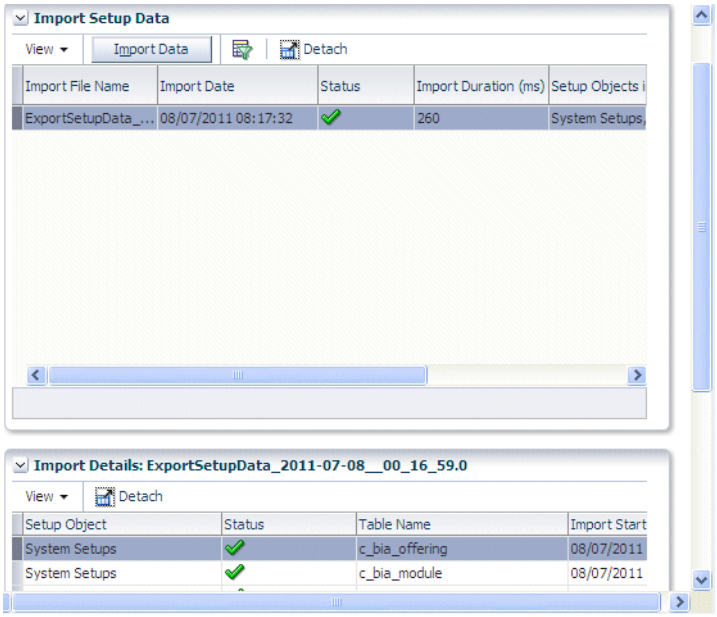
7.12.6 How to Import Setup Data

You import Setup Data to restore or migrate Setup Data. Before you import Setup Data, you must copy the previously exported ZIP file to a file location that is accessible from the machine that is running the Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager client.

Note: When you import Setup Data, the data source number in the target system must be the same as the data source number in the source system.

To import Setup Data:

1. In the source environment, start Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager.
2. From the **Tasks** bar, select Import Setup Data to display the "Import Setup Data dialog".



3. Click Import Data to display the "Import Data dialog".

4. Use the "Import Data dialog" to specify the location and name of the ZIP file that contains the configuration changes that you want to import.
5. Click OK.

   The Setup Data is imported from the ZIP file, and the Import table is updated with the details.

Part III

Appendices

Part III contains reference information that is used in the Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager Help System and Functional Setup Manager, and includes the following sections:

- Appendix A, "Supporting Tasks"
- Appendix B, "Functional Configuration Task Reference"
- Appendix C, "Dialog Reference for Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager"

A

Supporting Tasks

This section contains additional tasks relating to the Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager, DAC Client and DAC Server, and Informatica PowerCenter Client Tools. It contains the following topics:

- Section A.1, "Enabling DAC Client Communication with Informatica PowerCenter"
- Section A.2, "Enabling DAC Server Communication with Informatica PowerCenter"
- Section A.3, "How to Log Into Informatica PowerCenter Administration Console"
- Section A.4, "How to Start Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager"
- Section A.5, "Optimizing a Repository File (RPD) for Oracle BI Applications"

A.1 Enabling DAC Client Communication with Informatica PowerCenter

The DAC Client uses the Informatica pmrep and pmcmd command line programs when communicating with Informatica PowerCenter. The DAC Client uses pmrep to synchronize DAC tasks with Informatica workflows and to keep the DAC task source and target tables information up to date.

In order for the DAC Client to be able to use the pmrep and pmcmd programs, the path of the Informatica Domain file 'domains.infa' must be defined in the environment variables on the DAC Client machine.

When you install DAC using the DAC installer, the Informatica Domain file is defined in the environment variables on the DAC Client machine. Therefore, if you installed DAC using the DAC installer, you do not need to perform the procedures in this section.

You should only perform the procedures in this section if you installed the DAC Client by copying the \DAC folder from one machine to another.

This section includes the following topics:

- Section A.1.1, "How to Define the Informatica Domains File Path in the DAC Client Environment Variables"
- Section A.1.2, "How to Verify the DAC Client Is Able to Use pmrep and pmcmd"

A.1.1 How to Define the Informatica Domains File Path in the DAC Client Environment Variables

In order for the DAC Client to be able to use the pmrep and pmcmd programs, the path of the Informatica Domain file 'domains.infa' must be defined in the environment variables on the DAC Client machine.

Note: When you use the DAC installer to install the DAC Client, this configuration is done automatically.

To define the Informatica Domains File path in the DAC Client environment variables

1. Locate the file domains.infa in the root Informatica PowerCenter installation directory and note down the directory path of this file.

   For example, <drive>:\Informatica\PowerCenter8.6.1.

2. Create an environment variable called INFA_DOMAINS_FILE with the value set to the directory path to the domans.infa file, as follows:

   - On Windows, display the Windows Environment Variables dialog box (that is, from the Windows Control Panel, select System, then Advanced, then Environment Variables), and create a System variable with the following values:
     - Variable name: INFA_DOMAINS_FILE
     - Variable value: <*directory path of domains file*>\domains.infa

       The path should include the name of the file. For example, '<drive>:\Informatica\PowerCenter8.6.1\domains.infa'.

3. Add the directory path to Informatica PowerCenter binaries to the PATH environment variable as follows:

   In the Windows System Properties > Environment Variables dialog box, add the path of the Informatica \Client\bin directory to the PATH environment variable. For example: <drive>:\Informatica\PowerCenter8.6.1\client\bin.

A.1.2 How to Verify the DAC Client Is Able to Use pmrep and pmcmd

From a Windows command prompt, execute pmrep and then pmcmd. The test is successful if you see the programs are invoked and the pmrep and pmcmd prompts appear.

If pmrep and pmcmd are not recognized, then:

- Ensure Hotfix 6 has been applied to Informatica PowerCenter 8.6.1.
- Verify that the INFA_DOMAINS_FILE variable points to the domains.infa file located in the Informatica directory.
- Verify that the PATH variable includes the path to the Informatica binaries (\Informatica\PowerCenter\client\bin), and that pmrep.exe and pmcmd.exe exist in the \bin folder.

A.2 Enabling DAC Server Communication with Informatica PowerCenter

The DAC Server uses the following command line programs to communicate with Informatica PowerCenter:

- pmrep is used to communicate with PowerCenter Repository Services.

- pmcmd is used to communicate with PowerCenter Integration Services to run the Informatica workflows.

The pmrep and pmcmd programs are installed during the PowerCenter Services installation in the bin folder of the server directory.

For the DAC Server to be able to communicate with PowerCenter Services using the pmrep and pmcmd, the path of the Informatica Domain file 'domains.infa' must be defined and certain environment variables must be set. When you install the DAC Server on Windows or Linux using the DAC installer, this configuration is done automatically. Therefore, if you installed the DAC Server using the DAC installer, you do not need to perform the procedures in this section.

If you installed the DAC Server on UNIX, you need to perform the procedure in Section A.2.2, "How to Set Environment Variables for DAC Server Communication on UNIX."

This section includes the following topics:

A.2.1 How to Set Environment Variables for DAC Server Communication on Windows

Follow this procedure to set environment variables on Windows.

Note: When you use the DAC installer to install the DAC Server, this configuration is done automatically.

To set the environment variables on Windows

1. Locate the file domains.infa in the root Informatica PowerCenter installation directory and note down the directory path of this file.

   For example, D:\Informatica\PowerCenter8.6.1.

2. Create an environment variable called INFA_DOMAINS_FILE with the value set to the directory path to the domans.infa file, as follows:

   - On Windows, display the Windows Environment Variables dialog box (that is, from the Windows Control Panel, select System, then Advanced, then Environment Variables), and create a System variable with the following values:
     - Variable name: INFA_DOMAINS_FILE
     - Variable value: <<*directory path of domain file*>\domains.infa>

       The Variable value should include the domains.infa file name. For example, D:\Informatica\PowerCenter8.6.1\domains.infa.

3. Add the directory path to Informatica PowerCenter binaries to the PATH environment variable as follows:

   In the Windows System Properties > Environment Variables dialog box, add the path of the Informatica \server\bin directory to the PATH environment variable. For example: <drive>:\Informatica\PowerCenter8.6.1\server\bin.

How to Verify the DAC Server Is Able to Use pmrep and pmcmd

From a Windows command prompt, execute pmrep and then pmcmd. The test is successful if the pmrep and pmcmd prompts appear.

If pmrep and pmcmd are not recognized, then:

- Ensure Hotfix 6 has been applied to Informatica PowerCenter 8.6.1.
- Verify that the INFA_DOMAINS_FILE variable points to the domains.infa file located in the Informatica directory.
- Verify that the PATH variable includes the path to the Informatica binaries (\Informatica\PowerCenter\server\bin).

A.2.2 How to Set Environment Variables for DAC Server Communication on UNIX

This procedure is required for DAC Server deployments on UNIX.

Note: When you use the DAC installer to install the DAC Server on Linux, this configuration is done automatically.

To set environment variables for DAC Server Communication on UNIX

1. Navigate to the /DAC directory.
2. Open the dac_env.sh file for editing.

   Note: The files dac_env_714.sh and dac_env_811.sh are backup files used for Information PowerCenter deployments prior to version 8.6.1.
3. Set the value for each instance of the variable `%INFORMATICA_SERVER_LOCATION%` to the directory that contains the Informatica server directory. (Do not include the server directory.)

   For example, change the following line from:

   ```
   DAC_PMCMD_PATH=%INFORMATICA_SERVER_LOCATION%/server/bin
   ```

   to

   ```
   DAC_PMCMD_PATH=Informatica/PowerCenter8.6.1/server/bin
   ```
4. Set the value for each instance of the variable `%DOMAINS.INFA_FILE_LOCATION%` to the directory that contains the domains.infa file. (Include the file name in the value.)

   For example, change the following line from:

   ```
   export INFA_DOMAINS_FILE=%DOMAINS.INFA_FILE_LOCATION%
   ```

   to

   ```
   export INFA_DOMAINS_FILE=Informatica/PowerCenter8.6.1/domains.infa
   ```
5. If necessary, uncomment the locale settings.

How to Verify the DAC Server on UNIX or Linux Is Able to Use pmrep and pmcmd

Invoke config.sh to set environment. For example, . ./config.sh. Then, invoke pmcmd.

Make sure that invoking pmcmd starts the pmcmd shell. If you get a 'command not found' error, then the location of the PowerCenter Services is not properly added to PATH in dac_env.sh. Review all environment variable settings to ensure they are correctly set.

Then, invoke pmrep, and make sure that invoking pmrep starts the pmrep shell. If you get a 'command not found' error, then the location of the PowerCenter Services is not properly added to PATH in dac_env.sh. Review all environment variable settings to ensure they are correctly set.

On some shells, export commands in dac_env.sh and config.sh might not work correctly. In this case, try breaking the commands in two. For example, from:

```
export JAVA_HOME=/opt/java1.6
```

To:

```
JAVA_HOME=/opt/java1.6
export JAVA_HOME
```

A.2.3 How to Verify Java JDK Availability and Version

To verify that the DAC Server uses the correct Java JDK:

1. Invoke config.sh to set environment.

   For example:

   ```
   . ./config.sh
   ```

2. Verify Java availability and version by typing the following command:

   ```
   $JAVA –version
   ```

   The Java version is returned.

   If you receive a 'command not found' error message, or the Java version is lower than 1.6, then the JAVA_HOME parameter in config.sh is pointing to a non-existent or incorrect Java JDK location.

A.3 How to Log Into Informatica PowerCenter Administration Console

Informatica PowerCenter Administration Console is installed on the machine that hosts the gateway node for the PowerCenter domain. For a single machine install of PowerCenter Services as described in this chapter, PowerCenter Administration Console is installed along with PowerCenter Services.

To log into PowerCenter Administration Console

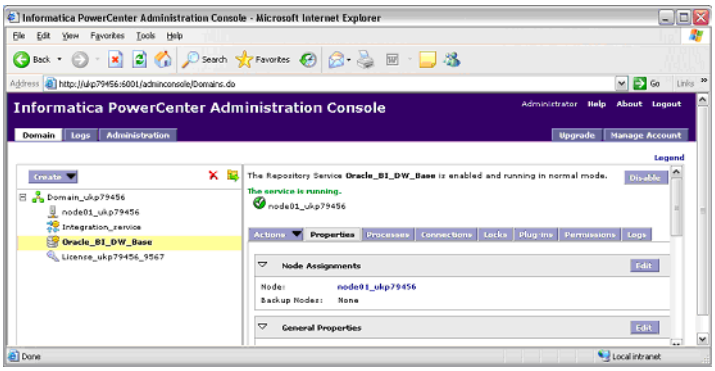
1. In a supported Web browser, access the following URL:

   http://<*gateway host*>:<*domain port*>

   Where:

   - <*gateway host*> is the name of the machine on which the gateway node has been configured; for a single-machine installation of PowerCenter Services it is the name of the machine on which PowerCenter Services has been installed.
   - <*domain port*> is the port number for the gateway. The default port number is 6001.

2. In the login page, enter the domain user name and password that was specified when you created the domain during installation of PowerCenter Services (for example, admin\admin).



A.4 How to Start Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager

You use Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager to set up and manage several aspects of the Oracle BI Applications environment, and to manage and monitor Functional Configurations for BI Applications offerings.

To start Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager:

1. In a Web browser, enter the Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager URL which your System Administrator provides you.

   For example:

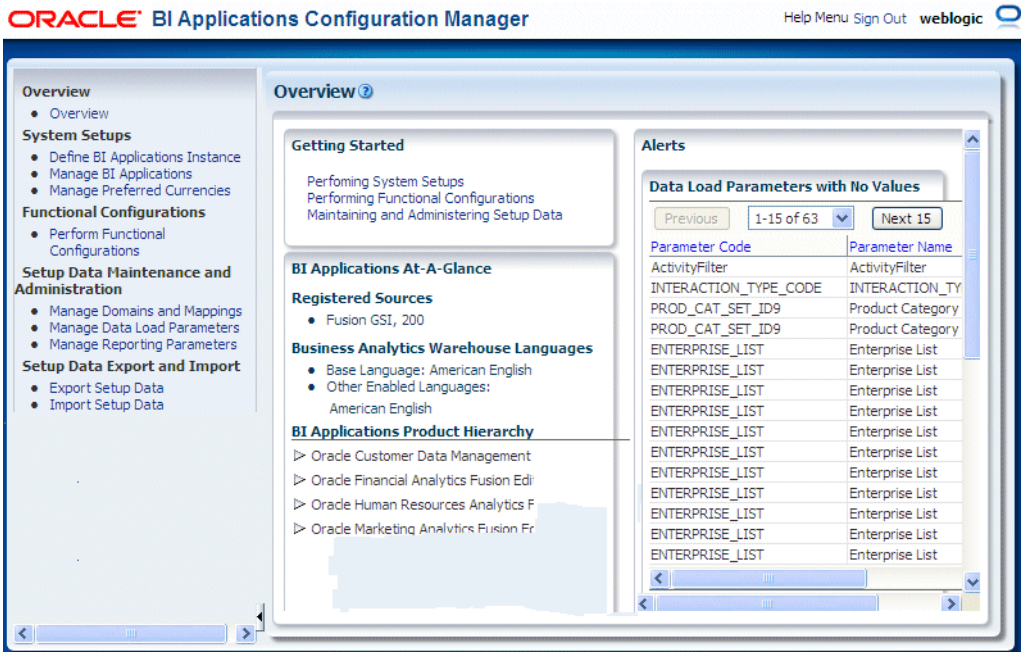
   http://HOST.MYCOMPANY.COM:PORT/biacm/

   The Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager Login dialog is displayed.

2. In the Login screen, log in with your user credentials.

   Note: Your User Login must be associated to the appropriate BI Applications Duty Role. For more information see Section 5.4, "About Users and Roles in Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager". If you do not have access to BI Applications Configuration Manager or have incorrect access, then contact your Security Administrator.

   The main Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager page is displayed.



Notes

- Use the Tasks bar on the left-hand side of the Welcome page to navigate the application.

  The options that are displayed in the Tasks bar are dependent on the privileges of the user name that you log in with.

- Click Help to display the additional User Assistance in the context-sensitive Help system.

- To log out of Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager, select the **Sign out** link in the top right hand corner.

A.5 Optimizing a Repository File (RPD) for Oracle BI Applications

This section provides instructions for optimizing a BI repository (RPD file), and contains the following topics:

- Section A.5.1, "Overview of Optimizing the Repository File (RPD) for Oracle BI Applications"
- Section A.5.2, "Extracting Oracle BI Applications Projects"
- Section A.5.3, "Merging Repositories for Oracle BI Applications Projects"

A.5.1 Overview of Optimizing the Repository File (RPD) for Oracle BI Applications

Oracle Fusion Applications provides a full RPD file with all projects for both Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence and Oracle BI Applications. In fact, there are three RPDs—the full RPD, one that contains only the CRM projects for both Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence and BI Applications, and one that contains only ERP projects, also for both Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence and BI Applications. See your installation for the names of the three RPDs. With BI Applications provisioning, the full RPD is deployed to the BI Server.

You can optimize the RPD so that it includes only the projects that are relevant to your deployment. Although optional, optimizing the RPD makes BI Server startup faster and also makes patching quicker.

The steps for optimizing the RPD for Oracle BI Applications depend on the status of your deployment:

- If the RPD for Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence was previously optimized or customized for your deployment, extract the BI Applications projects from the full RPD and then merge that RPD with the one for Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence. See Section A.5.2, "Extracting Oracle BI Applications Projects" and Section A.5.3, "Merging Repositories for Oracle BI Applications Projects".
- If the RPD for Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence was not previously optimized or customized for your deployment, extract the Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence and BI Applications projects for the products that you or your organization purchased. You do not need to perform a merge. See Section A.5.2, "Extracting Oracle BI Applications Projects" only.

> **Note:** To find out if Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence was previously deployed by your organization, contact your system administrator.

A.5.2 Extracting Oracle BI Applications Projects

Follow the procedure in this topic to extract Oracle BI Applications projects.

To extract Oracle BI Applications projects from the RPD:

1. Open a command window on the computer where the Administration Tool for your deployment is installed.
2. Run bi-init.cmd (or bi-init.sh on UNIX systems) to launch a command prompt that is initialized to your Oracle instance. You can find this utility in:

   `ORACLE_INSTANCE/bifoundation/OracleBIApplication/coreapplication/setup`

3. In the command prompt, change to the following directory:

   `MW_HOME``\Oracle_BI1\bifoundation\server\bin`

4. Run the following command:

   `ExtractProjects -B` *`input_rpd`* `-O` *`output_rpd`* `-I "`*`project_name`*`"`

   where:

   - *`input_rpd`* is the name and path of the RPD from which you want to extract the Oracle BI Applications project (for example, `OracleBIApps.rpd`)
   - *`output_rpd`* is the name and path of the RPD you want to create with the extracted Oracle BI Applications project (for example, `OracleBIAppsBIAonly.rpd`)
   - *`project_name`* is the name of the Oracle BI Applications project you want to extract

   You will be prompted to enter the password for the RPD from which you are extracting the Oracle BI Applications project (*`input_rpd`*).

To extract multiple projects, run the following command:

`ExtractProjects -B input_rpd -O output_rpd -I "project_name1" -I "project_name2" -I "project_name3"` (and so on)

The list of Oracle BI Applications projects in the RPD include the following:

- Customer Data Management Analytics Fusion Edition
- Financial Analytics Fusion Edition
- Human Resources Analytics Fusion Edition
- Marketing Analytics Fusion Edition
- Partner Analytics Fusion Edition
- Procurement and Spend Analytics Fusion Edition
- Product Information Management Analytics Fusion Edition
- Project Analytics Fusion Edition
- Sales Analytics Fusion Edition
- Supply Chain and Order Management Analytics Fusion Edition

A.5.3 Merging Repositories for Oracle BI Applications Projects

Follow the procedure in this topic only if you previously optimized or customized the repository for Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence. If you did not previously optimize or customize the repository for Oracle Fusion Transactional Business Intelligence, you can ignore this topic and the following procedure.

To merge repositories for Oracle BI Applications projects:

1. In the Administration Tool, open in offline mode the Oracle BI repository that you created in Step 4 of Section A.5.2, "Extracting Oracle BI Applications Projects".
2. On the Administration Tool menu bar, click **File** and then **Merge**.
3. In the Select Original Repository dialog box, select the repository **OracleBIApps.rpd**.
4. Type the password for the original repository, and then click **OK**.
5. Click **Select** for the Modified Repository field. The Select Modified Repository dialog box opens.
6. In the Select Modified Repository dialog box, select the repository that contains the customizations you made to the previous RPD file (for example, OracleBIAppsOTBIonly.rpd).
7. Click **Open**, type the password for the previously customized RPD file, and then click **OK**.
8. In the Decision drop-down list, select the action you want to take regarding the repository change, or accept the default action.
9. To locate subsequent rows with empty Decision fields, click the **Decision** header cell. After all rows have a value in the Decision field, the Merge button becomes enabled.
10. Click **Merge**. A message appears after the merge concludes successfully.
11. On the File menu, click **Save As**, and save the current repository using a new name, such as OracleBIAppsFinal.rpd.

B

Functional Configuration Task Reference

This section contains reference information about the functional configuration Tasks that you use in FSM to configure Oracle BI Applications Offerings. Use this section to find out which functional configuration Tasks are available in FSM for each Oracle BI Applications Offering.

Functional configuration Tasks in Section B.1, "Lists of Functional Configuration Tasks For Each Offering" are listed by name only; for more information about these Tasks refer to FSM. Information-only tasks (known as Informational Tasks in FSM) in Section B.2, "Informational Task Reference"are included with the text that is displayed in FSM when you click **Go to Task** in FSM.

This chapter contains the following sections:

- Section B.1, "Lists of Functional Configuration Tasks For Each Offering"
- Section B.2, "Informational Task Reference"

> **Note:** This chapter lists the names of Tasks that are available in FSM for each Offering. You must use FSM to see the Task details for an Offering. The chapter also includes information only Tasks.

B.1 Lists of Functional Configuration Tasks For Each Offering

This section lists the Functional Configuration Tasks for each Offering in Oracle Business Intelligence Applications, and contains the following sections:

- Section B.1.1, "List of Functional Configuration Tasks for Common Areas and Dimensions"
- Section B.1.2, "List of Functional Configuration Tasks for Oracle Customer Data Management Analytics"
- Section B.1.3, "List of Functional Configuration Tasks for Oracle Financial Analytics"
- Section B.1.4, "List of Functional Configuration Tasks for Human Resources Analytics"
- Section B.1.5, "List of Functional Configuration Tasks for Oracle Marketing Analytics"
- Section B.1.6, "List of Functional Configuration Tasks for Oracle Partner Analytics"
- Section B.1.7, "List of Functional Configuration Tasks for Oracle Procurement and Spend Analytics"

B.1.1 List of Functional Configuration Tasks for Common Areas and Dimensions

This section lists Functional Configuration Tasks that apply to multiple Offerings.

Common Areas and Dimensions

How to Perform System Setups and Post Install Tasks for BI Applications

Configure Data Load Parameters for File Based Calendars

Configure Enterprise List

Configure Global Currencies

Configure Initial Extract Date

Configure Reporting Parameters for Year Prompting

Configure Slowly Changing Dimensions

Define Enterprise Calendar

How to Include and Exclude Multiple Calendar Support for Subject Areas in DAC

How to Reload the Time Dimension Tables After the Data Warehouse Is Loaded

Specify Gregorian Calendar Date Range

B.1.2 List of Functional Configuration Tasks for Oracle Customer Data Management Analytics

This section lists Functional Configuration Tasks for Oracle Customer Data Management Analytics.

Note: For a list of additional common tasks that apply to multiple Offerings, see Section B.1.1, "List of Functional Configuration Tasks for Common Areas and Dimensions".

Customer Data Management Analytics

Overview of Customer Data Management Analytics

Configure Initial Extract Date

Configure Enterprise List

Specify Time in Days before an Account needs an Activity

Specify Time in Days before an Account needs a Contact

Specify Time in Days before a Contact needs an Activity

Specify Order of First Name and Last Name in Position Hierarchy

Specify Interaction Type Code

Specify the Filter to be Applied on Interaction

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Employee Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Party Dimension

ETL Notes and Additional Information for Customer Data Management Analytics

B.1.3 List of Functional Configuration Tasks for Oracle Financial Analytics

This section lists Functional Configuration Tasks for Oracle Financial Analytics.

Note: For a list of additional common tasks that apply to multiple Offerings, see Section B.1.1, "List of Functional Configuration Tasks for Common Areas and Dimensions".

Financial Analytics

Overview of Financial Analytics

Configure Global Currencies

Specify Gregorian Calendar Date Range

Configure Data Load Parameters for File Based Calendars

Define Enterprise Calendar

How to Reload the Time Dimension Tables After the Data Warehouse Is Loaded

Configure Slowly Changing Dimensions

Configure Reporting Parameters for Year Prompting

Configure Initial Extract Date

Configure Enterprise List

Configure Data Load Parameters for Master Organization

Configure Data Load Parameters for Product Catalog

Configure Reporting Parameters for Product Catalog

Configure Data Load Parameters for Product Inventory Catalog

Configure Reporting Parameters for Product Inventory Catalog

Configure Subledger Module to be extracted for GL Linkage information

How to Implement GL Segment and GL Account Dimensions

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Party Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for GL Account Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Payment Method Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Business Location Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Customer Location Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Employee Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Internal Organization Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Item Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Time Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Supplier Account Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Project Dimension Group

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Project Resource Dimension Group

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Project Contract Dimension Group

Configure the number of historical monthly snapshots for AP Aging

Configure Reporting Parameters for the default aging method displayed in AP Aging Reports

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for AP Hold Release Reason Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for AP Transaction Source Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for AP Transaction Type Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for AP Transactions and Balance

Configure the number of historical monthly snapshots for AR Aging

Configure Reporting Parameters for Default Aging Method displayed in AR Aging Reports

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for AR Transaction Type Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for AR Transactions and Balance Fact

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Fixed Asset Status Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Fixed Asset Transaction Type Dimension

How to Implement Asset Category and Asset Location Dimensions

Specify the Ledger or Set of Books for which General Ledger Data is Extracted

How to Set up GL Segments Which Need to be Aggregated for GL Balances

How to Set Up Drill Down in Oracle BI Answers from General Ledger to Subledger

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Channel Type Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Cost Allocation Type Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Customer Contact Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Cost Element Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Customer Expense Transaction Type Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Product Expense Transaction Type Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Expense Payment Type Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Expense Status Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Expense Type Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Geography Dimension

Specify Order of First Name and Last Name in Position Hierarchy

How to Configure Group Account Numbers

How to Integrate Project Analytics with Financial Analytics

ETL Notes and Additional Information for Financial Analytics

B.1.4 List of Functional Configuration Tasks for Human Resources Analytics

This section lists Functional Configuration Tasks for Oracle Human Resources Analytics.

Note: For a list of additional common tasks that apply to multiple Offerings, see Section B.1.1, "List of Functional Configuration Tasks for Common Areas and Dimensions".

Human Resources Analytics

Overview of Human Resources Analytics

Configure Enterprise List

Configure Workforce Initial Extraction Date

Configure Workforce Snapshot Date

Configure Data Load Parameter for Workforce Adjusted Service Date Flag

Specify a Default Value for Number of Working Hours Per Week

Specify Order of First Name and Last Name in Position Hierarchy

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Age Band Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Business Location Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Employee Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Employment Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for HR Assignment Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for HR Person Legislation Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for HR Position Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Internal Organization Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Job Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Performance Band Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Period Of Work Band Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Time Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Workforce Event Fact

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Workforce Event Type Dimension

Configure Absence and Accrual Initial Extraction Date

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Accrual Plan Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Absence Event Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Absence Type Reason Dimension

Configure Payroll Initial Extraction Date

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Payroll Balance Dimension

Configure Initial Extract Date

Specify the Ledger or Set of Books for which General Ledger Data is Extracted

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for GL Account Dimension

How to Assign Group Account Numbers to Natural Accounts for HR Analytics

How To Grant GL Data Role to HR VP Users

ETL Notes and Additional Information for Human Resources Analytics

B.1.5 List of Functional Configuration Tasks for Oracle Marketing Analytics

This section lists Functional Configuration Tasks for Oracle Marketing Analytics.

Note: For a list of additional common tasks that apply to multiple Offerings, see Section B.1.1, "List of Functional Configuration Tasks for Common Areas and Dimensions".

Marketing Analytics

Overview of Marketing Analytics

Configure Initial Extract Date

Configure Enterprise List

Configure Data Load Parameters for Master Organization

Configure Data Load Parameters for Product Catalog

Configure Reporting Parameters for Product Catalog

Specify Order of First Name and Last Name in Position Hierarchy

Specify the Maximum Number of Days in a Sales Stage

Configure Loading of Resources into Opportunity - Resource Helper Table

Configure Opportunity Revenue Aggregate Table

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Agreement Status Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Agreement Type Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Campaign History

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Channel Type Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Customer Contact Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Customer Location Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Employee Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Geography Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Interactions Fact

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Interactions Opportunity Fact

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Internal Organization Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Item Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Marketing Lead Fact

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Marketing Source Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Opportunity Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Opportunity Revenue Fact

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Party Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Response Fact

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Segment Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Time Dimension

ETL Notes and Additional Information for Marketing Analytics

B.1.6 List of Functional Configuration Tasks for Oracle Partner Analytics

This section lists Functional Configuration Tasks for Oracle Partner Analytics.

Note: For a list of additional common tasks that apply to multiple Offerings, see Section B.1.1, "List of Functional Configuration Tasks for Common Areas and Dimensions".

Partner Analytics

Overview of Partner Analytics

Configure Initial Extract Date

Configure Enterprise List

Specify the Maximum Number of Days in a Sales Stage

Configure Loading of Resources into Opportunity - Resource Helper Table

Configure Opportunity Revenue Aggregate Table

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Channel Type Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Customer Contact Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Customer Location Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Employee Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Geography Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Internal Organization Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Party Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Time Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Opportunity Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Opportunity Revenue Fact

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Partner Enrollment Fact Group

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Partner Program Measure Fact Group

Configure Data Load Parameters for Master Organization

Configure Data Load Parameters for Product Catalog

Configure Reporting Parameters for Product Catalog

Specify Order of First Name and Last Name in Position Hierarchy

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Item Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Marketing Lead Fact

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Marketing Source Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Segment Dimension

ETL Notes and Additional Information for Partner Analytics

B.1.7 List of Functional Configuration Tasks for Oracle Procurement and Spend Analytics

This section lists Functional Configuration Tasks for Oracle Procurement and Spend Analytics.

Note: For a list of additional common tasks that apply to multiple Offerings, see Section B.1.1, "List of Functional Configuration Tasks for Common Areas and Dimensions".

Procurement and Spend Analytics

Overview of Procurement and Spend Analytics

Configure Initial Extract Date

Configure Enterprise List

Configure Data Load Parameters for Master Organization

Configure Data Load Parameters for Product Catalog

Configure Reporting Parameters for Product Catalog

Configure Purchase Cycle Lines Aggregate Fact

Configure Purchase Receipts Aggregate Fact

Configure Data Load Parameters for Product Inventory Catalog

Configure Reporting Parameters for Product Inventory Catalog

Configure Subledger Modules to be extracted for GL Linkage information

Configure the number of historical monthly snapshots for AP Aging

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for AP Hold Release Reason Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for AP Invoice Approval Status Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for AP Invoice Payment Status Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for AP Spend Classification Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for AP Transaction Source Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for AP Transaction Type Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for AP Transactions and Balance Fact

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Movement Type Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for PO Creation Method Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for PO Document Style Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Purchase Agreement Fact

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Purchase Change Order Fact

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Purchase Line Type Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Purchase Order Agreement Leverage Type Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Purchase Order Shipment Type Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Purchase Order Status Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Purchase Order Transaction Type Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Purchase Receipt Transaction Type Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Purchase Receipts Fact

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Purchase Requisition Fact

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Spend Invoice Distribution Fact

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Sourcing Group Type Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Sourcing Negotiation and Response Fact

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Sourcing Negotiation Status Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Sourcing Outcome Type Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Sourcing Response Line Award Status Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Sourcing Response Status Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Sourcing Response Visibility Type Dimension

Specify Order of First Name and Last Name in Position Hierarchy

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Expense Payment Type Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Expense Status Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Expense Type Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Geography Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Business Location Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Customer Location Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Employee Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for GL Account Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Internal Organization Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Item Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Party Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Payment Method Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Supplier Account Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Time Dimension

How to Implement GL Segment and GL Account Dimensions

How to Integrate Project Analytics with Procurement and Spend Analytics

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Project Dimension Group

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Project Resource Dimension Group

How to Integrate Procurement and Spend Analytics with Spend Classification

How to Remove Spend Classification Integration Metadata

How To Customize Extended Cross Functional Security for Accounts Payables

How To Customize Security for Procurement Executive / Spend Analyst

How To Customize Extended Cross Functional Security for Employee Expenses

ETL Notes and Additional Information for Procurement and Spend Analytics

B.1.8 List of Functional Configuration Tasks for Oracle Product Information Management Analytics

This section lists Functional Configuration Tasks for Oracle Product Information Management Analytics.

Note: For a list of additional common tasks that apply to multiple Offerings, see Section B.1.1, "List of Functional Configuration Tasks for Common Areas and Dimensions".

Product Information Management Analytics

Overview of Product Information Management Analytics

Configure Initial Extract Date

Configure Enterprise List

Configure Data Load Parameters for Master Organization

Configure Reporting Parameters for Master Organization

Configure Data Load Parameters for Product Catalog

Configure Reporting Parameters for Product Catalog

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Internal Organization Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Item Batch Import Fact

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Item Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Item Request Fact

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Time Dimension

ETL Notes and Additional Information for Product Information Management Analytics

B.1.9 List of Functional Configuration Tasks for Oracle Project Analytics

This section lists Functional Configuration Tasks for Oracle Project Analytics.

Note: For a list of additional common tasks that apply to multiple Offerings, see Section B.1.1, "List of Functional Configuration Tasks for Common Areas and Dimensions".

Project Analytics

Overview of Project Analytics

Configure Initial Extract Date

Configure Enterprise List

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Employee Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Internal Organization Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Job Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Party Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Project Cost Dimension Group

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Project Dimension Group

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Project Resource Dimension Group

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Time Dimension

Configure Time Grain of Cost Aggregate Fact

Configure Time Grain of Project Commitment Snapshot Fact

Configure Data Load Parameters for Master Organization

Configure Data Load Parameters for Product Catalog

Configure Reporting Parameters for Product Catalog

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Item Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Project Control Dimension Group

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Project Billing Dimension Group

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Project Contract Dimension Group

Configure Time Grain of Revenue Aggregate Fact

How to Integrate Financial Analytics with Project Analytics

How to Integrate Procurement and Spend Analytics with Project Analytics

How to Perform RPD Modifications for Cost and Revenue Time Grain Changes

ETL Notes and Additional Information for Project Analytics

B.1.10 List of Functional Configuration Tasks for Oracle Sales Analytics

This section lists Functional Configuration Tasks for Oracle Sales Analytics.

Note: For a list of additional common tasks that apply to multiple Offerings, see Section B.1.1, "List of Functional Configuration Tasks for Common Areas and Dimensions".

Sales Analytics

Overview of Sales Analytics

Configure Initial Extract Date

Configure Enterprise List

Configure Data Load Parameters for Master Organization

Configure Data Load Parameters for Product Catalog

Configure Reporting Parameters for Product Catalog

Specify Order of First Name and Last Name in Position Hierarchy

Specify Time in Days before an Account needs an Activity

Specify Time in Days before an Account needs a Contact

Specify Time in Days before a Contact needs an Activity

Specify the Maximum Number of Days in a Sales Stage

Configure Loading of Resources into Opportunity - Resource Helper Table

Configure Opportunity Revenue Aggregate Table

Specify Interaction Type Code

Specify the Filter to be Applied on Interaction

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Agreement Status Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Agreement Type Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Channel Type Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Customer Contact Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Customer Location Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Employee Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Geography Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Interactions Fact

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Interactions Opportunity Fact

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Internal Organization Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Item Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Marketing Lead Fact

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Marketing Source Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Opportunity Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Opportunity Revenue Fact

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Party Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Sales Forecast Fact

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Segment Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Service Request Fact

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Territory Quota Fact

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Territory Quota Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Time Dimension

ETL Notes and Additional Information for Sales Analytics

B.1.11 List of Functional Configuration Tasks for Oracle Supply Chain and Order Management Analytics

This section lists Functional Configuration Tasks for Oracle Supply Chain and Order Management Analytics.

Note: For a list of additional common tasks that apply to multiple Offerings, see Section B.1.1, "List of Functional Configuration Tasks for Common Areas and Dimensions".

Supply Chain and Order Management Analytics

Overview of Supply Chain and Order Management Analytics

Configure Initial Extract Date

Configure Enterprise List

Configure Data Load Parameters for Master Organization

Configure Data Load Parameters for Product Catalog

Configure Reporting Parameters for Product Catalog

Configure Data Load Parameters for Product Inventory Catalog

Configure Reporting Parameters for Product Inventory Catalog

Configure Inventory Monthly Balance and the Inventory Transaction Aggregate Table

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Business Location Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Cost Element Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Cost Valuation Unit Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Customer Contact Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Customer Location Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Employee Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for GL Account Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Internal Organization Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Item Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Movement Type Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Party Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Project Dimension Group

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Project Resource Dimension Group

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Supplier Account Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Time Dimension

Configure Subledger Modules to be extracted for GL Linkage information

Configure the Customer Status History Fact table

Configure Early and Late Tolerances for Shipments

Configure Sales Invoice Lines and Sales Order Lines Aggregate Tables

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for AR Transaction Type Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for AR Transactions and Balance Fact

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Order Fulfillment Fact

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Channel Type Dimension

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Order Shipping Fact

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Order Scheduling Fact

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Order Cycle Fact

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Order Invoice Fact

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Order Orchestration Process Fact

Manage Domains and Member Mappings for Payment Method Dimension

Configure Reporting Parameters for Default Aging Method displayed in AR Aging Reports

Configure the number of historical monthly snapshots for AR Aging

How to Configure Backlog Period Date

How to Track Multiple Attribute Changes in Bookings

How to Add Dates to the Order Cycle Time Table for Post-Load Processing

How to Add Closed Orders to Backlog Calculations

How to Include Incompleted Invoice Lines

How to Implement GL Segment Dimension and GL Segment Hierarchy

How to Incrementally Refresh the Inventory Monthly Balance Table

How to Configure the Inventory Transaction Aggregate Table for ETL Runs

How to Implement GL Account Dimension

How to Enable Project Dimensions

How to Grant Cross Functional Access to Order Management Users

ETL Notes and Additional Information for Supply Chain and Order Management Analytics

B.2 Informational Task Reference

This section contains Information-only tasks that are exposed in Functional Setup Manager as Informational Tasks. Informational Tasks contain conceptual information, or steps that are performed in tools other than Functional Setup Manager (for example, in DAC Client, or Oracle BI Administration Tool).

This section contains the following topics:

- Section B.3, "ETL Notes and Additional Information for Oracle Product Information Management Analytics"
- Section B.4, "ETL Notes and Additional Information for Oracle Supply Chain and Order Management Analytics"
- Section B.5, "ETL Notes and Additional Information for Oracle Procurement and Spend Analytics"
- Section B.6, "ETL Notes and Additional Information for Oracle Customer Data Management Analytics"
- Section B.7, "ETL Notes and Additional Information for Oracle Project Analytics"
- Section B.8, "ETL Notes and Additional Information for Oracle Partner Analytics"
- Section B.9, "ETL Notes and Additional Information for Oracle Financial Analytics"
- Section B.10, "ETL Notes and Additional Information for Oracle HR Analytics"
- Section B.11, "ETL Notes and Additional Information for Oracle Marketing Analytics"
- Section B.12, "ETL Notes and Additional Information for Oracle Sales Analytics"
- Section B.13, "How to Integrate Project Analytics with Procurement and Spend Analytics"
- Section B.14, "How To Integrate Procurement and Spend Analytics with Spend Classification"
- Section B.15, "How to remove or hide Oracle Spend Classification Integration Metadata"
- Section B.16, "How to Configure the Inventory Transaction Aggregate Table for ETL Runs"
- Section B.17, "How to Add Dates to the Order Cycle Time Table for Post-Load Processing"
- Section B.18, "How to Add Closed Orders to Backlog Calculations"

- Section B.49, "Overview of Oracle Customer Data Management Analytics"
- Section B.50, "Overview of Oracle Financial Analytics"
- Section B.51, "Overview of Oracle Product Information Management Analytics"
- Section B.52, "Overview of Oracle Project Analytics"
- Section B.53, "Overview of Oracle Procurement and Spend Analytics"
- Section B.54, "Overview of Oracle Supply Chain and Order Management Analytics"

B.3 ETL Notes and Additional Information for Oracle Product Information Management Analytics

List of DAC Subject Areas for this Offering:

- FSCM - PIM Analytics All
- PIM_AN:Item Batch Import
- PIM_AN:Item Fact Group
- PIM_AN:Item Request Fact

List of out-of-the-box Execution Plans:

- PIM_AN - Fusion V1 - Product Management Analytics

B.4 ETL Notes and Additional Information for Oracle Supply Chain and Order Management Analytics

Costing and Logistics

List of DAC Subject Areas for this Offering:

- COSTING_FA
  - SCOM_AN: Item Cost
  - SCOM_AN: Valuation
  - FIN_AN: Cost of Goods Sold
  - FIN_AN: GL Revenue
  - List of out-of-the-box Execution Plans:

    SCOM_AN - Fusion V1 Costing
- LOGISTICS_FA
  - SCOM_AN: Inventory Balance
  - SCOM_AN: Inventory Cycle Count
  - SCOM_AN: Inventory Transactions
  - FIN_AN: Cost of Goods Sold
  - List of out-of-the-box Execution Plans:

    SCOM_AN - Fusion V1 Logistics

Order Management

List of DAC Subject Areas for this Offering:

- ORDRMGMT_FA
  - SCOM_AN: Order Credit - OMORDERCREDIT_FG
  - SCOM_AN: Order Shipping - OMDELIVERY_FG
  - SCOM_AN: Order Fulfillment - OMORDERFULFILL_FG
  - SCOM_AN: Order Booking - OMBOOKING_FG
  - SCOM_AN: Order Cycle - OMCYCLE_FG
  - SCOM_AN: Order Orchestration Process - OMDOOPRCSS_FG
  - SCOM_AN: Order Customer Status History - OMCUSTSTATHIST_FG
  - SCOM_AN: Order Hold - OMORDERHOLD_FG
  - SCOM_AN: Order Invoice - OMINVOICE_FG
  - SCOM_AN: Order Scheduling - OMSCHEDULE_FG
  - SCOM_AN: Order Backlog - OMBACKLOG_FG
  - SCOM_AN: Order Invoice Credit - OMINVOICECREDIT_FG
  - FIN_AN: GL Revenue
  - FIN_AN: AR Transactions and Balance
  - List of out-of-the-box Execution Plans:

    SCOM_AN - Fusion V1 - Order Management

B.5 ETL Notes and Additional Information for Oracle Procurement and Spend Analytics

List of DAC Subject Areas for this Offering:

- Employee Expense Functional Area
  - PROC_SPEND_AN: Expense Credit Card
  - PROC_SPEND_AN: Expense Overview
  - PROC_SPEND_AN: Expense Violations
- Procurement Functional Area
  - PROC_SPEND_AN: Purchase Agreement
  - PROC_SPEND_AN: Purchase Change Order
  - PROC_SPEND_AN: Purchase Cycle
  - PROC_SPEND_AN: Purchase Orders
  - PROC_SPEND_AN: Purchase Receipts
  - PROC_SPEND_AN: Purchase Requisition
  - PROC_SPEND_AN: Spend Invoice Distribution
  - PROC_SPEND_AN: ScoreCard
  - FIN_AN: AP Transactions and Balance

- Sourcing Functional Area
  - PROC_SPEND_AN: Sourcing Negotiation
  - PROC_SPEND_AN: Sourcing Response

List of out-of-the-box Execution Plans:

- PROC_SPEND_AN - Fusion V1 Full
- PROC_SPEND_AN - Fusion V1 Procurement
- PROC_SPEND_AN - Fusion V1 Sourcing
- PROC_SPEND_AN - Fusion V1 Expense Report

B.6 ETL Notes and Additional Information for Oracle Customer Data Management Analytics

List of DAC Subject Areas for this Offering:

- CDM_AN: Customer Data Completeness

List of out-of-the-box Execution Plans:

- CRM Customer Data Quality Fusion

  Applies to the Functional Area: CUSTDATAMGMT_FA Customer Data Quality

B.7 ETL Notes and Additional Information for Oracle Project Analytics

List of DAC Subject Areas for this Offering:

- PROJECT_AN: Revenue
- PROJECT_AN: Funding
- PROJECT_AN: Forecast
- PROJECT_AN: Cross Charge
- PROJECT_AN: Cost
- PROJECT_AN: Contract
- PROJECT_AN: Commitment
- PROJECT_AN: Budget
- PROJECT_AN: Billing

List of out-of-the-box Execution Plans:

- PROJECT_AN - Fusion V1 Full:

  Applicable to all Subject Areas listed above.
- PROJECT_AN - Fusion V1 - Costing & Control:

  Applicable to Subject Areas:
  - PROJECT_AN: Budget
  - PROJECT_AN: Commitment
  - PROJECT_AN: Cost
  - PROJECT_AN: Cross Charge

  - PROJECT_AN: Forecast
- PROJECT_AN - Fusion V1 - Revenue and Billing:

  Applicable to Subject Areas:

  - PROJECT_AN: Billing
  - PROJECT_AN: Contract
  - PROJECT_AN: Funding
  - PROJECT_AN: Revenue

B.8 ETL Notes and Additional Information for Oracle Partner Analytics

List of DAC Subject Areas for this Offering:

- Functional Area 'Partner Programs' can be associated with the 'PRM_AN: Partner Program' and 'SALES_AN: Opportunity Revenue' DAC Subject Areas.
- Functional Area 'Partner Performance' can be associated with DAC Subject Areas 'PRM_AN: Partner Performance', and 'SALES_AN: Opportunity Revenue'.
- Functional Area 'Partner Deals' can be associated with DAC Subject Areas 'PRM_AN: Partner Deals' and 'MARKETING_AN: Marketing Lead'.

List of out-of-the-box Execution Plans:

- CRM PRM - Fusion

B.9 ETL Notes and Additional Information for Oracle Financial Analytics

List of DAC Subject Areas for this Offering:

- Fixed Asset functional area contains:
  - FIN_AN: Fixed Asset Balance
  - FIN_AN: Fixed Asset Transactions
- Account Payables functional area contains:
  - FIN_AN: AP Transactions and Balance
  - FIN_AN: AP Holds
- Account Receivables functional area contains:
  - FIN_AN: AR Transactions and Balance
  - Execution Plan: FIN_AN - Fusion V1 - Receivables
- Profitability functional area contains:
  - FIN_AN: Cost of Goods Sold
  - FIN_AN: GL Revenue
  - FIN_AN: Customer Expenses
  - FIN_AN: Product Expenses

    Note: If you are allocating expenses by customers, you must include the Universal Subject Area: FIN_AN: Customer Expenses. If you are allocating expenses by product, you must include the Universal Subject Area: FIN_AN: Product Expenses.

- General Ledger functional area contains:
  - FIN_AN: GL Balance
  - FIN_AN: GL Journals

List of out-of-the-box Execution Plans:

- FIN_AN - Fusion V1 - Fixed Asset
- FIN_AN - Fusion V1 - Payables
- FIN_AN - Fusion V1 - Profitability
- FIN_AN - Fusion V1 - General Ledger

Notes

- For the General Ledger functional area, if you want to extract budget data from a non-Fusion Applications source, you must use the Subject Area named FIN_AN: GL Budget in the Universal adapter.

B.10 ETL Notes and Additional Information for Oracle HR Analytics

List of DAC Subject Areas for this Offering:

- HR_AN: Absence Event (Functional Area: Absence and Accrual)
- HR_AN: Accrual Transaction (Functional Area: Absence and Accrual)
- HR_AN: Payroll Balance (Functional Area: Payroll)
- HR_AN: Workforce Event (Functional Area: Workforce Effectiveness)
- FIN_AN: GL Journals (Functional Area: Workforce Effectiveness)

List of out-of-the-box Execution Plans:

- HR_AN - Fusion

B.11 ETL Notes and Additional Information for Oracle Marketing Analytics

List of DAC Subject Areas for this Offering:

- Core Marketing Functional Area:
  - MARKETING_AN: Campaign History
  - MARKETING_AN: Campaign Opportunity
  - MARKETING_AN: KPI
  - MARKETING_AN: Offer Product
  - MARKETING_AN: Response
- Marketing Lead Functional Area:
  - MARKETING_AN: Marketing Lead
- Opportunity Landscape Functional Area:
  - MARKETING_AN: Customer Purchase
  - SALES_AN:Agreement Contract Item Fact
  - SALES_AN:Asset

  - MARKETING_AN: Marketing Lead
- Customer Interactions Management Functional Area:
  - SALES_AN:Interactions
- Opportunity and Revenue Functional Area:
  - SALES_AN: Opportunity Revenue

Note: For information about Subject Areas Customer Interactions Management and Opportunity and Revenue Management, refer to ETL Notes and Additional Information for Sales Analytics.

List of out-of-the-box Execution Plans:

- None.

B.12 ETL Notes and Additional Information for Oracle Sales Analytics

List of Functional Areas and DAC Subject Areas for this Offering:

- Customer Interactions Management
  - SALES_AN:Interactions
  - SALES_AN:Interactions Relationship Heatmap
  - SALES_AN:Interactions Coverage
- Opportunity and Revenue Management
  - SALES_AN: Opportunity Revenue
  - SALES_AN:Interactions Opportunity
- Opportunity and Revenue Management for Segmentation
  - SALES_AN: Opportunity Revenue Segmentation
- Sales Prediction Engine
  - SALES_AN:Agreement Contract Item Fact
  - SALES_AN:Asset
  - SALES_AN:Service Request
  - SALES_AN: Opportunity Revenue
  - SALES_AN: Order
  - MARKETING_AN: Marketing Lead
- Sales Forecasting
  - SALES_AN: Sales Forecasting
  - SALES_AN: Opportunity Revenue
- Quota Management
  - SALES_AN: Resource Quota
  - SALES_AN: Territory Quota
  - SALES_AN: Opportunity Revenue
- Territory Management
  - SALES_AN: Opportunity Revenue

  - SALES_AN: Territory Quota
  - SALES_AN: Sales Account
  - SALES_AN: Sales Forecasting
  - MARKETING_AN: Marketing Lead
- Usage Accelerator
  - CDM_AN: Customer Data Completeness

List of out-of-the-box Execution Plans:

- None.

B.13 How to Integrate Project Analytics with Procurement and Spend Analytics

You can enable Oracle Procurement and Spend Analytics to use dimension tables in Oracle Project Analytics. You can only perform this integration if you have licensed Oracle Project Analytics.

To enable the integration

1. In DAC, select the 'Fusion' source system container, for the version of the OLTP that you are using.
2. Display the Subject Areas tab.

   You need to edit the following Subject Areas: PROC_SPEND_AN: Purchase Orders, PROC_SPEND_AN: Purchase Requisition, PROC_SPEND_AN: Spend Invoice Distribution.
3. For each Subject Area, do the following:
   a. Select the Subject Area.
   b. Display the Configuration Tags tab in the upper pane.
   c. Select the Enable Project Dimensions tag.
   d. Make sure that the **Inactive** check box is cleared.
4. Assemble the Subject Areas.
5. Click the Execute button and build the Execution Plan for the Subject Areas that you updated.

B.14 How To Integrate Procurement and Spend Analytics with Spend Classification

This section contains configuration steps that apply to Oracle Procurement and Spend Analytics when deployed with Oracle Spend Classification. For implementing Oracle Spend Classification and required patches, refer to the Oracle Spend Classification product documentation.

If you are not implementing Oracle Spend Classification, you might choose to remove or hide the Oracle Spend Classification integration metadata from the Presentation layer of the BI repository (for more information about removing Oracle Spend Classification metadata, see Section B.15, "How to remove or hide Oracle Spend Classification Integration Metadata").

Note: Oracle Spend Classification is not part of the core Oracle BI Applications product suite, and is not packaged with any module of Oracle BI Applications. It is a separate solution offered by Oracle, and a separate license is required. If you are interested in licensing and implementing Oracle Spend Classification, please contact your Oracle Sales Representative.

B.14.1 Overview to Oracle Spend Classification Integration

Oracle Spend Classification is a complementary product that can be used in conjunction with Oracle Procurement and Spend Analytics to improve the accuracy of Spend by converting 'unclassified' Spend into item categories. Oracle Procurement and Spend Analytics is designed to work with or without Oracle Spend Classification.

Typical procurement systems will have many PO, Invoice, and Expense Transactions without reference to item and item categories, and in most cases they might have item descriptions in a free text format. When you implement Oracle Procurement and Spend Analytics, these transactions will come into the system as 'Unclassified' because they do not have corresponding items and/or item categories. This issue is more prominent if your organization's Spend constitutes a major portion of Indirect Spend.

Oracle Procurement and Spend Analytics is installed with infrastructure required to feed data from the data warehouse to Oracle Spend Classification, and feed the classified data back into the data warehouse. This Infrastructure is provided as an additional feature for those customers who would like to take the advantage of both Oracle Procurement and Spend Analytics and Oracle Spend Classification.

If you choose not to use Oracle Spend Classification, Oracle Procurement and Spend Analytics can be deployed as a stand alone solution, and the features of Procurement and Spend Analytics can be deployed without any dependency on Oracle Spend Classification.

B.14.2 About the Oracle Spend Classification Metadata

This section describes the Oracle Spend Classification metadata and repository metadata that is available for use with Oracle Spend Classification.

The following facts are integrated with Oracle Data Classification to enrich and automatically assign category codes.

- W_AP_INV_DIST_F
- W_PURCH_COST_F
- W_RQSTN_LINE_COST_F

There are five types of taxonomy supported: UNSPSC, Oracle Purchasing Categories, and three custom categories. The classification resuLogical Table Source are stored in these columns:

- AUTO_UNSPSC_WID
- AUTO_PURCHASING_CATEGORY_WID
- AUTO_CUSTOM_CATEGORY1_WID
- AUTO_CUSTOM_CATEGORY2_WID
- AUTO_CUSTOM_CATEGORY3_WID

In the Analytics metadata repository (RPD), the following is configured out-of-the-box.

- UNSPSC, Oracle Purchasing Categories, and Custom Category1 are configured up to the Business Model and Mapping layer. The facts and dimension names are as follows:
  - Fact - Spend and AP Invoice Distribution
  - Fact - Purchasing – Order
  - Fact - Purchasing – Requisition
  - Dim - Auto UNSPSC
  - Dim - Auto Purchasing Category
  - Dim - Auto Custom Category1
- In the Presentation Layer, 'Procurement and Spend - Invoice Lines' contains the columns for data classification, under the following folders:
  - Data Classification
  - Auto UNSPSC
  - Auto Purchasing Category
  - Auto Custom Category 1

B.14.3 How to deploy UNSPSC, Oracle Purchasing Categories, and Custom Category1

Follow these steps if you want to expose UNSPSC, Oracle Purchasing Categories, and Custom Category1 for your Purchase Order and Purchase Requisition Subject Area.

To deploy UNSPCC, Oracle Purchasing Categories, and Custom Category1:

1. Using Oracle BI Administration Tool, open the RPD file (for example, OracleBIAnalyticsApps.rpd).

   The OracleBIAnalyticsApps.rpd file is located in the \bifoundation\OracleBIServerComponent\coreapplication_obis*n*\repository folder.

2. In the Presentation layer, do the following:
   a. Expand the folder 'Procurement and Spend - Invoice Lines'.
   b. Multi-select the following folders and right click to copy:

      Data Classification

      Auto UNSPSC

      Auto Purchasing Category

      Auto Custom Category 1

   c. To implement Oracle Spend Classification in Purchase Orders, select the folder 'Procurement and Spend - Purchase Orders' and right click to paste in the folders.
   d. To implement Oracle Spend Classification in Purchase Requisitions, select the folder 'Procurement and Spend - Purchase Requisitions' and right click to paste in the selected folders.
   e. Verify the new folders.

f. If required, re-order the folders as you would like the folders to be displayed to business users in the Presentation Services catalog.

3. Save and close the repository.

B.14.4 How to deploy the additional Custom Category2 and Custom Category3

To deploy Custom Category2 and Custom Catogory3:

Note: This task uses the Fact_W_AP_INV_DIST_F fact as an example, though you can also apply the steps to deploy other facts.

1. Using Oracle BI Administration Tool, open the RPD file (for example, OracleBIAnalyticsApps.rpd).

   The OracleBIAnalyticsApps.rpd file is located in the \bifoundation\OracleBIServerComponent\coreapplication_obis*n*\repository folder.

2. In the Physical layer, do the following:

   a. Right click on 'Dim_W_PROD_CAT_DH_AUTO_CUSTOM_CATEGORY1' under 'Oracle Data Warehouse' and select Duplicate.

   b. Rename it as 'Dim_W_PROD_CAT_DH_AUTO_CUSTOM_CATEGORY2'.

   c. Join dimension 'Dim_W_PROD_CAT_DH_AUTO_CUSTOM_CATEGORY2' and fact 'Fact_W_AP_INV_DIST_F' using the following condition:

   ```
   Dim_W_PROD_CAT_DH_AUTO_CUSTOM_CATEGORY2.ROW_WID = Fact_W_AP_INV_DIST_
   F.'AUTO_CUSTOM_CATEGORY2_WID
   ```

3. In the Business Model and Mapping layer, do the following:

   a. Immediately below table 'Dim - Auto Custom Category1', create 'Dim - Auto Custom Category2'.

   b. Immediately below hierarchy 'Auto Custom Category1', create 'Dim - Auto Custom Category2' based on the physical table 'Dim_W_PROD_CAT_DH_AUTO_CUSTOM_CATEGORY2'.

   c. Join 'Dim - Auto Custom Category1' to 'Fact - Spend and AP Invoice Distribution'.

   d. Edit 'Fact - Spend and AP Invoice Distribution'. Fact_W_AP_INV_DIST_F. Display the Content tab, and set the level of 'Auto Custom Category2' to 'Custom Hierarchy Base Level'.

4. In the Presentation layer, do the following:

   a. Create a sub-folder called 'Auto Custom Category 2' in the 'Procurement and Spend - Invoice Lines' folder. Edit folder and add this exact string to the Description box.

      Auto Custom Category2 becomes a sub-folder of Data Classification.

   b. Order this folder so that it is after 'Auto Custom Category 1'.

   c. Drag the 'Dim - Auto Custom Category1' columns from the Business Model and Mapping layer into the 'Auto Custom Category 2' folder in the Presentation layer.

5. Save and close the repository.

6. Repeat steps 2 - 5 for Custom Category3.

B.15 How to remove or hide Oracle Spend Classification Integration Metadata

If you are not implementing Oracle Spend Classification, Oracle recommends that you remove or hide the Oracle Spend Classification integration metadata that is included in the Presentation layer of the out-of-the-box BI repository. Hiding or deleting this metadata avoids potential confusion among business end users.

To remove or hide Oracle Spend Classification Integration Metadata:

1. Using Oracle BI Administration Tool, open the RPD file (for example, OracleBIAnalyticsApps.rpd).

   Deployed RPD files are located in *ORACLE_HOME*\bifoundation\OracleBIServerComponent\coreapplication_obis<n>\repository.

2. In the Presentation layer pane, expand the folder 'Procurement and Spend - Invoice Lines'.

   The Oracle Spend Classification metadata in the Physical layer consists of the following objects:

   Data Classification

   Auto UNSPSC

   Auto Purchasing Category

   Auto Custom Category 1

3. To remove the metadata objects listed above, right click on the objects and select Delete.

   Note: If you decide later to implement Oracle Spend Classification, you need to do the following:

   1. In the Business Model and Mapping layer, drag and drop the following dimensions from a copy of the 'Procurement and Spend - Invoice Lines' folder into the Presentation layer or your metadata repository:
      - Dim - Auto UNSPSC
      - Dim - Auto Purchasing Category
      - Dim - Auto Custom Category1

4. To hide the objects listed above from end users, right click and select Properties, then Permissions, and clear the **Read** permission check box for the appropriate user or group.

Note: If you decide later to implement Oracle Spend Classification, you need to do the following:

1. To display the following objects to end users, right click and select Properties, then Permissions, and select the **Read** permission check box for the appropriate user or group:
   - Data Classification
   - Auto UNSPSC
   - Auto Purchasing Category
   - Auto Custom Category 1

5. Save and close the metadata repository.

B.16 How to Configure the Inventory Transaction Aggregate Table for ETL Runs

Before you run the initial ETL and then the incremental ETL to load the Product Transaction aggregate table, you need to configure the Product Transaction Aggregate Table, as follows.

To configure the Product Transaction Aggregate Table

1. In DAC, go to the Design view, and select the appropriate custom container from the drop-down list.
2. Display the Tasks tab.
3. Locate the Task named PLP_ProductTransactionAggregate, display the Parameters sub-tab, and make sure that the following three parameters are set as specified:
   - REFRESH_PERIOD = 'MONTH'
   - GRAIN = 'MONTH'
   - NUM_OF_PERIOD = 3

   Note: If any of these parameters do not exist, create them as Data Type = Text with the specified Values.

To configure the Product Transaction aggregate table for the initial ETL run

1. Retrieve the records in the Product Transaction fact (`W_PRODUCT_XACT_F`) table, and aggregate the records to the Product Transaction aggregate (`W_PRODUCT_XACT_A`) table at a certain grain level.

   For example, if GRAIN=MONTH then the records in the `W_PRODUCT_XACT_F` fact table are retrieved and aggregated to the `W_PRODUCT_XACT_A` table at a monthly level.

   Running the PLP_ProductTransactionAggregate workflow implements this step.

To configure the Product Transaction aggregate table for the incremental ETL run

1. Delete the refreshed records from the Product Transaction aggregate (`W_PRODUCT_XACT_A`) table for a certain time.

   The REFRESH_PERIOD and the NUM_OF_PERIOD parameters determine the time period for the deletion.

For example, if REFRESH_PERIOD=MONTH, NUM_OF_PERIOD=1, and the date is May 15, 2005, then all records for April and the current month (May) are deleted in the W_PRODUCT_XACT_A table.

Running the PLP_ProductTransactionAggregate workflow implements this step.

2. Retrieve the records in the Product Transaction fact (W_PRODUCT_XACT_F) table, and aggregate the records to the W_PRODUCT_XACT_A table at a certain grain level.

   For example, if GRAIN=MONTH then the records in the W_PRODUCT_XACT_F fact table are retrieved and aggregated to the W_PRODUCT_XACT_A table at a monthly level.

   Running the PLP_ProductTransactionAggregate workflow implements this step.

B.17 How to Add Dates to the Order Cycle Time Table for Post-Load Processing

To add more dates, you need to understand how the Cycle Line Fact table is populated. If you want to change the dates loaded into the Cycle Line Fact (W_SALES_CYCLE_LINE_F) table, then you have to modify the PLP_SalesCycleLinesFact_Load and PLP_SalesCycleLinesFact_Load_Full mappings that take the dates from the W_* tables and load them into the Cycle Line Fact table.

To add dates to the Cycle Time table load

1. In Informatica PowerCenter Designer, open the PLP folder (or Configuration for Post Load Processing folder).
2. In Warehouse Designer, modify the table definition for the target table to verify that it has a field to store this date.

   For example, if you are loading 'Validated on Date' in the W_SALES_CYCLE_LINE_F table, then you need to create a new column, VALIDATED_ON_DT, and modify the target definition of the W_SALES_CYCLE_LINE_F table.
3. In Source Analyzer, modify the table definition of the source table to include this new column.

   Continuing with the example, you would include the VALIDATED_ON_DT column in the W_SALES_CYCLE_LINE_F source table.
4. In Mapping Designer, modify the PLP_SalesCycleLinesFact_Load and PLP_SalesCycleLinesFact_Load_Full mappings to select the new column from any of the following source tables, and load it to the W_SALES_CYCLE_LINE_F target table:
   - W_SALES_ORDER_LINE_F
   - W_SALES_INVOICE_LINE_F
   - W_SALES_PICK_LINE_F
   - W_SALES_SCHEDULE_LINE_F
5. Modify the Source Qualifier SQL Override for the mapping, and map the column in the transformation to the target table.

B.18 How to Add Closed Orders to Backlog Calculations

Backlog information is stored in the W_SALES_BACKLOG_LINE_F and W_SALES_BACKLOG_HISTORY_F tables. Many types of backlog exist in the Oracle Supply Chain and Order Management Analytics application—financial backlog, operational backlog, delinquent backlog, scheduled backlog, unscheduled backlog, and blocked backlog.

By default, the Oracle Supply Chain and Order Management Analytics application only extracts open sales orders from the Sales Order Lines (W_SALES_ORDER_LINE_F) table and Sales Schedule Lines table (W_SALES_SCHEDULE_LINE_F) for backlog calculations to populate the Backlog tables. Open sales orders are defined as orders that are not complete or not cancelled. The purpose in extracting only open orders is that in most organizations those orders that are closed are no longer a part of backlog. However, if you want to extract sales orders that are marked as closed, you may remove the default filter condition from the extract mapping.

For example, assume your customer orders ten items. Six items are invoiced and shipped, but four items are placed on operational and financial backlog. This backlog status continues until one of two things happens:

- The items are eventually shipped and invoiced.
- The remainder of the order is canceled.

If you choose to extract sales orders that are flagged as closed, then you must remove the condition in the Backlog flag. To do so, use the following procedure.

Note: The OPR_BACKLOG_FLG and FIN_BACKLOG_FLG in the W_SALES_ORDER_LINE_F and W_SALES_SCHEDULE_LINE_F table is also used to identify which sales orders are eligible for backlog calculations.

To remove open order extract filters

1. In Informatica PowerCenter Designer, open the SDE_FUSION_V1_Adaptor.
2. Open the mplt_SA_FUSION_SalesOrderLinesFact mapplet in the Mapplet Designer.
3. Double-click on the EXP_SA_SalesOrderLinesFact, and display the Ports tab.
4. Edit the VAR_OPR_BACKLOG_FLG and remove the code '`INP_FulfillLineOpenFlag = 'Y' AND`'.
5. Edit the VAR_FIN_BACKLOG_FLG and remove the code '`INP_FulfillLineOpenFlag = 'Y' AND`'.

   W_SALES_SCHEDULE_LINE_FS is derived from W_SALES_ORDER_LINE_FS via SDE_FUSION_SalesScheduleLinesFact_Derive. Therefore, the changes in Steps 1 to 5 are automatically effective on the same flag columns on W_SALES_SCHEDULE_LINE_F.
6. Validate and save your changes to the repository.
7. Open the PLP folder.
8. Open the mappings PLP_SalesBacklogLinesFact_LoadOrderLines and PLP_SalesBacklogLinesFact_LoadScheduleLines.
9. In the Source Qualifier, remove the condition `AND W_STATUS_D.W_STATUS_CODE <> 'Closed'` from the SQL Query.

B.19 How to Track Multiple Attribute Changes in Bookings

When you modify the default VAR_BOOKING_ID column, the SQL statement is configured as follows:

```
TO_CHAR(INP_FulfillLineId)||'~'||TO_CHAR(INP_FulfillLineInventoryItemId)||'~'||TO_
CHAR(INP_FulfillLineFulfillOrgId)
```

However, if you want to track changes based on more than one attribute, then in the SQL statement you must concatenate the attribute column IDs in the EXT_BOOKING_ID column. For example, if you want to track changes in Customer Account, then concatenate the technical name IDs in the EXT_BOOKING_ID column as follows:

```
TO_CHAR(INP_FulfillLineId)||'~'||TO_CHAR(INP_FulfillLineInventoryItemId)||'~'||TO_
CHAR(INP_FulfillLineFulfillOrgId)||'~'|| TO_CHAR(INP_HeaderSoldToCustomerId))
```

To track dimensional attribute changes in bookings

1. In Informatica PowerCenter Designer, open the SDE_FUSION_V1_Adaptor.
2. Open the following mapping:
   - mplt_SA_FUSION_SalesOrderLinesFact
3. Double-click the appropriate Expression transformation to open the Edit Transformation box:
   - EXP_SA_SalesOrderLinesFact
4. In the Ports tab, edit the expression for the EXT_BOOKING_ID port, and enter the ID of the attribute for which you want to track changes.

   If you want to track changes in multiple attributes, then concatenate the IDs of all attributes and put the concatenated value in the VAR_BOOKING_ID column.
5. Validate and save your changes to the repository.

   Note: W_SALES_SCHEDULE_LINE_FS is derived from W_SALES_ORDER_LINE_FS via SDE_FUSION_SalesScheduleLinesFact_Derive. Therefore, the changes in Steps 1 to 5 are automatically effective on the same column on W_SALES_SCHEDULE_LINE_F.

B.20 How to Integrate Project Analytics with Financial Analytics

You can enable Oracle Financial Analytics to use dimension tables in Oracle Project Analytics. You can only perform this integration if you have licensed Oracle Project Analytics. You can configure the following Subject Areas in Oracle Financial Analytics to use Oracle Project Analytics tables:

- Financials - Payables
- Financials - Receivables

The following Oracle Financial Analytics fact tables integrate with Project Analytics dimensions:

- W_AP_XACT_F
- W_AP_BALANCE_F
- W_AR_XACT_F
- W_AR_AGING_INVOICE_A

To Enable Project Analytics Integration with Financial Subject Areas:

1. In DAC, select the 'Fusion' source system container.
2. Select each Subject Area, and then in the Configuration Tags tab, clear the Inactive check box for the Enable Project Dimensions configuration tag.
3. Assemble the Subject Areas.
4. Click the Execute button and build the Execution Plan for the Subject Areas that you updated.

B.21 How to Include Uncompleted Invoice Lines

By default, the Oracle Supply Chain and Order Management Analytics application is configured to extract completed sales invoices when performing the Sales Invoice data extract. Fusion Applications uses a flag to indicate whether a sales invoice is complete. In particular, completed sales invoices in Fusion Applications are those where the TransactionLinePVO.TransactionHeaderCompleteFlag = 'Y'.

To extract incomplete sales invoices, as well as complete invoices, remove the extract filter statement, as follows:

1. In Informatica PowerCenter Designer, open the SDE_FUSION_V1_Adapter folder.
2. Open the mplt_BC_FUSION_SalesInvoiceLinesFact mapplet in the Mapplet Designer.
3. Double-click the SQ_FscmTopModelAM_FinArTopPublicModelAM_ SalesInvoiceCustomerTrxLinesPVO Source Qualifier to open the Edit Transformations box.
4. Display the Properties tab.
5. For the SQL Query Transformation Attribute, select the down arrow in the Value field to display the SQL Editor box.
6. In the SQL box, remove the line '`AND TransactionLinePVO.TransactionHeaderCompleteFlag = 'Y'`.
7. Validate and save your changes to the repository.
8. Repeat steps 2 - 7 for the mplt_BC_FUSION_SalesInvoiceLinesFact_Primary.

B.22 How to Configure Backlog Period Date

The Backlog table (`W_SALES_BACKLOG_LINE_F`) stores backlog data for the current month. In contrast, the Backlog History table (`W_SALES_BACKLOG_LINE_F`) stores snapshots of all previous months' historical backlog data. The periods for which the Backlog History table tracks backlog data is defined by the Backlog Period Date. By default, the date is set as the last calendar day of the month; however you may configure this date. You may want to view backlog history at a more detailed level, such as by day or by week, instead of by month. The following example describes how historical backlog data is stored and what the implications are for changing the backlog time period.

Example

Assume you represent a manufacturing company where financial backlog is defined as any item that is ordered, but not invoiced. On February 1, 2001, you received an order (Sales Order #1) for 30 products. 20 were shipped and invoiced and 10 were shipped, but not invoiced. At the end of the day, there is an entry in the Backlog table and in the

Backlog History table. The entry in the Backlog History table looks like that shown in Table B–1.

Table B–1 Fusion: Backlog History Table Entry as of February 1, 2001

SALES_ORDER_ NUM(Sales Order Number)	BACKLOG _ DK(Backlog Date)	BACKLOG_PERIOD_ DK(Backlog Period Date)	OPEN_QTY(Backlog Quantity)
1	02/01/2001	02/28/2001	10

On February 2, 5 of the 10 financial backlog items are invoiced and, thus, removed from the backlog. Thus, there is an update to the existing row in the Backlog History table, as shown in Table B–2.

Table B–2 Fusion: Backlog History Table Entry as of February 2, 2001

SALES_ORDER_NUM (Sales Order Number)	BACKLOG _DK (Backlog Date)	BACKLOG_PERIOD_ DK (Backlog Period Date)	OPEN_QTY (Backlog Quantity)
1	02/01/2001	02/28/2001	Old value: 10 New value: 5

No further activity happens until March 1st. On March 1st, the remaining 5 items on financial backlog are invoiced and removed from financial backlog. In addition, a new sales order (Sales Order #2) comes in for 50 new items. All of the items are put on financial backlog.

Even though all items from Sales Order #1 are cleared from financial backlog, the last backlog row remains in the Backlog History table. The purpose in retaining the last row is to indicate that there was backlog for this particular order. The quantity, in this case 5 items, does not tell you how many items were initially on backlog, which was 10.

For the 50 new financial backlog items, there is a new entry into the Backlog History table. So, as of February 28, 2001, the Backlog History table looks like the Table B–3.

Table B–3 Fusion: Backlog History Table Entry as of February 28, 2001

SALES_ORDER_NUM (Sales Order Number)	BACKLOG _DK (Backlog Date)	BACKLOG_PERIOD_ DK (Backlog Period Date)	OPEN_QTY (Backlog Quantity)
1	Old value: 02/01/2001 New value: 02/02/2001	02/28/2001	Old value: 10 New value: 5

On March 1, 30 more items are ordered (Sales Order #3), all of which are on financial backlog. The resulting Backlog History table looks like Table B–4.

Table B–4 Fusion: Backlog History Table Entry as of March 1, 2001

SALES_ORDER_NUM (Sales Order Number)	BACKLOG _DK (Backlog Date)	BACKLOG_PERIOD_ DK (Backlog Period Date)	OPEN_QTY (Backlog Quantity)
1	Old value: 02/01/2001 New value: 02/02/2001	02/28/2001	5
2	03/01/2001	03/31/2001	50
3	03/01/2001	03/31/2001	30

Because backlog history is maintained at the monthly level, you have a partial history of your backlogs. Based on the latest state of the Backlog History table shown in Table B–4, you can see that sales order number 1 ended up with 5 financial backlogged items. You do not have visibility into what the initial financial backlogged item quantities were for the sales orders; you only have their ending quantities.

If you decide that you want to track more details on how the items moved out of backlog, then you must maintain the history at a more granular level. For instance, if you want to know the number of items that were on backlog when it was first opened, then you track the backlog history by day, instead of by month.

For example, if you maintained backlog history at the daily level, then you are able to capture that sales order 1 had an initial backlog of 10 as of February 1 and the backlog quantity shrank to 5 as of February 2. So, by capturing history at the daily level, you could then compute cycle times on how long it took to move items out of backlog. However, if you decide to capture backlog history at a more detailed level, then you may compromise performance because tracking backlog history at the daily level can increase the size of the Backlog History table exponentially.

If you choose to change the time period for which historical backlog data is kept, then you must verify that all types of backlog are being stored at the same grain, which requires modification to multiple mappings. Table B–5 provides a list of all applicable mappings and their corresponding Expression transformations that you must modify.

Table B–5 Fusion: Backlog History Applicable Mappings and Expression Transformations

Mapping	Expression Transformation
PLP_SalesBacklogLinesfact_ LoadOrderLines	EXP_SALES_ORNLNS_BACKLOG
PLP_SalesBacklogLinesfact_ LoadScheduleLines	EXP_SALES_SCHLNS_BACKLOG

The backlog history period is monthly by default. The default SQL statement in the Expression transformation for the port BACKLOG_PERIOD_DK is:

```
TO_DECIMAL(TO_CHAR(LAST_DAY(CALENDAR_DATE),'YYYYMMDD'))
```

To capture a more detailed backlog history, edit the backlog period date with the following procedure. Possible periods include daily (CAL_DAY_DT), weekly (CAL_ WEEK_DT), monthly (CAL_MONTH_DT), and quarterly (CAL_QTR_DT).

B.23 How To incrementally Refresh the Inventory Monthly Balance Table

To incrementally refresh the Inventory Monthly Balance table:

1. Delete the records from the Monthly Balance (W_INVENTORY_MONTHLY_BAL_F) aggregate table for a certain time.

   The GRAIN parameter determines the time period for the deletion. For example, if GRAIN=MONTH, and the date is May 15, 2005, then all records for April and the current month (May) are deleted in the Monthly Balance (W_INVENTORY_MONTHLY_BAL_F) table.

   Running the PLP_InventoryMonthlyBalance workflow mapping implements this step.

2. Retrieve the records in the Inventory Balance (`W_INVENTORY_DAILY_BAL_F`) fact table and load the records to the Monthly Balance (W_INVENTORY_MONTHLY_BAL_F) table at a certain grain level.

   For example, if GRAIN=MONTH, then the month end balance records in the `W_INVENTORY_DAILY_BAL_F` fact table are stored in and aggregated to the Monthly Balance (W_INVENTORY_MONTHLY_BAL_F).

   Running the `PLP_InventoryMonthlyBalance` session, and the `PLP_InventoryMonthlyBalance` mapping implements this step. For the current month balance, balance records of the previous day (if it is in the same month) are deleted from W_INVENTORY_MONTHLY_BAL_F, and balance records of the current day will be loaded from W_INVENTORY_BALANCE_F to W_INVENTORY_MONTHLY_BAL_F.

   Running the PLP_InventoryMonthlyBalance workflow implements this step.

3. Remove the old records from the W_INVENTORY_DAILY_BAL_F fact table.

   To remove old records you need to use the KEEP_PERIOD and the NUM_OF_PERIOD parameters. For example, if KEEP_PERIOD=MONTH, NUM_OF_PERIOD=1, and the date is May 15, 2005, then the records for April and the current month (May) are kept and the older records are deleted.

   Running the PLP_InventoryDailyBalance_Trim workflow implements this step.

   Note: The trimming process is to reduce data size in the table. It is important to emphasize that you will not be able to see the old daily balance records. But you will still be able to see the month-end balance. Therefore, please make sure that you adjust the NUM_OF_PERIOD values to reflect your data volume and data recency requirements.

To Configure Inventory Monthly Balance and the Inventory Transaction Aggregate Table:

1. Delete the records from the Monthly Balance (W_INVENTORY_MONTHLY_BAL_F) aggregate table for a certain time.

   The GRAIN parameter determines the time period for the deletion. For example, if GRAIN=MONTH, and the date is May 15, 2005, then all records for April and the current month (May) are deleted in the Monthly Balance (W_INVENTORY_MONTHLY_BAL_F) table.

   Running the PLP_InventoryMonthlyBalance workflow mapping implements this step.

2. Retrieve the records in the Inventory Balance (W_INVENTORY_DAILY_BAL_F) fact table and load the records to the Monthly Balance (W_INVENTORY_MONTHLY_BAL_F) table at a certain grain level.

   For example, if GRAIN=MONTH, then the month end balance records in the W_INVENTORY_DAILY_BAL_F fact table are stored in and aggregated to the Monthly Balance (W_INVENTORY_MONTHLY_BAL_F).

   Running the PLP_InventoryMonthlyBalance session, and the PLP_InventoryMonthlyBalance mapping implements this step. For the current month balance, balance records of the previous day (if it is in the same month) are deleted from W_INVENTORY_MONTHLY_BAL_F, and balance records of the current day will be loaded from W_INVENTORY_BALANCE_F to W_INVENTORY_MONTHLY_BAL_F.

   Running the PLP_InventoryMonthlyBalance workflow implements this step.

3. Remove the old records from the W_INVENTORY_DAILY_BAL_F fact table.

   To remove old records you need to use the KEEP_PERIOD and the NUM_OF_PERIOD parameters. For example, if KEEP_PERIOD=MONTH, NUM_OF_PERIOD=1, and the date is May 15, 2005, then the records for April and the current month (May) are kept and the older records are deleted.

   Running the PLP_InventoryDailyBalance_Trim workflow implements this step.

   Note: The trimming process reduces the amount of data in the table. It is important to emphasize that after data trimming you will not be able to see the old daily balance records. However, you will still be able to see the month-end balance. Therefore, please make sure that you adjust the NUM_OF_PERIOD values to reflect your data volume and data recency requirements.

B.24 How to Enable Project Analytics Integration with Supply Chain and Order Management Analytics

You can enable Oracle Supply Chain and Order Management to use dimension tables in Oracle Project Analytics. You can only perform this integration if you have licensed Oracle Project Analytics. You can configure the Oracle Supply Chain and Order Management Subject Areas listed below to join to certain Project Dimensions: Inventory Transactions (Project Dim, Task Dim, Financial Resource Dim).

The following Supply Chain fact table integrates with Project Analytics dimensions:

W_PRODUCT_XACT_F

Due to a limitation in Fusion Applications, the following Subject Areas of Oracle Supply Chain and Order Management Analytics are included in the configuration tag 'Enable Project Dimension', but are inactivated out-of-the-box. Please note that these settings are intentional, and they should not be re-activated.

- SCOM_AN: Order Backlog
- SCOM_AN: Order Booking
- SCOM_AN: Order Credit
- SCOM_AN: Order Customer Status History
- SCOM_AN: Order Cycle

- SCOM_AN: Order Fulfillment
- SCOM_AN: Order Hold
- SCOM_AN: Order Invoice
- SCOM_AN: Order Invoice Credit
- SCOM_AN: Order Scheduling
- SCOM_AN: Order Shipping

To Enable Project Analytics Integration with Supply Chain and Order Management Analytics:

1. In DAC, display the Design view and select the appropriate custom container from the drop-down list.
2. Display the Configuration Tags tab.
3. Query for the tag Enable Project Dimensions.
4. Display the Subject Areas sub-tab.
5. Clear the **Inactive** check box for the Subject Area named 'SCOM_AN:Inventory Transactions', and save the details.
6. Assemble the Subject Area.
7. Click the Execute button and build the Execution Plan for the Subject Area that you updated.

B.25 How to Integrate Project Analytics with Procurement and Spend Analytics

You can enable Oracle Procurement and Spend Analytics to use dimension tables in Oracle Project Analytics. You can only perform this integration if you have licensed Oracle Project Analytics.

You can configure the following Procurement and Spend Subject Areas to join to the following Project Dimensions:

- Employee Expenses - Overview (Project Dim, Task Dim, Financial Resource Dim)
- Procurement and Spend - Invoice Lines (Project Dim, Task Dim)
- Procurement and Spend - Purchase Orders (Project Dim, Task Dim)
- Procurement and Spend - Purchase Requisitions (Project Dim, Task Dim)

The following Oracle Procurement and Spend Analytics fact tables integrate with Project Analytics dimensions:

- W_AP_XACT_F
- W_EXPENSE_F
- W_PURCH_COST_F
- W_RQSTN_LINE_COST_F
- W_AP_INV_DIST_F

To Enable Project Analytics Integration with Procurement and Spend Subject Areas:

1. In DAC, select the Oracle Fusion Applications source system container for the version of the OLTP that you are using.

2. Select each Subject Area, and then in the Configuration Tags tab, clear the Inactive check box for the Enable Project Dimensions configuration tag.
3. Assemble the Subject Areas.
4. Click the Execute button and build the Execution Plan for the Subject Areas that you updated.

B.26 How to Set Up Drill Down in Oracle BI EE from General Ledger to Subledger

To set up drill down in Oracle BI Answers from General Ledger to subledger:

1. Create your subledger request from 'Financials - AP Transactions' or 'Financials - AR Transactions' catalog as applicable.
2. In your request, add a filter on the column 'GL Journal ID' under the 'Document Details' subfolder for the 'AP Line Details' or 'AR Line Details' folder,=65 and then set the operator of the filter to 'Is Prompted'.
3. Build your GL Journal request from the 'Financials - GL Detail Transactions' catalog.
4. To your request, add the column 'GL Journal ID' under the 'Document Details' folder.
5. Navigate to the Column Properties of this column, and set the Value Primary Interaction property in the Column Format Interaction tab to 'NavigateAction Links'.
6. Add a navigation target and set the target location to the sub ledger request you created earlier.

You may add multiple navigation targets if your GL report shows transactions from multiple subledgers and you want to drill from GL to the appropriate Subledger report. For example, if your GL report shows transactions from AP, AR and Revenue, and you have three subledger reports for each of these, you can add three navigation targets (by selecting the option 'Add Navigation TargetsAction Link') and set the locations to each of these reports. Subsequently, when you run the GL report and click on the 'GL Journal ID' column value, a popup appears, where you need to click on the appropriate target based on the journal you clicked on. This will not happen automatically. For example, if you click on a journal transaction originating from AP, you need to pick the appropriate subledger report (that is, the AP report in this case) to drill into the AP report and see the details. You can add the Group Account Number attribute from GL Account Dimension to your GL report to easily identify the subledger that the GL transaction belongs to.

Note: For COGS, the 'GL Journal ID' column is not exposed in any presentation catalogs. It is available in the business model layer of the RPD metadata under the logical tables 'Dim - GL COGS Details'. As a workaround, you can create presentation catalogs to report on detail level transactions for COGS and expose this column under the 'Document Details' folder in the presentation catalog. You use similar steps as described above to setup a drill-down from GL to COGS.

1. Using Oracle BI Administration Tool, open the RPD file (for example, OracleBIAnalyticsApps.rpd).

   The OracleBIAnalyticsApps.rpd file is located in the \bifoundation\OracleBIServerComponent\coreapplication_obisn\repository folder.
2. Create an empty presentation catalog (e.g. Financials – GL Cost of Goods Sold). Set properties by following other presentation catalogs.
3. Drag 'Dim – GL COGS Details' and 'Fact - Fins - GL Cost of Goods Sold Posted' to the presentation catalog.
4. Drag other dimensions.
5. Rename the presentation table 'Dim – GL COGS Details' to 'Document Details'.
6. Rename the presentation table 'Fact - Fins - GL Cost of Goods Sold Posted' to 'Facts - GL Cost of Goods Sold'. Rename other dimensions if necessary.

You might also follow this same process to create a Presentation Table for Revenue to be able to drill from GL to Revenue level detail transactions.

B.27 How to Implement GL Segment and GL Account Dimensions

Follow the steps in this section to implement GL Segment and GL Segment Hierarchy Dimensions.

Guidelines

- If you need to report on only concatenated segments, then no configuration is required, and you can skip this section.
- If you want only Group Account Num (and related attributes), then at a minimum you need to configure just the Natural Account dimension.
- If you are exposing any GL Segments (including cost center, balancing, natural account), then you must go through the full configuration.
- If you are exposing any Financial fact, then at a minimum you need to configure the Natural Account dimension, because you need group account number.

B.27.1 Configuring the BI Extender

Perform the following configurations prior to using BI Extender.

How to set up the biextension.properties file

1. Update the biextension.properties file in the location <OBIEE_HOME>\Oracle_BI1\bifoundation\javahost\lib\obisintegration\biextender with your Informatica and DAC repository details, as follows:

```
infa.connection.sdk.repository = <Informatica Repository Name>
```

```
infa.connection.sdk.domainname = <Informatica Domain Name>
infa.connection.sdk.installpath = <Informatica Install Path>

db.connection.type = <Leave it url by default>
db.connection.repository = <Informatica Repository Name>
db.connection.dbname = <Informatica Repository DB name>
db.connection.host = < Informatica Repository DB Host>
db.connection.port = < Informatica Repository DB Port>
db.connection.dsn = <DSN to your Informatica Repository DB>
db.connection.driver = <Informatica Repository DB Driver>
db.connection.url = < Informatica Repository DB Driver URL>

dac.connection.sdk.container = <DAC Container Name>
dac.connection.sdk.primarysource = <DAC Primary Source>
dac.connection.sdk.primarytarget = <DAC Primary Target>
dac.connection.sdk.driver = <DAC Repository DB Driver>
dac.connection.sdk.url = < DAC Repository DB Driver URL>
dac.connection.sdk.dbtype = < DAC Repository DB Type>
```

If you are using an Oracle DB, then the jdbc URL format is `jdbc:oracle:thin:@host: port/service name` or `jdbc:oracle:thin:@host:port:SID`.

2. Update the 'ContainerMapping.xml' file in the location <OBIEE_HOME>\Oracle_BI1\bifoundation\javahost\lib\obisintegration\biextender\etlextensionmetadata\Resource\infa\emgenerationconfiguration\object with your Informatica repository name.

   For more information, see *Oracle Business Intelligence Server Administration Guide*.

Process Flow for BI Extender

Note: A detailed explanation of each step is provided in subsequent sections.

- Step 1 - import the appropriate View Objects (VOs) from the ADF data source.
- Step 2 - map the VOs to the appropriate logical tables in the BMM layer.
- Step 3 - map the appropriate columns in the VO to the logical columns in the BMM layer.
- Step 4 - provide connection information such as user name and password for Informatica and DAC repositories.
- Step 5 - click finish, and the appropriate Informatica and DAC metadata are generated and updated in the respective repositories.

B.27.2 Configuring GL Segment and GL Account Dimensions

There are no out-of-the-box mappings to populate W_COST_CENTER_D, W_COST_CENTER_DH, W_NATURAL_ACCOUNT_D, W_NATURAL_ACCOUNT_DH, W_BALANCING_SEGMENT_D, W_BALANCING_SEGMENT_DH, W_GL_SEGMENT_D and W_GL_SEGMENT_DH. Informatica mappings to populate these tables are generated by the BI extension process. The BI extension process to generate the ETL to populate these tables is driven by the RPD metadata.

The logical dimensions corresponding to these tables are Dim – Cost Center, Dim – Balancing Segment, Dim – Natural Account Segment and all Dim – GL Segmentxxx dimensions. Based on the setup done in the OLTP application, these dimensions can be populated from a Tree VO or from a Value Set VO. You can identify the VOs that need to be mapped for these dimensions based on the segment qualifier of these segments given in the OLTP application. The naming conventions of the VOs are given below.

For each segment which uses a valueset with trees, two VOs will be generated (Tree and TreeCode) with the following naming structure:

a. Tree VO: FscmTopModelAM.AccountBIAM.FLEX_TREE_VS_<XXX> _VI.

b. TreeCode VO: FscmTopModelAM.AccountBIAM.FLEX_TREECODE_VS_<XXX>_ VI.

For each segment which uses a valueset without trees, one VO will be generated with the following naming structure:

FscmTopModelAM.AccountBIAM.FLEX_VS_<XXX>_VI.

Note: <XXX> stands for the Segment Qualifier for that segment.

B.27.2.1 Configuring GL Segment Dimensions

This section describes how to configure the segment dimensions, which includes the three named segment dimensions Dim – Cost Center, Dim – Balancing Segment, Dim – Natural Account Segment as well as the generic segment dimensions Dim – GL Segment1, Dim – GL Segment2 and so on.

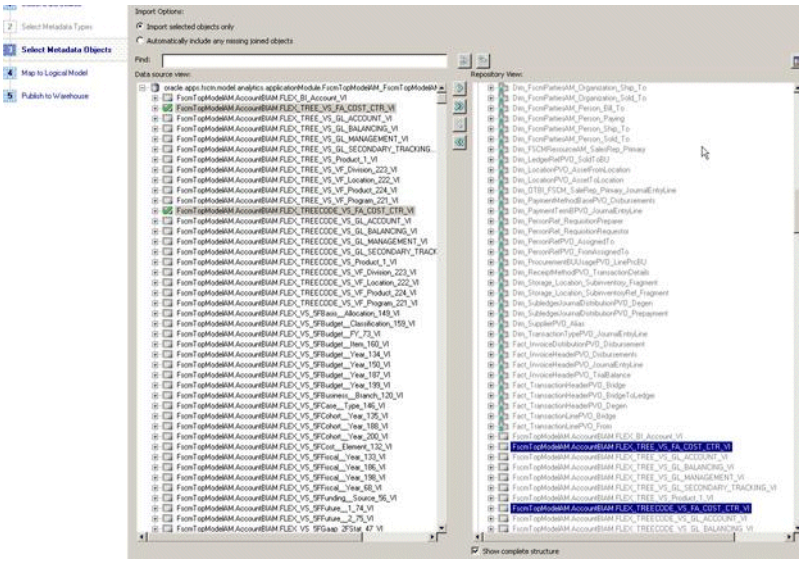
B.27.2.1.1 Configuring Tree Segments The following section explains the configuration that needs to be done when the segment is a tree based segment. In this case you will have to use a combination of Tree VO and a Tree Code VO to map to such dimensions.

Let us assume you are mapping the cost center logical dimension, Dim – Cost Center, and the segment qualifier for your Cost Center Segment in OLTP application is FA_ COST_CTR. And assume you have configured this segment to be a tree segment in the OLTP application. Then the VOs that get generated should be:

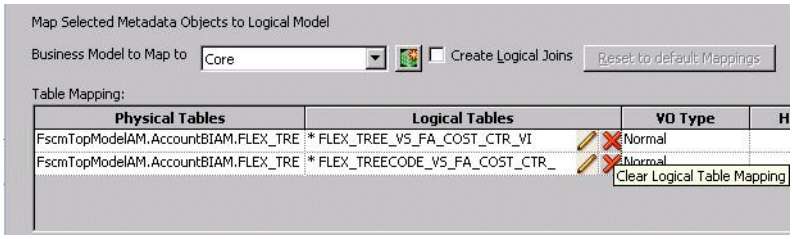
FscmTopModelAM.AccountBIAM.FLEX_TREE_VS_FA_COST_CTR_VI

FscmTopModelAM.AccountBIAM.FLEX_TREECODE_VS_FA_COST_CTR_VI

1. Using Oracle BI Administration Tool, open the RPD file (for example, OracleBIAnalyticsApps.rpd).
2. You will need to import the appropriate VOs to map them to the corresponding dimensions. For this right click on the connection pool under the FSCM pillar oracle.apps.fscm.model.analytics.applicationModule.FscmTopModelAM_ FscmTopModelAMLocal and use the Import Metadata option.
3. In the 'Select Metadata Objects' screen, select the appropriate Tree and Tree Code VOs and import them to the physical layer. Make sure the 'Import Selected Objects Only' option is selected. When the import process is complete, click Next.



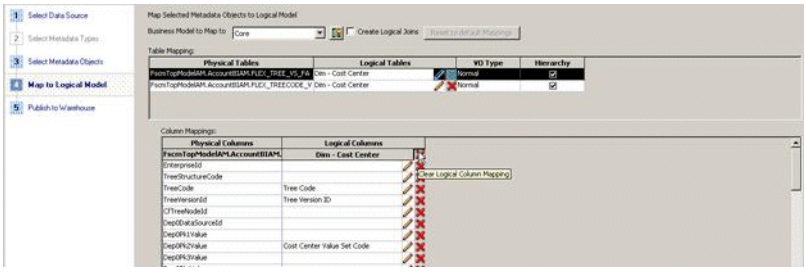
4. In the 'Map to Logical Model' screen select the 'Core' Business Model and select the logical table you need these VOs to be mapped to. Default logical tables will be created based on the VO name. Remove them (using the 'Clear Logical Table Mapping' option) and select the appropriate logical table for both these VOs.



For example, considering the same VOs mentioned above, let us assume that you map both these VOs to Dim – Cost Center. Note that both these VOs need to be mapped to the same logical table.

5. Since you are configuring this segment as a Tree Segment, you need to check the 'Hierarchy' option for both these VOs. Leave the VO Type as Normal by default.

6. Once you have selected the logical table for this VO, the necessary logical columns will be automatically mapped to the appropriate columns in the VO in the bottom panel. For the other columns in the VO, BI Extender will try to create a new logical column by default. (Prefixed with *). Use the 'Clear Logical Column Mapping' option to remove these default mappings and retain only the required mappings.



7. If you have successfully imported the VOs and mapped the logical tables accordingly, then you should see the required columns mapped. For example, assuming that you have mapped Dim – Cost Center, you should see the following columns mapped.

   Tree VO – Cost Center Code, Cost Center Description, Cost Center Value Set Code, Cost Center Level1 Code – Cost Center Level31 Code, Cost Center Level1 Description – Cost Center Level31 Description and Fixed Hierarchy Level.

   Note:

   a) Tree Code and Tree Version ID will be mapped as well. Delete these logical mappings because these will again be mapped from the Tree Code VO.

   b) For Dim – Natural Account Segment, an additional column Group Account Number should be mapped

   Tree Code VO – Tree Code, Tree Version ID, Tree Version Name, Start Date and End Date.

8. Once you have validated your mappings, click on Next and this will take you to the 'Publish to Warehouse' screen. Provide the necessary details and click on Finish to complete the extension process.

   Data Warehouse

   <RPD physical layer database object which is 'Oracle Data Warehouse' by default>

   Informatica

   User Name – <Informatica Repository User Name>

   Password - <Informatica Repository Password>

   Database

   User Name – <Informatica Repository DB User Name>

   Password - <Informatica Repository DB Password>

   DAC

   User Name – <DAC Repository DB User Name>

   Password - <DAC Repository DB Password>

9. Validate and save your changes.

10. If you have successfully completed the extension process, you will see Informatica mappings in your repository to populate the necessary tables. You will also see DAC tasks for these mappings.
11. The Informatica and DAC tasks will be named like SDE_<Logical Table Name>_<Physical Target Name>. For example, taking the same example as above where we have mapped Dim – Cost Center, the mappings will be named as SDE_Dim_Cost_Center_W_COST_CENTER_D and SDE_Dim_Cost_Center_W_COST_CENTER_DH.

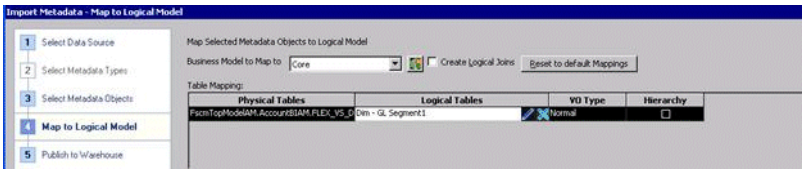
B.27.2.1.2 Configuring Non-tree Segments The following section explains the configuration that needs to be done for non tree segments. In this case you must use a Value Set VO to map to such dimensions.

Let us assume you are mapping the GL Segment1 logical dimension, Dim – GL Segment1, and the segment qualifier for your Department Segment is DEPARTMENT. And assume you have configured this segment to be a non tree segment in your OLTP, then the VO that gets generated should be:

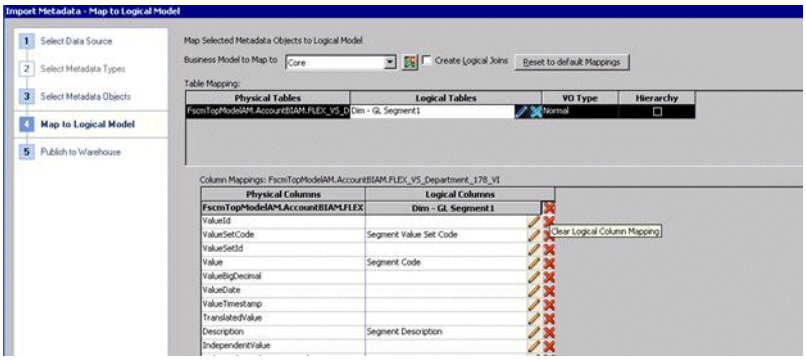
FscmTopModelAM.AccountBIAM.FLEX_VS_DEPARTMENT_VI.

1. Using Oracle BI Administration Tool, open the RPD file (for example, OracleBIAnalyticsApps.rpd).
2. Import the appropriate VOs in the 'Select Metadata Objects' screen to map them to the corresponding dimensions.
3. In the 'Map to Logical Model' screen select the 'Core' Business Model and select the logical table you need these VOs to be mapped to. Default logical tables will be created based on the VO name. Remove them (using the 'Clear Logical Table Mapping' option) and select the appropriate logical table for both these VOs.

   For example, considering the same VO mentioned above, let us assume that you map this VO to Dim – GL Segment1.
4. Since you are configuring this segment as a Non Tree Segment, you should NOT check the 'Hierarchy' option for these VOs. Leave the VO Type as Normal by default.



5. Once you have selected the logical table for this VO, the necessary logical columns will be automatically mapped to the appropriate columns in the VO in the bottom panel. For the other columns in the VO, BI Extender will try to create a new logical column by default. (Prefixed with *). Use the 'Clear Logical Column Mapping' option to remove these default mappings and retain only the required mappings.



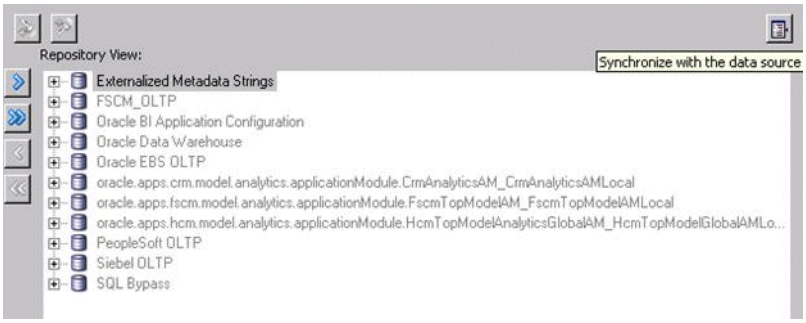
6. If you have successfully imported the VOs and mapped the logical tables accordingly, then you should see the required columns mapped. For example, assuming that you have mapped Dim – GL Segment1, you should see the following columns mapped: Segment Code, Segment Description, Segment Value Set Code.
7. Once you have validated your mappings, click on Next and this will take you to the 'Publish to Warehouse' screen. Provide the necessary details and click on Finish to complete the extension process.
8. Validate and save your changes.
9. If you have successfully completed the extension process, then you will see Informatica mappings in your repository to populate the necessary tables. You will also see DAC tasks for these mappings. Note that since this is a Non Tree Segment, only the segment dimension mapping will be created and there will be no hierarchy dimension mapping.
10. The Informatica and DAC tasks will be named like SDE_<Logical Table Name>_ <Physical Target Name>. For example, taking the same example as above where you have mapped Dim – GL Segment1, the mappings will be named as SDE_Dim_ GL_Segment1_W_GL_SEGMENT_D.

B.27.2.1.3 Applying LTS Filters for Generic Segment Divisions The RPD metadata contains multiple logical tables that represent the generic GL segments, such as Dim – GL Segment1, Dim – GL Segment2 and so on. Since these logical tables are mapped to the same physical table, W_GL_SEGMENT_D, a filter should be specified in the logical table source of these logical tables to restrain the output of the logical table to represent only that particular segment. You must set the filter on the physical column SEGMENT_LOV_ID to the Value Set Codes that are applicable for that particular segment.

To specify a filter in the Business Model and Mapping layer of the Oracle BI Repository, do the following:

1. Using Oracle BI Administration Tool, open the RPD file (for example, OracleBIAnalyticsApps.rpd).
2. In the Business Model and Mapping layer, right click on 'Dim – GL Segmentx' logical tables and click on the 'Auto Populate Segment Filters' option. Check to see if you get a message saying that the filters were applied. In case you get a message popup saying that no segment filters were applied, follow the steps mentioned below.
3. Right click on the connection pool under the FSCM pillar oracle.apps.fscm.model.analytics.applicationModule.FscmTopModelAM_ FscmTopModelAMLocal and use the Import Metadata option.

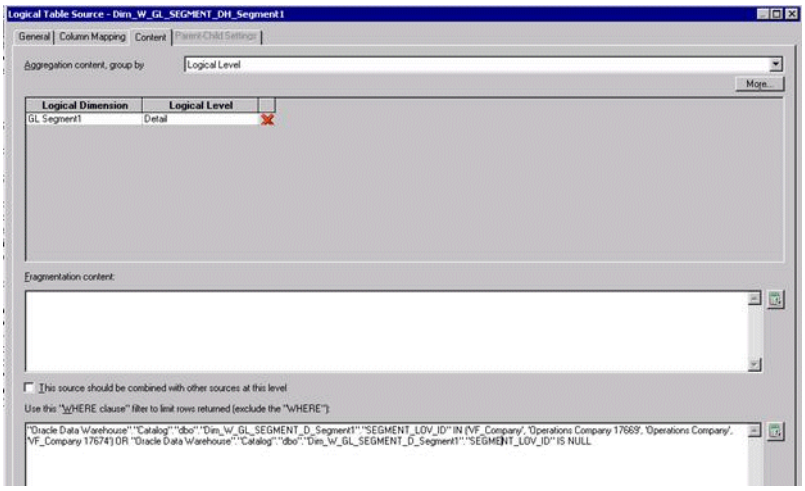
4. In the 'Select Metadata Objects' screen, run the 'Synchronize with the data source' option. This brings in the Value Set Codes for each segment. Click on Finish once the synchronization is complete.



5. Repeat step 2 to apply the filters.

6. You can validate to check if the filters are applied accordingly and save your changes. The filters applied should look like those in the screenshot below.

   Note: You can find the list of value set codes for a particular segment by opening the segment VO table object in the physical layer of the RPD. It will be stored in the 'description' field of the table object.



B.27.2.1.4 Re-configuring Segment Dimensions While configuring the segment dimensions as described in the first two sections, if you had mapped an incorrect VO to the segment dimension and generated the Informatica and DAC metadata, you must revert the changes and re-map using the correct VO(s). To achieve this, do the following:

1. Delete the existing VO LTS from the corresponding logical table to bring it to the initial state.

2. Delete the LTS filters if any applied on the DW LTS (only for the generic segment dimensions).

3. Import the new VO (re-import if the VO already exists in the physical layer) and re-do the extension process as mentioned in the previous sections.

4. If the process completes successfully, then you will see that the previously created Informatica mapping will be deleted and a new mapping with the new VO will be created in its place.

B.27.2.2 Configuring GL Account Dimension

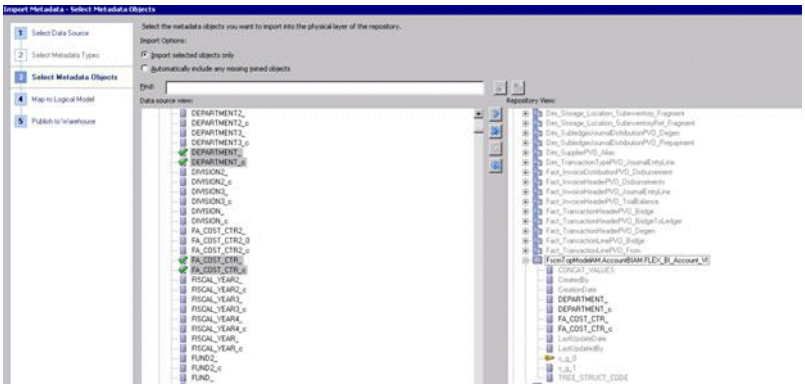
This section explains the configuration that needs to be done in order to populate the segment columns in the GL Account dimension W_GL_ACCOUNT_D. The fact table joins to the segment dimension tables in the RPD via the GL Account dimension. So for each segment dimension populated, the corresponding columns must be populated in the GL Account dimension in order to facilitate the join.

W_GL_ACCOUNT_D has a pair of columns for each segment dimension. For example, COST_CENTER_NUM and COST_CENTER_ATTRIB for Cost Center dimension, BALANCING_SEGMENT_NUM and BALANCING_SEGMENT_ATTRIB for Balancing Segment dimension, NATURAL_ACCOUNT_NUM and NATURAL_ACCOUNT_ATTRIB for Natural Account dimension, ACCOUNT_SEGxxx_CODE and ACCOUNT_SEGxxx_ATTRIB corresponding to the generic GL Segmentxxx dimensions. These columns are also populated using BI Extender by mapping the logical columns in Dim – GL Account to the appropriate VO columns.

The Flex BI Flattened VO FscmTopModelAM.AccountBIAM.FLEX_BI_Account_VI contains the segment columns for the Code Combination IDs. Using this VO, map these segment columns in the Dim – GL Account logical dimension. This VO will also have a pair of columns for each segment. These columns will be named as <Segment Qualifier>_ and <Segment Qualifier>_c, corresponding to the segment value and the value set code. For example, if your Cost Center segment has a qualifier FA_COST_CTR, then the columns in these VOs will be FA_COST_CTR_ and FA_COST_CTR_c. You will need to map these two columns to the appropriate columns in the logical dimension.

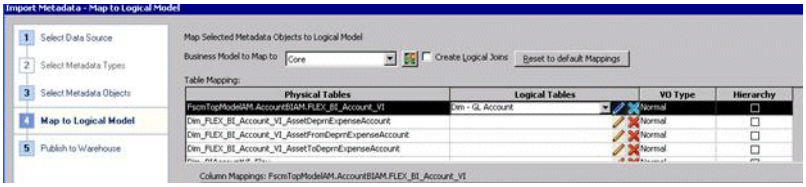
1. Using Oracle BI Administration Tool, open the RPD file (for example, OracleBIAnalyticsApps.rpd).
2. You will need to import ONLY the required columns from the Flex BI Flattened VO FscmTopModelAM.AccountBIAM.FLEX_BI_Account_VI to map to the Dim – GL Account dimension.

   Right click on the connection pool under the FSCM pillar oracle.apps.fscm.model.analytics.applicationModule.FscmTopModelAM_FscmTopModelAMLocal and use the Import Metadata option.
3. In the 'Select Metadata Objects' screen, select the required columns from the VO and import them to the physical layer. For example, if you have mapped two dimensions Dim – Cost Center (qualifier FA_COST_CTR) and Dim – GL Segment1 (qualifier DEPARTMENT), then import a total of 4 columns FA_COST_CTR_, FA_COST_CTR_c, DEPARTMENT_, and DEPARTMENT_c. When the import process is complete, click Next.



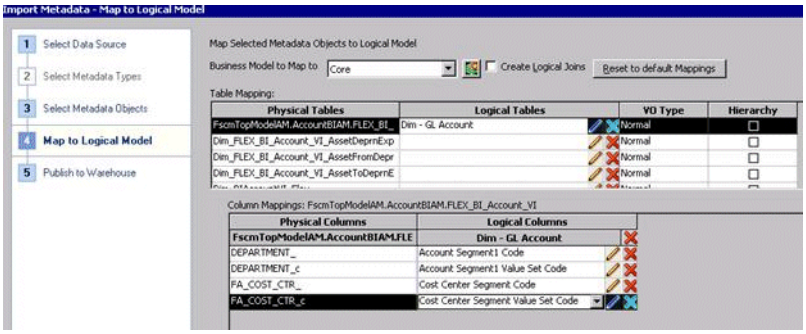
4. In the 'Map to Logical Model' screen select the 'Core' Business Model and select the logical table Dim – GL Account.

   This VO has a lot of aliases created in the RPD. Therefore, default logical tables are created based on each of these objects. Remove the default mapping for these objects (using the 'Clear Logical Table Mapping' option) and map Dim – GL Account logical table to only FscmTopModelAM.AccountBIAM.FLEX_BI_Account_VI. Do not select the 'Hierarchy' option for this VO. Leave the VO Type as Normal by default.



5. By default, BI Extender will try to create a new logical column for each VO column imported. (Prefixed with *). Use the 'Clear Logical Column Mapping' option to remove the default mappings. Then map the imported columns to the appropriate logical columns as described below.

   For example, if you have mapped the 'Cost Center' segment to 'Dim - Cost Center' and 'Department' segment to 'Dim - GL Segment1' in the above sections, you will have to map FA_COST_CTR and FA_COST_CTR_c columns in the VO to 'Cost Center Segment Code' and 'Cost Center Segment Value Set Code' logical columns respectively and 'DEPARTMENT' and 'DEPARTMENT_c' columns to 'Account Segment1 Code' and 'Account Segment1 Value Set Code' logical columns respectively.



6. Once you have validated your mappings, click on Next and this will take you to the 'Publish to Warehouse' screen. Provide the necessary details and click on Finish to complete the extension process.
7. Validate and save your changes.
8. If you have successfully completed the extension process, then you will see the Informatica mapping SDE_FUSION_GLAccountDimension in your repository extended to populate these new columns you have just mapped.

   Note: The BI Extender architecture will allow you to map all your segment dimensions (section 3.1) and the GL Account dimension (section 3.2) together in one single flow. It is not mandatory to map only one dimension at a time.

B.28 How to Set Up GL Balance Segment Aggregates

Aggregated GL balances are populated in W_GL_BALANCE_A. The GL balances are not summarized by non-qualifier segments as installed out-of-the-box. If you want to include the non-qualifier segments, then you must modify the SQL statements as follows.

To Set Up GL Balance Segment Aggregates

1. Open Informatica Designer.
2. Open PLP_GLBalanceAggrByAcctSegCodes.
3. Open mplt_GLBalanceAggrByAcctSegCodes.
4. In the SQL code, replace 'NULL' with the GL segments that you want to use to calculate aggregate the balances.

   For example:

```
SELECT
..
W_GL_BALANCE_F.TENANT_ID,
W_GL_BALANCE_F.TRANSLATED_FLAG,
W_GL_ACCOUNT_D.ACCOUNT_SEG1_CODE,   -- NULL
W_GL_ACCOUNT_D.ACCOUNT_SEG1_ATTRIB, -- NULL
W_GL_ACCOUNT_D.ACCOUNT_SEG2_CODE,    -- NULL
W_GL_ACCOUNT_D.ACCOUNT_SEG2_ATTRIB, -- NULL
NULL,
NULL
FROM
W_GL_BALANCE_F,
...
W_GL_ACCOUNT_D,
...
WHERE
...
GROUP BY
...
W_GL_BALANCE_F.X_CUSTOM,
W_GL_BALANCE_F.TRANSLATED_FLAG,
W_GL_ACCOUNT_D.ACCOUNT_SEG1_CODE,   -- NULL
W_GL_ACCOUNT_D.ACCOUNT_SEG1_ATTRIB, -- NULL
W_GL_ACCOUNT_D.ACCOUNT_SEG2_CODE,    -- NULL
W_GL_ACCOUNT_D.ACCOUNT_SEG2_ATTRIB, -- NULL
NULL,
NULL
```

5. Open Informatica Workflow Manager.
6. Open session PLP_GLBalanceAggrByAcctSegCodes_Full.
7. Click the Mapping tab.
8. Click Source mplt_GLbalanceAggrByAcctSegCodes.SQ_W_GL_BALANCE_F.
9. Open SQL editor for 'Sql Query'.
10. Modify the override SQL by following step 4.

B.29 How to Integrate Financial Analytics with Project Analytics

You can enable Oracle Financial Analytics to use dimension tables in Oracle Project Analytics. You can only perform this integration if you have licensed Oracle Project Analytics.

You can configure the following Oracle Financial Analytics Subject Areas to join to certain Project Dimensions:

- Financials - Payables (Project, Task, Financial Resource and Expenditure Organization Dimensions)
- Financials - Receivables (Contract Dim)

The following Oracle Financial Analytics fact tables integrate with Project Analytics dimensions:

- W_AP_XACT_F
- W_AR_XACT_F
- W_AR_AGING_INVOICE_A

To Enable Project Analytics Integration with Financial Subject Areas

1. In DAC, select the Oracle Fusion Applications source system container for the version of the OLTP that you are using.
2. Select the Subject Area listed above, and then in the Configuration Tags tab, clear the Inactive check box for the Enable Project Dimensions configuration tag.
3. Assemble the Subject Area.
4. Click the Execute button and build the Execution Plan for the Subject Area that you updated.

B.30 How to Perform RPD Modifications for Cost and Revenue Time Grain Changes

This topic explains how to configure the grain of Cost aggregate (W_PROJ_COST_A) and Revenue aggregate (W_PROJ_REVENUE_A) to Period, Quarter, or Year. As installed out-of-the-box, the grain of the cost aggregate and revenue aggregate are set at Fiscal Quarter. However, you can modify the grain of the aggregate to either Period or Quarter or Year. This is done by configuring the Parameter COST_TIME_GRAIN and REVENUE_TIME_GRAIN to Period or Quarter or Year. In addition, you must make the metadata repository changes that are included in this section.

Note: This section only covers the metadata repository changes that you must make using Oracle BI Administration Tool.

This task involves the following sub-tasks:

1. "Changing the Time Grain of the Cost Aggregate table to Fiscal/Project/Enterprise Period".
2. "Changing the Time Grain of the Revenue Aggregate table to Fiscal/Project/Enterprise Period".
3. "Changing the Time grain of the Cost Aggregate table to Fiscal/Project/Enterprise Quarter".
4. "Changing the Time grain of the Revenue Aggregate table to Fiscal/Project/Enterprise Quarter".

5. "Changing the Time grain of the Cost Aggregate table to Fiscal/Project/Enterprise Year".
6. "Changing the Time grain of the Revenue Aggregate table to Fiscal/Project/Enterprise Year".

Changing the Time Grain of the Cost Aggregate table to Fiscal/Project/Enterprise Period

If the grain of Cost aggregate is at period level, the following metadata changes should be made for the Fiscal, Project, and Enterprise calendars:

1. Delete the joins to Dim_W_MCAL_QTR_D_Fiscal_Quarter/ Dim_W_MCAL_QTR_D_Project_Quarter/Dim_W_ENT_QTR_D.

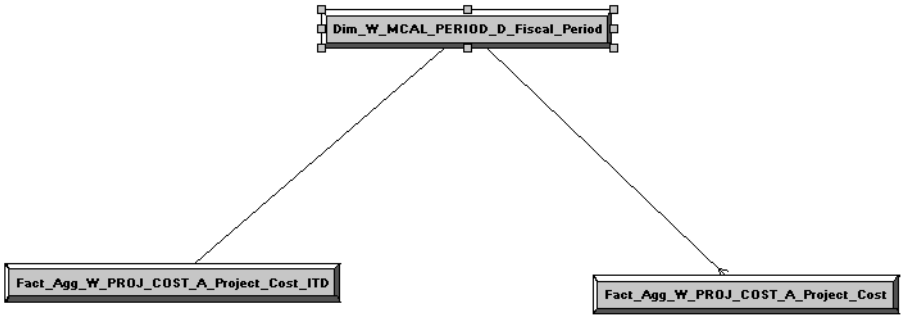
   Delete the existing physical joins between Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_COST_A_Project_Cost (under logical fact 'Fact – Project Cost') to Dim_W_MCAL_QTR_D_Fiscal_Quarter (under logical dimension 'Dim – Date Fiscal Calendar'), Dim_W_MCAL_QTR_D_Project_Quarter (under logical dimension 'Dim – Date Project Calendar') and Dim_W_ENT_QTR_D (under logical dimension 'Dim - Date').

   Keeping these joins will result in a loss of records when the report is at the Quarter level, because some records in the Aggregate table have their GL_ACCT_PERIOD_START_DAY_WID and ENT_QTR_START_DT_WID coincide not with the Quarter Start Date but rather with a Period Start Date.

2. Create joins to Dim_W_MCAL_PERIOD_D_Fiscal_Period.

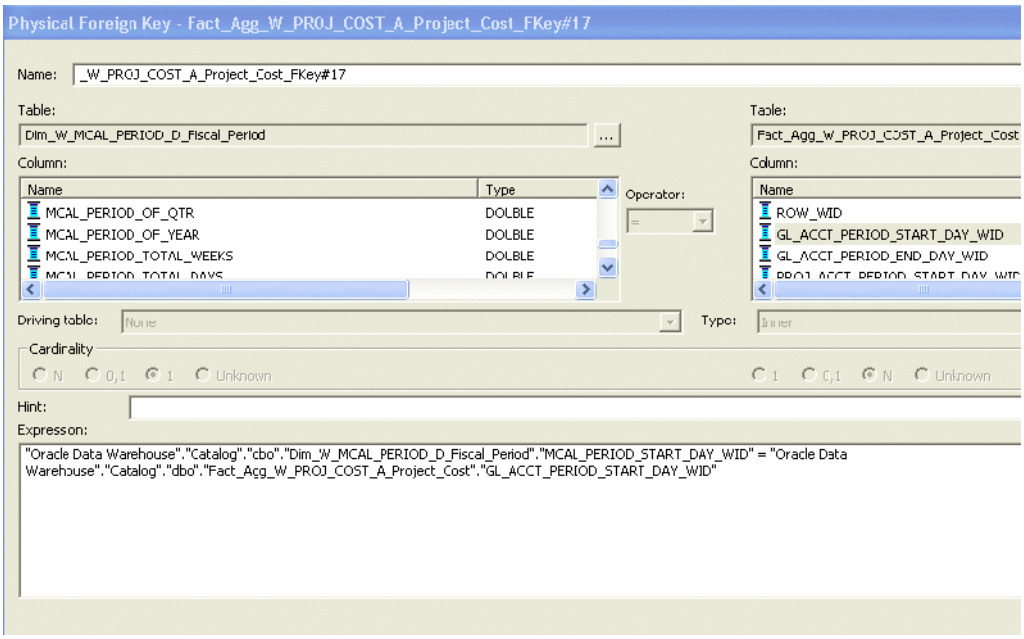
   Additional physical joins need to be created between following facts:

   ```
   Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_COST_A_Project_Cost_ITD
   Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_COST_A_Project_Cost
   Dim_W_MCAL_PERIOD_D_Fiscal_Period
   ```



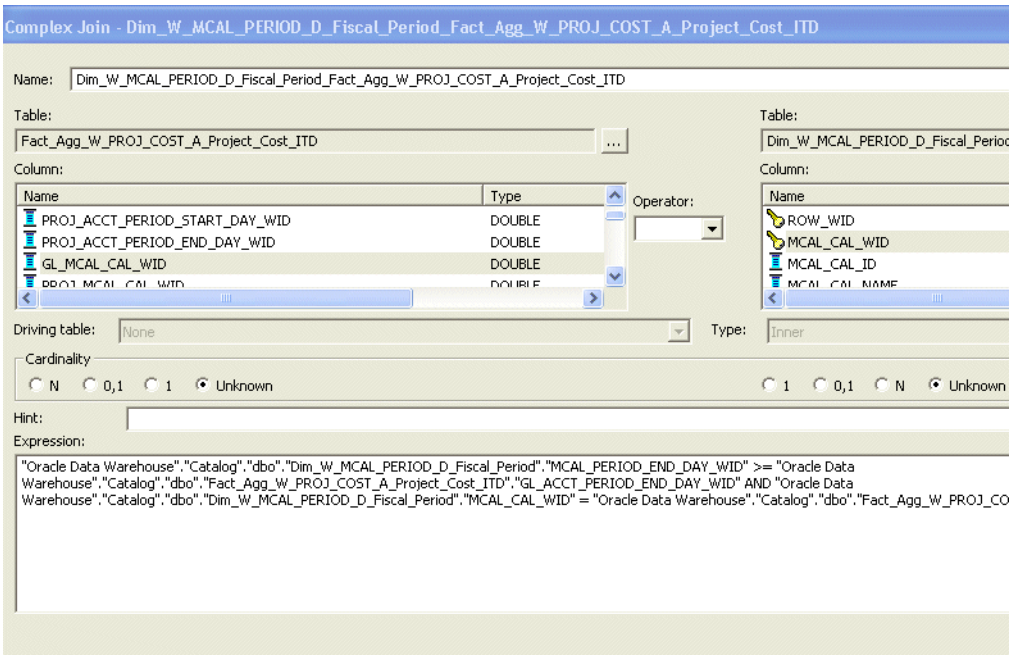
   In the Business Model and Mapping layer, select the 'Dim_W_MCAL_PERIOD_D_Fiscal_Period' Logical Table Source from the 'Dim - Date Fiscal Calendar' and the 'Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_COST_A_Project_Cost' and 'Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_COST_A_Project_Cost_ITD' Logical Table Sources in 'Fact - Project Cost and then right click and select 'physical diagram->selected objects only' and create the following physical join, then click OK.

   ```
   Dim_W_MCAL_PERIOD_D_Fiscal_Period.MCAL_PERIOD_START_DAY_WID = Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_
   COST_A_Project_Cost.GL_ACCT_PERIOD_START_DAY_WID
   ```



Create the following complex join between Dim_W_MCAL_PERIOD_D_Fiscal_Period and Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_COST_A_Project_Cost_ITD:

```
Dim_W_MCAL_PERIOD_D_Fiscal_Period.MCAL_PERIOD_END_DAY_WID >= Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_
COST_A_Project_Cost_ITD.GL_ACCT_PERIOD_END_DAY_WID
AND Dim_W_MCAL_PERIOD_D_Fiscal_Period.MCAL_CAL_WID = Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_COST_A_
Project_Cost_ITD.GL_MCAL_CAL_WID
```

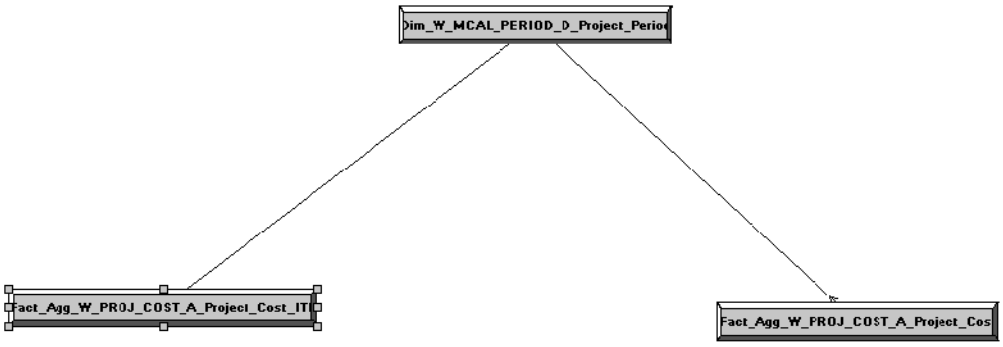


3. Create joins to Dim_W_MCAL_PERIOD_D_Project_Period.

   Create additional physical joins between following facts:

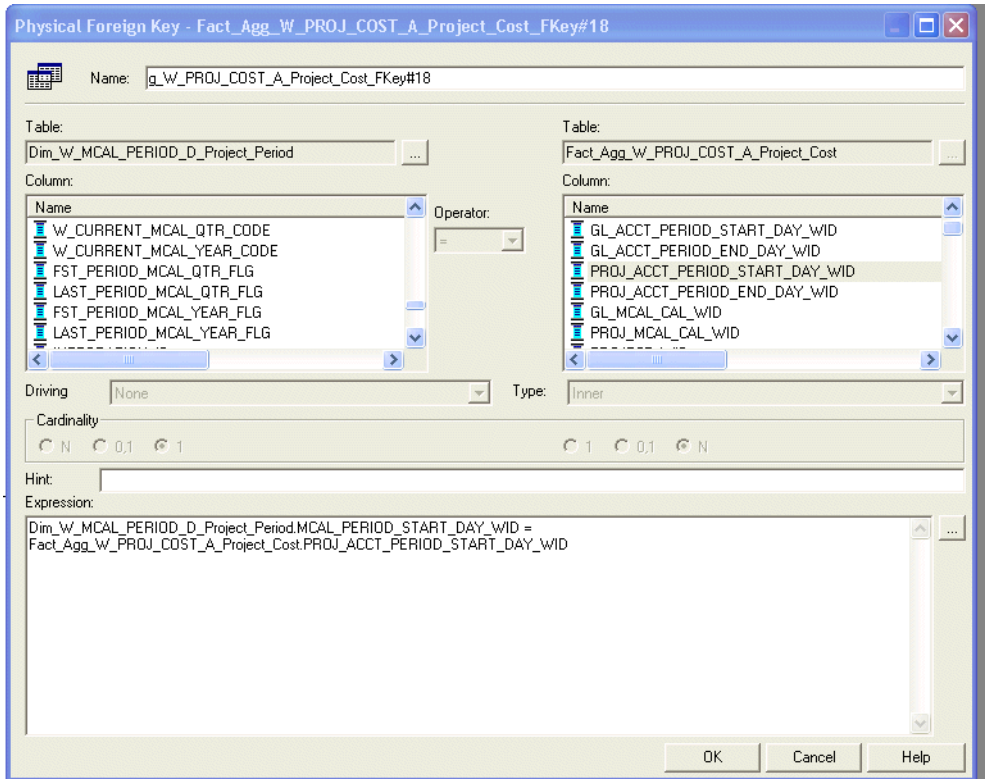
   ```
   Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_COST_A_Project_Cost_ITD
   Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_COST_A_Project_Cost
   ```

Dim_W_MCAL_PERIOD_D_Project_Period



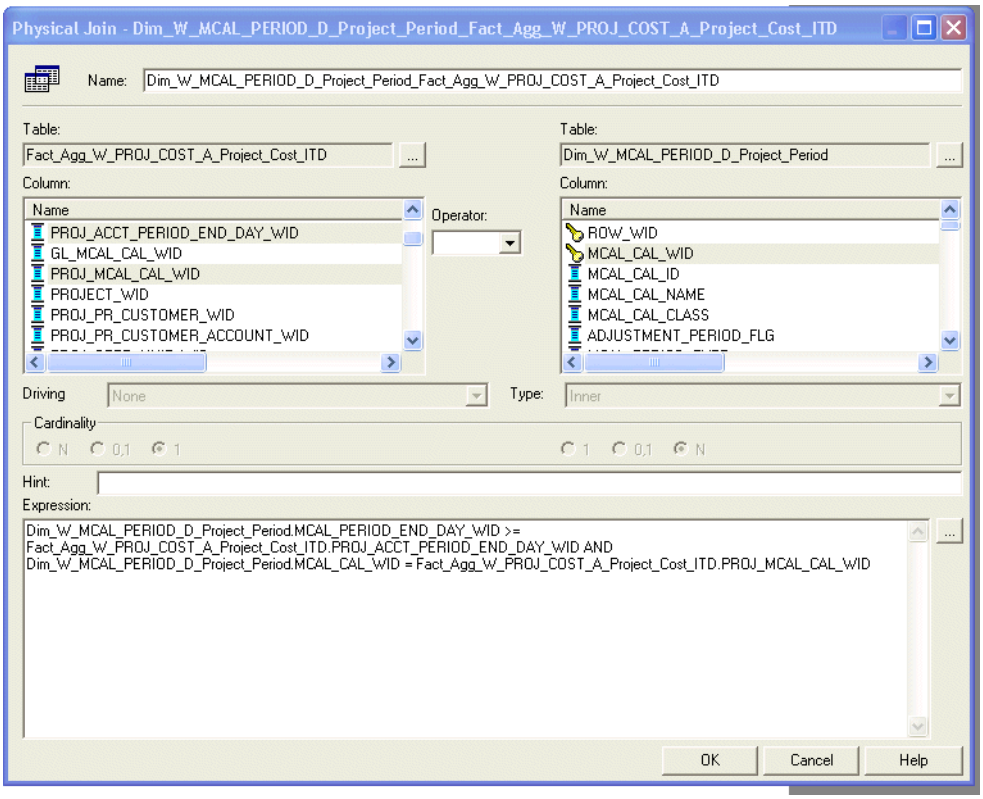
Create the following physical join between Dim_W_MCAL_PERIOD_D_Project_Period and Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_COST_A_Project_Cost:

```
Dim_W_MCAL_PERIOD_D_Project_Period.MCAL_PERIOD_START_DAY_WID = Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_
COST_A_Project_Cost.PROJ_ACCT_PERIOD_START_DAY_WID
```



Create the following complex join between Dim_W_MCAL_PERIOD_D_Project_Period and Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_COST_A_Project_Cost_ITD:

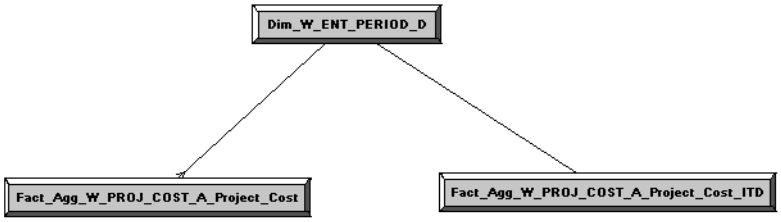
```
Dim_W_MCAL_PERIOD_D_Project_Period.MCAL_PERIOD_END_DAY_WID >= Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_
COST_A_Project_Cost_ITD.PROJ_ACCT_PERIOD_END_DAY_WID
AND Dim_W_MCAL_PERIOD_D_Project_Period.MCAL_CAL_WID = Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_COST_A_
Project_Cost_ITD.PROJ_MCAL_CAL_WID
```



4. Create joins to Dim_W_ENT_PERIOD_D.

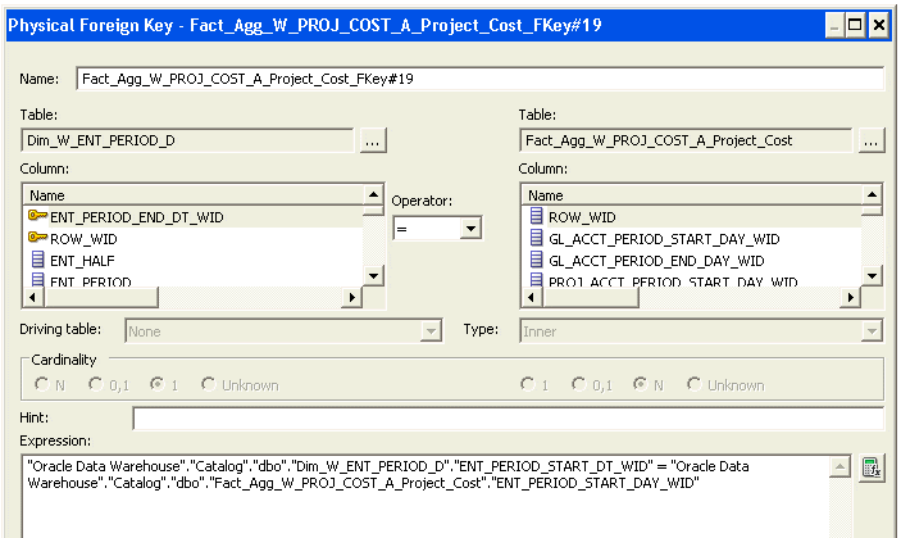
   Additional physical joins need to be created between following facts:

   ```
   Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_COST_A_Project_Cost_ITD
   Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_COST_A_Project_Cost
   Dim_W_ENT_PERIOD_D
   ```



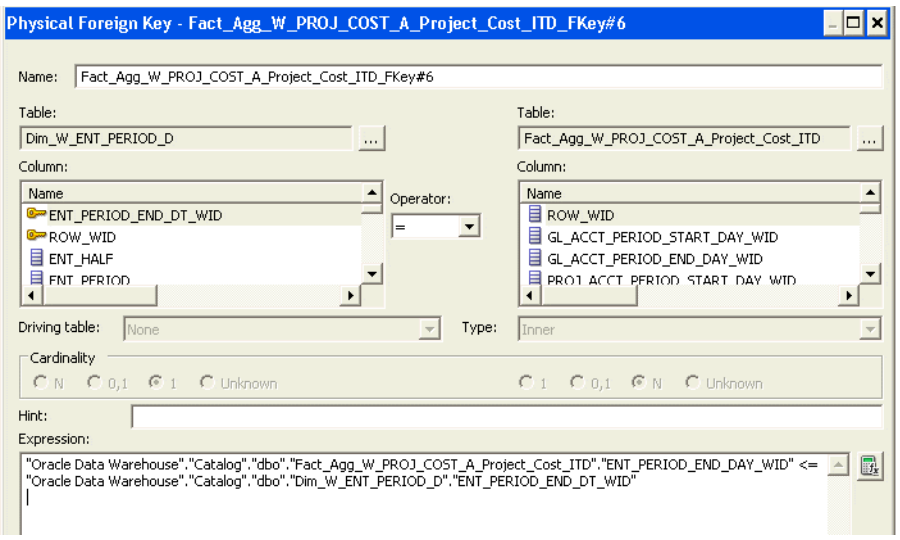
   In the Business Model and Mapping layer, select the 'Dim_W_ENT_PERIOD_D' Logical Table Source from the 'Dim - Date' and the 'Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_COST_A_Project_Cost' and 'Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_COST_A_Project_Cost_ITD' Logical Table Sources in 'Fact - Project Cost and then right click and select 'physical diagram->selected objects only' and create the following physical join, then click OK.

   ```
   'Oracle Data Warehouse"."Catalog"."dbo"."Dim_W_ENT_PERIOD_D"."ENT_PERIOD_START_
   DT_WID" = "Oracle Data Warehouse"."Catalog"."dbo"."Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_COST_A_
   Project_Cost"."ENT_PERIOD_START_DAY_WID"
   ```



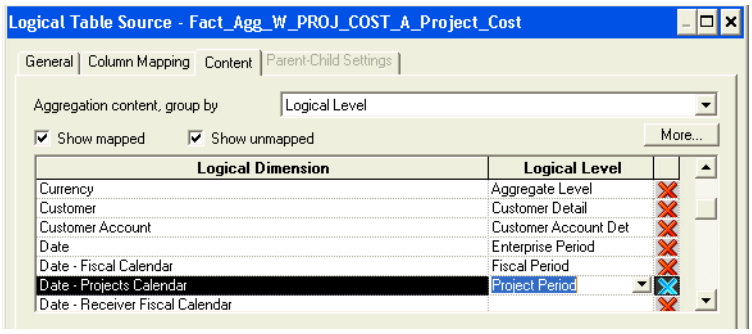
Create the following complex join between Dim_W_ENT_PERIOD_D and Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_COST_A_Project_Cost_ITD:

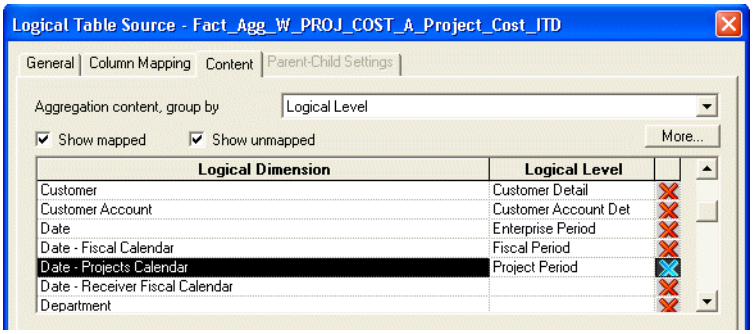
```
"Oracle Data Warehouse"."Catalog"."dbo"."Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_COST_A_Project_Cost_ITD"."ENT_PERIOD_END_DAY_WID" <= "Oracle Data Warehouse"."Catalog"."dbo"."Dim_W_ENT_PERIOD_D"."ENT_PERIOD_END_DT_WID"
```



5. Change the Content Aggregation Level in the Business Model and Mapping layer.

   As installed out-of-the-box, the grain for cost aggregate is set to Fiscal Quarter against the dimensions Dim-Date Fiscal Calendar and Dim-Date Project Calendar. This must be modified to Period for both Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_COST_A_Project_Cost and Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_COST_A_Project_Cost_ITD Logical Table Sources. In the Business Model and Mapping layer open these two Logical Table Sources in 'Fact – Project Cost'.





Ensure that there are joins between Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_COST_A_Project_Cost_ITD Logical Table Source in 'Fact - Project Cost' to Dim_W_MCAL_QTR_D_Fiscal_Quarter/ Dim_W_MCAL_YEAR_D_Fiscal_Year Logical Table Sources from the 'Dim - Date Fiscal Calendar', Dim_W_MCAL_QTR_D_Project_Quarter/ Dim_W_MCAL_YEAR_D_Project_Year Logical Table Sources from the 'Dim - Date Project Calendar' and Dim_W_ENT_PERIOD_D /Dim_W_ENT_YEAR_D Logical Table Sources from 'Dim - Date'. These are done out-of-the-box.

6. Save the changes.

   When these changes are complete, run the Consistency Check and ensure that there are no errors, save the RPD file, and clear OBIEE Cache. If you are making the changes in offline mode, then restart the Oracle BI Server and Oracle BI Presentation Services.

Changing the Time Grain of the Revenue Aggregate table to Fiscal/Project/Enterprise Period

If the grain of the Revenue aggregate is at period level, then the following metadata changes should be made for the Fiscal, Project, and Enterprise calendars:

1. Delete the joins to Dim_W_MCAL_QTR_D_Fiscal_Quarter/ Dim_W_MCAL_QTR_D_Project_Quarter.

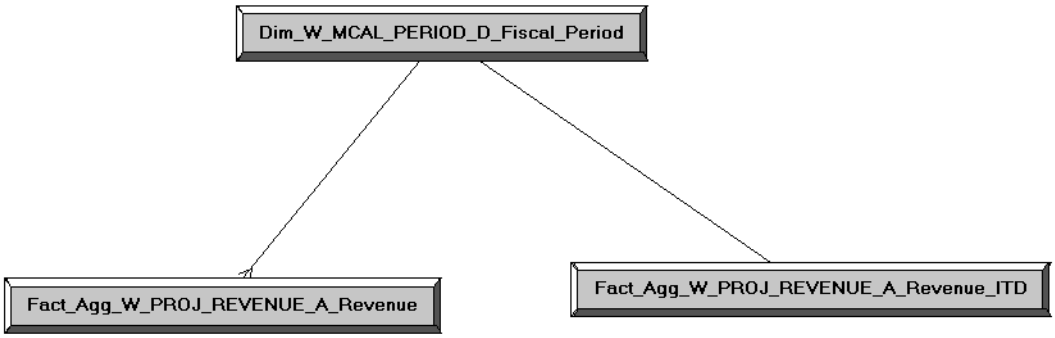
   Delete the existing physical joins between Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_REVENUE_A_Revenue (under logical fact 'Fact – Project Revenue') to Dim_W_MCAL_QTR_D_Fiscal_Quarter (under logical dimension 'Dim – Date Fiscal Calendar') and Dim_W_MCAL_QTR_D_Project_Quarter (under logical dimension 'Dim – Date Project Calendar').

   Keeping these joins will result in a loss of records when the report is at the Quarter level, because some records in the Aggregate table have their GL_ACCT_PERIOD_START_DAY_WID coincide not with the Quarter Start Date but rather with a Period Start Date.

2. Create joins to Dim_W_MCAL_PERIOD_D_Fiscal_Period.

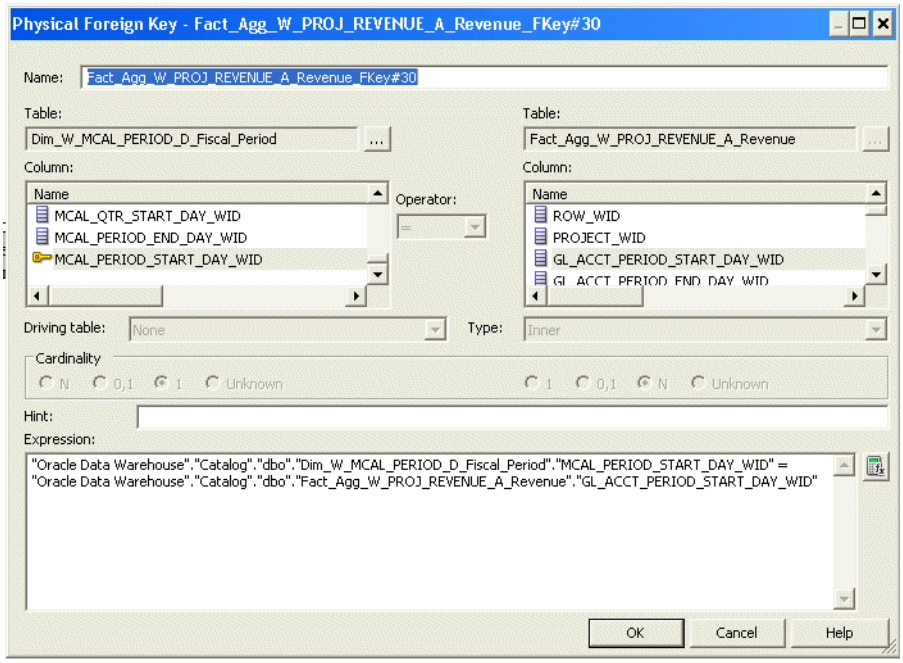
Create additional physical joins between following facts:

```
Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_REVENUE_A_Revenue_ITD
Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_REVENUE_A_Revenue
Dim_W_MCAL_PERIOD_D_Fiscal_Period
```



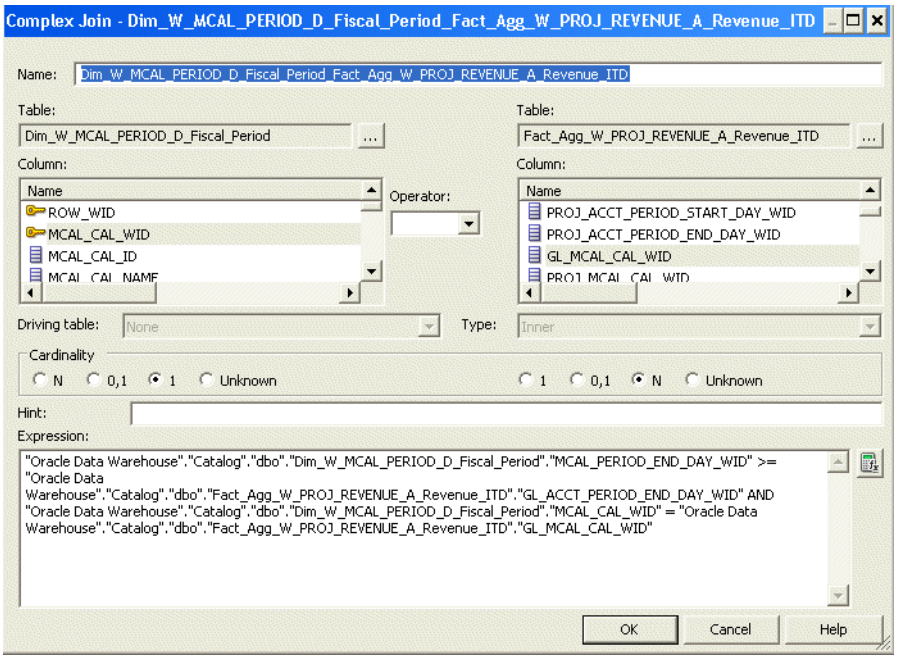
In the Business Model and Mapping layer, select the 'Dim_W_MCAL_PERIOD_D_Fiscal_Period' Logical Table Source from the 'Dim - Date Fiscal Calendar' and the 'Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_REVENUE_A_REVENUE' and 'Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_REVENUE_A_Revenue _ITD' Logical Table Sources in 'Fact - Project Revenue and then right click and select 'physical diagram->selected objects only' and create the following physical join, then click OK.

```
Dim_W_MCAL_PERIOD_D_Fiscal_Period.MCAL_PERIOD_START_DAY_WID = Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_
REVENUE_A_Revenue.GL_ACCT_PERIOD_START_DAY_WID
```



Create the following complex join between Dim_W_MCAL_PERIOD_D_Fiscal_ Period and Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_ REVENUE_A_Revenue _ITD:

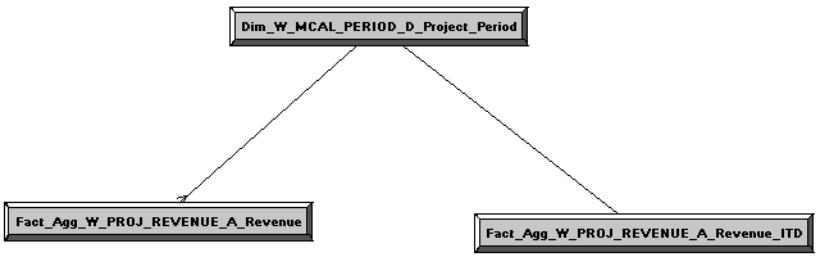
```
Dim_W_MCAL_PERIOD_D_Fiscal_Period.MCAL_PERIOD_END_DAY_WID >= Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_
REVENUE_A_Revenue_ITD.GL_ACCT_PERIOD_END_DAY_WID
AND Dim_W_MCAL_PERIOD_D_Fiscal_Period.MCAL_CAL_WID = Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_REVENUE_A_
Revenue_ITD.GL_MCAL_CAL_WID
```



3. Create joins to Dim_W_MCAL_PERIOD_D_Project_Period.

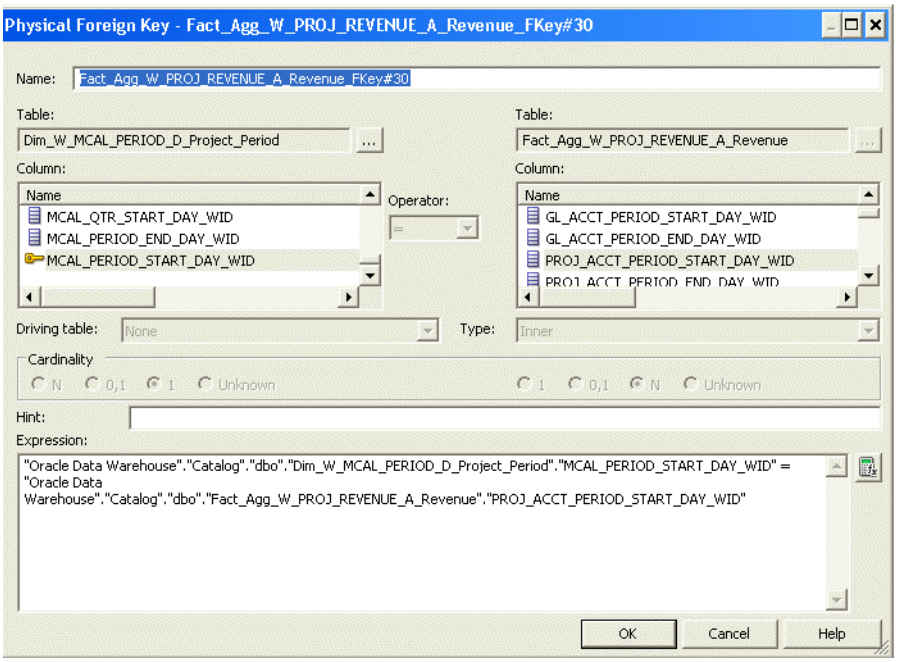
   Create additional physical joins between following facts:

   ```
   Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_ REVENUE_A_Revenue _ITD
   Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_ REVENUE_A_Revenue
   Dim_W_MCAL_PERIOD_D_Project_Period
   ```



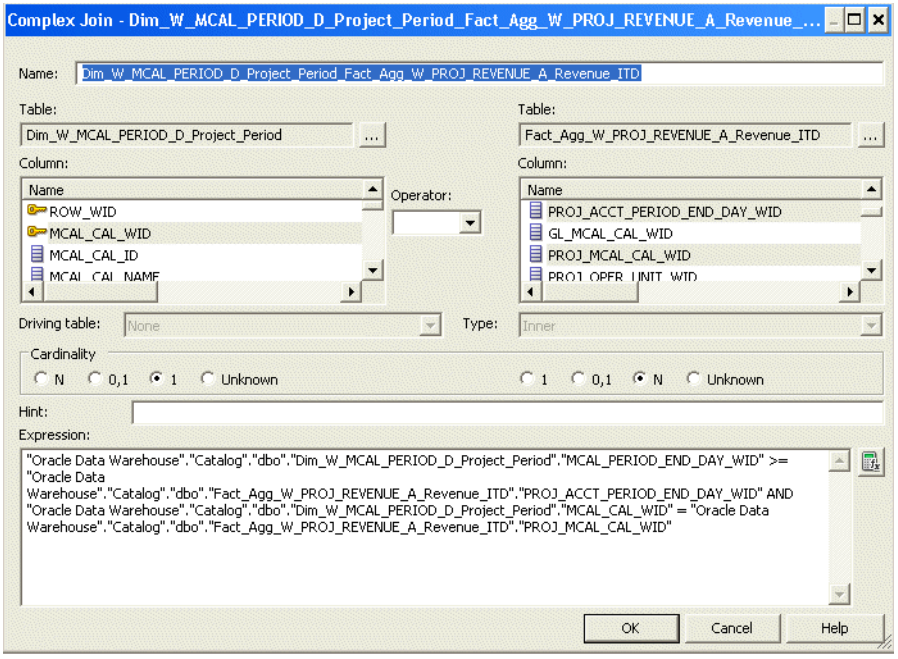
   Create the following physical join between Dim_W_MCAL_PERIOD_D_Project_ Period and Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_REVENUE_A_Revenue:

   ```
   Dim_W_MCAL_PERIOD_D_Project_Period.MCAL_PERIOD_START_DAY_WID = Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_
   REVENUE_A_Revenue.PROJ_ACCT_PERIOD_START_DAY_WID
   ```



Create the following complex join between Dim_W_MCAL_PERIOD_D_Project_Period and Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_REVENUE_A_Revenue _ITD:

```
Dim_W_MCAL_PERIOD_D_Project_Period.MCAL_PERIOD_END_DAY_WID >= Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_
REVENUE_A_Revenue_ITD.PROJ_ACCT_PERIOD_END_DAY_WID
AND Dim_W_MCAL_PERIOD_D_Project_Period.MCAL_CAL_WID = Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_REVENUE_
A_Revenue_ITD.PROJ_MCAL_CAL_WID
```

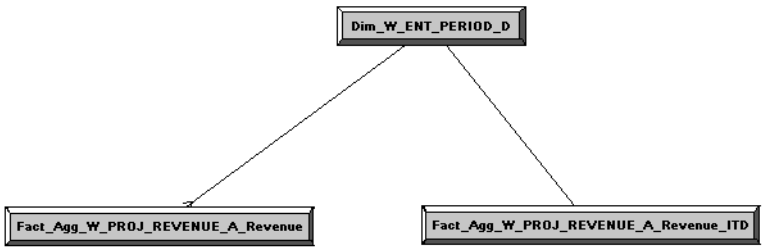


4. Create joins to Dim_W_ENT_PERIOD_D.

   Create additional physical joins between following facts:

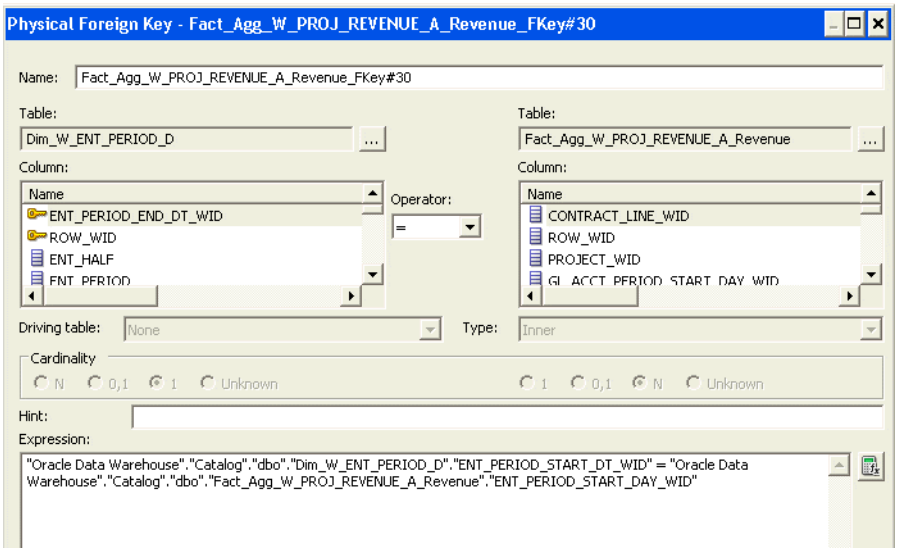
   ```
   Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_REVENUE_A_Revenue_ITD
   ```

```
Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_REVENUE_A_Revenue
Dim_W_ENT_PERIOD_D
```



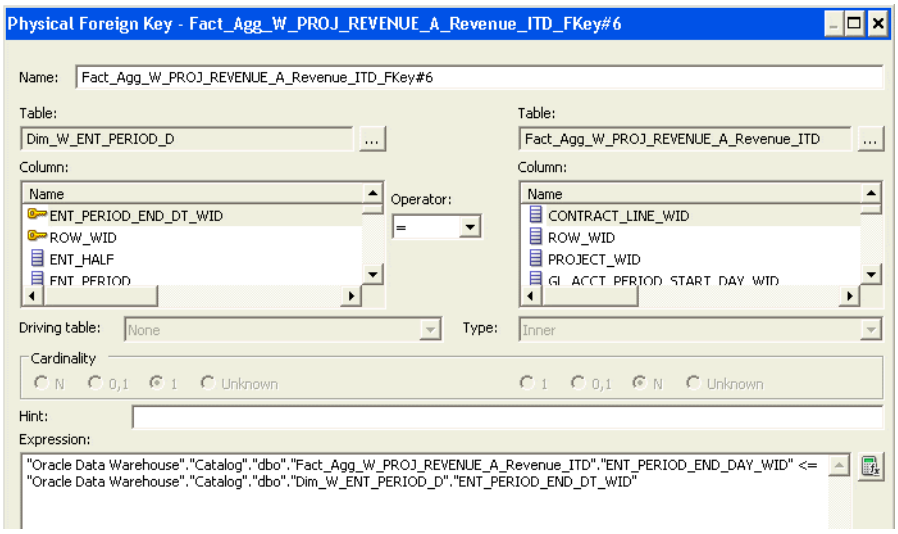
In the Business Model and Mapping layer, select the 'Dim_W_ENT_PERIOD_D' Logical Table Source from the 'Dim - Date' and the 'Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_REVENUE_A_Revenue' and Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_REVENUE_A_Revenue_ITD' Logical Table Sources in 'Fact - Project Revenue', and then right click and select 'physical diagram->selected objects only' and create the following physical join, then click OK:

```
"Oracle Data Warehouse"."Catalog"."dbo"."Dim_W_ENT_PERIOD_D"."ENT_PERIOD_START_
DT_WID" = "Oracle Data Warehouse"."Catalog"."dbo"."Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_REVENUE_A_
Revenue"."ENT_PERIOD_START_DAY_WID"
```

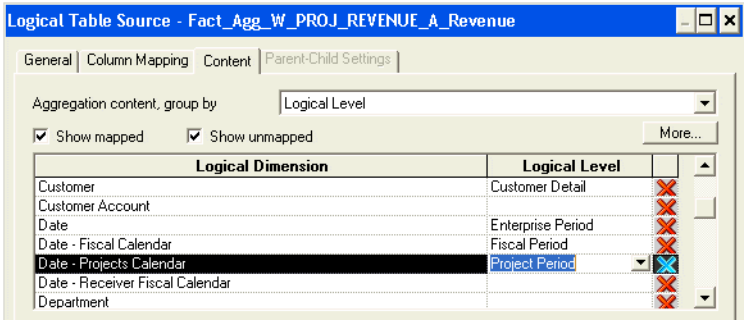


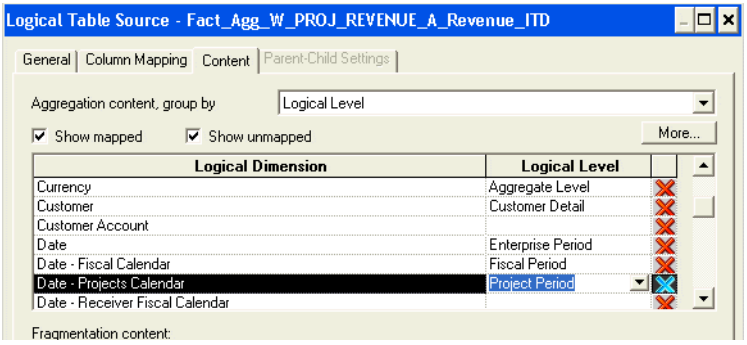
Create the following complex join between Dim_W_ENT_PERIOD_D and Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_REVENUE_A_Revenue_ITD:

```
"Oracle Data Warehouse"."Catalog"."dbo"."Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_REVENUE_A_Revenue_
ITD"."ENT_PERIOD_END_DAY_WID" <=
"Oracle Data Warehouse"."Catalog"."dbo"."Dim_W_ENT_PERIOD_D"."ENT_PERIOD_END_
DT_WID"
```



5. As installed out-of-the-box, the grain for cost aggregate is set to Fiscal Quarter against the dimensions Dim-Date Fiscal Calendar and Dim-Date Project Calendar. This must be modified to Period for both Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_REVENUE_A_Revenue and Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_REVENUE_A_Revenue_ITD Logical Table Sources. In the Business Model and Mapping layer open these two Logical Table Sources in 'Fact – Project Revenue'.





Make sure that there are joins between Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_REVENUE_A_Revenue_ITD Logical Table Source in 'Fact - Project Revenue' to Dim_W_MCAL_QTR_D_Fiscal_Quarter/ Dim_W_MCAL_YEAR_D_Fiscal_Year Logical Table Sources from the 'Dim - Date Fiscal Calendar', Dim_W_MCAL_QTR_D_Project_Quarter/ Dim_W_MCAL_YEAR_D_Project_Year Logical Table Sources from the 'Dim - Date Project Calendar', and Dim_W_ENT_PERIOD_D /Dim_W_ENT_YEAR_D Logical Table Sources from 'Dim - Date'. These are done out-of-the-box.

6. Save the changes.

When these changes are complete, run the Consistency Check and ensure that there are no errors, save the RPD file, and clear OBIEE Cache. If you are making the changes in offline mode, then restart the Oracle BI Server and Oracle BI Presentation Services.

Changing the Time grain of the Cost Aggregate table to Fiscal/Project/Enterprise Quarter

This is default out-of-the-box configuration. Please ensure that the following joins are in place.

1. Verify the joins to Fiscal Calendar (Dim-Date Fiscal Calendar).

   In the Business Model and Mapping layer, select the Dim_W_MCAL_QTR_D_Fiscal_Quarter/ Dim_W_MCAL_YEAR_D_Fiscal_Year Logical Table Source from the 'Dim - Date Fiscal Calendar' and the Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_COST_A_Project_Cost and Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_COST_A_Project_Cost_ITD Logical Table Sources in 'Fact - Project Cost and then right click and select 'physical diagram->selected objects only' and verify the following out-of-the-box joins between the following objects:

   ```
   Dim_W_MCAL_QTR_D_Fiscal_Quarter.MCAL_QTR_START_DAY_WID = Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_COST_A_Project_Cost.GL_ACCT_PERIOD_START_DAY_WID

   Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_COST_A_Project_Cost_ITD.GL_ACCT_PERIOD_END_DAY_WID <= Dim_W_MCAL_QTR_D_Fiscal_Quarter.MCAL_QTR_END_DAY_WID AND
   Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_COST_A_Project_Cost_ITD.GL_MCAL_CAL_WID=Dim_W_MCAL_QTR_D_Fiscal_Quarter.MCAL_CAL_WID

   Dim_W_MCAL_YEAR_D_Fiscal_Year.MCAL_YEAR_END_DAY_WID
   >=Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_COST_A_Project_Cost_ITD.GL_ACCT_PERIOD_END_DAY_WID
   AND Dim_W_MCAL_YEAR_D_Fiscal_Year.MCAL_CAL_WID =
   Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_COST_A_Project_Cost_ITD.GL_MCAL_CAL_WID
   ```

2. Verify the joins to Project Calendar (Dim-Date Project Calendar).

   In the Business Model and Mapping layer, select the Dim_W_MCAL_QTR_D_Project_Quarter/ Dim_W_MCAL_YEAR_D_Project_Year Logical Table Source from the 'Dim - Date Project Calendar' and the Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_COST_A_Project_Cost and Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_COST_A_Project_Cost_ITD Logical Table Sources in 'Fact - Project Cost and then right click and select 'physical diagram->selected objects only' and verify the following out-of-the-box joins between the following objects.

   ```
   Dim_W_MCAL_QTR_D_Project_Quarter.MCAL_QTR_START_DAY_WID = Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_COST_A_Project_Cost.PROJ_ACCT_PERIOD_START_DAY_WID

   Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_COST_A_Project_Cost_ITD.PROJ_ACCT_PERIOD_END_DAY_WID
   <= Dim_W_MCAL_QTR_D_Project_Quarter.MCAL_QTR_END_DAY_WID AND
   Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_COST_A_Project_Cost_ITD.PROJ_MCAL_CAL_WID=Dim_W_MCAL_QTR_D_Project_Quarter.MCAL_CAL_WID

   Dim_W_MCAL_YEAR_D_Project_Year.MCAL_YEAR_END_DAY_WID >= Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_COST_A_Project_Cost_ITD.PROJ_ACCT_PERIOD_END_DAY_WID AND Dim_W_MCAL_YEAR_D_Project_Year.MCAL_CAL_WID = Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_COST_A_Project_Cost_ITD.PROJ_MCAL_CAL_WID
   ```

3. Verify the joins to Enterprise Calendar (Dim-Date).

   In the Business Model and Mapping layer, select the Dim_W_ENT_QTR_D / Dim_W_ENT_YEAR_D Logical Table Source from the 'Dim - Date' and the Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_COST_A_Project_Cost and Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_COST_A_Project_

Cost_ITD Logical Table Sources in 'Fact - Project Cost and then right click and select 'physical diagram->selected objects only' and verify the following out-of-the-box joins between the following objects.

```
"Oracle Data Warehouse"."Catalog"."dbo"."Dim_W_ENT_QTR_D"."ENT_QTR_START_DT_
WID" = "Oracle Data Warehouse"."Catalog"."dbo"."Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_COST_A_Project_
Cost"."ENT_PERIOD_START_DAY_WID"

"Oracle Data Warehouse"."Catalog"."dbo"."Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_COST_A_Project_Cost_
ITD"."ENT_PERIOD_END_DAY_WID" <=  "Oracle Data Warehouse"."Catalog"."dbo"."Dim_
W_ENT_QTR_D"."ENT_QTR_END_DT_WID"

"Oracle Data Warehouse"."Catalog"."dbo"."Dim_W_ENT_YEAR_D"."ENT_YEAR_END_DT_
WID" >= "Oracle Data Warehouse"."Catalog"."dbo"."Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_COST_A_
Project_Cost_ITD"."ENT_PERIOD_END_DAY_WID"
```

4. Removing extraneous joins.

   Delete any additional time dimension joins between Time Dimension physical table aliases in Dim-Date Fiscal Calendar, Dim-Date Project Calendar and Dim - Date to Project Cost Fact physical table aliases Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_COST_A_Project_Cost and Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_COST_A_Project_Cost_ITD under Logical cost 'Fact - Project Cost'.

5. Change the Content Aggregation Level in the Business Model and Mapping layer.

   Out-of-the-box, the grain for cost aggregate is set to Quarter against the dimensions Dim-Date Fiscal Calendar, Dim-Date Project Calendar and Dim - Date.

   Instead of Fiscal/Project Period you must set this to Fiscal Quarter for Dim – Date Fiscal Calendar, Project Quarter for Dim – Date Project Calendar and Enterprise Quarter for Dim - Date.

6. Save the changes.

   When these changes are complete, run the Consistency Check and ensure that there are no errors, save the RPD file, and clear OBIEE Cache. If you are making the changes in offline mode, then restart the Oracle BI Server and Oracle BI Presentation Services.

Changing the Time grain of the Revenue Aggregate table to Fiscal/Project/Enterprise Quarter

This is default out-of-the-box configuration. Please ensure that the following joins are in place.

1. Verify the joins to Fiscal Calendar (Dim-Date Fiscal Calendar).

   In the Business Model and Mapping layer, select the Dim_W_MCAL_QTR_D_Fiscal_Quarter/ Dim_W_MCAL_YEAR_D_Fiscal_Year Logical Table Source from the 'Dim - Date Fiscal Calendar' and the Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_REVENUE_A_Revenue and Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_REVENUE_A_Revenue_ITD Logical Table Sources in 'Fact - Project Revenue and then right click and select 'physical diagram->selected objects only' and verify the following out-of-the-box joins between the following objects.

```
Dim_W_MCAL_QTR_D_Fiscal_Quarter.MCAL_QTR_START_DAY_WID =
Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_REVENUE_A_Revenue.GL_ACCT_PERIOD_START_DAY_WID

Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_REVENUE_A_Revenue_ITD.GL_ACCT_PERIOD_END_DAY_WID
<= Dim_W_MCAL_QTR_D_Fiscal_Quarter.MCAL_QTR_END_DAY_WID AND
Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_REVENUE_A_Revenue_ITD.GL_MCAL_CAL_WID=Dim_W_MCAL_QTR_D_Fiscal_
```

```
Quarter.MCAL_CAL_WID

Dim_W_MCAL_YEAR_D_Fiscal_Year.MCAL_YEAR_END_DAY_WID
>=Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_REVENUE_A_Revenue_ITD.GL_ACCT_PERIOD_END_DAY_WID
AND Dim_W_MCAL_YEAR_D_Fiscal_Year.MCAL_CAL_WID =
Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_REVENUE_A_Revenue_ITD.GL_MCAL_CAL_WID
```

2. Verify the joins to Project Calendar (Dim-Date Project Calendar).

   In the Business Model and Mapping layer, select the Dim_W_MCAL_QTR_D_ Project_Quarter/ Dim_W_MCAL_YEAR_D_Project_Year Logical Table Source from the 'Dim - Date Project Calendar' and the Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_REVENUE_A_ Revenue and Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_REVENUE_A_Revenue_ITD Logical Table Sources in 'Fact - Project Revenue and then right click and select 'physical diagram->selected objects only' and verify the following out-of-the-box joins between the following objects.

   ```
   Dim_W_MCAL_QTR_D_Project_Quarter.MCAL_QTR_START_DAY_WID =
   Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_REVENUE_A_Revenue.PROJ_ACCT_PERIOD_START_DAY_WID

   Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_REVENUE_A_Revenue_ITD.PROJ_ACCT_PERIOD_END_DAY_WID
   <= Dim_W_MCAL_QTR_D_Project_Quarter.MCAL_QTR_END_DAY_WID AND
   Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_REVENUE_A_Revenue_ITD.PROJ_MCAL_CAL_WID=Dim_W_MCAL_QTR_D_
   Project_Quarter.MCAL_CAL_WID

   Dim_W_MCAL_YEAR_D_Project_Year.MCAL_YEAR_END_DAY_WID >= Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_
   REVENUE_A_Revenue_ITD.PROJ_ACCT_PERIOD_END_DAY_WID AND Dim_W_MCAL_YEAR_D_
   Project_Year.MCAL_CAL_WID = Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_REVENUE_A_Revenue_ITD.PROJ_MCAL_
   CAL_WID
   ```

3. Verify the joins to Enterprise Calendar (Dim-Date).

   In the Business Model and Mapping layer, select the Dim_W_ENT_QTR_D / Dim_W_ENT_YEAR_D Logical Table Source from the 'Dim - Date' and the Fact_ Agg_W_PROJ_REVENUE_A_Revenue and Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_REVENUE_A_ Revenue_ITD Logical Table Sources in 'Fact - Project Revenue and then right click and select 'physical diagram->selected objects only' and verify the following out-of-the-box joins between the following objects.

   ```
   "Oracle Data Warehouse"."Catalog"."dbo"."Dim_W_ENT_QTR_D"."ENT_QTR_START_DT_
   WID" = "Oracle Data Warehouse"."Catalog"."dbo"."Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_REVENUE_A_
   Revenue"."ENT_PERIOD_START_DAY_WID"

   "Oracle Data Warehouse"."Catalog"."dbo"."Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_REVENUE_A_Revenue_
   ITD"."ENT_PERIOD_END_DAY_WID" <= "Oracle Data Warehouse"."Catalog"."dbo"."Dim_
   W_ENT_QTR_D"."ENT_QTR_END_DT_WID"

   "Oracle Data Warehouse"."Catalog"."dbo"."Dim_W_ENT_YEAR_D"."ENT_YEAR_END_DT_
   WID" >= "Oracle Data Warehouse"."Catalog"."dbo"."Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_REVENUE_A_
   Revenue_ITD"."ENT_PERIOD_END_DAY_WID"
   ```

4. Removing extraneous joins.

   Delete any additional time dimension joins between Time Dimension physical table aliases in Dim-Date Fiscal Calendar, Dim-Date Project Calendar and Dim – Date to Project Revenue Fact physical table aliases Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_ REVENUE_A_Revenue and Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_REVENUE_A_Revenue_ITD under Logical cost 'Fact - Project Revenue'.

5. Change the Content Aggregation Level in the Business Model and Mapping layer.

Out-of-the-box, the grain for revenue aggregate is set to Quarter against the dimensions Dim-Date Fiscal Calendar, Dim-Date Project Calendar and Dim - Date.

Instead of Fiscal/Project Period, you must set this to Fiscal Quarter for Dim – Date Fiscal Calendar, Project Quarter for Dim – Date Project Calendar and Enterprise Quarter for Dim - Date.

6. Save the changes.

   When these changes are complete, run the Consistency Check and ensure that there are no errors, save the RPD file, and clear OBIEE Cache. If you are making the changes in offline mode, then restart the Oracle BI Server and Oracle BI Presentation Services.

Changing the Time grain of the Cost Aggregate table to Fiscal/Project/Enterprise Year

1. Delete joins to Dim_W_MCAL_QTR_D_Fiscal_Quarter/ Dim_W_MCAL_QTR_D_Project_Quarter/ Dim_W_ENT_QTR_D.

   Delete the existing physical joins between Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_COST_A_Project_Cost (under logical fact 'Fact – Project Cost') to Dim_W_MCAL_QTR_D_Fiscal_Quarter (under logical dimension 'Dim – Date Fiscal Calendar'), Dim_W_MCAL_QTR_D_Project_Quarter (under logical dimension 'Dim – Date Project Calendar') and Dim_W_ENT_QTR_D (under logical dimension 'Dim – Date').

   Delete the existing physical joins between Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_COST_A_Project_Cost_ITD (under logical fact 'Fact – Project Cost') to Dim_W_MCAL_QTR_D_Fiscal_Quarter (under logical dimension 'Dim – Date Fiscal Calendar'), Dim_W_MCAL_QTR_D_Project_Quarter (under logical dimension 'Dim – Date Project Calendar') and Dim_W_ENT_QTR_D (under logical dimension 'Dim – Date').

2. Create joins to Dim_W_MCAL_YEAR_D_Fiscal_Year/ Dim_W_MCAL_YEAR_D_Project_Year/ Dim_W_ENT_YEAR_D.

   Additional physical joins need to be created between following Logical Table Source fact Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_COST_A_Project_Cost (under logical fact 'Fact – Project Cost') and Dim_W_MCAL_YEAR_D_Fiscal_Year (under logical dimension 'Dim – Date Fiscal Calendar'), Dim_W_MCAL_YEAR_D_Project_Year (under logical dimension 'Dim – Date Project Calendar') and Dim_W_ENT_YEAR_D (under logical dimension 'Dim – Date').

   The following joins need to be created (foreign key join):

   ```
   Dim_W_MCAL_YEAR_D_Fiscal_Year.MCAL_YEAR_START_DAY_WID =
   Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_COST_A_Project_Cost.GL_ACCT_PERIOD_START_DAY_WID

   Dim_W_MCAL_YEAR_D_Project_Year.MCAL_YEAR_START_DAY_WID =
   Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_COST_A_Project_Cost.PROJ_ACCT_PERIOD_START_DAY_WID

   "Oracle Data Warehouse"."Catalog"."dbo"."Dim_W_ENT_YEAR_D"."ENT_YEAR_START_DT_
   WID" = "Oracle Data Warehouse"."Catalog"."dbo"."Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_COST_A_Project_
   Cost"."ENT_PERIOD_START_DAY_WID"
   ```

3. Verify the joins to Dim_W_MCAL_YEAR_D_Fiscal_Year/ Dim_W_MCAL_YEAR_D_Project_Year/ Dim_W_ENT_YEAR_D.

   Ensure that there are joins between Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_COST_A_Project_Cost_ITD Logical Table Source in 'Fact - Project Cost' to Dim_W_MCAL_YEAR_D_Fiscal_Year Logical Table Source from the 'Dim - Date Fiscal Calendar', Dim_W_MCAL_YEAR_D_Project_Year Logical Table Source from the 'Dim - Date Project

Calendar' and Dim_W_ENT_YEAR_D Logical Table Source from the 'Dim - Date'.These are done out-of-the-box.

Delete any additional time dimension joins between Time Dimension Logical Table Sources in Dim-Date Fiscal Calendar, Dim-Date Project Calendar and Dim – Date to Logical Table Sources Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_COST_A_Project_Cost and Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_COST_A_Project_Cost_ITD under Logical cost 'Fact - Project Cost'.

4. Changing Content Aggregation Level in the Business Model and Mapping layer

   As installed out-of-the-box, the grain for cost aggregate is set to Quarter against the dimensions Dim-Date Fiscal Calendar, Dim-Date Project Calendar and Dim - Date.

   Instead of Fiscal/Project Period you must set this to Fiscal Year for Dim – Date Fiscal Calendar, Project Year for Dim – Date Project Calendar and Enterprise year for Dim - Date.

5. Save the changes.

   When these changes are complete, run the Consistency Check and ensure that there are no errors, save the RPD file, and clear OBIEE Cache. If you are making the changes in offline mode, then restart the Oracle BI Server and Oracle BI Presentation Services.

Changing the Time grain of the Revenue Aggregate table to Fiscal/Project/Enterprise Year

1. Delete the joins to Dim_W_MCAL_QTR_D_Fiscal_Quarter/ Dim_W_MCAL_QTR_D_Project_Quarter.

   Delete the existing physical joins between Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_REVENUE_A_Revenue (under logical fact 'Fact – Project Revenue') to Dim_W_MCAL_QTR_D_Fiscal_Quarter (under logical dimension 'Dim – Date Fiscal Calendar'), Dim_W_MCAL_QTR_D_Project_Quarter (under logical dimension 'Dim – Date Project Calendar') and Dim_W_ENT_QTR_D (under logical dimension 'Dim – Date').

   Delete the existing physical joins between Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_REVENUE_A_Revenue_ITD (under logical fact 'Fact – Project Revenue') to Dim_W_MCAL_QTR_D_Fiscal_Quarter (under logical dimension 'Dim – Date Fiscal Calendar', Dim_W_MCAL_QTR_D_Project_Quarter (under logical dimension 'Dim – Date Project Calendar') and Dim_W_ENT_QTR_D (under logical dimension 'Dim – Date').

2. Create joins to Dim_W_MCAL_YEAR_D_Fiscal_Year/ Dim_W_MCAL_YEAR_D_Project_Year.

   Additional physical joins need to be created between following Logical Table Source fact Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_REVENUE_A_Revenue (under logical fact 'Fact – Project Cost') and Dim_W_MCAL_YEAR_D_Fiscal_Year (under logical dimension 'Dim – Date Fiscal Calendar'), Dim_W_MCAL_YEAR_D_Project_Year (under logical dimension 'Dim – Date Project Calendar') and Dim_W_ENT_YEAR_D (under logical dimension 'Dim – Date').

   The following joins need to be created (foreign key join):

   ```
   Dim_W_MCAL_YEAR_D_Fiscal_Year.MCAL_YEAR_START_DAY_WID =
   Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_REVENUE_A_Revenue.GL_ACCT_PERIOD_START_DAY_WID

   Dim_W_MCAL_YEAR_D_Project_Year.MCAL_YEAR_START_DAY_WID =
   Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_REVENUE_A_Revenue.PROJ_ACCT_PERIOD_START_DAY_WID
   ```

```
"Oracle Data Warehouse"."Catalog"."dbo"."Dim_W_ENT_YEAR_D"."ENT_YEAR_START_DT_
WID" = "Oracle Data Warehouse"."Catalog"."dbo"."Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_REVENUE_A_
Revenue"."ENT_PERIOD_START_DAY_WID"
```

3. Verify the joins to Dim_W_MCAL_YEAR_D_Fiscal_Year/ Dim_W_MCAL_YEAR_D_Project_Year.

   Ensure that there are joins between Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_REVENUE_A_Revenue_ITD Logical Table Source in 'Fact - Project Revenue' to Dim_W_MCAL_YEAR_D_Fiscal_Year Logical Table Source from the 'Dim - Date Fiscal Calendar', Dim_W_MCAL_YEAR_D_Project_Year Logical Table Source from the 'Dim - Date Project Calendar' and Dim_W_ENT_YEAR_D Logical Table Source from the 'Dim - Date'. These are done out-of-the-box.

   Delete any additional time dimension joins between Time Dimension Logical Table Source in Dim-Date Fiscal Calendar, Dim-Date Project Calendar and Dim – Date to Logical Table Sources Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_REVENUE_A_Revenue and Fact_Agg_W_PROJ_REVENUE_A_Revenue_ITD under Logical cost 'Fact - Project Revenue'.

4. Changing Content Aggregation Level in the Business Model and Mapping layer

   As installed out-of-the-box, the grain for revenue aggregate is set to Quarter against the dimensions Dim-Date Fiscal Calendar, Dim-Date Project Calendar and Dim - Date.

   Instead of Fiscal/Project Period you must set this to Fiscal Year for Dim – Date Fiscal Calendar and Project Year for Dim – Date Project Calendar and Enterprise year for Dim - Date.

5. Save the changes.

   When these changes are complete, run the Consistency Check and ensure that there are no errors, save the RPD file, and clear OBIEE Cache. If you are making the changes in offline mode, then restart the Oracle BI Server and Oracle BI Presentation Services.

B.31 How to Assign Group Account Numbers to Natural Accounts for Human Resources Analytics

You must assign the following group account numbers in Fusion Applications for HR: (You can skip this task if you have already completed this for General Ledger.)

- 'CONT EXP' for 'Contracting Expenses'
- 'COGS' for 'Cost of Goods Sold'
- 'DEPCN' for 'Depreciation Expenses'
- 'EMP BENFT' for 'Employee Benefits Related Expenses'
- 'EMP OVERTIME' for 'Employee Overtime Expenses'
- 'EMP SUPP' for Employee Support Expenses'
- 'GEN PAYROLL' for General Admin and Other Payroll'
- 'MISC OPER EXP' for 'Miscellaneous Operating Expenses'
- 'MKTG PAYROLL' for 'Payroll Expenses'
- 'SLS PAYROLL' for 'Payroll Expenses'

- 'R&D PAYROLL' for 'Payroll Expenses' (GEN PAYROLL is already listed)
- 'VARIANCE EXP' for 'Product Variance Expenses'
- 'REVENUE' for 'Revenue'

Note: 'Other Operating Expenses' is a derived column. It does not need a group account number assignment.

How to Assign Group Account Numbers to Natural Accounts:

1. Login to Fusion Applications.
2. Click the Applcore menu.
3. Identify the value set used for your natural account.
4. Open the window to maintain value set values.
5. Assign financial categories to each natural account from the list of values.

The following group account numbers (financial categories) are seeded:

```
ACC DEPCN - Accumulated Depreciation
ACC LIAB - Accrued Liabilities
AP - Account Payables
AR - Account Receivables
CASH - Cash
CMMN STOCK - Common Stock
COGS - Cost Of Goods Sold
CONT EXP - Contracting Expenses
DEFERRED COGS - Deferred Cost of Goods Sold
DEFERRED REVENUE - Deferred Revenue
DEPCN - Depreciation Expenses
EMP BENFT - Employee Benefits Related Expenses
EMP OVERTIME - Employee Overtime
EMP SUPP - Employee Support and Cafeteria Expenses
FG INV - Finished Goods Inventory, FREIGHT - Freight Expenses
GEN PAYROLL - General Admin And Other Payroll
GOODWILL - Goodwill
INC TAX - Income Tax
INT EXP - Interest Expenses
LT DEBT - Long Term Debt
MISC OPER EXP - Miscellaneous Operating Expenses
MKTG PAYROLL - Marketing Payroll
OTHER ASSET - Other Assets
OTHER CA - Other Current Assets
OTHER CL - Other Current Liabilities
OTHER EQUITY - Other Equity Related
OTHER INC - Other Income
OTHER LIAB - Other Liabilities
OTHER MKTG EXP - Other Marketing Expenses
OTHER R&D EXP - Other R&D Expenses
OTHER SLS EXP - Other Sales Expenses
PPAID EXP - Prepaid Expenses
PPE - PPE
PREF STOCK - Preferred Stock
PURCH - Purch
R&D PAYROLL - R&D Payroll
RET EARNING - Retained Earning
REVENUE - Sales Revenue
RM CONS - RM Cons
RM INV - Raw Material Inventory
SLS PAYROLL - Sales Payroll
```

```
ST BORR - ST Borr
TAX LIAB - Tax Liabilities
TRAVEL & ENT EXP - Travel & Entertainment Expenses
VARIANCE EXP - Product Variance Expenses
WIP INV - WIP Inventory
```

B.32 How to Configure Group Account Numbers

Assign Financial Categories (Group Account Num) to natural accounts as follows. You need access to Fusion Applications - Application Core Setup.

1. In Fusion Applications, go to Application Core Setup.
2. Click Manage Key Flexfields.
3. Search Key Flexfield Code 'GL#'
4. Click Manage Structure Instance.
5. Find a structure instance for your chart of accounts.
6. Select the structure instance and click Edit.
7. Click Value Set Code for the Account segment to open Manage Value Sets.
8. Click Manage Values.
9. Search a natural account to which you want to assign financial categories.
10. Select a value and click Edit.
11. Assign a financial category from the list of values.
12. Save the changes.

B.33 How To Customize Extended Cross Functional Security for Accounts Payables

Note: The following section describes a post-installation and optional configuration task.

To facilitate procurement users (such as Category Managers and Procurement Managers) to perform deeper and cross functional analysis apart from their regular duty, Oracle Procurement and Spend Analytics includes configured data and functional security out-of-the-box to access the accounts payable transactions (such as invoices, payments, payment schedules) through extended duty roles. To implement these duties, please follow the instructions in this task.

Understanding Extended Duty Roles: Seeded security roles for Oracle BI Applications for Fusion Applications includes the following additional duty roles. These extended roles are not mapped to any enterprise job roles out-of-the-box, but they are pre-configured within Oracle BI Applications to enforce object and data level security for Accounts Payables.

- 'Procurement Managerial Extended Analysis Duty' role (Role name: OBIA_PROCUREMENT_MANAGERIAL_ANALYSIS_DUTY) – This BI Duty role enables users to perform cross functional analysis outside of Category Management. Internally, data security on Oracle BI Applications is implemented using 'Extended Procurement and Payable Business Unit Data Security' (Role name: OBIA_EXTENDED_PROCUREMENT_AND_PAYABLE_BUSINESS_UNIT_DATA_SECURITY).

- 'Category Manager Extended Analysis Duty' role (Role name: OBIA_CATEGORY_MANAGER_ANALYSIS_DUTY) – This BI Duty role enables to perform cross functional analysis outside of Procurement Management. Internally, data security on Oracle BI Applications is implemented using 'Extended Procurement and Payable Business Unit Data Security' (Role name: OBIA_EXTENDED_PROCUREMENT_AND_PAYABLE_BUSINESS_UNIT_DATA_SECURITY).
- 'Procurement Executive Analysis Duty' role (Role name: OBIA_PROCUREMENT_EXECUTIVE_ANALYSIS_DUTY) to act also like a Spend Analyst/ Executive duty. Internally, data security on Oracle BI Applications is implemented using 'Extended Procurement and Spend Business Unit Data Security' (Role name: OBIA_EXTENDED_PROCUREMENT_AND_SPEND_BUSINESS_UNIT_DATA_SECURITY). This data security role enables cross functional analysis by manage spend Business Unit Data Security.

Follow the steps below to implement 'Procurement Executive Analysis Duty' role:

1. Assign BI duty 'Procurement Managerial Extended Analysis Duty' to Fusion Applications job role, 'Procurement Manager' or similar.
2. Assign BI duty 'Category Manager Extended Analysis Duty' to Fusion Applications job role, 'Category Manager' or similar.
3. Create 'VP of Procurement' or similar executive job role in your Fusion Applications deployment and assign BI duty 'Procurement Executive Analysis Duty' to 'VP of Procurement'.
4. Assign appropriate Fusion Applications duty roles to the job role - 'VP of Procurement' and assign BU privileges. Data security of 'Procurement Executive Analysis Duty' (OBIA duty role) is controlled by the BUs assigned to the user in the agent access 'manage spend' action.
5. Customize Presentation catalog permissions (for Supplier Performance – AP Transactions related content) and Subject Area permissions as desired for above mentioned roles.

For more information on how to create and manage job roles in Fusion Applications, refer to section 'Understanding How to Secure Oracle Fusion Applications' in *Oracle Fusion Applications Administrator's Guide*. For more information on how to define and customize security in Oracle BI Applications, refer to *Oracle Fusion Middleware Reference Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Applications*.

B.34 How To Customize Extended Cross Functional Security for Employee Expenses

Note: The following section describes a post-installation and optional configuration task.

To facilitate procurement users (such as Procurement VP or Spend Analyst) to perform deeper and cross functional analysis apart from their regular duty, Oracle Procurement and Spend Analytics have configured data and functional security out-of-the-box to access the employee expenses transactions (such as expense report, credit card transaction and expense violation) through extended duty roles. If you would like to provision such duty to the procurement and spend users, please follow the instructions in this task.

Understanding Extended Duty Roles: BI seeded duty roles for Fusion Applications includes a 'Procurement Executive Analysis Duty' role (Role name: OBIA_PROCUREMENT_EXECUTIVE_ANALYSIS_DUTY) to act like a Spend Analyst/

Executive duty. This extended role is not mapped to any enterprise job roles out-of-the-box, but it is pre-configured within Oracle BI Applications to enforce object and data level security for Employee Expenses. Internally, data security is implemented using 'Extended Procurement and Spend Business Unit Data Security' (Role name: OBIA_EXTENDED_PROCUREMENT_AND_SPEND_BUSINESS_UNIT_DATA_SECURITY). This data security role enables cross functional analysis by manage spend Business Unit Data Security.

Follow the steps below to implement 'Procurement Executive Analysis Duty' role:

1. Create 'VP of Procurement' or similar executive job role in your Fusion Applications deployment and assign BI duty 'Procurement Executive Analysis Duty' to 'VP of Procurement'.
2. Assign appropriate Fusion Applications duty roles to the job role - 'VP of Procurement' and assign BU privileges. Data security of 'Procurement Executive Analysis Duty' (OBIA duty role) is controlled by the BUs assigned to the user in the agent access 'manage spend' action.
3. Customize Presentation catalog permissions (for Employee Expense dashboard and related reports) and Subject Area permissions as desired for 'Procurement Executive Analysis Duty' role.

For more information on how to create and manage job roles in Fusion Applications, refer to section 'Understanding How to Secure Oracle Fusion Applications' in *Oracle Fusion Applications Administrator's Guide*. For more information on how to define and customize security in Oracle BI Applications, refer to *Oracle Fusion Middleware Reference Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Applications*.

B.35 How To Customize Security for Procurement Executive / Spend Analyst

Note: The following section describes a post-installation and optional configuration task.

To enable procurement users (such as Procurement VP or Spend Analyst) to perform deeper and cross functional analysis apart from their regular duties, Oracle Procurement and Spend Analytics includes data and functional security out-of-the-box to access the employee expenses transactions (such as expense report, credit card transaction and expense violation) through extended duty roles. If you would like to provision such duty to the procurement and spend users, then please follow the instructions in this task.

Understanding Extended Duty Roles: BI seeded duty roles for Fusion Applications includes 'Procurement Executive Analysis Duty' role (Role name: OBIA_PROCUREMENT_EXECUTIVE_ANALYSIS_DUTY) to act also like a Spend Analyst/Executive duty. This extended role is not mapped to any enterprise job roles out-of-the-box, but it is pre-configured within Oracle BI Applications to enforce object and data level security for Spend Analysis. Internally, data security on Oracle BI Applications is implemented using 'Extended Procurement and Spend Business Unit Data Security' (Role name: OBIA_EXTENDED_PROCUREMENT_AND_SPEND_BUSINESS_UNIT_DATA_SECURITY). This data security role enables cross functional analysis by manage spend Business Unit Data Security.

Follow the steps below to implement 'Procurement Executive Analysis Duty' role:

1. Create 'VP of Procurement' or similar executive job role in your Fusion Applications deployment and assign BI duty 'Procurement Executive Analysis Duty' to 'VP of Procurement'.

2. Assign appropriate Fusion Applications duty roles to the job role - 'VP of Procurement' and assign BU privileges. Data security of 'Procurement Executive Analysis Duty' (OBIA duty role) is controlled by the BUs assigned to the user in the agent access 'manage spend' action.
3. Customize Presentation catalog permissions (for Spend Analyzer dashboard and related reports) and Subject Area permissions as desired for 'Procurement Executive Analysis Duty' role.

For more information on how to create and manage job roles in Fusion Applications, refer to section 'Understanding How to Secure Oracle Fusion Applications' in *Oracle Fusion Applications Administrator's Guide*. For more information on how to define and customize security in Oracle BI Applications, refer to *Oracle Fusion Middleware Reference Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Applications*.

B.36 How to Grant Cross Functional Access to Order Management Users

Note: The following section describes a post-installation and optional configuration task.

To facilitate OM users (such as Order Manager and Shipping Manager) to perform deeper and cross functional analysis apart from their regular duty, Oracle Supply Chain and Order Management Analytics has configured data and functional security out-of-the-box to access cross functional information (such as inventory, backlog , shipping information) through extended duty roles. If you would like to provision such a duty to the Order Management users, please follow the instructions in this task.

Understanding Extended Duty Roles: Seeded security roles for Oracle BI Applications for Fusion Applications includes the following additional duty roles. These extended roles are not mapped to any enterprise job roles out-of-the-box, but they are pre-configured within Oracle BI Applications to enforce object and data level security for Inventory transactions.

- 'Extended Order Management Analysis Duty' role (Role name: OBIA_EXTENDED_ORDER_MANAGEMENT_ANALYSIS_DUTY) – This duty role provides cross-module access to the order manager job role for stand-alone Oracle BI Applications content. The cross-module access will include invoice, inventory, backlog, AR and shipping information. Data security on Oracle BI Applications is implemented using OBIA_ORDER_FULFILLMENT_ORCHESTRATION_BUSINESS_UNIT_DATA_SECURITY.
- 'Extended Shipping Management Analysis Duty' role (Role name: OBIA_EXTENDED_SHIPPING_MANAGEMENT_ANALYSIS_DUTY) – This duty role provides cross-module access to the shipping manager job role for stand-alone Oracle BI Applications content. The cross-module access will include inventory, backlog and orders information. Data security on Oracle BI Applications is implemented using 'OBIA_INVENTORY_ORGANIZATION_SHIPMENT_DATA_SECURITY'.

Follow the steps below to implement Extended Duty roles in Supply Chain and Order Management Analytics

1. Assign BI duty 'OBIA_EXTENDED_ORDER_MANAGEMENT_ANALYSIS_DUTY' to Fusion Applications job role, 'Order Manager' or similar.
2. Assign BI duty 'OBIA_EXTENDED_SHIPPING_MANAGEMENT_ANALYSIS_DUTY' to Fusion Applications job role, 'Shipping Manager' or similar.
3. Assign appropriate Fusion Applications duty roles to the job role - 'Order Manager' and assign BU privileges. Data security of 'OBIA_ORDER_

MANAGEMENT_ANALYSIS_DUTY' (OBIA duty role) is controlled by the BUs assigned to the user in the agent access 'manage orders' action.

4. Customize Presentation catalog permissions for subject areas including cross functional content (for example Sales - Inventory and Backlog) and Subject Area permissions as desired for above mentioned roles.

For more information on how to create and manage job roles in Fusion Applications, refer to section 'Understanding How to Secure Oracle Fusion Applications' in *Oracle Fusion Applications Administrator's Guide*. For more information on how to define and customize security in Oracle BI Applications, refer to *Oracle Fusion Middleware Reference Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Applications*.

B.37 How To Grant GL Data Role to HR VP Users

In Oracle Business Intelligence Applications, in order for a BI user with VP of HR job role to see GL data, he/she needs to be provisioned with GL data role pertaining to a Financial Analyst job role. The GL data role provisioned will control the data security that will be enforced upon the GL data the user is trying to view. To understand more details on how GL data are provisioned in Fusion Applications, please refer to GL User's Guide for more information.

B.38 How to Implement Asset Category and Asset Location Dimension

This section explains how to configure Asset Category Dimension and Asset Location Dimension.

How to implement Fixed Asset Category Dimension

This section explains the configurations that are required to populate the segment columns in Asset Category Dimension, W_ASSET_CATEGORY_D.

The Flex BI Flattened VO, FscmTopModelAM.CategoryBIAM.FLEX_BI_Category_VI will have the segment columns for the Code Combination IDs. You will be able to see the segment columns only when the segments are configured in Fusion Applications. Using this VO, map the segment columns in the logical dimension, 'Dim - Asset Category'. This VO will also have a column for each segment. These columns will be named as s_L_2, VSC_s_L_3 and so on. You will need to map these columns to the appropriate columns in the logical dimension.

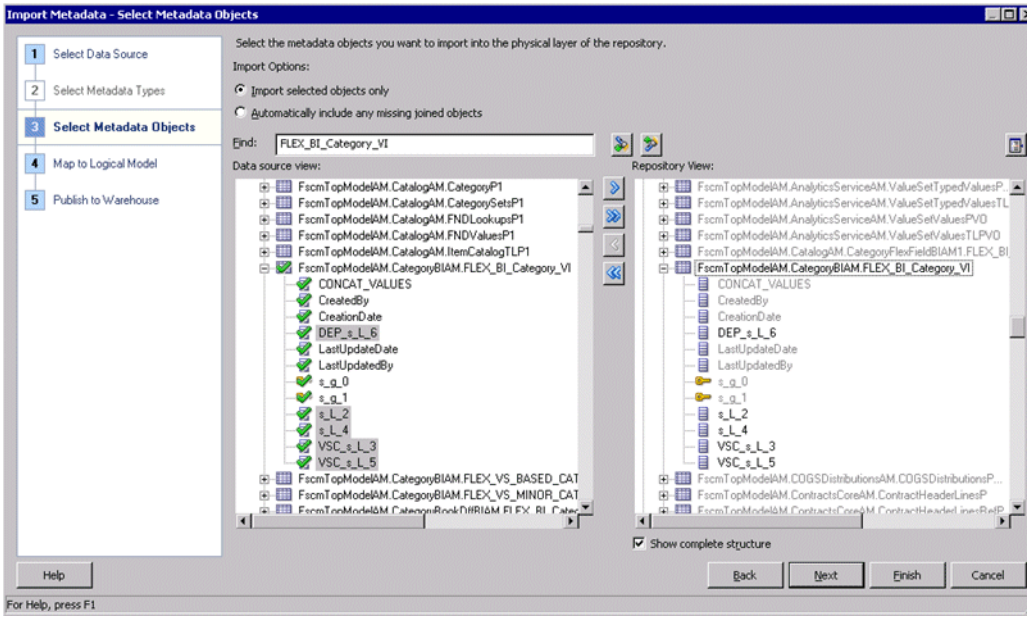
Note: The segment names generated by the Flex Modeler are dependent on the customer setup. The actual names getting generated in the Flex BI VOs are dependent on how you set up the names for the segments. Therefore, the segment names given in this document may not match with the names you see when you import the VOs.

1. Using Oracle BI Administration Tool, open the RPD file (for example, OracleBIAnalyticsApps.rpd).

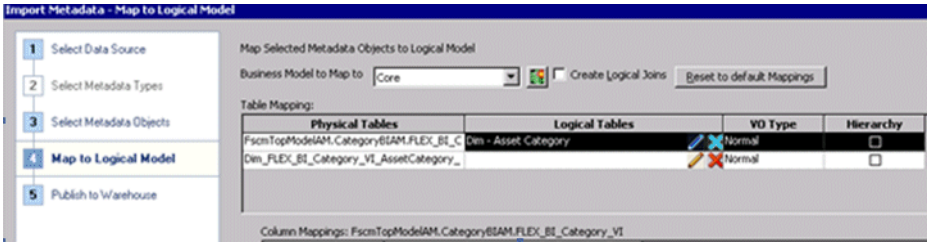
   You only need to import the required columns from the Flex BI Flattened VO FscmTopModelAM.CategoryBIAM.FLEX_BI_Category_VI to map to the 'Dim - Asset Category' dimension, as described below.

2. Right click on the connection pool under the FSCM pillar oracle.apps.fscm.model.analytics.applicationModule.FscmTopModelAM_FscmTopModelAMLocal and use the Import Metadata option.

3. In the 'Select Metadata Objects' screen, select the required columns from the VO and import them to the physical layer. When the import process is complete, click on Next.

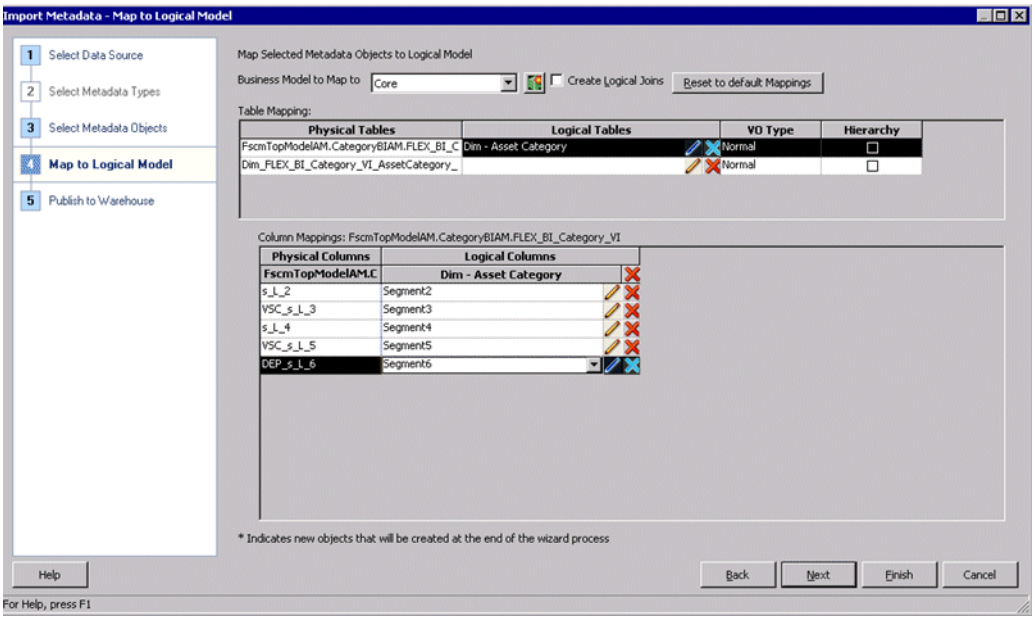


4. In the 'Map to Logical Model' screen select the 'Core' Business Model and select the logical table 'Dim - Asset Category'. Map 'Dim - Asset Category' logical table to FscmTopModelAM.CategoryBIAM.FLEX_BI_Category_VI. Do not select the 'Hierarchy' option for this VO. Leave the VO Type as Normal by default.



5. By default, BI Extender will try to create a new logical column for each VO column imported. (Prefixed with *). Use the 'Clear Logical Column Mapping' option to remove the default mappings. Then map the imported columns to the appropriate logical columns as described below.

   For Example: s_L_2 represents the Segment2 and it should be mapped to the Dim-Asset Category Logical column, Segment2. VSC_s_L_3 represents the Segment3 and it should be mapped to the Dim-Asset Category Logical column, Segment3. Similarly, do the mapping for other columns.



6. When you have validated your mappings, click on Next and this will take you to the 'Publish to Warehouse' screen. Provide the necessary details and click on Finish to complete the extension process:

   Informatica

   User Name – <Informatica Repository User Name>

   Password - <Informatica Repository Password>

   Database

   User Name – <Informatica Repository DB User Name>

   Password - <Informatica Repository DB Password>

   DAC

   User Name – <DAC Repository DB User Name>

   Password - <DAC Repository DB Password>

7. Validate and save your changes.

8. If you have successfully completed the extension process, you will see the Informatica mapping SDE_FUSION_FixedAssetCategoryDimension in your repository extended to populate these new columns that you have just mapped.

How to implement Fixed Location Dimension

This section explains the configurations that are required to populate the segment columns in Asset Location Dimension, W_ASSET_LOCATION_D.

The Flex BI Flattened VO, FscmTopModelAM.LocationBIAM.FLEX_BI_Location_VI will have the segment columns for the Code Combination IDs. You will be able to see the segment columns only when the segments are configured in Fusion Applications. Using this VO, map the segment columns in the logical dimension, 'Dim - Asset Location'. This VO will also have a column for each segment. These columns will be named as s_Sub_2, VSC_s_Sub3 and so on; you need to map these columns to the appropriate columns in the logical dimension.

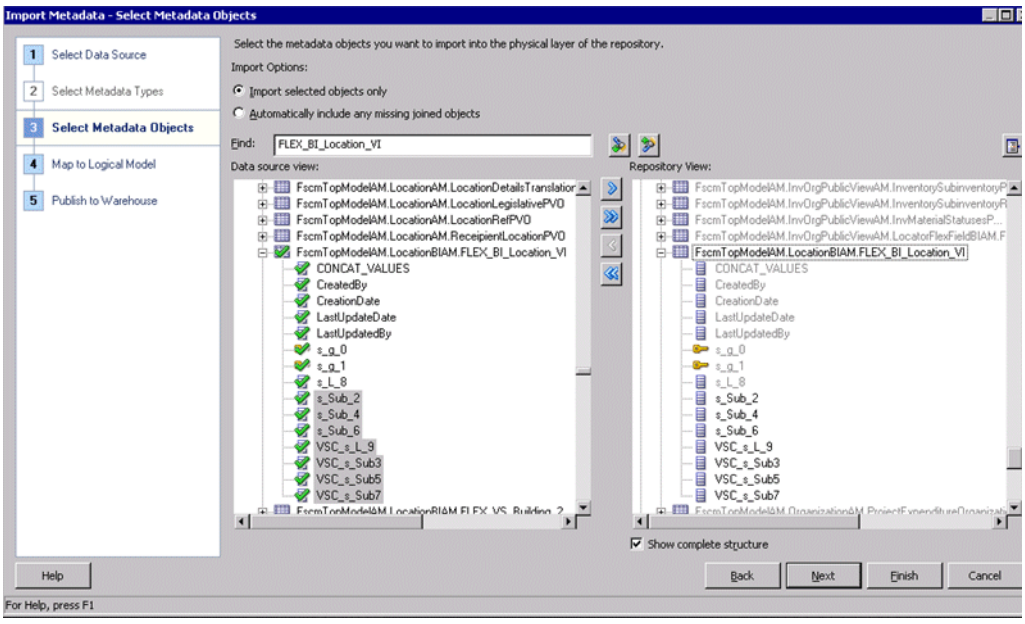
Note: The segment names generated by the Flex Modeler are dependent on the Customer setup. The actual names getting generated in the Flex BI VOs are dependent on how you set up the names for the segments. Therefore, the segment names given in this document may not match with the names you see when you import the VOs.

1. Using Oracle BI Administration Tool, open the RPD file (for example, OracleBIAnalyticsApps.rpd).

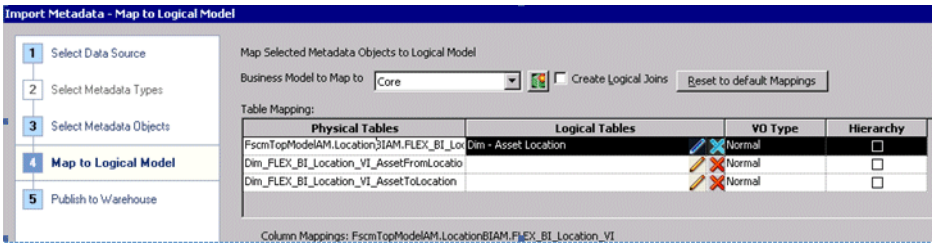
   You only need to import the required columns from the Flex BI Flattened VO FscmTopModelAM.LocationBIAM.FLEX_BI_Location_VI to map to the 'Dim - Asset Location' dimension.

2. Right click on the connection pool under the FSCM pillar oracle.apps.fscm.model.analytics.applicationModule.FscmTopModelAM_FscmTopModelAMLocal and use the Import Metadata option.

3. In the 'Select Metadata Objects' screen, select the required columns from the VO and import them to the physical layer. When the import process is complete, click on Next.

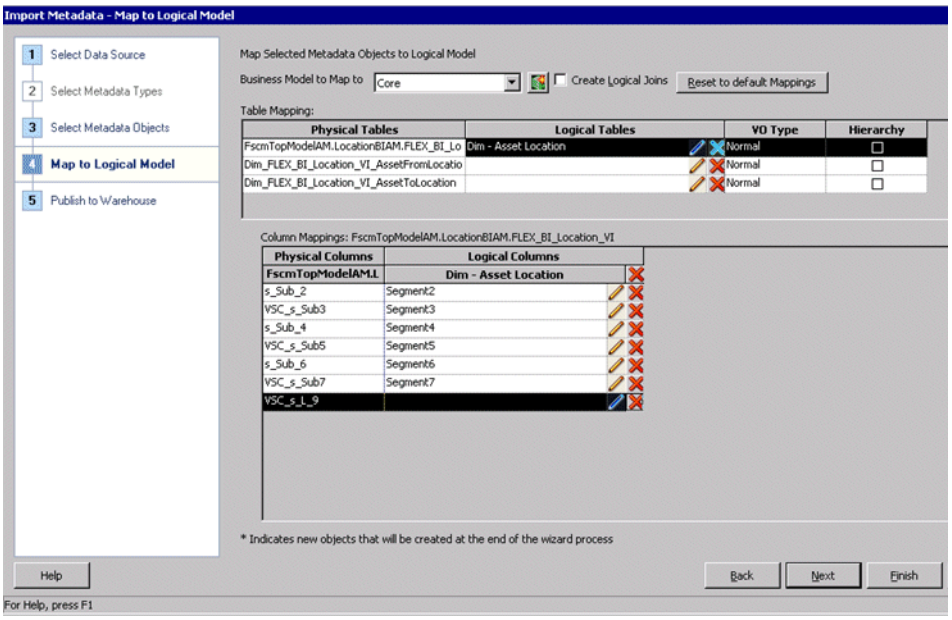


4. In the 'Map to Logical Model' screen select the 'Core' Business Model and select the logical table 'Dim - Asset Location'. Map 'Dim - Asset Location' logical table to FscmTopModelAM.LocationBIAM.FLEX_BI_Location_VI. Do not select the 'Hierarchy' option for this VO. Leave the VO Type as Normal by default.



5. By default, BI Extender will try to create a new logical column for each VO column imported. (Prefixed with *). Use the 'Clear Logical Column Mapping' option to remove the default mappings. Then map the imported columns to the appropriate logical columns as described below.

   For Example: s_Sub_2 represents the Segment2 and it should be mapped to the Dim-Asset Location Logical column, Segment2. VSC_s_Sub3 represents the Segment3 and it should be mapped to the Dim-Asset Location Logical column, Segment3. Similarly do the mapping for other columns.



6. When you have validated your mappings, click on Next and this will take you to the 'Publish to Warehouse' screen. Provide the necessary details and click on Finish to complete the extension process.

   Data Warehouse

   <RPD physical layer database object which is 'Oracle Data Warehouse' by default>

   Informatica

   User Name – <Informatica Repository User Name>

   Password - <Informatica Repository Password>

   Database

   User Name – <Informatica Repository DB User Name>

   Password - <Informatica Repository DB Password>

   DAC

User Name – <DAC Repository DB User Name>

Password - <DAC Repository DB Password>

7. Validate and save your changes.
8. If you have successfully completed the extension process, you will see the Informatica mapping SDE_FUSION_FixedAssetLocationDimension in your repository extended to populate these new columns that you have just mapped.

B.39 How to Perform System Setups and Post Install Tasks for Oracle BI Applications

Make sure that you have followed the steps in Chapter 4 of *Oracle Fusion Middleware Configuration Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Applications*.

B.40 How to Reload the Time Dimension Tables After the Data Warehouse Is Loaded

Steps for 11g Fusion Applications:

1. You will see a Subject Areas named Common Dimension and Extend Day Dimension. If you have Multiple calendar in your Day Dimension, then choose the configuration tag Extend Day Dimension Multiple Calendar Support, or else remove it. Then assemble the Subject Area.
2. Choose the Task Sil_DayDimension_XTND. Choose a new START_DATE (= @ END_DATE +1) and new END_DATE and set the parameter values.
3. Choose the Task SDE_FUSION_TimePeriodMCalPeriod_XTND. Retain the START_DATE and choose a new END_DATE.
4. Build the corresponding Execution Plan with same name.
5. Remember to change FILE_MCAL_CAL_D, FILE_MCAL_CONTEXT_G, FILE_MCAL_PERIOD_DS (these 3 in universal) and FILE_MCAL_CONFIG_G, in case you use them as source.

Execution Plan steps for an Fusion Applications container:

1. You will see a subject Area 'Common-Extend Day Dimension'. If you have Multiple calendars in your Day Dimension, then choose the configuration tag Extend Day Dimension Multiple Calendar Support, or else remove it. Then, assemble the Subject Area.
2. Choose the Task Sil_DayDimension_XTND. Choose a new START_DATE (= END_DATE +1) and new END_DATE and set the parameter values.
3. Choose the Task SDE_FUSION_TimePeriodMCalPeriod_XTND. Retain the START_DATE and choose a new END_DATE.

4. Build the corresponding EP with name 'Common-Extend Day Dimension Fusion'.

B.41 How To Configure Scorecard Target Before Running ETL

Open <INFASRC>\file_purch_scorecard_target.csv to specify the target for the KPI. The supported dimensions are time dimension and procurement Business Unit dimension. You must specify the following values in the source file in the required data format:

- Quarter start date
- Procurement business Unit ID
- KPI name
- KPI target value

The following KPIs are supported for KPI target value:

- # of Negotiation Lines Awarded Per Category
- # of POs Per Buyer
- # of Suppliers Per Category
- % of Fulfilled Requisition Lines Past Expected Date
- % of Late Receipts
- % of Processed Requisition Lines Past Expected Date
- % of Realized Savings
- % of Supplier Diversity Spend
- % of Unfulfilled Requisition Lines Past Expected Date
- Average Negotiation Cycle Time
- Average Requisition to Receipt Cycle Time
- Electronic Invoice %
- Manual Requisition Lines Rate
- Non-Agreement Purchase Rate
- Overall Accepted %
- Perfect Invoices %
- Purchase Order Schedule Line Return Rate
- Received On Time %

B.42 How to Configure Order Item and Service Request Flat Files For ETL

Background

In Fusion Applications, there are several entities that are sourced from non-Fusion Applications systems. Fusion Applications CRM is leveraging OBIA (Oracle Business Intelligence Applications) to integrate data from Fusion Applications and non-Fusion Applications source systems. The Oracle BI Applications metadata layer consolidates disparate physical data sources and makes it ready for analysis by Fusion Applications users. Sales Prospector (SPE) is a brand new Fusion application for sales users helping

them to manage their pipeline and whitespace effectively. SPE expects Order Item and Service Request data to be supplied from non-Fusion applications.

ETL from Flat Files

Non-Fusion Applications data such as Order Item and Service Request can be directly loaded into the Oracle Business Analytics Warehouse as long as the data can be presented in the specified flat file format. The ETL process loads the non-Fusion Applications data from the flat files and Fusion Applications data from Fusion Applications database tables into staging tables; then loads data from the staging tables into the Data Warehouse.

SPE ETL Preparation

SPE needs non-Fusion Applications data for Order Item Fact, Service Request Fact and Service Request Dimension. The data should be presented in flat files according to the following specifications:

- Data should be in CSV files (*.csv).
- For full ETL, the files should contain all initial records that are supposed to be loaded into Data Warehouse; for incremental ETL, the files should contain only new or updated records.
- The files are specially formatted for Fusion Sales Prediction Engine (SPE) data mining use only. All columns in the files should follow Fusion application data model terms and standards, and all ID columns in the files are expected to have corresponding Fusion Integration ID.
- Data should start from line six of each file. The first five lines of each file will be skipped during ETL process.
- Each row represents one record in staging table.
- All date values should be in the format of YYYYMMDDHH24MISS. For example, 20071231140300 should be used for December 31, 2007, 2:03 pm.
- Columns DATASOURCE_NUM_ID and INTEGRATION_ID in all flat files cannot be NULL.
- Column DATASOURCE_NUM_ID needs to be fixed to 200, which is also the Fusion Applications data source number.

The Flat files for Order Item Fact, Service Request Fact and Service Request Dimension are:

- file_orderitem_fs.csv - for more information about the structure of this file, see Section B.42.1, "Flat file file_orderitem_fs.csv".
- file_srvreq_fs.csv - for more information about the structure of this file, see Section B.42.2, "Flat file file_srvreq_fs.csv".
- file_srvreq_ds.csv - for more information about the structure of this file, see Section B.42.3, "Flat file file_srvreq_ds.csv".

Before starting the ETL run, the flat files should be prepared based on the formats provided in sections below and then copied to the SrcFiles directory on the Informatica server machine (for example, C:\Program Files\Informatica\PowerCenter8.6.x\server\infa_shared\SrcFiles).

B.42.1 Flat file file_orderitem_fs.csv

The file is generic and therefore does not support any source order system specific features, such as recurring order lines and etc. Each line in this file will contribute to the total order amount. The granularity of this file is each order line.

The file is specially formatted for Fusion Sales Prediction Engine (SPE) data mining use only.

Table B–6 File Structure for file_orderitem_fs.csv

Column Name	Data Type	Sample Data	Description
CUSTOMER_ID	VARCHAR(80)	999997551042159	Customer Party Id. There could be more than one customer IDs in an order. Among the possible customer IDs of bill to, ship to, invoice to and so on; this is the primary ID for BI analysis use. Foreign key to HZ_ PARTIES.PARTY_ID.
CURCY_CD	VARCHAR(20)	USD	Currency Code, the currency that the order line amounts are based on.
CRM_CURR_ EXCHANGE_RATE	NUMBER(28,10)	1.00	CRM Currency Exchange Rate, which is for the conversion of the order line amounts to the CRM common currency.
CRM_CORP_CURR_ CODE	VARCHAR(20)	USD	CRM Common Currency Code.
ORDER_ID	VARCHAR(80)	4171787	Order header ID.
PROD_ID	VARCHAR(80)	999997500678718	Product Inventory Item ID. Foreign key to EGP_ SYSTEM_ITEMS_ B.INVENTORY_ITEM_ ID.
PROD_GROUP_ID	VARCHAR(80)	Null	Product Group ID. Optional for SPE ETL use. Leave null.
RESOURCE_ID	VARCHAR(80)	123445623	Resource ID, order owner Resource ID for order. Foreign key to HZ_ PARTIES.PARTY_ID
RESOURCE_ORG_ID	VARCHAR(80)	3453453453	Resource Organization ID, order owner's organization ID. Foreign key to HR_ALL_ ORGANIZATION_ UNITS_ F.ORGANIZATION_ID.

Table B–6 (Cont.) File Structure for file_orderitem_fs.csv

Column Name	Data Type	Sample Data	Description
SOURCE_ID	VARCHAR(80)	100000016742344	Marketing campaign source code defined in MKT_SC_SOURCE_ CODES.
ORDER_DT	DATE	20061220000000	Order Date in the format of YYYYMMDDHH24MISS. It is the date when order is placed. This date is used in ETL as canonical date for resolving dimensional FKs.
DATASOURCE_NUM_ ID	NUMBER(10)	200	Data Source Number ID. Need to be fixed to 200, which is the same value for Fusion Applications data source in ETL.
INTEGRATION_ID	VARCHAR(80)	12149813	Integration ID, the order Line ID. Typically, each order may have one order header and multiple order lines.
DISCNT_AMT	NUMBER(28,10)	2.33	Discount Amount, deduction made to the unit price.
NET_PRI	NUMBER(28,10)	45.752	Net Price of order line item. This is the final price after deducting discount amount.
QTY_REQ	NUMBER(28,10)	12	Quantity Ordered for the line item.
PR_TERR_ID	VARCHAR(80)	1000000000023112	Primary Territory ID, ID of primary sales territory where order is placed. Territory ID is defined in MOT_TERRITORIES.
CREATED_BY_ID	VARCHAR(80)	SALES_ADMIN	Created By ID, Login ID of the user who created the row.
CREATED_ON_DT	DATE	20071231140300	Created On Date in the format of YYYYMMDDHH24MISS.
CHANGED_BY_ID	VARCHAR(80)	SALES_ADMIN	Changed By ID, Login ID of the user who modified the row.
CHANGED_ON_DT	DATE	20071231140300	Changed On Date in the format of YYYYMMDDHH24MISS.
DELETE_FLG	VARCHAR(1)	Null, Y or N	Delete Flag, indicates if the record is deleted since last ETL. Default to N if null.
X_CUSTOM	VARCHAR(10)	Null	ETL reserved. Leave null.

B.42.2 Flat file file_srvreq_fs.csv

The columns listed below are required for SPE ETL use. The granularity of this file is each Service Request. The file is specially formatted for Fusion Sales Prediction Engine (SPE) data mining use only.

Table B–7 File Structure for Flat file file_srvreq_fs.csv

Column Name	Data Type	Sample Data	Description
DATASOURCE_NUM_ ID	NUMBER(10)	200	Data Source Number ID. Data Source Number ID needs to be fixed to 200, the same value for Fusion Applications data source in ETL.
INTEGRATION_ID	VARCHAR(80)	12149813	Integration ID, unique IDentifier ID for each Service Request.
CLOSE_DT	DATE	20030616174947	Closed Date, date in the format of YYYYMMDDHH24MISS when service request was closed.
OPEN_DT	DATE	20020516174947	Open Date, date in the format of YYYYMMDDHH24MISS when service request was open.
DELETE_FLG	VARCHAR(1)	Null, Y or N	Delete Flag, indicates if the record is deleted since last ETL. Default to N if null.
CREATED_BY_ID	VARCHAR(80)	SALES_ADMIN	Created By ID, Login ID of user who created the row.
CREATED_ON_DT	DATE	20071231140300	Created On Date in the format of YYYYMMDDHH24MISS.
CHANGED_BY_ID	VARCHAR(80)	SALES_ADMIN	Changed By ID, Login ID of the user who modified the row.
CHANGED_ON_DT	DATE	20071231140300	Changed On Date in the format of YYYYMMDDHH24MISS.
X_CUSTOM	VARCHAR(10)	Null	ETL reserved. Leave null.
CUSTOMER_ID	VARCHAR(80)	999997551042159	Customer Party Id. Foreign key to HZ_ PARTIES.PARTY_ID.
PROD_ID	VARCHAR(80)	999997500678718	Product Inventory Item ID. Foreign key to EGP_ SYSTEM_ITEMS_ B.INVENTORY_ITEM_ ID.

B.42.3 Flat file file_srvreq_ds.csv

The columns listed below are required for SPE ETL use. The granularity of this file is each Service Request. The file is specially formatted for Fusion Sales Prediction Engine (SPE) data mining use only.

Table B–8 File Structure for Flat file file_srvreq_ds.csv

Column Name	Data Type	Sample Data	Description
DATASOURCE_NUM_ ID	NUMBER(10)	200	Data Source Number Id. Data Source Number Id needs to be fixed to 200, the same value for Fusion Applications data source in ETL.
INTEGRATION_ID	VARCHAR(80)	1-10E-5	Integration ID, unique Identifier ID for each Service Request.
CLOSE_DT	DATE	20020516174947	Closed Date, date in the format of YYYYMMDDHH24MISS when service request was closed.
OPEN_DT	DATE	20020516174947	Open Date, date in the format of YYYYMMDDHH24MISS when service request was open.
SEV_CD	VARCHAR(80)	SR_ SEVERITY~3-Medium	Severity Code of the Service Request. Possible values are: SR_ SEVERITY~1-Critical, SR_SEVERITY~2-High, SR_ SEVERITY~3-Medium, SR_SEVERITY~4-Low.
STATUS	VARCHAR(80)	SR_STATUS~Open	Service Request Status. Possible values are: SR_ STATUS~Approved, SR_ STATUS~Cancelled, SR_ STATUS~Closed, SR_ STATUS~Completed, SR_ STATUS~Open, SR_ STATUS~Pending.
DELETE_FLG	VARCHAR(1)	Null, Y or N	Delete Flag, indicates if the record is deleted since last ETL. Default to N if null.
CREATED_BY_ID	VARCHAR(80)	SALES_ADMIN	Created By ID, Login ID of the user who created the row.
CREATED_ON_DT	DATE	20071231140300	Created On Date in the format of YYYYMMDDHH24MISS.

Table B–8 (Cont.) File Structure for Flat file file_srvreq_ds.csv

Column Name	Data Type	Sample Data	Description
CHANGED_BY_ID	VARCHAR(80)	SALES_ADMIN	Changed By ID, Login ID of the user who modified the row.
CHANGED_ON_DT	DATE	20071231140300	Changed On Date in the format of YYYYMMDDHH24MISS.
X_CUSTOM	VARCHAR(10)	Null	ETL reserved. Leave null.

B.43 How to Add Balances to BI Balance Group

In order to extract payroll balances into Oracle Business Analytics Warehouse, the balances must be assigned to the BI Balance Group in the Fusion Applications system. By limiting the balances extracted, the performance of ETL and reports will be improved. In addition, only certain types of balance are suitable for including in the warehouse. You should only extract run balances, as other types of balances may not be fully additive (for example year-to-date balances cannot be added together).

Pre-requisites

- Access to Fusion Applications Payroll Administration area.
- Office 2007 with Oracle ADF 11g Plug In.
- List of defined balances required to add to BI Balance Group:
  - Listed by Balance Dimension (which must be Run) and Balance Type.
  - Listed by Legislative Data Group.

Instructions

These instructions cover the steps required to add balances to the BI Balance Group for inclusion in OBIA Data Warehouse. There will be more details on the Payroll Administration documentation which will cover exceptions and verification reports to validate any setup.

Steps to create a batch:

1. Log into Fusion Applications and navigate to the Payroll Administration area (Navigator => Payroll => Payroll Administration).
2. In the Task pane select Batch Processing => Batch Loader.
3. Click the Download button to open the Batch Loader Spreadsheet, re-entering your login details as requested.
4. In the Batch Header Sheet tab, enter a name for the batch and the Legislative Data Group and Save.
5. Double-click the batch name to select the batch and open the Batch Content Sheet tab.
6. Click the Add button and select the 'Add a Defined Balance' action.
7. Enter the details for each defined balance to be added to the BI Balance Group:
   - Line Sequence.
   - Attribute Definition – 'Global BI Attribute'.
   - Legislative Data Group – as entered in step 4.

- Balance Dimension – balance dimension name; this should be a simple run balance without any contexts.
- Balance Type – balance type name for the defined balance

8. Click Save.

Steps to transfer the batch:

1. Back in Fusion Applications navigate to the Checklists page (Navigator => Payroll => Checklists).
2. In the Task pane select Payroll Flows => Submit a Process or Report.
3. Select the Legislative Data Group for the batch.
4. Select the 'Transfer Batch' process and click Next.
5. Enter the details:
   - Give a name for the Payroll Flow.
   - For the batch parameter, select the batch name entered in step 4 of 'Steps to create a batch'.
6. Submit the process

B.44 Getting Started With Functional Configuration

To get started with Functional Configuration, see Section 6.2, "Roadmap for Functional Configuration".

A BI Application Offering and one or more Functional Areas are selected during the creation of an Implementation Project. A list of Functional Setup tasks is generated based on the selected Oracle BI Applications Offering and Functional Area(s).

There are four types of Functional Task:

- Tasks to configure Data Load Parameters - Clicking on the Go To Task button for these tasks launches Configuration Manager and the Manage Data Load Parameter setup user interface is displayed with the appropriate set of Data Load Parameters required to perform a task.
- Tasks to manage Domains and Mappings - Clicking on the Go To Task button for these tasks launches Configuration Manager and the Manage Domains and Mappings setup user interface is displayed with the appropriate set of Domain Mappings.
- Tasks to configure Reporting Parameters - Clicking on the Go To Task button for these tasks launches Configuration Manager and the Manage Reporting Parameter setup user interface is displayed with the appropriate set of Reporting Parameters required to perform a task.
- Tasks which are informational - These tasks provide instructions for configurations which are to be performed outside of Configuration Manager either in Informatica PowerCenter, DAC, or the RPD using the BI Administration Tool. Some Informational Tasks provide conceptual, background or supporting information and do not describe a functional configuration.

B.45 Overview of Oracle Sales Analytics

Oracle Sales Analytics helps sales executives, sales managers and front line sales representatives obtain insight into sales performance at all stages of the sales cycle.

Coverage includes all key areas in Sales, namely, Opportunity and Pipeline management, Win Loss Analysis, Quota Management, Forecasting and Customer Analytics.

B.46 Overview of Oracle Marketing Analytics

Oracle Marketing Analytics is a comprehensive analytical solution that provides timely fact-based insight into the marketing activities of the entire organization. It provides new levels of information richness, usability, and reach to marketing professionals throughout the enterprise. It provides actionable intelligence in the following Marketing areas: Marketing Effectiveness, Customer Insight, and Lead Analysis.

The main functional areas within Marketing Analytics are:

- Core Marketing - Helps to analyze customer and prospect responses to campaigns, marketing activities and marketing offers.
- Marketing Leads - Helps to do a detailed analysis on leads as they move through the lifecycle. Analysis includes lead to opportunity conversion, what percentage of the leads are getting rejected and retired by the sales team, what are the main reasons, how effective the sales force in converting the leads and so on.
- Customer Interactions Management - Helps to analyze various marketing and sales interactions a company has had with their customers and prospects.
- Opportunity Revenue Management - Helps to analyze the opportunity revenue generated from marketing activities, helping marketers to calculate the Return on Marketing Investment (ROMI).

Please note that you must implement the above 4 functional areas for a complete end to end analysis of marketing campaigns and other activities.

Opportunity Landscape - Opportunity Landscape is a functional area included within Marketing Analytics, but is not necessary for the Marketing Analytics to function. This module provides analysis for Fusion Opportunity Landscape application. Please refer to the product documentation of Fusion Opportunity Landscape for more details.

B.47 Overview of Oracle Partner Analytics

Partner Analytics helps channel and partner account managers assess partner and program performance on all key fronts - lead generation, deals registered, revenue and enrollments. It also enables partner organization sales representatives and managers to assess their own sales performance.

B.48 Overview of Oracle Human Resources Analytics

Oracle Human Resources contains information for workforce effectiveness, workforce deployment, headcount gain and losses, compensation, payroll, absence and leave accrual. The Oracle HR Analytics application has the following functional areas:

Workforce Effectiveness Functional Area

The Workforce Effectiveness functional area allows senior HR executives to monitor key HR effectiveness metrics at the enterprise level. It combines key HR metrics with the organization's financial data to analyze industry benchmark metrics such as revenue per employee, contribution per employee, and so on. The correlation of

workforce and financial metrics provides insight into how workforce trends directly impact the organization's operations and financial strength.

Sample questions answered by the Workforce Effectiveness area are:

- What is the trend in revenue per employee?
- What is the gross margin contribution per headcount?
- What is the ratio of workforce cost to gross margin contribution per headcount?
- What are the trends in workforce costs, e.g. employee benefit expenses, payroll expenses, contracting expenses, and so on.?

Workforce Deployment Functional Area

The Workforce Deployment functional area is the foundation for workforce analysis including three subject areas, Workforce Deployment, Headcount Gain and Loss, and Compensation.

- **Workforce Deployment Subject Area**

  Workforce Deployment provides the comprehensive data analysis on head count, retention, workforce diversity, employee performance, and contingent labor utilization. Key workforce profile information such as employee, organization, supervisor, performance band, and service band are shared with other HR functional areas. Sensitive personal attributes like birth date, age, and marital status are organized in a separate folder to allow for restricted access. Configured HR event analysis is another key feature of Workforce Deployment functional area. Customers can configure various employee assignment actions to support analysis in voluntary/involuntary termination, hires, transfers, promotions, or layoffs, and so on. In addition, changes in an employee's job, organization, location, supervisor and salary are tracked to support workforce movement analysis.

  Specifically, the following analysis is supported by Workforce Profile functional area:

  – Headcount analysis
  – Workforce diversity
  – Employee attrition and retention
  – Employee performance
  – Span of control
  – Internal mobility

  Sample questions answered by the Workforce Deployment area are:

  – What is the current staffing level? What is the headcount growth rate?
  – What is the contingent labor usage trend by job, by location, by department?
  – Is employee turnover within the target? How is employee turnover trending?
  – Is there a retention hotspot?
  – What is the workforce demographics by ethnicity, by age group, by education, and so on?
  – Who are the top performers and under performers?
  – Is there a shortage of workers by job by geography?

- **Workforce Gain and Loss Subject Area**

  An internal transfer can result in a headcount gain or loss or no change effect at different levels of an organization. The Workforce Gain and Loss area is designed to track headcount and FTE change at all levels of the supervisor hierarchy. At any supervisor level, it can easily identify net headcount changes and analyze inter- and intra-unit headcount gain and loss resulting from external or internal movements such as hires, transfer-ins/outs, reorganizations and terminations.

  Sample questions answered by the Headcount Gain and Loss area are:

  – How is current headcount changed from last year?

  – What is the headcount gain from new hire?

  – What is the headcount loss from termination?

  – What is the net headcount change due to reorganization?

  – What is the internal headcount movement due to inter-unit transfers?

- **Compensation Subject Area**

  The delivered compensation metrics allow Compensation analysts and managers to analyze employee salary and compensation-ratio analysis at different levels of granularity. It proactively detects over or under-compensated employees, which can have big impact on your company's ability to maintain a competitive edge. It provides the capability to correlate employee pay with performance and perform pay equity and salary compression analysis by various factors e.g. job, grade and length of service.

  Sample questions answered by the Compensation area are:

  – What it the average salary based on length of service?

  – How do the average salaries and compa-ratios compare for each job/job family?

  – How many workers are outside their salary range?

  – What is the salary compression between jobs, between grades and between new hire and seasoned workers?

Payroll Functional Area

HR Payroll functional area captures employee pay period balances as well as monthly, quarterly and annual payroll balances. It allows you to analyze earnings, deductions, employee and employer-paid benefits and taxes that may comprise an employee's total compensation. It helps HR and line managers to assess employees' total compensation and the relationship between base salary and variable pay components. It analyzes total payroll spend and monitors cost differences by geography. It also helps line managers and finance to monitor overtime usage and overtime spend and keep employees' payroll costs within budget.

Sample questions answered by the Payroll area are:

- How has the total cost of compensation changed over time?
- How does the total cost of compensation this month compare to the same month 1, 2, 3, and 4 years ago?
- How has the proportion of base pay versus bonus versus other types of compensation changed over the years?

- What is the trend in overtime hours and cost? Where is the biggest overtime spending?
- What is the total payroll cost trend by country?

Absence and Leave Accrual Functional Area

Absence and Leave Accrual includes two components, absence tracking and accrual balance tracking. Unplanned absenteeism impedes workforce productivity and increase workforce cost. Absence and Leave Accrual functional area analyzes employee leave accrual balances and absence trends, working days lost, and hot spots in absenteeism.

Sample questions answered by the Absence and Leave Accrual area are:

- What is the trend in employee absences by absence type?
- What is the lost productivity due to employee absences?
- Which employees have a high Bradford score (a measure to track habitual sick leave)?
- What is the current leave accrual liability cost?
- Which departments and/or locations have the highest leave accrual balances?
- What is the percentage of employees who have reached their maximum accrual balance?

B.49 Overview of Oracle Customer Data Management Analytics

Fusion Customer Data Management Analytics provides insight into the data quality of an organization's customer data.This solution provides a set of data completeness reports which allow you to monitor, measure, and analyze the completeness of the underlying party information of your enterprise, including organization and person information.

B.50 Overview of Oracle Financial Analytics

Oracle Financial Analytics comprises the following Functional Areas:

- **Employee Expenses** - The Oracle Employee Expenses Analytics application has been designed to provide visibility into an organization's employee related expenditures, including corporate card usage, expense policy violations, and the overall submission and approval process. Gain control of the drivers of employee expenses by isolating top spenders across expense categories and identifying recurring policy violations. Visibility into overall expense trends improve ability to negotiate with key merchants. The default configuration for the Oracle Employee Expenses Analytics application is based on what is identified as the most-common level of detail or granularity. However, you may configure and modify the extracts to best meet your business requirements.
- **Fixed Assets** - The Oracle Fixed Assets Analytics application provides finance controllers, asset managers, and cost center managers with a complete picture of the asset's life cycle from acquisition through to retirement. Fixed assets comprise approximately 40 to 50% of the balance sheet and are a key component for both the commercial and public sector customers. Tracking asset life cycle value and measuring returns on some of the key assets are important to increase the overall return of the organization. The default configuration for the Oracle Fixed Assets Analytics application is based on what is identified as the most-common level of

detail or granularity. However, you may configure and modify the extracts to best meet your business requirements.

- **General Ledger** - The General Ledger Analytics application has been designed to provide insight into key financial areas of performance, including balance sheet, cash flow, expenses, budget vs. actual, working capital, liquidity. Identify root cause of discrepancies for more timely, informed decisions at all levels of the organization. Gain access to reporting and analysis from intra-period financial information before books are closed. The default configuration for the Oracle General Ledger Analytics application is based on what is identified as the most-common level of detail or granularity. However, you may configure and modify the extracts to best meet your business requirements.
- **Payables** - The Oracle Payables Analytics application has been designed to provide an overview of the health of the payables side of the business and enables Finance to best manage its cash outflows and ensure timely payments to its suppliers. The need for analysis is increasingly important because suppliers are becoming strategic business partners with the focus on increased efficiency for just in time, and quality purchasing relationships. The default configuration for the Oracle Payables Analytics application is based on what is identified as the most-common level of detail, or granularity. However, you can configure or modify the extracts to best meet your business requirements.
- **Profitability** - The Oracle Profitability Analytics application has been designed to provide key data pertaining to profitability, including Profit and Loss Statements, Customer and Product profitability, Margin Analysis, ROA, and ROE. Insight into Revenue and Cost Drivers help drive financial accountability, and proactive behavior. The default configuration for the Oracle Profitability Analytics application is based on what is identified as the most-common level of detail or granularity. However, you may configure and modify the extracts to best meet your business requirements.
- **Receivables** - The Receivables Analytics application has been designed to provide key data pertaining to receivables, including receivables due, credit risk, payments, collector efficiency and enables Finance to best manage cash inflows and their ability to collect debt. Each day that your receivables are past the due date represents a significant, opportunity-cost to your company. Keeping a close eye on the trends, and clearing of AR is one way to assess the efficiency of your sales operations, the quality of your receivables, and the value of key customers. The default configuration for the Oracle Receivables Analytics application is based on what is identified as the most-common level of detail or granularity. However, you may configure and modify the extracts to best meet your business requirements.

B.51 Overview of Oracle Product Information Management Analytics

Oracle Product Information Management (PIM) Data Hub is an enterprise data management solution that enables customers to centralize all product information from heterogeneous systems. It allows organizations to create a single, enterprise view of their product information, by integrating, standardizing and synchronizing fragmented product data from multiple source systems into a central, operational, data repository ('Hub').

PIM Data Hub solution centralizes the disparate sources of product information and provides a full, 360-degree view of products across all channels. It enables articulated management and communication of product information both within the organization as well as externally to customers and value-chain partners.

Oracle Product Information Management Analytics application comprises the following Subject Areas:

- PIM - Item: This subject area provides information on creation and approval activities related to items of different Item class, type, phase and status.
- PIM - Change Orders: This subject area provides information on activities related to Change Orders such as number of change orders in different age range, average age of change orders, different stages of change order life cycle, e.g. approved, rejected, draft, pending effective.
- PIM - New Item Request: This subject area provides information on activities related to New Item requests such as number of new item requests in different age range, average age of new item requests, New Item Request Cycle Time and different stages of new item request life cycle, e.g. new, approved, rejected.
- PIM - Item Catalog : This subject area provides information on activities related to Item Catalogs like number of new catalogs, categories, and shared categories.
- PIM - Item Batch : This subject area provides information on activities related to Item Import from any external system such as number of items excluded, partially imported, successfully imported, and so on during the batch import process.

B.52 Overview of Oracle Project Analytics

Project Analytics includes the following Subject Areas:

- **Commitments**: A detailed subject area that provides the ability to report on the obligations for future expenditures that a project has made. Reporting can be done across organizations, projects, tasks, resources and periods. There are metrics showing raw and burdened amounts for requisitions, purchase orders and supplier invoices.
- **Cross Charges**: A detailed subject area that provides the ability to report on expenditures that projects or organizations charge to each other for resources that they share. Reporting is possible across periods, organizations, projects, task and resources. Metrics include charges generated by the Intercompany Billing or the Borrowing and Lent methods. There are metrics for current and previous periods.

Note: For reporting on Cross Fact Analysis, Oracle recommends that you always have a filter on Canonical BU (Business Unit Name column under Organizations folder in presentation area).

Table B–9 List of Facts and Business Units/Organization

Fact	Canonical BU (Business Unit)/Organization
Project Billing	Contract BU / Organization
Project Budget	Project BU / Organization
Project Budget - Linear Spread	Project BU / Organization
Project Commitment	Project BU / Organization
Project Commitment Snapshot	Project BU / Organization
Project Contract	Contract BU / Organization
Project Cost	Expenditure BU / Organization
Project Cross Charge - Invoice	Project BU / Organization
Project Cross Charge - Provider	Expenditure BU / Organization

Table B–9 (Cont.) List of Facts and Business Units/Organization

Fact	Canonical BU (Business Unit)/Organization
Project Cross Charge - Receiver	Project BU / Organization
Project Cross Charge - Revenue	Contract BU / Organization
Project Forecast	Project BU / Organization
Project Funding	Contract BU / Organization
Project Revenue	Contract BU / Organization

Notes

The Canonical BU (Canonical Organization) is the Common Logical BU (Organization) against which data is analyzed across different fact tables. From each fact table one main BU (Org) is selected to be used for analyzing data in that fact table (for example, for Cost Fact, the canonical BU is the Expenditure BU; for Revenue Fact, the canonical BU is the Contact BU) and use the corresponding foreign key to join to the logical dimension Dim - Business Unit (Dim - Project Organization). These dimensions Dim - Business Unit and Dim - Project Organization are called Canonical BU and Canonical Project Organizations dimensions respectively. For example, for the Cost Fact the join would be

```
Dim_W_INT_ORG_D_Business_Unit.SCD1_WID = Fact_W_PROJ_COST_LINE_
F_Project_Cost.EXPENDITURE_OPER_UNIT_WID
```

For Revenue Fact the join would be:

```
Dim_W_INT_ORG_D_Business_Unit.SCD1_WID =Fact_W_PROJ_REVENUE_
LINE_F_Revenue_Lines.CONTRACT_BU_WID
```

In addition the Canonical BU calendar is used when forming the foreign key to the Fiscal Calendar Day dimension (W_MCAL_DAY_D).For Cross Fact Analysis, you must always ensure that you have a filter on Canonical BU (Business Unit Name column under Organizations folder in presentation area). This filter on Canonical BU is required in all dashboards because it ensures the calendar is unique and prevents double counting.

The table below lists the Canonical BU (Canonical Organizations) that are available for the Logical Facts supported in Project Analytics solution.

Table B–10 List of Facts, Canonical BUs, and Canonical Organization

Fact	Canonical BU (Business Unit)/Organization	Canonical Organization
Project Billing	Contract BU	Contract Organization
Project Budget	Project BU	Project Organization
Project Budget - Linear Spread	Project BU	Project Organization
Project Commitment	Project BU	Project Organization
Project Commitment Snapshot	Project BU	Project Organization
Project Contract	Contract BU	Contract Organization
Project Cost	Expenditure BU	Expenditure Organization
Project Cross Charge - Invoice	Project BU	Project Organization
Project Cross Charge - Provider	Expenditure BU	Expenditure Organization

Table B–10 (Cont.) List of Facts, Canonical BUs, and Canonical Organization

Fact	Canonical BU (Business Unit)/Organization	Canonical Organization
Project Cross Charge - Receiver	Project BU	Contract Organization
Project Cross Charge - Revenue	Contract BU	Contract Organization
Project Forecast	Project BU	Project Organization
Project Funding	Contract BU	Contract Organization
Project Revenue	Contract BU	Contract Organization

B.53 Overview of Oracle Procurement and Spend Analytics

Oracle Procurement and Spend Analytics comprises of Procurement Analytics, Sourcing Analytics, and Employee Expense Analytics.

Oracle Procurement and Spend Analytics enable organizations to optimize their supply side performance by integrating data from across the enterprise value chain and enabling executives, managers, and frontline employees to make more informed and actionable decisions. Organizations using Oracle Procurement and Spend Analytics benefit from increased visibility into the Corporate Spend and complete source-to-pay process, including comprehensive sourcing and procurement analysis, supplier performance analysis, supplier payables analysis, and Employee Expenses analysis. Through complete end-to-end insight into the savings, spend patterns, and supplier performance, organizations can significantly reduce costs, enhance profitability, increase customer satisfaction, and gain competitive advantage. Oracle Procurement and Spend Analytics also integrates with the other applications in the Oracle Business Intelligence Applications product line, such as Oracle Financial Analytics. They deliver this insight across the organization to increase the company's effectiveness in managing its customers, suppliers, and financial decisions.

Oracle Procurement and Spend Analytics provides visibility into sourcing, direct and indirect spending across the enterprise, payment, and employee expenses. Oracle Procurement and Spend Analytics comprises the following Subject Areas:

- **Procurement and Spend - Change Orders**: This subject area provides the ability to report on changes to purchasing documents post approval, showing count of changes/ cancellations and processing time by Supplier, BU, Buyer, and Change Order attributes such as method, type, initiator, and so on.
- **Procurement and Spend - Invoice Lines**: This is a detailed subject area that provides the ability to report on total spend of an organization across suppliers, products, item categories, business units, cost centers, buying locations, supplier locations and associated hierarchy. In addition, this subject area also provides detailed information at invoice distribution level.
- **Procurement and Spend - Procure to Pay**: This is a summary subject area that provides the ability to do comparative analysis and report on requested spend, committed spend and actual spend and receipts across business units, buying locations, suppliers, products, item categories and associated hierarchies for both direct and indirect spend (indirect spend being MRO and employee expenses) in detail to allow complete visibility of spending across your organization.
- **Procurement and Spend - Purchase Agreement**: This subject area provides ability to report on Purchase Agreements, showing agreement amount, its consumption and expiration, number of different agreement types, buyers, supplier and supplier sites, agreement lines across Supplier, Supplier Site, Buyer, Item, BUs, and Agreement details.

- **Procurement and Spend - Purchase Cycle Lines**: This is a summary subject area that provides the ability to report cycle time performance, such as requisition to purchase order lead time, purchase order to receipt lead time, P2P lead time of the suppliers of an organization.
- **Procurement and Spend - Purchase Orders**: This is a detailed subject area that combines the information from Purchase Orders, Purchase Order Costs and Purchase Schedules with the ability to report on committed spend, contract compliance and Purchase orders of the suppliers of an organization across suppliers, company, products, item categories and associated hierarchies at purchase order line level.
- **Procurement and Spend - Purchase Orders BU Summary**: This is the same as 'Procurement and Spend - Purchase Orders' Subject Area, except that they do not have data security enabled, and is used in Fusion Applications embedded reports only by explicit data filter.
- **Procurement and Spend - Purchase Receipts**: This is a detailed subject area that provides the ability to report on actual spend and purchase receipts of the suppliers of an organization across suppliers, company, location, products, item categories and associated hierarchies at purchase receipt line level, including reporting based on receiving time.
- **Procurement and Spend - Purchase Requisition BU Summary**: This is the same as 'Procurement and Spend - Purchase Receipts' Subject Area, except that they do not have data security enabled, and is used in Fusion Applications embedded reports only by explicit data filter.
- **Procurement and Spend - Purchase Requisition Status**: This is a summary subject area that provides the ability to report on requisition status along the approval cycle of purchase requisitions of the suppliers of an organization. This subject area is only populated by the Universal adapter.
- **Procurement and Spend - Purchase Requisitions**: This is a detailed subject area that provides the ability to report on requested spend and purchase requisitions (including cyclic requisitions) of the suppliers of an organization across suppliers, company, products, item categories and associated hierarchies at purchase requisition line level.
- **Procurement and Spend - Scorecard**: This subject area supports Procurement Scorecard. It includes metrics/ KPIs and its targets that provide the ability to monitor and analyze trends of procurement organization's performance. It provides performance and goal attainment information, across time and business units, from different perspectives such as finance, internal customer, operations and supplier.
- **Supplier Performance - Supplier AP Transactions**: This is a summary subject area that provides the ability to analyze payment performance and payment due analysis of the suppliers of an organization across suppliers, company, location, products, commodities and associated hierarchies. (Note: In order to populate Supplier Payables component, you must implement the Accounts Payables module of Oracle Financial Analytics. If you do not implement the Accounts Payables module, then some of the Supplier Payables reports will not be populated.)
- **Supplier Performance - Supplier Performance**: This subject area (built on Purchase Cycle Lines) contains targeted metrics that allow users to analyze the timeliness, reliability, cost, and quality of goods provided by the suppliers. It helps you to understand how well suppliers are contributing to the success of your organization.

- **Sourcing - Award**: This subject area provides the ability to report on Sourcing Awards, showing projected and realized savings, award amount, quantity, price, PO amount, number of suppliers and BUs awarded across sourcing negotiation types, BUs, Suppliers, Buyers and Categories.
- **Sourcing - Negotiation**: This subject area provides the ability to report on Sourcing Negotiations, showing negotiation amounts, header/ line counts and cycle times across sourcing negotiation types, BUs, Suppliers, Buyers and Categories.
- **Sourcing - Overview**: This is a detailed subject area that provides the ability to report on supplier participation and response to sourcing documents, projects and realized savings, award amount, quantity, price, PO amount, number of suppliers and BUs awarded, and various cycle times across Sourcing negotiation types, BUs, Suppliers, Buyers and Categories.
- **Sourcing - Response**: This subject area provides the ability to report on Sourcing Responses, showing supplier response and participation across sourcing negotiation types, BUs, Suppliers, Buyers and Categories.
- **Employee Expenses - Credit Card**: This subject area provides the ability to report on the corporate card spend of an organization, showing the number and amount of outstanding transactions by business unit, employee, and expense categories.
- **Employee Expenses - Overview**: This is a detailed subject area that provides the ability to report on employee spend of an organization across employees, company, cost center and associated hierarchies, including Approvers and cycle time measurements related to Approval, and Employee Expenses by various expense types.
- **Employee Expenses - Violations**: This subject area provides the ability to report on policy violations for submitted employee expenses of an organization, across employee and business.

B.54 Overview of Oracle Supply Chain and Order Management Analytics

The Oracle Supply Chain and Order Management Analytics application for Fusion Applications allows you to analyze:

- Bookings
- Financial and Operational Backlogs
- Invoices
- The movement of sales orders through different stages of the sales cycle
- Orchestration orders analysis
- Order Hold analysis
- Inventory held by an organization
- Inventory movements in, out, and through manufacturing plants, distribution centers, or storage locations
- Inventory Valuation
- Inventory cycle count with Hit or Miss and Exact Match analysis
- Product Information Management covering analytics for Item, Item-Batch and Item-Catalog attributes

- Product Information analytics to support New Item Requests and Change Order processes in Fusion

The Oracle Supply Chain and Order Management Analytics application consists of orders, invoices, order orchestration, backlogs, inventory, logistics and product information management. Sales orders are the entry point for the sales process. Invoices are the exit point from the fulfillment process. Backlogs are points of congestion in your fulfillment process. This coverage includes insight into orchestration orders and process durations and which items are booked, backlogged, and invoiced. This allows you to evaluate the sales performance of individual sales representatives or departments. Oracle Supply Chain and Order Management Analytics application also provides you with information on Inventory Transactions, Inventory Balances and Customer and Supplier Returns. This enables companies to monitor inventory levels trend to Sales performance to improve cost exposure, increase turnover through inventory level reduction and increased velocity, properly deploy inventory at the right place / right time and better understand Customer and Supplier Returns to maintain quality.

In addition to the above, the Oracle Supply Chain and Order Management Analytics for has new content for Fusion Applications source that includes new subject areas in Costing, Distributed Order Orchestration, Logistics and Product Information Management.

B.55 About Configuring Initial Extract Date

Initial Extract Date is required when you extract data for a full load. It reduces the volume of data in the initial load. The specified initial extract date will be used as a filter on the creation date of the transactional data in the selected full extract mapping. The default date is January 01, 1970.

When you set the Initial Extract Date parameter, ensure that you set it to the beginning of an accounting period and not a date in the middle of an accounting period. For example, if you decide to extract data from June 2005, and the June 2005 accounting period starts on June 5, set the date to June 5, 2005.

The following tables use INITIAL_EXTRACT_DATE:

```
PROJECTS:
W_PROJ_BUDGET_F
W_PROJ_COMMITMENT_F
W_PROJ_COMMITMENT_SNP_F
W_PROJ_CONTRACT_LINE_F
W_PROJ_COST_LINE_F
W_PROJ_CROSS_CHARGE_DIST_F
W_PROJ_FORECAST_F
W_PROJ_FUNDING_LINE_F
W_PROJ_INVOICE_DIST_F
W_PROJ_REVENUE_LINE_F

FINANCE:
W_GL_OTHER_F
W_GL_BALANCE_F
W_GL_REVN_F
W_GL_COGS_F
W_GL_COST_REVN_F
W_AP_HOLDS_F
W_FA_BALANCE_F
W_FA_XACT_F
```

```
OM:
W_SALES_ORDER_LINE_F
W_SALES_INVOICE_LINE_F
W_SALES_SCHEDULE_LINE_F
W_SALES_PICK_LINE_F
W_SALES_ORDER_HOLD_F
W_SALES_ORDER_HOLD_1_F
W_DOO_PROCESS_F
W_SALES_ORDER_CREDIT_F
W_SALES_INVOICE_CREDIT_F

PIM:
W_ITEM_REQUEST_F
W_ITEM_REQUEST_STATUS_SNP_F
W_ITEM_INTERFACE_F
W_ITEM_F

PRM:  No INITIAL_EXTRACT_DATE usage

Procurement:
W_PURCH_RQSTN_LINE_F
W_RQSTN_LINE_COST_F
W_PURCH_AGREEMENT_HEADER_F
W_PURCH_AGREEMENT_LINE_F
W_PURCH_SCHEDULE_LINE_F
W_PURCH_COST_F
W_PURCH_RCPT_F
W_AP_INV_DIST_F
W_PURCH_CHANGE_ORDER_F

Sourcing:
W_NEG_INVITATIONS_F
W_NEG_LINES_F
W_NEG_RESPONSES_F

Expense:
W_EXPENSE_F
W_EXPENSE_CC_F
W_EXPENSE_VIOLATION_F

SCM:

W_CST_ITEM_COST_DAILY_F
W_CST_INTRANSIT_DAILY_F
W_CST_INTRAN_ACCNTED_DAILY_F
W_CST_ONHAND_ACCNTED_DAILY_F
W_CST_ONHAND_DAILY_F
W_INVENTORY_CYCLE_COUNT_F
W_PRODUCT_XACT_F

HCM:
W_WRKFC_EVT_F
```

Note: HR needs a specific extract date (used in place of 'initial') such as HR_WRKFC_EXTRACT_DATE, HR_ABSENCE_EXTRACT_DATE, HR_PAYROLL_EXTRACT_DATE and HR_ACCRUAL_EXTRACT_DATE. The requirement for setting up the common INITIAL_EXTRACT_DATE parameter is only that this date should be earlier than any of our four specific extract date values.

B.56 About Configuring Global Currencies

Currency conversions are required because your business might have transactions involving multiple currencies. To create a meaningful report, you have to use a common currency. The Oracle Business Analytics Warehouse stores amounts in the following currencies:

- Document currency. The document currency is the currency of the transaction. For example, if you purchase a chair from a supplier in Mexico, the document currency is probably the Mexican peso. Or, if you made a business trip to the United Kingdom and filed an expense report for meal expenses in the UK, the document currency of the expense report will most likely be in GBP.
- Local currency. The local currency is the base currency of your ledger, or the currency in which your accounting entries are recorded in.
- Global currencies. Oracle BI Applications provides three global currencies, which are the common currencies used by the Oracle Business Analytics Warehouse. For example, if your organization is a multinational enterprise that has its headquarters in the United States, you probably want to choose US dollars (USD) as one of the three global currencies.

  The global currency is useful when creating enterprise-wide reports. For example, a user might want to view enterprise-wide data in other currencies. For every monetary amount extracted from the source, the load mapping loads the document and local amounts into the target table. It also loads the exchange rates required to convert the document amount into each of the three global currencies. For fact tables, there are two amount columns covering the Local currency amount and the Document currency amount. In addition, there are three columns covering the Global currency (for example, global _amount1) and their corresponding exchange rate columns.

  In most cases, the source system provides the document currency amount. This is the most common situation, and, thus, is the Oracle Business Analytics Warehouse's default for handling currency. If the source system provides only the document currency amount, the source adapter performs lookups to identify the local currency codes based on the source system the appropriate currencies are assigned. After the lookups occur, the extract mapping provides the load mapping with the document currency amount and the document and local currency codes. The load mapping will then use the provided local currency codes and perform currency conversion to derive the local amount. The load mapping will also fetch the global currencies setup from DAC parameters and look up the corresponding exchange rates to each of the three global currencies.

  To specify global currencies, use the parameters GLOBAL1_CURR_CODE, GLOBAL2_CURR_CODE, and GLOBAL3_CURR_CODE.

B.57 About Configuring Calendars

This topic contains additional information about using FSM to configure calendars for Oracle BI Applications Offerings.

B.57.1 About Specifying a Gregorian Calendar Date Range

This task is a pre-requisite for all types of calendars. Calendar date ranges are set by parameters START_DATE and END_DATE. These parameters decide the dates that will be loaded into W_DAY_D and in related calendar tables like W_MCAL_PERIOD_D and W_MCAL_DAY_D. The START_DATE needs to be set to the oldest transaction

date that will be brought into the warehouse. The END_DATE needs to be large enough to cover at least 10 years in the future from the date of implementation. Example values can be 1980 to 2020. If your oldest transaction starts in 2000, then there is no need to go as far as 1980. The parameters START_DATE and END_DATE need to include all dates covered by any of the fiscal calendars brought into the warehouse as well. These parameters are the boundaries for the date dimension and related tables.

B.57.2 About Defining an Enterprise Calendar

An Enterprise calendar (or reporting calendar) enables cross Subject Area analysis. Enterprise calendars can be set to one of the OLTP sourced fiscal calendars or to one of the warehouse generated calendars. This can be done by setting the parameters GBL_CALENDAR_ID and GBL_DATSOURCE_NUM_ID. out-of-the-box the Enterprise Calendar is set to one of the pre-seeded generated calendars.

If you are setting a warehouse generated calendar as the Enterprise calendar:

GBL_CALENDAR_ID: Should be the CALENDAR_ID of the Generated Calendar (4-4-5 or 13 period type of Calendars). By default the 4-4-5 calendar has a CALENDAR_ID of '10000' and the 13-period calendar has a CALENDAR_ID of '10001'.

GBL_DATASOURCE_NUM_ID: If Global Calendar is Generated Calendar: It should be the DATASOURCE_NUM_ID value of the OLAP (Data warehouse)

If you are setting a Fusion Applications source calendar as the Enterprise calendar:

GBL_CALENDAR_ID: This parameter should be the MCAL_CAL_NAME~MCAL_PERIOD_TYPE for Non-Generated Calendars. For example GBL_CALENDAR_ID will be 'Accounting~41', if the Enterprise Calendar id='Accounting' and the calendar period_type='41'. The value of GBL_CALENDAR_ID for Fusion Applications will be GL_PERIODS .period_name~ GL_PERIODS .period_type of the particular calendar chosen as the Enterprise calendar. This calendar will be the one used for cross reporting. In this release the Enterprise calendar and CRM calendar are synonymous. Please make sure you set the value to the same value as the CRM calendar in Fusion.

GBL_DATASOURCE_NUM_ID: If Enterprise Calendar is not a Generated Calendar: It should be the DATASOURCE_NUM_ID of the source system from where the Calendar definition is taken. For example, if you have two Fusion Applications data sources, and the Global Calendar is from an data source 1, then this parameter value should specify the value of source 1.

B.57.3 About Configuring Data Load Parameters for File Based Calendars (also known as Generated Calendars)

Oracle Business Intelligence Applications Release 11.1.1.5.0 supports the following types of generated calendars:

- 13 period calendars.
- 4-4-5 calendars (and variants).

When you set up calendars, note the following:

- The W_MCAL_CONFIG_G table controls how generated calendars are created.
- If generating the 4-4-5 or 13 period calendars, W_MCAL_CONFIG_G needs to have at least one row for the 4-4-5 period or 13 period. There is no entry needed in this table for Oracle Fusion Applications source calendars.

- W_MCAL_WEEK_D will be populated only for the generated calendars (i.e. 13 period or 4-4-5 type of calendars), and hence the W_DAY_D week Enterprise columns will be null for non-generated calendars (known as OLTP sourced fiscal calendars). W_ENT_WEEK_D will not be populated if a non-generated calendar is chosen as the Enterprise Calendar.
- For 13 period calendars, there is no concept of Quarter, therefore all Quarter columns in W_MCAL_WEEK_D, W_MCAL_PERIOD_D, W_MCAL_YEAR_D will be null. W_ENT_QTR_D will not be populated if a 13 period calendar is chosen as the Enterprise Calendar.
- The following table outlines columns in the W_MCAL_CONFIG_G table, which is loaded from the file_mcal_config_g.csv.

Table B–11 Columns in configuration table W_MCAL_CONFIG_G

Column Name	Column Description
CALENDAR_ID	The ID of the calendar that is being configured. This is the primary key for this table.
CALENDAR_NAME	The name of the calendar that is being configured.
CALENDAR_CLASS	Automatically generated.
PERIOD_TYPE	The type of the calendar period that is being configured e.g. '4-4-5'.
CAL_ST_DT	The date from which the calendar generation begins. **Note**: This should cover the date range required in the data warehouse.
CAL_END_DT	The date at which the calendar generation ends. **Note**: This should cover the date range required in the data warehouse.
CAL_OFFSET	The offset that identifies the start date of the calendar. Valid Start Day and Offset values are: ■ Monday 0 ■ Tuesday 1 ■ Wednesday 2 ■ Thursday 3 ■ Friday -3 ■ Saturday -2 ■ Sunday -1
REFERENCE_DATE	The date (in MMDD format) that the fiscal year starts. For example, if an organization's fiscal year is from October to September, then the REFERENCE_DATE value should be '0929'. The previous fiscal year must end between three days before and three days after the date specified by REFERENCE_DATE (that is, within the range (REFERENCE_DATE - 3) to (REFERENCE_DATE + 3). In other words, if a REFERENCE_ DATE is '0131' for 31st January, the previous fiscal year cannot exceed 3rd February.
WEEK_ALLOCATION_ RULE	This parameter determines how weeks are allocated in the calendar that is being configured. E.g. '4-4-5' or '5-4-4' or '4-5-4' or '13 period'.
Other standard columns	W_INSERT_DT, W_UPDATE_DT, TENANT_ID, X_CUSTOM etc.

- The following table outlines Parameters needed for Generated Calendars.

Table B–12 Parameters required for Generated Calendars

Parameter Name	DAC Parameter Description
13P_CALENDAR_ID	SIL_TimeDimension_MCalWeek13Period. Required if you want to populate the 13 period type of calendar in your Data Warehouse. The value should be the CALENDAR_ID as defined in the W_MCAL_CONFIG_G table for the 13 period type of calendar.
445P_CALENDAR_ID	Task: SIL_TimeDimension_MCalWeek445. Required if you want to populate the 445 period type of calendar in your Data Warehouse. The value should be the CALENDAR_ID as defined in the W_MCAL_CONFIG_G table for the 445 period type of calendar.

- If there is a week (starting on a Sunday and ending on a Saturday) that falls across two calendar years, the week is counted in both years. For example, the week that starts on 12/30/2007 will be counted in both 2007 and 2008. In 2007, the week start date will 12/30/2007 and the end date will be 12/31/2007. In 2008, this will be the first week with start date as 01/01/2008 and end date as 01/05/2008.
- W_DAY_D stores 31 records for each month regardless of whether the month actually has 31 days. If the month has a fewer number of days, there will be records with null values in the Calendar Date and Day Date columns. These extra records are loaded for the calculation of Period Ago metrics in the Oracle BI Repository and will not affect the ETL or reporting.
- There are some attributes on the W_DAY_D table that are not mapped in the Physical layer of the Oracle BI Repository. Therefore, before creating any new attribute in the repository, check whether the attribute is already available in the Physical layer and if it can be mapped directly.
- If your fiscal calendar contains more than 12 months, the extra months will be assigned a value of 0 for the fiscal quarter. The same holds for the fiscal trimester and fiscal half values.
- By default, Oracle BI Applications can generate up to 65536 rows. If you need more than 65536 rows, you can increase the capacity to 262144 rows (718 years) by doing the following:
  1. Duplicate 'SIL_DayDimension_GenerateRows7'.
  2. Rename it 'SIL_DayDimension_GenerateRows8'.
  3. Run this immediately after 'SIL_DayDimension_GenerateRows7'.

B.58 About Configuring Slowly Changing Dimensions

The Oracle Business Analytics Warehouse provides Category 2 slowly changing dimension (SCD) functionality, which allows you to track the history of updates to dimension records. When a record in the Oracle Business Analytics Warehouse has an update, the updated information is posted into a new row and the old information is kept for historical reporting purposes.

The Oracle Business Analytics Warehouse identifies and applies the slowly changing dimension logic chosen by the user after data has been extracted and transformed to be source-independent. Users may configure Oracle BI Applications to support both Category 1 SCDs, in which data is overwritten with updates, and Category 2 SCDs, in which the original records are maintained while a new record stores the updated data.

Choosing Category 1 or Category 2 SCDs depends on identifying your historically significant attributes.

Users can choose Category 1 or Category 2 by setting the value for $$TYPE2_FLG to Y or N in the configuration manager.

The following tables have **TYPE2 defined out-of-the-box** (by default, it's ON):

Common Dimensions:

W_PRODUCT_D

W_INVENTORY_PRODUCT_D

W_POSITION_D

W_USER_D

W_INT_ORG_DH

W_PARTY_ORG_D

W_PARTY_PER_D

HCM:

W_HR_PERSON_LEG_D

W_HR_POSITION_D

W_JOB_D

W_PAY_GRADE_D

W_SUPERVISOR_D and W_SUPERVISOR_STATUS_D:

Note: These are not the classical Type-2 dimensions. They have EFFECTIVE_FROM_DT and EFFECTIVE_TO_DT and are set out-of-the-box to Type2.

However, HCM handles the dates internally and does not rely on the SCDUpdate mappings for these two. These tables are used to build the Supervisor Hierarchy, and not exposed in RPD after the physical layer.

Finance:

W_FIXED_ASSET_D

The following tables have TYPE2 supported in applications but not out-of-the-box (by default, it is OFF; it can be turned ON if required).

Common Dimensions:

W_COST_CENTER_D

W_COST_CENTER_DH

W_BUSN_LOCATION_D

W_TERR_DH

Finance:

W_AP_TERMS_D

W_BALANCING_SEGMENT_D

W_BANK_D

W_ASSET_BOOK_D

W_ASSET_CATEGORY_D

W_ASSET_LOCATION_D

W_GL_ACCOUNT_D

W_GL_SEGMENT_D

W_NATURAL_ACCOUNT_D

W_PAYMENT_TERMS_D

CRM/OM/PIM:

No SCD2 dims

SCM/Procurement/Sourcing/Expense:

No SCD2 dims

B.59 About Configuring Reporting Parameters for Year Prompting

There is no information available for this task.

C

Dialog Reference for Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager

This section contains reference information for the User Interface for Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager, and contains the following topics:

- Section C.23, "Manage Reporting Parameters: Global/Application Specific tab"
- Section C.24, "Overview Page for Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager"
- Section C.25, "Register Source dialog"
- Section C.26, "Search Area"

C.1 Add Warehouse Domain Member/Add Target Domain Member button

Use the Add Warehouse Domain Member or Add Target Domain Member button to display the "Add Warehouse Domain Member/Add Target Domain Member dialog", which enables you to add a Domain member. For example, you might want to create a salary category called 'Range 5' so that you can map a range of values in the Source Instance to 'Range 5'.

Note: If this button is disabled, then the Domain is non-extensible (for more information, see Section 7.4.7, "Why are some domains non-extensible?").

C.2 Add Warehouse Domain Member/Add Target Domain Member dialog

Use this dialog to create a new Domain member in the data warehouse. For example, you might want to create a band category called 'Range 5' so that you can map a range of values in the Source Instance to the band category 'Range 5'.

Element	Description
Code	User this field to specify a unique value that identifies the new Domain member. For example 'Range_5'.
Name	Use this field to specify a short name up to 255 characters long for the new Domain member. For example, 'Range_100,000_Plus'.
Description	(Optional) Use this field to provide additional information up to 2000 characters long about the Domain Member, to assist Functional Developers.

C.3 Define Business Intelligence Applications Instance: Source System tab

Use this tab to register a Source Instance, edit a registered Source Instance, or disable a Source Instance (for a definition of Source System, see Chapter 5.1, "Terminology"). An Oracle BI Applications Instance is an Oracle BI Applications environment consisting of one Oracle Business Analytics Warehouse and one or more Source Instances.

In a new Oracle Business Intelligence Applications installation, you need to specify at least one Source Instance.

Note: For information about using icons and menu options, Section 5.8.3, "About the Icons".

Element	Description
Source Systems	A list of currently registered Source Instances for the current deployment. In a new installation of Oracle BI Applications, this table is empty. To register a new Source Instance, click the Add icon to display the "Register Source dialog". For more information about the Add icon, see Section 5.8.3, "About the Icons". Use the Edit icon to edit an existing Source Instance using the "Edit Source dialog". You can only edit 'enabled' Source Instances. To enable or disable a Source Instance, use the options on the Actions menu. **Columns:** ■ **Source Instance Name** - the name given by the BI Applications System Administrator to a transactional system that serves as a source of data for BI Applications data load. The Source Instance is important because functional setup tasks, and setting of values of objects such as Parameters and Domain Maps are performed in relation to a source instance. If you have more than one Source Instance (not supported in Version 11.1.1.5.0), this allows you to support heterogeneous sources and multiple instances of the same source.) A source instance has a unique Data Source Number. ■ **Description** - additional information specified by the BI Applications System Administrator about the Source Instance. ■ (Read-only) **Product Line** - a value that is assigned automatically when you register a Source Instance. ■ **Data Source Number** - the unique ID used to identify the Source Instance. **Note**: The Data Source Number that you enter here must exactly match the value of the Data Source Number specified in DAC for this source. ■ **Enabled** - specifies whether the Source Instance is enabled or disabled. When you register a Source Instance, it is enabled by default. **Note**: If you make a mistake in the Source Instance definition that you are not able to correct, you must disable that Source Instance and register a new Source Instance. For example, if the Data Source Number is incorrect, then you cannot edit a Source Instance and correct the Data Source Number. In this scenario, you must disable the incorrect Source Instance and register a new Source Instance. **Note**: To enable a Source Instance, select the Source Instance, then choose Enable from the Actions menu. To disable a Source Instance, select the Source Instance and select Disable from the Actions menu.
Fusion Applications for: *<Source Instance Name>*	Displays the Fusion Applications (Customer Relationship Management, Financials and Supply Chain Management, or Human Capital Management) that are part of the selected Source Instance. **Columns**: ■ **Fusion Applications** - the name of the Fusion application. ■ **Product Line Version** - product line version of Fusion applications. **Note**: This table is read-only. You select Fusion Applications when you register a Source Instance using the Add icon or Register New Source Instance menu option.

Element	Description
Common Options	For information about using common options in Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager, refer to the following: ■ Actions - for information about this menu, see Section 5.8.2, "About the Menu Options". ■ View - for information about this menu, see Section 5.8.2, "About the Menu Options". ■ Edit - for information about this option, see Section 5.8.3, "About the Icons". ■ Detach - for information about this option, see Section 5.8.2, "About the Menu Options".

C.4 Define Business Intelligence Applications Instance: Target Warehouse tab

Use this tab to specify a Name and Description for the Business Analytics Warehouse.

Element	Description
Name	The Name of the Oracle Business Analytics Warehouse. To update this value, click Edit.
Product Line Version	The product version used to verify the Oracle Business Intelligence Applications version that is deployed.
Description	Use this field to specify additional information about the Oracle Business Analytics Warehouse. To update this value, click Edit.
Data Source Number	The Warehouse Data Set Name (DSN) number, which is always 999.
J2EE Data Source Name	The unique ID to identify the source data in the target data warehouse.
Edit	Use this option to display the "Edit Business Analytics Warehouse dialog", which enables you to change the Name and Description.

C.5 Edit Business Analytics Warehouse dialog

Use this dialog to specify a name and description for the Oracle Business Analytics Warehouse in your Oracle BI Applications instance.

Element	Description
Name	(Mandatory) Use this field to specify a short name to identify the Oracle Business Analytics Warehouse.
Data Source Number	(Read-only) The Warehouse Data Source Number (DSN), which is always 999.
Description	(Optional) Use this field to provide additional information about your Business Analytics Warehouse. The Description field supports xxx characters in length.

C.6 Edit Domain Member Mappings dialog

Use this dialog to map any user-defined unmapped source domain members to Warehouse domain members. You can also use this dialog to change the default

member mappings for out-of-the-box members to meet your business requirements. For example, in a Country source domain, you might want 'AE United Arab Emirates' to map to the code value 'AE' in the data warehouse.

You can also edit domain mappings and domain ranges. For domains with ranges specified, you use this dialog to edit and create ranges and categories. For example, you might want to increase an existing performance range from 1 - 100 to 1 - 200. Or, you might want to create a new performance category (or Range) called Performance_Range_6 and map a new range to this performance category.

For more information about how to edit domain mappings and domain ranges, see Section 7.4.5, "About Setting Up Domain Member Mappings".

> **Tip:** If you start to add a new Range Member Mapping then click Cancel, before you can cancel the dialog you must specify a value in every field. In other words, if you specify a value in the **Range Start** field and **Range End** field but not the **Code** field, an error message is displayed when you click Cancel. To cancel the dialog, you must first specify a value in every field, then click Cancel again.

Element	Description
Add Range Member Mapping (+ icon).	**Note**: This option is only available for Domains for which you can specify ranges. For example, a Performance Percentile domain in a HR application might have the ranges: 0 - 100 as Performance Range 1, and 101 - 200 as Performance Range 2. Use this option to add a new Domain Member Mapping. Click the + icon to display a new row in the table, containing blank fields, which you use to specify the details of the new range. For example, you might specify a start range value, end range value, and the Code of the category or Range to which to map the range in the target table. If this option is disabled, then this domain is non-extensible (for more information, see Section 7.4.7, "Why are some domains non-extensible?"). **Note**: If you start to add a new Range Member Mapping then click Cancel, before you can cancel the dialog you must specify a value in every field. In other words, if you specify a value in the **Range Start** field and **Range End** field but not the **Code** field, an error message is displayed when you click Cancel. To cancel the dialog, you must first specify a value in every field, then click Cancel again. If you want to assign a new range to a new category (for example, to Performance Range 3), then before you create the new range you must first use the **Add Warehouse Member** option to create the new category.

Element	Description
Source Members	**Note**: This option is not available for Domains for which you can specify ranges. Use this drop down list to change the type of domains displayed. For example, select 'Unmapped' to locate source domains that are not mapped to target domains. Select 'Unmapped' to display only source domains that are not mapped to target domains. Select 'Mapped' to display only source domains that are mapped to target domains. The default value 'All' displays both mapped and unmapped domains. **Note**: If you selected a value in the Source Members field on the "Manage Domains and Mappings: Domain Mappings tab", then that selection does not persist to this field. For example, if you selected Not Mapped in the **Source Members** field on the "Manage Domains and Mappings: Domain Mappings tab", then by default Configuration Manager displays both Mapped and Unmapped values on this dialog. In other words, if you only want to edit Unmapped values on this dialog, select Unmapped from this field.
Add Target Domain Member	Use this option to display the "Add Warehouse Domain Member/Add Target Domain Member dialog", which enables you to create a new target mapping value. The "Add Warehouse Domain Member/Add Target Domain Member dialog" prompts you to specify a Code, Name, and Description (optional) for the new target mapping. For example, if you have a Performance Percentile domain in a HR application with the ranges: 0 - 100 as Performance Range 1, and 101 - 200 as Performance Range 2, then you might want to create a category (or Range) called Performance Range 3, to which you can map a new range. Or, you might want to create a new domain called Payment Method in a Financial application. If this option is disabled, then this domain is non-extensible (for more information, see Section 7.4.7, "Why are some domains non-extensible?").
Source Domain Member	The list of Source Domain Members for the Source Domain.
Target Domain Member	This column value displays the mapped Warehouse or Target member value for the Source Domain Member displayed in the Source Domain Member column. Use the lists in the **Code** column to change the target domain member to which the adjacent **Source Domain Member** value is mapped. For example, if you have used the Add Warehouse Member button to create a new target category (or Range) called '> 2000', you might want to select '> 2000' for the range that is specified with **Range Start** = 2000 and **Range End** =10,000.
Common Options	For information about using common options in Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager, refer to the following: ■ View - for information about this menu, see Section 5.8.2, "About the Menu Options". ■ Detach - for information about this option, see Section 5.8.3, "About the Icons".

Related Topics

Section 5.8.1, "About the Work Area"

Section 5.8.2, "About the Menu Options"

Section 5.8.3, "About the Icons"

Section 7.4, "About Working With Domains and Domain Mappings"

C.7 Edit Parameter Value dialog (for Data Load Parameters)

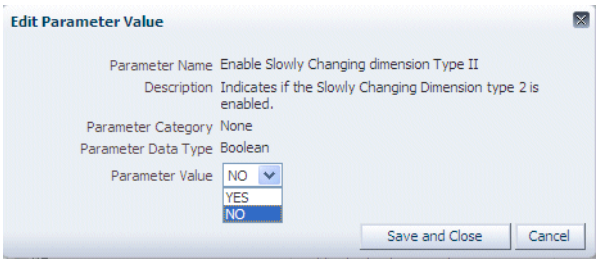
Use this dialog to specify a value or set of values for the selected Data Load Parameter. For example, you might set the value of the global currency parameter GBL_CURRENCY to 'USD'.

The fields that are displayed on this dialog are different depending on the type of parameter being edited (for example, boolean, date, multi-value select list of values, number, single-value select list of values, string).

This dialog is uses the following selection field types:

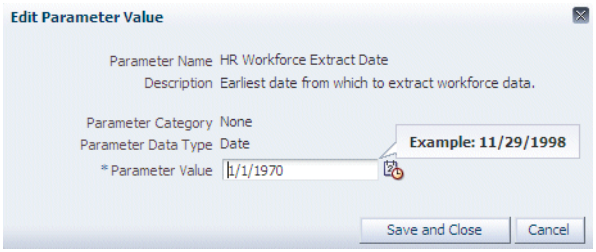
- Boolean

  Use the list to select either Yes or No.



- Date

  Use the field to type a date in the format MM/DD/YYYY, or use the Date Picker to select a date.



- Table for Single Values

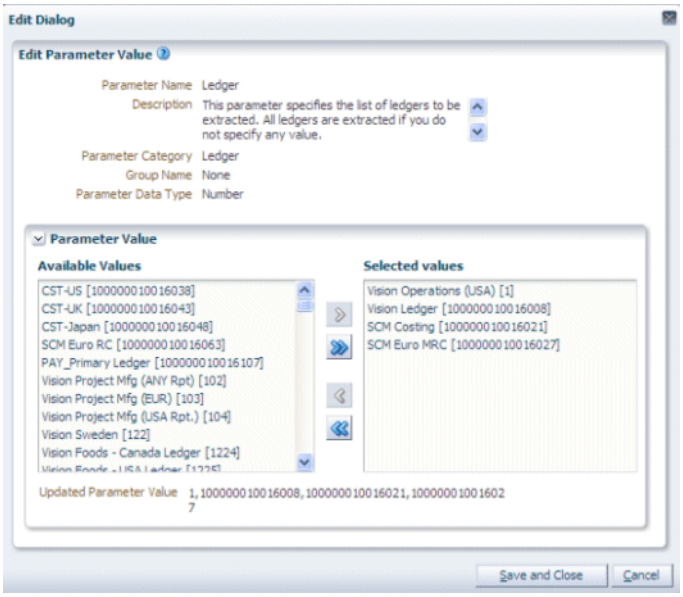
  Use the table to select a single value, then click Save and Close to complete the selection.

  If the table is empty, click Retrieve Source Values first to populate the table.

- Multi-value Select List of Values

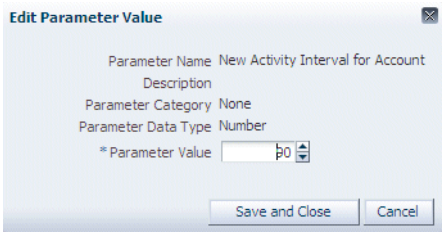
  Move the items that you want to select from the **Available Values** list to the **Selected Values** list. Use Ctrl + click to select multiple non-contiguous values. Use Shift + click to select multiple contiguous values.

  Click Retrieve Source Values to refresh the **Available Values**. For example, if you have access to more than one data source, you might use the **Source Instance** field to select a different data source, then you might click Retrieve Source Values to populate the **Available Values** list.



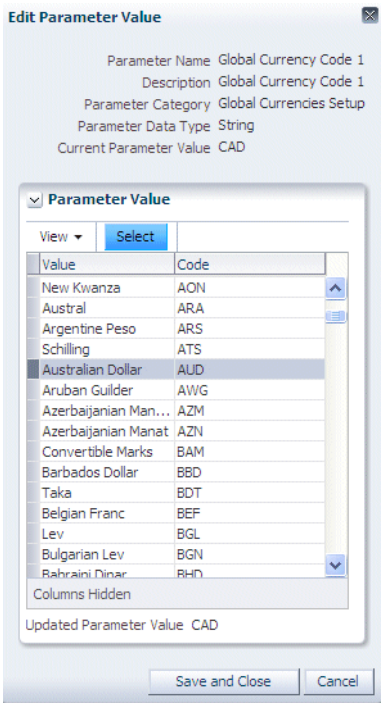
- Number

  Use the field to type a number, or use the spinner controls to increase or decrease the number.



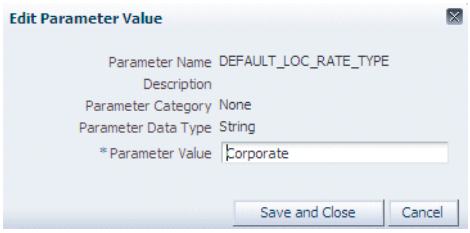
- Single-value Select List of Values

  Click a value in the list, click Select, then click Save and Close. **Note**: If you do not click Select before first clicking Save and Close, the changes are not saved.



- String

  Use the field to type a value.



Related Topics

Section 5.8.1, "About the Work Area"

Section 5.8.2, "About the Menu Options"

Section 5.8.3, "About the Icons"

C.8 Edit Parameter Value dialog (for Reporting Parameters)

Use this dialog to specify a value or set of values for the selected Reporting Parameter.

The fields that are displayed on this dialog are different depending on the type of parameter being edited (for example, boolean, date, multi-value select list of values, number, single-value select list of values, string).

This dialog is uses the following selection field types:

- Boolean

  Use the list to select either Yes or No.

- Date

Use the field to type a date in the format MM/DD/YYYY, or use the Date Picker to select a date.

- Table for Single Values

  Use the table to select a single value, then click Save and Close to complete the selection.

  If the table is empty, click Retrieve Source Values first to populate the table.

- Multi-value Select List of Values

  Move the items that you want to select from the **Available Values** list to the **Selected Values** list. Use Ctrl + click to select multiple non-contiguous values. Use Shift + click to select multiple contiguous values.

  Click Retrieve Source Values to refresh the **Available Values**. For example, if you have access to more than one data source, you might use the **Datasourcename** field to select a different data source, then you might click Retrieve Source Values to populate the **Available Values** list.

- Number

  Use the field to type a number, or use the spinner controls to increase or decrease the number.

- Single-value Select List of Values

  Click a value in the list, click Select, then click Save and Close. **Note**: If you do not click Select before first clicking Save and Close, the changes are not saved.

- String

  Use the field to type a value.

Related Topics

Section 5.8.1, "About the Work Area"

Section 5.8.2, "About the Menu Options"

Section 5.8.3, "About the Icons"

C.9 Edit Preferred Currency Name dialog

Use this dialog to edit the Preferred Currency names that are displayed on BI dashboards in the Currency dropdown on the My Account dialog > Preferences tab for a user logged into Oracle Business Intelligence. You can either use the out-of-the-box currency display names or if required you can specify different currency display names.

Element	Description
Preferred Currency Code	A read-only code that identifies a preferred currency type.
Preferred Currency Name	The currency label that is displayed in the Currency dropdown on the My Account dialog > Preferences tab for a user logged into Oracle Business Intelligence. If required, you can change the out-of-the-box values. For example, if your organization prefers to use the term 'Local Currency' instead of 'Ledger Currency', then you might use this field to change the value 'Ledger Currency' to 'Local Currency'.

Related Topics

Section 5.8.1, "About the Work Area"

Section 5.8.2, "About the Menu Options"

Section 5.8.3, "About the Icons"

C.10 Export Data dialog

Use this dialog to specify the objects that you want to export. For example, you might want to export only changes to Data Load Parameters.

Element	Description
Export File Name	Use this field to specify a name for the export (for example, June_1_setup_data). This name is displayed in the <*Export List*> on the Export Setup Data dialog, and is used as the default ZIP file name that is generated by Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager. Alternatively, you can also use the default export file name that is displayed. The name that you specify in this field can be different to the ZIP file name that you specify when the export is complete. For example, you might specify 'ExportSetupData' in this field, but when the export is complete and you are prompted to specify a file name you might change the file name to ExportSetupData_2010-05-14.zip. **Note**: Do not specify a ZIP file extension or a file location in this field. A ZIP file extension is appended automatically during the export. You are prompted for a file location later if you choose to save the ZIP that is generated.
Setup Objects to Export	Use these check boxes to specify the objects that you want to export. For more information about what data is exported, see Section 7.12.1, "What Data is Exported?".
Export	Use this button to start the data export using the specified details to create a ZIP file. When the File Download dialog is displayed, either click **Open** to open the ZIP file in your default ZIP file tool or click **Save** to save the ZIP file to a location that you specify. Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager creates a default ZIP file name using the value that you specified in the **Export File Name** field appended with '.zip'. **Tip**: If you Save the ZIP file, Oracle recommends that do not change the ZIP file name. If you change the ZIP file name, then the ZIP file name will be out of sync with the file name that is displayed in the **Name** field in the Export List on the "Export Setup Data dialog".

C.11 Export Setup Data dialog

Use this dialog to view details of previous exports of setup data, and to export your setup data to a ZIP file for data migration. For example, you might want to view recent exports, or migrate your setup data from a test environment to a production environment.

Note: When you export setup data, Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager does not record the location of ZIP files that are created. In other words, you need to manually keep a note of ZIP file locations for each export.

Element	Description
Export Data	Use this button to display the "Export Data dialog", which enables you to export the setup data from the current environment to a ZIP file.
<Export List>	Use this list to view and manage previous exports. Use the **Status** column to make sure that an export was a Success. If the **Status** column reports an Error, repeat the export process and make sure that you specify a name only in the **Export File Name** field. Do not specify a ZIP extension or a file location.
Export Details	Use this area to view the Setup Objects, Table Names, and Row Count values for currently selected export in the **Export Setup Data** list above.

Related Topics

Section 7.12, "About Exporting and Importing Setup Data for Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager"

Section 7.12.1, "What Data is Exported?"

C.12 Edit Source dialog

Use the Edit Source dialog to edit the details for the currently selected Source Instance.

You need to specify one Source Instance for the database instance in your Oracle Fusion Applications deployment. In a new Oracle Business Intelligence Applications installation, you need to specify one Source Instance.

For example, if you are deploying Oracle Fusion Applications in one Fusion Applications instance, you might specify a Source Instance called 'Oracle Fusion Applications', specify a unique data source number, and select all three Fusion Applications in the **Fusion Applications** list.

Element	Description
Product Line	(Read-only) A value that is assigned automatically when you register a Source Instance.
Data Source Number	(Read-only) A unique ID for the Data Source that identifies data in the Business Analytics Warehouse. The Data Source Number specified here must match the Data Source Number specified in the Physical Data Source connection in DAC for the Source with the Connection Type of 'Warehouse'. **Note**: If the Data Source Number is incorrect, then you must disable this incorrect Source Instance and register a new Source Instance with a corrected Data Source Number.
Source Instance Name	Specify a Source Instance name to identify the database instance. For example, if you are deploying all three Oracle Fusion Applications in a Fusion Applications instance, then you need to register one Source Instance. In this case, you might create a Source Instance named 'Oracle Fusion Applications'.
Description	(Optional) Additional information about the Source Instance, to assist BI Implementors.
Fusion Applications	Select the **Select** check box for each application that is deployed in the Oracle Fusion Applications database instance. For example, if you have all three Fusion Applications deployed in a Fusion Applications instance, select all three check boxes.

Element	Description
Common Options	For information about using common options in Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager, refer to the following: ■ View - for information about this option, see Section 5.8.2, "About the Menu Options". ■ Detach - for information about this option, see Section 5.8.3, "About the Icons".

Related Topics

Section 5.8.1, "About the Work Area"

Section 5.8.2, "About the Menu Options"

Section 5.8.3, "About the Icons"

C.13 Import Data dialog

Use this dialog to specify the name and location of the ZIP file that you want to import. For example, if you have previously exported data to a file called 'C:\temp\ExportSetupData_2010-02-01 07:43:15.0.ZIP', use this dialog to specify 'C:\temp\ExportSetupData_2010-02-01 07:43:15.0.ZIP'.

Element	Description
Import File Location	Use this field to specify the name and location of the ZIP file to import. Type in a file location and file name or use the Browse button to locate and select a file using the Choose File dialog.
OK	Use this button to import the specified file. When the import is complete, use the *<Import List>* on the Import Setup Data dialog to monitor the progress.

Related Topics

Section 7.12, "About Exporting and Importing Setup Data for Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager"

Section 7.12.1, "What Data is Exported?"

C.14 Import Setup Data dialog

Use this dialog to view details of previous imports of setup data, and to import setup data from a ZIP file. For example, you might want to view recent imports, or migrate your Setup Data from a test environment to a production environment.

Element	Description
Import Data	Use this button to display the "Import Data dialog", which enables you to import setup data from a ZIP file located on a local or network drive.
<Import List>	Use this list to view and manage previous imports.
Import Details	Use this area to view the Setup Objects, Status, Table Name, and Import Start Date of the currently selected import in the *<Import List>* above.

Related Topics

Section 7.12, "About Exporting and Importing Setup Data for Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager"

Section 7.12.2, "What Data is Imported?"

C.15 Manage BI Applications: BI Applications Offerings tab

Use this tab to enable and disable BI Applications Offerings. Before you can deploy BI Applications Offerings, you must enable the Offerings that you have purchased. When a BI Application Offering is enabled, the Setup Data relating to that Offering is made visible in Configuration Manager.

Note: For information about using icons and menu options, Section 5.8.3, "About the Icons".

Element	Description
BI Applications Offerings	Use this list to view available Offerings. Use the **Enabled** check box to enable or disable an Offering.
Associated BI Application Modules and Functional Areas	This read-only list shows the modules that make up the currently selected Offering in the **BI Applications Offering** list above.
Common Options	For information about using common options in Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager, refer to the following: ▪ View - for information about this menu, see Section 5.8.2, "About the Menu Options".

Related Topics

Section 5.1, "Terminology" (for more information about Offerings).

C.16 Manage BI Applications: Warehouse Languages tab

Use this tab to specify the languages for which data will be loaded into the Business Analytics Warehouse during the ETL process. When you install Oracle Business Intelligence Applications, the American English Language is enabled by default. You must enable the languages that you want to deploy.

You can also specify a Base Language. The Base Language is used if the ETL process cannot located data in the installed language. For example, if the French is the installed language and American English is the Base Language, then if only ninety percent of your source data is in French, the ETL process will extract French data where available and extract American English data for the other ten percent.

Note: For information about using icons and menu options, Section 5.8.3, "About the Icons".

Element	Description
Manage Business Analytics Warehouse Languages	Use this area to view the available languages and enable the languages that you want to support. Use the **Installed** column to change the default value of 'Disabled' to 'Installed', which enables the selected language. The other table columns display read-only data.

Element	Description
Set Base Language	Use this option to specify the Base Language, which is then marked with a blue dot. You can only specify one Base Language. If the current Base Language record is selected, then this icon is disabled. To select a different Base Language, select a different language, then click the **Set Base Language** icon.
Common Options	For information about using common options in Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager, refer to the following: ■ View - for information about this menu, see Section 5.8.2, "About the Menu Options". ■ Query By Example - for information about this option, see Section 5.8.3, "About the Icons". ■ Detach - for information about this option, see Section 5.8.2, "About the Menu Options".

C.17 Manage Data Load Parameters dialog

Use this dialog to verify that your Data Load Parameter values have been set correctly, and edit values where necessary. For example, you might want to change a Global Currency Code value.

The **Data Load Parameters** list at the top shows Data Load Parameters. The **Group Specific Parameter Values for** list at the bottom shows Data Load Parameters that are associated with specific Fact Groups or Dimension Groups. For more information about Global and Application Specific parameters, see Section 7.5, "About Working With Data Load Parameters".

Tip: Use the Restore Pane arrow in the bottom right-hand corner of the dialog to display parameter details in the Context Pane (for more information, see Section 5.8.1, "About the Work Area").

Note: For information about the icons used on this dialog, see Section C.17.1, "Icons on the Data Load Parameters dialog".

For general information about working with Data Load Parameters, see Section 7.5, "About Working With Data Load Parameters".

Element	Description
Data Load Parameters	Use this list to navigate and edit Data Load Parameters. **Columns**: ■ **Instance** displays the instance to which the parameter is applicable (for example, 'Fusion Applications' for a source instance, and 'BI Applications Data-Warehouse' for a target instance). ■ **Parameter Name** is the human-readable parameter name. ■ **Parameter Code** is the underlying parameter identifier. ■ **Parameter Value** is the current parameter value. For Application Specific Parameters, the text <Edit Value> is displayed. ■ **Description** contains additional information about the parameter. ■ **Last Updated By** displays the login details used to last update the value. To edit a parameter value, do one of the following: - select the row for that parameter, then click the Edit icon. - click on the value in the **Parameter Value** column. If the value is not set, click on **<Edit Value>**. The "Edit Parameter Value dialog (for Data Load Parameters)" is displayed, which enables you to edit the parameter value. **Note**: If you edit an Application Specific Parameter or a Global Parameter that is associated with a Fact Groups or Dimension Groups, then a Warning dialog first displays a list of affected Groups, and enables you to continue or cancel by selecting 'Y' or 'N.

Element	Description
Group Specific Parameter Values for:	Use this list to view and edit the Application Specific Parameters and Global Parameters associated to Fact Groups or Dimension Groups. For example, the Data Load Parameter named Setup for Enterprises\Enterprise List is associated with the Groups named Absence Event, Absence Event Dimension, and Absence Type Reason Dimension, and so on. For more information about working with Group Specific Parameters, see Section 7.5.2.2, "About Editing Application-Specific Parameter Values". **Note**: Global Parameters that are not associated to any Fact Groups or Dimension Groups do not show any records in this table. Parameters that are specified at the Fact Group or Dimension Group level have the same name as the parent Data Load Parameter. **Columns**: ▪ **Group** displays the Fact Group or Dimension Group to which the parameter is applicable (for example, Refresh Period applies to the Fact Group named Inventory Transactions). ▪ **Parameter Name** is the human-readable parameter name, which is taken from the parent Data Load Parameter name. An Overridable parameter icon (parameter icon with a pencil) indicates that you can specify a different value for the parameter associated with the Fact Group or Dimension Group. A Non-overridable Parameter icon (without the pencil) indicates that you cannot edit the value for the parameter at the Group level (the value in the Parameter Value column is also greyed out). ▪ If you do not change this value, the value defaults to the value of the parent Data Load Parameter. ▪ **Parameter Value** is the current parameter value at the Fact Group or Dimension Group level. If the value is active, then the value is overridable. If the value is greyed out, then the value is non-overridable. ▪ **Last Updated By** displays the login details used to last update the value. To edit the value of an overridable parameter at the Group level, do one of the following: - select the row for that parameter, then click the Edit icon. - click on the value in the **Parameter Value** column. **Note**: For Non-Overridable Application Specific Parameters, the Edit icon and the parameter value link are disabled. To edit values for these parameters, use the Data Load Parameters master table. The "Edit Parameter Value dialog (for Data Load Parameters)" is displayed, which enables you to edit the parameter value.
Search (Only displayed when this dialog is invoked directly from Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager. Search is not available when this dialog is invoked from FSM.)	For User Assistance on the Search area, see Section C.26, "Search Area".

Element	Description
Common Options	For information about using common options in Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager, refer to the following: ■ View - for information about this menu, see Section 5.8.2, "About the Menu Options". ■ Edit - for information about this option, see Section 5.8.3, "About the Icons". ■ Detach - for information about this option, see Section 5.8.2, "About the Menu Options".

Related Topics

Section 5.8.1, "About the Work Area"

Section 7.5.1, "About Global Data Load Parameters"

Section 7.5.2, "About Application-Specific Data Load Parameters"

Section 7.5.2.1, "About Overridable and Non-Overridable Application-Specific Parameter Values"

Section 7.5.2.2, "About Editing Application-Specific Parameter Values"

Section 7.5.2.3, "How to Edit a Data Load Parameter value"

C.17.1 Icons on the Data Load Parameters dialog

The Manage Data Load Parameter dialog uses the following icons:

Table C–1 Icons on the Data Load Parameters dialog

Icon or Menu Option	Description
	**Application Specific Parameter or Non-overridable Parameter** In the **Data Load Parameters** list, this icon indicates that the parameter is application specific (that is, it applies to one or more Applications and a limited number of ETL tasks). For more information, see Section 7.6, "About Working With Reporting Parameters". In the **Group Specific Parameter Values For** list, this icon indicates that the parameter cannot have a value that is different at the Group level; that is, it is non-overridable at the Group level.
	**Dimension Group** This icon indicates that a Group Specific Parameter applies to a Dimension Group. For more information, see Section 7.5, "About Working With Data Load Parameters".
	**Fact Group** This icon indicates that a Group Specific Parameter applies to a Fact Group. For more information, see Section 7.5, "About Working With Data Load Parameters".

Table C–1 (Cont.) Icons on the Data Load Parameters dialog

Icon or Menu Option	Description
	**Global Parameter** This icon indicates that the parameter is global (that is, it applies to all (or a majority of) ETL tasks). For more information, see Section 7.6, "About Working With Reporting Parameters".
	**Lock** The Lock icon indicates that you can cannot edit the parameter value. For example, the value might be read-only, or the value might be set in a different part of the application.
	**Overridable Parameter** This icon indicates that you can edit the value of the Group Specific Parameter, which overrides the value specified in the Data Load Parameters list. For more information, see Section 7.5.2.1, "About Overridable and Non-Overridable Application-Specific Parameter Values".
	**Set Before A Full Load** The Alert icon indicates that you must set the value of a Data Load Parameter before you perform a Full Data Load. If you change this value after you have performed a Full Data Load, then you must perform a new Full Data Load.
	**Parameter Category** This icon denotes a grouping of related parameters, for example, the Configure Time Dimension category is a group of parameters that is related to calendars. To expand a Parameter Category, click Expand:  To collapse a Parameter Category, click Collapse: 

C.18 Manage Domains and Mappings: Domain Mappings tab

Use this tab to verify that data is mapped correctly from the Source Instance to the data warehouse, and edit the domain member mappings if required. For example, in a HR application you might want to check that the EMPLOYEE_SEX code in the Source Instance maps to W_EMPLOYEE_SEX_MF in the target system. Or, you might want to change the Range Start and Range End values for a category (or Range) mapping.

Note: When you first display this tab, the Domain mappings list is empty. Use the Search area to specify the BI Application Module that you want to look at.

For more information about Domain Mappings, see Section 7.4.1, "About Domain Mappings and Domain Member Mappings".

Element	Description
Domain Mappings	Use this list to navigate and view the Domain Mappings. If this list is empty, use the Search area to specify the functional area (that is BI Application Modules, Dimensions or Fact Groups) that you want to look at. The domains in the **Source Domain** list at the left hand side are mapping to the adjacent domains in the **Target Domain** list at the right hand side. When you select a domain in the **Domain Mappings** list, domain members are displayed in the **Domain Member Mappings** list below.
Domain Member Mappings	Use this list to view and edit the Domain Member Mappings for the domain map that is currently selected in the Domain Mappings list. ▪ Edit Domain Member Mappings (Edit icon) - Use this option to display the "Edit Domain Member Mappings dialog", which enables you to edit the values in this list. If a domain has been defined as extensible, you can also create ranges and categories (or Ranges). **Note**: If the Edit Domain Member Mappings icon is not displayed or is disabled, then this Domain is non-extensible (for more information, see Section 7.4.7, "Why are some domains non-extensible?"). For more information about how to create ranges and categories, see Section 7.4.5, "About Setting Up Domain Member Mappings".
Search (Only displayed when this dialog is invoked directly from Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager. Search is not available when this dialog is invoked from FSM.)	For User Assistance on the Search area, see Section C.26, "Search Area".
Common Options	For information about using common options in Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager, refer to the following: ▪ Actions - for information about this menu, see Section 5.8.2, "About the Menu Options". ▪ View - for information about this menu, see Section 5.8.2, "About the Menu Options". ▪ Query By Example - for information about this option, see Section 5.8.3, "About the Icons". ▪ Detach - for information about this option, see Section 5.8.2, "About the Menu Options".

Related Topics

Section 5.8.1, "About the Work Area"

Section 7.4.1, "About Domain Mappings and Domain Member Mappings"

Section 7.4.5, "About Setting Up Domain Member Mappings"

Section 7.4.6, "How to modify a Warehouse Domain Hierarchy"

Section 7.4.7, "Why are some domains non-extensible?"

C.19 Manage Domains and Mappings: Source Domains tab

Use this read-only tab to view the domains and domain members in the Source Instance. For example, you might want to verify that the CURRENCY domain has the correct domain members (e.g. EUR for Euro, USD for US Dollar).

For more information about Domains, see Section 7.4, "About Working With Domains and Domain Mappings".

Element	Description
Source Domains	Use this read-only list to navigate the Source Domains.
Domain Members	Use this list to view the members for the currently selected domain.
Search (Only displayed when this dialog is invoked directly from Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager. Search is not available when this dialog is invoked from FSM.)	For User Assistance on the Search area, see Section C.26, "Search Area".
Common Options	For information about using common options in Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager, refer to the following: ■ Actions - for information about this menu, see Section 5.8.2, "About the Menu Options". ■ View - for information about this menu, see Section 5.8.2, "About the Menu Options". ■ Query By Example - for information about this option, see Section 5.8.3, "About the Icons". ■ Detach - for information about this option, see Section 5.8.2, "About the Menu Options".

Related Topics

Section 5.8.1, "About the Work Area"

Section 7.4.2, "About Source Domains"

Section 7.4.5, "About Setting Up Domain Member Mappings"

Section 7.4.6, "How to modify a Warehouse Domain Hierarchy"

Section 7.4.7, "Why are some domains non-extensible?"

C.20 Manage Domains and Mappings: Warehouse Domains tab

Use this tab to verify that the domains and domain members in the target system have been set correctly, and also to edit the name and description for domain members. For example, you might want to change the Name and Description for the Application transaction type for AP Transaction Type (W_AP_XACT_TYPE).

For more information about Domains, see Section 7.4, "About Working With Domains and Domain Mappings".

Element	Description
Warehouse Domains	Use this list to navigate the Warehouse domains.

Element	Description
Warehouse Members	Use this list to view and edit the members for the currently selected domain.
Add Warehouse Domain Member	Use this option to display the "Add Warehouse Domain Member/Add Target Domain Member dialog", which enables you to create a new warehouse member. The "Add Warehouse Domain Member/Add Target Domain Member dialog" prompts you to specify a Code, Name, and Description (optional) for the new warehouse member. For example, if you have a Performance Percentile domain in a HR application with the ranges: 0 - 100 as Performance Range 1, and 101 - 200 as Performance Range 2, then you might want to create a category called Performance Range 3, to which you can map a new range. Or, you might want to create a new target domain called Payment Method in a Financial application. If this option is disabled, then this domain is non-extensible (for more information, see Section 7.4.7, "Why are some domains non-extensible?").
Search (Only displayed when this dialog is invoked directly from Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager. Search is not available when this dialog is invoked from FSM.)	For User Assistance on the Search area, see Section C.26, "Search Area".
Common Options	For information about using common options in Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager, refer to the following: ■ Actions - for information about this menu, see Section 5.8.2, "About the Menu Options". ■ View - for information about this menu, see Section 5.8.2, "About the Menu Options". ■ Query By Example - for information about this option, see Section 5.8.3, "About the Icons". ■ Detach - for information about this option, see Section 5.8.2, "About the Menu Options".

Related Topics

Section 5.8.1, "About the Work Area"

Section 7.4.3, "About Warehouse Domains"

Section 7.4.5, "About Setting Up Domain Member Mappings"

Section 7.4.6, "How to modify a Warehouse Domain Hierarchy"

Section 7.4.7, "Why are some domains non-extensible?"

C.21 Manage Domains and Mappings: Warehouse Domain Hierarchies tab

Use this tab to check that the domain hierarchies have been set up correctly in the Oracle Business Analytics Warehouse. You can also change how domain values are mapped from the source system to the Oracle Business Analytics Warehouse.

For more information about Warehouse Domain Hierarchies, see Section 7.11, "Viewing Domain Hierarchies".

Note: Domain Hierarchies are displayed in inverted format, that is in the following format:

<Child 1>\

<Child *n*>\

<Parent>.

For more information, see Section 7.11, "Viewing Domain Hierarchies".

Element	Description
Domain Mappings	Use this list to navigate the domain hierarchies in the Oracle Business Analytics Warehouse. For example, in a Financials target warehouse, the Group Account domain W_GL_GROUP_ACCOUNT is the parent domain to Financials Statement Item W_FIN_STMT. See **Note** above for more information about the tree format.
Domain Member Mappings	Use this list to view and edit the members for the domain that is currently selected in the Domain Mappings list above. Use the **Source Members** drop down list to change the type of domains displayed. For example, select 'Unmapped' to locate source domains that are not mapped to target domains. Select 'Mapped' to display only source domains that are mapped to target domains. The default value 'All' displays both mapped and unmapped domains. Edit Domain Member Mappings (Edit icon) - Use this option to display the "Edit Domain Member Mappings dialog", which enables you to edit the values in this list. If a domain has been defined as extensible, then you can also create ranges and categories (or Ranges). **Note**: If the Edit Domain Member Mappings icon is not displayed or is disabled, then this Domain is non-extensible (for more information, see Section 7.4.7, "Why are some domains non-extensible?"). For more information about how to create ranges and Ranges, see Section 7.4.5, "About Setting Up Domain Member Mappings".
View menu	Use the View menu options as follows: Expand - use this option to expand the currently selected node. Expand All Below - use this option to expand all levels below the currently selected node. Expand All Above - use this option to expand all levels above the currently selected node. Expand All - use this option to expand all nodes at all levels. Collapse All - use this option to collapse all nodes at all levels. Show as Top (child nodes only) - use this option to display the currently selected tree branch and hide the other tree branches. Go Up - display the next level of parent nodes. Go to Top - use this option to display the top level of parent nodes.

Element	Description
Search (Only displayed when this dialog is invoked directly from Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager. Search is not available when this dialog is invoked from FSM.)	For User Assistance on the Search area, see Section C.26, "Search Area".
Common Options	For information about using common options in Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager, refer to the following: ▪ Actions - for information about this menu, see Section 5.8.2, "About the Menu Options". ▪ Query By Example - for information about this option, see Section 5.8.3, "About the Icons". ▪ Detach - for information about this option, see Section 5.8.2, "About the Menu Options".

Related Topics

Section 5.8.1, "About the Work Area"

Section 7.4.4, "About Warehouse Domain Hierarchies"

Section 7.4.5, "About Setting Up Domain Member Mappings"

Section 7.4.6, "How to modify a Warehouse Domain Hierarchy"

Section 7.4.7, "Why are some domains non-extensible?"

C.22 Manage Preferred Currencies dialog

Use this dialog to view and edit the preferred currency names that are used on BI dashboards in the Currency dropdown on the My Account dialog > Preferences tab for a user logged into Oracle Business Intelligence. For example, if your organization prefers to use the term 'Local Currency' instead of 'Ledger Currency', you might use this dialog to change the out-of-the-box value 'Ledger Currency' to 'Local Currency'.

Note: For information about using icons and menu options, Section 5.8.3, "About the Icons".

Element	Description
Preferred Currencies	Use this area to view and edit the preferred currency names. To change a preferred currency name, click the name in the Preferred Currency Name column (or select that row and click the Edit icon) to display the "Edit Preferred Currency Name dialog", and use the **Preferred Currency Name** field to change the name.
Associated BI Application Modules	Use this area to view the modules that use the currency category that is selected in the **Preferred Currencies** list.

Element	Description
Common Options	For information about using common options in Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager, refer to the following: ■ View - for information about this menu, see Section 5.8.2, "About the Menu Options". ■ Query By Example - for information about this option, see Section 5.8.3, "About the Icons". ■ Detach - for information about this option, see Section 5.8.2, "About the Menu Options".

C.23 Manage Reporting Parameters: Global/Application Specific tab

Use this tab to verify that Reporting Parameters have been set correctly, and edit values where necessary.

For more information about Reporting Parameters, see Section 7.6, "About Working With Reporting Parameters".

Tip: Use the Restore Pane arrow in the bottom right-hand corner of the dialog to display parameter details in the Context Pane (for more information, see Section 5.8.1, "About the Work Area").

Element	Description
Global/Application Specific Reporting Parameters	This list displays information about each reporting parameter (for example, name, code, value). On the Global tab, the list defaults to alphabetical order on Parameter Name. On the Application specific tab, the list is sub-grouped on Application, and the **Module Name** column shows the name of the application to which the parameter applies.
Parameter Details	This read-only tab displays the Name and full Parameter Description for the selected parameter.
Edit	Use the Edit icon to display the "Edit Parameter Value dialog (for Reporting Parameters)", which enables you to edit the value of the currently selected parameter. Alternatively, click on the parameter value in the **Parameter Value** column to display the "Edit Parameter Value dialog (for Reporting Parameters)".
Common Options	For information about using common options in Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager, refer to the following: ■ View - for information about this option, see Section 5.8.2, "About the Menu Options". ■ Edit - for information about this option, see Section 5.8.3, "About the Icons". ■ Detach - for information about this option, see Section 5.8.3, "About the Icons".

Related Topics

Section 5.8.1, "About the Work Area"

Section 7.5, "About Working With Data Load Parameters"

C.24 Overview Page for Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager

The Overview page is the main page in Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager. For information about getting started with Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager, see Section 5.3, "Getting Started With Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager".

Use the **Tasks** bar at the left hand side as follows:

Table C–2 Options on the Tasks bar in Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager

Tasks bar categories	Use these options to
System Setups	Set up the Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager environment. For example, specify a Source Instance and target data warehouse.
Functional Configurations	Functionally configure the installed Offerings. Select the **Perform Functional Configurations** link to start FSM. For example, you might start FSM to perform the Tasks relating to Oracle Financial Analytics.
Setup Data Maintenance and Administration	Monitor and make changes to Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager Setup Data. For example, check for un-mapped domain values, or add domain values to the target data warehouse.
Setup Data Export and Import	Migrate Setup Data to a separate environment or backup Set Data. For example, migrate Setup Data from a test environment to a production environment.

Use the **Overview** panes as follows:

Table C–3 Options on the Overview panes in Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager

Overview Pane	Use these options to
Getting Started	Use these options to display roadmap information for the configuration types.
BI Applications At A Glance	This pane displays System Setup information about the installed applications.
Alerts	This pane displays Setup Data alerts reported by Configuration Manager.

For general information, see:

Chapter 5, "Overview of Functional Configuration in Oracle BI Applications"

Section 5.2.1, "What is Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager?"

Section 5.7, "About the Main Task Areas in Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager"

For roadmap information, see:

For a System Setup Roadmap, see Chapter 4, Section 4.2.4 Overview of Tasks for Setting Up Oracle Business Intelligence Applications.

For a Functional Configuration Roadmap, see Section 6.2, "Roadmap for Functional Configuration".

For a Setup Data Maintenance and Administration Roadmap, see Section 7.2, "Roadmap for Setup Data Maintenance and Administration".

Related Topics

For information about getting started with Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager:

Section 5.8, "About the Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager Work Area"

Section 5.3, "Getting Started With Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager"

For information about using Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager:

Section 6, "Performing Functional Configuration"

Section 7, "Administering and Maintaining Functional Configuration Data"

C.25 Register Source dialog

Use this dialog to specify a Source Instance instance for Oracle BI Applications.

Oracle Business Intelligence Applications Version 11.1.1.5.0 supports Oracle Fusion Applications installed in a single database instance. In a new Oracle Business Intelligence Applications installation, you need to specify and enable at least one Source Instance.

For example, if you are deploying Oracle Fusion Applications in one Fusion Applications instance, you might specify a Source Instance called 'Oracle Fusion Applications', specify a unique data source number, and select all three Fusion Applications in the **Fusion Applications** list.

Element	Description
Source Instance Name	Specify a Source Instance name to identify the Fusion Applications source system. For example, if you are deploying all three Fusion Applications in one Fusion Applications instance, then you need to register one Source Instance for all three Offerings. In this case, you might create a Source Instance named 'Oracle Fusion Applications'.
Description	(Optional) Additional information, to assist BI Implementors.
Data Source Number	A unique ID for the Data Source that identifies data in the Business Analytics Warehouse. The Data Source Number entered here must match the DSN specified in the Physical connection in DAC for the Source of type BI Server. The default Data Source Number for Fusion Applications source is 200.
Select Fusion Applications	Select the **Select** check box for each application that is deployed in the Oracle Fusion Applications database instance. For example, if you have all three Fusion Applications deployed in one Fusion Applications instance, select all three check boxes.
Common Options	For information about using common options in Oracle BI Applications Configuration Manager, refer to the following: ▪ View - for information about this option, see Section 5.8.2, "About the Menu Options". ▪ Detach - for information about this option, see Section 5.8.3, "About the Icons".

Related Topics

Section 5.8.1, "About the Work Area"

Section 5.8.2, "About the Menu Options"

Section 5.8.3, "About the Icons"

C.26 Search Area

The Search area is used to locate setup data for specific functional areas. For example, you might want to locate Domains and Mappings for the Financial Analytics application only. Or, you might want to locate Data Load Parameters with codes that include 'GLOBAL'.

Use the Search fields to specify search values, then click Search to locate matching Setup Data.

Note: The Manage Data Load Parameters dialog displays all values by default. Use the Search Area to restrict the list to parameters that match specified search values. The Manage domains and Mappings tabs display no values by default. Use the Search Area to locate parameters that match specified search values.

Note: If you use the **Dimension or Fact Group** field to specify a Dimension or Fact Group, then you will only return domains and mappings that are explicitly associated with the specified dimension or fact group. That is, if the fact table within the Fact Group or Dimension Group contains the Mapping. If you cannot locate a domain or mapping by specifying a Dimension Group or Fact Group, then use the 'All' option to display all domains and mappings. For example, if you use the **Dimension or Fact Group** field to select 'Purchase Orders', then no domains or mappings will be returned by the search. If you select 'All' in the **Dimension or Fact Group** list, then you will return domains and mappings related to Purchase Orders.

Element	Description
Source Instance	Use this list to specify a Fusion Applications instance, if you have more than one instance deployed.
BI Application	Use this list to locate Setup Data for specific applications. For example, if you want to configure Oracle Financial Analytics, you might select Financial Analytics. To display Domains and Mappings for all functional applications, leave this field empty.
Dimension or Fact Group	(Specific to Domains and Mappings) Use this list to locate Setup Data for specific functional areas within the BI Application specified in the **BI Application** field. For example, if you want to configure Oracle Financial Analytics, you might want to locate Setup Data GL Balance only.
Functional Area	(Specific to Manage Data Load Parameters) Use this list to locate Data Load Parameters for specific functional areas within the BI Application specified in the **BI Application** field. For example, if you want to configure Oracle Financial Analytics, you might want to locate Setup Data GL Balance only.
Parameter	(Specific to Manage Data Load Parameters) Use this field to locate parameters by Name, Code, or Category. Specify all or part of a search term in the adjacent text field. For example, to locate all parameters with 'GLOBAL' in the parameter code, you might select Code from the **Parameter** list and type 'GLOBAL' in the text field.
Fact Group	(Specific to Manage Data Load Parameters) Use this list to locate parameters for a specific Fact Group within the BI Application specified in the **BI Application** field. For example, if you want to configure General Ledger, you might want to locate parameters for GL Balance only.

Element	Description
Show Global Parameters	(Specific to Manage Data Load Parameters) Select this check box to locate parameters that apply to all applications. If you clear this check box, you display only Data Load Parameters that apply to the application specified in the **BI Application** field.
Dimension Group	(Specific to Manage Data Load Parameters) Use this list to locate parameters for a specific Dimension Group within the BI Application specified in the **BI Application** field. For example, if you want to configure General Ledger\GL Balance, you might want to locate Setup Data for Ledger Dimension only.
Search	Use this button to start the search, using the search values specified in the search fields.
Reset	Use this button to clear the Search values. To start a new search, select new search values then click Search.

Note: This Search area is used on the following dialogs:

- "Manage Data Load Parameters dialog"
- "Manage Domains and Mappings: Domain Mappings tab"
- "Manage Domains and Mappings: Source Domains tab"
- "Manage Domains and Mappings: Warehouse Domains tab"
- "Manage Domains and Mappings: Warehouse Domain Hierarchies tab"

C.27 Getting Started With System Setup

To get started with System Setup, see Chapter 4 in *Oracle Fusion Middleware Configuration Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Applications*

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