Glossary of Terms for the EPM Data Warehouse

**Analysis**: An Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition (OBIEE) term for a query against the EPM Data Warehouse data that provides answers to business questions. An analysis allows you to explore and interact with information by visually presenting data in easy-to-understand formats such as tables or graphs. Once an analysis is saved, it becomes a report.

**Catalog**: The Catalog is where to find saved reports and dashboards, which are organized into personal or shared folders.

**Column**: A piece of data is presented in the EPM Data Warehouse as a data element. When creating a new analysis, dashboard, or prompt, you drag and drop the data element from the Subject Area folder into a column. In the column, you can add filters to limit the data that you want displayed.

**Content Area**: Another name for Subject Area. Data in the EPM Data Warehouse is organized into Subject Areas where all the necessary data has been predetermined. Every analysis will be based on data contained and presented in a Subject Area. When you create a new analysis, you first select the Subject Area that contains the data you want to work with. Subject Areas are given names that describe the information contained within it.

**Dashboard**: A customized collection of reports, links, and alerts that appear by default when a user accesses the EPM Data Warehouse. Dashboards are presented as tabbed sheets, allowing an agency to develop and present several dashboards that are accessible from one place.

**Dimension**: A data element that provides the means to “slice and dice” data in the EPM Data Warehouse. The Dimension provides the context to the Facts. For example, if a user creates a report displaying Pay Rate information, fields such as Employee Name, Employee ID, and Agency would be dimensions used to provide context and meaning to the analysis.

**ELM**: An acronym for Enterprise Learning Management (ELM). ELM is the State of Minnesota’s learning management system.

**EPM**: An acronym for Enterprise Performance Management (EPM). The EPM Data Warehouse is often referred to as “EPM.” It includes Financial/Supply Chain Management (FSM), Human Capital Management (HCM), and Enterprise Learning Management System (ELM) data.
ETL: An acronym for Extract Transform Load program. Data moves from the source applications (SWIFT, SEMA4, and ELM) to the SWIFT Data Warehouse and between layers in the warehouse behind the scenes through ETL programs.

Extract: A data warehouse extract is a procedure to connect to the EPM Data Warehouse to pull data directly into an agency’s internal system.

Fact: A data element that is typically the focus of the analysis. It is usually a numerical value or a measure. In an analysis, Dimension(s) are often used to provide context and meaning to the facts. For example, if a user creates an analysis displaying pay rate information, Pay Rate would be the Fact. Fields such as Employee Name, Employee ID, and Agency would be the associated Dimensions.

Favorites: The Favorites dropdown list any saved pages that you marked as a favorite. Use the Favorites dropdown, In the global menu and select the Add to Favorites option.

Filter: Filters allow you to apply criteria to limit results when creating a report. You choose a smaller part of the data set and use that subset for viewing a report or new analysis. Apply the filter before you run the report or analysis. A prompt in OBIEE is a type of filter.

FSCM: An acronym for Financial/Supply Chain Management (FSCM). It is a group of data within the EPM Data Warehouse that holds financial and supply chain (procurement) data from SWIFT.

Folder: OBIEE uses folders to store saved reports and dashboards in a related Subject Area. By saving the report or dashboard to a Subject Area folder, you ensure that they are available when you create an analysis for the same Subject Area. Objects saved in the My Folders folder are available only to you. Objects saved in the Shared Folders folder are available to other users who have permission to access these folders.

Global Header: This menu area is always displayed at the top of the tool. It allows you to easily access the functionality provided by the EPM Data Warehouse.

HCM: An acronym for Human Capital Management (HCM). It is a group of data within the EPM Data Warehouse that holds workforce and compensation data from SEMA4. HCM data includes both financial and non-financial elements.

MDW Layer: An acronym for Multi-Dimensional Warehouse. It is one of three levels within the structure of the EPM Data Warehouse. Data in this layer is organized into Fact and Dimension tables. Each fact typically represents a single business process. Dimensions provide detail and context around the fact. The EPM Data Warehouse reporting tool sits on top of the MDW layer. Data linking has been established for users so reporting is typically very simple. All data that is included in MDW is reportable using the EPM Data Warehouse.

Metadata: Metadata is information about the data contained in the EPM Data Warehouse. Metadata about a column within a Subject Area folder is provided when a user hovers the mouse pointer over the column name. Additionally, a metadata dictionary is available within the EPM Data Warehouse. Select
the “Open Metadata Dictionary” button at the top of the tables and columns list within a Subject Area to access this dictionary.

**My Folders:** This is the area within the Catalog section of EPM Data Warehouse where users save the work they create within the EPM Data Warehouse. Content saved in My Folders is only accessible to the individual user.

**My Dashboard:** This is each user’s personal dashboard. All users have their own dashboard which they can customize as desired. Only users with the Dashboard Developer or Agency Administrator role can create dashboards to share with others.

**OBIEE:** An acronym for *Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition (OBIEE).* This is the name of the reporting tool that is used to gather, analyze, present, and save data in the EPM Data Warehouse. OBIEE gives users the ability to query and present data in various formats, including tables, graphs, and dashboards.

**OBIEE Data Dictionary:** The OBIEE Data Dictionary is a repository of where all data is located (Subject Areas/Folders). It allows you to search for the location of a variable. It displays information for all OBIEE subject areas, tables, and columns, based on your report prompt selections. It lists the elements within each view, tells the type and length of data, gives a brief description of each element, and ties the data element to the source system table and field name. The Data Dictionary is updated whenever new tables are added to the EPM Data Warehouse.

**OBIEE Support Dashboard:** The OBIEE Support dashboard organizes canned reports by ELM, HCM, or SWIFT module or topic such as the All Expenditures report.

**OBIEE Repository:** This is the metadata layer between the EPM Data Warehouse and the user that defines table relationships and Subject Area content. The repository determines the content and presentation of the Subject Area. This means which folders and columns are included in the Subject Area and how they are named and organized.

**ODBC:** An acronym for *Open DataBase Connectivity.* This functionality allows interaction between applications using a common set of communication protocols. ODBC connections are required to run the EPM Data Warehouse Crystal reports that are accessible via the EPM Data Warehouse web page.

**Presentation Catalog:** This catalog stores the folders, reports, dashboards, and security privileges assigned to the various catalog roles. An example of the presentation catalog is EPM_G10_BASIC_RPT DEVELOPER. Find more information about this catalog and roles on the Minnesota Management and Budget SWIFT Security web page.

**Prompt:** A prompt allows you to customize which data is returned in an analysis or report. You must select a prompt before you run the report. Not all existing reports or dashboards have prompts. There are two types of prompts in OBIEE: Inline prompts and dashboard prompts. Inline prompts occur at the analysis level. It is embedded in the individual report and not stored in the Catalog. They are not
reusable in other reports Dashboard prompts occur at the dashboard level and are stored in the Catalog and are reusable in other dashboards

**Report**: A report is the EPM Data Warehouse’s response after saving a new analysis. Reports can be reformatted, presented on a dashboard, and shared with other users. An analysis is the term used in the EPM Data Warehouse that provides answers to business questions. Reports can be formatted, presented on a dashboard page, saved in the folders, and shared with other users.

**Security**: There are many pieces that determine a user’s security privileges. The primary security components that work together to determine the data that a user will have access to are: Role, Row-Level, and Statewide.

- **Role**: This is a type of permission that is established in SWIFT, ELM, and/or SEMA4 that determines the data that a user can access. The EPM Data Warehouse picks up the applicable roles from SWIFT/ELM/SEMA4 for each user.
  - **Data Roles**: These roles determine which EPM Data Warehouse Subject Areas and columns within those Subject Areas a user can see. Data roles are categorized into two groups:
    - **HCM Roles**: The SEMA4-related roles as listed on the Security Access Form
    - **FSCM Roles**: The SWIFT INQUIRY roles that are associated with each module
    - **ELM Roles**: You will need the M_EPM_ELM_REPORT (Learning Management Reporting) role. This role will provide access to the ELM Data Subjects and ELM Statewide reports.
  - **Catalog/Warehouse Roles**: These roles determine the type of work that a user can perform in the EPM Data Warehouse Reporting tool and which folders, dashboards, and reports the user can access. There are four categories of these roles:
    - **Basic Report Developer**
    - **Advanced Report Developer**
    - **Dashboard Developer**
    - **Agency Administrator**

- **Row-Level**: This determines the record set that a user can access. For example, a user may only be able to return records for their own agency, while some users may be able to return records across multiple agencies.
  - **SEMA4 Data (Department)**: This row-level determines the specific employee data that a user has permission to see.
  - **FSCM (Business Unit)**: This row-level determines the specific business units for which a user can view in the financial and supply chain data.

- **Statewide**: Statewide has two different meanings related to security in the EPM Data Warehouse.
  - **User privileges**: The user has row-level security to all records (HCM, ELM, FMS, and/or SCM), depending on assigned privileges.
  - **OBIEE Subject Area specific**: An OBIEE Subject Area can be considered Statewide. Regardless of whether a user has statewide row-level security privileges, they will get all records. They will get private data only for those employees that they have row-level security access.
**Subject Area**: This is another name for Content Area. Data in the EPM Data Warehouse is organized into Subject Areas where all the necessary data has been predetermined. Every analysis will be based on data contained and presented in a Subject Area. When you create a new analysis, you first select the Subject Area that contains the data you want to work with. Subject Areas are given names that describe the information contained within.

**Statewide Folder**: In the EPM Data Warehouse, the Statewide folder is defined as “_Statewide.” These folders and reports from the Catalog are available to all agency users with appropriate permissions.

**Supply Chain**: This refers to SWIFT procurement data.