

# Finance Data Warehouse Overview Quick Reference Guide

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#### 1.0 Introduction

The Finance Data Warehouse Overview Quick Reference Guide is designed to familiarize you with the features, functions, and background of the Finance Data Warehouse. In addition, it introduces you to the concepts, terminology, and technology that are used in combination with the Finance Data Warehouse.

Separate guides will cover the reporting functionality associated with each dashboard. This guide does not cover creating dashboard reports. It covers the concepts and components associated with them. The purpose of this guide is to provide the framework from which the dashboard guides will build upon.

# 1.1 Background

In 2008, the California State University (CSU) completed its Common Management Systems (CMS) project, which consisted of the Chancellor's Office (CO) and its 23 campuses implementing one or more of Oracle's PeopleSoft Finance, Human Capital Management, and Campus Solutions applications. After realizing this significant achievement, the CMS Executive Committee proposed the Common Financial System (CFS) initiative. The resulting feasibility research by the CFS Advisory Group established the adoption of a corporate financial model and a comprehensive reporting system through the delivery of a common financial reporting environment.

The Common Financial System (CFS) delivers this common financial reporting environment using data warehousing technology and Oracle's Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition (OBIEE). The new financial reporting system referred to as the Finance Data Warehouse allows the CO and all 23 campuses to:

- Achieve best business practices
- Reduce costs and
- Improve performance.

# 2.0 CSUB Financial Systems

At CSUB, you will use two financial systems: CFS and Finance Data Warehouse. The Common Financial System (CFS) is our primary financial system. CFS is a transactional system that stores data from processes. These processes include issuing a PO, adding vendors, or paying invoices. It uses traditional database methods. It provides up to the second data about the university's finances. As such, it is referred to as the production system or the system of record.

In the wee hours of the morning, a snapshot is taken of the production system, CFS. The snapshot is copied to an environment designed specifically for reporting purposes. This reporting environment is called the Finance Data Warehouse. Since the data is copied from CFS once a day, it is important to remember that the information you are viewing may be up to 24 hours old. If you need current data, you should use CFS.

#### 3.0 Financial Terms

CFS holds transactions for all departments. Since most departments have copiers, it is conceivable that CFS could have hundreds of transactions for paper and toner. Since CFS houses transactions for all departments, each transaction is coded with chartfields. The chartfields allow you to distinguish your transaction from those of other departments. An example of a chartfield is shown.

Business Unit	<u>Fund</u>	<u>Department Number</u>	<u>Account</u>	
BKCMP	BK001	D10160	501482	

#### 3.1 Common Chartfields

Chartfields consist of four items: your business unit, fund, department number, and account. For the most part, business processes outside your department assign the chartfields to your transaction. However, on occasion, such as reconciling your ProCard or performing chargebacks, you may need to assign chartfields to your transactions.

#### **Business Unit**

A business unit is the organizational entity that is receiving or expending funds. The business unit used for most campus organizations is BKCMP, such as the Art and Music departments. Other business units include BKFDN for foundation organizations, such as University Advancement. The business unit for the student organizations, such as the Soccer Club, is BKASI.

#### **Fund**

The fund specifies where the money will go into or come from. For example, BK001 is a fund that holds the stateside monies allocated to the university from the Chancellor's office. Funds vary by business unit and purpose.

#### **Department Number**

A department number is a unique identifier assigned to your department, such as D10120 for the Art department, D10130 for the Music Department, and D10430 for Management and Marketing.

#### Account

The last chartfield is account. Accounts define the type of expense or revenue. Accounts are used to group related transactions together. Account typically are six digits in length. For example, when the biology department collects course fees, these fees are placed into the 501842 Biology Crs Fee account. Similarly, when you have copies made by the Reprographics department, the expenditure will appear in your 660002 Printing Account.

#### 3.2 Other Chartfields

Optionally, you can have up to three additional chartfields that allow you to monitor revenues and expenses for programs, projects, and classes.

#### **Program**

The Program chartfield is used to indicate expenditures or revenues that are incurred from campus-wide or group activities without a specified end-date, such as 1037 for Winter Commencement or 1023 for America Reads.

#### **Project**

The project chartfield is used to indicate expenditures or revenues that are related to a specific project with a specified start and end date, such as 40203 for the BCSD Family Literacy Project.

#### Class

Classes are user defined. They allow you to track revenues and expenses for transactions related to a departmental programs or projects. They are good for tracking expenses by person or other within an account.

For example, your department conducts mailings for different events, such as the quarterly information session, department scholarships, and honors lunch. However, all the mailing expenses appear in the 660001 Postage account. To distinguish the mailing expenses by event, you decide to assign a class code to each event. You assign C001 to the Quarterly Information Sessions, C002 to the Department Scholarship, and C003 to the Honors Lunch.

For more information on chartfields, see the Chart of Account website at: http://www.csub.edu/bas/fiscal/accounting/COA/

#### 3.3 Other Financial Terms

So far we have discussed several financial terms. However, you will encounter other financial terms when you use CFS or the Finance Data Warehouse. Account Type and Account Category are two of these terms. These items in combination with the account form the account tree or hierarchy.

# **Account Types**

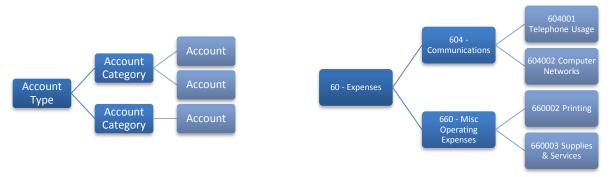
There are seven account types: 10-Assets, 20 Liabilities, 30 Fund Equity and Reserves, 40 Budgetary, 50 Revenues, 60 Expenditures, and 70 BASB35 GAAP. As a stateside department, you will generally work with Account types 50 and 60.

#### **Account Categories**

Each account type has one or more account categories. For example, the 60- Expenses account type has account categories, such as 604 Communications and 660 Miscellaneous Operating Expenses.

#### **Accounts**

Lastly, each account category has one or more accounts. The account category, 660 Miscellaneous Operating Expenses, would hold accounts, like 660002 Printing and 660003 Supplies and Services. The account category 604 Communications would hold accounts, such as 604001 Telephone usage and 604002 Computer Networks.



#### 3.4 Revenues and Expenses

The last two financial terms are revenues and expenses.

#### Revenues

Revenues are funds received from fees, allocations, grants, etc. These transactions are coded as account type 50 along with the appropriate account category, and account.

Revenues, generally speaking, are cash inflows. As such, they will increase your account balance. For example, if you had deposited \$500 in your account on two different occasions, your account balance would be \$1,000. If you receive a grant for \$250 and then deposit the \$250 in your account, your account balance would increase from \$1,000 to \$1,250.

However, revenues can be cash outflows. As a cash outflow, your account balance will decrease. Common examples of revenue outflows are reimbursements, reversals, or adjustments. The accounting department usually processes these types of transactions.

Consider that you had \$1,250 in your account, but you needed to refund \$500 for student fees. The recipient of the refund would withdraw \$500 from your account. This withdrawal would decrease your account balance. In this case, your account balance would go from \$1,250 to \$750.

#### **Expenses**

Expenses are the transactions resulting from spending your funds. These transactions are coded using the account type 60, the appropriate account category, and account. Typically, expenses are cash outflows and decrease your account balance.

Say for example, you had \$1,000 in your account, and then you spend \$250 for office supplies. Your Office and Supplies account balance would decrease from \$1,000 to \$750.

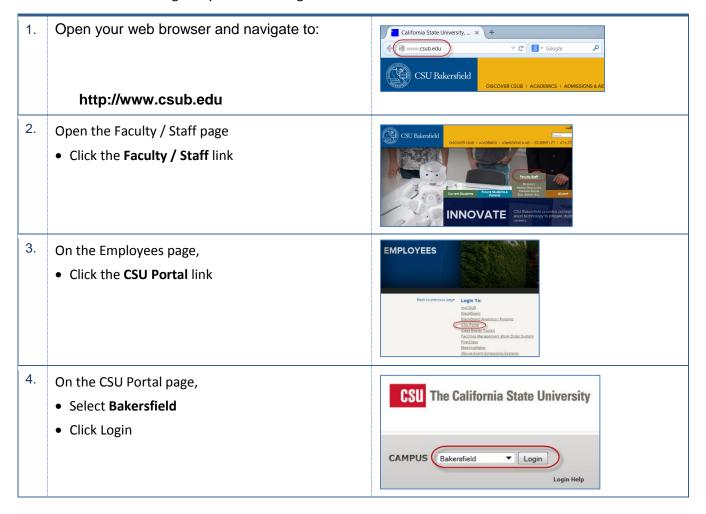
However, expenses can be cash inflows. As a cash inflow, the account balance will increase. Let's say that your account balance is \$750. Then, you decide to return the office supplies you purchased for \$250. The vendor reimburses you \$250. The reimbursement increases your account balance. In this case, your account balance would go from \$750 to \$1,000.

#### 4.0 Getting Started with Finance Data Warehouse

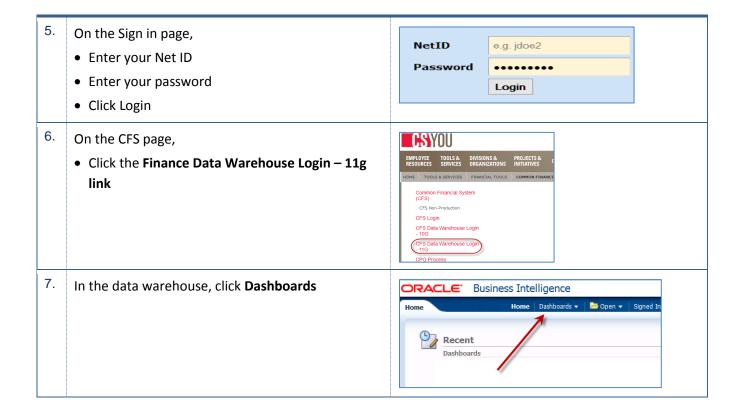
The Finance Data Warehouse is essentially, a reporting environment for the university's financial information. It includes an interactive web-based interface, pre-designed reports, and other features to assist you in monitoring and reconciling your budget. Additionally, it contains a snapshot of financial data from CFS. As such, the data can be up to a day old. Before you start reading about the Finance Data Warehouse environment, you want to view the environment. The instructions below will guide you in accessing the Finance Data Warehouse.

# 4.1 Accessing Finance Data Warehouse

The instructions will guide you in accessing the Finance Data Warehouse.



#### **Finance Data Warehouse Overview**



# 5.0 Data Warehouse Environment

The Finance Data Warehouse uses Oracle's Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition (OBIEE) to provide a role-based, user-friendly web interface. The data warehouse consists of many reports housed in dashboards.

#### 5.1 Dashboards

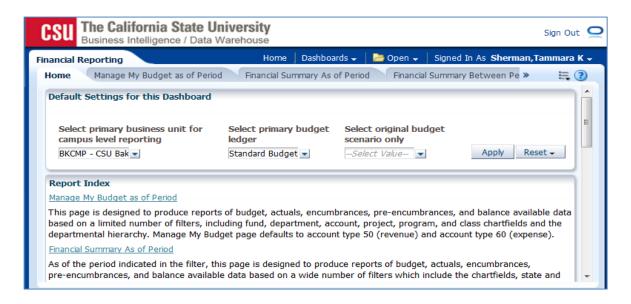
Dashboards are merely containers that hold related reports. Currently, the Finance Data Warehouse has several dashboards. The most commonly used are Financial Reporting, Transaction Inquiry, and Sponsored Programs.

The Financial Reporting dashboard holds reports related to reporting financial information, such as financial summaries. The Transaction Inquiry contains reports related to transactions, such as purchase orders or actual transactions.



#### 5.2 Home Tab

Each dashboard contains a Home tab and one or more Report Tabs. The Home tab allows you to select your default settings for your business unit, primary budget ledger, and original budget scenario. The Report Tabs represent the reports associated with the selected dashboard.



# 5.3 Default Settings for this Dashboard

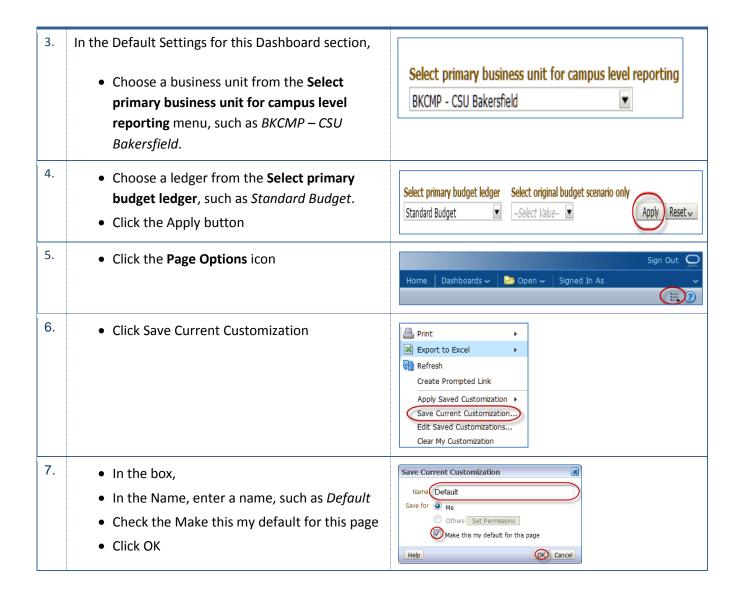
Default settings allows you to specify values to pre-populate in the report filters of the selected report. You can select default values for the primary business unit for campus level reporting, the primary budget ledger, and the original budget scenario.

You can save your default settings, as well. Dashboards work independently of each other. As such, you can have different default settings for each dashboard. By saving your default settings for each dashboard, the dashboard will apply your settings each time, saving you time and extra steps from making these selections.

#### 5.3.1 Saving your Default Settings for Dashboards

These instructions will guide you in saving your default settings for a dashboard.





# 6.0 Data Warehouse Reports

As mentioned previously, the data warehouse contains many reports, which are grouped into dashboards. This section covers the basic steps for running reports, as well as, providing detail on different elements involved in the process.

# 6.1 Report Process

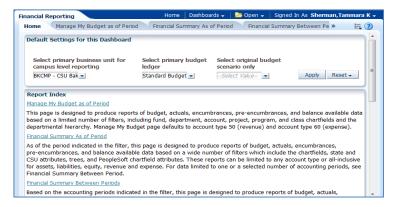
For the most part, you will perform 5 basic steps to run a report. First, you will select a report. Next, you will specify the criteria for running your report. If necessary, you will select the columns to include in your report. Lastly, you will select the appropriate report view. Once your report is completed, you can drill down on the totals, export, or print the results.

1.	2.	3	4.	5.	
•Choose Dashboard	•Select Report	•Set Report Filters	•Set Columns	•Select Report View	$\rangle$

Step	Example			
1. Choose Dashboard	Financial Reporting			
2. Select Report	Manage my Budget as of Period			
3. Set Report Filters	Fund = BK001 CSUB Operating Fund			
	• Department = D22010			
4. Set Columns	Column 1 = Fund Fdescr			
	• Column 2 = Acct Type Fdescr			
	• Column 3 = Acct Fdescr			
5. Select Report View	Summarized			

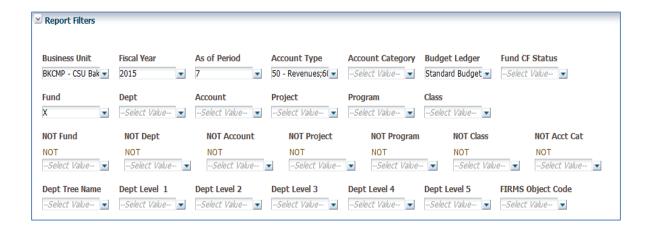
# 6.2 Reports Tabs

The Report Tabs represent the reports associated with the selected dashboard. For example, the Financial Reporting dashboard contains several reports, such Manage My Budget as of Period, Financial Summary as of Period, etc. Alternatively, you can select a report by clicking its link on the Home tab.



# 6.3 Report Filters

The Report Filters allow you to refine the results captured in your report. You can specify the Fiscal Year, Period (as of), Fund, and Department. The icon allows you to toggle on and off the information displayed in this section.



#### **Select Values Window**

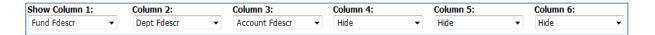
The Select Values Window allows you make appropriate selections for funds, departments, etc. For example, the Fund Select Values Window allows you select one or more funds to include in your report.



The Select Values Window has six (5) sections: Operator box (1), Criteria box (2), the Available Choices box (3), Selection buttons (4), and the Selected box (5).

#### 6.4 Column Selectors

Most reports have up to 6 Column Selectors. The Column Selectors determine the contents of the columns on the left-side of your report. You can easily create a report with one or more columns by selecting the column fields or selecting the option to hide the column.

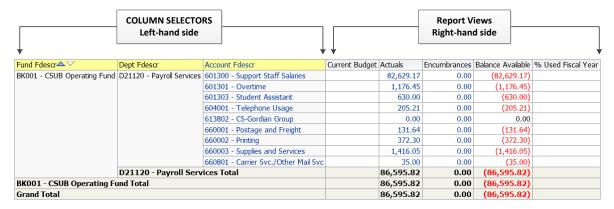


# 6.5 Report Views

Report views determine the columns that appear on the right-side of your report. They allow you see your report results in different formats that contain different columns. Each report has different views that organize the report data.

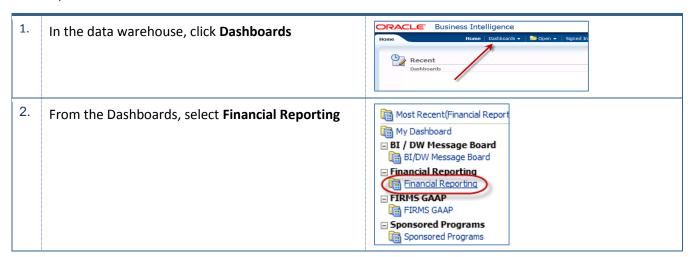


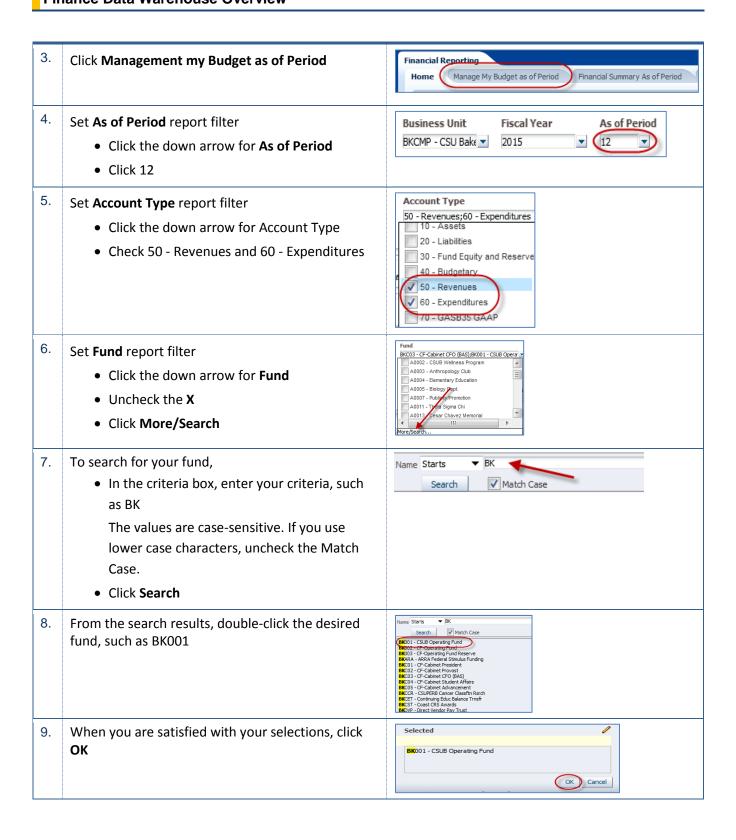
#### **Column Selectors versus Report Views**

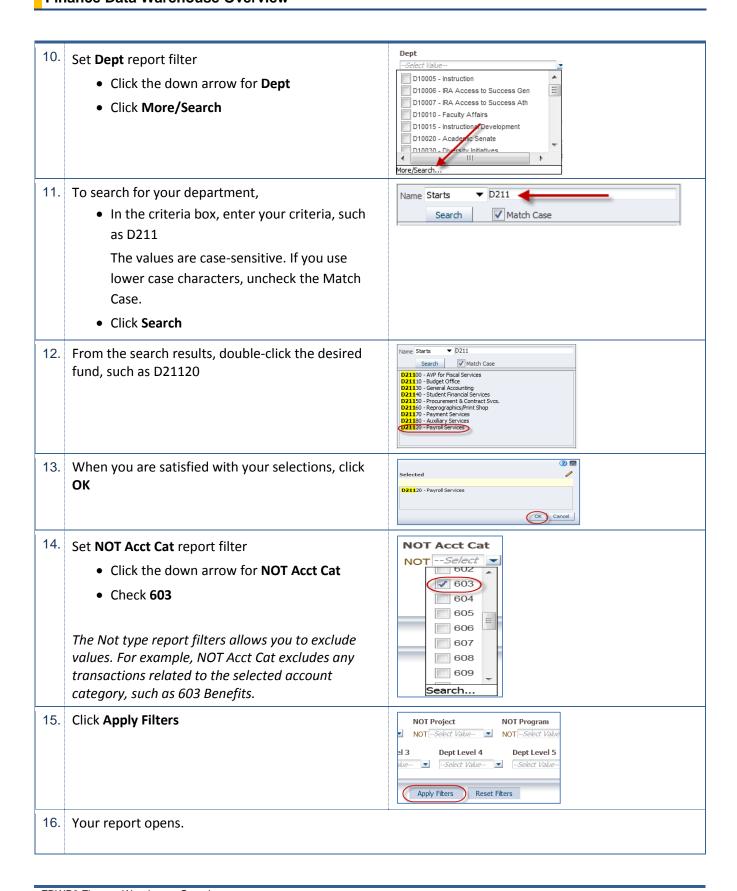


# 6.6 Running a report

These instructions will guide you in running a report, such as the Standard Operating Level -Department Report.







# **Finance Data Warehouse Overview**

Fund Fdescr△▽	Dept Fdescr	Account Fdescr	Current Budget	Actuals	Encumbrances	Balance Available	% Used Fiscal Year
BK001 - CSUB Operating Fun	d D21120 - Payroll Services	601300 - Support Staff Salaries		82,629.17	0.00	(82,629.17)	
		601301 - Overtime		1,176.45	0.00	(1,176.45)	
		601303 - Student Assistant		630.00	0.00	(630.00)	
		604001 - Telephone Usage		205.21	0.00	(205.21)	
		613802 - CS-Gordian Group		0.00	0.00	0.00	
		660001 - Postage and Freight		131.64	0.00	(131.64)	
		660002 - Printing		372.30	0.00	(372.30)	
		660003 - Supplies and Services		1,416.05	0.00	(1,416.05)	
		660801 - Carrier Svc./Other Mail Svc		35.00	0.00	(35.00)	
	D21120 - Payroll Serv	ices Total		86,595.82	0.00	(86,595.82)	
BK001 - CSUB Operating Fund Total			86,595.82	0.00	(86,595.82)		
Grand Total				86,595.82	0.00	(86,595.82)	

# 17. In the Column Selectors, change as follows

Colum	nn 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5	Column 6
Fund		Dept Level 2	Dept Level 3	Dept Fdescr	Acct Cat Fdescr	Acct
Fdesc	r	Fdescr	Fdescr			Fdescr*

Column 1 = Fund Fdescr

Column 2 = Dept Level 2 Fdescr

Column 3 = Dept Level 3 Fdescr

Column 4 = Dept Fdescr

Column 5 = Acct Cat Fdescr

Column 6 = Acct Fdescr

Click OK

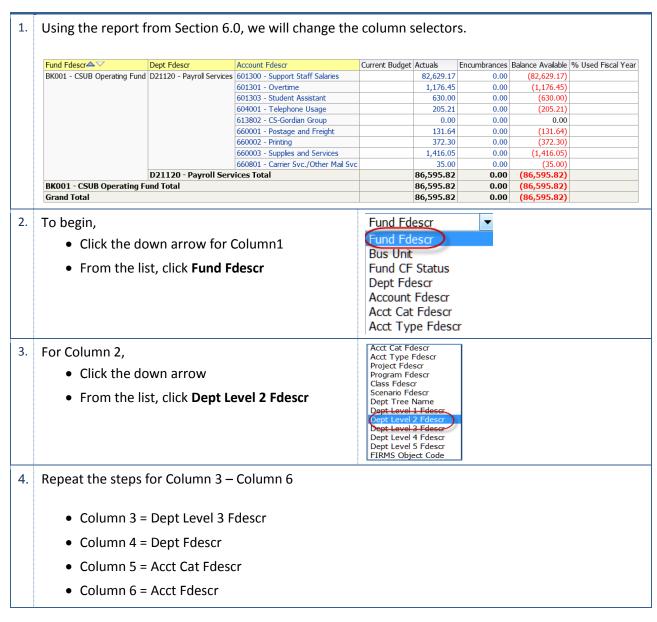
- 18. In Report View, select Standard with Original Budget
- 19. Your report opens.

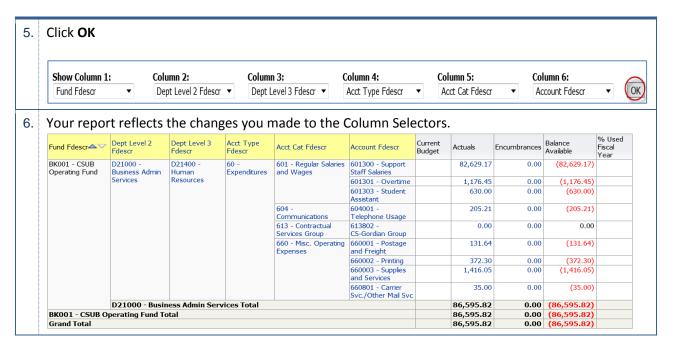
# 7.0 Customizing Reports

You can customize your reports a number of ways. You can change the column selectors, change report views, add subtotals, exclude columns, add drop downs, and more. This section will cover changing column selectors, changing report views, adding subtotals, and excluding columns. These customizations will be applied to the report created in Section 6.0 Data Warehouse Reports.

# 7.1 Changing Column Sectors

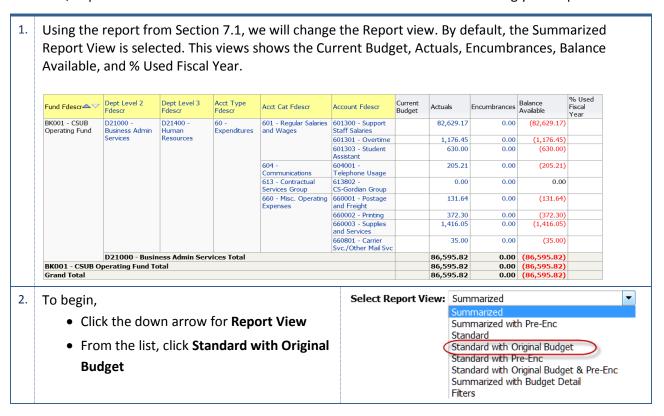
As mentioned previously, Column selectors allow you to specify the contents of the columns on the left-hand-side of your report. These instructions will assist in setting your column selectors.





#### 7.2 Changing Report Views

Report Views allow you to display different columns on the right-hand-side of your report. Unlike Column Selectors, Report Views are not customizable. These instructions will assist in setting your Report View.



3. Once you change the Report View, the report will update itself automatically. Notice that the columns on the right have changed.



# 7.3 Excluding Columns

Excluding columns allows you to remove columns that you do not want to see in your report. These instructions will assist you with excluding columns.

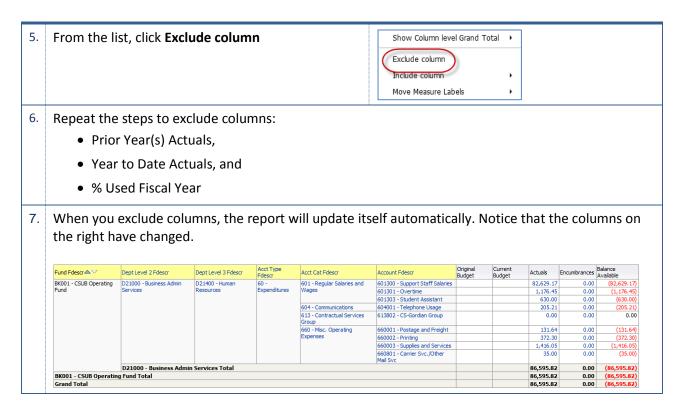
Using the report from Section 7.2, we will exclude the columns: Month To Date Actuals, Month to Date Encumbrances, Prior Year(s) Actuals, Year to Date Actuals, and % Used Fiscal Year. Month to Date Encumbrances Original Current Prior Year(s) Actuals 82,629.17 82,629.17 0.00 BK001 - CSUB D21000 -Operating Fund Business D21400 -Human (82,629.17 Salaries 601301 -Overtime 601303 -Student Assistant 1 176 45 1 176 45 0.00 (1,176.45 630.00 630.00 0.00 (630.00 205.21 205.21 0.00 131.64 0.00 (131.64 131.64 372 30 372 30 0.00 (372.30 1,416.05 1,416.05 0.00 D21000 - Business Admin Services Total BK001 - CSUB Operating Fund Total Grand Total 86,595.82 86,595.82 86,595.82 86,595.82 86,595.82 86,595.82 Month to 2. To begin, Month to Date Original Current Date Encumbrances Budget Actuals • Right click Month to Date Actuals 3. From the list, click Exclude column **∜** Sort Show Row level Grand Total Show Column level Grand Total Exclude column Include column Move Measure Labels 4. For **Month to Date Encumbrances**, right-click the Month to Date Original Current

column

Encumbrances

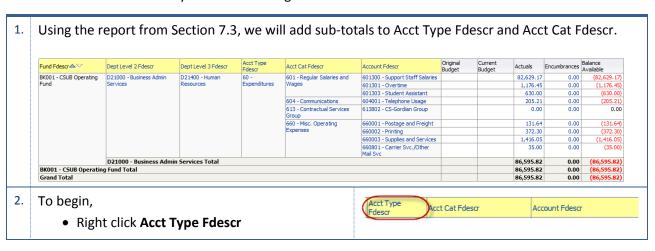
Budget

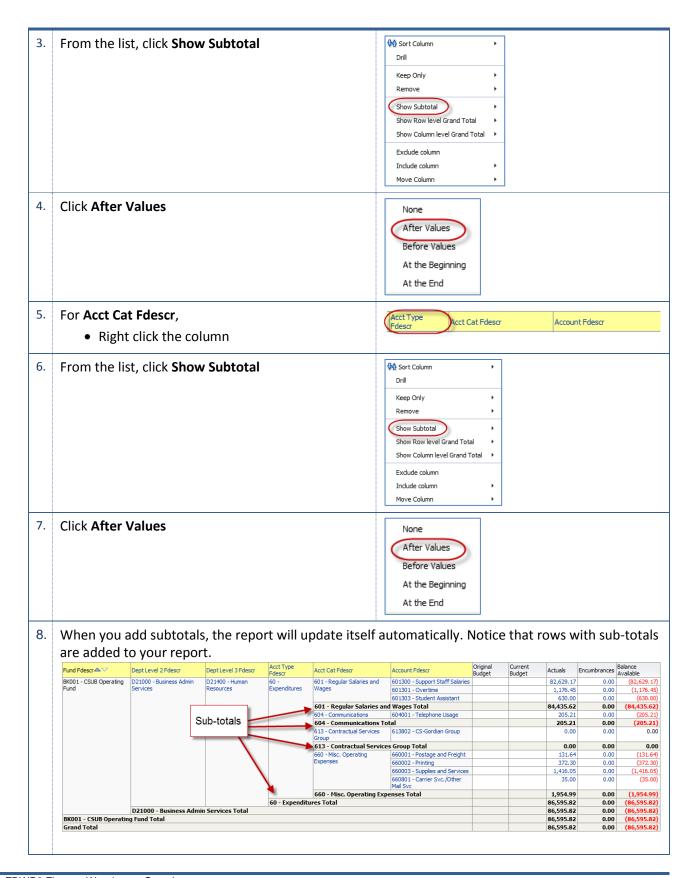
Budget



# 7.4 Adding Subtotals

Depending on your expectations for you report, you may want to add sub-totals for different columns. Sub-total allow you add a row to your report with a total based on the values in columns on the left-hand side. These instructions will assist you with excluding columns.





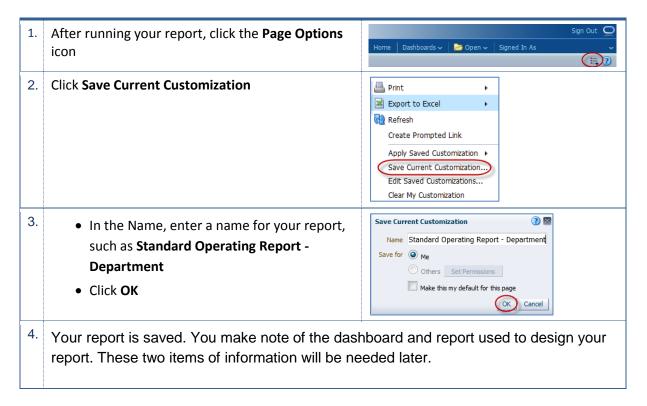
# 8.0 Working with Reports

Once you run a report, you can perform additional tasks. These tasks include:

- Saving the report
- Exporting the report data
- Printing the report

# 8.1 Saving Reports

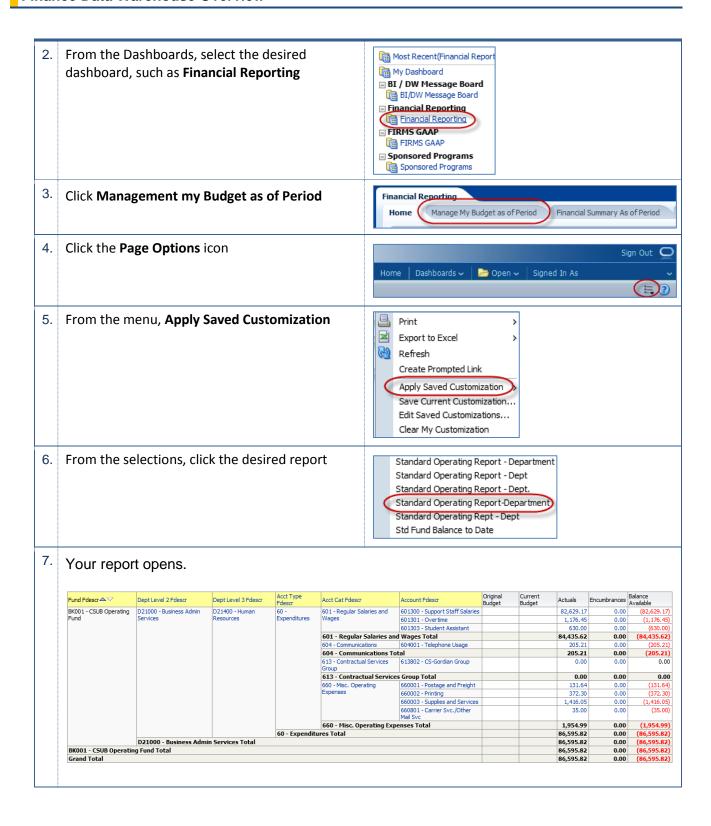
Once you create a report to your satisfaction, you can save your selections. When you save your selections, the system will save your report filters, layout, and formatting. You can save more than one report to your saved selections. Saved Selections are specific to an individual dashboard and report. These instructions will guide you in saving a report.



#### 8.2 Running a Saved Report

You can easily run your saved customization or saved reports. However, you will need to remember two pieces of information – the dashboard and report. These instruction will guide you in running a saved report.





#### 8.3 Printing Reports

The Finance Data Warehouse allows you to print your reports in HTML or PDF format. To initiate the printing, click the <u>Print</u> link. A menu appears allowing you to select the desired format.



Printable PDF

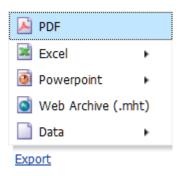
The PDF link allows you to save your report in the .PDF format.

• Printable HTML

The HTML link allows you to save your report in the .html format.

# 8.4 Exporting Reports

The Finance Data Warehouse allows you to export your reports into PDF, Excel, PowerPoint, Web Archive, and other formats. To initiate the download process, click the Export link when available. A menu appears allowing you to select the desired format.



PDF

Excel

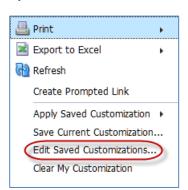
**PowerPoint** 

Web Archive (.mht)
Data

- Creates a PDF of your report.
- Downloads your report data into Excel.
- You will use the Excel 2007+ option.
- Downloads your report data into PowerPoint.
- You will use the PowerPoint 2007+ option.
- Creates a .mht of your report.
- Downloads your report data in the .CSV, Tab delimited, or XML formats.

#### 8.5 Editing Saved Selections

You can change your saved selections at any time. On the Edit Saved Customizations page, you can rename and delete your saved selections. Additionally, you can specify which saved selection is your default.





# Renaming a report

To rename a report, just type over the name.

## • Deleting a report

To delete a report, highlight the name and click the icon.

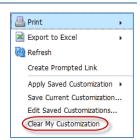
#### Changing your defaults

To change the default, click in the My Default column beside the desired report. If you no longer want a default report, then click in the My Default column beside No Personal Customizations.

# 8.6 Clearing Defaults

After completing a report, you may want to begin another report using the same dashboard and report layout. Using the Clear My Selections allows you to clear the current selections and to begin selecting new ones.

When clearing your selections, you will need to re-select all your report filters, including the Business Unit and Budget Ledger.



# 9.0 Getting Help

If you are unsure or need assistance, please consider the preferred sources and order in which to contact listed below:

- Campus Training website (<a href="http://www.csub.edu/training/pgms/fdwp2/index.html">http://www.csub.edu/training/pgms/fdwp2/index.html</a>)
- Level One Support Dean or Division Budget Analyst
- Level Two Support Paula and Terri Radney
- Level Three Support Michelle Mills