Administrator's Guide

Axiom Rolling Forecasting
Version 2022.3



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Welcome to Axiom Rolling Forecasting

Axiom Rolling Forecasting is an alternative to traditional budgeting that has gained widespread acceptance among leading organizations in multiple industries. Rolling forecasting is a more dynamic planning approach that either compliments your annual budget planning process or replaces the traditional annual budget.

When performing annual budgeting, your organization can spend a lot of time and energy creating a budget that is usually out-of-date before the process is completed. In contrast, Axiom Rolling Forecasting allows you to incorporate previously unknown assumptions, new initiatives and other changes on a monthly and quarterly basis. A monthly/quarterly forecasting approach allows your organization to navigate an environment of constant change with a more nimble, dynamic, and fluid process. This allows you to adjust for factors that you might not have known about even a month ago. Moving from or complimenting the annual budget process to rolling forecasts allows you greater flexibility in responding to fluid situations.

Advantages of rolling forecasting include:

- A much quicker, less time-consuming process than traditional budgeting.
- The ability to respond to changes in a timelier (monthly/quarterly) manner vs. annual budget process.
- Keep projections more in line with recent actuals.
- Focus on continuous improvement in key metrics.

The Axiom Rolling Forecasting process takes your actual data and rolls it horizontally into months and quarters, projecting out the months and quarters for the next two to three years. This process also provides you the flexibility to roll up your organizational structure vertically into forecast categories, such as Radiology, Surgery, and so on, instead of individual departments and grouping your account structure into income statement categories (For example, Salaries, Supplies, Purchased Services, and so on).

While Axiom is flexible and powerful enough to support any approach to financial management, the real value of the software comes from Syntellis's library of healthcare-specific templates, reports, and utilities. Based on our experience as trusted advisors to healthcare institutions, these tools can help your organization establish and maintain the solid financial foundation necessary to fulfill its mission.

Axiom Rolling Forecasting is supported by a team of specialists who together have helped hundreds of healthcare organizations apply our solutions to meet their strategic and financial goals. During implementation, a Syntellis implementation consultant will help you configure the application to match your organization's structure and preferences. Afterward, feel free to contact Syntellis Support if you encounter any difficulties or unanticipated situations while using the software.

What is covered in this document

This manual covers the Axiom Rolling Forecasting features and is written for users assigned the Axiom Rolling Forecasting Administrator role. This is an individual in your organization that is tasked with configuring, maintaining, and controlling other users' access to the Axiom Rolling Forecasting-related features and data.

As an Axiom Rolling Forecasting Administrator, you have access to features and menus that are unavailable to regular end users such as department managers, non-finance executives, and other stakeholders. In some cases, the same screen or workbook might display slightly different in your interface than it would for an end-user.

Users assigned the Rolling Forecasting Analyst role have access to some administration features and menus that are unavailable to regular end users such as department managers, non-finance executives, and other stakeholders. This includes Axiom Explorer, file groups, exports and imports, and the Scheduler. They also have access to all of the Rolling Forecasting reports.

What's new

Welcome to Version 2022.3 of Axiom Rolling Forecasting!

Enhancements in this release include the following:

Plan file enhancements

- Configure holidays

  Use the **Holiday** tab in the Planning Configuration utility to set your organization's observed holidays and update them automatically when you roll forward.

- **Automated Workday calculations** – You no longer need to update workdays every time a period is rolled forward. Instead of manual fields, workdays are now calculated automatically based on the new **Holiday List** table. When you set up your organization's recognized holidays, the system calculates workdays for all periods. For more information, see Configure workday periods and Configure holidays.

- Configure report options

  Use the **Report Options** tab in the Planning Configuration utility to control refresh variables for RFGroup and RFCODE grouping columns in reports and manage report alert thresholds.

- **IP Census and Per Unit IP Census Calculation Method updates** – The calculation (calc) method codes were updated so that if you use the IP Census, the proper codes populate the IP Census block and do not appear elsewhere. If the IP Census calc method is not used or is not set up, the codes populate under the assigned calc method.

- Expire an initiative

  Use this feature to retire old or unused initiatives and remove them from being displayed in plan files and reports.

Deductions Model enhancements

The following updates and enhancements to the Deductions Model calculator and related features provide tools for improved deductions forecasting.

- Forecast payor component deductions

  Use payor deduction categories to include the forecast of gross revenue charges, deductions, and statistics by rolled up payor components in the Deductions Model calculator.

- New payor deduction categories

  Use the Payor Setup utility to create deduction categories for classifying payors into components that you can use to forecast statistics, revenue, and deductions in the Deductions Model calculator.

- **Payor Component Refresh Variables** – Use new payor category options in the calculator's Refresh Variables dialog to select which payor categories to use in your deductions forecasts. If no payor categories are set up, the Refresh Variables dialog does not include the option to select them.

- **Payor Zero (unassigned) separated from Payor 1001 (Medicare)** – Payor 0 and Medicare are no longer grouped together, so you can use each separately in the calculator. Payor 0 is now a separate line item in the calculator.

- **Bad Debt, Charity Care, and Administrative Adjustments** – Totals for Bad Debt, Charity Care, and Administrative expense actuals are calculated for all payors regardless of which payor categories you select for modeling in the Deductions Model calculator. The total gross inpatient and outpatient amounts are determined by the RF Deductions group and scenario set in the Deduction Model refresh variables. Three new rows above the Administrative Adjustments section provide the grand totals for IP Revenue, OP Revenue, and Total Revenue.

Reports

- New Payor Summary report

  Use the Payor Summary report to review all of the data from multiple deduction models in one report.

Other enhancements

- **RF Admin and RF Fcst task panes** – Reporting sections for both task panes are now alphabetized to make them consistent.

Forecast payor component deductions

Why use this feature

Your deductions calculations can now account for the complexities of your organization's general ledger structure. Use the new payor deduction capabilities in the Deductions Model calculator to forecast gross charges, deductions, and statistics by rolled-up payor components. These payor deduction categories give greater flexibility and specificity in forecasting payor-related deductions.

How this feature works

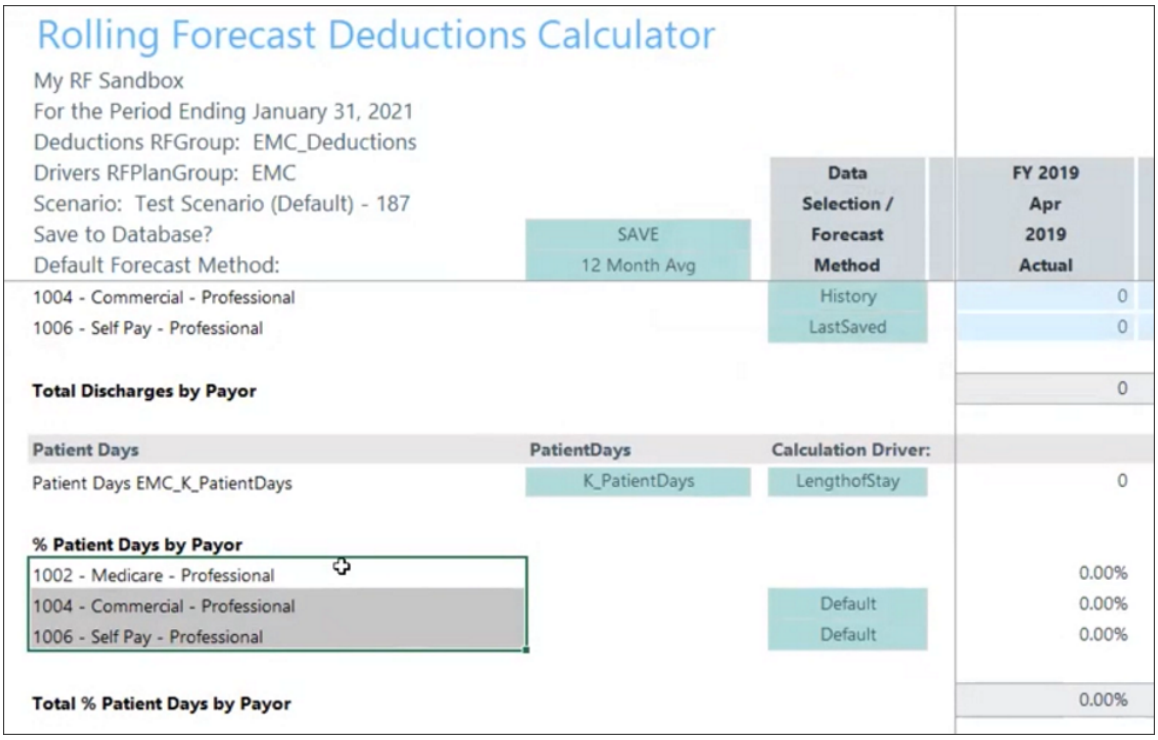
What: You might decide to keep subgroups of payors separate in your deductions forecasts (for example, institutional Medicare and commercial Medicare payors). You can now create deduction categories in the Payor Setup utility, and then assign payors to the categories. When you open the Deductions Model calculator, select the payor categories you want to model. The calculator brings in the data associated with those payor categories and displays the results by category on individual lines.

Where: This change applies to the Deductions Model calculator that is available from the Other Calculators section of the RF Admin task pane.

Who: Only Axiom Rolling Forecast administrators can forecast payor components using the Deductions Model calculator.

How:

1. In the **RF Admin** task pane under **Tables**, double-click **Payor Configuration Utility**, and then create deduction categories and assign payors to them.
2. Save your changes.
3. In the **RF Admin** task pane under **Other Calculators**, double-click **Deductions Model**.
4. In the **Refresh Variables** dialog, select the payor categories and other criteria as needed, and then click **OK**. The payor categories and related data are displayed on individual lines in the calculator, as shown in the following example.



If you have multiple deductions models, use the Payor Summary report to review payor forecast data from all of your models.

Where to find more information

The following topics in the online help have been added or updated with information and instructions for using this feature:

- New payor deduction categories
- Calculating deductions
- Configuring payors

New payor deduction categories

Why use this feature

Use the Payor Setup utility to create deduction categories for classifying payors into components. Then, use these payor components when you forecast statistics, revenue, and deductions in the Deductions Model calculator.

How this feature works

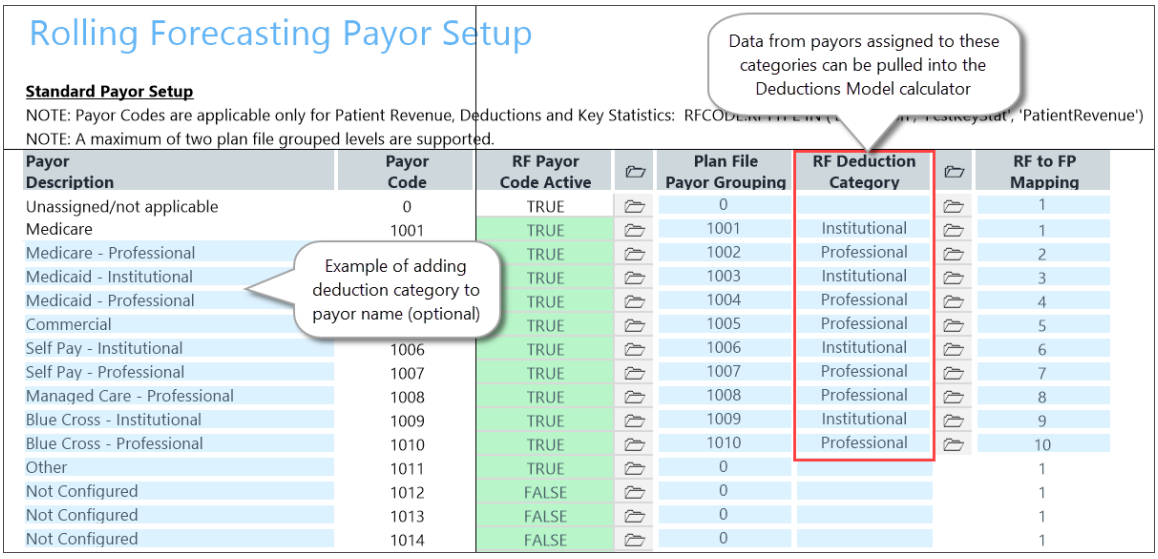
What: In the Payor Setup utility, create deduction payor rollup categories, and then assign those categories to payors. These component classifications are saved to the Payor Dimension table. You can bring them into the Deductions Model calculator and include them in your deductions forecasts. Using payor deduction categories, you can choose which payors to include in your deductions model as specialized groups. You can also customize the Deductions Model calculator to narrow the model to a specific payor category, include only unassigned payors, or include all payors.

Where: This change applies to the Payor Setup Utility and the Deductions Model calculator.

Who: Only Axiom Rolling Forecasting administrators can set up deduction categories and assign them to payors.

How:

1. Decide how you want to categorize the payors in your deductions model. For example, you may want to define them by professional and institutional, as shown in the following example.
2. In the **RF Admin** task pane under **Tables**, double-click **Payor Configuration Utility**.
3. In the **RF Deduction Category** column of the **Rolling Forecasting Payor Setup** utility, enter the category name to use with the first payor listed, and then work your way down the list and assign the rest of the payors to a category as needed.
4. On the **Main** ribbon tab, click **Save**.



Payor Description	Payor Code	RF Payor Code Active	Plan File Payor Grouping	RF Deduction Category	RF to FP Mapping
Unassigned/not applicable	0	TRUE	0		1
Medicare	1001	TRUE	1001	Institutional	1
Medicare - Professional		TRUE	1002	Professional	2
Medicaid - Institutional		TRUE	1003	Institutional	3
Medicaid - Professional		TRUE	1004	Professional	4
Commercial		TRUE	1005	Professional	5
Self Pay - Institutional	1006	TRUE	1006	Institutional	6
Self Pay - Professional	1007	TRUE	1007	Professional	7
Managed Care - Professional	1008	TRUE	1008	Professional	8
Blue Cross - Institutional	1009	TRUE	1009	Institutional	9
Blue Cross - Professional	1010	TRUE	1010	Professional	10
Other	1011	TRUE	0		1
Not Configured	1012	FALSE	0		1
Not Configured	1013	FALSE	0		1
Not Configured	1014	FALSE	0		1

Where to find more information

The following topics in the online help have been added or updated with information and instructions for using this feature:

- Configuring payors
- Forecast payor component deductions
- Calculating deductions
- About the Deductions Model calculator

New Payor Summary report

Why use this feature

Use the Payor Summary report to review data from multiple deduction models in one report. This report includes related metrics so that you can review the aggregated data for reasonableness to improve your statistic, revenue, and deductions forecast calculations.

How this feature works

What: The Payor Summary report aggregates the forecast data from one or more deduction models and displays it in three main section:

- Metrics – Patient deduction and revenue statistics, presented in collapsible sub sections
- Summary – Totals for patient revenue, deductions, and reimbursement
- Details – Details by payor where applicable. Includes Administrative Adjustments, Charity, and Bad Debt data independent of selected payor categories.

Where: This report is available from the Reporting section of the RF Admin and RF User task panes.

Who: Only Axiom Rolling Forecasting Administrators and Analysts can access this report.

How:

1. In the **RF Admin** or **RF User** task pane under **Reporting**, double-click **Payor Summary**.
2. In the **Refresh Variables** dialog, select the report criteria.

   Refer to the following table for an explanation of criteria options.

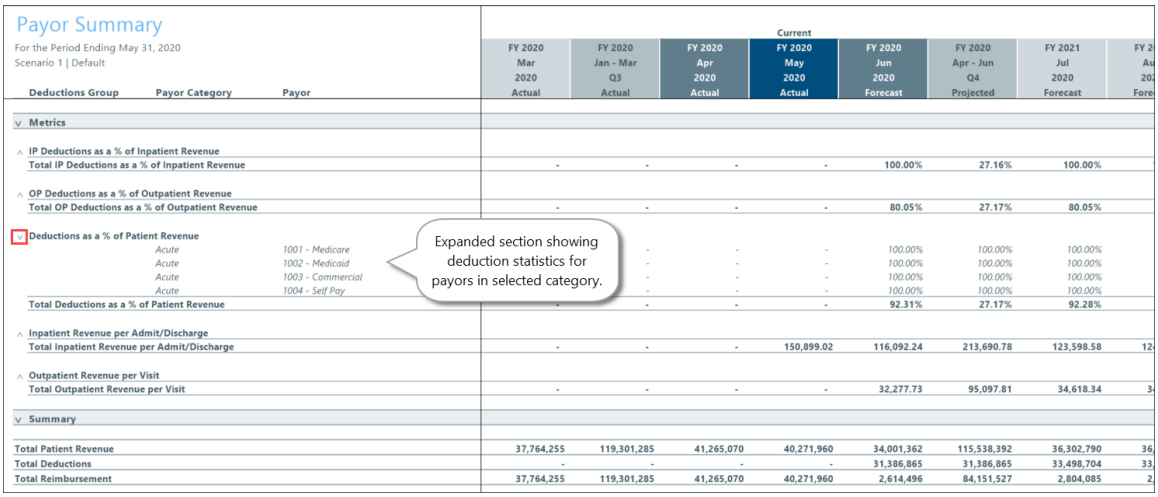
   NOTE: When viewing the report, you can change the criteria to view different sets of data or data grouped in different ways. On the **Main** ribbon tab, click **Refresh Data**, and then change the selections in the dialog.

Field	Description
Select Deductions Group(s) (Leave blank for All)	Select the Deductions Group from the **Choose Value** dialog. You can select multiple groups.

Field	Description
Select Uncategorized Payors	To include only payors that do not belong to any payor category, select the checkbox. **NOTE:** This checkbox is available only if you created payor deduction categories in the Payor Setup Utility. If you select this checkbox, the Select Payor Category field disappears.
Select Payor Category (Leave blank for all)	Do one of the following: • To include all payor categories, leave the field blank. • To include specific payor categories, click **Choose Value** and select a category. **NOTE:** This field is available only if you created payor deduction categories in the Payor Setup Utility.
Select Scenario	Select the scenario to apply to the report data.
Select RF Deductions Model Option (optional)	To use an alternate configuration to present data in a format that is more consistent with outpatient reporting, select one of the following: • **Standard**: Displays all sections of the model for Inpatient and Outpatient data. • **Physician Only**: Hides and deactivates AQs for Inpatient leaving only Outpatient related sections of the model visible.
Select Number of Actual Periods	Select the number of periods of past data (actuals) to include in the report. You can include up to two years and two months (26 months) of data.
Select Number of Forecast [periods]	Select the number of periods of future data (forecast) to include in the report. You can include up to two years and 10 months (34 months) of data.

3. Click **OK**.

TIP: The default report view is by month, but you can switch the view to quarters using the **Change View** option in the **Main** ribbon tab.



Where to find more information

The following topics in the online help have been added or updated with information and instructions for using this feature:

- Calculating deductions
- New payor deduction categories
- Forecast payor component deductions

Configure holidays

Why use this feature

Use the Holidays tab in the Planning Configuration utility to set your organization's observed holidays and update them automatically when you roll forward. The workday period calculation is now tied to your configured holidays.

How this feature works

What: Set up observed holidays for your organization, including whether to observe a holiday on the actual calendar date, the previous Friday, or the following Monday if the holiday falls on a weekend. Your organization's workday periods are calculated automatically based on your scheduled holidays. When you make changes to the Holiday List that affect work weeks, your workday periods are automatically recalculated.

IMPORTANT: If you make changes to the Holiday List or the RF Period after processing plan files, you must reprocess the plan files for the changes to appear in reports.

Where: This change applies to the Planning Configuration utility, which is accessible from the RF Admin task pane under Setup.

Who: Only Axiom Rolling Forecasting administrators and analysts who have the Rolling Forecast Global Driver Management role can configure holidays.

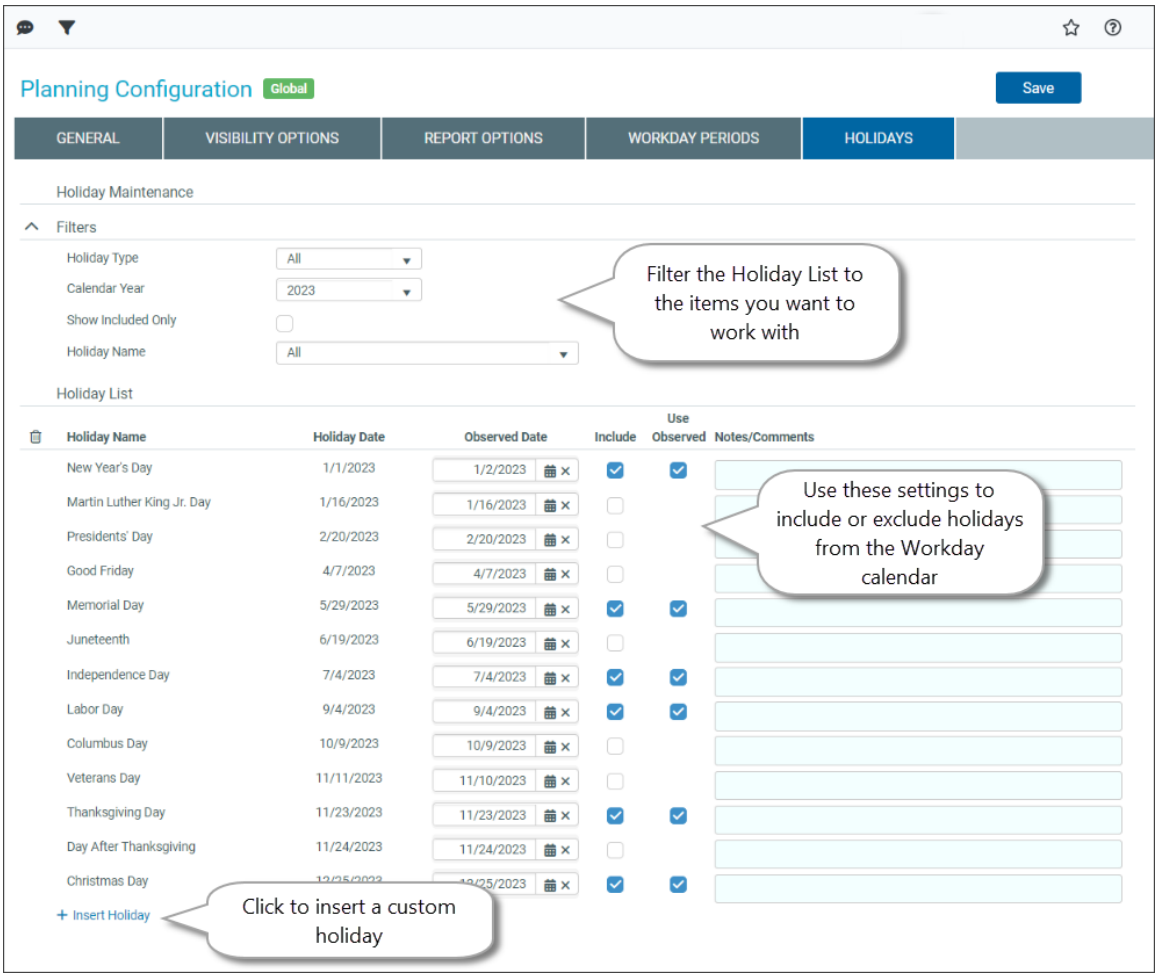
When: Holiday setup is usually done annually, but the administrator may need to make changes.

How:

1. In the **RF Admin** task pane under **Setup**, double-click **Configuration Utility**.
2. Click the **Holidays** tab.
3. In the **Filters** section, use the options to narrow the Holiday List to the required time frame and holidays:

Field	Options/Description
Holiday Type	• **All** – Includes all holidays in your settings. • **Standard** – Includes the following six holidays: New Years Day, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day • **Common** – Includes the following seven holidays: Martin Luther King Day, Presidents Day, Good Friday, Juneteenth, Columbus Day, Veterans Day, Day After Thanksgiving • **Inserted** – Adds holidays that are not in the picklist.
Calendar Year	Do one of the following: • Select the calendar year to view and edit holidays. • Select **All** to apply to all years.
Show Included Only	Display only holidays by selecting the **Inclusion** checkbox in the Holiday List.
Holiday Name	Select a specific holiday to review or edit.

4. In the **Holiday List**, do any of the following:
   - To add a listed holiday that is not included, select the **Include** checkbox.
   - To remove a listed holiday, clear the **Include** checkbox.
   - To change when a holiday is observed, click the calendar icon in the **Observed Date** column for that holiday, and then select a different date.
   - To change a holiday from the observed date to the date the holiday occurs on the calendar, clear the check box in the **Use Observed** column .
   - To add a custom holiday:
     a. At the bottom of the **Holiday Name** column, click **+ Insert Holiday**.
     b. In the name field, type the holiday name, and then add the holiday date. If the holiday falls on a non-workday, add the observed date.
     c. (Optional) Add any notes about the holiday in the Notes/Comments field.
   - To remove a custom holiday, in the delete column to the left of the holiday, click the checkbox. The holiday is deleted when you save your changes.
5. Click **Save**. If your changes affect the workday periods, you are reminded that all users must exit the drivers before you proceed.



Where to find more information

The following topics in the online help have been added or updated with information and instructions for using this feature:

- Configure workday periods
- Set the fiscal year and period

Configure report options

Why use this feature

Use the Report Options tab in the Planning Configuration utility to control refresh variables for RFGroup and RFCODE grouping columns used in reports, and for managing report alert thresholds.

How this feature works

What: The Report Options tab contains settings that apply to various Axiom Rolling Forecasting reports:

- Refresh Variables for Grouping Columns – Use these settings to control which RFGroup and RFCode grouping columns are available in report Refresh Variables dialogs.
- Threshold Management report configuration table – Use these settings to manage the thresholds that trigger color-coded alerts in reports, such as the RFCode Trend Summary. The alerts call attention to data in the report that might need adjustment.

Where: This change applies to the Planning Configuration utility, which is accessible from the RF Admin task pane under Setup.

Who: Only Axiom Rolling Forecasting administrators and analysts who have the Rolling Forecast Global Driver Management role can configure support options.

When: These options are usually set during the initial system setup or annually, but the administrator may need to make changes.

How:

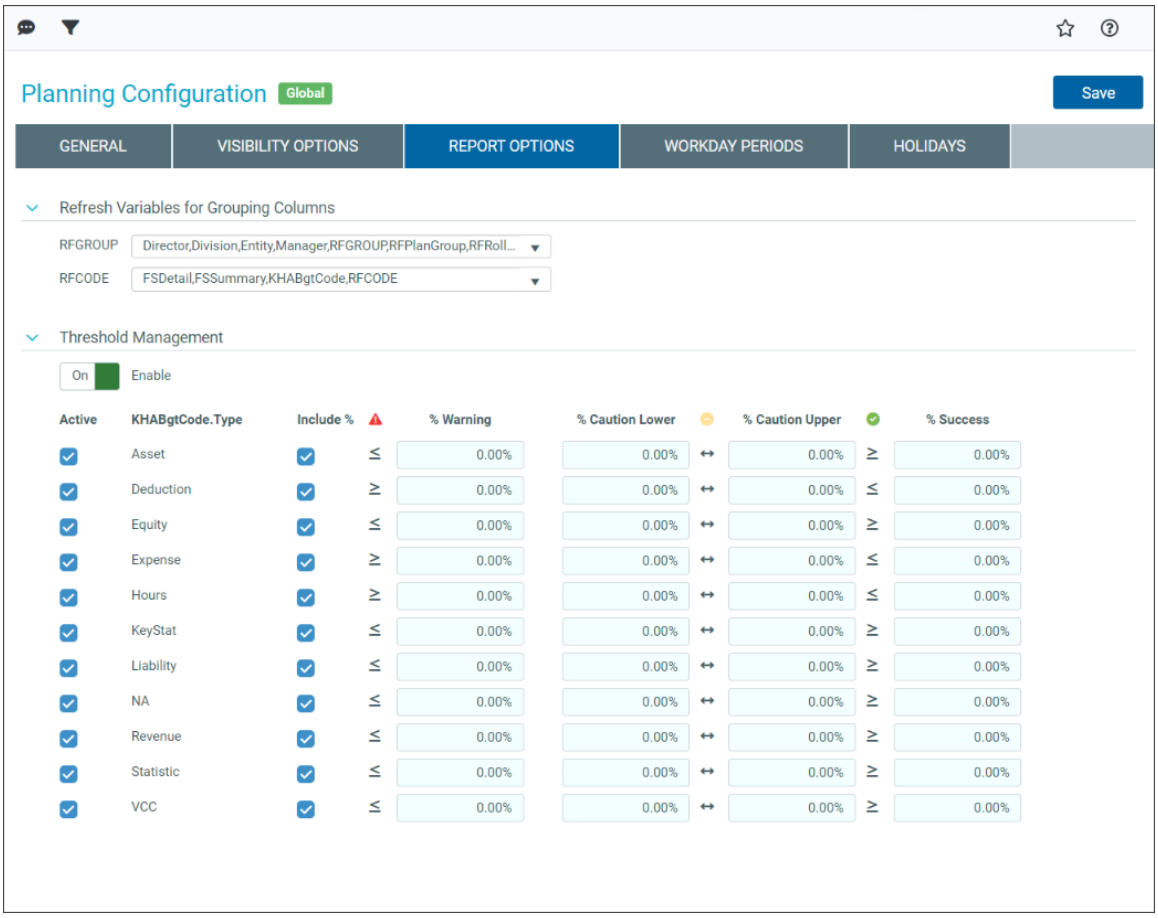
To configure report options:

1. In the **RF Admin** task pane under **Setup**, double-click **Configuration Utility**.
2. Click the **Report Options** tab, and then select from the following options:

3.

Option	Description/Action
Refresh Variables for RFGroup Grouping – RFGROUP	Control which RFGroup table columns are available for selection in the Refresh Variable dialog for the Rolling Forecasting reports: a. Click the drop-down. b. In the list of RFGroup columns, select the checkboxes for the RFGroups to include, and then clear the checkboxes for those RFGroups to exclude. c. Click **OK**, and then click **Save**. **NOTE:** To make your selections available in the Refresh Variable dialog for reports, you must click **Save**. d. In the confirmation dialog, click **OK**.
Refresh Variables for RFGroup Grouping – RFCODE	Control which RFCODE table columns are available for selection in the Refresh Variable dialog for Rolling Forecasting reports: a. Click the drop-down. b. In the list of RFCode columns, select the codes to include, and then clear the checkboxes to exclude the applicable RFCODES. c. Click **OK**, and then click **Save**.
Threshold Management	a. To enable threshold management, click the toggle to **On**. b. Use the settings to enter success, caution, and warning threshold amounts and percentages for the various report line items listed in the KHABgtCode.Type column. c. To remove threshold use for a specific KHABgtCode type in reports, in the **Active** column, clear the checkbox.

4. Click **Save**.



Where to find more information

The following topics in the online help have been added or updated with information and instructions for using this feature:

- Review RFCode trends
- Using executive summary reports

Expire an initiative

Why use this feature

Use this feature to expire (remove) old or unused initiatives from being displayed in plan files and reports.

How this feature works

What: Initiatives that are unused, no longer needed, or created in error can be expired so that they do not appear in plan files, which includes the Initiatives tab or in reports.

Initiatives can only be set to expired in the RFID Dimension table.

Initiative State	Result
RFID.Approve = Approve	Initiative line items are included in the Summary tab totals and the Initiative section is populated.
RFID.Approve = Exclude	Initiative line items are excluded in the Summary tab totals and the Initiative section is not populated.
RFID.Approve = Expired	Initiative does not appear in, or interact with, the Initiative tab.

TIP: To keep the initiative but exclude it from being displayed in the plan file Summary tab, forecast totals, and reports, set the initiative's status to **Exclude**.

Where: This change applies to:

- Plan file Initiatives tab
- Summary tab
- RFID dimension table
- Initiatives Status Update utility
- Reports that include initiatives

Who: Only Axiom Rolling Forecasting administrators can expire initiatives.

How: After finalizing a current forecast period, review your initiatives to determine whether any should be expired, and then use the following procedure to expire those initiatives.

IMPORTANT: Only expire an initiative if you are certain that you will not need in the future. After an initiative is expired, you cannot bring it back under the same Initiative ID. To bring back an expired initiative that was never used, create a new initiative under a new ID.

1. In Axiom **Explorer** navigate to **Libraries** > **Table Library** > **Dimensions** > **RFID**.

   NOTE: The RFID dimension cannot be updated using the Dimension Maintenance utility.

2. In the **RFID** column of the **RFID** table, locate the Initiative to expire, and then type **Expire** in the **Approve** column.
3. In the **Expiration_RFPeriod** column, enter the date that you expired the initiative in the format YYYYMM. Note that this date is for information purposes only. The initiative is not expired until you save the RFID table.
4. In the **Main** ribbon tab, click **Save**.

Data Type / String Length		String 50	String 150	String 20	String 25	String 64	Integer	String 150	String 25	String 25	Integer	Integer	
Description	Rolling Forecast ID	Description	Initiative Type	Approve	Save Custom	Save Tag Document ID	Save Tag Custom	"Project" for CTtoRF integration only	file for CT to RF integration. Use 'Include' for Initiatives	Scenario RF	Internal time stamp. RFPeriod (YYYYMM) indicator when an Initiative expires	Ca
Delete Row	RFID	Description	InitType	Approv	SaveCustom	SaveTagDocID	SaveTagCusto	InitPro	CTtoRFIncludi	Scenari	Expiration_RFPerio	
	EMA_InternalMedicine_16_1					0		Initiative	Include	16		
	EMA_InternalMedicine_2					0		Initiative	Include	0		
	EMA_InternalMedicine_3	Revenue Increase	1	Exclude	RFInitiatives_EMA_Inte	5670		Initiative	Include	0		
	EMC_Clinics_1	RLNTest	1	Approve	RFInitiatives_EMC_Clini	5672		Initiative	Include	0		
	EMC_Emergency_1	Test TFS-75612	1	Exclude	RFInitiatives_EMC_Eme	5674		Initiative	Include	0		
	EMC_Emergency_2	Emergency expansion	2	Approve	RFInitiatives_EMC_Eme	5674		Initiative	Include	0		
	EMC_Geriatric_1					0		Initiative	Include	0		
	EMC_HomeHealth_1		1	Exclude	RFInitiatives_EMC_Hon	5676		Initiative	Include	0		
	EMC_HomeHealth_16_1	Home Health 1	RFGroup	Approve	RFInitiatives_EMC_Hon	0		Initiative	Include	16		
	EMC_HomeHealth_16_2	Home Health North	RFGroup	Expire	RFInitiatives_EMC_Hon	0		Initiative	Include	16	202210	
	EMC_HomeHealth_16_3	Home Health 1	RFGroup	Approve	RFInitiatives_EMC_Hon	0		Initiative	Include	16		
	EMC_HomeHealth_16_4	Home Health North	RFGroup	Exclude		0		Initiative	Include	16		
	EMC_HomeHealth_2		2	Exclude	RFInitiatives_EMC_Hon	5676		Initiative	Include	0		
	EMC_HomeHealth_3		3	Exclude	RFInitiatives_EMC_Hon	5676		Initiative	Include	0		
	EMC_HomeHealth_8_1					0		Initiative	Include	8		
	EMC_Imaging_1					0		Initiative	Include	0		

Example of expired initiative in the RFID table

Where to find more information

The following topics in the online help have been added or updated with information and instructions for using this feature:

- Initiatives
- Update initiative status
- Manually updating the RFID dimension table

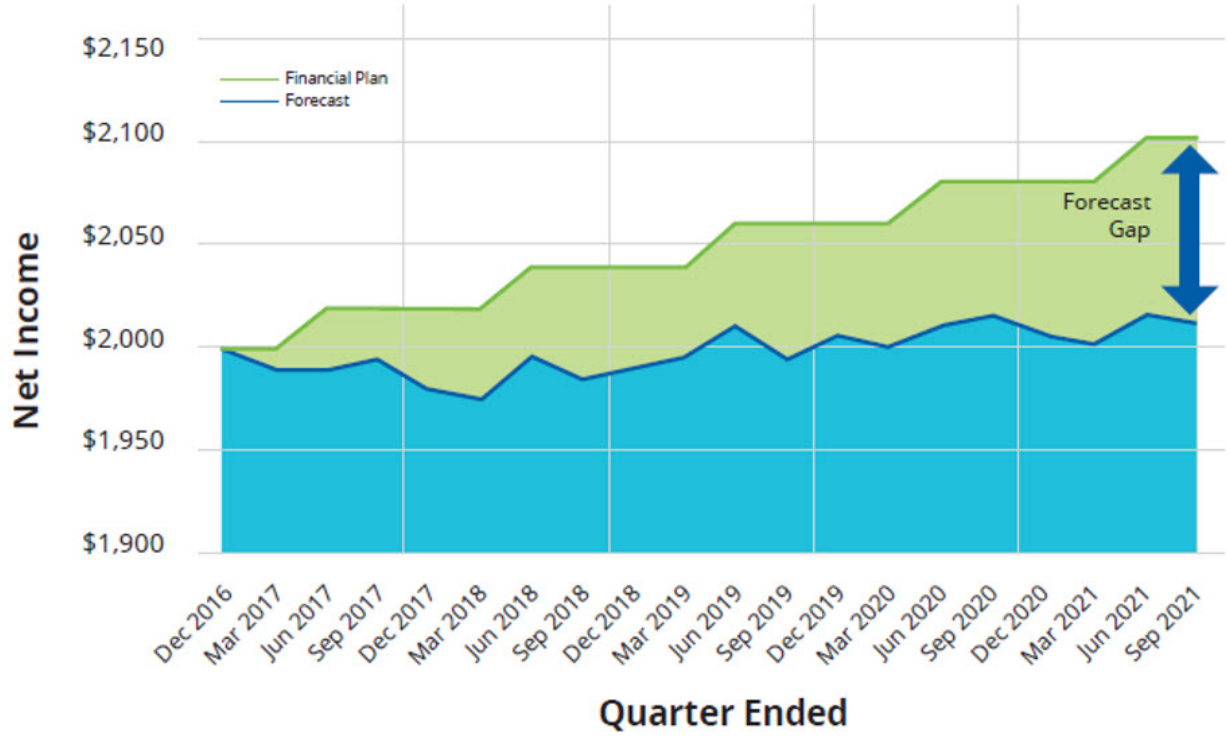
Understanding the Rolling Forecasting process

The Rolling Forecasting process generates forecasts for the next six to twelve months/quarters (two to three years or up to 36 months) using common budget and forecast techniques. Forecasts are calculated using historical relationships to project the financial results of operations given current operating relationships.

Rolling forecasting works as follows:

- The forecast is compared to the long-term financial plan as well as other targets.
- The resulting gap is analyzed to identify what changes in operations are necessary to move the forecast so that it more closely matches the financial plan.
    - Understand how your organization operates.
    - Identify what needs to change today to close the gap.

The following is an example of a gap analysis graph:



The individuals who will interact with the Axiom Rolling Forecasting most often include:

- **Rolling Forecasting Group Managers** – Develop and update rolling forecasts to meet targets based on the long-term financial plan as well as provide explanations for any significant variances.

- **Vice Presidents/Executives** – Review reports and analyses of rolling forecast data to help inform strategic decision-making.

If your organization is new to the rolling forecast process, you may encounter some resistance when implementing the process because it represents a radical change in approach and philosophy. A few questions and considerations:

- Is there executive support for rolling forecasting?
- Have you discussed what it means for your organization to not have a detailed monthly budget if you are replacing the annual budgeting process?
- Are there debt covenant or other requirements for a detailed budget?
    - If you need a budget, it could be the annual plan from your long-range financial plan.
    - Will industry benchmarks need to replace budget targets for biweekly/daily productivity?
- Do you have an extremely detailed budget process?
- Have you embarked upon a process improvement journey using such techniques as Lean Accounting Total Quality Management, Kaizen, or Deming approaches?
- Have you introduced the concept of rate per unit to the management staff?
- Does the management staff have an understanding of fixed and variable cost?
    - Flexible budget is a great tool to increase a manager's financial IQ.
- Are you interested in a monthly forecast to the end of the current fiscal year or a monthly/quarterly forecast over a 12-quarter or 36-month time horizon?
    - The CY Forecast utility is a good first step to organizational readiness for rolling forecasting.

2

Getting Started

This section provides information on the basics of using Axiom Rolling Forecasting, such as:

- General system navigation and user interface
- Using spreadsheet plan files and report files from an end user perspective
- Using general Axiom spreadsheet file features such as views, snapshots, and printing
- Viewing data using web-friendly reporting tools such as Web Reports.

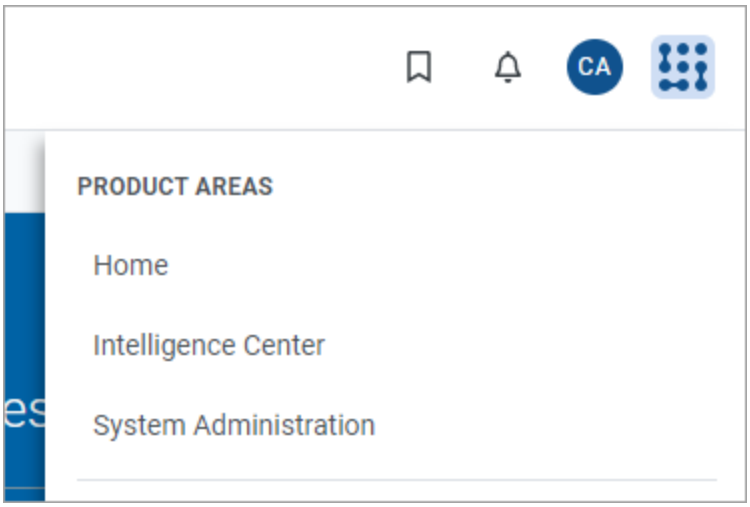
This section is intended for all users who are getting started with Axiom Rolling Forecasting. For end users, this section provides an ongoing reference for file-related tasks.

Home page

All users have a home page that opens automatically when you log into Axiom Rolling Forecasting. Depending on your system, the Web Client home page may be one of the following:

- A product-specific home page for an installed Axiom Rolling Forecasting product
- A custom home page created specifically for your organization
- The default Axiom Rolling Forecasting home page

If you navigate away from the home page, you can return to it by using the Area menu  in the Navigation bar:

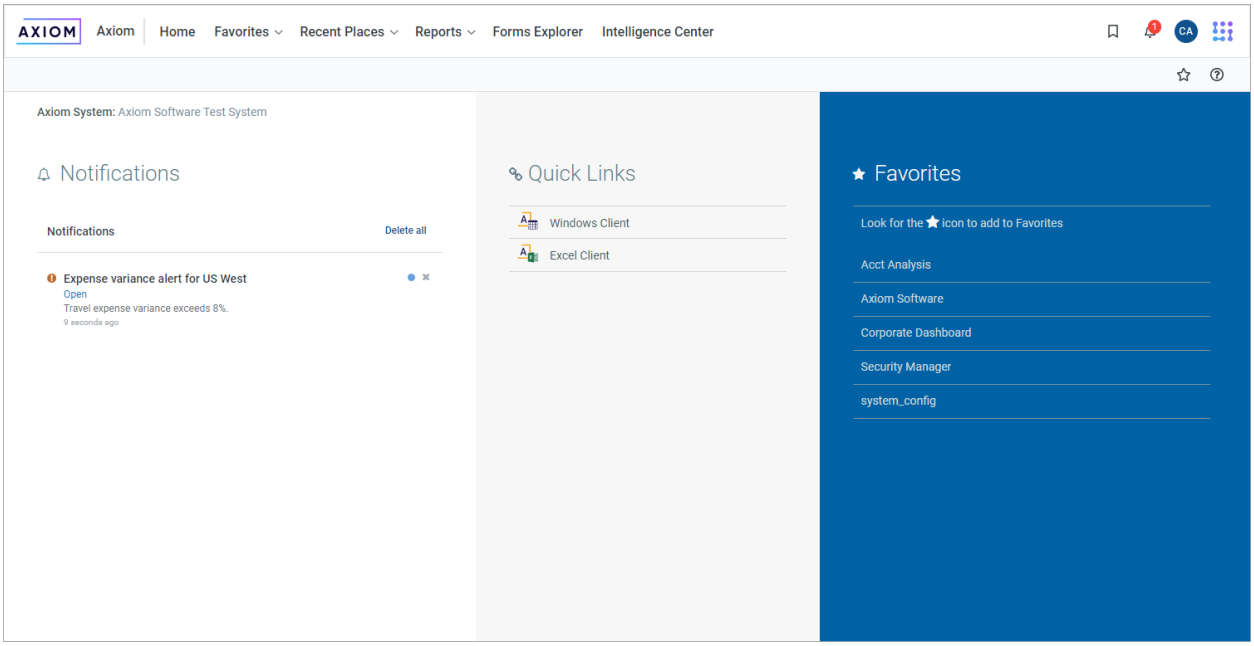


Home option on Area menu

If you are in a system with installed products, the Area menu may contain product names instead of the **Home** item. In that case, you can select a product name to return to the home page for that product.

Default home page

If a user does not have an assigned browser-based home page, then the Web Client displays a default home page. The default home page displays notifications, favorites, and quick links.



Example default home page

This default home page can also be accessed (by any user) by going to the following URL:

Example Cloud URL	`https://ClientName.axiom.cloud/Home/Launchpage` Where *ClientName* is the name of your Axiom Cloud system.
Example On-Premise URL	`http://ServerName/Axiom/Home/Launchpage` Where *ServerName* is the name of the Axiom Application Server, and Axiom is the default name of the virtual directory.

This page has the following features:

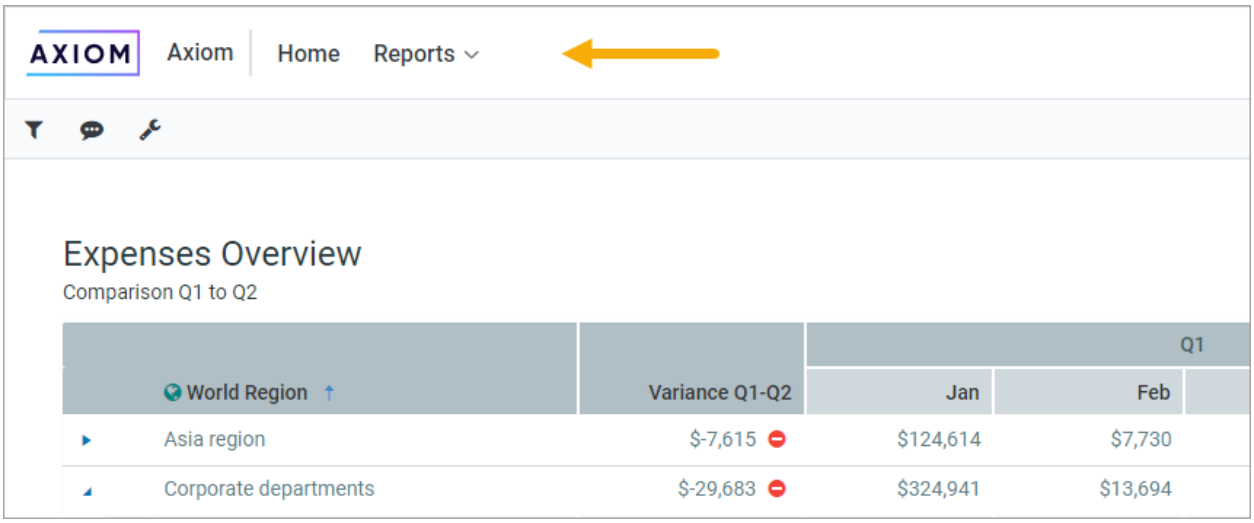
- **Notifications**: You can read and delete notifications using the same features available in the Notifications panel.
- **Quick Links**: You can use a set of global quick links that are displayed here for easy access. These links are built-in to the page and cannot be customized.

  NOTE: Quick links to client applications only display if you have security permissions to launch the application. If you do not have permission to any quick links, then the Quick Links section is hidden on your home page.

- **Favorites**: You can open and delete web favorites.

Navigation menu

Using the Navigation menu across the top of the Web Client, you can navigate to various files and locations.



Example custom Navigation menu

The Navigation menu is context-sensitive, and updates dynamically to show the available navigation links for the currently active area of the Web Client. The following menus are available:

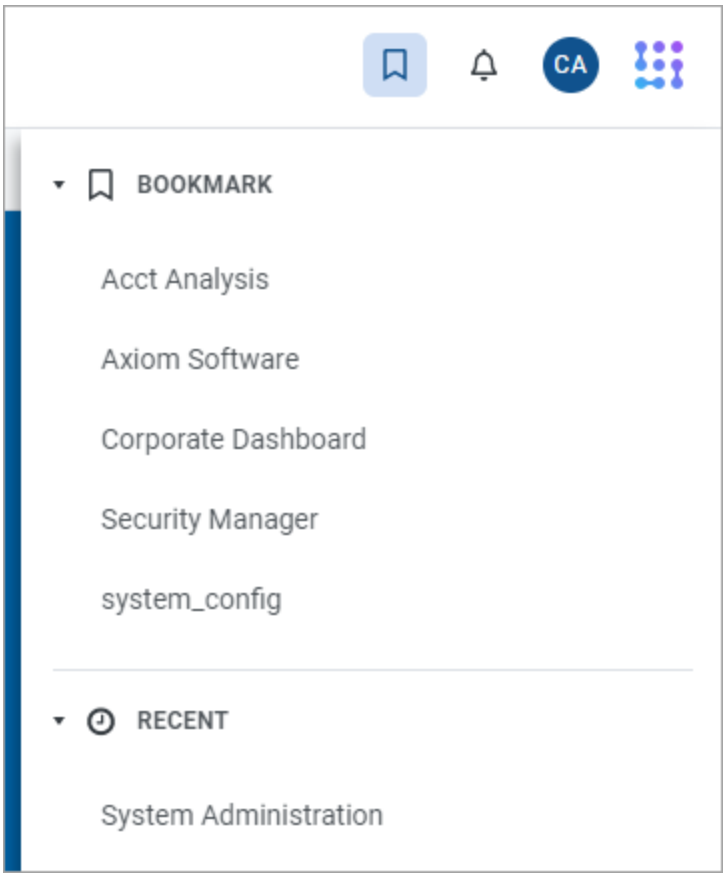
Area	Description
Custom	Axiom Rolling Forecasting provides a set of standard navigation links that show by default for custom systems when you are in the Web Client. The standard navigation links can be customized, so each client's system may look different. Navigation links can only be customized by administrators using the Desktop Client.
Product-Specific	Systems with installed products have product-specific navigation links. When you select a product name from the Area menu  in the Navigation bar., the product-specific links display in the Navigation menu. For more information, see the product-specific documentation.
Common Product Areas	Certain common product areas are available in all systems and have a standard set of links in the Navigation menu. These common areas include: • **Intelligence Center**: Currently this area does not have any navigation links, but a menu may be added in a future release. • **System Administration**: The system administration links show when you are in the System Administration area, and provide access to features such as the Table Manager, Audit Manager, and Security Manager.

Additionally, when you open a report or other browser-based document, that document may be associated with a set of document-specific navigation links. These links are added to the Navigation menu while you are in that document.

Managing favorites in the Web Client

You can save various documents and pages as favorites in the Web Client, for quick access to commonly used items. Your favorites list is available in the following locations:

- The Bookmarks panel
- The default Web Client home page

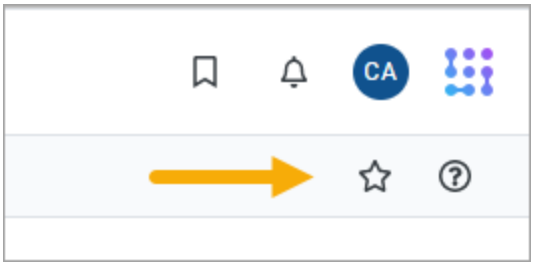


Example favorites in the Bookmarks panel

Your favorites list displays any web-enabled favorites that you have saved in the Web Client or the Desktop Client. Other types of favorites saved in the Desktop Client do not display in the Web Client (including folders saved as favorites, even if the folder contains web-enabled files).

Saving favorites

To save the current document or page as a favorite in the Web Client, click the star icon in the right side of the Task bar. The star icon toggles from outline (not a favorite) to filled (a favorite).



Favorite icon in Web Client task bar

Once a favorite has been saved, it displays in your favorites list in the Web Client and in the Desktop Client. You can use the saved favorite to quickly open the document or page.

Web favorites are saved using the name shown in the browser tab. Axiom forms support the ability to define a title that displays in the browser tab, which means the title may be different than the file name. If the title is changed after the favorite is saved, the favorite does not update to show the changed title (however, the favorite still works to open the specified document).

Currently, the Web Client does not support the ability to rename or reorder web favorites, or to organize web favorites into folders. Web favorites display as a flat list, in alphabetical order. However, if you rename a favorite in the Desktop Client, the Web Client updates for the new name.

NOTES:

- When favorites are saved in the Web Client, they are saved as URLs instead of as document shortcuts. This allows you to save any page in the Web Client as a favorite, not just documents. For example, if you have access to the Audit Manager, you can save that as a favorite for quick access to the page. However, if the name of your Axiom Rolling Forecasting virtual directory ever changes (which should be a rare occurrence), the web favorite will no longer work.
- If a web favorite points to a document, and that document is later moved or renamed, the favorite will continue to open that document (but the favorite name is not updated).
- If you organize web favorites into a folder using the Desktop Client, the folder will not display in the Web Client—the flattened list of favorites will be shown instead.

▶ Deleting favorites

To delete a favorite, hover your cursor over the favorite name (in either the Bookmarks panel or your home page), then click the delete icon  . The favorite is deleted in the Web Client and in the Desktop Client.

If the document or page for an existing favorite is deleted, the favorite is not automatically deleted. If you try to use the favorite, you are informed that the document or page cannot be found. In this case you must manually delete the favorite.

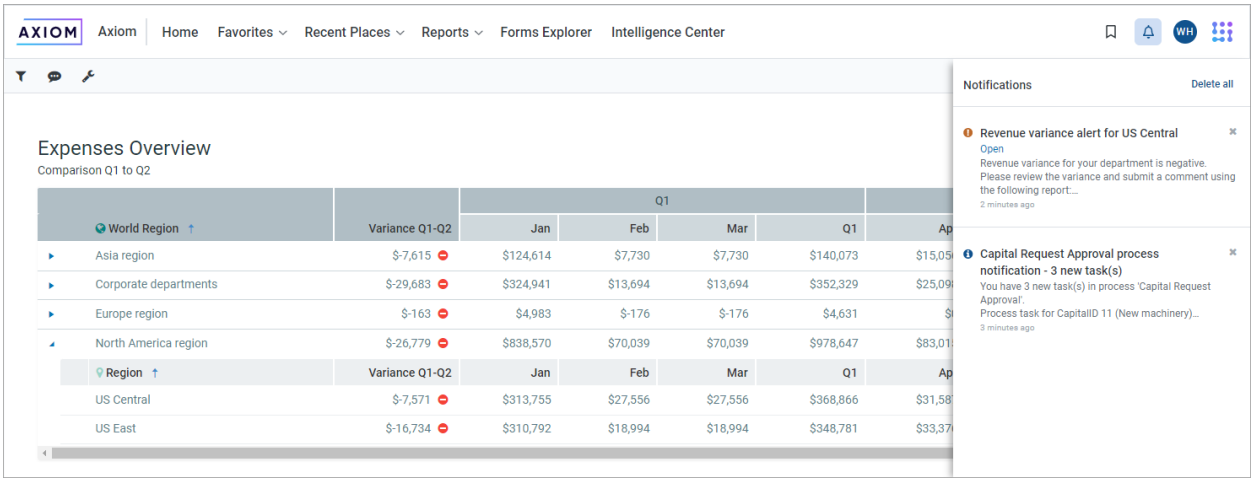
Viewing notifications in the Web Client

If you receive a notification in Axiom Rolling Forecasting, you can view it in the Notifications panel. Notifications can come from the following sources:

- **Alert notifications.** Your system administrators and other power users may have set up alerts to monitor certain alertable conditions and then notify specified users.
- **Process management notifications.** These notifications result from active processes in process management, such as to inform you that you have a new task in the process.

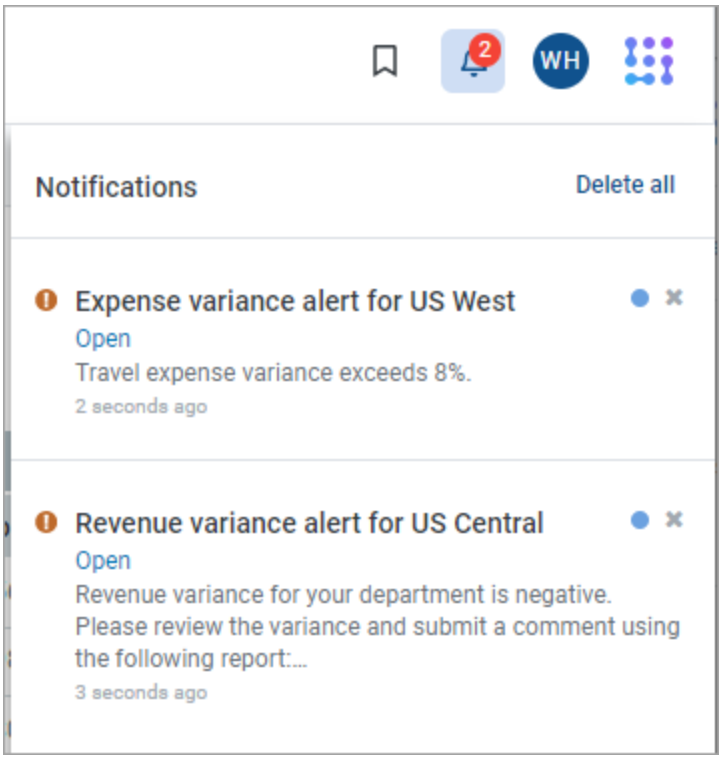
- **Message stream notifications.** If you have subscribed to a document's message stream, you will be notified of any new comments made about that document.
- **Axiom system processes such as Process Plan Files.** If you have triggered certain system processes, Axiom Rolling Forecasting will notify you when the process is completed or when errors occur.
- **Scheduler jobs.** If you have run a Scheduler job manually and that job is configured to send notifications, you will be notified when the job completes or errors (depending on the notification configuration).

To open the Notifications panel, click the Notifications icon in the Navigation bar.



Example Notifications panel

If you have new notifications when you first log in, or if you receive new notifications during a current session, a red number displays on the Notifications icon. In the panel, new notifications are indicated by a blue dot in the top right corner of the notification. The "new" dot is removed when the notification is read, or when the panel is closed.



NOTES:

- Your notifications may also display on your home page. If so, the notifications can be read and managed using the same features described here.
- All notifications displayed in the Notifications panel are also available in the Notifications task pane of the Desktop Client. Both areas read from the same source of notifications, and edit the same source as well. If you read a notification in one area, or delete a notification from one area, the other area will reflect these changes.

Reviewing notifications

Within the panel, notifications are listed in the order they were received, with the newest notifications at the top. Notifications may display with the following icons to indicate their priority:

- Notification with "information" priority.
- Notification with "warning" priority.
- Notification with "error" priority.

When viewing notifications in the panel, you can perform the following actions:

- Some notifications may have more text than can be displayed in the panel. To view the full notification text, click on the notification box to open it.

- Some notifications may contain a link to a supporting document for more information. To open the document, click on the **Open** link at the top of the notification box, underneath the notification title. Additionally, if the notification is for a process task in a plan file process, the notification may contain one or more links to plan files. You can click on these links as needed to open the plan files.
- You can remove notifications from the panel if you no longer need them. To remove a notification, click the **X** icon in the top right of the notification box. Once a notification has been removed from the panel, you cannot undo this action.

Notifications will remain in the list until you remove them, or until they are deleted by the system purge job. By default, the system purge job deletes alerts and notifications older than 60 days.

Viewing system information

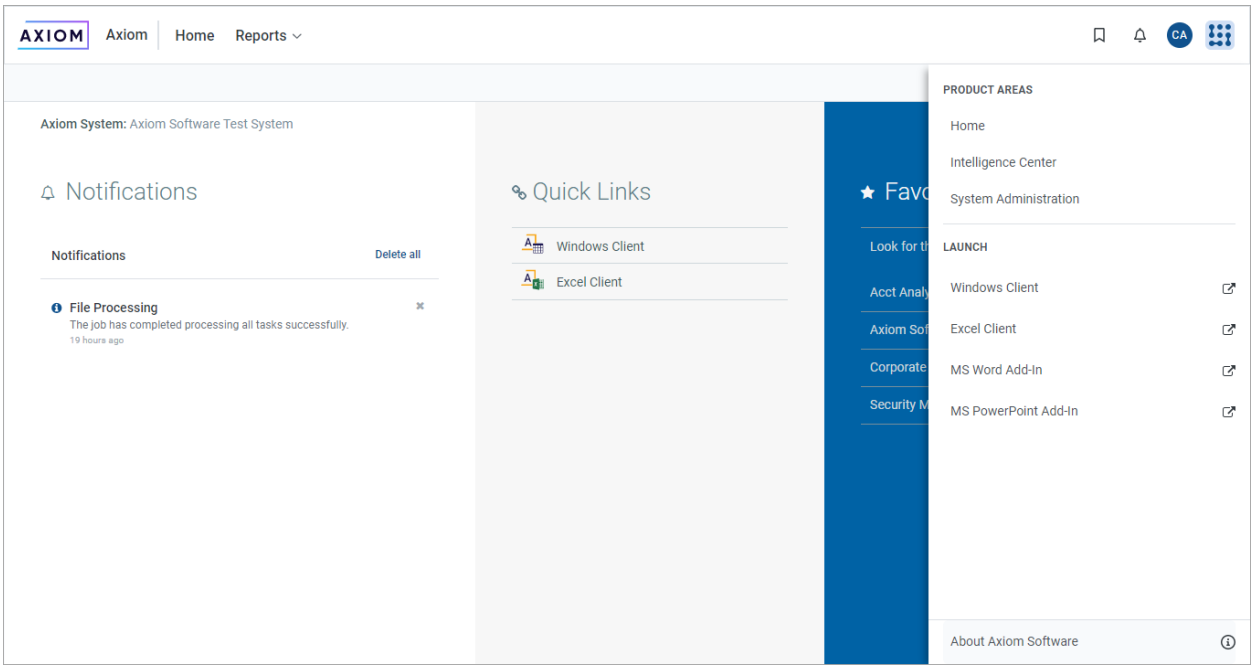
Use the Axiom Rolling Forecasting About box to see information about your current system, such as:

- Axiom Rolling Forecasting version number
- Product version numbers
- System name
- Application server URL

The About box also contains a link to download software prerequisites, if necessary for installation of the Desktop Client.

To open the About box:

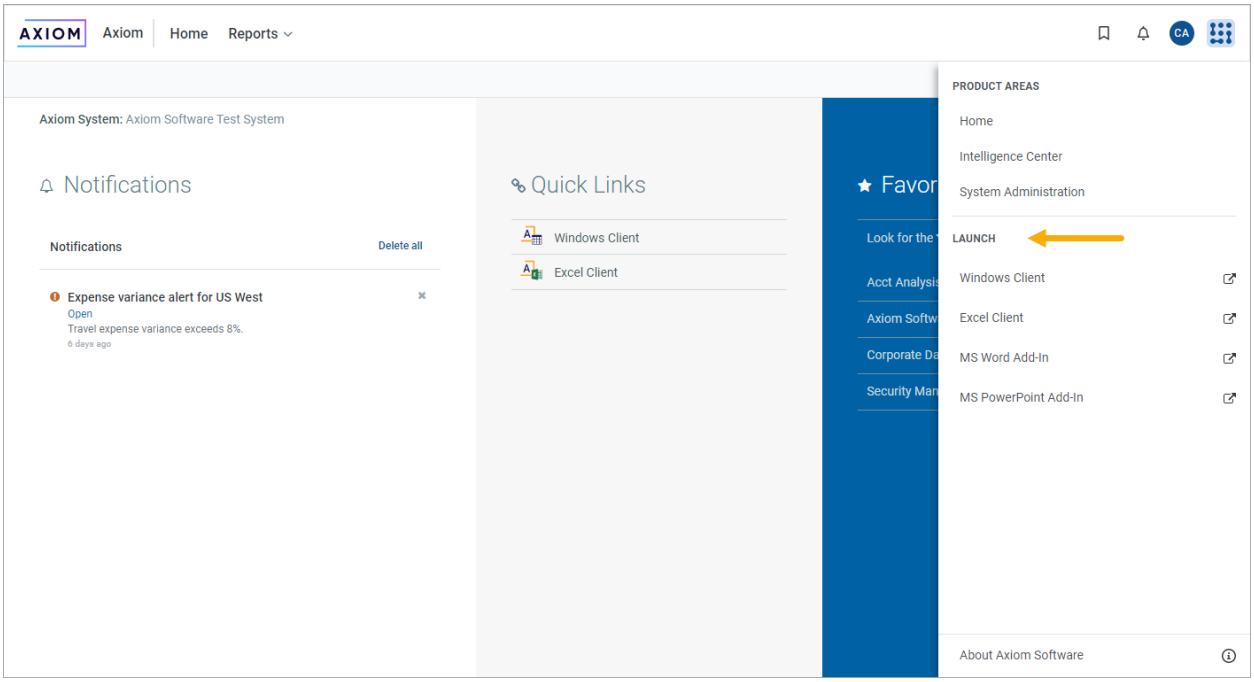
1. Click the Syntellis icon  in the Navigation bar.
2. At the bottom of the Area menu, click **About Axiom Software**.



About Axiom Software at bottom of Area menu

Launching Axiom Rolling Forecasting applications

You can launch various Axiom Rolling Forecasting applications from the Area menu in the Web Client, including the Axiom Excel Client and Axiom Windows Client.



Area menu with Launch section to launch various applications

The Launch section of the menu serves the following purposes:

- You can install the Axiom Rolling Forecasting Desktop Client from this menu as needed. After installing the Desktop Client (Windows Client or Excel Client), you can continue to launch the client from this location, or you can use other options to launch the client (such as a shortcut on your desktop).
- You can install and launch Axiom Rolling Forecasting add-ins such as the add-ins for Microsoft Office applications.
- If your system uses SAML or OpenID authentication, this menu is the only way to launch installed applications. When using SAML and OpenID authentication, you must be authenticated using the Web Client before you can launch a desktop application.

NOTE: The specific clients and add-ins listed on the Quick Launch menu depend on your particular security permissions (as defined on the **Permissions** tab of security). If you do not have permission to a particular client or add-in, then that item does not display on the Quick Launch menu. If you do not have security permissions to any of the applications on the Quick Launch menu, then the icon and the menu will not be present in the navigation bar.

Launching the Axiom Desktop Client

Using the Area menu, you can launch the Axiom Desktop Client. Click on one of the following items in the menu:

Item	Description
Windows Client	Launches the Axiom Windows Client on your desktop. You must have the **Windows Client Access** security permission in order to see this icon and launch the client. If you do not have this permission, the Windows Client icon is hidden.
Excel Client	Launches the Axiom Excel Client on your desktop. Requires Microsoft Excel. You must have the **Excel Client Access** security permission in order to see this icon and launch the client. If you do not have this permission, the Excel Client icon is hidden.

If the client is not already installed on the current workstation, clicking the icon will initiate the install and then launch the client. If the client is already installed, clicking the link will launch the client. Your browser must support ClickOnce in order to install and launch the client.

The appropriate client to use depends on your organization's preferences and on your user role. Your organization will provide instruction as to which client you should use, and grant access to the clients as needed.

For more information on installing the Windows Client and Excel Client, including prerequisites and configuration details, see the Installation Guide (on-premise systems) or the Axiom Cloud Technical Guide (Axiom Cloud systems). Some software prerequisites can be downloaded and installed from the Web Client. You can access the prerequisites download page from the Axiom Rolling Forecasting About box.

NOTE: The default home page also contains links to launch the Windows Client or the Excel Client.

Launching add-ins

Using the Area menu, you can launch Axiom Rolling Forecasting add-ins. Click on one of the following items in the menu:

Item	Description
MS Word Add-In	Launches the Axiom Rolling Forecasting Add-In for Microsoft Word. You must have the **Word Add-In Access** security permission in order to see this icon and launch the add-in. If you do not have this permission, the icon is hidden.
MS PowerPoint Add-In	Launches the Axiom Rolling Forecasting Add-In for Microsoft PowerPoint. You must have the **PowerPoint Add-In Access** security permission in order to see this icon and launch the add-in. If you do not have this permission, the icon is hidden.

The Word and PowerPoint Add-ins are optional applications to support document integration between Axiom Rolling Forecasting and Word or PowerPoint.

Getting to know the interface

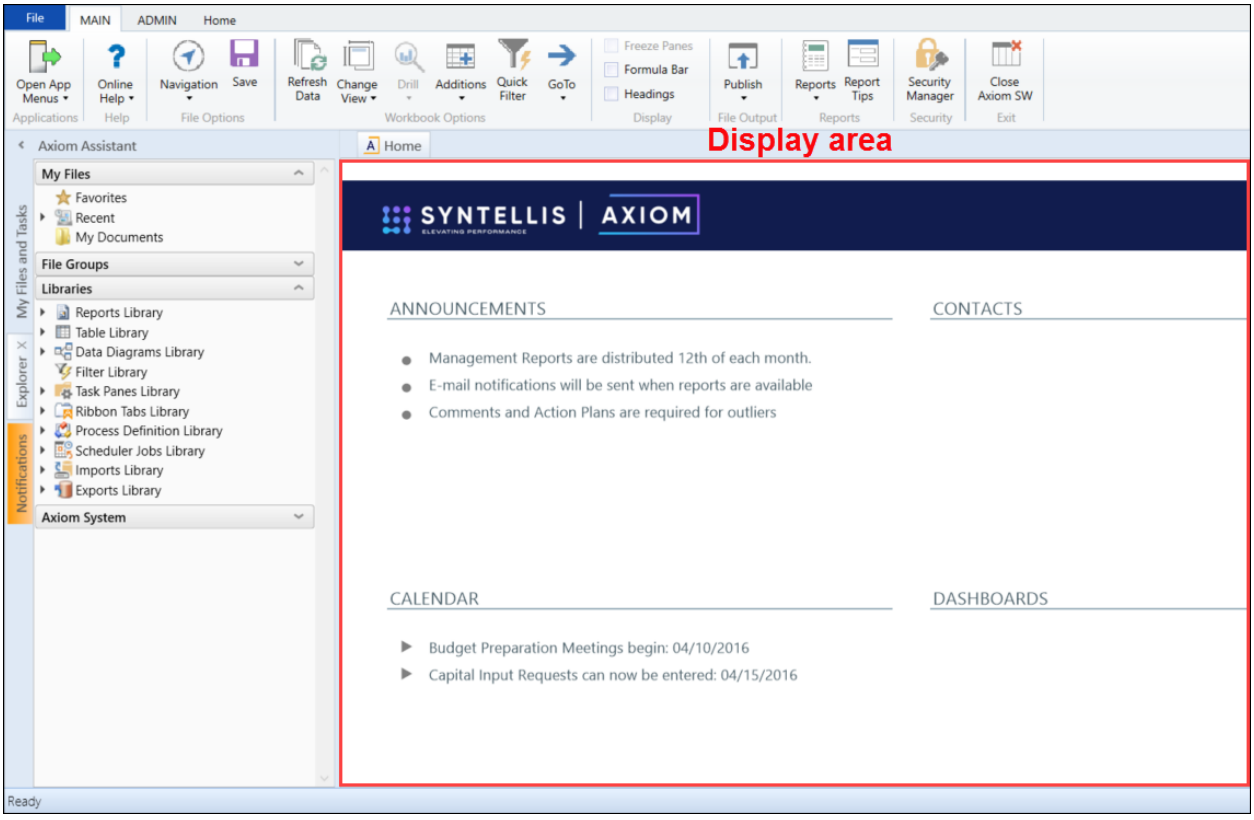
All Axiom products share a common interface and make use of many of the same features.

NOTE: The interface elements referenced in this section can vary depending on if or how your organization customizes them. This means that topics in this manual may reference features that do not display in your task panes, which means they may not be available for you to use. Contact your Axiom administrator for more information.

The interface includes several sections, including:

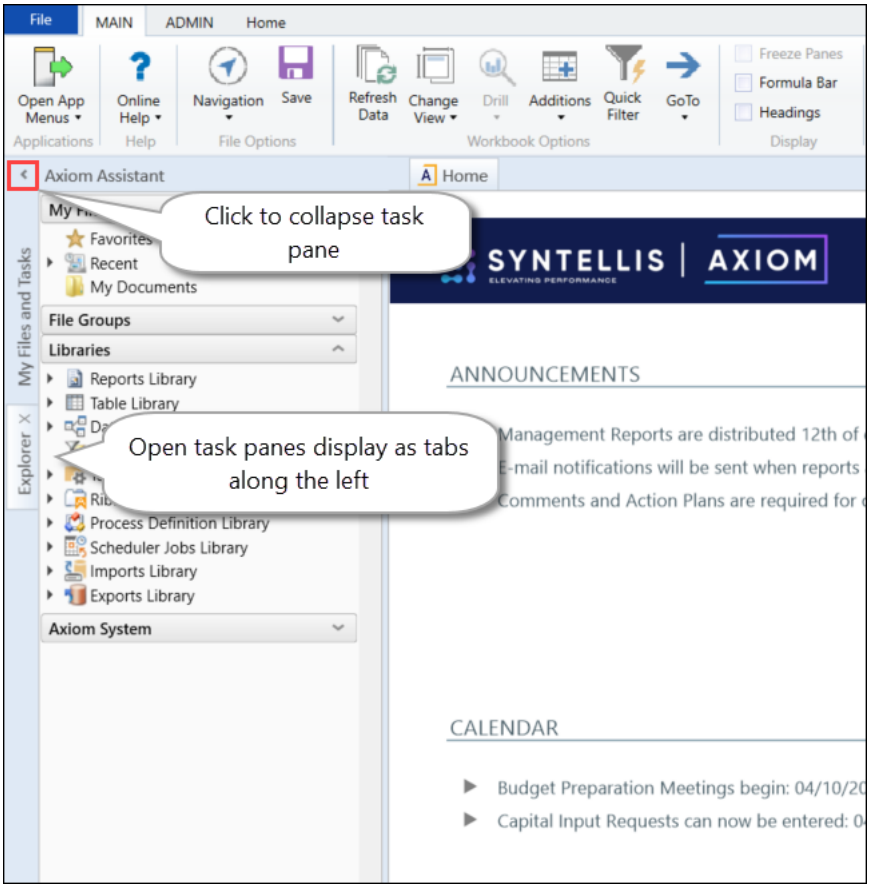
Display area

The main display area displays the open files. By default, it shows the Syntellis Home dashboard, which displays announcements, assigned tasks, links to dashboards, and contact information for administrators. Your Axiom product administrator configures the information that displays on this screen.

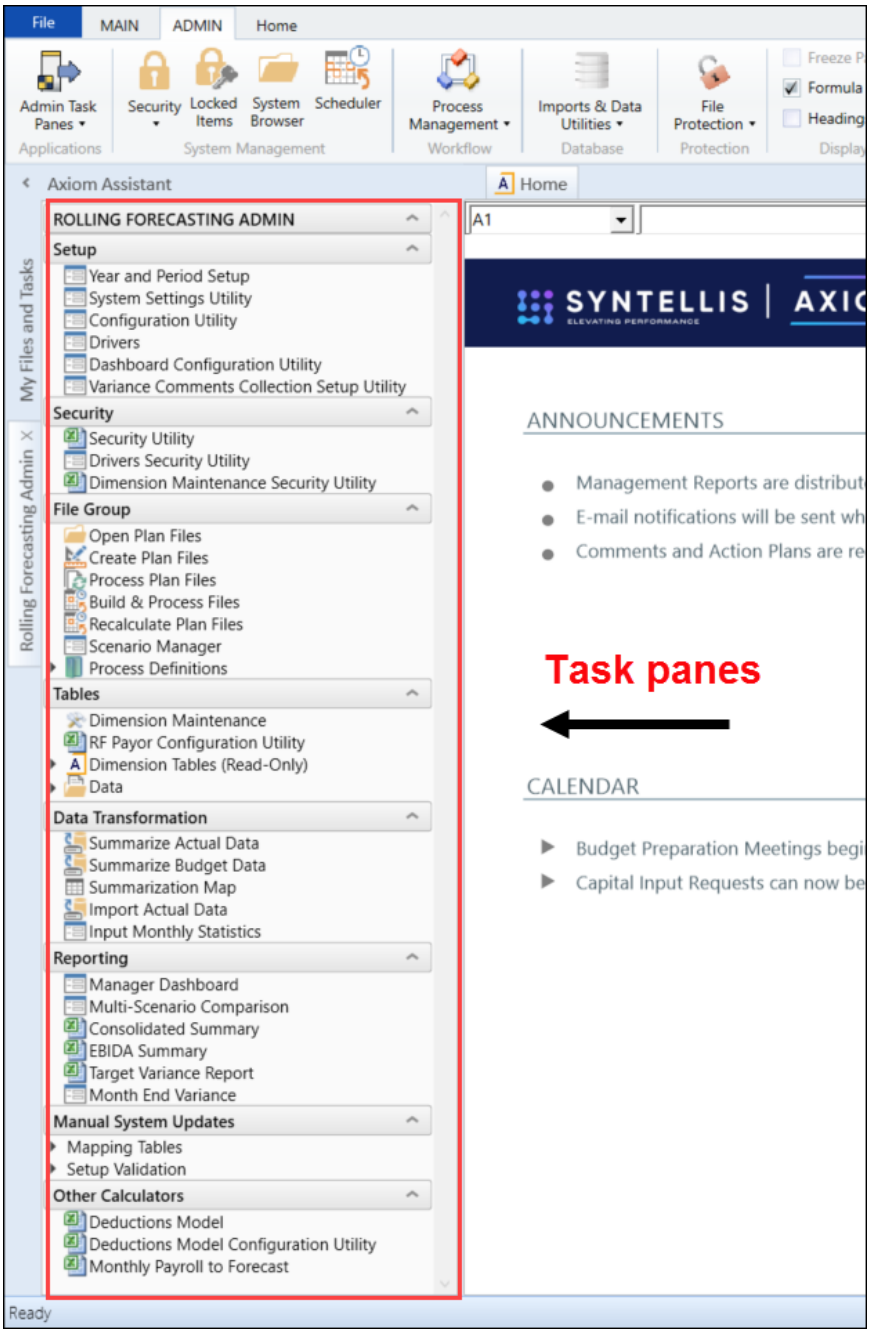


Task panes

A task pane provides access to commands, utilities, reports, plan files, and so on for Axiom Rolling Forecasting, and displays on the left side of the main display area. To switch between task panes, click the tabs on the left side of the interface. To expand or collapse the task panes, click the arrow in the left-hand corner above the tabs.



Each Axiom product includes a set of specialized task panes. Different task panes display depending on your security role profile. The administrator role profile has access to all of the features of Axiom Rolling Forecasting, including drivers, dimension tables, and other system administrator features while the end user task pane includes a subset of the options available in the Admin task pane.



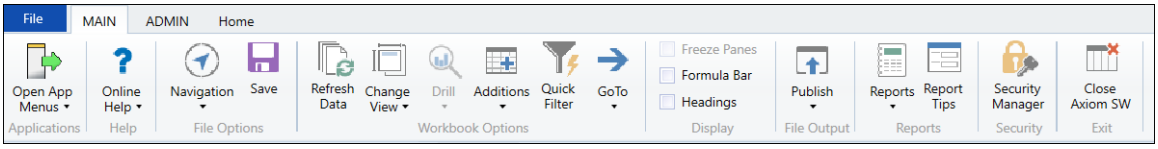
Ribbon tabs

Ribbon tabs provide access to commonly used features and shortcuts to frequently accessed files. They display above the task pane and main display areas. The role assigned to you determines the ribbon tabs that display. For example, the Admin ribbon tab only displays to those users assigned the Administrator role profile.

Main

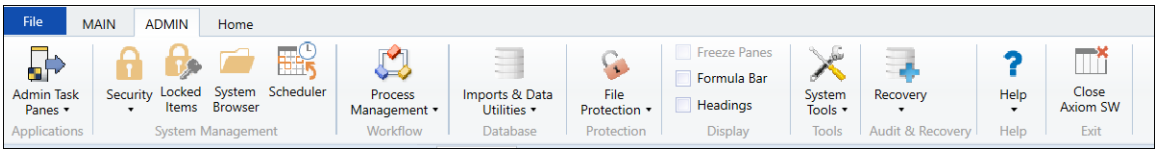
Includes commands for accomplishing most tasks in Axiom:

- Opening, closing, and saving files
- Accessing online help for products and advanced (Axiom platform) help
- Viewing data in spreadsheets
- Printing or emailing files
- Accessing shortcuts to frequently accessed reports



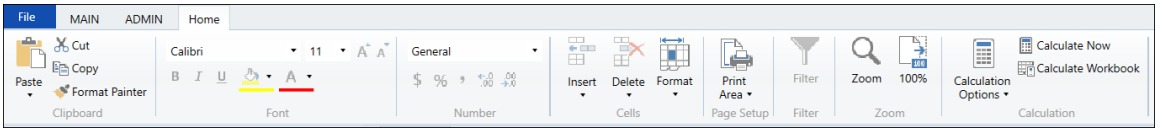
Admin

Includes commands for managing and configuring security, Scheduler jobs, processes, and data as well as other system-related tools used by administrators. This ribbon tab only displays to users with administrator privileges. Access to online help for products and advanced topics (Axiom platform) is also available.



Home

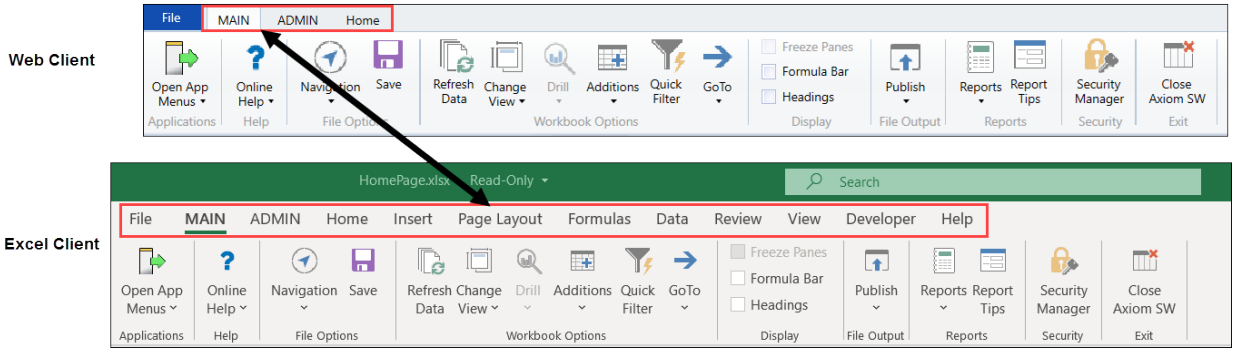
Includes standard spreadsheet commands.



Some options on the ribbon tabs display grayed out unless certain types of files such as reports or plan files are currently open or if you do not have the necessary security permissions to use the feature.

The Excel Client displays all of the same ribbon tabs included in a normal Excel file. The Windows Client only includes a subset of the same ribbon tabs located in the Home ribbon tab.

TIP: When creating reports, we recommend that you use the Excel Client.



Desktop Home page

All users have a home page that opens automatically when you log into Axiom Rolling Forecasting. The default label for the home page is **Home**. The name on the file tab may be different if your administrator has assigned an alternate home page.

The contents of your home page may vary depending on the security roles you belong to and the products that you have access to. If you have any questions about your home page, please contact your system administrator.

The home page may be configured as non-closeable, which means it is always open while you are working in Axiom Rolling Forecasting. If the home page is closeable, you can close and open it as follows:

- To close the home page, click the **X** button in the file tab, or right-click the file tab and select **Close**.

  NOTE: The **Close All** and **Close All But This** options do not close the home page; it must be individually closed. If you are using the Axiom Excel Client and the home page is the last open file, then closing the home page will close the application.

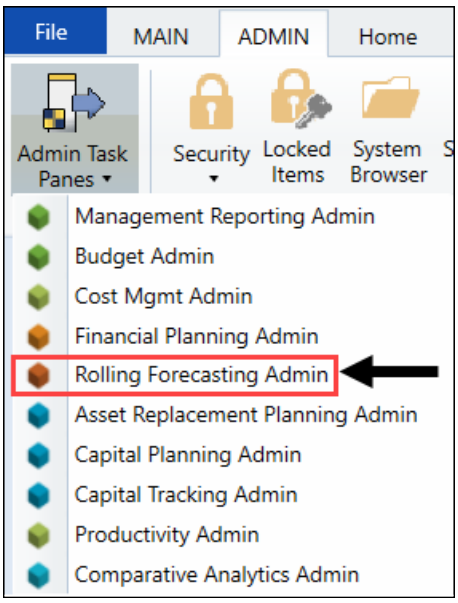
- To reopen the home page in the current session, click the **Show Home** button in the **Display** group on the **Axiom** tab. This button can also be used to jump directly to the home page when multiple files are currently open.

  NOTE: In systems with installed products, this button may be located on the **Main** tab.

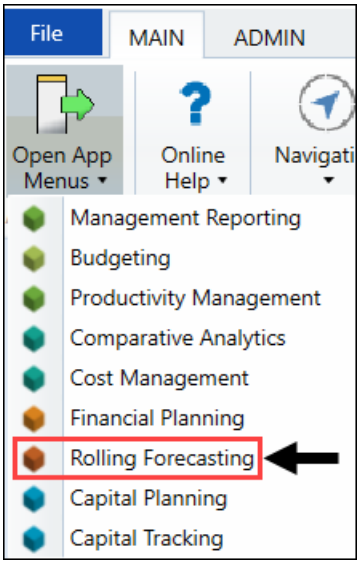
Opening the Axiom Rolling Forecasting task panes

To open the Axiom Rolling Forecast task panes:

- For administrators, in the **Admin** ribbon tab, click **Admin Task Panes**, and select **Rolling Forecasting Admin**.



- For end users, in the **Main** ribbon tab, click **Open App Menus**, and select **Rolling Forecasting**.



Opening the Explorer task pane

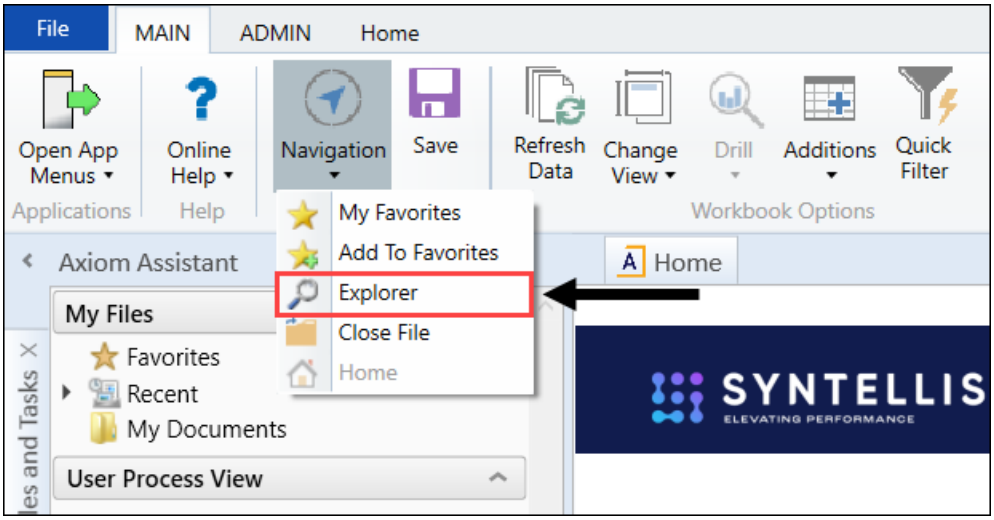
Axiom Rolling Forecasting provides a built-in Explorer task pane so that you can quickly access your favorites, recent items, and all the files that you have rights to access.

> **TIP:** You can also access Favorites, Recent, and My Documents from the My Files and Tasks task pane.

By default, all users are given access to this task pane. If desired, administrators can disable use of this task pane entirely, or restrict access to certain sets of users.

To access the Explorer task pane:

- In the **Main** ribbon tab, click **Navigation**, and select **Explorer**.



Opening recent files

Axiom Rolling Forecasting maintains a list of your recently opened files in the Desktop Client. You can use this list for quick access to recent files.

The recent file list is located in the **My Files** section of the Explorer task pane and Axiom Explorer. You can double-click files to open them, or right-click to access the context menu for the file type. Recent files are listed using the file tab name that they were opened with, which may or may not be the same as the file name.

The list displays the last 15 files that you recently opened. Note the following:

- If you want to clear the list, right-click **Recent** and select **Clear History**.
- If you want to continue to have quick access to a recent file, you can add it to your favorites. Right-click the file and select **Add to favorites**.

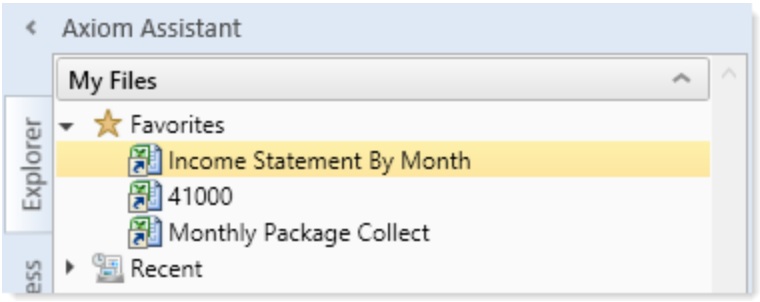
- If the icon next to a file name is a red arrow, this means that the file has been moved or deleted since you accessed it, so it can no longer be opened from the recent file list.

In the Axiom Windows Client only, recent files can also be accessed from the **File** menu. In the Axiom Excel Client, although your recent files are tracked in **File > Recent**, those links point to the temporary versions of the file stored on your local drive, not the source versions of the files stored in the Axiom Rolling Forecasting database. Therefore, Excel's recent file list cannot be used to open Axiom files.

Managing favorites

You can save Axiom files and other items as favorites, for quick access to commonly used items. In the Desktop Client, your favorites list is available in the following locations:

- The Explorer task pane in the Axiom Assistant area
- The Axiom Explorer dialog (if you have permission to access this dialog)



When an item is saved to favorites, you can open the item by double-clicking it, or you can right-click it to access any other commands that would be available on the item in its native area. For example, if you have rights to the Table Library and you save a table as a favorite, you can right-click the table favorite and perform actions such as editing the table structure.

If an item that a favorite points to is deleted, then the favorite becomes invalid and a red arrow icon displays next to it. If you attempt to open an invalid favorite, a message box informs you that the item has been deleted, and asks whether you want to delete the favorite. If a file is moved or renamed within the Axiom Rolling Forecasting file system, but it retains the same document ID, then the shortcut will not be broken.

Saving and deleting favorites

You can save an item as a favorite in one of the following ways:

- In the **Explorer** task pane and the **Axiom Explorer** dialog, you can right-click an item and select **Add to Favorites**.
- When a file is open, you can right-click the file tab and select **Add to Favorites**.

The item is saved as a favorite and now displays in your Favorites list. If the file was open when you saved it as a favorite, it displays using the file tab name. If needed, you can change the display name by editing the shortcut properties for the favorite.

TIP: If you open a table using **Open Table in Spreadsheet**, and then save the open table as a favorite (using the file tabs), the settings you used will be automatically saved as part of the favorite, in the shortcut properties. You may want to rename the favorite to indicate the particular settings (for example: GL2022 - Filtered for North Region).

NOTE: If a web-enabled file is saved as a favorite in the Desktop Client, that favorite will also display in the Web Client. This includes Axiom forms and web reports. All other types of favorites do not display in the Web Client.

To delete a favorite, right-click the item and then select **Delete**.

Organizing favorites

You can create sub-folders in the Favorites area to organize favorites by folder. To create a new folder, right-click **Favorites** and select **New Folder**.

By default, favorites are displayed in the order that they were added (new favorites are added to the bottom of the list). You can drag and drop individual favorites to change the order. Sub-folders cannot be reordered—they will always display in alphabetical order.

To rename a favorite, right-click the item and then select **Rename**. The name becomes editable, and you can type a new name.

Shortcut properties

You can edit the shortcut properties for a favorite. Right-click the favorite and select **Shortcut Properties**. In this dialog, you can edit the shortcut name, change the shortcut target, and define certain shortcut properties.

The available shortcut properties vary by file type. For example, you can configure a report favorite to always open as read-only, or to automatically apply a Quick Filter when opening.

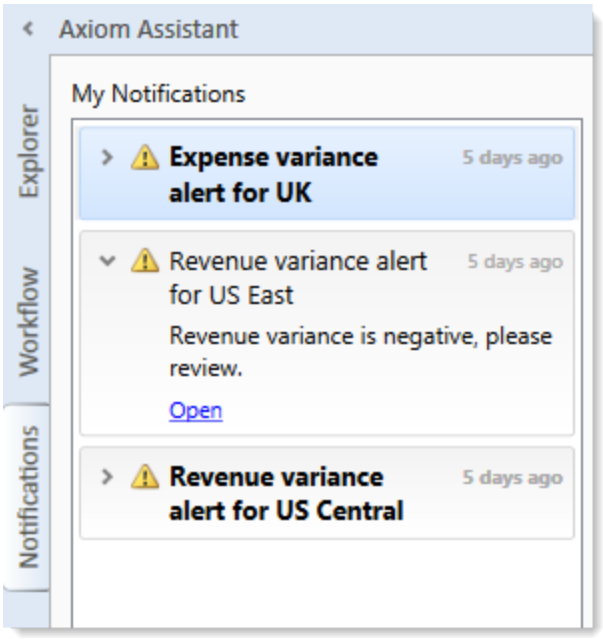
Using web favorites in the Desktop Client

If you save a favorite in the Web Client, that favorite also displays in the Desktop Client favorites list. You can double-click the web favorite to open it in the Web Client browser.

When a favorite is saved in the Web Client, it is stored as a URL instead of a document shortcut. If the target of the favorite is later deleted, the favorite does not show as invalid in the Desktop Client. If you try to use the favorite, you are informed that the document or page cannot be found. In this case you must manually delete the favorite.

Viewing notifications using the Notifications task pane

If you receive an Axiom Rolling Forecasting notification, the notification displays in the Notifications task pane. This is a system-controlled task pane that is always available in the Desktop Client if you have notifications. Click the **Notifications** tab in the Axiom Assistant area to view the task pane.



Example Notifications task pane

If you have unread notifications when you first log in, or if you receive new notifications during a current session, the Notifications tab will flash orange and remain that color until you click on the tab. Unread notifications display in bold text. Once a notification has been read, the bolding is removed.

Notifications can come from the following sources:

- **Alert notifications.** Your system administrators and other power users may have set up alerts to monitor certain alertable conditions and then notify specified users.
- **Process management notifications.** These notifications result from active processes in process management, such as to inform you that you have a new task in the process.
- **Message stream notifications.** If you have subscribed to a document's message stream, you will be notified of any new comments made about that document.
- **Axiom system processes such as Process Plan Files.** If you have triggered certain system processes, Axiom Rolling Forecasting will notify you when the process is completed or when errors occur.
- **Scheduler jobs.** If you have run a Scheduler job manually and that job is configured to send notifications, you will be notified when the job completes or errors (depending on the notification configuration).

NOTES:

- The Notifications task pane is a system-controlled task pane; you cannot hide or show this task pane manually. The Notifications task pane always displays on startup if you have any active notifications (read or unread). Otherwise, it does not display. If you receive a new notification during a session and the task pane is not already open, this will cause the task pane to open.
- All notifications displayed in the Notifications task pane are also available in the Notifications panel of the Axiom Web Client. Both areas read from the same source of notifications, and edit the same source as well. So if you read a notification in one area, or delete a notification from one area, the other area will reflect these changes.

Reviewing notifications

Within the task pane, notifications are listed in the order they were created, with the newest notifications at the top. Each notification displays a severity icon and an alert title, as well as how old the notification is. The following severity icons are used:

-  Info
-  Warning
- Error

To read the notification text, double-click the notification to expand it. The text should provide you with more information about the notification and why you are receiving it. You can double-click the notification again to collapse it.

If the notification is from an alert, then the alert creator may have specified a document that you can open to see more information about the alert condition. If so, then you will see an **Open** link underneath the message text when you expand the notification. Click this link to open the associated document.

Notification actions

You can select one or more notifications and then right-click to perform the following additional actions:

- **Mark Read**: Mark the selected notifications as read.
- **Mark Unread**: Mark the selected notifications as unread.
- **GoTo Alert Definition**: Open the source document for the alert, if you have permission to access the file. You will be taken directly to the specific alert definition that generated the notification.
- **Delete**: Remove the selected notifications from the pane. Once a notification has been removed from the pane, you cannot undo this action.

Notifications will remain in the list until you remove them, or until they are deleted by the system purge job. By default, the system purge job deletes alerts and notifications older than 60 days.

Changing your Axiom Rolling Forecasting password

If your authentication method is Axiom Prompt, you can change your password as needed using the Desktop Client. This feature does not apply to users who are using any other authentication method (such as Windows User Authentication), because those passwords are controlled externally from Axiom Rolling Forecasting.

To change your password:

1. On the **Axiom** tab, in the **Help** group, click **Help > Change Password**.

   NOTE: In systems with installed products, this feature may be located on the **Main** or **Admin** tab.

   This command is only available to Axiom Prompt users.

2. In the **Set Password** dialog, enter your current password, then enter and confirm your new password.

   If password rules are being enforced, your password must meet the rules. A validation message will inform you of the rules if necessary. Alternatively you can click **Generate Password** to auto-generate a password that meets the rules. If you do this, make sure to note the generated password because you will not have another opportunity to see it. If you do not note the password and cannot log in later, an administrator will need to reset your password.

3. Click **OK**.

Your password is now changed. You will need to use this new password the next time that you log in.

Closing Axiom Rolling Forecasting

When you close Axiom Rolling Forecasting, you will be prompted to save any changed but unsaved files.

To close the Desktop Client:

- Click the **Close Axiom Software** button in the **Exit** group of the **Axiom** tab.

  NOTE: In systems with installed products, this button may be located on the **Main** or **Admin** tab.

You can also close the application by clicking the **X** button in the top right-hand corner of the application window.

If you are using the Axiom Excel Client, there is no option to close Axiom Rolling Forecasting but leave the current Microsoft Excel session open. Keep in mind that it is not necessary to close Axiom Rolling Forecasting in order to work on a regular Excel file. You can open regular Excel files within Axiom Rolling Forecasting, or you can open a second Excel session.

3

Preparing Data

Data preparation involves creating monthly/quarterly forecasts, importing historical GL, statistics, and payroll data to summarize that data to the level necessary for calculations.

At a high level, the process is as follows:

1. **Set up fiscal period defaults** – Includes such settings as the fiscal year and month for the upcoming planning cycle, the number of workdays and FTE hours in the year; the planning type (monthly or quarterly); and plan file tab display options such as forecast tab visibility and the span of years to display. See the following topics:
    a. Set the fiscal year and period
    b. Configure system settings
    c. Configuring plan files
2. **Import historical data** – Axiom Rolling Forecasting generates monthly and quarterly forecasts based on historical data acquired from your general ledger (GL). By default, the system imports this data to the DEPT, ACCT, and INITIATIVEID dimension tables within the Axiom database. For more information, see Working with Dimensions.
3. **Configure driver files** – Configure the driver files for initial and subsequent Axiom Rolling Forecasting processes. For more information, see Configuring drivers.
4. **Summarize imported data** – Map department and account-level data to higher-level groups using summary codes called RFCode (for accounts), RFGroup (for departments), and RFID (for initiatives). For more information, see Summarize data.
5. **Update Rolling Forecasting plan files** – After importing and summarizing historical data, update the plan files for your forecasts. For more information, see Working with plan files.

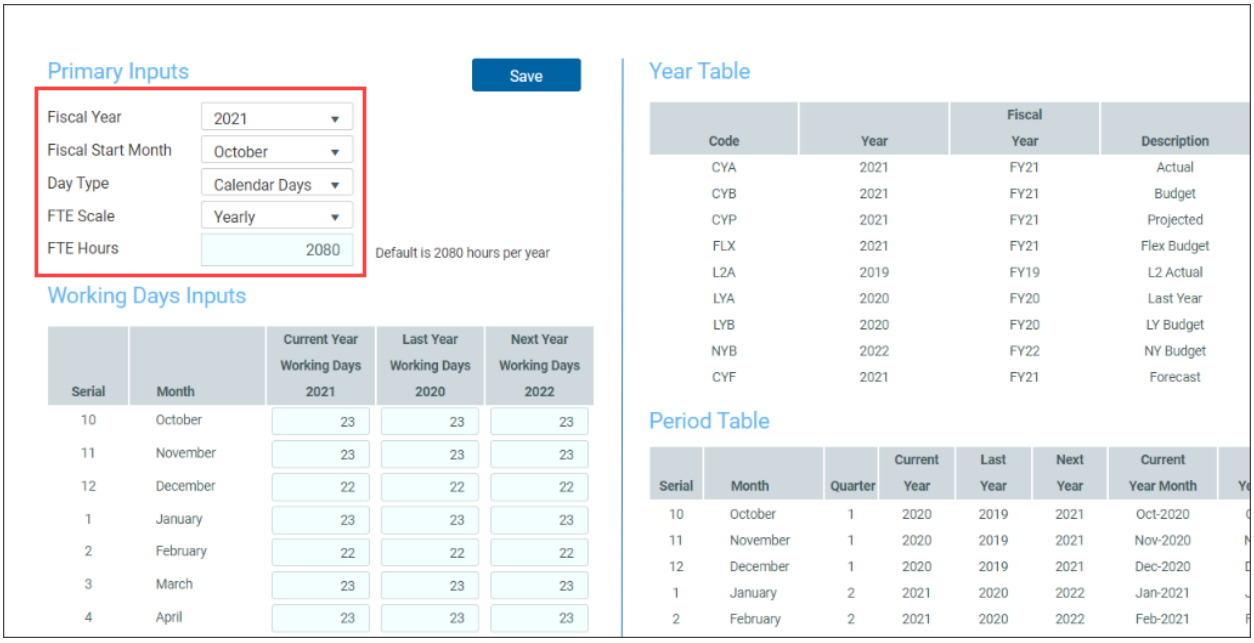
Set the fiscal year and period

Use the Year and Period Setup utility to:

- Set the fiscal year (for the upcoming planning cycle) and the first month (period) of the fiscal year.
- Set the Day Type.
- Set the FTE Scale.

- Define the number of workdays in the current year, last year, and next year.
- Set the standard Full Time Equivalent (FTE) hours worked by employees in the selected FTE scale.

NOTE: The standard FTE hours you set in this worksheet are displayed as the default FTE Hours in the Workday Periods driver.



The FTE Hours you select are reflected on the plan file Summary, Forecast, Initiatives, and Forecast History tabs:

To set year and period:

1. In the RF Admin task pane, under **Setup**, double-click **Year and Period Setup**.
2. In the **Primary Inputs** section, complete the following options:

Option	Description
Fiscal Year	Select the fiscal year.
Fiscal Start Month	Select the month in which the fiscal year starts.
Day Type	Select one of the following: • **Calendar Days** – Includes all days in the calendar. • **Work Days** – Includes only workdays. The FTE Scale setting for this is Daily and cannot be changed. If you select this setting, change the number of hours per day in the FTE Hours field.

Option	Description
FTE Scale	Sets the scale used for the Day Type. If you selected Calendar Days in the Day Type, the options for FTE Scale include **Daily**, **Weekly**, **Monthly**, and **Yearly**. **NOTE:** Note that if you select Work Days for Day Type, the only option For FTE Scale is Daily. After setting FTE Scale, be sure to set the **FTE Hours** field to correspond with your selection (for example, if you select Monthly, change the FTE Hours to the number of FTE hours per month).
FTE Hours	Sets the number of hours for the time period selected in the FTE Scale field. When you select the FTE scale, the default matching FTE Hours is displayed to the right of the hours field as a guide. If your organization uses a different number of hours for a day, week, month or year, multiply that number by the number in the scale accordingly.

3. In the **Working Days Inputs** area, for each fiscal month, enter the number of working days for the current year, last year, and next year.

   TIP: To hide the year and/or period tables that display on the right, click the corresponding checkboxes under the **Working Days Inputs** section.

4. Click **Save**.

Configure system settings

Use the System Settings utility to configure settings typically set annually, such as planning type, data scaling, and current year.

NOTE: Only the user assigned to the Rolling Forecast Global Management role will have read/write access to this configuration driver. All other RF Admins may only have Read/Only access if permitted by the administrator.

IMPORTANT: You should not change the forecasting type or the data scaling factor once these are set and in use.

To configure system settings:

1. In the RF Admin task pane, under **Setup**, double-click **System Settings Utility**.

2. To set the planning option, under **Planning Type Selection**, select one of the following:
    - **Monthly** – To forecast on a monthly basis.
    - **Quarterly** – To forecast on a quarterly basis.
3. To set the data conversion factor, under **Data Options**, select one of the following:
    - 1 – Sets a 1 to 1 data scaling factor. This means that the amount used is not scaled. This setting is the default.
    - 1000 – Sets a data scaling factor that divides by 1000. This means that the amount you enter will be divided by 1000.
4. To set the current fiscal year, under **Date Selections**, click the calendar icon and select the month and day for the end of the Current Year.
5. Click **Save**.

Configuring plan files

Use the Planning Configuration utility to configure global settings that affect all plan files:

- Set the current fiscal period
- Configure plan file visibility
- Configure report options
- Configure workday periods
- Configure holidays

These planning configurations are usually set during the initial system setup or annually; however, the administrator may need to make changes.

Set the current fiscal period

Use the General tab in the Planning Configuration utility to set the current fiscal period for plan files.

How the current forecast period works

What: The current fiscal period is the actual month prior to your first forecast period.

Where: This change applies to the Planning Configuration utility that is accessible from the RF Admin task pane under Setup.

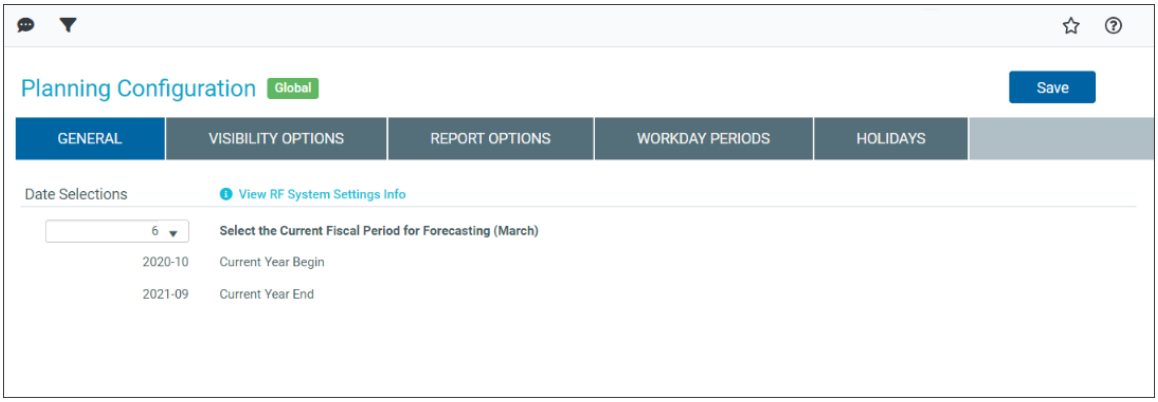
Who: Only Axiom Rolling Forecasting administrators and analysts who have the Rolling Forecast Global Driver Management role can configure support options.

When: These options are usually set during the initial system setup or annually; however, the administrator may need to make changes.

IMPORTANT: If you make changes to the RF Period after processing plan files, you must reprocess the plan files for the changes to appear in reports.

To set the current fiscal period for forecasting:

1. In the RF Admin task pane under **Setup**, double-click **Configuration Utility**.
2. In the **Date Selections** column of the **General** tab, select the fiscal period for which you are forecasting from the drop-down list. When you select a period, the name of the corresponding month is displayed in parentheses at the end of the sentence.
3. (Optional) To view planning and system information, click the **View System Info** link. The page expands to display date information, the selected planning type, and system settings. To collapse this information, click **Hide System Info**.



4. Click **Save**, and then in the confirmation dialog, click **OK**.

Configure plan file visibility

Use the Visibility Options tab in the Planning Configuration utility to:

- Control which parts of plan files are displayed to users.
- Set default row expand and collapse.
- Set the comparison period used in the Forecast History worksheet and the Balance Sheet and Cash Flow calculator.

NOTE: The Rolling Forecast Global Driver Management role is required for changing these settings.

To set plan file visibility options:

1. In the RF Admin task pane under **Setup**, double-click **Configuration Utility**.
2. Click the **Visibility Options** tab, and then select from the following options:

Option	Description/Action
Plan File Tab Visibility	To set which plan file worksheets are visible to users, click the toggle to **Visible** or **Hidden** for the following: • **Forecast Plan** • **Forecast Initiatives** • **Forecast History**
Forecast Plan Tab Summary Section Options	To set whether EBIDA and Adjusted EBIDA rows are visible on the plan file Summary sheet, click the toggle for each to **Visible** or **Hidden** for the following: • **Show EBIDA** • **Show Adjusted EBIDA** Labeling Options – If your organization uses different terminology than the displayed defaults, type new labels for: • Margin (EBIDA) • Net Margin • Adjusted EBIDA (operating EBIDA margin before restructuring) These values are used on the plan file Summary tab.
Column Visibility – Plan File, Deductions Model, Balance Sheet and Cash Flow	Select the range of columns to be visible in the plan file based on the selected **Start Period** and **End Period**. The default Start Period is the Current Year Begin date from the setting in the General tab. The default End Period is 60 periods from the Start year. You can set a shorter time period if needed.
Plan File Default Row Expand/Collapse	Use this setting to control the default collapsed-expanded behavior of the One Time Adjustment (OTA) sections on the Forecast worksheet. Click the toggle to change the setting. • **Expand** – All OTA sections are expanded on open. • **Collapse** –All OTA sections are collapsed on open. **NOTE:** If data exists in an OTA section, that section will be expanded on open regardless of the setting in this driver.

Option	Description/Action
Forecast History Comparison Period	Use this setting to control whether data in the plan file Forecast History tab comes from the current period or the prior period. Click the toggle to change the setting. • **Current** – Uses data from the current period to populate the Forecast columns in the worksheet. • **Prior** – Uses data from the prior period to populate the worksheet.
Balance Sheet and Cash Flow – Initiate File Group Trigger	Use this setting to control whether to automatically update the Balance Sheet and Cash Flow calculator. • **Yes** – Enables the calculator to automatically update when related changes are made in plan files. Changes trigger a Scheduler job that updates the calculator. • **No** – Disables automatic updating of the calculator. This option is the default. Select this setting if your organization does not use the calculator.
Balance Sheet and Cash Flow – Include Income in Balance Sheet	Use this setting to include or exclude income in the Balance Sheet and Cash Flow calculator. • **Yes** – Includes income in Net Assets for each period in the calculator. • **No** – Excludes income from Net Assets in the calculator (default).

3. Click **Save**, and then in the confirmation dialog, click **OK**.

Configure workday periods

Use the Workday Periods tab in the Planning Configuration utility to set the annual FTE hours. Setting the default number of workdays in each period is automated and tied to configured holidays in the Holidays tab.

This option is usually set during the initial system setup or annually, but the administrator may need to make changes.

To review workdays:

1. In the RF Admin task pane under **Setup**, double-click **Configuration Utility**.

NOTE: The Rolling Forecast Global Driver Management role is required for viewing these settings.

2. Click the **Workday Periods** tab.
3. To set the default standard work hours for your organization, in the **Hours Settings** section, select one of the following options from the **Annual FTE Hours** drop-down:
    - 2080
    - 2086 (default)

    NOTE: By default, the Hours in Period are set for a 2086 FTE. If you use 2080, you must change this setting.
4. To view additional read-only tables for historical actuals, in the **Workday Settings** section, click the **View Additional Date Detail**. The following tables are displayed:
    - Days in Period
    - Hours in Period
    - Calendar Dates
5. To hide the date detail tables, click **Hide additional Date Detail**.
6. Click **Save**, and then in the confirmation dialog, click **OK**.

Summarize data

For purposes of rolling forecasting, you need to summarize GLand statistics data. Summarizing data is necessary before you can build plan files and create forecasts. If your system is integrated with Axiom Budget Planning, you can also use the Summarize Budget Data utility for importing budgeting data.

You can also filter your summarized imports by RFGroup if you do not want to import all files.

Use the Summarize Actual Data utility to map department and account-level data to higher-level groups using summary codes called RFCode (for accounts), RFGroup (for departments), and RFID (for initiatives). These codes and groups are summarized in the Axiom Rolling Forecasting data table named RF_Forecast_[year]. From there, these codes and groups are assigned to months/quarters during plan file creation.

NOTE: Only Axiom Rolling Forecasting administrators and analysts can run these utilities.

To run the Summarize Actual Data utility:

1. To use data in more than one place in the system, or to use data in a different location, map the

data use exceptions using the RFSummarizationMap utility before running the summarizing data utility.

2. In the RF Admin task pane under **Data Transformation**, double-click **Summarize Actual Data**.
3. In the **Execute Import: Summarize Actual Data** dialog, click **Execute**.
4. In the **Variables** dialog, select the year of actuals data to import, then select whether to include statistical data, and then select hours. Click **OK**.

Summarize data by RFGroup

If you use summarize data utilities to import your General Ledger (GL) data to Axiom Rolling Forecasting, you can now filter by RFGroup using two new summarization utilities:

- The first utility summarizes actuals by RFGroup.
- The second utility summarizes Budget data by RFGroup.

If you make changes to an RFGRoup and need to reimport data, you can import just the affected groups instead of all of your files.

How summarizing by RFGroup works

What: Use the summarization utilities to import summarized actual data and summarized budget data that is filtered by selected RFGroup. These utilities are the same as the other Summarize Actual Data and Summarize Budget Data utilities except that each has a drop-down for selecting an RFGroup to the Variables dialog. You can select only one RFGroup to import at a time when filtering by RFGroup.

Where: This applies to the Data Transformation section of the RF Admin task pane.

Who: Only Axiom Rolling Forecasting administrators can use this feature to import summarized data.

To summarize data by RFGroup:

1. In the **RF Admin** task pane under **Data Transformation**, double-click one of the following:
    - Summarize Actual Data (filter by RFGroup)
    - Summarize Budget Data (filter by RFGroup)
2. In the **Execute Import: Summarize [data type] Data (filter by RFGroup)** dialog, click **Execute**.
3. In the **Variables** dialog, select the year, whether or not to include statistics, and the type of hours.
4. From the **Select RFGroup** drop-down, select an RFGroup.
5. Click **OK**.



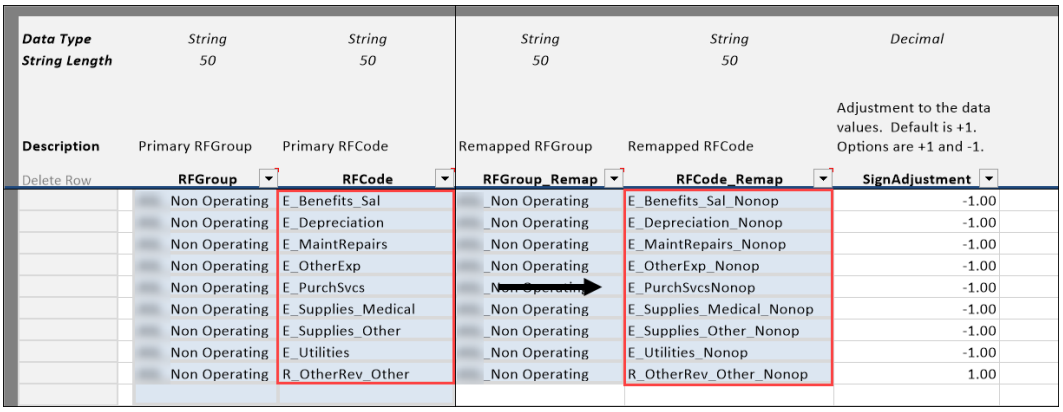
Set up alternate data transformation mapping

When importing data from Axiom Management Reporting, you may want to use some of the data in more than one place in the system or in an alternate place instead of the standard destination. The RFSummarizationMap table allows you to map these RFGroups and RFCodes to alternate RFGroups and RFCodes for use elsewhere, eliminating the need to customize the data summarization utilities.

NOTE: Remapping is done during implementation and at any time after as needed when you create new RFGroups that need alternative mapping.

To remap RFGroups and RFCodes:

1. In the **RF Admin** task pane under **Data Transformation**, double-click **SummarizationMap**.
2. In the **Primary RFGroup** and **Primary RFCode** columns, double-click the cells to select the names of the RFGroups and RFCodes that need an alternative mapping.
3. In the **Remapped RFGroup** and **Remapped RFCode** columns, double-click the cells to select the new designations. Note that the RFGroup names may not need to be changed.



Data Type / String Length		String 50	String 50	String 50	String 50	Decimal
Description		Primary RFGroup	Primary RFCode	Remapped RFGroup	Remapped RFCode	Adjustment to the data values. Default is +1. Options are +1 and -1.
Delete Row		RFGroup	RFCode	RFGroup_Remap	RFCode_Remap	SignAdjustment
	[redacted]	Non Operating	E_Benefits_Sal	Non Operating	E_Benefits_Sal_Nonop	-1.00
	[redacted]	Non Operating	E_Depreciation	Non Operating	E_Depreciation_Nonop	-1.00
	[redacted]	Non Operating	E_MaintRepairs	Non Operating	E_MaintRepairs_Nonop	-1.00
	[redacted]	Non Operating	E_OtherExp	Non Operating	E_OtherExp_Nonop	-1.00
	[redacted]	Non Operating	E_PurchSvcs	Non Operating	E_PurchSvcsNonop	-1.00
	[redacted]	Non Operating	E_Supplies_Medical	Non Operating	E_Supplies_Medical_Nonop	-1.00
	[redacted]	Non Operating	E_Supplies_Other	Non Operating	E_Supplies_Other_Nonop	-1.00
	[redacted]	Non Operating	E_Utilities	Non Operating	E_Utilities_Nonop	-1.00
	[redacted]	Non Operating	R_OtherRev_Other	Non Operating	R_OtherRev_Other_Nonop	1.00

4. The multipliers in this table default to 1, making the data values the same sign used in Management Reporting. To flip the multiplier to negative, in the **SignAdjustment** column for any items that need it, change the number to -1.

   For example, suppose that in Management Reporting you have an expense as a positive value, but you want to assign the incoming account (rolling up to an RFCode) to a Non Operating RFCode when summarizing data to Rolling Forecasting. In doing so, you could change the sign value so that the expense is changed to a negative value for the Non Operating section.

5. On the **Main** ribbon tab, click **Save**.

When the Summarize Actual Data and Summarize Budget Data data transformation processes run, they access the data in the RFSummarizationMap table and transform the data as specified.

Import Actual Data

This data import feature allows you to use a more distributed method of importing your actuals. For example, if you want to make a specific region or department responsible for putting in its own data, you would use this import tool. To use this feature, work with your Syntellis implementation consultant or the Syntellis Professional Services Team.

How this feature works

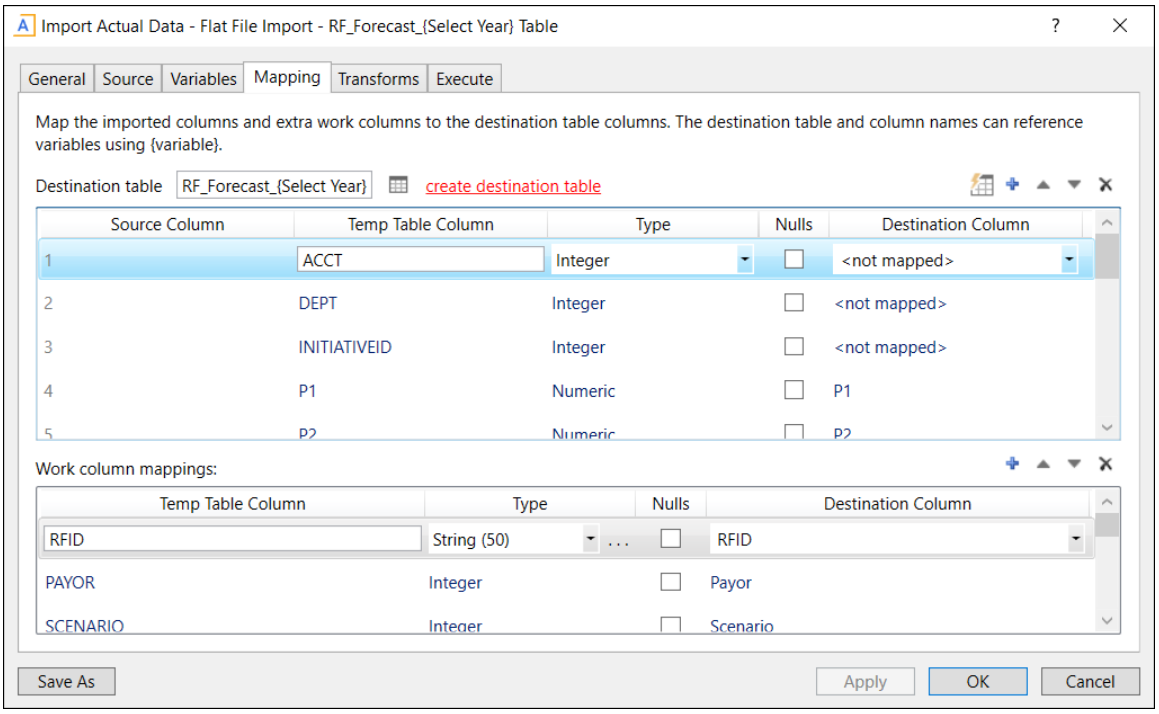
What: This utility has the same components as the Summarize Actual Data import utility.

Where: This feature is accessible as an executable task from the RF Admin task pane in the Data Transformation section. You can also access this import from the ADMIN ribbon tab > Imports & Data Utilities > Imports > Rolling Forecasting menu.

Who: Only Axiom Rolling Forecasting administrators and analysts can use this feature, with the guidance of the Syntellis Professional Services team.

How:

1. In the **ADMIN** ribbon tab, click **Imports & Data Utilities** > **Imports** > **Rolling Forecasting** > **Import Actual Data** > **Edit**.



2. Work with your Syntellis Professional Services Team consultant to select the appropriate options.
3. Click **OK**.
4. In the **RF Admin** task pane, under **Data Transformation**, double-click **Import Actual Data**.

5. In the **Execute Import: Import Actual Data** dialog, click **Execute**.

Update Monthly Statistics

The RF Monthly Statistics Update utility provides summarized statistics from the ACTYYYY financial tables to the RF Monthly table for your organization's specific entities. Usually, you input monthly statistics after you change the period but before processing plan files for the next month.

Using this utility, you can do the following:

- Save your custom filters for each RFGroup row.

  NOTE: Your statistics filters are saved to the RF_InputStatisticsFilter table when you save the RF Input Monthly Statistics Form. This means that the filters are saved even if you zero out the RF_Monthly table.

- View and save values from the ACTYYYY table for the current, ultimate, and penultimate years to the corresponding time series in the RF Monthly table at the same time.
- Filter the report by plan group.
- Manually update statistics that are not present in the Actual tables.

TIP: Run this report after Monthly close is completed.

To use the RF Input Monthly Statistics utility:

1. In the RF Admin task pane, under **Data Transformation**, double-click **Input Monthly Statistics**.
2. In the **Filters** panel, click the **Select RF Plan Group(s)** drop-down. You can select multiple plan groups.
3. In the **Choose a value for RFPlanGroup** dialog, select the plan groups to include, and click **OK**.
4. (Optional) If desired, select an RF Group:
   a. In the **Filters** panel, click the **Select RF Group (optional)** drop-down.

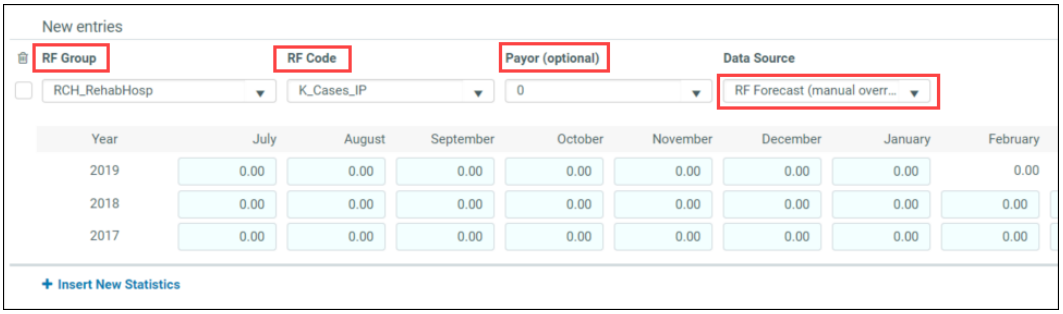
      NOTE: RF Groups available for selection depend on the RF Plan Group selected.

   b. In the **Choose a value for RFGROUP** dialog, select the RF Groups to include, and then click **OK**.
5. In the **Filters** panel, click **Apply**. The utility displays the selected RF Plan Group and RF Group under the title on the utility page unless you selected multiple items for each.
6. From the **Fiscal Years to Display** drop-down, select the plan groups to show by fiscal year as needed, and then click **OK**.
7. To limit the data displayed on the page by data source, from the **Data Source to Display** drop-

down, select the plan groups to display:

- **SHOW ALL** – All plan groups regardless of source are displayed.
- **Actuals** – Displays current and historical data from the Actual tables.
- **RF Forecast (manual override)** – Only entries with forecasted data are displayed.

8. To add a new statistic:
   a. In the **New entries** section, click **+ Insert New Statistic**.
   b. For the statistic, select the **RF Group**, **RF Code**, and **Payor**, and then for **Data Source**, select **RF Forecast (manual override)** as shown in the following example.



   c. Enter data in the blue input cells as needed.

9. To use a data filter, click **Modify Statistics Filter**. For instructions on selecting, editing, and creating filters, see Using the Filter Wizard.

> **NOTE:** Filters are only available when data is pulled from an Actuals data source.

10. To remove entries from the RF_Monthly table, in the delete column (indicated by the trash can icon), select the checkbox for the entry. The entries are removed when you save changes.

11. Click **Save**.

4

Working with Dimensions

Dimensions are the key index fields for the tables in the Axiom Rolling Forecasting database. All data in the system is associated with one or more dimensions.

The dimensions used in Axiom Rolling Forecasting include:

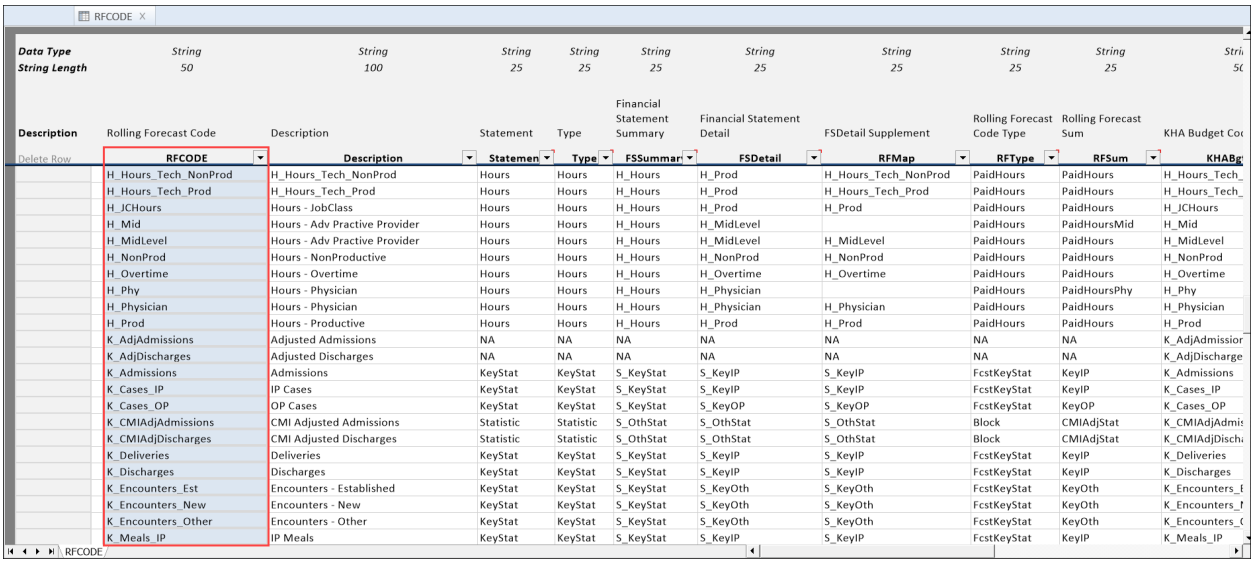
- RFCODE – Contains records for different types of accounts within an organization. For example, OP visits, deliveries, land, and so on.
- RFDType – Contains records of data types used in Axiom Rolling Forecasting. For RFDType definitions, see RFDType definitions.
- RFGROUP – Contains records for groups in an organization.
- RFID – Identifies initiatives or projects.

Each dimension has multiple fields. The fields within dimensions tables are typically referred to as columns. Field/column names are expressed as *tablename.fieldname*.

A few examples of dimension fields used in Axiom Rolling Forecasting include:

- **RFCODE.Description** – Provides a definition or brief description of a rolling forecast code name, as stored in the RFCODE dimension.
- **RFGROUP.Director** – Identifies the director tied to a group, as stored in the RFGROUP dimension.
- **RFID.Approve** – Identifies the approval status of an initiative, as stored in the RFID dimension.

In the following example of the RFCODE table, the columns make up the various fields.The first data column on the left, with a blue background, lists all of the RF codes in the system. The columns to the right are fields that apply to the RFCODE column. Each row in a column is a value that applies to the RFCode in that row.



RFCODE

Description	Rolling Forecast Code	Description	Statement	Type	Financial Statement Summary	Financial Statement Detail	FSDetail Supplement	Rolling Forecast Code Type	Rolling Forecast Sum	KHA Budget Co
Data Type	String	String	String	String	String	String	String	String	String	Stri
String Length	50	100	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	5(
Delete Row	RFCODE	Description	Statemen	Type	FSSummar	FSDetail	RFMap	RFType	RFSum	KHABg
	H_Hours_Tech_NonProd	H_Hours_Tech_NonProd	Hours	Hours	H_Hours	H_Prod	H_Hours_Tech_NonProd	PaidHours	PaidHours	H_Hours_Tech_
	H_Hours_Tech_Prod	H_Hours_Tech_Prod	Hours	Hours	H_Hours	H_Prod	H_Hours_Tech_Prod	PaidHours	PaidHours	H_Hours_Tech_
	H_JCHours	Hours - JobClass	Hours	Hours	H_Hours	H_Prod	H_Prod	PaidHours	PaidHours	H_JCHours
	H_Mid	Hours - Adv Practive Provider	Hours	Hours	H_Hours	H_MidLevel		PaidHours	PaidHoursMid	H_Mid
	H_MidLevel	Hours - Adv Practive Provider	Hours	Hours	H_Hours	H_MidLevel	H_MidLevel	PaidHours	PaidHours	H_MidLevel
	H_NonProd	Hours - NonProductive	Hours	Hours	H_Hours	H_NonProd	H_NonProd	PaidHours	PaidHours	H_NonProd
	H_Overtime	Hours - Overtime	Hours	Hours	H_Hours	H_Overtime	H_Overtime	PaidHours	PaidHours	H_Overtime
	H_Phy	Hours - Physician	Hours	Hours	H_Hours	H_Physician		PaidHours	PaidHoursPhy	H_Phy
	H_Physician	Hours - Physician	Hours	Hours	H_Hours	H_Physician	H_Physician	PaidHours	PaidHours	H_Physician
	H_Prod	Hours - Productive	Hours	Hours	H_Hours	H_Prod	H_Prod	PaidHours	PaidHours	H_Prod
	K_AdjAdmissions	Adjusted Admissions	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	K_AdjAdmissior
	K_AdjDischarges	Adjusted Discharges	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	K_AdjDischarge
	K_Admissions	Admissions	KeyStat	KeyStat	S_KeyStat	S_KeyIP	S_KeyIP	FcstKeyStat	KeyIP	K_Admissions
	K_Cases_IP	IP Cases	KeyStat	KeyStat	S_KeyStat	S_KeyIP	S_KeyIP	FcstKeyStat	KeyIP	K_Cases_IP
	K_Cases_OP	OP Cases	KeyStat	KeyStat	S_KeyStat	S_KeyOP	S_KeyOP	FcstKeyStat	KeyOP	K_Cases_OP
	K_CMIAdjAdmissions	CMI Adjusted Admissions	Statistic	Statistic	S_OthStat	S_OthStat	S_OthStat	Block	CMIAdjStat	K_CMIAdjAdmis
	K_CMIAdjDischarges	CMI Adjusted Discharges	Statistic	Statistic	S_OthStat	S_OthStat	S_OthStat	Block	CMIAdjStat	K_CMIAdjDisch
	K_Deliveries	Deliveries	KeyStat	KeyStat	S_KeyStat	S_KeyIP	S_KeyIP	FcstKeyStat	KeyIP	K_Deliveries
	K_Discharges	Discharges	KeyStat	KeyStat	S_KeyStat	S_KeyIP	S_KeyIP	FcstKeyStat	KeyIP	K_Discharges
	K_Encounters_Est	Encounters - Established	KeyStat	KeyStat	S_KeyStat	S_KeyOth	S_KeyOth	FcstKeyStat	KeyOth	K_Encounters_E
	K_Encounters_New	Encounters - New	KeyStat	KeyStat	S_KeyStat	S_KeyOth	S_KeyOth	FcstKeyStat	KeyOth	K_Encounters_N
	K_Encounters_Other	Encounters - Other	KeyStat	KeyStat	S_KeyStat	S_KeyOth	S_KeyOth	FcstKeyStat	KeyOth	K_Encounters_(
	K_Meals_IP	IP Meals	KeyStat	KeyStat	S_KeyStat	S_KeyIP	S_KeyIP	FcstKeyStat	KeyIP	K_Meals_IP

RFCODE

Example dimension table RFCODE

When Axiom Rolling Forecasting is first implemented, a consultant will help you configure the dimension tables to reflect the structure of your organization (roll-up groups, entities, codes, and so on). Subsequently, you may need to edit dimensions to add new forecast groups, codes, or other items to the database.

IMPORTANT: Many dimensions are shared across multiple Axiom products. Do not delete a grouping column or modify entries in dimensions without consulting the administrators for the other applications.

Working with the Dimension Maintenance Utility

Your organization may use multiple distinct Entity Management branches within your structure to help manage your Axiom products. It might be the responsibility of each local product administrator to maintain their own elements within dimensions for each Axiom product that your organization is licensed for. Additionally, and ideally, each administrator should not be able to modify elements outside of their area, otherwise, reports and processes could be negatively impacted.

The Dimension Maintenance Utility allows the administrator for a local branch to manage only grouping columns within a dimension and limits this dimension to only the elements that the administrator has access to.

IMPORTANT: The dimension tables have been restricted to read-only access until the system administrator configures a user for dimension maintenance security. For more information, see Editing the security rights for a user.

The Dimension Maintenance Utility allows administrators to:

- Have multi-user and filtered access to key universal dimensions.
- Restrict dimension grouping column maintenance to specified product grouping columns.
- Create dimension grouping columns, and assign them to products.
- Add new records and update all validated grouping columns, even when they are outside of that product range.
- Create dimension grouping columns that automatically display in an organized manner.

To enable the Dimension Maintenance functionality described above, the following features were created:

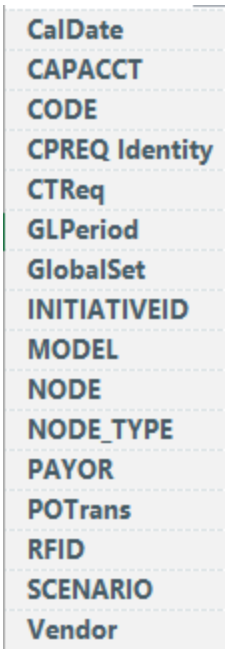
- In the Edit Data Structure mode, administrators can manage grouping columns using datasets.
- In the Dimension Maintenance Utility, depending on their roles, users can select the products and dimensions to maintain.
- Using the security feature in the Dimension Maintenance Utility, for each product, administrators can quickly assign write filters to those users who have an administrator role assigned to them.

The following table represents which dimensions are part of each product. A check mark means users can access the dimension using the Dimension Maintenance Utility, but the records each user can edit depends on the security filter applied to each.

	Management Reporting Admin	Budgeting Admin	Rolling Forecast Admin	Capital Planning Admin	Capital Tracking Admin	Cost Management Admin	Costing Admin	DSS Admin	Financial Plan Admin
ACCT	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓
CDMCode	✓	✓					✓	✓	
COSTCAT							✓	✓	
COSTITEM							✓	✓	
COSTMETHOD							✓		
COSTPOOL							✓	✓	
CPT	✓	✓					✓	✓	
DATATYPE	✓	✓							
DEPT	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
ENTITY	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
FINCLASS	✓	✓						✓	
ICATEGORY						✓			
INSPLAN							✓	✓	
IRESULTS						✓			
ITYPE						✓			
JOBCODE	✓	✓				✓	✓		✓
LOCATION	✓	✓					✓	✓	
METRICID						✓			
PAYTYPE	✓	✓				✓	✓		
PROVIDER	✓	✓					✓	✓	
REVCODE							✓	✓	
RFCODE			✓						✓
RFGROUP			✓						✓
YRMO							✓	✓	

The following dimension tables are not affected by this update and are not part of the Dimension Maintenance Utility. Each of these dimensions retain:

- Full edit rights, per authorized user.
- Ability for direct table edit.
- Leverage existing edit tools as you have used in the past.



Configuring the Dimension Maintenance Utility

To configure the Dimension Maintenance Utility, do the following:

1. Configure the utility to assign any custom dimension grouping column to their respective products. For more information, see Assigning an existing grouping column to a dataset (product).
2. Configure the security for each administrator user in the utility. You must apply a dimension filter to any member that you want to have edit rights. If **NotConfigured** displays, then the user does have edit ability. A filter grants users edit abilities for those records within the assigned filter. For more information, see Editing the security rights for a user.
3. Review and test the Dimension Maintenance Utility.

Editing the security rights for a user

You can only access the security management feature of the Dimension Maintenance Utility if you are assigned the security administrator role.

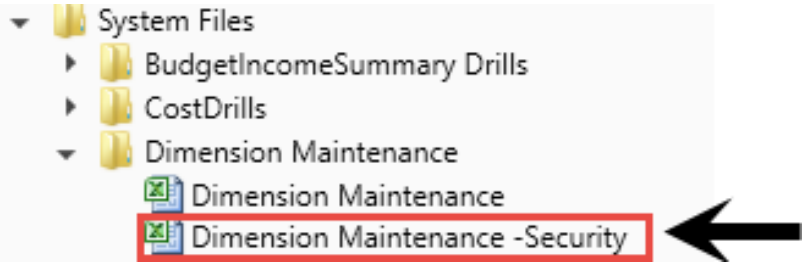
With Dimension Maintenance - Security, you can set in bulk the security rights for all users assigned a product administrator role for all dimensions for a specific dataset (product).

NOTE: If a user is assigned as an administrator for a product and as a user for another product, the user can only access the tables for the product they are administrator of. For example, if a user is a product administrator for Axiom Cost Accounting and a user for Axiom Budgeting and Performance Reporting, the user would only be able to edit the dimensions for Axiom Cost Accounting.

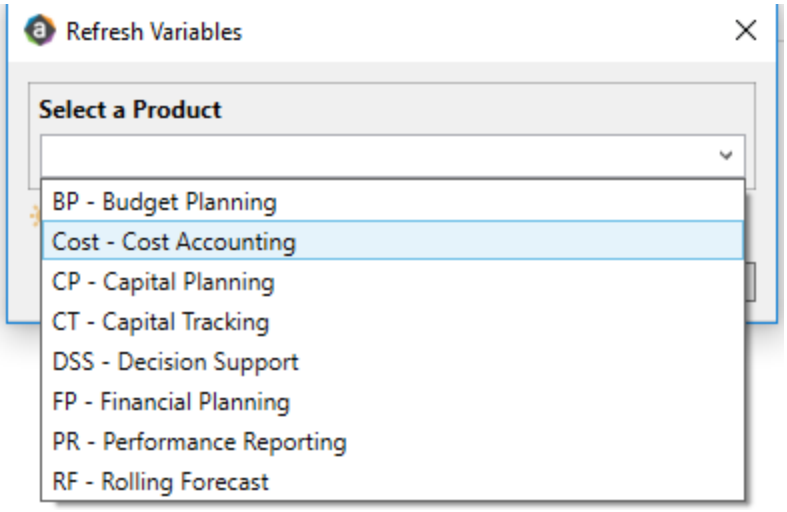
IMPORTANT: For a user (with a product administrator role) to edit a dimension, you must first assign them security rights using this utility.

To edit the security rights for a user:

1. From the **Explorer** task pane, in the **Reports Library** section, select **System Files > Dimension Maintenance**, and double-click **Dimension Maintenance - Security**.



2. In the **Select a Product** drop-down, select the product to display the respective product administrators, and click **OK**.

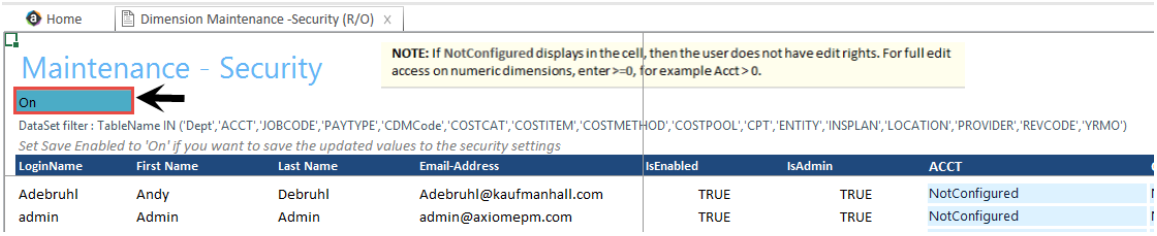


3. Select a user, and do one of the following:

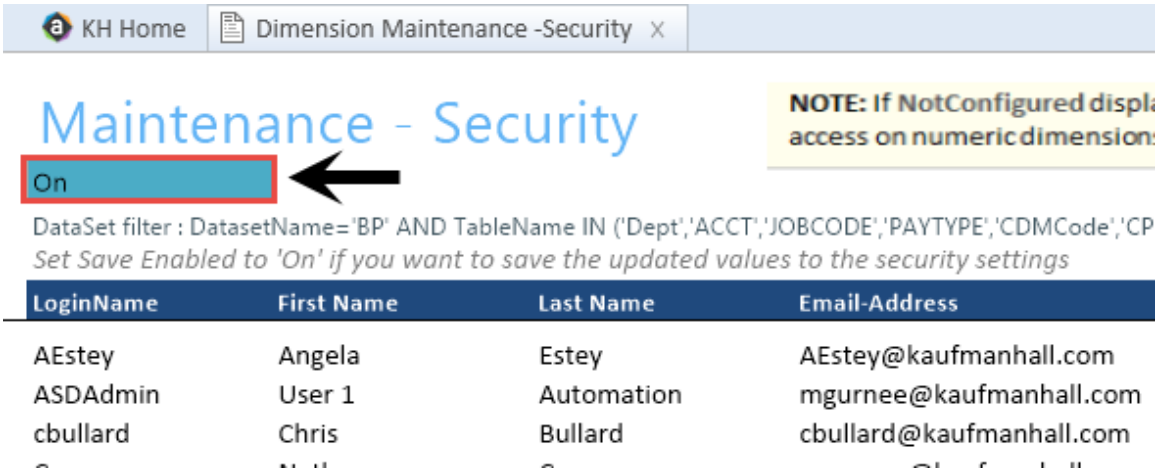
IMPORTANT: If **NotConfigured** displays in the cell, then the user does not have edit rights. For full edit access on numeric dimensions, enter **>= 0**, for example Acct > 0.

To...	Then...
Use the filter wizard to specify the security rights	a. Right-click the cell to edit. b. Select **Axiom Wizards > Filter Wizards**. c. Use the **Filter Wizard** to select and specify the security rights for a product administrator. For more information on using the Filter Wizard, do the following: i. On the **Main** ribbon tab, click **Help**. ii. In the left navigation pane, click **Reference > Filters > Filter Wizard**.
Enter the security rights manually	Click in a cell, and type the rights.

In the following example, Angela is not authorized to edit the ACCT dimension. She can, however, edit the DEPT dimension records for departments that belong to Entity 2.



4. In the **Maintenance - Security** table, at the top of the utility, **On** indicates saving will post changes to the database.



NOTE: The ability to save is initially enabled (On). Clicking **Save** on the **Main** ribbon tab posts any changes to the database.

5. In the **Main** ribbon tab, click **Save**.

Assigning an existing grouping column to a dataset (product)

You can associate each grouping column you create with multiple licensed products. The assignment determines which product each column gets displayed under within the Data Maintenance utility.

NOTE: You can only perform assignments for custom columns that your organization has added. We recommend that you do not change the assignments of any standard columns included with the product.

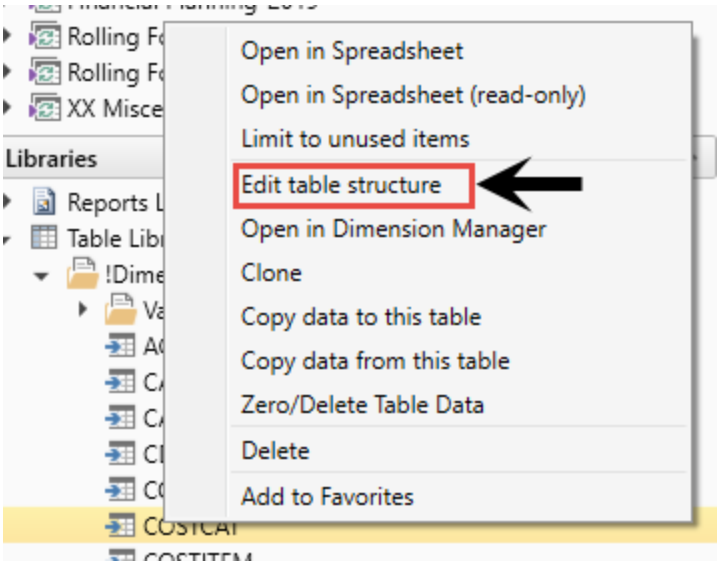
IMPORTANT: Make sure to define a default value entry for the column. To do this, complete steps 1-8 of Creating a grouping column.

To assign an existing dimension grouping column to a dataset (product):

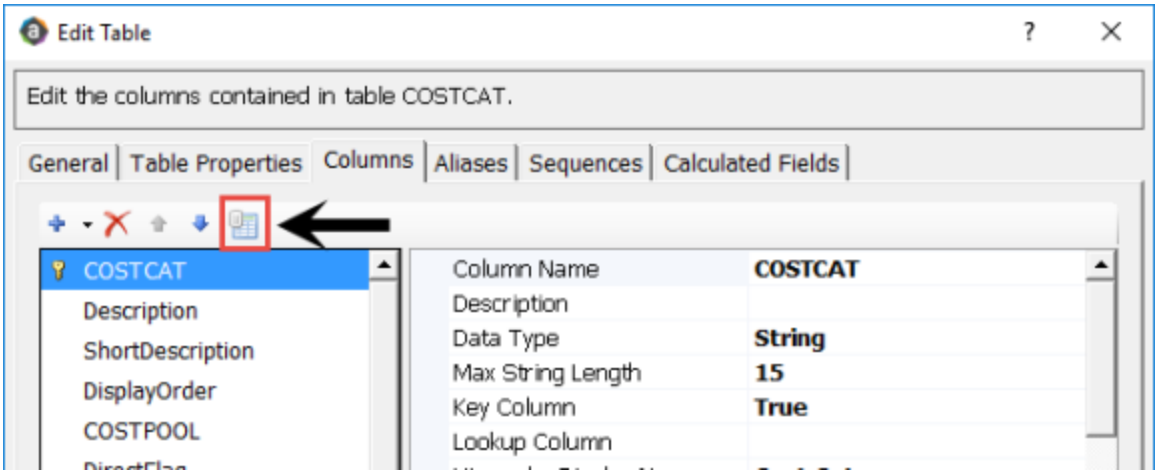
1. From the **Explorer** task pane, in the **Libraries** section, click **Table Library > !Dimensions**.



2. Right-click a dimension, and select **Edit table structure**.

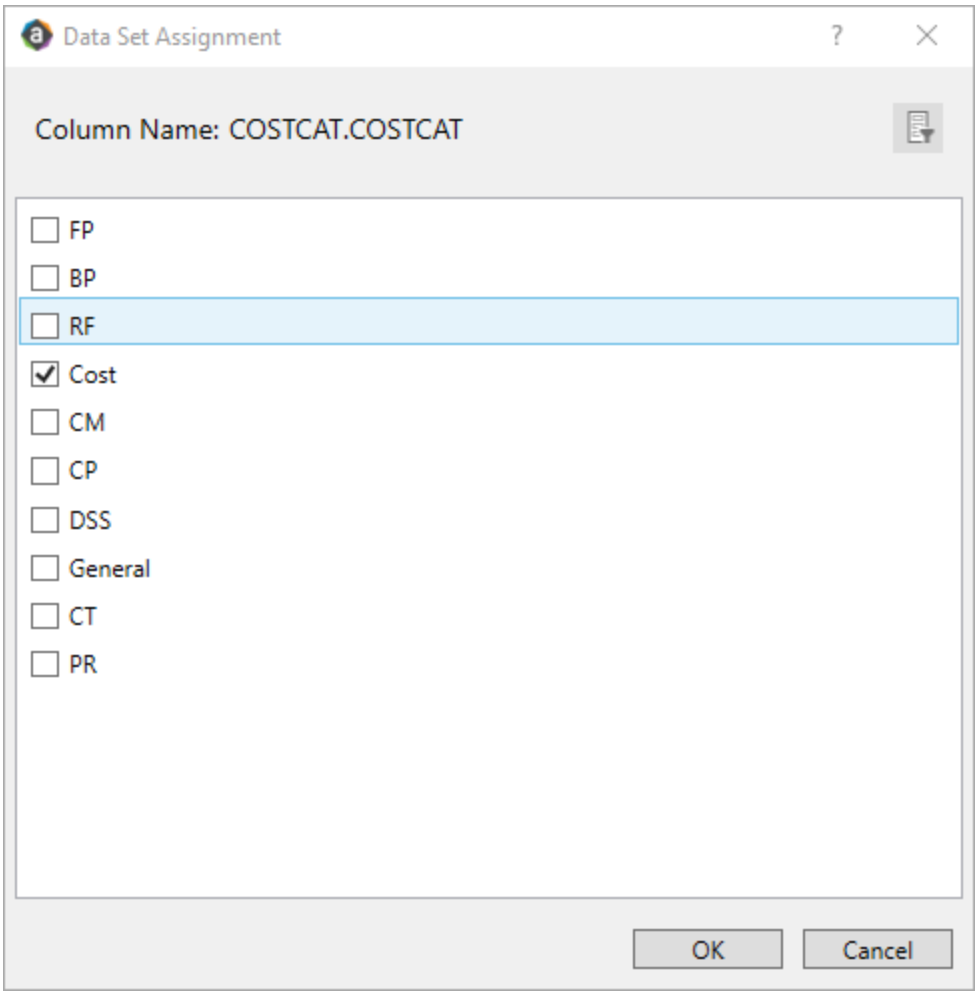


3. In the **Edit Table** dialog, click the **Columns** tab.
4. In the list of columns, select a column to assign, and click the **Assign Column to Data Sets** button.



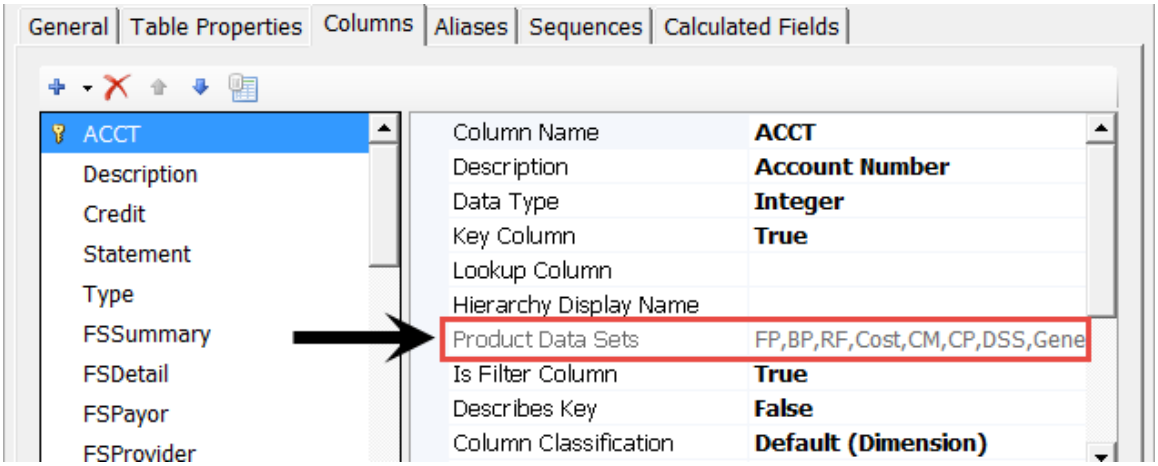
5. In the **Data Set Assignment** dialog, in the list of data sets (products) that have predefined for you, select the checkbox next to the products to assign this grouping column to, and click **OK**.

> **NOTE:** The list that displays will vary depending on the Axiom Healthcare Suite products you are licensed to use.



Product	Product Node
Budget Planning	BP
Financial Planning	FP
Rolling Forecasting	RF
Cost Accounting	Cost
Cost Management	CM
Capital Planning	CP
Decision Support	DSS
Capital Tracking	CT
Performance Reporting	PR
Available to all related products	General

After you select the products, they display in the **Edit Table** dialog in the **Product Data Sets** field.



6. In the **Edit Table** dialog, click **OK**.

Managing dimensions

After you configure the Dimension Maintenance Utility and set the security rights for the appropriate users, they can access the utility from the Administrator task pane to manage and configure dimensions. The products and dimensions a user can access will vary depending on their role. As an administrator, you can select all of the Axiom products.

For more information, see the following:

- Launching the Dimension Maintenance Utility
- Editing a dimension
- Adding a dimension record
- Creating a grouping column

Launching the Dimension Maintenance Utility

Depending on the product, do the following:

Product	Steps
Axiom Budgeting	In the **Bud Admin** task pane, in the **Budget System Maintenance** section, double-click **Dimension Maintenance**.
Axiom Capital Planning	In the **Cap Plan Admin** task pane, in the **Administration** section, double-click **Dimension Maintenance**.

Product	Steps
Axiom Capital Tracking	In the **Cap Track Admin** task pane, in the **Administration** section, double-click **Dimension Maintenance**.
Axiom Cost Accounting (Enterprise Decision Support)	In the **Cost Admin** task pane, in the **Costing Structure Maintenance** section, double-click **Dimension Maintenance**.
Axiom Cost Management	In the **CM Admin** task pane, in the **System Maintenance** section, double-click **Dimension Maintenance**.
Axiom Decision Support (Enterprise Decision Support)	In the **DSS Admin** task pane, in the **Decision Support Imports and Data Maintenance** section, double-click **Dimension Maintenance**.
Axiom Financial Planning	In the **Fin Plan Admin** task pane, in the **Administration** section, double-click **Dimension Maintenance - Integration Mapping**.
Axiom Management Reporting	In the **Mgmt Admin** task pane, in the **Dimension & Reference Maintenance** section, double-click **Dimension Maintenance**.
Axiom Productivity	In the **Prod Admin** task pane, in the **System Settings** section, double-click **Dimension Maintenance**.
Axiom Rolling Forecasting	In the **RF Admin** task pane, in the **Tables** section, double-click **Dimension Maintenance**.

Editing a dimension

NOTE: If this is your first time using the Dimension Maintenance Utility, be sure to read the following *About editing dimensions* before you begin.

About editing dimensions

The Dimension Maintenance Utility allows you to edit the grouping columns for one or more products, but the product options available to you depend on the role assigned to you. Axiom Financial Planning administrators have rights to Financial Planning dimensions, Axiom Capital Planning and Capital Tracking administrators have rights to Capital dimensions, and so on.

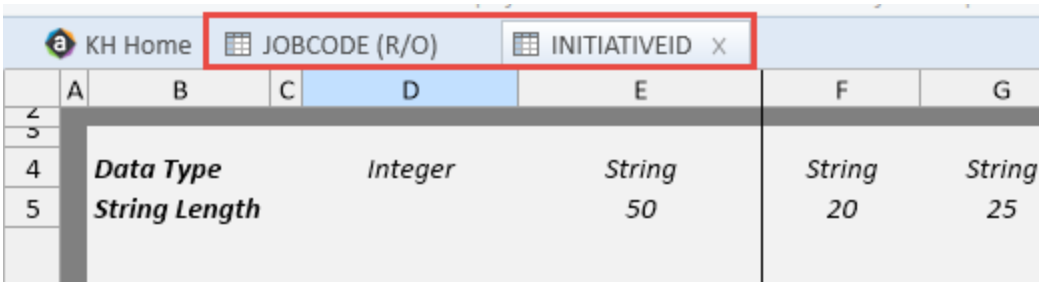
TIP: Generally, you do not edit database tables directly in the database. Instead, data is pulled into spreadsheets, where you can edit the data and then save it back to the database.

The columns that display depend on what products each column is assigned to using the Data Set Assignment.

When editing dimensions, keep in mind the following:

- The products you select determine the columns you can view.
- The dimension you select determines the table you can edit.
- Your role determines the records you can edit.

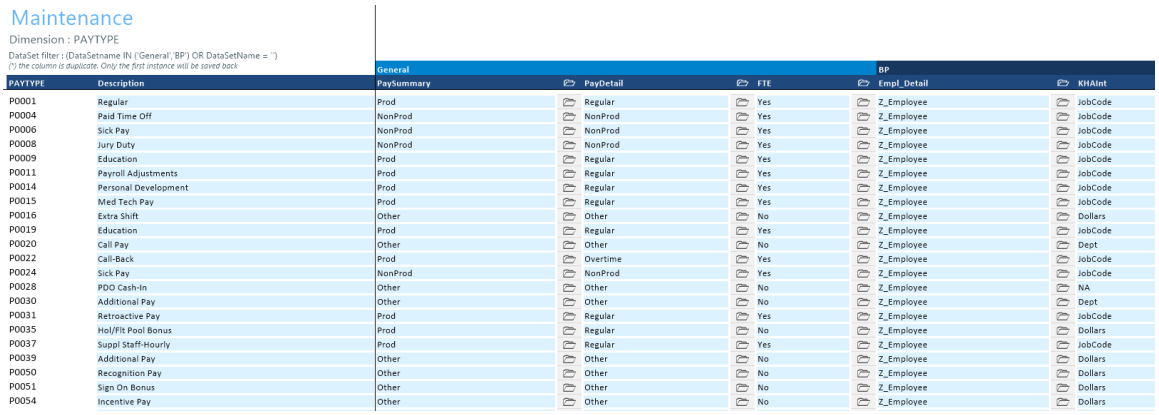
Some dimensions are not included in the Dimension Maintenance Utility. You can continue to access and modify these dimensions from the Axiom product's Admin task pane, as usual. If the dimension you open displays as read-only, this means that you need to use the Dimension Maintenance Utility to modify it. For example, in Axiom Budgeting, when you open the DEPT dimension from **Bud Admin task pane > Budget System Maintenance > View Dimension Tables**, the tab displays DEPT R/O. Though you can view the dimension, you need to use the Dimension Maintenance Utility to edit it. On the other hand, if you open the INITIATIVEID dimension, the tab does not display R/O. This means that you can modify the dimension as usual. This is because the INITIATIVEID table is not included in the list of tables that are maintained via the Dimension Maintenance Utility. For a list of dimensions not included in the Dimension Maintenance Utility, see the Overview section.



IMPORTANT: Edit dimension data with extreme care, as any errors introduced could cause problems throughout the system. Do not modify fields not described in Axiom documentation.

After you select the product(s) and dimension to edit, the Dimension Maintenance Utility refreshes itself and displays the different products and the columns that belong to them for the dimension. As seen in the following example, the columns display in groups.

TIP: It is not always necessary to populate every field. Enter as much information in the dimension table as you have available.


Maintenance

Dimension : PAYTYPE

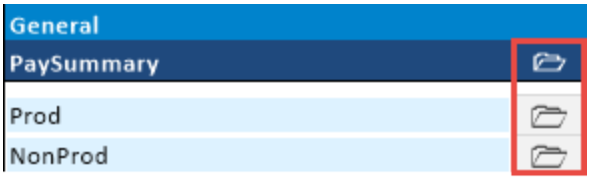
DataSet filter : (DataSetname IN ('General','BP') OR DataSetName = '')

(*) the column is duplicate. Only the first instance will be saved back

		General						BP	
PAYTYPE	Description	PaySummary		PayDetail		FTE		Empl_Detail	KHAInt
P0001	Regular	Prod		Regular		Yes		Z_Employee	JobCode
P0004	Paid Time Off	NonProd		NonProd		Yes		Z_Employee	JobCode
P0006	Sick Pay	NonProd		NonProd		Yes		Z_Employee	JobCode
P0008	Jury Duty	NonProd		NonProd		Yes		Z_Employee	JobCode
P0009	Education	Prod		Regular		Yes		Z_Employee	JobCode
P0011	Payroll Adjustments	Prod		Regular		Yes		Z_Employee	JobCode
P0014	Personal Development	Prod		Regular		Yes		Z_Employee	JobCode
P0015	Med Tech Pay	Prod		Regular		Yes		Z_Employee	JobCode
P0016	Extra Shift	Other		Other		No		Z_Employee	Dollars
P0019	Education	Prod		Regular		Yes		Z_Employee	JobCode
P0020	Call Pay	Other		Other		No		Z_Employee	Dept
P0022	Call-Back	Prod		Overtime		Yes		Z_Employee	JobCode
P0024	Sick Pay	NonProd		NonProd		Yes		Z_Employee	JobCode
P0028	PDO Cash-In	Other		Other		No		Z_Employee	NA
P0030	Additional Pay	Other		Other		No		Z_Employee	Dept
P0031	Retroactive Pay	Prod		Regular		Yes		Z_Employee	JobCode
P0035	Hol/Flt Pool Bonus	Prod		Regular		No		Z_Employee	Dollars
P0037	Suppl Staff-Hourly	Prod		Regular		Yes		Z_Employee	JobCode
P0039	Additional Pay	Other		Other		No		Z_Employee	Dollars
P0050	Recognition Pay	Other		Other		No		Z_Employee	Dollars
P0051	Sign On Bonus	Other		Other		No		Z_Employee	Dollars
P0054	Incentive Pay	Other		Other		No		Z_Employee	Dollars

In the blue cells, you can do the following:

- Choose from a list of validated values by double-clicking the folder in the column next to the grouping column.



- Enter free-form values, though we recommend that you take into consideration any existing values or rules for that column.

Grouping columns tagged as General display first, as shown in the previous example. General columns are typical reference fields leveraged by multiple products. Each subsequent grouping displays based on the products you selected. Records display depending on the security assigned to you. For example, if a no write filter is assigned for that member, the dimension will return no records. For more information, see Editing the security rights for a user.

IMPORTANT: If you are not sure whether to edit a cell, contact your system administrator.

Some columns in dimensions tables are validated, allowing only certain predefined values. If you enter an invalid value, an error will occur when you save, specifying the cell so you may make a correction and save again.

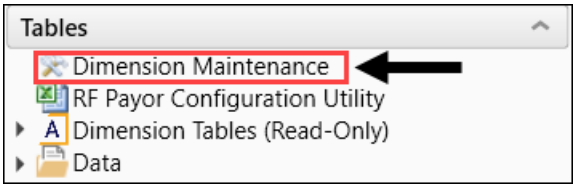
The following are examples of validated columns:

- **RFCODE.RFStdLine** – Used during the reporting process to identify the standard financial statement categories to use for each RFCode category. (Same as Acct.FSDetail in Axiom Management Reporting.)
- **RFCODE.RFType** – Used during the forecast workbook interface process to define the categories within each model that an account or account group will be categorized into. (Similar to BudgetType in the traditional budget workbooks.)

For more information, see Adding validations.

To edit a dimension:

1. Launch the Dimension Maintenance Utility.
2. In the RF Admin task pane, in the **Tables** section, double-click **Dimension Maintenance**.



3. In the **Refresh Variables** dialog, do the following:

    a. In the **Select The Product To Edit** drop-down, select the product.

    > **NOTE:** The list of products that display is determined by the Axiom product licenses that your organization owns.

    b. In the **Select a Dimension to Edit** drop-down, select the dimension.

    c. In the **Optional Data Filter** field, do one of the following:

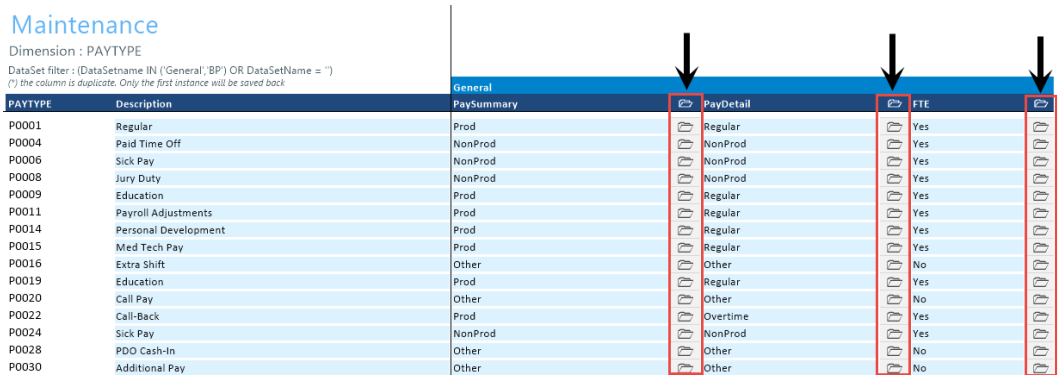
    - Type a filter syntax.
    - To select an existing filter or create a filter that you can save for later use, click **Select Filter**.

    d. Click **OK**.

    > **TIP:** To retrieve a smaller subset of data, you can use the **Quick Filter** in the **Workbook Options** of the **Main** ribbon tab. For detailed instructions on how to use the feature, see Applying a Quick Filter to a report.

4. Enter the dimension member attribute information in the appropriate cells. You can type a value in the cell free-form or select from a list of existing validated values. These are represented with a folder icon next to the grouping column. You can do one of the following to enter validated values:

    - Next to the column, double-click the folder icon. In the **Choose Value** dialog, select the value, and click **OK**.


Maintenance

Dimension : PAYTYPE

DataSet filter : (DataSetname IN ('General','BP') OR DataSetName = '')

(*) the column is duplicate. Only the first instance will be saved back

		General				
PAYTYPE	Description	PaySummary		PayDetail	FTE	
P0001	Regular	Prod		Regular	Yes	
P0004	Paid Time Off	NonProd		NonProd	Yes	
P0006	Sick Pay	NonProd		NonProd	Yes	
P0008	Jury Duty	NonProd		NonProd	Yes	
P0009	Education	Prod		Regular	Yes	
P0011	Payroll Adjustments	Prod		Regular	Yes	
P0014	Personal Development	Prod		Regular	Yes	
P0015	Med Tech Pay	Prod		Regular	Yes	
P0016	Extra Shift	Other		Other	No	
P0019	Education	Prod		Regular	Yes	
P0020	Call Pay	Other		Other	No	
P0022	Call-Back	Prod		Overtime	Yes	
P0024	Sick Pay	NonProd		NonProd	Yes	
P0028	PDO Cash-In	Other		Other	No	
P0030	Additional Pay	Other		Other	No	

    - If you have a large number of entries to make, instead of opening each folder, you can copy and paste the validated value to other cells in the same column.



IMPORTANT: Do not change the format of cells in dimensions (e.g., number, date, percentage, and so on).

5. After you finish making your changes, on the **Main** ribbon tab, click **Save**.

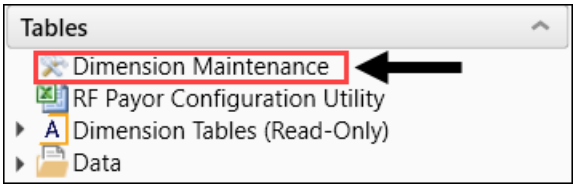
NOTE: If a column is missing, then it is assigned to a different dimension or not assigned. For more information, see Assigning an existing grouping column to a dataset (product).

Adding a dimension record

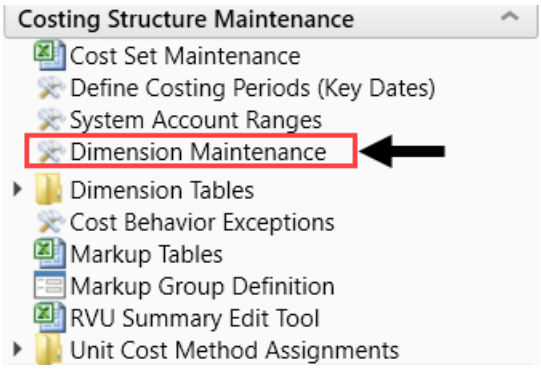
When you save the new dimension record, it displays in the existing table on the next utility refresh.

To add a dimension record:

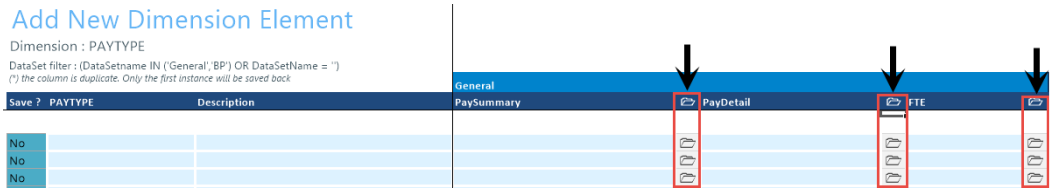
1. Launch the Dimension Maintenance Utility.
2. In the RF Admin task pane, in the **Dimension Update** section, double-click **Dimension Maintenance**.



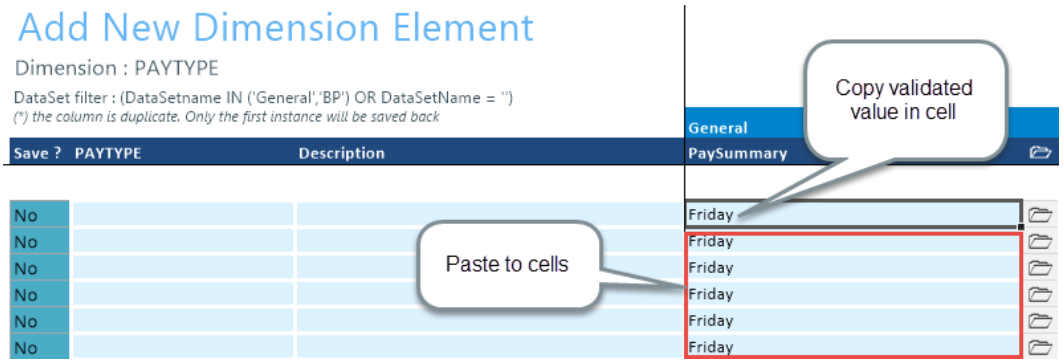
3. In the Cost Accounting Admin task pane, in the **Costing Structure Maintenance** section, double-click **Dimension Maintenance**.



4. To select the product to add the new dimension record, do the following:
    a. Press **F9** or on the **Main** ribbon tab, in the **Workbook Option** group, click **Refresh Data**.
    b. In the **Refresh Variables** dialog, from the **Select The Product To Edit** drop-down, select the Axiom Healthcare Product.
    c. From the **Select a Dimension to Edit** drop-down, select the dimension.
    d. Click **OK**.
5. At the bottom of the workbook, click the **Add_New_Dimension** tab.
6. You can type a value in the cell free-form or select from a list of existing validated values. These are represented with a folder icon next to the grouping column. You can do one of the following to enter validated values:
    - Next to the column, double-click the folder icon. In the **Choose Value** dialog, select the value, and click **OK**.

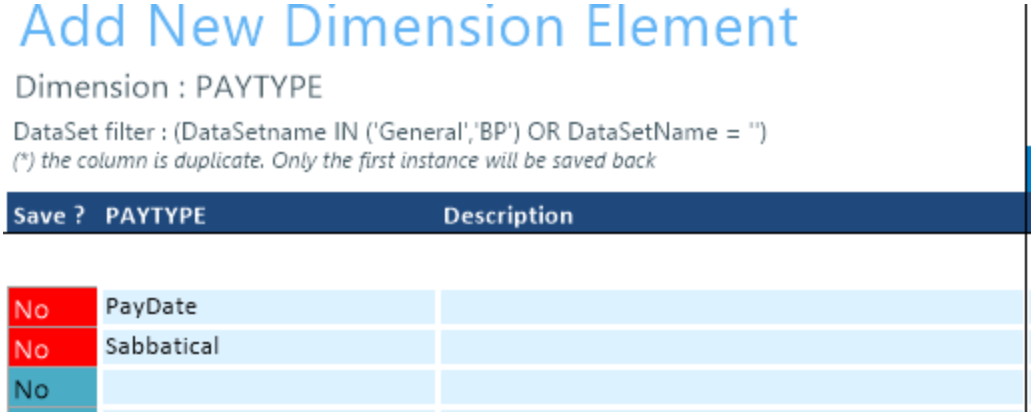


    - If you have a large number of entries to make, instead of opening each folder, you can copy and paste the validated value to other cells in the same column.



7. For each record to create, in the **Save?** cell, click the drop-down box, and select **Yes**.

   If you do not select Yes, the **Save ?** cell for the new dimension displays No with a red background as a reminder that you need to save your changes. If you do not save your changes, the default values you enter will not display. If you leave the values unpopulated, the system will populate the defaults using those defined in the column properties in the dimension table.



8. On the **Main** ribbon tab, click **Save**.

Upon Save, the new record posts to the database and the utility refreshes, moving the newly saved record to the **Dimension Maintenance** tab.

IMPORTANT: When adding new records, the field used as that user's security filter must be completed and within their filter before it will save successfully. If it is not, the system displays a message that you cannot post this record to the database because it is outside of your write filter. For example, if a security administrator using the Dimension Maintenance Security provides a filter for Angela to grant her edit rights to the Department dimension for Entity =2, then Angela must enter 2 in the Entity column before saving. For more information about setting up security for the Dimension Maintenance Utility, see Editing the security rights for a user.

Creating a grouping column

Some dimension tables include grouping columns that allow data associated with those records to share common settings or be rolled up into larger groups for calculation or reporting purposes.

NOTE: If you created a custom grouping column in Axiom Rolling Forecasting version 2016.4 or earlier, you need to assign it to a data set (product). For instructions, see Assigning an existing grouping column to a dataset (product).

Here are a few guidelines for naming your columns:

- Keep the descriptions of grouping columns short and simple.
- Avoid using common English words in your grouping column names, such as Interface or Union. Instead, combine words to come up with column titles such as IntGroup.
- It is good practice to fill out each grouping column for every element (table row).
- Spaces are not allowed. Use the underscore to separate upper/lower case words.
- Grouping columns cannot start with a number, but they may include a number.

To create a grouping column:

1. In the **Explorer** task pane, in the **Libraries** section, click **Table Library > !Dimensions**.
2. Right-click the dimension table to add the grouping column to, and select **Edit table structure**.
3. In the **Edit Table** dialog, click the **Columns** tab.
4. Above the list of column names on the left side of the tab, click the **+** button.
5. In the **Column Name** field, type a name for the new column.

   IMPORTANT: Use only alphanumeric characters in group column labels.

6. In the **Data Type** field, click the drop-down button, and select **String**.
7. In the **Default Value** field, type a default value that displays to the user.
8. Click **Apply**.
9. In the list of columns, select the column you just added.
10. Above the list of columns, click the **Assign Columns to Data Sets** button.
11. In the **Data Set Assignment** dialog, select the checkbox for any Axiom Healthcare Suite products to add to the column to, and click **OK**.
12. In the **Edit Table** dialog, click **OK**.
13. To view the new column, on the **Main** ribbon tab, click **Refresh Data**.

The new grouping column now displays in the dimension.

Dimension Tables

This section includes a description of all the dimensions used in Axiom Rolling Forecasting.

ACCT

The ACCT dimension table contains records for each account in the GL of your organization. This includes accounts that can be found on the balance sheet, income statement, hours, and statistics.

Refer to the Axiom EPM Dimensions Setup files (AcctCoding sheet) for codes to use in \Axiom\Reports Library\System Files\Documents\Admin\Management Reporting\KHA EPM Dimensions Coding.xls.

The following table lists all of the options available in this dimension table:

Column	Description
ACCT	The Axiom account number. This can be the combination of the prime account and sub account, if that is how your GL system is set up.
Description	The account description from the GL. Do not enter a description in all capital letters. To remove the all-caps format in the spreadsheet, use the Proper formula =Proper().
Credit	Used during the interface process to reverse the signs so values are stored in a positive condition in the database. Select one of the following valid entries: • dr • C • NA Normally, Revenue and Liabilities are C, and all others are dr.
RptMap	Used to group accounts. Valid entries include any account numbers in the ACCT column. The system automatically copies the information in the ACCT column to this column during installation.

Column	Description
Statement	Used to identify the Financial Statement category. Select one of the following valid entries: • BS (Balance Sheet) • CM • HoursJC (Jobcode Hours) • Hours • IS (Income Statement) • KeyStat • NA • NI (New Initiatives) • Statistic • VCC (Variance Comments Collection) **NOTE:** This is an Axiom standard column and categories cannot be added or edited. The default value is NA.

Column	Description
Type	Used to identify the major Financial Statement category. Select one of the following valid entries: • Allocation • Asset • Bmark (Benchmark) • Capital • Comments • Deduction • Equity • Expense • FTEs • GenStat • HoursJC (Job Code Hours) • Hours • KeyStat • Liability • NA • NetAsset • Plan • Revenue • Scenario • Statistic • Target (Hours codes that are not reported as FTEs should be coded as Statistic.) • VCC (Variance Comments Collection) **NOTE:** This is an Axiom standard column and categories cannot be added or edited. The default value is NA.
FSSummary	Used to identify summary-level Financial Statement categories. For the naming convention, use the first letter of the type category with an underscore and then the category name. For example, R_PatientRev or E_ Salaries. **NOTE:** This is an Axiom standard column and categories cannot be added or edited. Default value is NA.

Column	Description
FSDetail	Used to identify line-item Financial Statement categories. For the naming convention, use the first letter of the type category with an underscore and then the category name. For example, R_IPRev, R_OPRev. For a list of the available options, see Options for Acct.FSDetail. **NOTE:** This is an Axiom standard column and categories cannot be added or edited. The default value is NA.
FSPayor	A variation of FSDetail used if GL accounts have payor categories; used for Budgeting Deductions models. If this is not used, match to FSDetail. Categories can be added or edited. The default value is a blank.
FPCode	Used to identify the name of the Financial Planning category to use for summarization during the integration process with Axiom Financial Planning. If Axiom Financial Planning is not used, the default is NA.
FSProvider	Used to identify line-item Financial Statement categories. For the naming convention, use the first letter of the type category with an underscore and then the category name. For example, R_IPRev, R_OPRev. **NOTE:** This is only used if licensed for the Provider Budget Module. The default value is NA.
FPCategory	Used to identify the name of the Financial Planning category to use for transferring the financial plan targets during the integration process with Axiom Financial Planning. If Axiom Financial Planning is not used, the default is NA.
BPCode	Used to identify the payors from the Budget Deductions report. During installation, the system automatically copies the information from the FPCode column to this column.
FlexStat	Identifies the primary statistic used for Flexible Budgeting. The most common set up is KeyTot for all stat, hours, and expenses. Revenue uses KeyIP for IP, KeyOP for OP, and KeyOth for other patient revenue. The default is NA.
COSTCAT	Represents the cost category mapping of accounts, which is used to assign cost categories to incoming data when the GL data is imported into a CGL format table.
FlexPercent	Identifies default variable percentage (0-100%) to use for Flexible Budgeting. Values should be entered as decimals, 0.75 = 75%. The default value is 0 (zero).
CostMethod	Identifies the Cost Calculation Offset Accounts used for writing offsets to the GL-oriented tables and matches them to the method that they represent.

Column	Description
FlexGroup	Used to group accounts together for Flexible Budgeting. For example, Medical Supplies or Other Expenses. The default is NA.
CostVarPct	The Percent Variable for Axiom Cost Accounting; 0 = Fixed, which is used in the costing processes to determine the dollar weighted variability for calculation results.
KHAInt	Used to identify which tab an account should be interfaced to during the budget plan file creation process. Valid entries include the following: • Stat_Rev – Type this to assign to all statistics, revenue, and deduction accounts that will be budgeted in the budget plan files. • Expense – Type this to assign to all expense and hours accounts that will be budgeted in the budget plan files. • NA – Type this to exclude an account from all budget plan files.
KHAStdLine	Identifies default budget methodology used in budget plan files during budget plan file creation. Refer to calc methods for Stat_Rev sheet and Expense sheet in the *Axiom Budgeting and Performance Reporting Administrator's Guide* (Budget Plan Files chapter) for valid entries and definitions. The default value is NA.
RFPayor	Functions the same way as the FSPayor does for other products, but specific to Axiom Rolling Forecasting.This field references the Payor column in the Payor dimension so that users can load their payors into the system. Used in Axiom Rolling Forecasting 2020.3 and later releases. Default value is zero (0).
CostDSSSummary	An FSSummary clone owned by Axiom Cost Accounting and Axiom Decision Support so that cost accounts can be categorized differently to facilitate costing and DSS needs without impacting Axiom Financial Reporting.
KHABgtCode	Used for combining accounts together during budget plan file creation. If there are historical values for two accounts that you want to budget as one combined account, list the surviving account number on both lines. If not combining accounts, this value should match value in the Account column. The default value is 0 (zero).
CostProvider	Used by the Axiom Cost Accounting system when performing the Provider RVU costing method. This identifies the cost information at the account level that is associated to the Provider, which is then allocated to his or her patients' cost item or chargeable activities.

Column	Description
BudgetType	Used to identify which category an account should be interfaced to during the budget plan file interface process. If KHAInt = Stat_Rev, valid entries are: • IPRev • OPRev • OthPtRev • OtherRev • Allowance • BadDebt • KeyIP • KeyOP • KeyOth • OthStat If KHAInt = Expense, valid entries are: • Salaries • Benefits • Supplies • OtherExp • PaidHours The default value is NA.
DropDown	Identifies the drop-down pick list when adding new accounts on Stat_Rev or Expense sheets in the budget plan file. It should be the same as the value in the BudgetType column.
CDMStdLine	Used to identify default budget methodology for CDM budget plan files (departments that have CDMStdLine in KHACMDimGrp column of DEPT Dimension) during budget plan file creation. It is used similarly to KHAStdLine in Budget Planning workbooks. Valid entries are: • Statistical accounts = CDMStatistic • IP Revenue accounts = CDMIPRevenue • OP Revenue accounts = CDMOPRevenue Copy the remaining account assignments from KHAStdLine column.

Column	Description
KHASum	Used to summarize information from the Stat_Rev and Expense sheets to the Summary sheet within the budget plan files. **NOTE:** This is an Axiom standard column and categories cannot be added or edited. The default value is NA.

CYPMethod	Identifies the methodology used for projecting the remainder of the current fiscal year. Valid entries are dependent upon values in the KHAStdLine column:
	
	• Input Monthly, Detail, or any of the Fixed Options:
	  ◦ Rolling12 – Use historical values from previous year's same months
	  ◦ Annual –- Annualize YTD value
	  ◦ RemBud – Use remaining budget
	  ◦ CapBud – Use Total Budget less YTD actual
	  ◦ PctBud – Use percentage of CY Actual over Budget
	• Variable – Use Variable
	• Labor – Use Labor
	• FICA – Use FICA
	• Hours – Use Hours
	• GlobalExpense – Use GlobalExpense
	• Depreciation – Use Depreciation
	• IP_Per_Unit – Use IP_Per_Unit
	• OP_Per_Unit – Use OP_Per-Unit
	• Oth_Per_Unit – Use Oth_Per_Unit

BudStat	Identifies Budget Statistic accounts used in Budget Statistics Driver. Standard entries are: • Admits • PatientDays • Discharges • AdjDischarges • Encounters • ERVisits • ClinicVisits You can also create custom stats to use in the Budget Statistics Driver and identify accounts appropriately. The default value is a blank.

Column	Description
PhyStdLine	Identifies default budget methodology used in the Provider budget plan files (departments which have PhyStdLine in KHACMDimGrp column of the DEPT dimension table) during budget plan file creation. Refer to Provider Version Only: Calc Methods - Stat_Rev Sheet and Expense Sheet in the *Axiom Budgeting and Performance Reporting Administrator's Guide* (Budget Plan Files chapter) for valid entries and definitions. The default value is NA.

Column	Description
CYFMethod	Used to identify the methodology used for projecting the remainder of the current fiscal year in the current year forecast utility. This utility is available in Axiom Budgeting and Performance Reporting in the Bud Admin task pane in Financial Reporting > Financial Utilities > Current Year Forecast. Statistics: • Key Dept Statistics – See Forecast Methods below, normally use Trend • Other Dept Statistics – See Forecast Methods below Revenue: • IP Revenue – IP_Per_Unit • OP Revenue – OP_Per_Unit • Other Patient Revenue – Oth_Per_Unit • Other Operating Revenue – See Forecast Methods below Salaries: • Hours – See Forecast Methods below • Salaries – Labor All Other Accounts: See Forecast Methods below Forecast Methods: • IP_Per_Unit: YTD IP_Per_Unit * Forecasted Volume • OP_Per_Unit: YTD OP_Per_Unit * Forecasted Volume • Oth_Per_unit: YTD Oth_Per_Unit * Forecasted Volume • Labor: Actual Hourly Rate * Forecast Hours * Budget Rate Change • RemBud: Remaining Budget from CYB • Annual: YTD / Calendar Days * Remainng Calendar Days • Rolling12: YTD Actual / YTD Budget * Remainder of LYA • PctBud: YTD Actual / YTD Budget * Remainder of CYB • Variable: Actual Rate per Unit * Forecast Volume • Trend • CapBud: Remaining Budget not to exceed the annual budget You can also add additional CYFMethod columns. Create a new CYFMethod column and use this in conjunction with the CYFDimGrp column in the DEPT dimension if you need to use a different CYP method for different departments.

Column	Description
ReclassType	Defines the type reclass that was used to calculate the values in the account. This information is important for post-reclass reporting.
AllocType	Defines the type of account for indirect allocations in Axiom Cost Accounting.
CostAdjustmentID	Used in Axiom Cost Accounting to tie allocation and Reclass StepIDs to account numbers for easier referencing in downstream reports. This number represents the ReclassID (reclasses) or the StepID (overhead allocations) accounts that are not reclass or allocation accounts that have a value of zero in this column.
CMStdLine	Used to identify the StdLine for Axiom Cost Management.
KHAStandardClass	The KHA standard classification for accounts to be used in reports to standardize across the organization. Double click to select the appropriate classification.
BPCategory	Used to identify the Budget Planning category.
NewDeptStdLine	Used to set or update the calc method for each department.
InitStdLine	Used to make accounts available for initiatives in the Axiom Budgeting budget workbook. In the **Choose Value** dialog for the InitStdLine, there are five validated values to select from. The following table lists the Initiative Standard Lines that we recommend you assign to each account type: • Statistics accounts to use Detail Line • Patient Revenue accounts to use Patient Revenue • Other Revenue accounts to use Detail Line • Deduction accounts to use Detail Line • Labor accounts to use Detail Line • Benefit accounts to use Detail Benefits w Percent • All other expense accounts to use Detail Line • Hours accounts to use Hours Line • For accounts not configured, NA will be the default value
RFCode	Identifies the RFCode for account. Only used with Axiom Rolling Forecasting. The default value is Z_Exclude.
CM_Group	Used to summarize account types at a higher level for Axiom Cost Management analysis and reporting needs.

Column	Description
InitType	Used by the system to select the sections so that when the user refreshes the plan file, the accounts will insert into the appropriate section of the Initiative block in the Axiom Budgeting budget workbook. In the **Choose Value** dialog for the InitType, you can configure up to seventeen possible values. The section types available are noted in the following list. NA is the default value until configured or for any account not configured. • Benefits • ContractLabor • Deduction • Depreciation • Drugs • Hours • Interest • IPRev • NA • OPRev • OtherExp • OtherRev • ProFees • PurchSvcs • Salaries • Statistic • Supplies
CM_NonLabor	Used to classify non-labor accounts in Axiom Cost Management according to FSDetail. Valid entries include the following: • Drugs • KeyStats • OtherExp • PurchSvcs • Supplies These classifications are used in reporting and plan creation.
CM_Map	Used to map accounts together in Axiom Cost Management. You can use this column to map closed accounts with another existing account or to group like accounts.

Column	Description
CM_TargetBgt	Used to create team workbooks in Axiom Cost Management at the account level.

Options for Acct.FSDetail

- A_AccumDepr
- A_AR
- A_ARAllow
- A_BoardInvest
- A_BondAmort
- A_BondCost
- A_Cash
- A_CashInvest
- A_CIP
- A_CurLtdAsset
- A_CurOtherAsset
- A_CurReceivable
- A_Inventory
- A_Land
- A_LTNotesRec
- A_LTOtherAsset
- A_PPE
- A_Prepaid
- A_RelatedParty
- A_ThirdPartyRec
- A_Trusteed
- C_Comments
- D_BadDebt
- D_Charity
- D_Contractual
- D_Discounts
- E_BadDebt
- E_Benefits
- E_Depreciation
- E_Drugs
- E_Insurance
- E_Interest

- E_MaintRepairs
- E_MedSupplies
- E_OtherExp
- E_OthSupplies
- E_ProFees
- E_PurchSvcs
- E_RentLease
- E_Salaries
- E_SalariesContract
- E_SalariesMid
- E_SalariesPhy
- E_Utilities
- F_ContractFTEs
- F_NonProdFTEs
- F_OvertimeFTEs
- F_ProdFTEs
- H_Contract
- H_JCHours
- H_Midlevel
- H_NonProd
- H_Overtime
- H_Physician
- H_Prod
- L_AccExpense
- L_AccPayroll
- L_AP
- L_CurLTDebt
- L_CurOthLiab
- L_LTDebt
- L_LTOther1
- L_LTOther2
- L_ThirdPartyPay
- M_BmarkAdjD
- M_BmarkNOR
- M_DEPUOS
- M_NonLabor
- M_ONLPUOS
- M_PSPUOS

- M_SEPUOS
- M_TContPct
- M_TEducPct
- M_TEPUOS
- M_TFTERate
- M_TOTPct
- M_TPHUOS
- M_TUOSRate
- M_TWHPUOS
- N_NetAsset
- N_NetAssetPerm
- N_NetAssetTemp
- NA
- Q_Restricted
- Q_RestrictedPerm
- Q_RestrictedTemp
- Q_Unrestricted
- R_IPRev
- R_NonOpContrib
- R_NonOpExtraord
- R_NonOpGainLoss
- R_NonOpInterest
- R_NonOpInvest
- R_NonOpOther
- R_NonOpRev
- R_OPRev
- R_OtherRev
- R_OthPtRev
- S_Admits
- S_Deliveries
- S_Discharges
- S_Encounters
- S_ER Visits
- S_GenStat
- S_Global
- S_KeyIP
- S_KeyOP
- S_KeyOth

- S_Newborn
- S_OthStat
- S_PatientDays
- S_PayorDays
- S_PayorDisch
- S_PayorVisits
- S_StatOth
- Z_Exclude

DEPT

The DEPT dimension contains records for each department within an organization. For example, radiology, emergency, finance, and so on.

The following table lists all of the options available in this dimension table:

Column	Description
DEPT	The Axiom department number, which is formed by combining the entity and cost center.
Description	The department description. The naming convention is entity abbreviation with department description. For example, MHS Operating Room. **NOTE:** For closed departments, add three asterisks to the beginning of the description. For example, MHS *** Operating Room. Descriptions should not be in all capital letters.
Entity	The Axiom entity code. The description lookup table is in the ENTITY dimension table. This should be the Business Unit, and match the first three to four characters of the department number.
CostCenter	The cost center portion of the department number. You can use this for comparative reporting across entities, such as comparing the cost per unit of all operating rooms across your health system.
RptMap	Used to consolidate departments for reporting.
BudgetGroup	A collection of departments used primarily for plan file purposes. This is commonly setup by a KHA consultant during implementation but can easily be updated by clients. For example, departments 16010 and 16020 may be assigned to EMC budget group. **NOTE:** BudgetGroup is a validated dimension so additions and deletions need to first be added/deleted in the associated validation table.

Column	Description
ProdMap	Used to consolidate departments for productivity reporting.
VP	The Vice President responsible for the department. Use the naming convention of FirstName LastName. This information is primarily used for rollup reporting.
Director	The director responsible for the department. Use the naming convention of FirstName LastName. This information is primarily used for rollup reporting.
Manager	The manager responsible for the department. Use the naming convention of FirstName LastName. This information is primarily used for rollup reporting.
Division	The division for rollup reporting, which is defined by your organization. You can use this information to consolidate types of departments together for reporting. For example, you can use the word Radiology to combine all radiology departments across all entities.
KHABgtCode	Used to identify departments to combine during plan-file creation.
DeptType	Determines the Direct or Indirect department category. Direct departments are those that generally provide patient care services and generate revenue, while Indirect departments are involved in support services and do not generate patient care related revenue.
Owner	Used to identify the network ID of the person responsible for initial input of the plan file (i.e. Manager). It should be the same as their Axiom login ID. Naming convention would be first initial, full last name (or whatever your network ID naming convention is). If your organization does not use this role for plan file approval, type **[skip]** in the cell. **IMPORTANT:** Do not leave this cell blank.
KHABgtTemplate	Used to identify the template to use for plan file creation. Valid options include the following: • Master • NA • NoBudget • RollingForecast **NOTE:** This is an Axiom standard column and categories cannot be added or edited. The default value is **NA**.

Column	Description
Reviewer	The network ID of the person responsible for reviewing the cost management plan, for example, Director. This information should be the same as the user's Axiom login ID. The naming convention is first initial, full last name or whatever your network ID naming convention is. If your organization does not use this role for plan file approval, type **[skip]** in the cell. **IMPORTANT:** Do not leave this cell blank.
Approver	The network ID of the person responsible for approving the cost management plan, for example, VP. This information should be the same as their Axiom login ID. The naming convention is first initial, full last name or whatever your network ID naming convention is. If your organization does not use this role for plan file approval, type **[skip]** in the cell. **IMPORTANT:** Do not leave this cell blank.
CostMap	Allows departments to processed as a group in the unit cost processing phase of cost accounting. All costs for the group are combined and allocated to all of the Cost Items within the group. In most cases, the first or largest department of the groups becomes the target CostMap definition to which the other members are mapped.
MarkupName	The specified markup table to use when processing unit costs using the Reverse Markup method. **NOTE:** Currently only one table is available per department.
LaborType	Used to identify the labor method to use for plan file creation. Valid options are: • altEmployee • Employee • HHLabor • JobCode • JobCodeADC • NA • NoBudget • Staffing **NOTE:** This is an Axiom standard column and categories cannot be added or edited. The default value is NA.

Column	Description
TplOptions	Used to identify the template option based on licensed products. Valid options include the following: • Master (common for all clients) • MasterCDM (used for clients licensed for CDM option) • MasterProvider • NoBudget • RFProvider
CM_Template	Used to assign a specific Axiom Cost Management plan template.
CM_Map	Similar to RptMap, used to consolidate departments for reporting.
FinContact	Used to assign the finance contact for a department during the cost management process.
KHACMDimGrp	Used to identify the Standard Line selected from the ACCT dimension for use in budget planning specifically for the budget values. Valid options are the options used on the ACCT dimension. For example the common ones uses include: KHAStdLine, PHYStdLine.
KeyStatDesc	Used to identify the description of the primary statistic for each department.
CM_TeamMap	Used to create team-planning workbooks. You can create teams by combining like departments or like accounts for team Axiom Cost Management planning.
JobcodeDimGrp	Used to designate which labor type distribution set applies to the associated department. KHAInt is the standard set of job code labor types. PhyInt is the modified set of job code labor types.
Campus	Used as part of Axiom Cost Accounting.
ProviderType	Select, by dept, whether to use the Detail or Summary options for provider plan files.
ProjDimGrp	Used to identify the Standard Line selected from the ACCT dimension for use in budget planning specifically for the projection values. Valid options are the options used on the ACCT dimension. For example the common ones uses include CYPMethod.
ShowOnList_Budgeting	Used to identify if a department displays to be selected during the plan file creation process. Valid entries include the following: • TRUE • FALSE

Column	Description
CM_Team	Create teams by combining like departments for team Axiom Cost Management planning.
KHABgtMap	Used for combining departments during plan-file creation. This column is also used when more than one department is needed in one plan file.
CM_Division	Used to group similar departments for Axiom Cost Management reporting and analytics.
CYFDimGrp	Used to identify which CYFMethod column each department uses to forecast accounts. Valid options are: • CYFMethod - Uses the method specified in ACCT.CYFMethod • NA - Not Applicable • [Other Column Name] - Uses the method specified in the corresponding column on the ACCT dimension table
KHAStandardClass	Used for reporting.
FPNode	Used to group the department to the appropriate FPNode in Axiom Financial Planning.
CM_BMarkStatus	Used to define which departments to include in Axiom Cost Management benchmarking reports and analytics. Valid entries include the following: • Yes – Type to include the department. • No – Type to exclude the department.
FPType	Used to group the department to the appropriate FPTYPE in Axiom Financial Planning.
FPNodeBS	Balance Sheet node for Axiom Financial Planning.
CM_DeptStandard	Used for mapping departments to external benchmark data. This mapping matches the department to the ExternalBMark information in the Axiom Cost Management file groups.
CM_PdHrsMetricID	The paid hours metric ID from external benchmark. Elements are validated to the MetricID table. Used to link a department with specific metrics in the CM_Benchmarks_yyyy tables. Used only in Axiom Cost Management.

Column	Description
CM_WkdHrsMetricID	The metric ID for worked hours from external benchmark. Elements are validated to the MetricID table. Used to link a department with specific metrics in the CM_Benchmarks_yyyy tables. Used only in Axiom Cost Management.
CM_NonLabor1MetricID	The metric ID for NonLabor 1 from external benchmark. Elements are validated to the MetricID table. Used to link a department with specific metrics in the CM_Benchmarks_yyyy tables. Used only in Axiom Cost Management.
CM_NonLabor2MetricID	The metric ID for NonLabor 2 from external benchmark. Elements are validated to the MetricID table. Used to link a department with specific metrics in the CM_Benchmarks_yyyy tables. Used only in Axiom Cost Management.
BudLocalAdmin1	Used to select the local administrator for Axiom Budgeting.
CM_CombineStat	Used to determine if key statistics should be combined when grouping departments together with CM_Map grouping column for Axiom Cost ManagementValid entries include the following: • Y – Type if the key statistics of the rolled up departments are to be cumulative. • N – Type to use only the key statistics from the surviving department.
CM_NonLabor3MetricID	The metric ID for NonLabor 3 from external benchmark. Elements are validated to the MetricID table. Used to link a department with specific metrics in the CM_Benchmarks_yyyy tables. Used only in Axiom Cost Management.
CM_NonLabor4MetricID	The metric ID for NonLabor 4 from external benchmark. Elements are validated to the MetricID table. Used to link a department with specific metrics in the CM_Benchmarks_yyyy tables. Used only in Axiom Cost Management.
CM_NonLabor5MetricID	The metric ID for NonLabor 5 from external benchmark. Elements are validated to the MetricID table. Used to link a department with specific metrics in the CM_Benchmarks_yyyy tables. Used only in Axiom Cost Management.
BudLocalAdmin2	Used to select the local administrator for Axiom Budgeting.
BudLocalAdmin3	Used to select the local administrator for Axiom Budgeting.
FlexGroup	Used for grouping departments together for the flexible budget utility. (For example, Imaging).

Column	Description
FlexDept	Used for defining each department as fixed or variable during the flexible budget utility. Valid entries include the following: • Yes • No • NA
CM_ShowOnList	Used to define which departments to build Axiom Cost Management plan files. Valid entries include the following: • TRUE – Type this to build a plan file. • FALSE – Type this to exclude from plan file lists and build.
CM_PlanGroup	Used to group departments together for applying assumptions and configurations in Axiom Cost Management driver files.
CM_ ExtBenchmarkSource	The source name of the external benchmark to use for this department in Axiom Cost Management. Used to link a department with the CM_ Benchmarks_yyyy tables.
ShowOnList_Capital	Used to define which departments to build Axiom Capital Planning plan files. Valid entries include the following: • TRUE • FALSE
PM_IT	The IT reviewer assigned for Process Management in Axiom Capital Planning and Capital Tracking.
RFGroup	Used to define your forecast groups. Consider: • Management structure and cultural impact • Team concept versus individual department managers • The availability of a statistic that can be collected
PM_Facilities	The Facilities reviewer assigned for Process Management in Axiom Capital Planning and Capital Tracking.
PM_Clinical	The Clinical Engineering reviewer assigned for Process Management in the Axiom Capital Planning and Capital Tracking systems.
PM_Voting	The owner of the prioritization process assigned for Process Management in Axiom Capital Planning and Capital Tracking.

INITIATIVEID

Use the INITIATIVEID dimension when budgeting for initiatives, which may or may not be approved. It allows for tracking the impact of proposed initiatives while keeping that data separate from the baseline budget.

The following table lists all of the options available in this dimension table:

Column	Description
INITIATIVEID	The INITIATIVEID codes. This is used during the budget process to store new initiatives. InitiativeID 1 is used for baseline operations. All other initiative numbering is determined by the system administrator and must be numeric.
Description	Identifies the INITIATIVEID description to use for budgeting and reporting.
InitType	Groups initiatives together for reporting and categorization. Valid entries include the following: • Baseline (INITIATIVE 1 only) • System - Initiatives that affect multiple departments • Dept - Initiatives for a single department
Approve	The coding for Approve/Exclude for new initiatives. Valid entries include the following: • Baseline (applies only to INITIATIVEID 1) • Approve – Initiatives that have been approved • Exclude – Initiatives that are declined or deleted • Integration – Used when integrating Capital Planning to an initiative project
SaveCustom	Used to save from the Axiom Budgeting plan file to this dimension table. **IMPORTANT:** Do not alter or recode.
SaveTagDocID	Used to save from the Axiom Budgeting plan file to this dimension table. **IMPORTANT:** Do not alter or recode.
Profile	The profile type to apply to the initiative. To not use a profile, type **NA**. For more information on setting up initiative profiles, see "Setting up initiatives" in the Axiom Budgeting online help.
BudCM	For internal use.
DefaultFlag_ Description	For internal use.
DefaultFlag_Approve	For internal use.

PAYOR

The PAYOR dimension lists all of the defined payors used in Axiom Financial Planning, Axiom Capital Planning, Axiom Capital Tracking, and Axiom Rolling Forecasting systems. This table should only be updated using the Dimensions Update Utility in the Capital Planning Admin or Capital Tracking Admin task pane, the Fin Plan Admin task pane, or the RF Admin task pane.

The following table lists all of the options available in this dimension table:

Column	Description
Payor	The preset payor number used in Axiom Financial Planning.
Description	The description of each payor.
ENUFF	Reserved for future use.
Type	Identifies type of payor. Gov is used in third-party payables calculation.
Revenue	Identifies the revenue type for each payor.
Bad_Debt_Grp	Allows grouping of bad debt to up to five groups of specific payors.
Charity_Grp	Allows grouping of charity to up to five groups of specific payors.
Capitated	Identifies capitated payors.
RF_PayorGrouping	In Axiom Rolling Forecasting, this identifies payor groups.
Picklist	Utilized to select available payors to be added in a node.
HlthPlan_RX	Allows grouping of covered lives to up to two groups of specific health plan payors.
RF_Active	Used to indicate that a payor is Active in Axiom Rolling Forecasting. Possible values are TRUE and FALSE. This column is only available for Axiom Rolling Forecasting 2020.3 or later release.
RF_to_FPMapping	Used to populate Axiom Financial Planning historical period data when integrating data from Axiom Rolling Forecasting to Axiom Financial Planning. Paired with FP mapping. This column is only available for Axiom Rolling Forecasting 2020.3 or later release. Default value is -1, which indicates that the data has not been checked. If value is -1, then upon opening the asset, the filled value will be the RF Payor code minus 1000. A value of zero remains zero.
HlthPlan_Other	Allows second grouping of covered lives to up to two groups of specific health plan payors.

RFCODE

You can forecast at the GL account level or, for those expense categories where a significant change is not expected over time, at a more aggregate level (recommended).

For example, you may choose to summarize all medical supply accounts into one category as opposed to forecasting by GL account number. Alternatively, you may choose to create several medical supply categories such as MedSupplies, Implants, and Blood Products. Assign GL accounts to the appropriate category. Default RFCODE values have been provided for you as a starting point.

The following table lists all of the options available in this dimension table:

Column	Description
RFCODE	Used during the budget workbook interface process to summarize accounts into groupings for forecasting.
Description	The forecast code description. Do not enter a description in all capital letters. To remove the all-caps format in the spreadsheet, use the Proper formula =Proper().
Statement	Used to identify the main categories of the Financial Statements such as IS, BS, Hours, HoursJC, KeyStat, and Statistic. Double-click the cell to see all available options.
Type	Used to identify major Financial Statement category. Hours codes that are not reported as FTEs should be coded as Statistic. Double-click the cell to see all available options.
FSSummary	Used to identify summary level Financial Statement categories used in the standard report library. Double-click the cell to see all available options.
FSDetail	Used to identify line item Financial Statement categories used in the standard report library.
RFMap	Used in Axiom Rolling Forecasting in place of FSDetail. The RFMap naming convention requires a prefix of a single key letter + underscore (e.g., “R_”, D_, E_, H_). Each new line item added in the Global drivers section will be an RFMap record.
RFType	Used during the forecast workbook interface process to define the categories within each model that an account or account group will be categorized. Similar to BudgetType in the traditional budget workbooks. Codes for admissions and discharges that are associated with a code in the RFConfig driver for the IP Census calc method should be coded as "Block”.
RFSum	Used to summarize the data in the Forecast tab to the Summary tab in the forecast workbook. Similar to KHASum in the traditional budget workbooks.

Column	Description
KHABgtCode	Used for combining forecast codes together. Same as KHABgtCode in the traditional budget workbooks.
ForecastStdLine	Used during the interface process to identify the standard planning method to use for each RFCode category. In other words, this identifies the formula to use to calculate the forecast. Similar to KHAStdLine in the traditional budget workbooks.
InitStdLine	Used during the interface process to identify the standard planning method for initiatives.
FPCode	Used for mapping to the Financial Planning categories.

RFDType

This data table stores data types used in plan files, deductions, and reports in Axiom Rolling Forecasting version 2020.3 and later.

Column	Description
RFDType	The type of data.
Description	The category of data in use.

RFDType definitions

The following table lists RFDTypes, their descriptions, locations, and purpose.

RFDType	Description	Location	Purpose
Actuals	Actuals	Forecast tab	Historic actuals loaded via the summarization utility
AmountAdjust	Amount Adjustment	Forecast tab	Manual adjustments for indicated line items. Used for rebuilding workbook.

RFDType	Description	Location	Purpose
AmountAdjust_PtRev	Amount Adjustment for Patient Revenue Contractuals	Forecast tab	Manual adjustments for indicated line items. Used for rebuilding workbook.
AmountAdjust_Salary	Amount Adjustment for Salary	Forecast tab	Manual adjustments for indicated line items. Used for rebuilding workbook.
AmountAdjustCMI	Amount Adjustment CMI/IP Census	Forecast tab	Manual adjustments for indicated line items. Used for rebuilding workbook.
Baseline	Balance Sheet Baseline	BalanceSheet	Manual adjustments for indicated line items. Used for rebuilding workbook.
BS_AccumulatedDepr	Balance Sheet Accumulated Depreciation	BalanceSheet	Manual adjustments for indicated line items. Used for rebuilding workbook.
BS_Additions	Balance Sheet Additions	BalanceSheet	Manual adjustments for indicated line items. Used for rebuilding workbook.

RFDType	Description	Location	Purpose
BS_AssetsRetired	Balance Sheet Assets Retired	BalanceSheet	Manual adjustments for indicated line items. Used for rebuilding workbook.
BS_Capitalization	Balance Sheet Capitalization	BalanceSheet	Manual adjustments for indicated line items. Used for rebuilding workbook.
BS_UsefulLife	Balance Sheet Useful Life	BalanceSheet	Manual adjustments for indicated line items. Used for rebuilding workbook.
Budget	Budget	Forecast tab	Budget loaded via summarization utility
ExpenseAdjust	Expense Adjustment	Forecast tab	Manual adjustments for indicated line items. Used for rebuilding workbook.
FactorAdjustCMI	Adjustment Factor CMI/IP Census	Forecast tab	Manual adjustments for indicated line items. Used for rebuilding workbook.
FixedFTEs	Fixed FTEs	Forecast tab	Total Fixed FTEs calculated in CM - for reporting
Forecast	Forecast	Forecast tab	Forecast excluding OTAs

RFDType	Description	Location	Purpose
ForecastCMI	Forecast CMI/IP Census	Forecast tab	Computed CMI - for reporting
ForecastFinal	Forecast CMI/IP Census	Forecast tab	Forecast including OTAs.
ForecastFTE	Final Forecast	Forecast tab	Total FTEs calculated in CM - for reporting
FTE	Full-time employee	Initiatives tab	Manual adjustments for indicated line items. Used for rebuilding workbook.
HoursFixed	Fixed Hours	Forecast tab	Total Fixed hours calculated in CM - for reporting
HoursTotal	Total Hours	Forecast tab	Total hours calculated in CM - for reporting
HoursVariable	Variable Hours	Forecast tab	Total Variable hours calculated in CM - for reporting
NewCapital	New Capital	Forecast tab	Manual adjustments for indicated line items. Used for rebuilding workbook.
OTA	One Time Adjustment	Forecast tab	Manual adjustments for indicated line items. Used for rebuilding workbook.

RFDType	Description	Location	Purpose
OTAAdmDisch	One Time Adjustment for Admits/Discharges in IP Census	Forecast tab	Manual adjustments for indicated line items. Used for rebuilding workbook.
OTAFixedFTE	One Time Adjustment for Forecasted Columns (Fixed FTE)	Forecast tab	Manual adjustments for indicated line items. Used for rebuilding workbook.
OTAForecast	Forecast Including One Time adjustment	Forecast tab	Manual adjustments for indicated line items. Used for rebuilding workbook.
OTASalary	One Time Adjustment for Forecasted Columns (Salary)	Forecast tab	Manual adjustments for indicated line items. Used for rebuilding workbook.
OTAVariableFTE	One Time Adjustment for Forecasted Columns (Variable FTE)	Forecast tab	Manual adjustments for indicated line items. Used for rebuilding workbook.
PercentAdjust	Percentage Adjustment	Forecast tab	Manual adjustments for indicated line items. Used for rebuilding workbook.

RFDType	Description	Location	Purpose
PercentAdjust_PtRev	Percent Adjustment for Patient Revenue Contractuals	Forecast tab	Manual adjustments for indicated line items. Used for rebuilding workbook.
PercentAdjust_Salary	Percent Adjustment for Salary	Forecast tab	Manual adjustments for indicated line items. Used for rebuilding workbook.
PercentAdjustCMI	Percentage Adjustment CMI/IP Census	Forecast tab	Manual adjustments for indicated line items. Used for rebuilding workbook.
QtrAmountAdjust	Quarterly Amount Adjustment	Forecast tab	Manual adjustments for indicated line items. Used for rebuilding workbook.
QtrAmountAdjust_AdmDisc	Quarterly Amount Adjustment for IP Census Admit/Discharge section	Forecast tab	Manual adjustments for indicated line items. Used for rebuilding workbook.
QtrAmountAdjust_Salary	Quarterly Adjustment for Salary CM	Forecast tab	Manual adjustments for indicated line items. Used for rebuilding workbook.

RFDType	Description	Location	Purpose
QtrPercentAdjust	Quarterly Percentage Adjustment	Forecast tab	Manual adjustments for indicated line items. Used for rebuilding workbook.
Rate	Rate	Initiatives tab	Manual adjustments for indicated line items. Used for rebuilding workbook.
VariableFTEs	Variable FTEs	Forecast tab	Total Variable FTEs calculated in CM - for reporting
PercentRateAdjust	Additional Adjustment Percentage in IP Census CM	Forecast tab	Manual adjustments for indicated line items. Used for rebuilding workbook.
PercentRateAdjustAdmDisc	Adjustment Percentage in IP Cencus CM - Discharge section	Forecast tab	Manual adjustments for indicated line items. Used for rebuilding workbook.

RFGROUP

Rolling forecasting is normally done at a forecast group level.

Forecast group is a grouping of functional departments that define a hospital service such as Surgical Services, which would include the operating room, anesthesiology, recovery room, and any other departments that contribute to the provision of surgical services at the hospital. Normally, there are 20-25 forecast groups per facility.

The RFGROUP dimension contains records for groups in an organization.

The following table lists all of the options available in this dimension table:

Column	Description
RFGROUP	Define your forecast groups. Consider: • Management structure and cultural impact. • Team concept versus individual department managers. • The availability of a statistic that can be collected.
Description	A description for the RFGroup name.
Entity	The entity number assigned to each RFGroup.
RptMap	The RFGroup code used for grouping in reporting.
VP	The name of the VP responsible for the RFGroup.
Director	The name of the director responsible for the RFGroup.
Manager	The name of the manager responsible for the RFGroup.
Division	The name of the division under which the RFGroup falls.
Owner	Used to identify the network ID of the person responsible for initial input of the forecast (i.e. manager); It should be the same as their Axiom login ID. In general, this ID will be the same as your organizations network ID.
Reviewer	Used to identify the network ID of the person responsible for reviewing the forecast (i.e. Director); It should be the same as their KH_EPM login ID. In general, this ID will be the same as your organizations network ID.
Approver	Used to identify the network ID of the person responsible for approving the forecast (i.e., VP); It should be the same as their KH_EPM login ID. In general, this ID will be the same as your organizations network ID.
FinContact	Used to assign the financial contact for an RFGroup during the forecast process.
KeyStatDesc	Defines the type of statistic used as your key statistic. Type the description of the forecast group statistic to use for each new forecast group created.
CYFDimGrp	The dimensions group used to define the current year forecast method. Not currently being used.
RFRollup	Used to assign a rollup structure to use for drill downs and reporting on your forecast.
RFPlanGroup	The forecast planning group name.

Column	Description
BalanceSheetGrp	Grouping column for balance sheet groups used in Rolling Forecasting. The RF balance sheet group designates how the balance sheet in the Balance Sheet and Cash Flow calculator is grouped together. The default value “NA” is used to exclude an RFGroup. This field cannot be empty.
KHABgtTemplate	Assign Rolling Forecast to each RFGroup. If no workbook should be generated, assign **NA**.
TplOptions	Template Options – Reserved for future use. The default code is **NA**.
ShowOnList_RF	Used to define which departments to build forecasts for. Valid entries include the following: • TRUE – Type to build a plan file. • FALSE – Type to exclude from plan file lists and build.
KHABgtCode	Assign a forecast group (must be a string) for each RFGroup. To exclude a forecast group from the forecast process, assign Z_Exclude in KHABgtCode.
ProviderDType	Used to define the key stat to use for the RF Provider template (must be licensed). Generally, fill with WRVU, Visit, or Encounter.
FPModel	The financial planning group code for each RFGroup.
FPType	The financial planning type for each forecast group.
FPNode	The financial planning node each RFGroup belongs to.
FPCode	Used by Axiom Financial Planning.
CMDimGrp	Assigns RFStdLine to each RFGroup.
DeductionsMapping	Used in multipass processing of the Deductions Model calculator. This column provides a way to designate the RFPlanGroups to process.
KHABgtMap	Not currently being used
KHACMDimGrp	Choices are RFStdLine or NA.
PlanType	Choices are Hospitals_Clinics and HigherEducation.

RFID

The RFID dimension includes initiatives or projects. This dimension is used when forecasting for initiatives, which may or may not be approved. It allows for tracking the impact of proposed initiatives while keeping that data separate from the baseline forecast.

The following table lists all of the options available in this dimension table:

Column	Description
RFID	Used to store new initiatives in Axiom Rolling Forecasting.
Description	Do not use all capital letters in the description. To remove the all-caps format in the spreadsheet, use the Proper formula =Proper().
InitType	Groups initiatives together for reporting and categorization. Valid entries include the following: • Baseline • CTtoRF • Dept • PlanResponse • RFGroup • System
Approve	The coding for Approve/Exclude for new initiatives. Valid entries include the following: • Approve • Baseline (Base only) • Exclude • NA
SaveCustom	Used to save from the forecast plan file to this dimension table. **IMPORTANT:** Do not alter or recode.
SaveTagDocID	Used to save from the forecast plan file to this dimension table. **IMPORTANT:** Do not alter or recode.
SaveTagCustom	Used to save data from utility reports to this dimensions table when applicable. Discuss with consulting or support.
InitProj	Select **Initiative** for items to show on the RFInitiatives tab. Select **Project** for CTtoRF integration only.
CTtoRFInclude	To include or exclude in plan file for CT to RF integration. Select **Include** for Initiatives.
Scenario	An integer representing the selected scenario in Axiom Rolling Forecasting.

Adding validations

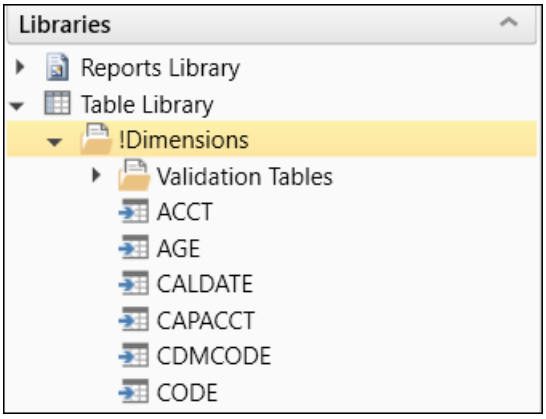
We have validated many of the grouping columns in your RFGroup and RFCode dimension tables for you. To ensure that you have the correct codes in your dimensions, use the following steps to verify that your dimensions are configured properly.

The following table lists the lookup columns and the corresponding default values for the specified dimensions:

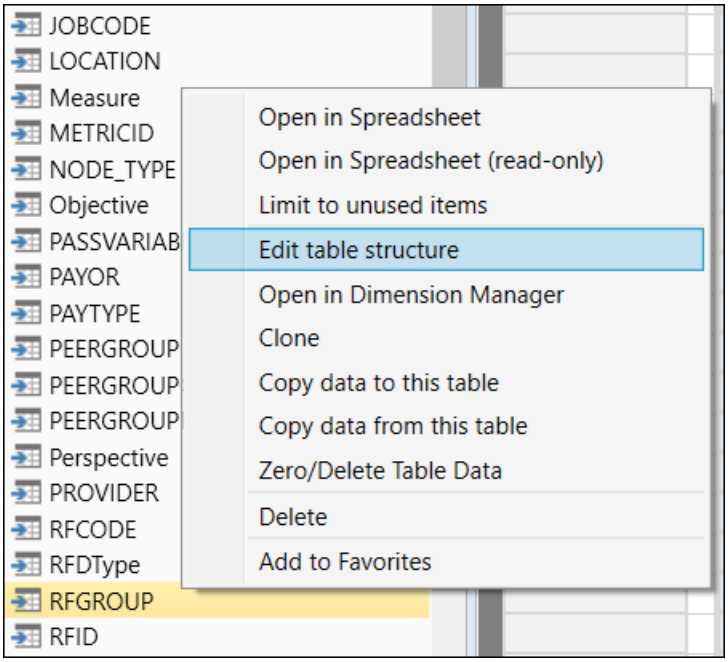
Dimension	Lookup Column	Default Value
ACCT.RFCODE	RFCODE.RFCODE	'Z_Exclude'
DEPT.RFGROUP	RFGROUP.RFGROUP	'NA'
RFCODE.Statement	ACCT_Statement.Statement	'NA'
RFCODE.Type	ACCT_Type.Type	'NA'
RFCODE.FSSummary	ACCT_FSSUMMARY.FSSUMMARY	'NA'
RFCODE.FSDETAIL	ACCT_FSDETAIL.FSDETAIL	'NA'
RFCODE.RFSum	RFCODE_RFSUM.RFSUM	'NA'
RFCODE.RFStdLine	RFCODE_RFSTDLINE.RFSTDLINE	'NA'
RFCODE.KHABgtCode	RFCODE.RFCODE	'Z_Exclude'
RFCODE.RFINITSTDLINE	RFCODE_RFINITSTDLINE.RFCODE_ RFINITSTDLINE	'NA'
RFGROUP.Entity	ENTITY.ENTITY	0
RFGROUP.RPTMap	RFGROUP.RFGROUP	'NA'
RFGROUP.KHABgtTemplate	DEPT_KHABGTTemplate.KHABgtTemplate	'NA'
RFGROUP.TPLOptions	DEPT_TPLOPTIONS.TPLOptions	'NA'
RFGROUP.KHABgtCode	RFGROUP.RFGROUP	'NA'
RFGROUP.KHABgtMap	RFGROUP.RFGROUP	'NA'

To validate dimensions:

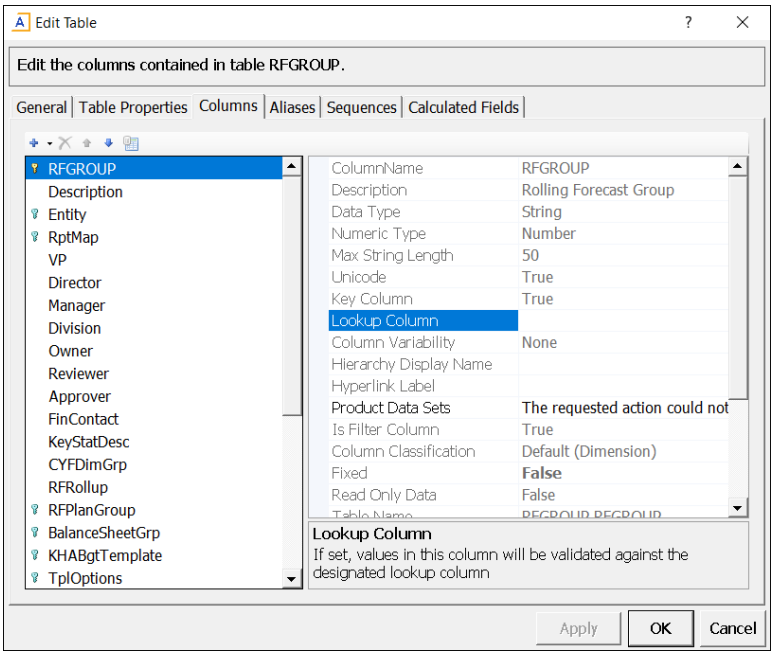
1. In the Explorer task pane, in the **Libraries** section, click **Table Library** > **!Dimensions**.



2. Right-click the dimension table, and click **Edit table structure**.



3. In the **Edit Table** dialog, click the **Columns** tab.
4. In the **Lookup Column** field, select the lookup column to select the default for.



5. In the **Default Value** field, type the default value for the column.
6. Click **OK**.

7. After you are done making your changes, on the **Main** ribbon tab, click **Save**.

Confirming dimension coding

Uses the following reports to confirm that your coding in dimensions is correct:

- **Acct Review** – Enables you to verify the RFCode coding in the ACCT dimension table to your RFCode categories. System implementers and administrators can use this report to review new accounts for RF mapping consistency.
- **RF Dept Review** – Helps you understand how departments are mapped to RFGroups. Use this report to verify the RFGroup coding in the DEPT dimension table to your RFGroup categories.
- **RF Dept Group Statistics** – Shows you the current statistics available within the departments of each forecast group.
- **RFCode Structure** – Similar to the RFCode dimension table, this report displays all of the RFCodes along with historical data. To be used by users who do not have access to dimensions.
- **RFGroup Structure** – Similar to the RFGroup dimension table, this report displays all of the RFGroups along with historical data. To be used by users who do not have access to dimensions.

To confirm dimension coding:

1. In the RF Admin task pane, under **Manual System Updates**, click **Setup Validation**.
2. Double-click the report to run, and then use the instructions for the report listed in the following table:

Report	Steps
RF Acct Review	a. In the **Filters** panel, under **Filter Options**, select the criteria to filter which RFCodes are included in the report. b. Under **View Options**, select any of the following (you can select more than one, or none): • **Suppress No Activity** – Excludes records with no data in any of the columns (the amount in each column for that row equates to zero). If you do not select this option, rows with no data are marked by an attention icon ( ). • **Flattened View** – The Acct data is displayed in columns to the right of the RFCode columns rather than being folded under each RFCode in a hierarchy format. • **Audit View** – For records where there is a discrepancy between grouping columns, the report displays an alert icon ( ). A red badge reading “Audit View” displays to the right of the report name. c. Under **Column Hide Options** – Select the checkboxes for columns to hide in the report, and then click **Apply**.
RF Dept Review	a. In the **Filters** panel, under **Filter Options**, select the criteria to filter which RFCodes are included in the report. b. Under **View Options**, select any of the following (you can select more than one, or none): • **Suppress No Activity** – Excludes records with no data in any of the columns (the amount in each column for that row equates to zero). If you do not select this option, rows with no data are marked by an attention icon ( ). • **Hierarchical View (Read-Only)** – The Dept data is displayed under each RFCode instead of in columns to the right of the RFCode columns. • **Audit View** – For records where there is a discrepancy between grouping columns, the report displays an alert icon ( ). c. Under **Column Hide Options** – Select the checkboxes for columns to hide in the report, and then click **Apply**.
RF Dept Group Statistics	No steps needed.

Report	Steps
RFCode Structure	In the **Refresh Variables** dialog, in the **Select sort by criteria** drop-down, select RFCode as sort criteria to start.
RFGroup Structure	In the **Refresh Variables** dialog, in the **Select sort by criteria** drop-down, select the sort criteria.

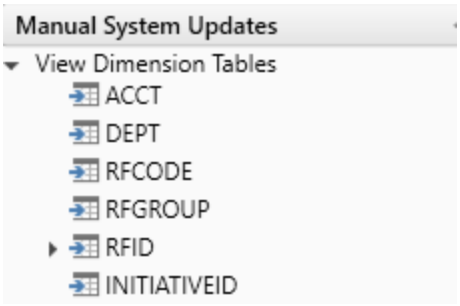
Viewing dimension tables

If you own multiple Axiom Healthcare Suite products, columns display for different products commingled on the dimension tables. This topic only examines dimension tables and fields used in Axiom Rolling Forecasting.

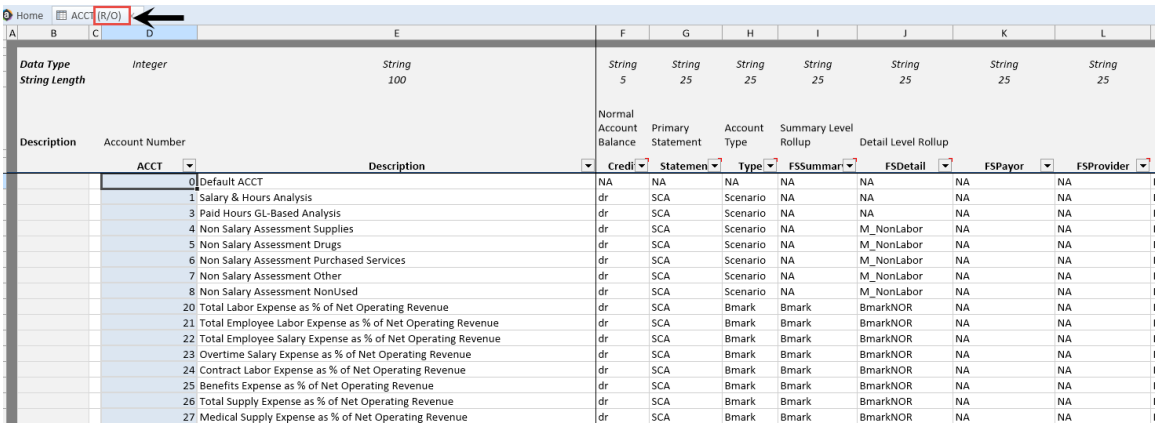
NOTE: To make changes to dimensions, you must use the Dimension Maintenance Utility. The only exception to this is the RFID dimension table. For more information, see Manually updating the RFID dimension table.

To view dimension tables:

1. In the **RF Admin** task pane's **Manual System Updates** section, expand the **View Dimension Tables** section.



2. Double-click the dimension to view.
3. In the **Open Table in Spreadsheet** dialog, select from the following options, and click **OK**:
    - **Columns to Return** – View all physical columns or only a selected column range. Additionally, you may choose to include audit columns and calculated fields.
    - **Rows to Return** – View all rows or only a certain number (useful if you simply want to review the table structure).
    - **Data Filter** – Filter table data using the standard Filter Wizard dialog.
    - **Options** – Additional options include applying an auto filter, opening the spreadsheet as a read-only file, or only including unused items.



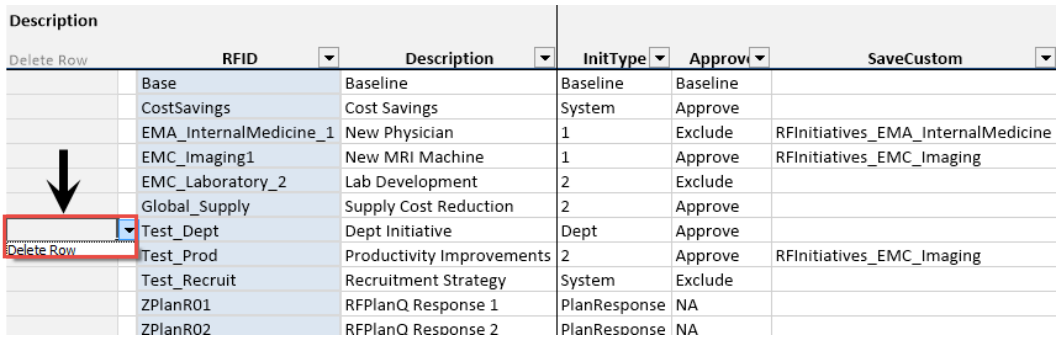
NOTE: R/O next to the tab name indicates that the table is read-only and cannot be edited.

Manually updating the RFID dimension table

IMPORTANT: You cannot save format changes in dimension tables. For example, highlights, number, date, percentage, and so on.

To manually update the RFID dimension table:

1. In the **RF Admin** task pane, in the **Tables** section, click **Dimension Tables > RFID**.
2. Double-click **Open in Spreadsheet**.
3. In the **Open Table in Spreadsheet** dialog, select from the following options, and click **OK**:
    - **Columns to Return** – View all physical columns or only a selected column range. Additionally, you may choose to include audit columns and calculated fields.
    - **Rows to Return** – View all rows or only a certain number (useful if you simply want to review the table structure).
    - **Data Filter** – Filter table data using the standard Filter Wizard dialog.
    - **Options** – Additional options include applying an auto filter, opening the spreadsheet as a read-only file, or only including unused items.
4. Do one of the following:
    - To add a new record, scroll to the bottom of the list and enter data into an empty row. After you save data back to the database, the new record should appear in the proper sort order the next time the dimension table is opened.
    - To delete a record, click the drop-down in the **Delete Rows** cell in column B, and select **Delete Row**. The system deletes the record when the spreadsheet data is written back to the database. A record cannot be deleted if there is data stored with that record in the database.



5. After you finish making changes, on the **Main** ribbon tab, click **Save**.
6. At the confirmation prompt, click **OK**.

5

Configuring drivers

IMPORTANT: If this the first time you are configuring these drivers, you must first assign the Rolling Forecast Global Driver Management role to at least one user (preferably an RF Admin user).

In Axiom Rolling Forecasting, each rolling forecast plan file includes a set of associated driver files with configuration settings and assumptions referenced by all of the other files associated with each plan file.

You access and update Axiom Rolling Forecasting drivers using a number of utilities located in the Setup section of the RF Admin task pane.

NOTE: Your Axiom Rolling Forecasting Security administrator sets up permissions for what you can view and edit in these utilities. Not all of the tabs or settings described in the next few sections may be available to you. If this is the case, a message will display in the utility.

Manage drivers using two following utilities:

- Configuration Utility (Planning Configuration)
- Drivers

The utilities group drivers based on their function:

Utility	Driver tab / Subtabs/ Description
Configuration (Planning Configuration)	• General – Configure current fiscal period. View planning and system settings. • Visibility Options – Configure plan file column and worksheet visibility and other plan file behavior. • Report Options – Control which RFGroup and RFCode grouping columns are available in report Refresh Variables dialogs, and manage report alert thresholds. • Workday Periods – Configure the number of annual FTE Hours and the number of workdays in a period. • Holidays – Set your organization's observed holidays and update them automatically when you roll forward.

Utility	Driver tab / Subtabs/ Description
Drivers	• Planning Questions – Add to, edit, or delete the default questions to include in plan files.
	• Drivers – Configure global forecast driver assumptions.
	• Code Mapping ◦ Match Codes – (formerly “Census Codes”) Configure matching for the Inpatient Census Code, Revenue Deduction Code, and Salary - Hour Code. ◦ Driver Codes – (formerly “Stat Codes”) Configure Global Default Drivers, RF Plan Group Exceptions, and RF Group Exceptions.
	• Adjustments ◦ Revenue – Configure the RF Revenue Forecast adjustments. ◦ Expenses – Configure the RF Expense Forecast adjustments. ◦ Hours – Configure the RF Hours Forecast adjustments.
	Balance Sheet Assumptions – Add global and group assumptions to the Forecast sheet of the Balance Sheet and Cash Flow calculator to increase or decrease existing values. Group assumptions are at the RFGroup.BalanceSheetGrp level.
	• Global Data – Configure the global data assumptions, add, import, and update global data.

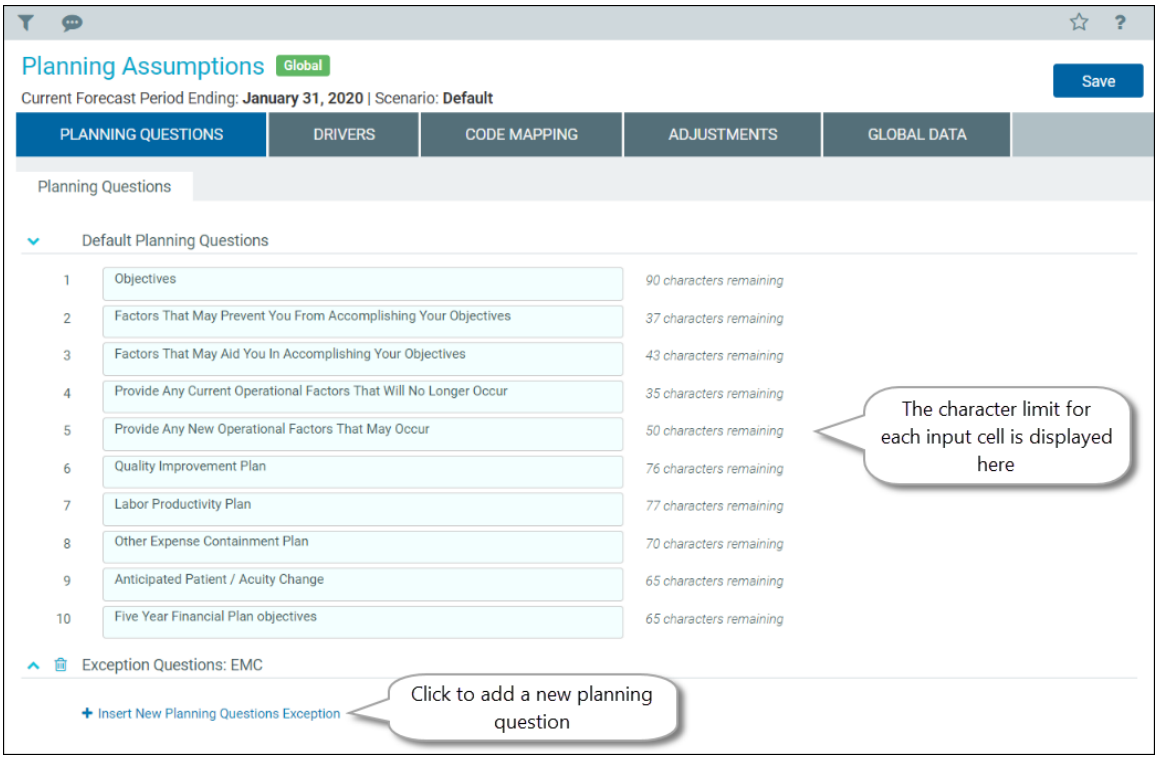
Configure plan file planning questions

The Planning Questions driver allows you define the questions for the plan files Plan worksheet. You configure two types of questions:

- **Global** – These are questions in the Default Planning Questions list. These questions apply to all plan files and are used unless a plan file has a configured exception.
- **Exception Questions: [RF Plan Group]** – These questions apply to one or more specific RF Plan Groups.

To manage Planning Questions:

1. In the RF Admin task pane, under **Setup**, double-click **Drivers**.
2. If needed, change the selected scenario.
3. In the **Drivers** utility, select the **Planning Questions** tab.
4. In the **Default Planning Questions** column, type the questions into the blue cells.



5. To add questions, click **+ Insert New Planning Questions Exception**.
6. In the **Calc Method Variables** dialog, from the **RF Plan Group** drop-down, select the plan group, and then click **Apply**.

   NOTE: Only RFPlanGroups to which you have access are displayed as options.

7. In the **Exception Questions** fields, type the questions.
8. To delete questions, do any of the following:
   - To delete a block of ten Exception Questions, click the trash icon ( ) at the top of the list. The questions are deleted after you click **Save**.

     NOTE: You cannot delete any of the default planning questions.

   - To delete an individual Default or Exception question, clear the content in the question field.
9. Click **Save**, and then, in the confirmation dialog, click **OK**.

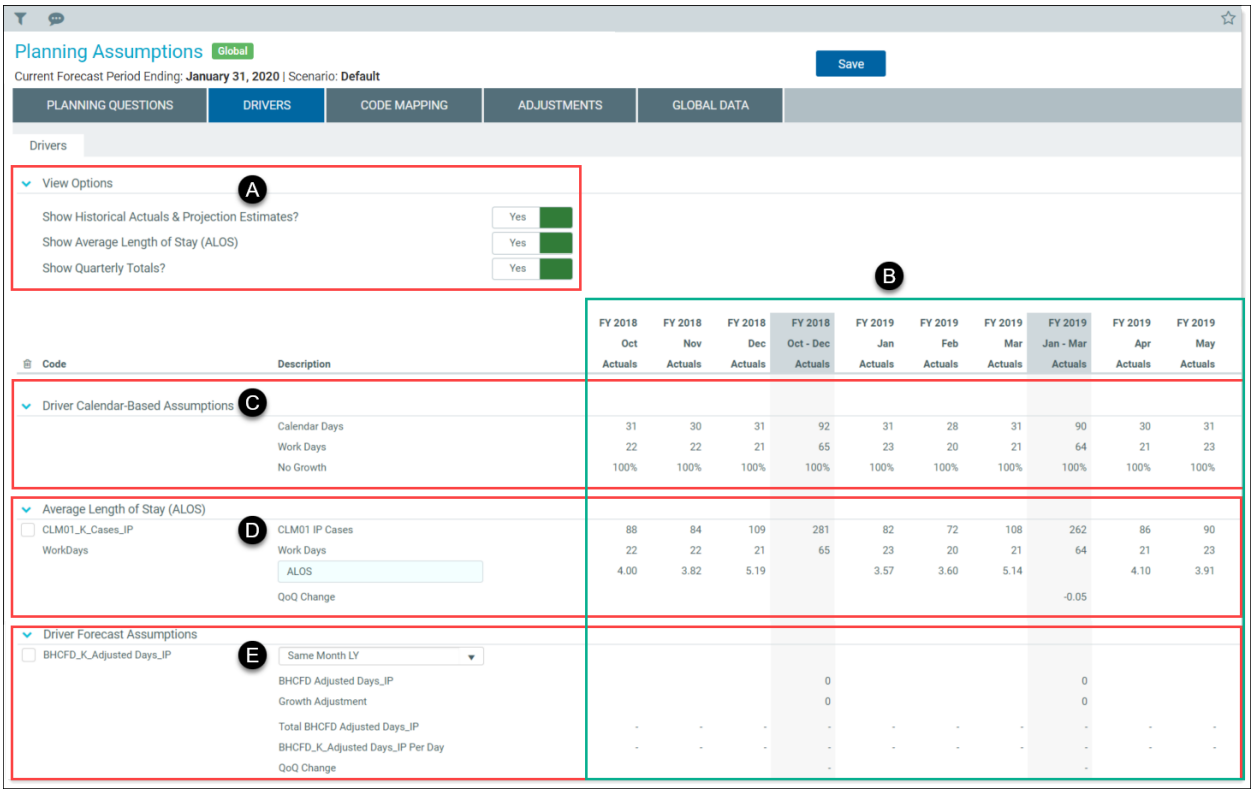
Managing the global driver

The global driver allows you to configure global change assumptions that get applied to forecast group statistics in the forecast workbooks. This tab includes calendar-based assumptions and forecast assumptions that include global driver statistics such as patient days, outpatient or clinic visits, and so on, that drive forecast group volume growth assumptions. Please note that Entity and RFCode data is available to be set as a driver.

The global Drivers driver allows you to define IP, OP, and Other statistics for driver statistics. The future periods in your plan file statistics are calculated based on the settings in this driver.

Using the global driver

The global driver includes the following areas:



A **View Options** – Controls which sections of the global driver display on the page. By default, all options are set to not display.

B **Calendar columns** – Displays Fiscal Year months and columns, and, if quarterly totals are set to display in View Options, quarterly totals columns are displayed as well.

C **Driver Calendar-Based Assumptions** – Non editable section that displays the

following rows:

- CalendarDays – Pulls data from the Workday Period driver's *Days in Period Calendar Month* row.
- Workdays – Pulls data from the Workday Period driver's tab *Workdays in Period* row.
- NoGrowth – This is always a value of 100 for every period.

D **Average Length of Stay (ALOS)** – Use to model Average Length of Stay for driver forecast assumptions used in plan files.

- The first row is the selected key stat code.
- The second row is either the Driver/Calendar stat (Calendar days, Work Days, or no Growth, or one of the key stats).
- The third row is an input box where you can add a custom description.
- The last row displays the Month-over-Month change.

E **Driver Forecast Assumptions** – Use to select forecast types and insert calculation method blocks.

- The first row is the selectable forecast type.
- The second row is for actuals pulled for those periods.
- The third row is for entering Growth Adjustments.
- The fourth row displays the value per day.
- The last row displays Month-over-Month change, or Quarter-over-Quarter change if using quarters instead of months.

Configure the global driver

Use this driver to select which option sections to display on this driver page; which drivers to associate with calendar-based assumptions, such as for workdays; Average Length of Stay (ALOS); and forecast assumptions.

To configure the global driver:

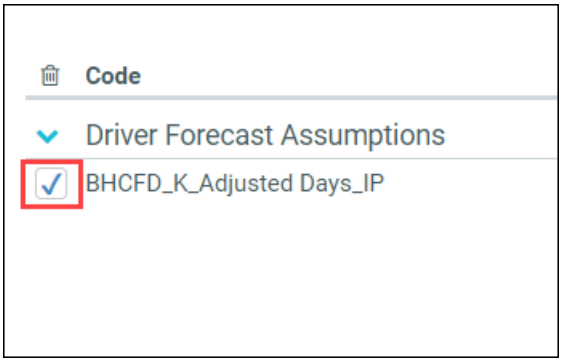
1. In the RF Admin task pane, under **Setup**, double-click **Drivers**.
2. If needed, change the selected scenario.
3. In the utility, click the **Drivers** tab.
4. In the **View Options** section, select the sections to display on this page. The options here are set to **No** by default, except Show Monthly Columns, which is set to Yes by default.
    - To display actuals for previous years, click the **Show Historical Actuals & Projection Estimates?** toggle to **Yes**.
    - To display the Average Length of Stay settings, click the **Show Average Length of Stay (ALOS)** toggle to **Yes**.

- To display a line of quarterly totals in the ALOS settings, click the **Show Quarterly Totals?** toggle to **Yes**.
- To model driver forecast assumptions used in plan files, see Comparing driver forecast assumptions.

5. In the **Driver Forecast Assumptions** section, complete the following options, as needed:
    a. To add a new forecast assumption, in the **Code** column, click **Insert New Forecast Assumption**. Complete the following steps b – d.
    b. To edit the **Code** column, select a driver statistic from the drop-down. Driver statistics come in combinations of plan groups, entities, RFGroups, and statistics, allowing you to configure the assumptions down to the RFGroup.RFGroup level. The following combination levels are available:
        - RFPlanGroup and statistic (RFGroup.RFPlanGroup level).
        - RFGroup, RFGroup and statistic (RFGroup.RFGroup level)
        - Entity code and statistic (RFGroup.Entity level)

        NOTE: In the selection lists, RFPlanGroup + statistic combinations are listed first, followed by RFGroup + statistic combinations, followed by Entity code + statistic combinations.

    c. In the **Description** column, select the growth assumption from the drop-down.
    d. In the **Growth Adjustment** line, enter adjustments as needed.
6. To delete an assumption, in the delete column to the left of the item, select the checkbox. The item is deleted when you click **Save**.



7. Click **Save**, and then, in the confirmation dialog, click **OK**.

Comparing driver forecast assumptions

In addition to calendar-based assumptions and forecast assumptions, the Drivers tab in the Drivers utility includes an Average Length of Stay (ALOS) section that you can use to model driver forecast assumptions used in plan files. The ALOS calculation is the number of days divided by the number of discharges or admissions, but you can use this tool to compare any two driver forecast assumptions on the Drivers tab as a ratio.

Administrators and analysts create the ALOS calculation from statistics based on the RFPlangroup filter. (The plan groups to which you have access are controlled by your security settings.)

Process overview

1. In the Driver Forecast Assumptions section, set up the driver assumptions to use in your comparisons. For details, see Map the numerator and denominator fields for the ratio.
2. In the Average Length of Stay section, select the driver assumptions for the numerator and denominator. For details, see Select driver forecast assumptions for the ratio.

Using this driver forecast assumptions comparison tool, you can:

- Select one of the Patient Days RFCodes from the Drivers tab and divide that by any one of the Discharges or Admission RFCode options from the Drivers tab.
- Create more than one ALOS calculation depending on the number of RFPlangroups or Entities where this information is important.
- Use the ALOS calculation to determine a stat-per-calendar-day or a stat-per-work-day calculation. You can select any RFcode from the Drivers tab to use as the numerator, and any RFcode, including Work Days and Calendar days, to use as the denominator

▶ Map the numerator and denominator fields for the ratio

Before you can preview ALOS forecast assumptions, you must specify the numerator and denominator assumptions to use in the ALOS ratio. The numerator must come from a selected driver in the Driver Forecast Assumptions section. The denominator can come from either the Driver Forecast Assumptions section or from the Driver Calendar-Based Assumptions section.

For example, suppose you want to compare the number of critical care admissions to all admissions for an entity. You can set up as many ALOS ratios as you need.

To map the ratio fields:

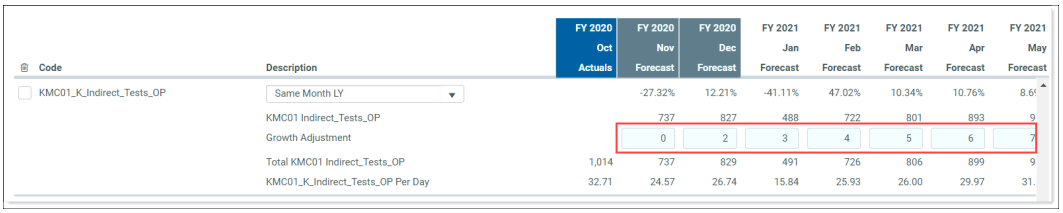
1. In the RF Admin task pane, in the **Setup** section, double-click **Drivers**.
2. In the Drivers utility, click the **Drivers** tab.
3. Expand **Driver Forecast Assumptions**.
4. To set up the driver to use for the numerator, do the following:

NOTE: Data in this section comes from the RF Monthly Statistics Update Form.

a. If you do not see the driver you want to use, at the bottom of the page in the **Code** column, click **Insert New Forecast Assumption**, and then select the driver from the drop-down.

b. In the **Description** column for the driver, select the trend or growth to use: Same Month LY, Last Month, 3 Month Average, or Manual Growth.

c. To make adjustments to the trend data, in the **Growth Adjustment** row fields, enter the growth adjustment for the dates needed, as shown in the following example.



Code	Description	FY 2020 Oct Actuals	FY 2020 Nov Forecast	FY 2020 Dec Forecast	FY 2021 Jan Forecast	FY 2021 Feb Forecast	FY 2021 Mar Forecast	FY 2021 Apr Forecast	FY 2021 May Forecast
KMC01_K_Indirect_Tests_OP	Same Month LY		-27.32%	12.21%	-41.11%	47.02%	10.34%	10.76%	8.6
	KMC01 Indirect_Tests_OP		737	827	488	722	801	893	9
	Growth Adjustment		0	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Total KMC01 Indirect_Tests_OP	1,014	737	829	491	726	806	899	9
	KMC01_K_Indirect_Tests_OP Per Day	32.71	24.57	26.74	15.84	25.93	26.00	29.97	31.

5. To set up a driver to use for the denominator, repeat step 4.
6. To save this information, click **Save**.

NOTE: Changes in the Driver Forecast Assumptions section are saved to the RF_Drivers table. Keep in mind that these changes may affect other data pulled from this table.

7. In the confirmation dialog, click **OK**.

Select driver forecast assumptions for the ratio

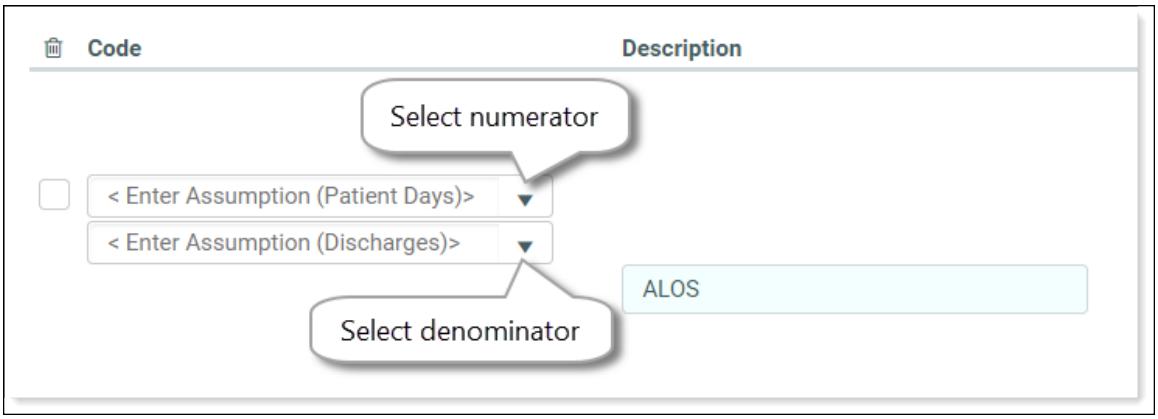
The ALOS section allows you to compare any two driver forecast assumptions modeled in the Driver Forecast Assumptions section of the Rolling Forecast Planning Configuration & Assumptions utility.

Data comparison results in the Average Length of Stay section are not saved to any data tables. This section serves as a modeling tool only; you can think of it as a scratch pad. When you save the form, the data in this section saves on this form only and remains until you delete it. Data changes made in the Driver Forecast Assumptions section save to the RollingForecast_RFDrivers table.

NOTE: Comparisons do not save if the numerator and denominator are the same assumption.

To select the modeled assumptions:

1. In the **View Options** section at the top of the page, click the **Show Average Length of Stay (ALOS)**, toggle to **Yes**.
2. In the **Average Length of Stay** section, click **Insert ALOS ratio**.
3. In the top drop-down, select the assumption to use for the numerator.



4. In the bottom drop-down, select the assumption to use for the denominator.
5. To provide a name for this comparison, in the **Description** field of the ratio results row, type a descriptive name (the default is “ALOS”).
6. To save this comparison, click **Save**.

   NOTE: Comparison names in the ALOS section save to the RollingForecast_RFDrivers table, but the comparison data is not, because the data being used in the comparisons comes from dynamic sources.

7. In the confirmation dialog, click **OK**.

- In the previous example, no monthly amount or percentage changes are included.

Managing the Code Mapping driver

The Code Mapping driver controls the matching of codes within the plan files for Revenue, IP Census, and Salary calculation methods. Configuring this driver is part of preparation for forecast planning.

NOTE: The Rolling Forecast Global Driver Management role is required for changing these settings. Administrators who do not have this role have read-only access to this driver unless they have been granted permissions in the Drivers Security Utility for some of the settings in the Driver Codes tab.

Configure code matches for census, revenue, and salary

The Match Codes driver allows you to set calculation method relationships for the Inpatient Census codes, Revenue-Deduction codes, and Salary-Hour codes used in your plan files. For example, you would match your Patient Days codes with the appropriate Admissions or Discharge code. Additionally, you can match a CMI Adjusted Discharge or Admissions code if additional configuration is needed (please contact your Syntellis implementation consultant). You need to configure this coding to use the Census calculation method.

To configure code matches:

1. In the RF Admin task pane, in the **Setup** section, double-click **Drivers**.
2. Select the **Code Mapping** tab, then select the **Match Codes** subtab.
3. Complete the following selections as needed:

Option	Instructions
IP Census Code Matching	Select the match from the **Admissions/Discharges Code** drop-down.
Revenue-Deduction Code Matching	a. To add a revenue and deduction match, click **+ Insert New Revenue-Deduction Match**. b. Select the matches from the **Revenue** and **Deduction** drop-downs. **NOTE:** If you do not allocate or account for deductions at the account level, this step is not necessary.
Salary-Hour Code Matching	a. To add a salary code, click **+ Insert New Salary-Hour Match**. b. Select the code from the **Salary** drop-down. c. Select the match from the **Hours** drop-down, and if desired, select a match from the **Benefits** drop-down. **NOTE:** You can select multiple benefits. **IMPORTANT:** To prevent Benefit calculations from including Salary Contract data, make sure that if you select E_Salaries_ Contract, you do **not** select a Benefit paring or mapping.

4. To delete a Revenue or Salary code, select the checkbox in the delete column next to the code. The code is deleted after you click **Save**.
5. To save your changes, in the upper right corner of the page, click **Save**, and then, in the confirmation dialog, click **OK**.

Configure driver codes

Configure Driver Codes

Use the Driver Codes driver to assign the default global driver statistics for all forecast groups.

You can also make exceptions by Forecast Group. Only those statistics available on the Drivers tab may be used as a driver statistic.

To configure driver codes:

1. In the RF Admin task pane, in the **Setup** section, double-click **Drivers**.
2. If needed, change the selected scenario.
3. Select the **Code Mapping** tab, and then click the **Driver Codes** subtab.
4. Complete the following selections as needed:

Option	Instructions
Global Default Drivers	For **RF Group**, from the **IP Driver**, **OP Driver**, and **Other Driver** drop-downs, select the default calendar-based assumption.
RF Plan Group Exceptions	a. To add an exception to the default plan group settings for an RF Plan Group, click **+ Insert New RF Plan Group Exception**. b. From the **RF Plan Group** drop-down, select the plan group. c. From the **IP Driver**, **OP Driver**, and **Other Driver** drop-downs, select the options for the exception.
RF Group Exceptions	a. To add an exception to the default settings for an RF Group, click **+ Insert New RF Group Exception**. b. From the **RF Group** drop-down, select the RF Group exception. c. From the **IP Driver**, **OP Driver**, and **Other Driver** drop-downs, select the options for the exception.

5. To delete an exception, select the checkbox in the delete column. The code is deleted after you click **Save**.
6. To save your changes, in the upper right corner of the page, click **Save**, and then, in the confirmation dialog, click **OK**.

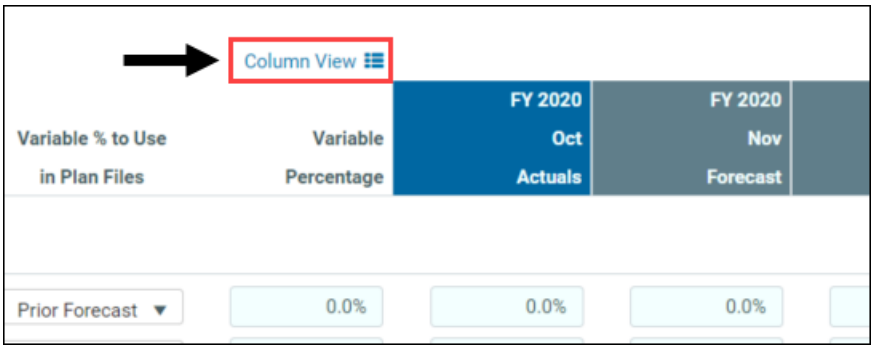
Configure the Adjustments driver

Use the Adjustments driver to define your revenue (for example, Payors), expenses (for example, Salary), and Hours forecast assumptions used in your plan files. You can enter values in the various fields or enter adjustments based on data from Axiom Financial Planning (if available). You can also create exceptions by RFPlanGroup or by RFCode.

To manage the Adjustments driver:

1. In the RF Admin task pane, in the **Setup** section, double-click **Drivers**.

2. If needed, change the selected scenario.
3. In the **Drivers** utility, select the **Adjustments** tab.
4. To change the range of columns on any of the subtabs, in that subtab:
    a. Above the input columns on the right, click **Column View**.



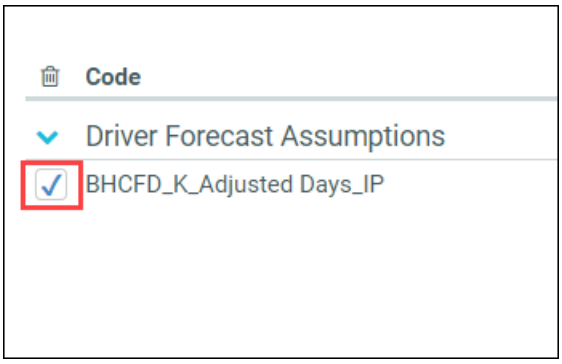
    b. In the **Column Views** dialog, from the **Select Visible Columns** drop-down, select the time periods to display, then click **OK** in the list dialog, and then click **OK** in the main dialog.
5. For each of the subtabs (Revenue, Expenses, Hours), in the **Global [type] Adjustments** section, set up your RFMap global adjustments:
    a. To add a new global adjustment, click **+ Insert New RFMap Global Adjustment** and then, from the **RFMap** drop-down, select the code.
    b. Refer to the table in step 7 for setting up the remaining columns.
6. For each of the subtabs, set up any needed RF Plan Group and RF Code exceptions. To add additional exceptions, do the following:
    - For RFPlanGroup exceptions, click **+ Insert New RFPlanGroup Exceptions**.
    - For RFCode exceptions, click **+ Insert New RFCode Exceptions**.

    Refer to the table in step 7 for setting up the remaining columns.
7. Complete the following options, as needed:

Column	Description
Fixed Forecast Method	Select the Fixed Forecast method to use.
Variable Forecast Method	Select the Variable Forecast method to use.

Column	Description
Variable % to use in Plan Files	Do one of the following: • To use the Variable Percentage amount as the default for your plan files, select **Driver**. • To use the variable percentage from the prior forecast as the default for your plan files, select **PriorForecast**.
Variable Percentage	In the blue input cells, type a variable percentage to use in plan files.
Month-Year Actuals	In the blue input cells, type a projected adjustment percentage for the actuals time periods.
Month-Year Forecast	Type a forecasted adjustment percentage for the forecast time periods.

8. To delete an added global adjustment (you cannot delete the default adjustments), an RFPlanGroup or RFCode Level exception, select the checkbox in the delete column next to the item. The exception or adjustment is deleted after you click **Save**.



9. To save your changes, click **Save**, and then click **OK** in the confirmation dialog.

Configure the Global Data driver

You need to configure global data assumptions as part of preparation for forecast planning. The Global Data driver allows you to feed data into multiple forecast workbooks from a central location. For example, you can add data for a depreciation expense that is calculated and controlled by Finance.

From the Global Data driver page, you can add, edit, or delete global assumptions by manually inputting values using the Global Data Update worksheet or by importing a data file.

To manage the Global Data driver:

1. In the RF Admin task pane, under **Setup**, double-click **Drivers**.
2. If needed, change the selected scenario.
3. In the **Drivers** utility, select the **Global Data** tab.

4. If you are working with quarterly data and want to view it, under **Forecast Type**, click the **Show Quarterly Totals?** toggle to **Yes**. Quarter columns are added to the monthly columns in the Global Data Assumptions section.
5. Bring data into the driver either by importing the data from a file or by entering the data manually in the spreadsheet utility:

   IMPORTANT: When importing Global data records, if the data is imported at the RFCode.RFCode level and not the parent level (RFCode.KHABgtCode), the next time the Global Data Utility or the Global Data driver is saved, the system will automatically roll the data up to the RFCode.KHABgtCode level and delete the record at the RFCode.RFCode level. This means that the next time you import the data at the RFCode.RFCode level for records that are mapped to a different KHABgtCode, a duplicate entry will get created in the underlying table, and this new record will again get consolidated into the RFCode.KHABgtCode level, overstating your values in the driver (and subsequently, the plan file).

   - To import global data from a file:
     a. Click the **Import Global Data** button.
     b. Navigate to and select the data file.

        NOTE: The file must be an Excel file or a comma-separated values file containing RF Groups, RF Code, and monthly inputs for 12 months. A .csv template is available at Reports Library > Rolling Forecasting Utilities > RF 2.0 > Import Files > Global Data.csv.

        Data from the file is displayed in the Global Data tab. If needed, you can edit the data in the spreadsheet utility as described beginning with step 6.
   - To manually add global data using the spreadsheet utility, continue to step 6.
6. Click the **Update Global Data** button. The Global Data Update worksheet utility opens.
7. In the **Refresh Variables** dialog, from the **Scenario for Driver Settings** drop-down, click **Choose Value**, select the scenario, and then click **OK**.
8. In the **Global Data Update** utility, do any of the following as needed:

Add or edit an assumption

a. In the **Global Data Assumptions** section, double-click **Double Click to Insert New Global Data Assumption**. If you have data marked in your dimensions as global data, the utility will pre-populate those rows.

NOTE: You will only be able to add rows to RFPlanGroups you are assigned to.

b. In the **Insert** dialog, enter the number of records to add and then click **OK**. The utility adds new blank rows according to the number you entered.

c. In the **RFGroup** column, click the drop-down and select the RFGroup.

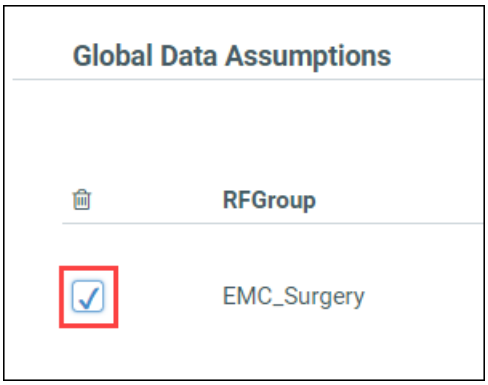
d. In the **RFCode** column, click the drop-down and select the appropriate RFCode.

NOTE: The RFGroup and RFCode selection lists contain validated data to ensure that you select the right groups and codes. This means that the RF Codes available for selection depend on the selected RF Group.

e. Enter data in the *Month-Year* Actuals and Forecast columns.

Delete an assumption

In the delete column, select the checkbox for the assumption. The assumption is deleted after you click **Save**.



9. To save your changes, on the **Main** ribbon tab, click **Save**.
10. On the **Global Data** driver page, to refresh the list of assumptions, click **Save**, and then click **OK** in the confirmation dialog.

6

Configuring payors

New functionality provides you with the following options:

- Import payor-level detail information directly from your general ledger during the data import.
- Group the payors into a single payor or any number of payors within the plan files.
- Preserve payor details imported for use in the Deductions Model calculator, which saves time and minimizes manual entry errors.

How loading payor data affects your options

When you load data into Rolling Forecasting, you can choose to summarize by payor, which brings in more payor detail, or you can choose not to summarize by payor. Not summarizing by payor detail results in a smaller plan file that lacks full detail but may provide what your organization requires. The tradeoff is that if you use the Deductions Model calculator, it will not be populated with data at the payor-specific level.

If you summarize by payor, the plan files display all the payors individually. If you have many payors, your plan files can get quite long, requiring a lot of vertical scrolling or extensive use of the Main ribbon tab's GoTo feature. This also means that potentially more work will be required if you need to make many adjustments. However, grouping payors can simplify such tasks, making it a better tradeoff because you keep payer detail for working with deductions but manage it more easily at the group level within plan files.

For each RFGroup plan file you work with, when the Statistics, Revenue, and Deduction calculation methods are populated, the corresponding calculation methods are displayed according to how you imported the GL data and configured payors.

How payor grouping affects existing plan files

Q. I have data in forecast tables stored at an individual payor level and not at a remapped or consolidated level. Is the data going to be double counted now?

A. No. The data will come in unchanged and be stored at the individual payor level. The grouping occurs only at the plan file level. In the plan file Forecast worksheet, the forecast columns, adjustments, etc.,

will save to the database tables at the group payor level. The underlying individual payors will not be affected. You will not get the forecasted results at the individual payor level for grouped payors, however.

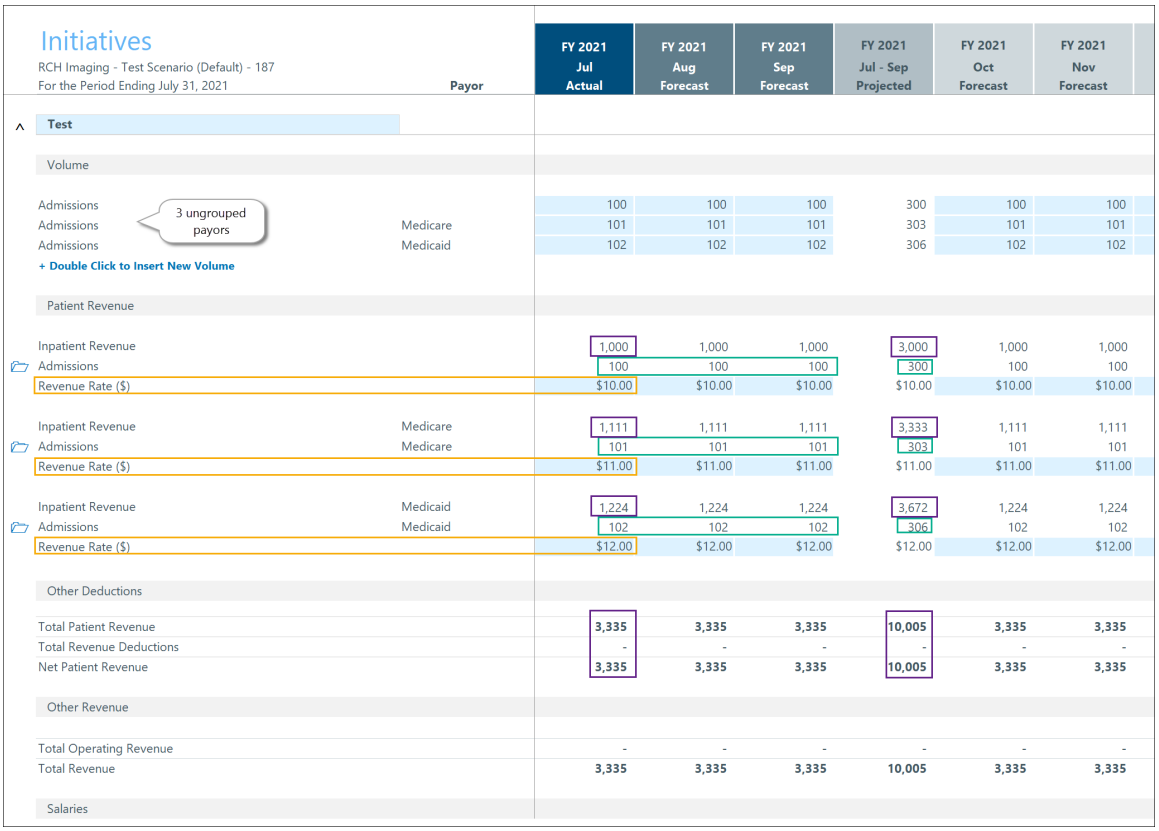
IMPORTANT: Processed historical RFPeriod values will remain as-is unless you reprocess that period. If reprocessed, the grouping occurs and the Custom Save Tags prevent double counting. However, **custom reports will have to be adjusted to point to Payor.RF_PayorGrouping rather than Payor.Payor if you want to use new mapping**.

Q. What about adjustments and rates? How does grouping payors affect existing plan files?

A. In the plan file Forecast and Initiatives worksheets, when you make a non percentage adjustment, the results of the adjustment on the original amounts roll together and add up correctly for grouped payors. For example, if you add $25 dollars as an adjustment to each payor, and your group contains 4 payors, the adjustment will be applied to each payor in the group and the total amount of the adjustment will be displayed as $100. (Note that the individual payors will not be displayed on the worksheet, however.) However, when you adjust a rate, FTE, or other amount by a percentage, the system, instead of taking an average of the percentage and applying it to the group, it sums the percentage, resulting in incorrect rates and totals. The three following examples from a plan file Initiatives worksheet illustrate this using rates.

- Initiative results for 3 ungrouped payors:

  The rates for each of the three payors is displayed, and the totals are correct.



Initiatives

RCH Imaging - Test Scenario (Default) - 187

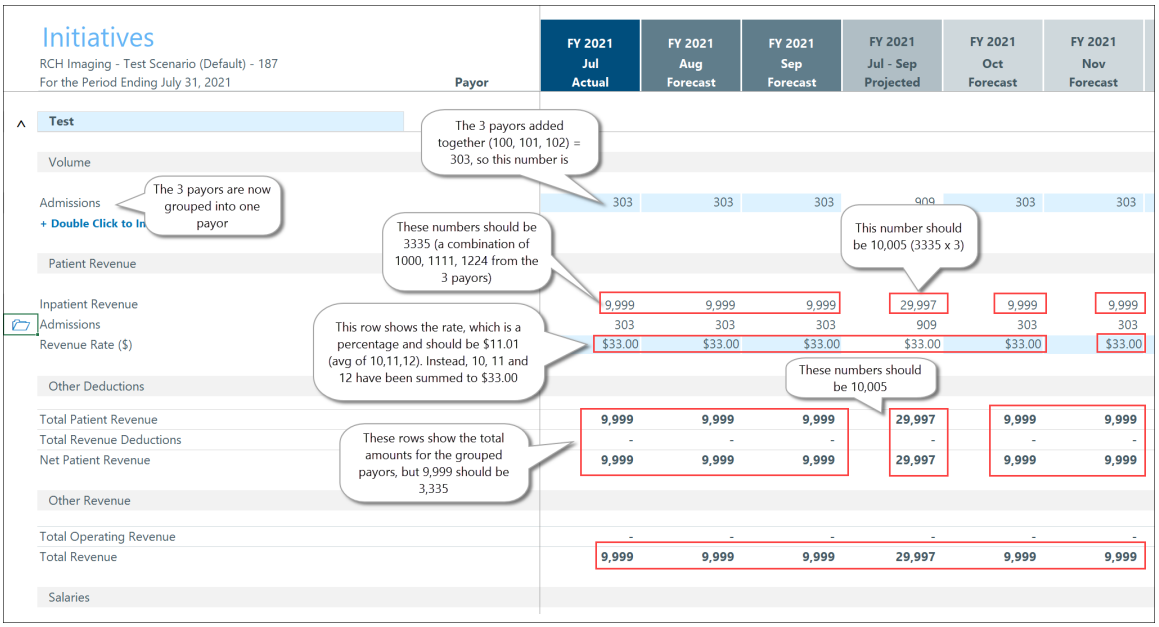
For the Period Ending July 31, 2021

	Payor	FY 2021 Jul Actual	FY 2021 Aug Forecast	FY 2021 Sep Forecast	FY 2021 Jul - Sep Projected	FY 2021 Oct Forecast	FY 2021 Nov Forecast
^ Test							
Volume							
Admissions		100	100	100	300	100	100
Admissions	Medicare	101	101	101	303	101	101
Admissions	Medicaid	102	102	102	306	102	102
+ Double Click to Insert New Volume							
Patient Revenue							
Inpatient Revenue		1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	1,000	1,000
Admissions		100	100	100	300	100	100
Revenue Rate ($)		$10.00	$10.00	$10.00	$10.00	$10.00	$10.00
Inpatient Revenue	Medicare	1,111	1,111	1,111	3,333	1,111	1,111
Admissions	Medicare	101	101	101	303	101	101
Revenue Rate ($)		$11.00	$11.00	$11.00	$11.00	$11.00	$11.00
Inpatient Revenue	Medicaid	1,224	1,224	1,224	3,672	1,224	1,224
Admissions	Medicaid	102	102	102	306	102	102
Revenue Rate ($)		$12.00	$12.00	$12.00	$12.00	$12.00	$12.00
Other Deductions							
Total Patient Revenue		3,335	3,335	3,335	10,005	3,335	3,335
Total Revenue Deductions		-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Patient Revenue		3,335	3,335	3,335	10,005	3,335	3,335
Other Revenue							
Total Operating Revenue		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenue		3,335	3,335	3,335	10,005	3,335	3,335
Salaries							

3 ungrouped payors

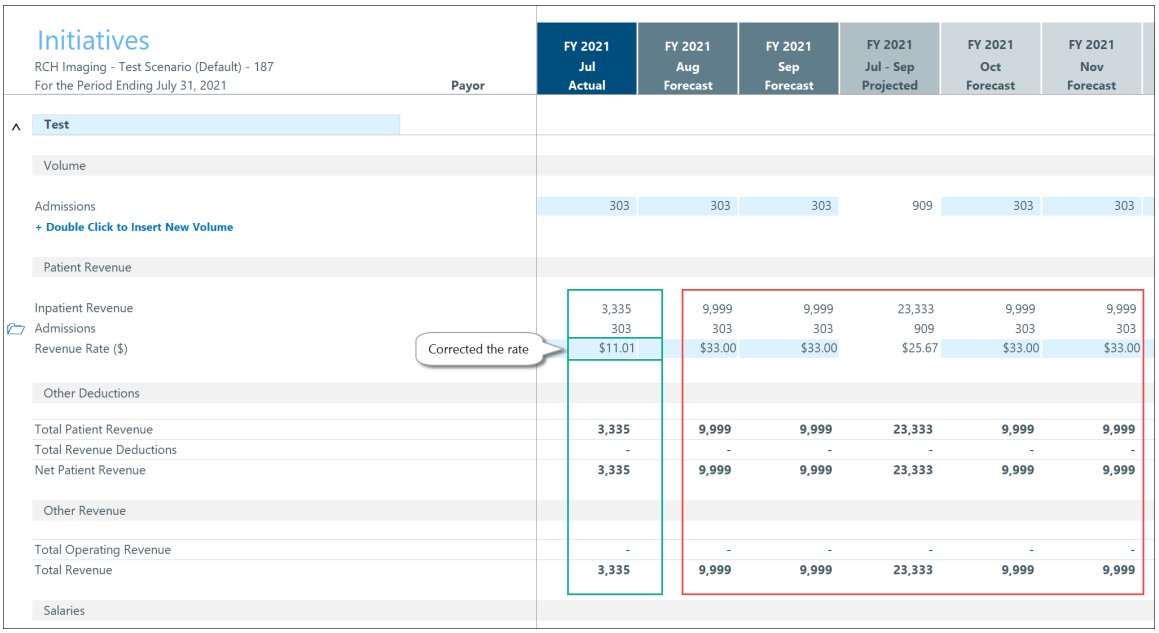
- Initiatives after the 3 payors are grouped:

  After the three payors are grouped, notice that rolling up (summing) the rates results in incorrect totals and rates, which need to be corrected.



- Initiatives after rate is corrected:

  After saving and reopening the plan files, you will need to manually correct the cells that contain summed percentages so that they reflect the actual percentage adjustments/rates used. You may also need to correct amounts in other cells, so be sure to check all the ones affected by the percentage adjustments/rates. In the following example, the rate for the first column has been corrected. The other columns still need to be corrected.



Create a payor group

If your organization summarizes GL data by payor, use these instructions to group payors together in plan files.

Associate payor mappings to Revenue, Deduction, and Statistic RFCodes so that payor data elements can be configured and reported on at the specific level you need.

NOTE: You can have a maximum of two grouped plan file levels. This means that your payor group is level 1. Payors you map to the group payor are level 2. You cannot map a payor to a payor that is mapped to the group (no third-level payors allowed).

To group payors:

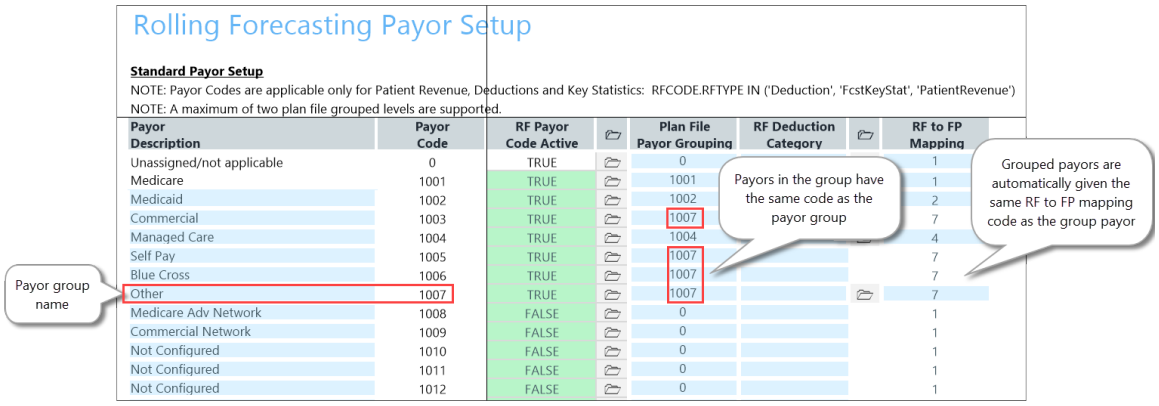
1. In the **RF Admin** task pane under **Tables**, double-click **Payor Configuration Utility**.
2. In the **Payor Description** column of the **Payor Setup** utility, select the next available "Not Configured" row and then type a name for the payor group into the blue cell.

   NOTE: You can change the name of any payor except Medicare.

3. In the **Active** column for that row, select **TRUE**.
4. Add payors to the new group:
    a. For each payor to include in the group, in the **Plan File Payor Grouping** column, double-click the folder icon (🗁) to the left of the column, and then select the name of the group in the **Choose Value** dialog.
    b. Click **OK**.

> **TIP:** If you want to add multiple payors, copy the group code and paste it into the **Plan File Payor Grouping** column for the payors to include.

5. (Optional) To map payors for use in Axiom Financial Planning, in the **RF to FP Mapping** column, double-click the folder icon to the left of the column and then select the FP payor code to associate with the Axiom Rolling Forecasting payor in the **Choose Value** dialog. FP Payor codes are listed in the Payor Update Report, available in Axiom Financial Planning from the **FP Admin** task pane under **Administration** > **Dimension Update Utilities** > **Payor Dimension**.



6. On the **Main** ribbon tab, click **Save**. Saving updates the corresponding Source column in the Payor dimension.

> **NOTE:** You can also use the Payor Setup utility to create payor deduction categories used in the Deductions Model calculator.

Link a payor with a specific volume calculation

Improve the accuracy of your forecasts by linking specific payors to specific patient revenue and deductions so that changes to one payor's volume does not affect other payors' volumes. Previously, volume changes in the forecast affected all payors because the volume calculation (calc) methods were used at the All Payors level. Using the new volume calc methods, you can link specific payors to specific revenue and deduction volume calculations.

How linking payors works

What: Use these calc methods to map payor-specific volumes to specific patient revenue and deductions so that those volumes calculated in the Forecast affect only the specific payor. Use the three patient revenue calc methods in the Patient Revenue blocks and the deduction payor volume calc method in the Other Deductions blocks:

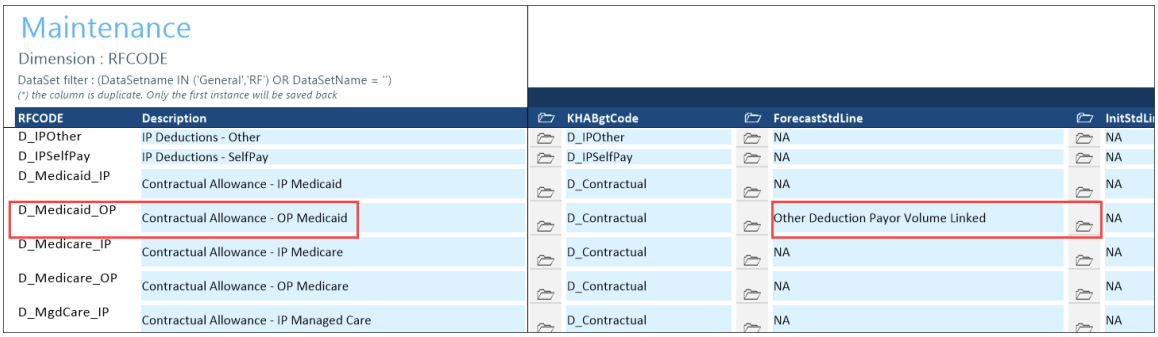
- Patient Revenue Net per unit payor volume linked – Link a payor with a patient revenue net per unit volume code.
- Patient Revenue Net IP Census payor volume linked – Link a payor with a patient revenue volume code.
- Patient Revenue Payor Volume Linked – Link a payor with a Patient Volume code.
- Other Deduction Payor Volume Linked – Link a payor with an Other Deduction volume code.

Where: This feature applies to the RFCODE dimension and plan file forecasts.

Who: Only Axiom Rolling Forecasting administrators and analysts can map RFCodes with payor-linked calc methods.

To link a payor with a volume calculation:

1. In the **Dimension Maintenance** utility, open the **RFCODE** dimension.
2. Find the revenue or deduction payor code to link to a volume code.
3. In the **ForecastStdLine** column, double-click the folder icon on the right, and then select the applicable payor volume linked calc method from the **Choose Value** dialog.
4. Click **OK**.
5. Save your changes.



When you make future changes in your forecast to a volume amount that is mapped to a specific payor, only that payor will be affected.



Working with plan files

You use plan files to develop planning data and save that data to the database.

After you import and summarize your historical data, you are ready to generate forecasts, which you do by creating plan files.

You need to create plan files for each RFGroup, and process the files to incorporate data. You can accomplish this as a batch operation; however, we would strongly advise creating a single plan file as a test. We recommend you verify that your settings are configured correctly and that data summarizes properly before you create and process files for all groups.

This section explains the basic concepts behind plan files and how to use them in the Desktop Client.

In addition to the plan-specific functionality detailed in this section, you can use standard Axiom file features and tools. Plan files use the same functionality as other Axiom files to perform actions such as changing views or navigating to file bookmarks.

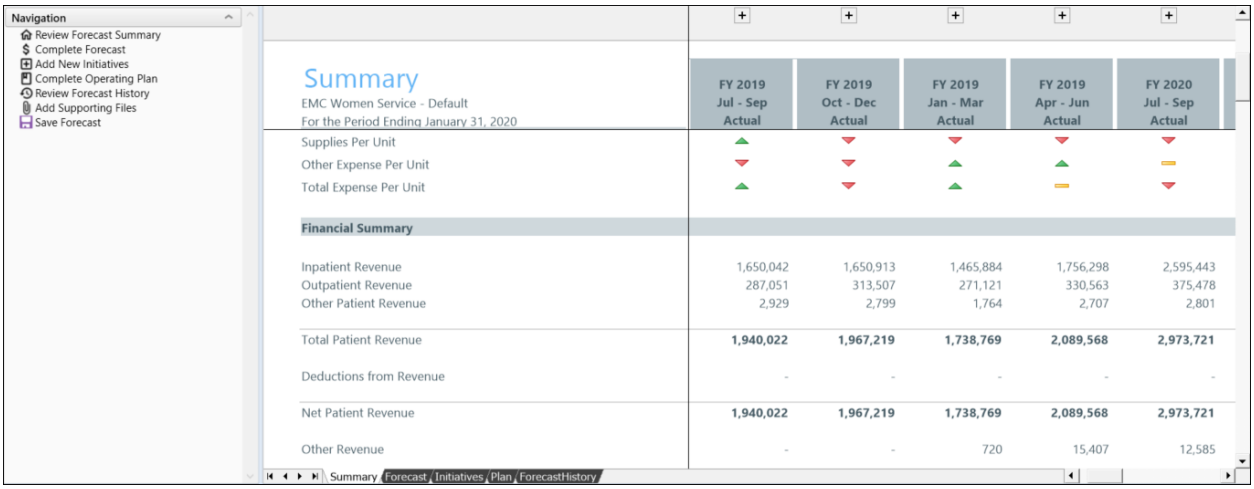
Opening Axiom Rolling Forecasting plan files

The forecast data for each RFGroup is maintained in plan files. Each plan file is a workbook with a series of worksheets, each with its own purpose. You access file groups from the **Plan Files** section of the RF Admin or RF Fcst task pane.

When you open a plan file, you are prompted to select a scenario. After you select a scenario, the plan file opens on the Summary sheet; however, it may open on a different sheet depending on where the plan file was active the last time it was saved.

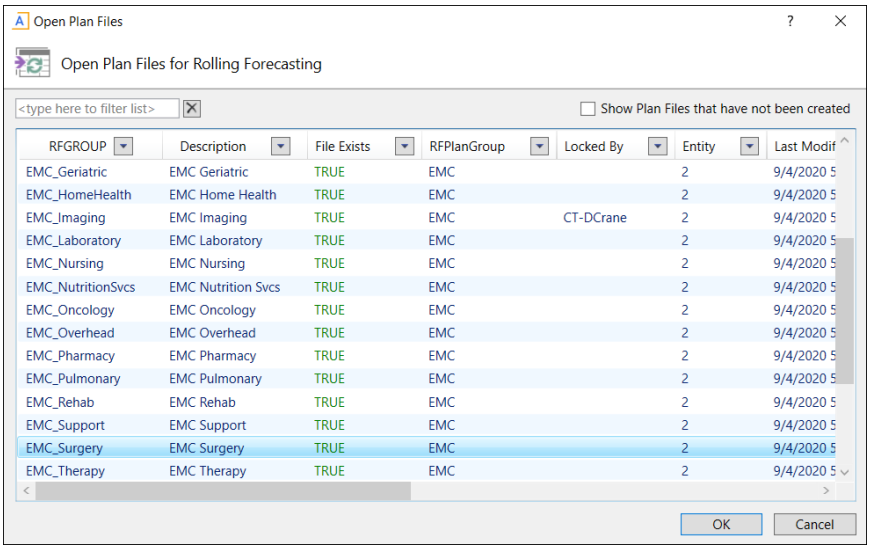
All plan file workbooks have a navigation pane that opens on the left of the workbook. You can use the navigation pane to jump between sheets instead of clicking a tab at the bottom of the workbook.

In addition, the Navigation pane provides the ability to attach supporting files to plan files, and to save your forecast to the database.



To open Rolling Forecasting plan files:

1. In the RF Admin or Rolling Fcst task pane, under **File Group**, double-click **Open Plan Files**.
2. In the **Open Plan Files** dialog, select the plan file to open, and then click **OK**.



3. In the **Refresh Variables** dialog, select a scenario, and then click **OK**.

The plan files workbook contains multiple worksheets named for their function, which are covered in the following topics:

- Summary
- Plan
- Forecast
- Initiatives
- Forecast History

Summary

The Summary plan file worksheet compares the historical data and forecast projections for each month and quarter, presented in monthly or quarterly columns (monthly includes quarterly), and indicates whether each month's or quarter's figures represent a favorable or unfavorable change from previous months and quarters.

The Summary tab is divided into the following sections:

Scorecard

The top portion of the sheet is the scorecard section, which contains trend indicator icons for total key statistics, revenue per unit, salary and benefits, and expenses.

TIP: You can hide the Scorecard section: on the **Main** ribbon tab, in the **Change View** menu under **Row Views**, clear the **Show Scorecard** checkbox.

The icons indicate the following:

- Green trend up – Favorable performance vs. the previous month/quarter
- Yellow trend flat – Unfavorable performance vs. the previous month/quarter
- Red trend down – Unfavorable performance vs. the previous two months/quarters

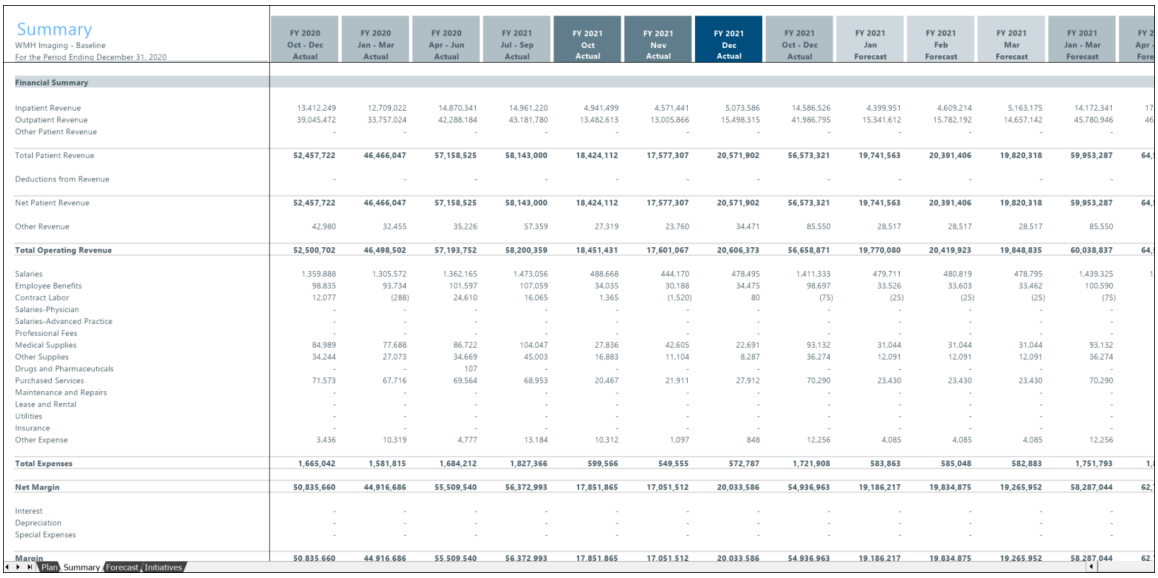
NOTE: Statistics and Revenue data use *less than* logic, while Salary, Benefits, and Expenses use *greater than* logic.

Use the scorecard indicators to review trending patterns to identify anomalies in forecast values that you may not see in the more detailed Forecast sheet.



Financial Summary

This Financial Summary section shows the profit and loss summary of the history and forecast results.



Summary
WMH Imaging - Baseline
For the Period Ending December 31, 2020

	FY 2020 Oct - Dec Actual	FY 2020 Jan - Mar Actual	FY 2020 Apr - Jun Actual	FY 2021 Jul - Sep Actual	FY 2021 Oct Actual	FY 2021 Nov Actual	FY 2021 Dec Actual	FY 2021 Oct - Dec Actual	FY 2021 Jan Forecast	FY 2021 Feb Forecast	FY 2021 Mar Forecast	FY 2021 Jan - Mar Forecast	FY 2 Apr - Fore
Financial Summary													
Inpatient Revenue	13,412,249	12,709,022	14,870,341	14,961,220	4,941,499	4,571,441	5,073,586	14,586,526	4,399,951	4,609,214	5,163,175	14,172,341	17
Outpatient Revenue	39,045,472	33,757,024	42,288,184	43,181,780	13,482,613	13,005,866	15,498,315	41,986,795	15,341,612	15,782,192	14,657,142	45,780,946	46
Other Patient Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total Patient Revenue	**52,457,722**	**46,466,047**	**57,158,525**	**58,143,000**	**18,424,112**	**17,577,307**	**20,571,902**	**56,573,321**	**19,741,563**	**20,391,406**	**19,820,318**	**59,953,287**	**64,**
Deductions from Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Net Patient Revenue	**52,457,722**	**46,466,047**	**57,158,525**	**58,143,000**	**18,424,112**	**17,577,307**	**20,571,902**	**56,573,321**	**19,741,563**	**20,391,406**	**19,820,318**	**59,953,287**	**64,**
Other Revenue	42,980	32,455	35,226	57,359	27,319	23,760	34,471	85,550	28,517	28,517	28,517	85,550	
Total Operating Revenue	**52,500,702**	**46,498,502**	**57,193,752**	**58,200,359**	**18,451,431**	**17,601,067**	**20,606,373**	**56,658,871**	**19,770,080**	**20,419,923**	**19,848,835**	**60,038,837**	**64,**
Salaries	1,359,888	1,305,572	1,362,165	1,473,056	488,668	444,170	478,495	1,411,333	479,711	480,819	478,795	1,439,325	1
Employee Benefits	98,835	93,734	101,597	107,059	34,035	30,188	34,475	98,697	33,526	33,603	33,462	100,590	
Contract Labor	12,077	(288)	24,610	16,065	1,365	(1,520)	80	(75)	(25)	(25)	(25)	(75)	
Salaries-Physician	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Salaries-Advanced Practice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Professional Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Medical Supplies	84,989	77,688	86,722	104,047	27,836	42,605	22,691	93,132	31,044	31,044	31,044	93,132	
Other Supplies	34,244	27,073	34,669	45,003	16,883	11,104	8,287	36,274	12,091	12,091	12,091	36,274	
Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	-	-	107	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Purchased Services	71,573	67,716	69,564	68,953	20,467	21,911	27,912	70,290	23,430	23,430	23,430	70,290	
Maintenance and Repairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lease and Rental	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Utilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other Expense	3,436	10,319	4,777	13,184	10,312	1,097	848	12,256	4,085	4,085	4,085	12,256	
Total Expenses	**1,665,042**	**1,581,815**	**1,684,212**	**1,827,366**	**599,566**	**549,555**	**572,787**	**1,721,908**	**583,863**	**585,048**	**582,883**	**1,751,793**	**1,**
Net Margin	**50,835,660**	**44,916,686**	**55,509,540**	**56,372,993**	**17,851,865**	**17,051,512**	**20,033,586**	**54,936,963**	**19,186,217**	**19,834,875**	**19,265,952**	**58,287,044**	**62,**
Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Special Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Margin	**50,835,660**	**44,916,686**	**55,509,540**	**56,372,993**	**17,851,865**	**17,051,512**	**20,033,586**	**54,936,963**	**19,186,217**	**19,834,875**	**19,265,952**	**58,287,044**	**62,**

Plan Summary Forecast Initiatives

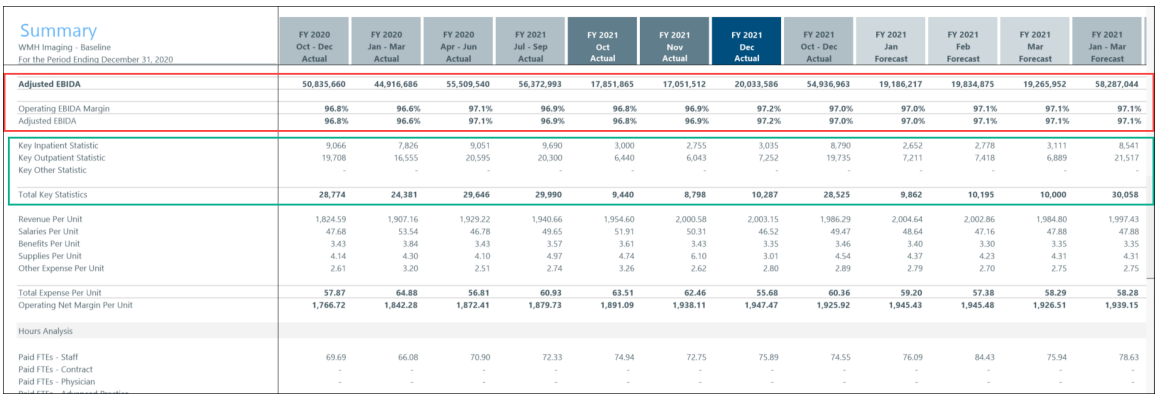
EBIDA and Key Statistics

These sections display the history and forecast results for each listed metric.

The EBIDA section displays the operating margin and the adjusted margin.

NOTE: The EBIDA section displays only if the display option is selected for this section in the Visibility Options settings of the Configuration Utility.

The Key Statistics section displays Inpatient, Outpatient, and Other statistics, as applicable for the selected plan file. In the following example, the EBIDA section is outlined in red; the Key Statistics section is outlined in green.

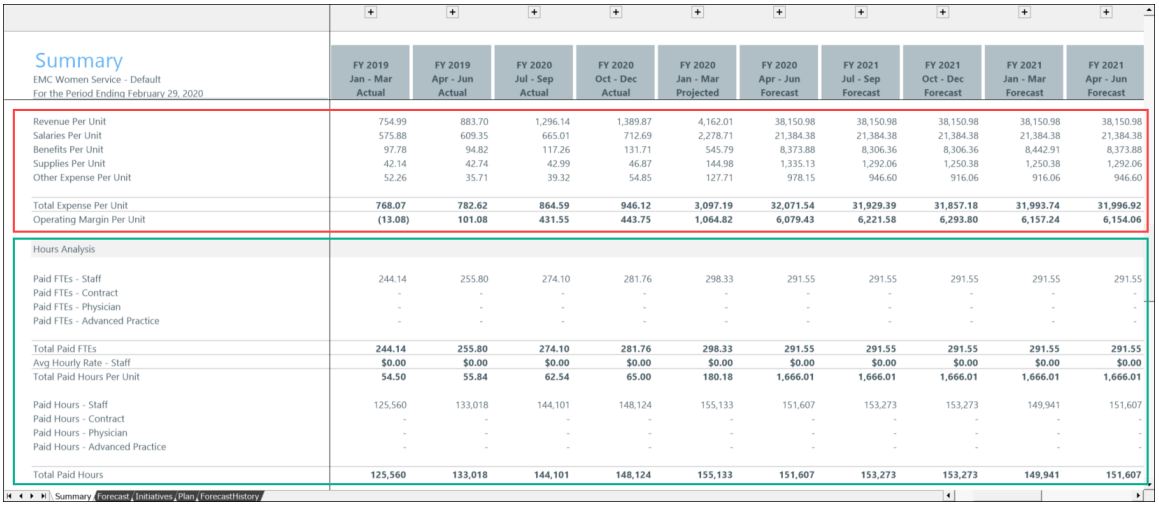


Summary
WMH Imaging - Baseline
For the Period Ending December 31, 2020

	FY 2020 Oct - Dec Actual	FY 2020 Jan - Mar Actual	FY 2020 Apr - Jun Actual	FY 2021 Jul - Sep Actual	FY 2021 Oct Actual	FY 2021 Nov Actual	FY 2021 Dec Actual	FY 2021 Oct - Dec Actual	FY 2021 Jan Forecast	FY 2021 Feb Forecast	FY 2021 Mar Forecast	FY 2021 Jan - Mar Forecast
Adjusted EBIDA	**50,835,660**	**44,916,686**	**55,509,540**	**56,372,993**	**17,851,865**	**17,051,512**	**20,033,586**	**54,936,963**	**19,186,217**	**19,834,875**	**19,265,952**	**58,287,044**
Operating EBIDA Margin	**96.8%**	**96.6%**	**97.1%**	**96.9%**	**96.8%**	**96.9%**	**97.2%**	**97.0%**	**97.0%**	**97.1%**	**97.1%**	**97.1%**
Adjusted EBIDA	**96.8%**	**96.6%**	**97.1%**	**96.9%**	**96.8%**	**96.9%**	**97.2%**	**97.0%**	**97.0%**	**97.1%**	**97.1%**	**97.1%**
Key Inpatient Statistic	9,066	7,826	9,051	9,690	3,000	2,755	3,035	8,790	2,652	2,778	3,111	8,541
Key Outpatient Statistic	19,708	16,555	20,595	20,300	6,440	6,043	7,252	19,735	7,211	7,418	6,889	21,517
Key Other Statistic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Key Statistics	**28,774**	**24,381**	**29,646**	**29,990**	**9,440**	**8,798**	**10,287**	**28,525**	**9,862**	**10,195**	**10,000**	**30,058**
Revenue Per Unit	1,824.59	1,907.16	1,929.22	1,940.66	1,954.60	2,000.58	2,003.15	1,986.29	2,004.64	2,002.86	1,984.80	1,997.43
Salaries Per Unit	47.68	53.54	46.78	49.65	51.91	50.31	46.52	49.47	48.64	47.16	47.88	47.88
Benefits Per Unit	3.43	3.84	3.43	3.57	3.61	3.43	3.35	3.46	3.40	3.30	3.35	3.35
Supplies Per Unit	4.14	4.30	4.10	4.97	4.74	6.10	3.01	4.54	4.37	4.23	4.31	4.31
Other Expense Per Unit	2.61	3.20	2.51	2.74	3.26	2.62	2.80	2.89	2.79	2.70	2.75	2.75
Total Expense Per Unit	**57.87**	**64.88**	**56.81**	**60.93**	**63.51**	**62.46**	**55.68**	**60.36**	**59.20**	**57.38**	**58.29**	**58.28**
Operating Net Margin Per Unit	**1,766.72**	**1,842.28**	**1,872.41**	**1,879.73**	**1,891.09**	**1,938.11**	**1,947.47**	**1,925.92**	**1,945.43**	**1,945.48**	**1,926.51**	**1,939.15**
Hours Analysis												
Paid FTEs - Staff	69.69	66.08	70.90	72.33	74.94	72.75	75.89	74.55	76.09	84.43	75.94	78.63
Paid FTEs - Contract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paid FTEs - Physician	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Per Unit and Hours Analysis

These sections are part of the Financial Summary section, and contain a summary of the history and forecast results for each listed metric. In the following example, the Per Unit section is outlined in red, and the Hours Analysis section is outlined in green.



Summary
EMC Women Service - Default
For the Period Ending February 29, 2020

	FY 2019 Jan - Mar Actual	FY 2019 Apr - Jun Actual	FY 2020 Jul - Sep Actual	FY 2020 Oct - Dec Actual	FY 2020 Jan - Mar Projected	FY 2020 Apr - Jun Forecast	FY 2021 Jul - Sep Forecast	FY 2021 Oct - Dec Forecast	FY 2021 Jan - Mar Forecast	FY 2021 Apr - Jun Forecast
Revenue Per Unit	754.99	883.70	1,296.14	1,389.87	4,162.01	38,150.98	38,150.98	38,150.98	38,150.98	38,150.98
Salaries Per Unit	575.88	609.35	665.01	712.69	2,278.71	21,384.38	21,384.38	21,384.38	21,384.38	21,384.38
Benefits Per Unit	97.78	94.82	117.26	131.71	545.79	8,373.88	8,306.36	8,306.36	8,442.91	8,373.88
Supplies Per Unit	42.14	42.74	42.99	46.87	144.98	1,335.13	1,292.06	1,250.38	1,250.38	1,292.06
Other Expense Per Unit	52.26	35.71	39.32	54.85	127.71	978.15	946.60	916.06	916.06	946.60
Total Expense Per Unit	**768.07**	**782.62**	**864.59**	**946.12**	**3,097.19**	**32,071.54**	**31,929.39**	**31,857.18**	**31,993.74**	**31,996.92**
Operating Margin Per Unit	**(13.08)**	**101.08**	**431.55**	**443.75**	**1,064.82**	**6,079.43**	**6,221.58**	**6,293.80**	**6,157.24**	**6,154.06**
Hours Analysis										
Paid FTEs - Staff	244.14	255.80	274.10	281.76	298.33	291.55	291.55	291.55	291.55	291.55
Paid FTEs - Contract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paid FTEs - Physician	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paid FTEs - Advanced Practice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Paid FTEs	**244.14**	**255.80**	**274.10**	**281.76**	**298.33**	**291.55**	**291.55**	**291.55**	**291.55**	**291.55**
Avg Hourly Rate - Staff	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**
Total Paid Hours Per Unit	**54.50**	**55.84**	**62.54**	**65.00**	**180.18**	**1,666.01**	**1,666.01**	**1,666.01**	**1,666.01**	**1,666.01**
Paid Hours - Staff	125,560	133,018	144,101	148,124	155,133	151,607	153,273	153,273	149,941	151,607
Paid Hours - Contract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paid Hours - Physician	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paid Hours - Advanced Practice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Paid Hours	**125,560**	**133,018**	**144,101**	**148,124**	**155,133**	**151,607**	**153,273**	**153,273**	**149,941**	**151,607**

Summary | Forecast | Initiatives | Plan | ForecastHistory

Initiatives section

The Initiatives section in the Summary sheet combines all approved initiatives from the plan file Initiatives sheet, with the same forecast columns as those used in the Forecast sheet, except that data for any Actuals periods is not included. Actuals for initiatives are not included because they are not true actuals. Initiative data is free input, meaning that none of the data is retrieved from true actual data. Actuals for initiatives are displayed as zeros on the Summary tab.

This section displays forecast periods for all approved Initiatives, with the following sections:

- Financial
- EBIDA
- Key Statistic
- Expense per Unit
- Hours Analysis

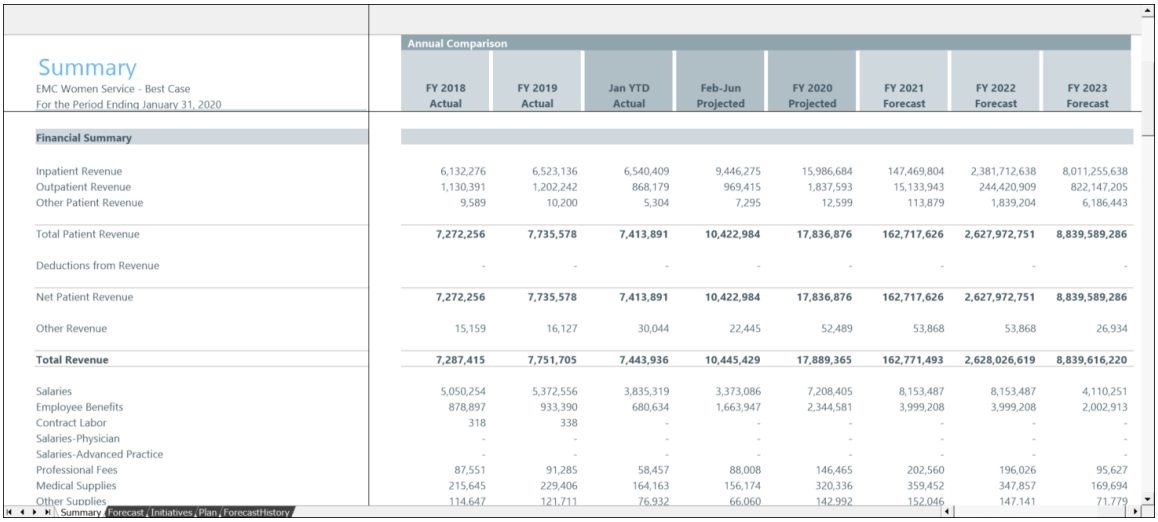
Approved totals in this section should sum to the values from the Forecast columns on the Summary tab.

To access the Initiatives section, scroll to the right in the worksheet, past the last forecast column.



Annual Comparison section

This section provides a payments-and-loss style overview of how your forecast values compare to your historical data. In the first two columns are your last two completed fiscal years, followed by your Year to Date actuals, and then the remaining total projection, which comes from the Forecast sheet, as well as all of the future forecasts summarized into the fiscal years.



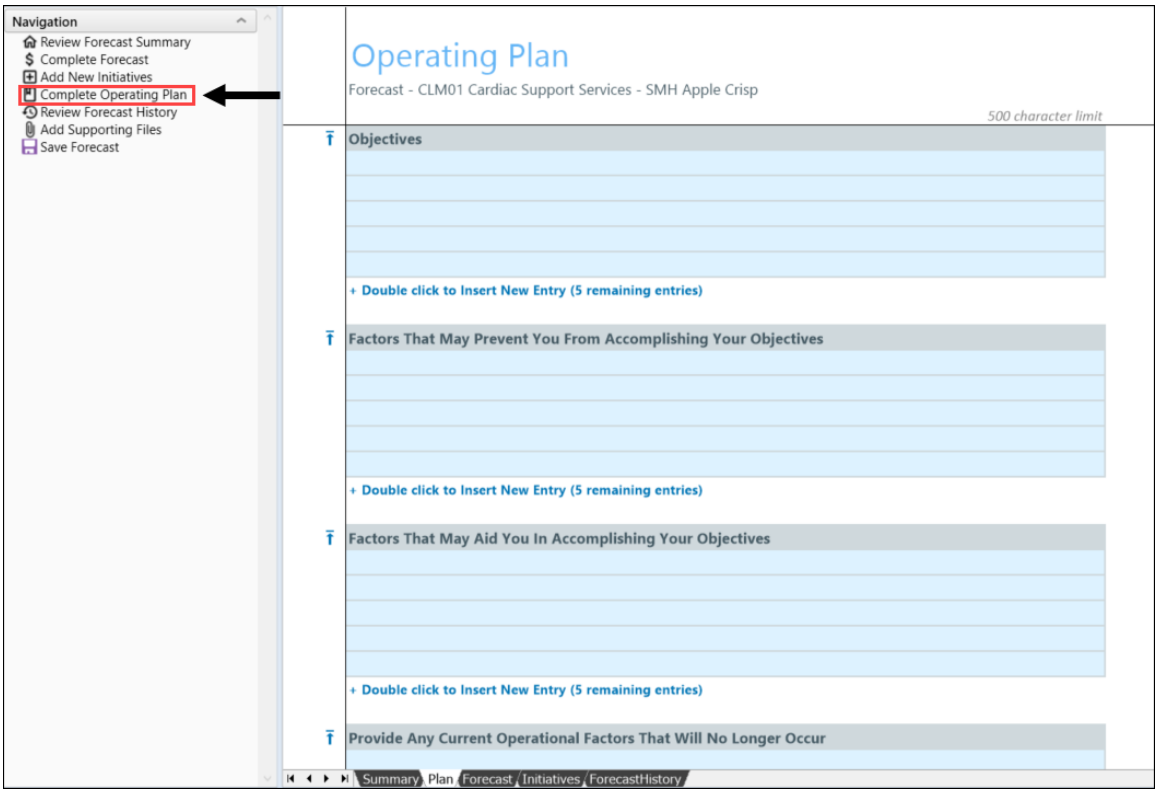
Plan

The Plan tab provides a questionnaire to aid in the planning process and provides the narrative documentation to support your forecast, such as the narrative behind the numbers. Using the questionnaire is a great way to ensure that you are discussing the right topics during the forecast process.

On this tab, document what is important about this rolling forecast update and provide answers to questions requested by the leadership team so that the responses can be referred to during the review process.

To use this tab:

1. Open the desired plan file.
2. In the plan file navigation pane, double-click **Complete Operating Plan**.
3. Type your answers in the blue input cells. If you need more space than is provided, use the **Double click to Insert New Entry** option to add a new line. You can add up to 5 additional lines.
4. On the **Main** ribbon tab, click **Save**.



For the answers from the Plan sheet to save back to the database, you need a valid RFID, RFCode and RFGroup Dimension. The plan file assigns default codes for both the RFID and RFCode dimension tables where these comments will be stored so that reports can be written to summarize these comments for senior management review. The RFGroup Dimension gets assigned from the plan file where you wrote your comments.

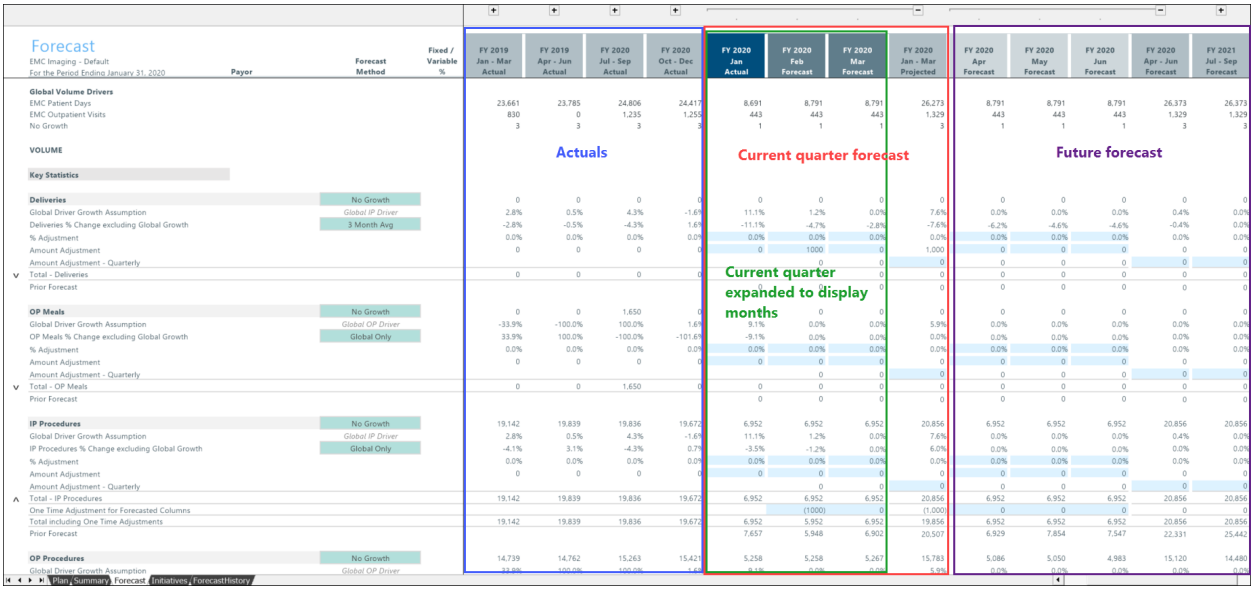
Administrators create questions for this tab in the Planning Questions tab of the Drivers utility. If the questions are defined by RFPlanGroup, they will be sourced from the corresponding RFPlanGroup for the selected scenario. If not defined by RFPlanGroup, the questions will come from the global block for the selected scenario.

This tab can be hidden or made visible using the options in the Visibility Options settings in the Configuration Utility.

Forecast

The Forecast tab is where all of the forecasting activity takes place by displaying historical (actual), current, and forecasted values for volume, revenue, and expenses. All data columns appear with monthly and quarterly values. You can hide or display monthly columns for each quarter. Quarter columns are always visible.

If your organization uses Axiom Capital Tracking, capital projects may also be included at the bottom of the worksheet in the Capital Tracking Projects block. This information only displays if your organization has configured your system to import project spending data from Axiom Capital Tracking.

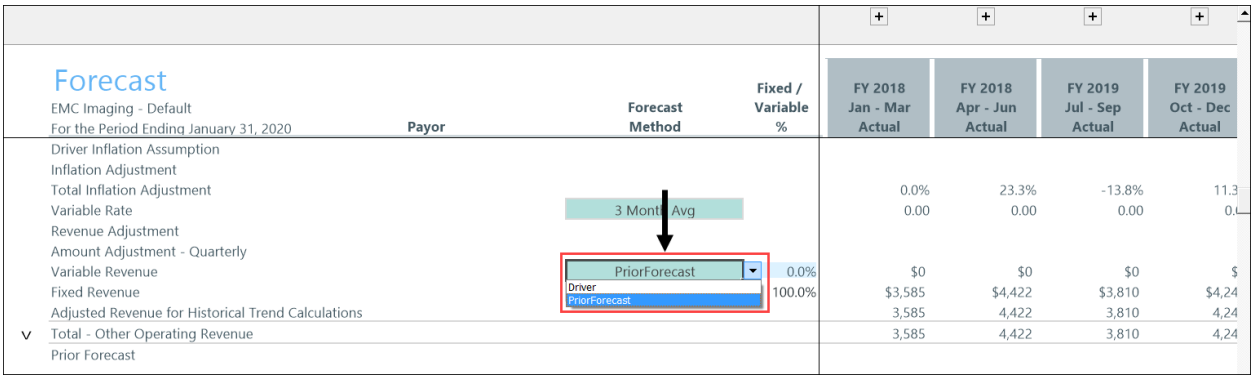


Column	Description
[Section and row names]	Contains row headings for each line item in each section.
Payor	When Payor is used, this column displays the payor name.
Forecast Method	Forecasts methods available for a given section; the available items depend on the associated driver used. Select the forecast method from the drop-down provided.
Fixed / Variable %	By default, the percentage that displays in this cell depends on the Adjustments driver. In some cases you can input data.

Column	Description
Historical actuals by month and quarter (6-12 quarters may display)	Quarter columns are expandable to show months in each quarter. To expand the quarter, click the plus icon () in the header above the quarter column. Each section includes rows with blue input cells for entering adjustments. For example, in the Volume > IP Visits section, you can enter a percentage in the Growth Adjustment row.
[Current period]	Current Actual period. This column is differentiated by a dark blue header, and separates the past Actual period columns from the forecasted period columns.
Forecast for the future quarters/months (6-12 quarters may display)	Quarters are displayed but can be expanded to view months. Type the forecasted amount for each quarter. **NOTE:** If using monthly forecasting, you can plan down to the monthly level for the current and next quarters.
Comments	Enter any additional information, as needed.

Variable Percentage type and amount

By default, the variable percentage is assigned using the Adjustments driver, but you can change it as needed. The variable percentage setting is located in the Variable Revenue rows in the Forecast Method column. You can select to use the variable percentage set up in the driver or use the percentage from the prior forecast. The calculation methods Expense, Other Revenue, and Salary, are affected by the variable percentage type and amount.



The **Fixed Variable** cell displays the percentage amount from either the driver or from the prior forecast.

NOTE: You can update the percentage in the Fixed Variable cell, but once you enter a number, the number you entered remains for the duration of that forecast. When you do your next forecast, the number will display the default, and you can either leave the percentage as-is or you can change it again for the duration of the forecast.

Benefits and salaries

The total benefits for the following calc methods are calculated based on salaries from the Benefits Code assigned to the Salary Code:

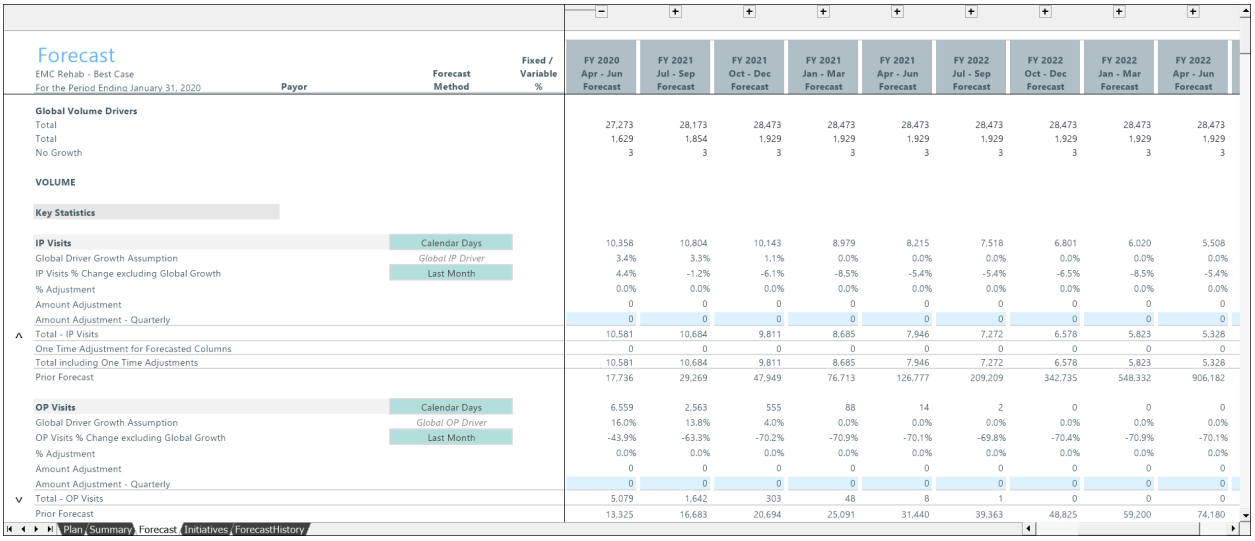
- Percent of Salary
- Rate Per FTE
- Salaries

Volume

Volume block and global volume drivers

Your forecast group can be affected by two different drivers: Global and Forecast Group Volume.

The leadership team defines the Volume Drivers to provide general guidance in terms of overall volume growth. Historical volume statistics flow into the workbook, and they are initially projected based from the Global Volume Drivers.



Forecast
EMC Rehab - Best Case
For the Period Ending January 31, 2020

	Payor	Forecast Method	Fixed / Variable %	FY 2020 Apr - Jun Forecast	FY 2021 Jul - Sep Forecast	FY 2021 Oct - Dec Forecast	FY 2021 Jan - Mar Forecast	FY 2021 Apr - Jun Forecast	FY 2022 Jul - Sep Forecast	FY 2022 Oct - Dec Forecast	FY 2022 Jan - Mar Forecast	FY 2022 Apr - Jun Forecast
Global Volume Drivers												
Total				27,273	28,173	28,473	28,473	28,473	28,473	28,473	28,473	28,473
Total				1,629	1,854	1,929	1,929	1,929	1,929	1,929	1,929	1,929
No Growth				3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
VOLUME												
Key Statistics												
IP Visits		Calendar Days		10,358	10,804	10,143	8,979	8,215	7,518	6,801	6,020	5,508
Global Driver Growth Assumption		*Global IP Driver*		3.4%	3.3%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
IP Visits % Change excluding Global Growth		Last Month		4.4%	-1.2%	-6.1%	-8.5%	-5.4%	-5.4%	-6.5%	-8.5%	-5.4%
% Adjustment				0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Amount Adjustment				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amount Adjustment - Quarterly				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total - IP Visits				10,581	10,684	9,811	8,685	7,946	7,272	6,578	5,823	5,328
One Time Adjustment for Forecasted Columns				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total including One Time Adjustments				10,581	10,684	9,811	8,685	7,946	7,272	6,578	5,823	5,328
Prior Forecast				17,736	29,269	47,949	76,713	126,777	209,209	342,735	548,332	906,182
OP Visits		Calendar Days		6,559	2,563	555	88	14	2	0	0	0
Global Driver Growth Assumption		*Global OP Driver*		16.0%	13.8%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
OP Visits % Change excluding Global Growth		Last Month		-43.9%	-63.3%	-70.2%	-70.9%	-70.1%	-69.8%	-70.4%	-70.9%	-70.1%
% Adjustment				0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Amount Adjustment				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amount Adjustment - Quarterly				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total - OP Visits				5,079	1,642	303	48	8	1	0	0	0
Prior Forecast				13,325	16,683	20,694	25,091	31,440	39,363	48,825	59,200	74,180

Plan | Summary | Forecast | Initiatives | ForecastHistory

The following table describes the rows within the Volume block. Italicized row names in the table indicate rows that are in a collapsible section of the Forecast worksheet.

Row	Description
[Volume section statistics]	Reflects historic volume for Actual columns, and computed volume for Forecast columns. The calculation method drives the distribution of the forecast. The forecast method can be: • Calendar Days – Reflects the historic volume for Actual columns and the computed volume for Forecast columns. Drop-down drives the distribution of the forecast. • Work Days – The number of work days in the period. • No Growth
Global Driver Growth Assumption	Reflects growth assumption from drivers for Forecast columns. Used in computed Forecast volumes. As you review your volumes, consider how the global driver may affect your forecast group volume.
[statistic] % Change excluding Global Growth	Percent change from one period to the next. For Actual, compares historic volume, for Forecast, compares computed volume. Drop-down selection controls how forecast values are determined. Valid options include: • **Global Only** – Volume ONLY. Uses the global driver inflation but ignores the RFGroup historical growth rate. • **Last Month** – Base forecast on the month immediately prior to the current. • **Same Month** – Base forecast on the same month for the previous year. • **3 Month Avg** – Base forecast on the monthly average for the last 3 months. • **6 Month Avg** – Base forecast on the monthly average for the last 6 months. • **9 Month Avg** – Base forecast on the monthly average for the last 9 months. • **12 Month Avg** – Base forecast on the monthly average for the last 12 months.
% Adjustment	Manual entry adjustment % used to compute total volume.
Amount Adjustment	Manual entry amount adjustment used to compute total volume.
Amount Adjustment - Quarterly	Quarterly manual entry amount adjustment used to compute total volume. The manually-entered amount is allocated back to individual months in the quarter that are forecast based on days.
Total - [statistic]	Total of volume statistic. History for Actual columns; forecast periods are the local statistic multiplied by the sum of the global and input % adjustments plus the amount adjustments.
One Time Adjustment for Forecasted Columns	Use for making one-time adjustments to individual forecast periods. Adjustment affects only the specified period and not other future periods.

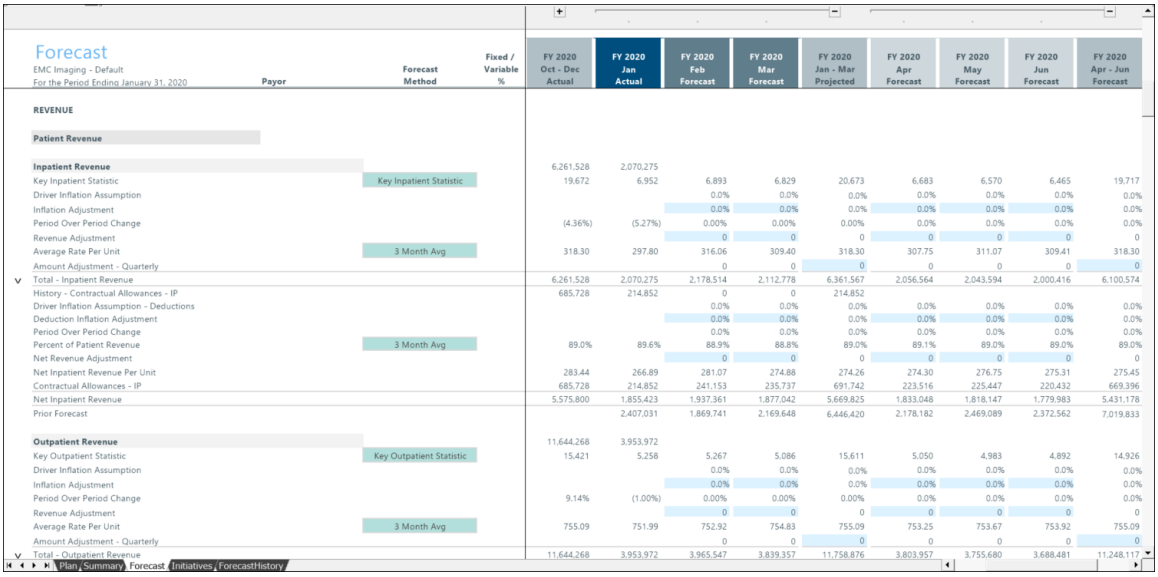
Row	Description
Total including One Time Adjustments	Sum of the Total volume plus the One Time Adjustment.
Prior Forecast	Previously saved volume forecast.
Comments (column)	The Comments column is the last column in the Forecast worksheet. If there is an input cell in this column for one of the worksheet rows, you use these cells to document your assumptions and reasons for making adjustments.

Revenue

The Revenue section usually consists of the following three subsections, although additional blocks can be added as needed.

Patient Revenue

For patient revenue, a block of rows displays similar to the Volume block for all categories of patient revenue in your forecast group.



The following table describes the rows within the Patient Revenue block, and applies to the Inpatient Revenue, Outpatient Revenue, and Other Patient Revenue subsections.

Italicized row names in the table indicate rows that are in a collapsible section of the Forecast worksheet.

Row	Description
[patient] Revenue volume	Displays the volume from the section above for reference
[Statistic]	Forecast method selected from drop-down
Driver Inflation Assumption	Inflation assumption from Drivers. Displays the price increase inflation taken from the global assumptions
Inflation Adjustment	Used for entering amounts to account for additional changes reflected in your average rate per unit. You can use this to account for shifts in patient acuity or changes in the types of services provided that would affect the overall gross revenue
Period Over Period Change	The amount of change from one period to the next
Revenue Adjustment	Used for entering amounts to account for additional dollar changes reflected in gross revenue
Avg Rate per Unit	Displays the revenue-per-unit or the multiplied rate multiplied by the volume to calculate your gross revenue
Amount Adjustment - Quarterly	Quarterly entry for adjustments. Entry gets allocated back to “forecast” months in quarter based on days
Total – [patient] Revenue	Displays the calculated gross revenue using the volumes multiplied by the Avg. Rate per Unit
Volume OTA	Used to compute impact of Volume OTA (in following row)
Impact of Volume OTA	The monetary impact of OTA calculated as the Cost per unit multiplied by the number of OTA units
One Time Adjustment for Forecasted Columns	Manual entry to account for a one-time adjustment that affects only the specified period and not other future periods
Total including One Time Adjustments	Sum of Total [patient] Revenue and One Time Adjustment for Forecast Columns
Period Over Period Change	Amount of change from one period to the next
Percent of Patient Revenue	Percent of Patient Revenue for forecast trended based on drop-down selection. Default is 3 Month Avg, other choices are: Global Only, Last Month, Same Month, 3,6,9,12 month average
Net Revenue Adjustment	Net revenue as a percent of gross revenue
Net [patient] Revenue Per Unit	Net revenue per unit

Row	Description
Prior Forecast	Data from the prior month/quarter
Comments (column)	The Comments column is the last column in the Forecast worksheet. If there is an input cell in this column for one of the worksheet rows, you use these cells to document your assumptions and reasons for making adjustments

NOTE: Depending on your accounting practice, you may see additional rows after the gross revenue line to calculate deductions from revenue for your forecast group.

Other Deductions (optional section)

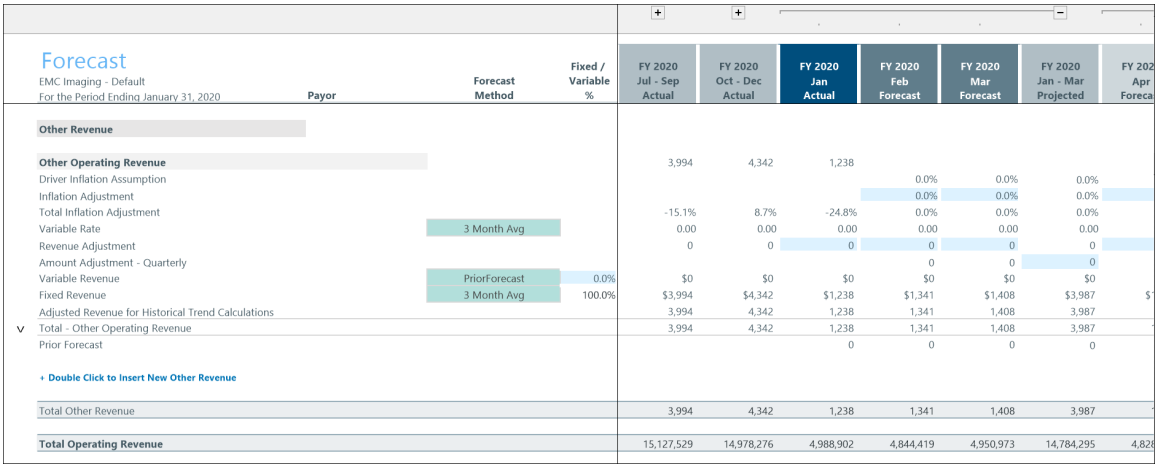
The following table describes the Other Deductions block, and applies to the Bad Debt Allowances and Discounts subsections. Italicized row names in the table indicate rows that are in a collapsible section of the Forecast worksheet.

Row	Description
[deduction] Allowances	Displays the inflation taken from the global assumptions
Total Patient Revenue	Total patient revenue amount
Driver Inflation Assumption	Inflation assumption from Drivers. Displays the price increase inflation taken from the global assumptions
Inflation Adjustment	Manual adjustment for inflation for forecast periods
Total Inflation Adjustment	The sum of the driver and manual inflation adjustments
Percent of Total Patient Revenue	Deduction as a percent of total revenue
Deduction Adjustment	Manual adjustment for deduction
Amount Adjustment - Quarterly	Quarterly adjustment for deduction. Allocated back to forecast columns in that month
Total - [deduction] Allowances	Total deduction amount
One Time Adjustment for Forecasted Columns	Amount entered manually to account for a one-time adjustment that affects only the specified period and not other future periods

Row	Description
Total including One Time Adjustments	Sum of Total - [deduction] Allowances and One Time Adjustment for Forecast Columns
Prior Forecast	For actuals columns, this is blank. For current quarter columns, this is either blank or previously saved amount. For forecast columns, this is the previously saved amount

Other Revenue

For Other Revenue, review the historical trending as well as the future forecast for each block.



Forecast
EMC Imaging - Default
For the Period Ending January 31, 2020

Payor	Forecast Method	Fixed / Variable %	FY 2020 Jul - Sep Actual	FY 2020 Oct - Dec Actual	FY 2020 Jan Actual	FY 2020 Feb Forecast	FY 2020 Mar Forecast	FY 2020 Jan - Mar Projected	FY 202 Apr Foreca
Other Revenue									
Other Operating Revenue			3,994	4,342	1,238				
Driver Inflation Assumption						0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Inflation Adjustment						0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Total Inflation Adjustment			-15.1%	8.7%	-24.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Variable Rate	3 Month Avg		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Revenue Adjustment			0	0	0	0	0	0	
Amount Adjustment - Quarterly						0	0	0	
Variable Revenue	PriorForecast	0.0%	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	
Fixed Revenue	3 Month Avg	100.0%	$3,994	$4,342	$1,238	$1,341	$1,408	$3,987	$
Adjusted Revenue for Historical Trend Calculations			3,994	4,342	1,238	1,341	1,408	3,987	
Total - Other Operating Revenue			3,994	4,342	1,238	1,341	1,408	3,987	
Prior Forecast					0	0	0	0	
+ Double Click to Insert New Other Revenue									
Total Other Revenue			3,994	4,342	1,238	1,341	1,408	3,987	
Total Operating Revenue			15,127,529	14,978,276	4,988,902	4,844,419	4,950,973	14,784,295	4,828

The following table describes the rows within the Other Revenue block. Italicized row names in the table indicate rows that are in a collapsible section of the Forecast worksheet.

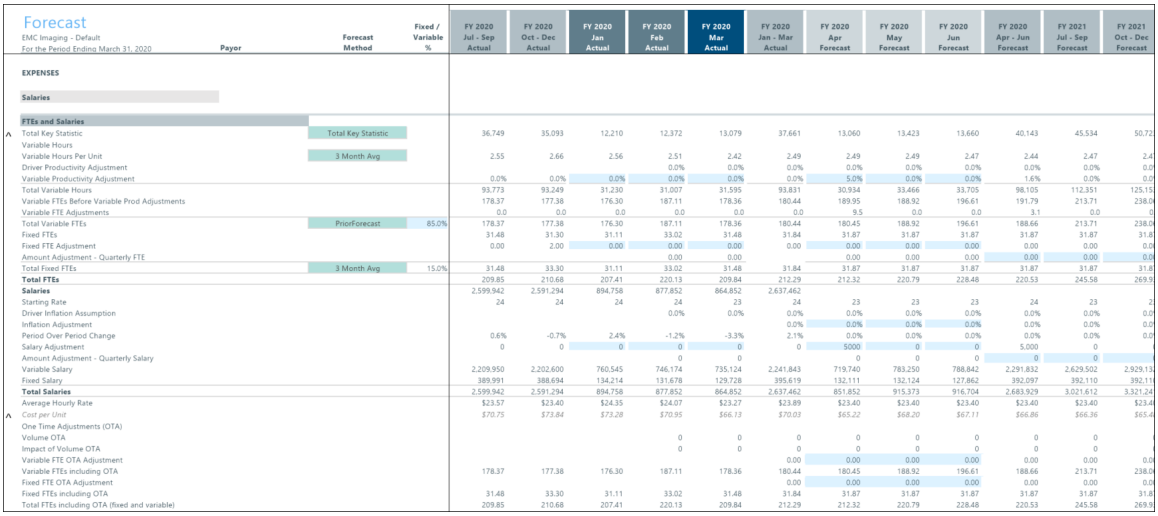
Row	Description
Driver Inflation Assumption	Displays the inflation taken from the assumptions
Inflation Adjustment	Type inputs to account for additional changes to reflect in your inflation rate
Total Inflation Adjustment	• For Actual columns – (first row of historic actuals plus Revenue Adjustment amount plus Amount Adjustment Quarterly) divided by the prior month total • For Current quarter – If column is "Actual", same as actual; otherwise, this is the sum of Driver Inflation Assumption and Inflation Adjustment • For Forecast columns – Sum of the Driver Inflation Assumption and the Inflation Adjustment

Row	Description
Variable Rate	Depends on selected Forecast Method. Total divided by units
Revenue Adjustment	Manual entry to account for additional changes in other revenue reflected in the forecast
Amount Adjustment - Quarterly	Quarterly adjustment entry. Allocated back to "Forecast" months within quarter
Variable Revenue	Total revenue minus the Fixed Revenue
Fixed Revenue	Displays the fixed portion of other revenue that will grow with inflation but not volume
Adjusted Revenue for Historical Trend Calculations	Sum of Variable Revenue and Fixed Revenue
Total - Other Operating Revenue	• For Actuals – From History in first row • For Current Quarter – Sum of Fixed and Variable • For Forecast – Sum of Fixed and Variable
One Time Adjustment for Forecasted Columns	Type inputs to account for a one-time adjustment that affects only the specified quarter/month and not other future quarters/months.
Total including One Time Adjustments	Total amount of Other Revenue plus OTA
Prior Forecast	• For Actuals – Blank • For Current Quarter – Month 1: Blank, Month 2 & 3: If Actual, then blank; otherwise, previously saved forecast
Comments	A comments field is available at the end of certain rows. Type comments to document your reasons for making entries/adjustments

Expenses

The Expenses section consists of the following blocks. Additional blocks can be added as needed.

Salaries



The following table describes the rows within the Salaries block, and applies to the *FTEs and Salaries*, and *FTEs and Salaries - Contract Labor* subsections. Italicized row names in the following table indicate rows that are in a collapsible section of the Forecast worksheet.

Row	Description
[Statistic]	Actual and Forecast columns reflect statistic selected from dropdown. No input allowed. For an explanation of statistic forecast methods, see Forecast Methods.
Variable Hours	Section title
Variable Hours per Unit	Variable FTEs (* hours/FTE) with Variable Productivity Adjustment divided by total volume
Driver Productivity Adjustment	Displays the productivity adjustment taken from the global assumptions: Adjustments/Hours driver
Variable Productivity Adjustment	Manual input of productivity adjustment. Enter as a percent. A positive value increases productivity and reduces hours. Input is available in all months
Total Variable Hours	Computed Variable Hours Per Unit * Volume adjusted for Driver Productivity Adjustment and Variable Productivity Adjustment
Variable FTEs Before Variable Prod Adjustments	Computed Variable Hours before Prod Adjustments divided by hours per FTE from attic
Variable FTE Adjustments	Computed Variable Hours Prod Adjustments divided by hours per FTE from attic

Row	Description
Total Variable FTEs	Sum of Variable FTEs before Variable Prod Adjustments and Variable FTE Adjustments
Fixed FTEs	Displays the fixed portion of your FTEs not adjusted for volume. Actual is computed as actual hours divided by Fixed FTE percentage in the Total Variable FTEs row
Fixed FTE Adjustment	Manual adjustment for Fixed FTEs in forecast periods. Input available in all months
Amount Adjustment - Quarterly FTE	Quarterly FTE adjustment input. Input into Forecast periods in quarters. Amount will be copied back to forecast months in the quarter
Total Fixed FTEs	Displays the sum of Fixed FTEs plus Fixed FTE Adjustments
Total FTEs	Displays the sum of Variable FTEs plus Fixed FTEs plus FTE adjustment
Salaries	
Starting Rate	Displays the historical salaries divided by historical hours
Driver Inflation Assumption	The inflation rate from global drivers
Inflation Adjustment	Use for entering amounts to account for additional percentage changes reflected in your inflation rate
Period Over Period Change	Amount of change from one period to the next
Salary Adjustment	Use for entering amounts to account for additional dollar changes reflected in your salaries
Amount Adjustment - Quarterly Salary	Manual entry into forecast quarters. Allocated back to months in quarter based on days in forecast months
Variable Salary	Variable hours * hourly rate
Fixed Salary	Total salary less Variable salary
Total Salaries	
Average Hourly Rate	Total Salaries divided by Total Hours
Cost per Unit	Total salary dollars divided by the key statistic
One Time Adjustments (OTA)	Title for the One Time Adjustments group of rows
Volume OTA	Volume OTA from Volume section
Impact of Volume OTA	Average Hourly Rate * Volume OTA
Variable FTE OTA Adjustment	Manual FTE entry in Forecast columns

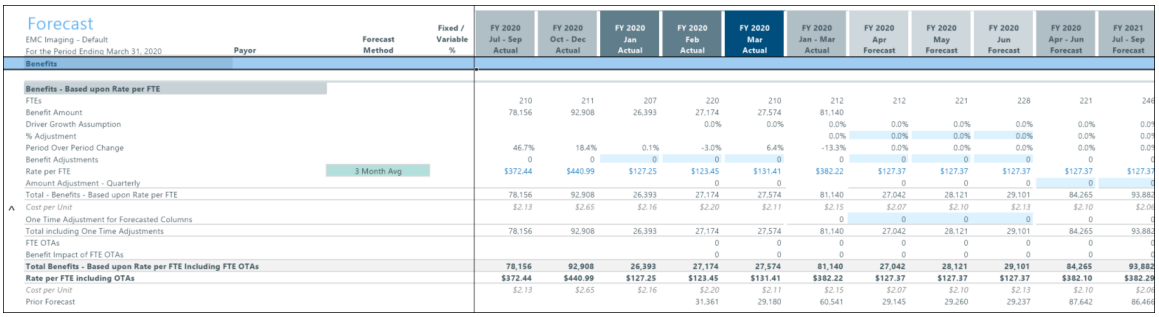
Row	Description
Variable FTEs including OTA	Sum of Variable FTEs and Variable FTE OTA Adjustment
Fixed FTE OTA Adjustment	Manual FTE entry in Forecast columns
Fixed FTEs including OTA	Sum of Fixed FTEs and Variable FTE OTA
Total FTEs including OTA (fixed and variable)	Sum of Variable FTEs including OA and Fixed FTEs including OTA
Variable Hours OTA Adjustment	Computed Variable FTE OTA Adjustment * hours per FTE from attic
Variable Hours including OTA	Sum of Variable Hours and Variable Hours OTA Adjustment
Fixed Hours Adjustment	Computed Fixed FTE OTA Adjustment * hours per FTE from attic
Fixed Hours including OTA	Sum of Fixed hours and Fixed Hours OTA Adjustment
Total Hours including OTA	Sum of Variable Hours including OTA and Fixed Hours including OTA
Fixed OTA Salary Adjustment	Manual input of adjustment to Fixed OTA Salary
Variable Salaries including OTA	Variable Salaries plus Variable OTA hours * hourly rate
Fixed Salaries including OTA	Fixed salaries plus Fixed FTE hours adjustment * hourly rate plus Fixed OTA Salary Adjustment
Total Salaries including OTA	Sum of Variable Salaries including OTA and Fixed Salaries including OTA
Cost per Unit including OTA	– Total Salaries including OTA divided by total volume
Prior Forecast	Amount from prior saved forecast, if any
Comments (column)	The Comments column is the last column in the Forecast worksheet. If there is an input cell in this column for one of the worksheet rows, you use these cells to document your assumptions and reasons for making adjustments.

Benefits

Three different benefit calculations are available: Rate per FTE, Percentage of Salaries, and Expense.

Rates per FTE method

The Rate per FTE is used for benefits (for example, health insurance) where the number of FTEs drives the cost.



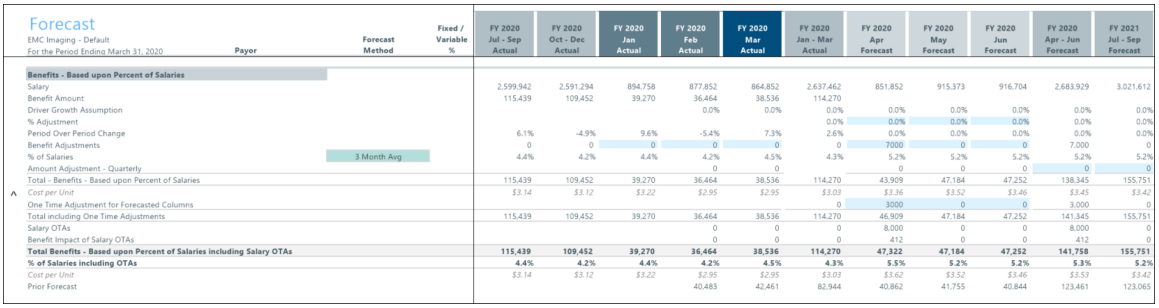
The following table describes each row within the Rate per FTE block:

Row	Description
FTEs	Sum of FTEs from Salary CMs
Benefit Amount	Historic benefit amount from GL
Driver Growth Assumption	Expense growth from drivers – forecast only
% Adjustment	Manual entry of adjustment entered as a percent
Period Over Period Change	Percent change in benefit amount per FTE from period to period
Benefit Adjustments	Manual input of benefit adjustments
Rate per FTE	History reflects benefit cost per FTE including Benefit Adjustment. Forecast periods based on historical periods selected in drop-down adjusted for driver and manual adjustments. Drop-down choices are Last Month, Same Month, 3 Month Avg, 6 Month Avg, 9 Month Avg, 12 Month Avg.
Amount Adjustment - Quarterly	Enter in the quarter. Spread back to the forecast months in the quarter based on days
Total - Benefits - Based upon Rate per FTE	Sum of benefit cost
Cost per Unit	Total Benefits divided by total volume
One Time Adjustment for Forecasted Columns	OTA manual adjustment in Forecast columns only
Total including One Time Adjustments	Sum of Total Benefits and One Time Adjustment
FTE OTAs	Sum of FTE OTAs entered in Labor CMs

Row	Description
Total including FTE OTAs	Sum of FTEs (row 2) and FTE OT
Rate per FTE including OTAs	Rate per FTE including OTA in both Total Benefit and FTEs
Cost per Unit	FTEs per unit computed as Total Including FTE OTAs divided by volume
Prior Forecast	Forecast computed in previous period

Percent of Salaries method

The Percent of Salaries is used for benefits such as pension that are driven by salary dollars.



Forecast
EMC Imaging - Default
For the Period Ending March 31, 2020

Payor	Forecast Method	Fixed / Variable %	FY 2020 Jul - Sep Actual	FY 2020 Oct - Dec Actual	FY 2020 Jan Actual	FY 2020 Feb Actual	FY 2020 Mar Actual	FY 2020 Jan - Mar Actual	FY 2020 Apr Forecast	FY 2020 May Forecast	FY 2020 Jun Forecast	FY 2020 Apr - Jun Forecast	FY 2021 Jul - Sep Forecast
Benefits - Based upon Percent of Salaries													
Salary			2,599,942	2,591,294	894,758	877,852	864,852	2,637,462	851,852	915,373	916,704	2,683,929	3,021,612
Benefit Amount			115,439	109,452	39,270	36,464	38,536	114,270					
Driver Growth Assumption						0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% Adjustment								0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Period Over Period Change			6.1%	-4.9%	9.6%	-5.4%	7.3%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Benefit Adjustments			0	0	0	0	0	0	7000	0	0	7,000	0
% of Salaries	3 Month Avg		4.4%	4.2%	4.4%	4.2%	4.5%	4.3%	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%
Amount Adjustment - Quarterly						0	0		0	0	0	0	0
Total - Benefits - Based upon Percent of Salaries			115,439	109,452	39,270	36,464	38,536	114,270	43,909	47,184	47,252	138,345	155,751
Cost per Unit			*$3.14*	*$3.12*	*$3.22*	*$2.95*	*$2.95*	*$3.03*	*$3.36*	*$3.52*	*$3.46*	*$3.45*	*$3.42*
One Time Adjustment for Forecasted Columns								0	3000	0	0	3,000	0
Total including One Time Adjustments			115,439	109,452	39,270	36,464	38,536	114,270	46,909	47,184	47,252	141,345	155,751
Salary OTAs						0	0	0	8,000	0	0	8,000	0
Benefit Impact of Salary OTAs						0	0	0	412	0	0	412	0
Total Benefits - Based upon Percent of Salaries including Salary OTAs			**115,439**	**109,452**	**39,270**	**36,464**	**38,536**	**114,270**	**47,322**	**47,184**	**47,252**	**141,758**	**155,751**
% of Salaries including OTAs			**4.4%**	**4.2%**	**4.4%**	**4.2%**	**4.5%**	**4.3%**	**5.5%**	**5.2%**	**5.2%**	**5.3%**	**5.2%**
Cost per Unit			*$3.14*	*$3.12*	*$3.22*	*$2.95*	*$2.95*	*$3.03*	*$3.62*	*$3.52*	*$3.46*	*$3.53*	*$3.42*
Prior Forecast						40,483	42,461	82,944	40,862	41,755	40,844	123,461	123,065

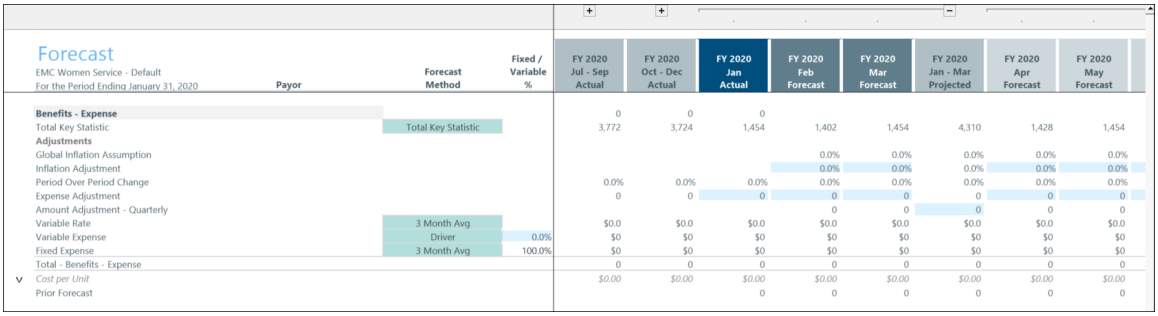
The following table describes the rows in the Percent of Salaries block. Italicized row names in the table indicate rows that are in a collapsible section of the Forecast worksheet.

Row	Description
Salary	Salaries to which this benefit applies
Benefit Amount	Historical Actual
Driver Growth Assumption	Growth from drivers for forecast periods. This gets added to the % Adjustment in Period Over Period Change.
% Adjustment	Manual entry adjustment for forecast periods
Period Over Period Change	The amount of change from period to period
Benefit Adjustments	Manual entry for forecast periods
% of Salaries	Select from a drop-down of historical periods to use as a basis for forecasting. History is Benefits as a percent of Salary, Forecast is trend of historic % of salaries based on dropdown
Amount Adjustment - Quarterly	Enter in quarter. Allocated back to Forecast months within quarter based on days
Total - Benefits - Based upon Percent of Salaries	History is Benefit Amount. Forecast is Salary * % of Salary

Row	Description
Cost per Unit	Total Benefits divided by volume
One Time Adjustment for Forecasted Columns	Enter One Time Adjustments in Forecast columns
Total including One Time Adjustments	History is Total Benefits. Forecast is Sum of Total Benefits and One Time Adjustment
Salary OTAs	Sum of Salary OTAs from Salary CMs
Benefit Impact of Salary OTAs	The amounts being included in the percent calculation.
Total Benefits - Based upon Percent of Salaries Including Salary OTAs	Sum of Total including One Time Adjustment and Salary OTAs
% of Salaries including OTAs	Benefit Expense including OTAs divided by Salary Expense including OTAs
Cost per Unit	Total including Salary OTAs (Total Including Salary OTAs divided by volume in header)
Prior Forecast	Forecast made in previous period

Expense method

The Expense method takes the historical per unit rate and forecasts out based off of the forecasted volume.



The following table describes each row within the Expense Method block:

Row	Description
Total Key Statistic	Key statistic used to drive variable expenses. Includes all payors if applicable
Adjustments	
Global Inflation Assumption	Brings in statistic inflation adjustment from drivers
Inflation Adjustment	Manual inflation adjustment entered as a percentage
Period Over Period Change	Computed Total inflation adjustment
Expense Adjustment	Manual expense adjustment by month, entered at dollars
Amount Adjustment - Quarterly	Manual adjustment for the quarter. Spread back to the forecast months in the quarter based on days
Variable Rate	Variable rate per unit
Variable Expense	Total of variable expenses
Fixed Expense	Historic fixed expense based on percentage input. Forecast based on periods selected in dropdown
Total - Benefits - Expense	Displays the result of the expense method for total salaries (excluding contract labor)
Cost per Unit	Total cost per unit
One Time Adustments (OTA)	
Volume OTA	Computed volume one time adjustment
Impact of Volume OTA	Volume OTA (row above) * Average Rate Per Unit to determine revenue impact of Volume OTA

Row	Description
Expense OTA	Manual entry for one time adjustment expense
Variable Expense	Total variable expense including one time adjustment
Fixed Expense	Total Fixed expense including one time adjustment
Total including One Time Adjustments	Total expense including one time adjustments
Cost per Unit Including OTA	Total cost per unit including one time adjustments
Prior Forecast	Previous forecast

Add a one-time adjustment to a forecast

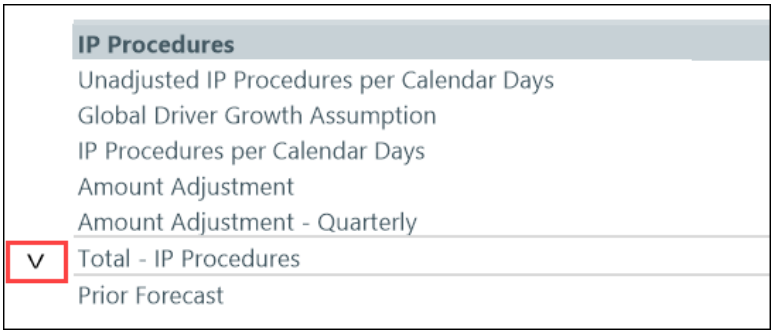
You can make one-time adjustments to your forecasts that affect only the desired month or quarter and no other future periods.

In the plan file Forecast tab, when you add a regular adjustment to a forecast column, it is compounded to the rest of the following forecasted months and quarters. However, when you add an adjustment in a One Time Adjustment row, that adjustment affects only the period in which it is entered.

You can use the One Time Adjustment row in forecasted columns to adjust inserted statistics, revenue, expense, and benefit items for all calculation methods.

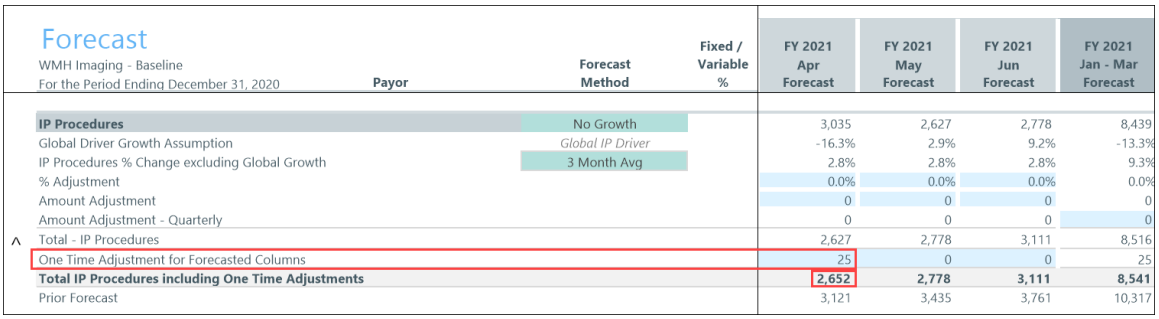
To add a one-time adjustment:

1. In the applicable section of the plan file **Forecast** tab, if the section is collapsed, double-click the down arrow to the left of the Total row, as shown in the following example:



2. In the **One Time Adjustment for Forecasted Columns** row, for the quarter or month, enter the adjustment amount in the blue cell.

   Notice that only the **Total [section] including One Time Adjustments** cell for the given period is affected by the adjustment.



Forecast
WMH Imaging - Baseline
For the Period Ending December 31, 2020

Payor	Forecast Method	Fixed / Variable %	FY 2021 Apr Forecast	FY 2021 May Forecast	FY 2021 Jun Forecast	FY 2021 Jan - Mar Forecast
IP Procedures	No Growth		3,035	2,627	2,778	8,439
Global Driver Growth Assumption	*Global IP Driver*		-16.3%	2.9%	9.2%	-13.3%
IP Procedures % Change excluding Global Growth	3 Month Avg		2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	9.3%
% Adjustment			0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Amount Adjustment			0	0	0	0
Amount Adjustment - Quarterly			0	0	0	0
Total - IP Procedures			2,627	2,778	3,111	8,516
One Time Adjustment for Forecasted Columns			25	0	0	25
Total IP Procedures including One Time Adjustments			**2,652**	**2,778**	**3,111**	**8,541**
Prior Forecast			3,121	3,435	3,761	10,317

3. On the **Main** ribbon tab, click **Save**.

NOTE: To add adjustments that do compound into future forecasted columns, enter them in the Adjustment rows above the One Time Adjustment row in the applicable section.

Add non-key statistics to forecasts

Use the Non Key Statistics section to include non-key statistics in your forecasts. When you pair a non-key statistic with a per unit calculation (calc) method, you can calculate more precise revenue and expenses per unit amounts in your forecasts.

How non-key statistics work

What: Associate non-key statistics with your RFGroups and make them available for selection in your forecasts. Set up the non-key statistic in the Non Key Statistics section, assign it a per-unit calc method, and then save it. This process makes the non-key statistic available for selecting from volume drop-downs in the Revenue and Expenses sections of the plan file Forecast worksheet.

Where: This feature applies to the plan file Forecast worksheet and the other plan file tabs where non-key statistics are displayed. The Non Key Statistic section is located between the Key Statistics and Other Statistics sections. The new non-key statistics in this section are available for selection in any of the Forecast worksheet's statistics drop-downs.

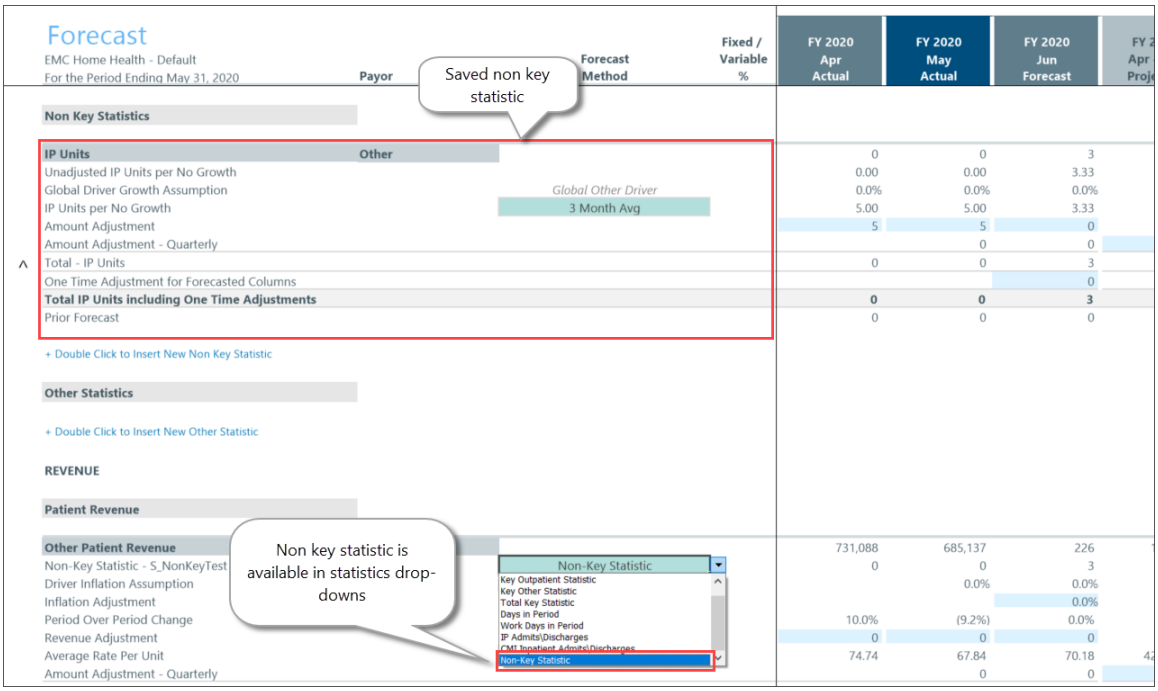
Who: Axiom Rolling Forecasting administrator, analysts, and users with the appropriate permissions can access this feature.

To add non-key statistics to your Forecast:

1. In the **RF User** or **RF Admin** task pane, open a plan file, and then click the **Forecast** tab.
2. In the **Forecast** worksheet, either scroll to or use the **Main** ribbon tab's **GoTo** feature to access the **Non Key Statistics** section.
3. Double-click **+Double Click to Insert New Non Key Statistic**.

4. In the **Insert Calc Method(s) in sheet Forecast** dialog, select **Per Unit Volume**, select the number of non-key statistics to add, and then click **OK**.
5. In the **Calc Method Variables** dialog:
    a. Select the KHABgtCode to associate with the statistic, and then click **OK**.
    b. (Optional) Select a payor to associate with the statistic, and then click **OK**.
    c. Click **OK**.
6. In the new non-key statistics section, select a global driver, and then enter global amounts and adjustments.
7. In the **Main** ribbon tab, click **Save**.

    The new non-key statistic is available for selection in Revenue and Expense drop-downs.



To select a non-key statistic:

1. In the appropriate revenue or expenses section in the plan file **Forecast** sheet, click the volume drop-down and select **Non-Key Statistic**.
2. In the field that appears immediately below the field you just selected, select the non-key code option. The statistics row is populated with the values from the non-key statistic you selected.

> **NOTE:** All metrics within the calc method will use that non-key statistic in calculations where a non-key statistic is selected.

Insert a calc method in the Forecast worksheet

Administrators and analysts can insert a calc method for a line item in the plan file Forecast worksheet where applicable.

NOTE: Please note the following about calc methods:

- Prior to version 2022.1, when you saved a plan file, the calc method used was saved to the ForecastFinal line for that RFCode, and that calc method assignment had the highest priority in the plan file. From version 2022.1 and forward, the calc method assigned to an RFCode in the RFCODE table has priority.
- While it is possible to edit the RFCODE dimension table, this is not recommended. The safest way to change a calc method is to use the Dimension Maintenance utility to edit the dimension.
- The ability to insert a calc method from the right-click menu in the plan files has been removed.

To insert a calc method:

1. On the plan file **Forecast** worksheet, in the block in which you want to insert the calc method item, double-click **Double Click to Insert New [block item name]**.

   NOTE: The No Forecast calc method cannot be used in the IP Census section of the Forecast worksheet.

2. In the **Insert Calc Method(s) in sheet Forecast** dialog:

   a. In the **Available Calc Methods** list, select the calc method.

   b. In the **Details** section, add any optional information, including a description. To add more than one instance of the calc method item, enter the number in the **Number of items to insert** field. If you do not want to be prompted for calc method variables, clear the corresponding checkbox.

   c. Click **OK**.

3. In the **Calc Method Variables** dialog (this dialog does not display if you selected to not be prompted for calc method variables), click **Choose Value** and select an RFCode. If desired, select a payor. Click **OK**.

4. On the **Main** ribbon tab, click **Save**.

5. To view the changes, close the plan file, rebuild the plan file, and then open it again.

Change a plan file calc method

You might need to change a calculation (calc) method for an item in one of the blocks on the Forecast worksheet in the following instances:

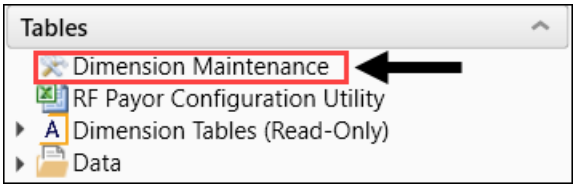
- When an RFCode was deprecated because it will not be used in the future or was replaced by another RFCode, but you still need its legacy data to appear in the Actuals columns of the Forecast report
- When an RFCode is assigned to the No Forecast or Volume Calc method and you want to change it to something else

NOTE: Please note the following about using calc methods:

- Prior to version 2022.1, when you saved a plan file, the calc method used was saved to the ForecastFinal line for that RFCode, and that calc method assignment had the highest priority in the plan file. From version 2022.1 and forward, the calc method assigned to an RFCode in the RFCODE table has priority.
- While it is possible to edit the RFCODE dimension table, this process is not recommended. The safest way to change a calc method is to use the Dimension Maintenance utility to edit the dimension.
- The ability to change a calc method from the right-click menu in the plan files has been removed.

To change a calc method:

1. In the RF Admin task pane, in the **Tables** section, double-click **Dimension Maintenance**.

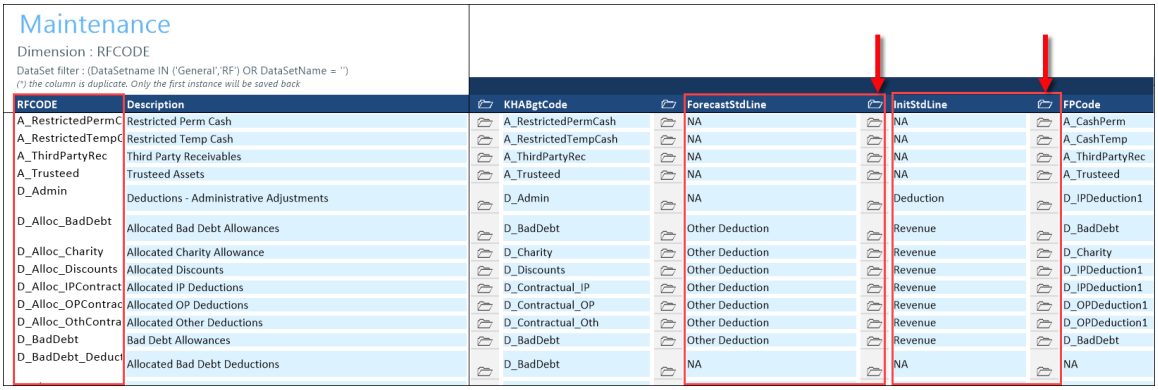


NOTE: You cannot use the No Forecast calc method in the IP Census section of the Forecast worksheet.

2. From the **Refresh Variables** dialog drop-down, select **RF - Rolling Forecast**.
3. From the **Select a Dimension to Edit** drop-down, select **RFCODE**.

TIP: To retrieve a smaller subset of data, you can use the **Quick Filter** in the **Workbook Options** of the **Main** ribbon tab. For detailed instructions on how to use the feature, see Applying a Quick Filter to a report.

4. In the **RFCODE** column of the Dimension Maintenance utility, locate the **RFCode** with the calc method to be changed, and then do one of the following:
    - To change the calc method for a Forecast RFCode, in the **ForecastStdLine** column for the RFCode row, double-click the folder icon (🗁) to the right of the current calc method name. In the **Choose Value** dialog, select the new calc method, and then click **OK**.
    - To change the calc method for an Initiative RFCode, in the **InitStdLine** column for the RFCode row, double-click the folder icon (🗁) to the right of the current calc method name. In the **Choose Value** dialog, select the new calc method, and then click **OK**.



RFCODE	Description	KHABgtCode	ForecastStdLine	InitStdLine	FPCode
A_RestrictedPermC	Restricted Perm Cash	A_RestrictedPermCash	NA	NA	A_CashPerm
A_RestrictedTempC	Restricted Temp Cash	A_RestrictedTempCash	NA	NA	A_CashTemp
A_ThirdPartyRec	Third Party Receivables	A_ThirdPartyRec	NA	NA	A_ThirdPartyRec
A_Trusteed	Trusteed Assets	A_Trusteed	NA	NA	A_Trusteed
D_Admin	Deductions - Administrative Adjustments	D_Admin	NA	Deduction	D_IPDeduction1
D_Alloc_BadDebt	Allocated Bad Debt Allowances	D_BadDebt	Other Deduction	Revenue	D_BadDebt
D_Alloc_Charity	Allocated Charity Allowance	D_Charity	Other Deduction	Revenue	D_Charity
D_Alloc_Discounts	Allocated Discounts	D_Discounts	Other Deduction	Revenue	D_IPDeduction1
D_Alloc_IPContract	Allocated IP Deductions	D_Contractual_IP	Other Deduction	Revenue	D_IPDeduction1
D_Alloc_OPContrac	Allocated OP Deductions	D_Contractual_OP	Other Deduction	Revenue	D_OPDeduction1
D_Alloc_OthContra	Allocated Other Deductions	D_Contractual_Oth	Other Deduction	Revenue	D_OPDeduction1
D_BadDebt	Bad Debt Allowances	D_BadDebt	Other Deduction	Revenue	D_BadDebt
D_BadDebt_Deduct	Allocated Bad Debt Deductions	D_BadDebt	NA	NA	NA

5. On the **Main** ribbon tab, click **Save**.
6. To view the changes, rebuild and then open the plan file.

Forecast methods

Global Drivers

Method	Explanation
Global Only	Volume ONLY – Used when you want to only apply the global driver growth and ignore the historical forecast group growth factor.
Last Month	Uses the month immediately prior to the current period as the basis for the forecast.
Same Month	Uses the same month from last year as the basis for the forecast.

Method	Explanation
3 Month Avg	Uses the average from the prior three months as the basis for the first forecast period only. The second forecast period will use the amount in the first forecast period as its starting point instead of an average of the previous 3 months. Subsequent forecast periods will use the Last Month forecast method.
6 Month Avg	Uses the average from the last six months as the basis for the first forecast period only. The second forecast period will use the amount in the first forecast period as its starting point instead of an average of the previous 6 months. Subsequent forecast periods will use the Last Month forecast method.
9 Month Avg	Uses the average from the last nine months as the basis for the first forecast period only. The second forecast period will use the amount in the first forecast period as its starting point instead of an average of the previous 9 months. Subsequent forecast periods will use the Last Month forecast method.
12 Month Avg	Uses the average from the last twelve months as the basis for the first forecast period only. The second forecast period will use the amount in the first forecast period as its starting point instead of an average of the previous 12 months. Subsequent forecast periods will use the Last Month forecast method.

Forecast calculation methods

These are calculation methods used in the plan file Forecast tab.

Calc Method	Description
Depreciation	Used for Depreciation expense – Inflation can be applied to existing depreciation expense plus an input for depreciation for new capital purchases.
Expense	Used for NonSalary expenses. Inputs for Variable percentage and Expense Adjustments along with global lookup for inflation rate. Newer option: IP Admits\Discharge
GlobalData	Pulls a calculated value from the RFGlobalData tab in the Driver table. No inputs are allowed in the plan file.
IP Census	Intended for forecasting at the entity level. Used to forecast patient days, admissions, adjusted admissions, and CMI adjusted admissions. (Discharges can be substituted for admissions.) Also includes Average Daily Census and Average Length of Stay.

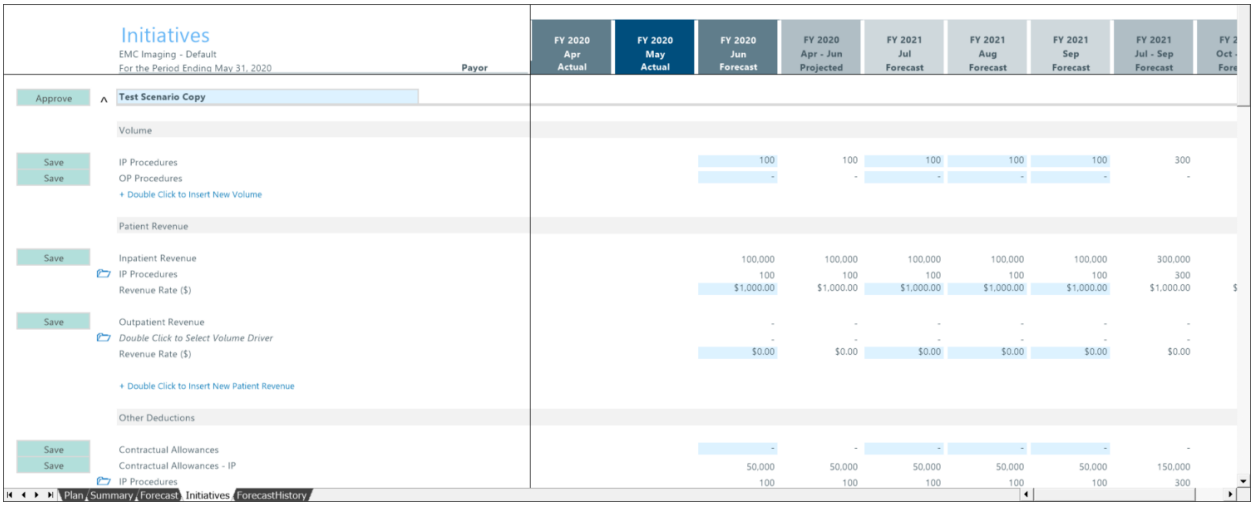
Calc Method	Description
NA	Used when no calculation method is needed.
No Forecast	Prevents any forecast entry or forecast calculation for the RFCodes that use it. Populates with historical data for reconciliation purposes, but no forecast is calculated.
Other Deduction	Used for calculating deductions on a percentage of gross revenue basis where there is no directly assigned gross revenue category. Commonly used for bad debt and charity care.
Other Revenue	Used for Other Operating and NonOperating Revenue – Inputs for Variable percentage and Revenue Adjustments along with global lookup for inflation rate. Different forecast methods can be used as the basis for the forecast.
Patient Revenue	Used to forecast the IP/OP/Other patient revenue, including deductions. Newer options include IP Admits\Discharge.
Patient Revenue New IP Census	Patient Revenue calc method paired with the IP Census calc method.
Patient Revenue Net Per Unit	Intended for forecasting at the entity level. Calculates gross revenue on a rate-per-patient-day basis. Deductions are optional using a rate per admission or discharge. New option: • CMI Inpatient Admissions
Pct of Salaries	Used for benefits where salary cost drives the benefit expense such as FICA or pension expense as a percentage of salaries. For OTAs, the Benefit Expense including OTAs is divided by Salary Expense including OTAs.
Per Unit IP Census	Used to forecast patient days, admissions, adjusted admissions, and CMI adjusted admissions, etc., just like IP Census, but this calc method is based on unit rates instead of calculating on a change in a percentage of the whole. This calc method allows for entering volume adjustments without resulting in exponential growth in revenue or other variable items driven by this volume.
Per Unit Volume	Based on unit rates, used for entering patient volume adjustments without resulting in exponential growth in revenue or other variable items driven by this volume. The Per Unit Volume calc method is used in the RFCODE table and the Volume section of the plan file Forecast worksheet.
Rate Per FTE	Used for benefits where FTEs (employees) drive the benefit expense, such as health insurance, using a rate-per-FTE basis.

Calc Method	Description
Salary	Calculation of Salaries, Hours, and FTEs. Used for FTEs and salary expenses: • **FTEs**: Inputs for Variable percentage and productivity adjustments to forecast FTEs. You can use different forecast methods as the basis for the forecast. • **Salaries**: Uses an average hourly rate calculation along with global lookup for inflation rate times the forecasted FTEs.
Volume	Used to forecast and project key and other statistics that can be used in revenue calc methods to drive those forecasts and projections.

Initiatives

Use the Initiatives tab to track projections for initiatives that may or may not be added to your baseline forecast. This worksheet can contain as many initiatives as you need, of different kinds, all on one sheet. Initiatives can be included in or excluded from your forecast. Completed initiatives or those no longer used can be expired so that they no longer appear in plan files or reports.

Your baseline forecast begins with historical actuals. However, there may be some new initiatives or capital purchases with operating impact (for example, Hospital expansion) that may or may not be approved, and for which you can model the incremental volume, revenue, and expense impact to determine whether the organization approves the project.



If you use the monthly input columns, you can use the months that make up the current and next quarter to plan initiatives more precisely.

You can create the following types of initiative:

- **RF Group** – Use for general initiatives that involve one RFGroup. Non-admin users can approve Group initiatives.
- **RF Project** – Use for projects that need administrator approval. Users can select an initiative from a list predefined in the RFID dimension table.

The type of initiative determines who can approve the initiative. If you create an RF Group initiative, non-admin users can control the approval on the plan file **Initiatives** tab. If you create an RF Project initiative, the RF Admin controls the approval of the initiative in the RFID dimension table.

For more information, see the following:

- Build an RF Group initiative
- Build an RF Project initiative

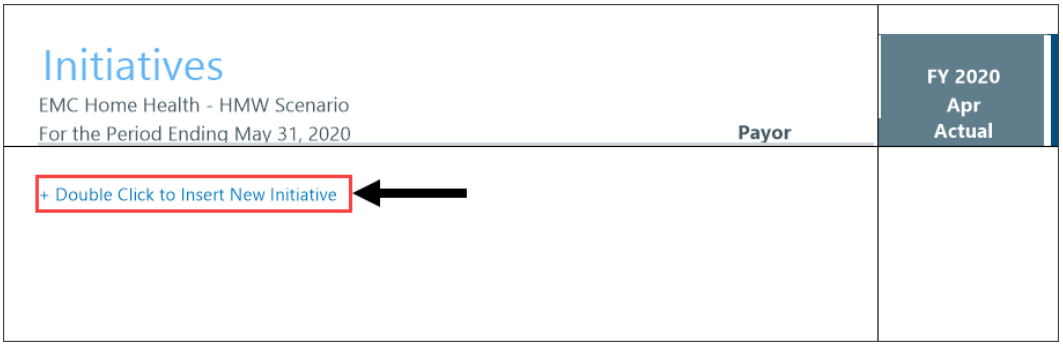
Build an RF Group initiative

You create an RF Group initiative for a single RFGroup. RF Group initiatives do not require an administrator to set the status.

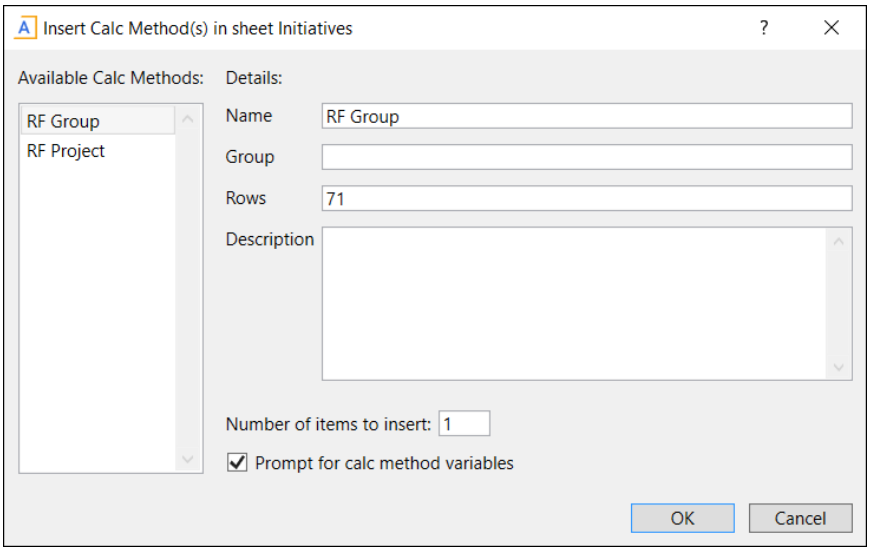
NOTE: You cannot add data to actuals periods for initiatives.

To build an RF Group initiative:

1. Open the plan file for the RFGroup.
2. On the **Initiatives** tab, double-click **Double Click to Insert New Initiative**.



3. In the **Insert Calc Method(s) in sheet Initiatives** dialog, select **RF Group**, and then click **OK**.



4. In the **Calc Method Variables** dialog, in the **Input New Initiative Name** field, type a name that describes the initiative's RFID using 50 characters or less, and then click **OK**.

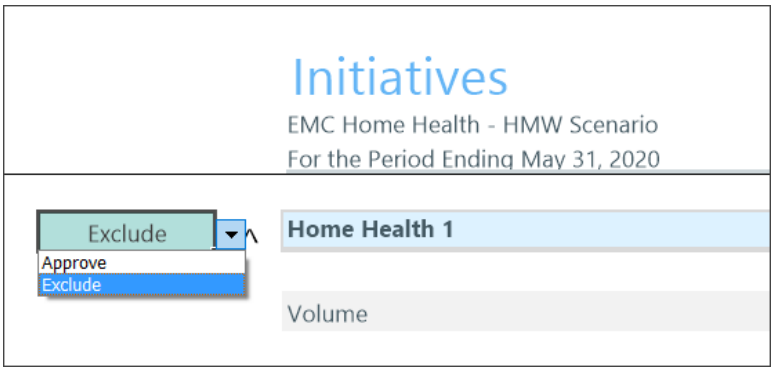
   NOTE: This RFID **Description** (for example, Home Health Expansion) is saved to the RFID dimension table and is easily discernible to the administrator.

   The RFID is created automatically in the plan file using the RFGroup name and the scenario number, and then numbered (starting with 1) for that combination of RFGroup and scenario (for example, EMC_HomeHealth_16_1, where "16" is the scenario number and "1" is the first initiative for the home Health plan file that uses scenario 16).

RFID	Description	InitType	Approv	SaveCustom
EMC_Geriatric_1				
EMC_HomeHealth_1		1	Exclude	RFInitiatives_EMC_HomeHealth
EMC_HomeHealth_16_1	Home Health 1	RFGroup	Approve	
EMC_HomeHealth_16_2	Home Health North	RFGroup	Exclude	
EMC_HomeHealth_2		2	Exclude	RFInitiatives_EMC_HomeHealth
EMC_HomeHealth_3		3	Exclude	RFInitiatives_EMC_HomeHealth
EMC_HomeHealth_8_1				
EMC_Imaging_1				

   The system stores the initiative ID in the RFID table when you save the plan file.

5. (Optional) To change the initiative's status from Exclude (the default) to Approve, select **Approve** in the status drop-down.



TIP: You can change this drop-down selection at any time. Changing the status does not affect the data in the initiative, but only whether the data appears in reports and on the other plan file tabs.

NOTE: Approvals for RF Group initiatives should only be changed in the plan file or the Initiative Status Update utility, not the RFID dimension table.

6. If you are forecasting Patient Revenue for your initiative, you must create Volume (Statistics) first before working on Patient Revenue.
7. Complete the following sections in the sheet:

Volume (statistics)

This section uses the **Volume** calculation (calc) method for statistics (see RFCODE.InitStdLine), which allows for manual adjustments each period.

a. In the **Volume** section, double-click **Double Click to Insert New Volume**.

b. In the **Calc Method Variables** dialog:

   i. For **Select Volume Code**, click **Choose Value**, select the volume code, and then click **OK**.

   ii. (Optional) For **PAYOR**, click **Choose Value**, select a payor, and then click **OK**.

c. Click **OK**.

d. In the relevant columns, add your volume amounts to the periods.

NOTE: If you populate your first forecast column with your initial volumes, the same number will be forecasted to the remaining periods, so you must review the other periods and adjust as needed. If you are forecasting monthly, the amounts entered in the monthly columns are tallied automatically and populated in the quarterly columns.

Patient Revenue

This section uses the **Revenue** calc method (see RFCODE.InitStdLine), which uses a rate-per-volume calculation.

a. Under **Patient Revenue**, double-click **Double Click to Insert New Patient Revenue**.

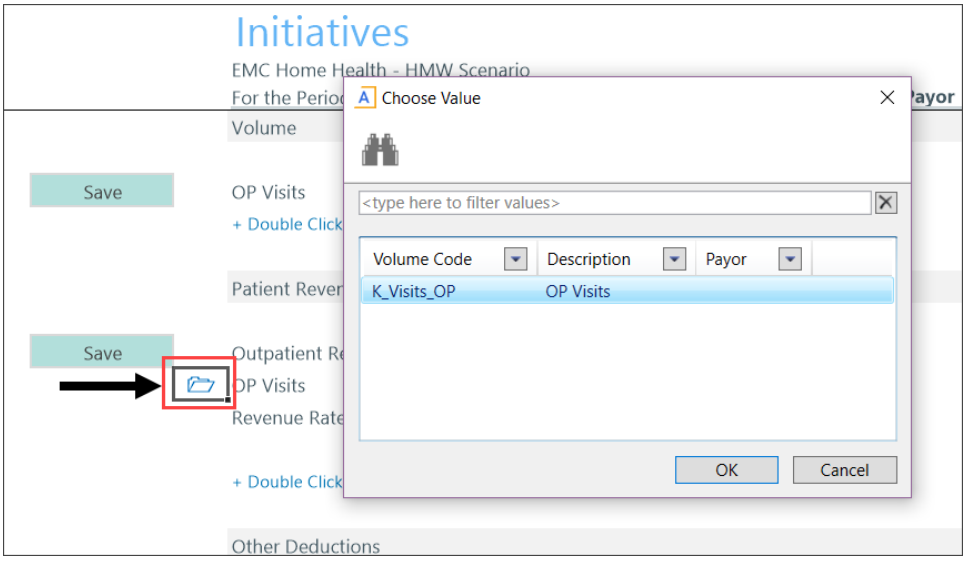
b. In the **Calc Method Variables** dialog:

   i. For **Select Revenue Code**, click **Choose Value**, select the applicable RFCode, and then click **OK**.

   ii. (Optional) For **PAYOR**, click **Choose Value**, select a payor, and then click **OK**.

c. Click **OK**.

d. Assign the volume driver related to the Volume section by double-clicking the folder icon, selecting the volume code, and then clicking **OK**.



e. In the first forecast period column in the **Revenue Rate** row, enter the dollar amount for the revenue rate (for example, $300).

> **NOTE:** After you assign the revenue rate, the revenue is projected for the rest of the forecast periods.

Other Deductions

This section uses the **Deductions** calculation (calc) method (see RFCODE.InitStdLine), which allows for manual adjustments each period.

a. Under **Other Deductions**, double-click **Double Click to Insert New Deduction**.

b. In the **Calc Method Variables** dialog:

   i. For **Select Deduction Code**, click **Choose Value**, select the appropriate RFCode, and then click **OK**.

   ii. (Optional) For **PAYOR**, click **Choose Value**, select a payor, and then click **OK**.

c. Click **OK**.

When you enter the rate in the first forecast period column, that number is copied to the remaining periods. You can adjust the remaining periods as needed.

NOTE: You do not need to enter your deductions as a negative number for a contra revenue (debit) entry. Enter deductions as a positive number; the system subtracts the amount from the revenue.

Other Revenue

This section uses the **Revenue** calculation (calc) method (see RFCODE.InitStdLine), which allows for manual adjustments for each period.

a. Under **Other Revenue**, double-click **Double Click to Insert New Other Revenue**.

b. In the **Calc Method Variables** dialog, click **Choose Value**, select the RF Code, and then click **OK**.

c. Click **OK**.

d. In the first forecast period column, enter the other operating revenue.

If you populate the first forecast period column, it forecasts the same number to the remaining periods. You can adjust the remaining periods as needed.

Salaries

This section uses the **Salary** calculation (calc) method (see RFCODE.InitStdLine), which is an hourly calculation based on the number of FTEs and hours forecasted within that period. This calculation allows a manual adjustment for FTEs and Salary rates for each period in the current and next period columns.

a. Under **Salaries**, double-click **Double Click to Insert New Salary**.

b. In the **Calc Method Variables**, click **Choose Value**, select the salary code, and then click **OK**.

c. Click **OK**.

d. In the **FTEs** row for first forecast period column, enter the number of FTEs.

e. In the **Salary Rate** row, enter the rate as a dollar amount.

The amounts are copied to the rest of the forecast columns, but you can adjust them as needed. The salaries and hours are calculated automatically by the system.

Benefits

This section uses the **Benefit** calculation (calc) method (see RFCODE.InitStdLine). The Benefit code you select determines how the benefits are calculated.

a. Under **Benefits**, double-click **Double Click to Insert New Benefit**.

b. In the **Calc Method Variables**, click **Choose Value**, select the Benefit code, and then click **OK**.

c. Click **OK**.

d. In the **Rate per FTE** row for first forecast period column, enter the rate.

e. In the **% of Salaries** row, enter the percentage amount.

f. (Optional) In the **Adjustment Amount** row, enter an adjustment.

All other expenses (Supplies, Purchased Services, Other Expenses, and so on) use the **Line Item** calculation (calc) method, which allows for manual adjustments each period.

If you populate the first period column, the same number is copied to the remaining periods. You can adjust the remaining periods for inflationary adjustments.

8. (Optional) To remove any items you added to any of the sections, select **Delete** from the **Save** drop-down. When you save the plan file, that item is removed from the Initiative sheet.
9. In the **Main** ribbon tab, click **Save**.

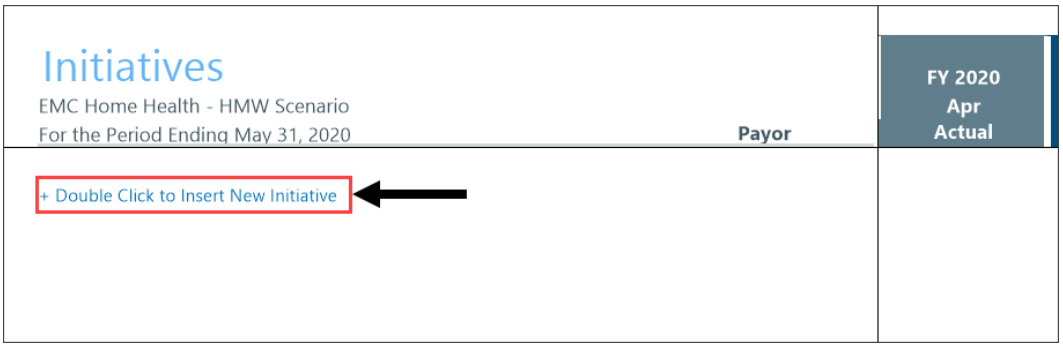
Build an RF Project initiative

An RF Project initiative can involve one or more RFGroups. The initiative's status is set by the RF Admin. When creating an RF Project initiative, you select the initiative from a list that is predefined by the RF Admin in the RFID dimension table.

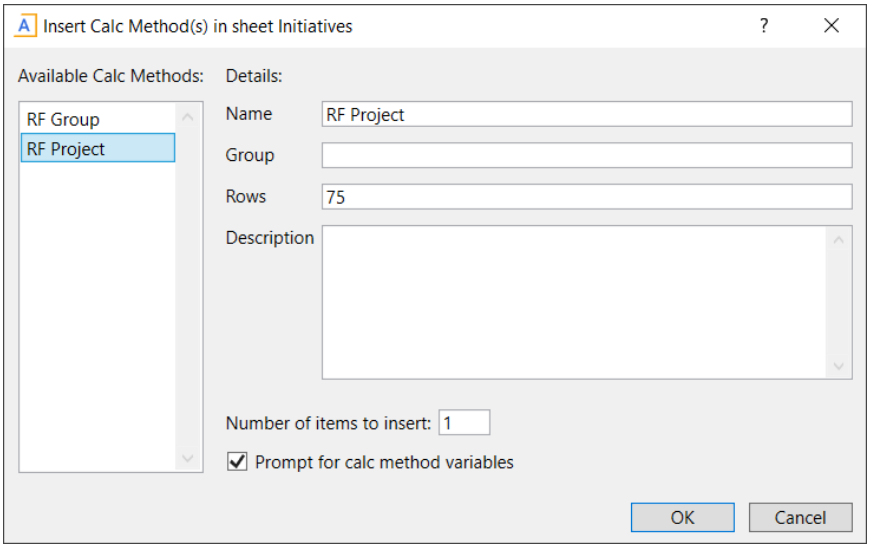
NOTE: You cannot add data to actuals periods for initiatives.

To build an RF Project initiative:

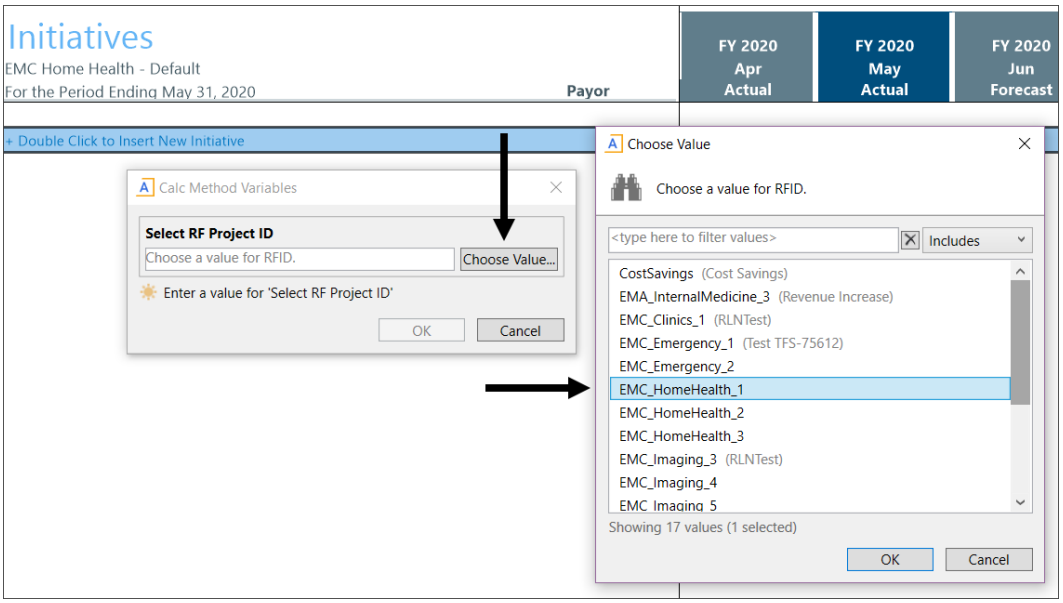
1. Open the plan file.
2. In the **Initiatives** tab, double-click **Double Click to Insert New Initiative**.



3. In the **Insert Calc Method(s) in sheet Initiatives** dialog, select **RF Project**, and then click **OK**.



4. Select from a list of existing projects:
    a. In the **Calc Method Variables** dialog, click **Choose Value**. The **Choose Value** dialog provides a list of available projects.
    b. Select a project, and then click **OK**.



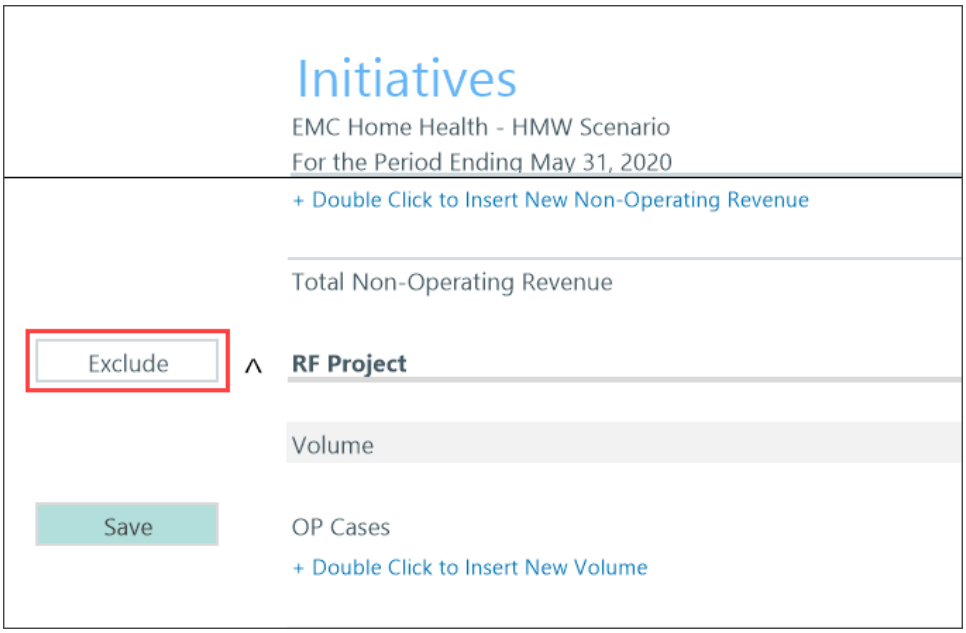
c. In the **Calc Method Variables** dialog, click **OK**.

5. In the various sections, add data as needed. For details, see the instructions for completing the Initiative sheet sections in Build an RF Group initiative, beginning with Volume (statistics).

6. On the **Main** ribbon tab, click **Save**.

NOTE: Only the RF Administrator can change the approval status in the RFID dimension table.

The approval option on the **Initiative** tab of the plan file is unavailable and locked from making changes.

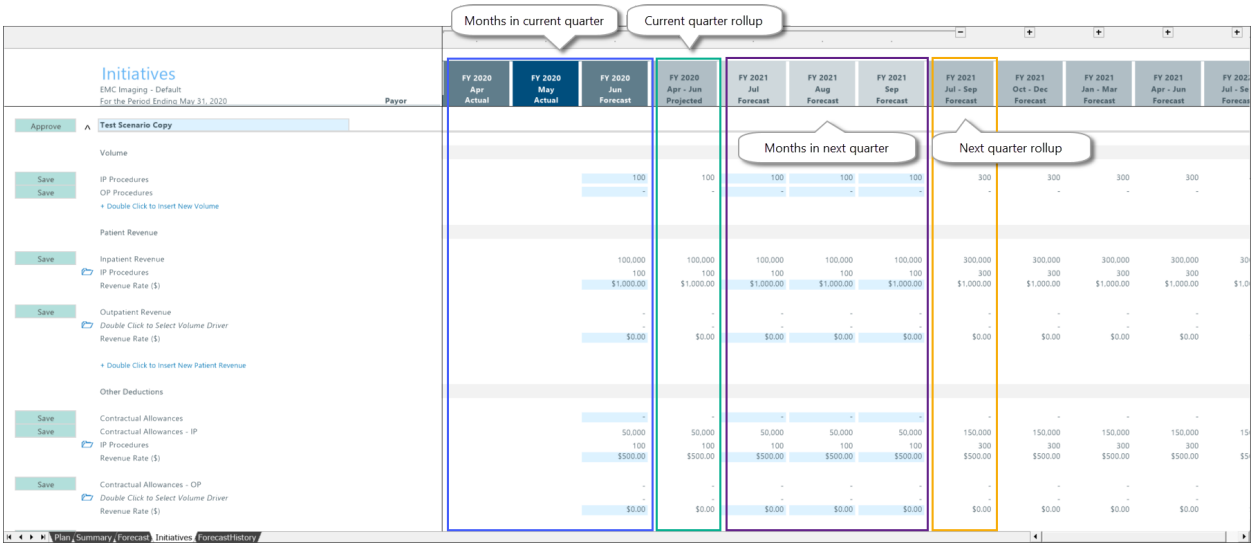


Plan Initiatives on a monthly basis

You can forecast plan file Initiatives on a monthly basis for the current and next quarter, allowing you to set more specific goals for initiatives.

The same monthly columns available for the current and next quarters in the Forecast tab are also available in the plan file Initiatives tab. Data entered into each month in a quarter is totaled for each row and displayed in a quarter rollup column, as shown in the following example.

NOTE: The option to enter the current and next quarters by month is controlled in the Workbook Visibility driver located in the Drivers utility. You must have the Rolling Forecast Global Driver Management role to make changes to this driver. For more information, see Configure plan file visibility.



For more information, see Build a Group initiative.

Update initiative status

Use the Initiative Status Update utility to update the approval status of initiatives for specific RF Periods so that initiative data is represented accurately in reports. Previously, initiative data that was approved in any historical periods was excluded from reports when the initiative's status was later set to Exclude.

How initiative status works

What: A date stamp and approval status are associated with each line item in an initiative. When you assign a status to an initiative, that status is saved to the Forecast table for that forecast year, which associates the initiative status with specific time periods. Approved initiative data is included in plan file

totals and is represented within report totals associated with specific RF periods. The Initiative Status Update utility displays all the RF Periods associated with an initiative and allows you to change the status of the initiative for any of those RF Periods. For example, for historical initiatives that now have Exclude status, you can change the status to Approve for those periods during which the initiative was approved so that the data is displayed in reports that include data from those historical periods.

Where: This feature applies to the Tables section of the RF Admin task pane and to initiatives in plan files.

Who: Only Axiom Rolling Forecasting administrators and analysts can access this utility to update the status of initiatives.

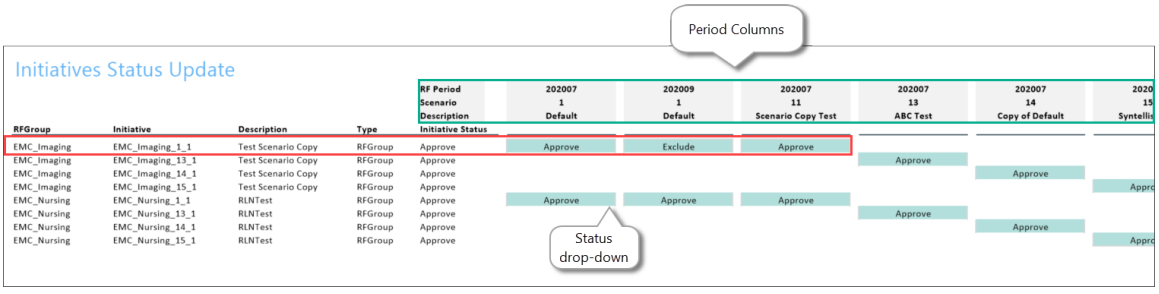
To update the status of an initiative:

1. In the **RF Admin** task pane under **Tables**, double-click **Initiatives Status Update Utility**.
2. In the **Refresh Variables** dialog, select the criteria, and then click **OK**.

   Refer to the following table for an explanation of criteria options:

Field	Description
Select Field to Filter By	Select the group type for the source data.
Select [group] (Leave blank for All)	To pull data from all groups, leave the default (All), or click **Choose Value** and select one or more specific groups.
Select Initiative(s) (Leave blank for All)	(Optional) Select the initiatives to include in the utility.
Select Scenario(s) (Leave blank for All)	(Optional) Select the scenario to apply. Initiatives associated with the selected scenarios appear in the utility.

3. In the **Initiative Status Update** utility, locate the columns with the periods you want to change.

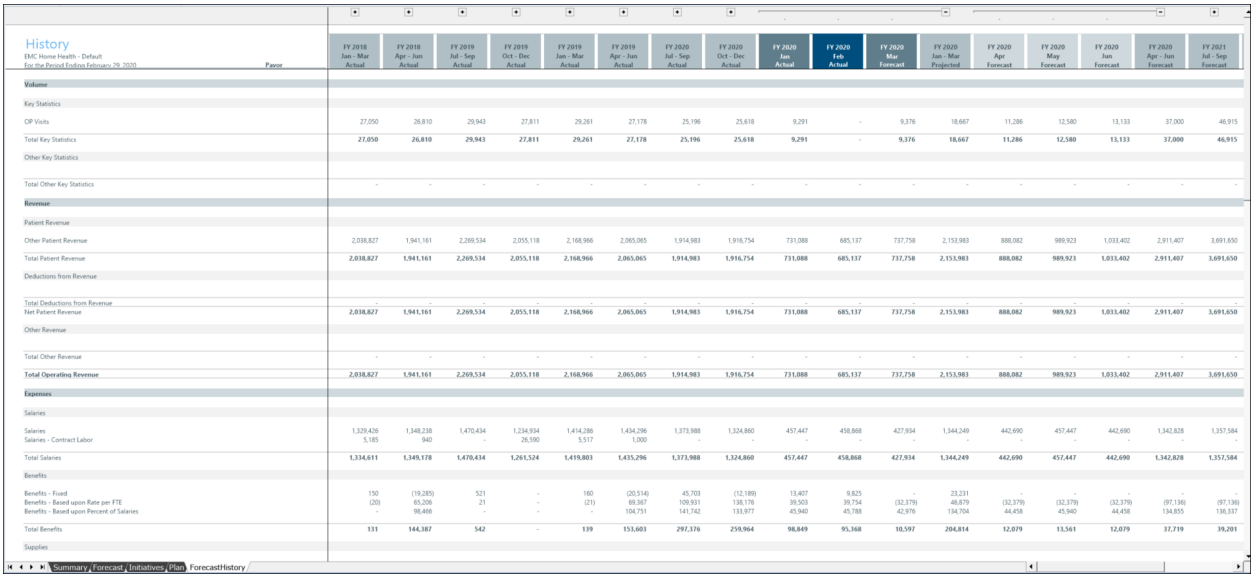


4. From the related drop-downs, select the status.
5. In the **Main** ribbon tab, click **Save**.

Forecast History

The Forecast History tab is a read-only worksheet that provides historical data by months and quarters for the previous two years, the previously submitted forecast, budget data, and, if you have Axiom Financial Planning, the current Financial Planning data.

Administrators have the option to populate the worksheet using data from the current period processing or the prior period. For instructions, see Forecast History Comparison Period in Visibility Options.



Create plan files

To create plan files for a new forecast period, you need to:

1. Create the plan file workbooks, as described in this topic.
2. Process the plan file to populate the spreadsheets with data from the Axiom Rolling Forecasting database.

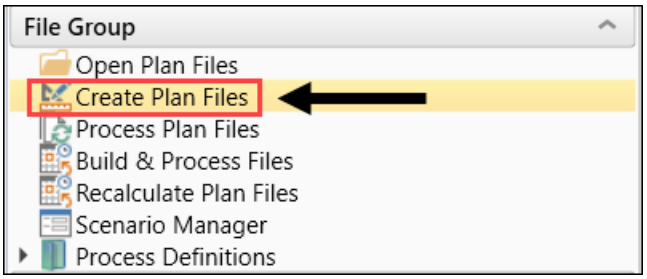
File groups contain plan files with data for each RFGroup in the organization. You will use the **Create Plan Files** utility to generate a new set of plan files for the new planning period.

Plan files are generated from a main template that interacts with associated driver files and a selected scenario to create a forecast.

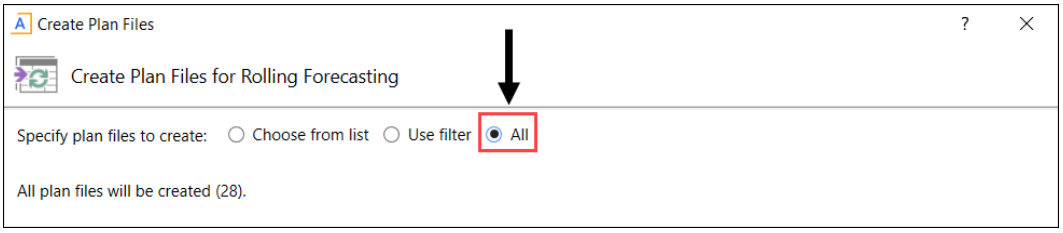
NOTE: The Create Plan Files utility creates and saves the plan files per the configuration settings in dimensions, the file group's driver files, and the associated scenario. It does not populate the files with data. Populating the plan files with data is an additional step, processing plan files.

To create plan files:

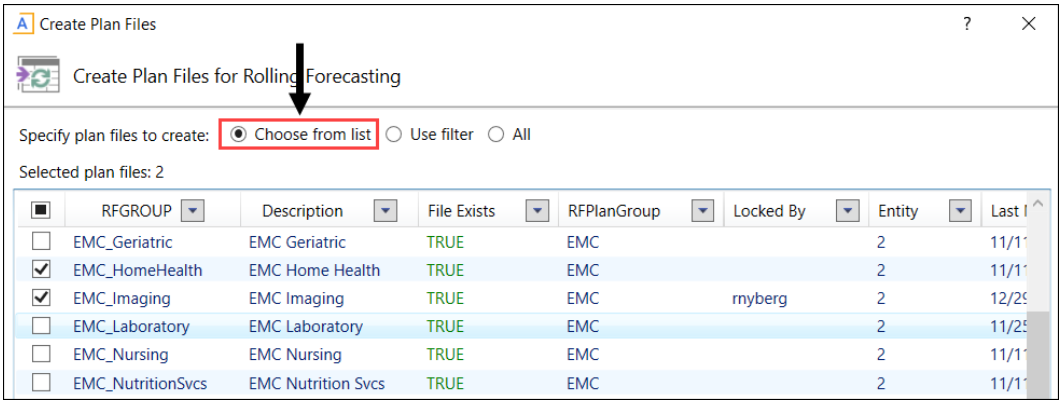
1. In the RF Admin task pane under **File Group**, double-click **Create Plan Files**.



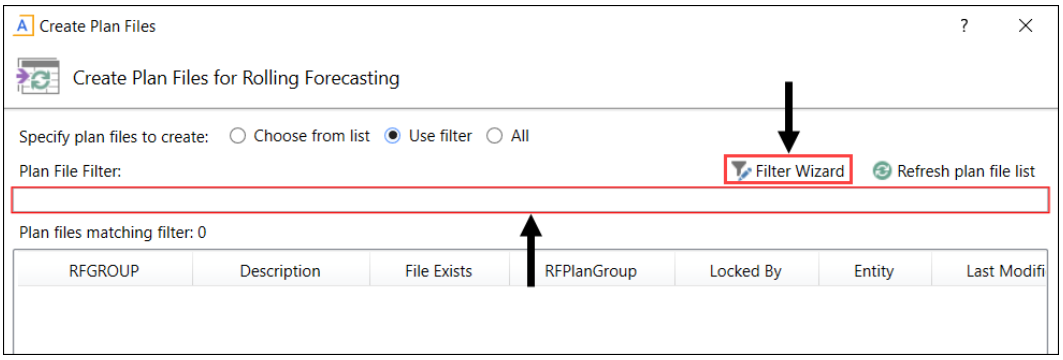
2. In the **Create Plan Files for Rolling Forecast** dialog, select the items for which to create plan files by doing one of the following:
   - To create all plan files, select **All**.



   - To create specific plan files, select **Choose from list**, and select the checkboxes for the individual items. You can sort, filter, and group the list as well as display additional columns and hide columns by right-clicking in the column header. If you filtered the list, you can select the checkbox in the header to select only the items that currently display in the dialog.



   - To create a subset of plan files using a filter, select **Use filter** and type a filter into the filter field. You can also use the Filter Wizard. The filter must reference the associated dimension table. For example, for `RFGroup.VP='Sally Klein'`, after you enter a filter, click **Refresh plan file list** to show only those items that currently match the filter. The refresh feature helps you determine whether you have defined the filter correctly.



IMPORTANT: If you select an item that already has a plan file, the **Create Plan Files** utility overwrites the existing file and creates a new one. You can use the **File Exists** column to see if a particular item already has a plan file.

3. Click **OK**.
4. At the confirmation prompt, do one of the following:
   - If the prompt displays the number of files you expect to create, click **Yes**.
   - If the prompt displays the number of files you do not expect to create, to cancel the process, click **No**.

NOTE: The confirmation prompt displays the number of plan files you are about to create. (The following does not apply to Axiom Rolling Forecasting because Rolling Forecasting uses virtual files.) If you overwrite existing plan files, the message also informs you that a restore point will be created before the process begins so that you can restore plan files that were overwritten if necessary.

When the Create Plan Files process is complete, a dialog displays the results for each plan code included in the utility. The **Result** column displays success or failure, and the **Details** column provides additional information.

The next step is to process the plan file so information is pulled from the Axiom Rolling Forecasting database into the spreadsheet.

Process plan files

After you create your rolling forecast plan files, you need to populate them with data. The Process Plan Files step brings in the appropriate historical data into each plan file, then runs calculations based on the calc methods specified in the driver files and dimensions. For more information, see Create plan files.

If you select department codes for which a Budget Plan file has not been created, processing for those codes fails when the task is executed. That is why the **Create Plan Files** process runs before the **Process Plan Files** process, by default.

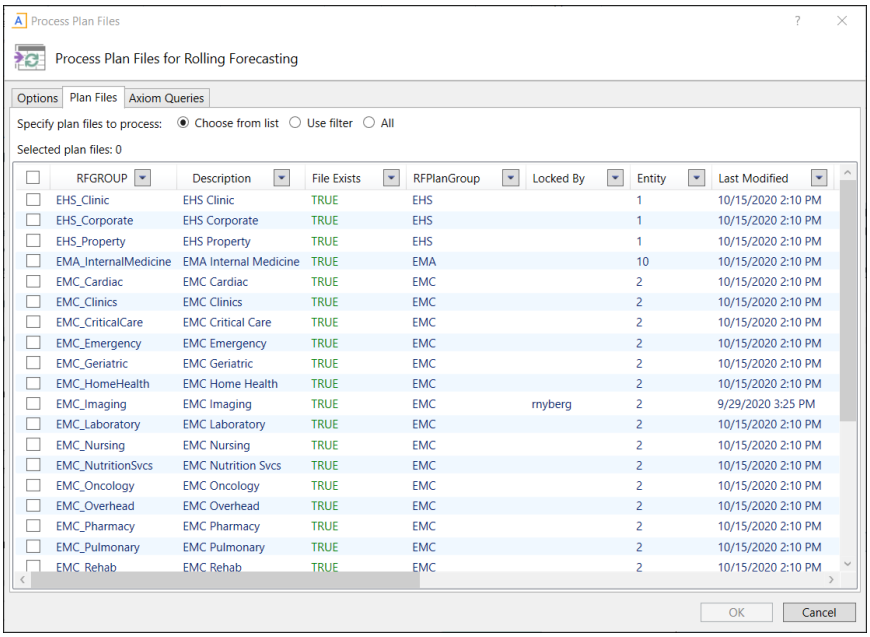
Processing for a plan file will fail if it is locked by another user when the task is executed. A message box displays to warn you of the locked file, and prompts you to choose whether to continue. If you continue, the file lock is checked again before the file is processed as part of the utility. If the file is still locked, then it is not processed, and an error is noted in the result history for the job.

NOTE: You can use this utility repeatedly throughout the planning cycle to update plan files and the corresponding data in the database. Run it if you update any key stats or configuration settings in driver files, or to pull in any data that you or your staff might update throughout the year.

To process plan files:

1. In the RF Admin task pane, under **File Group**, double-click **Process Plan Files**.
2. In the **Process Plan Files** dialog, in the **Plan Files** tab, you can optionally select which files to process.

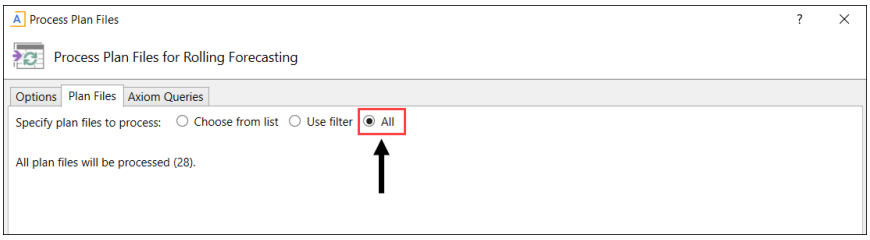
   NOTE: Plan codes without a file do not display in the dialog if you do not have rights to create plan files or if the file group is not configured to allow generation of plan files from templates.



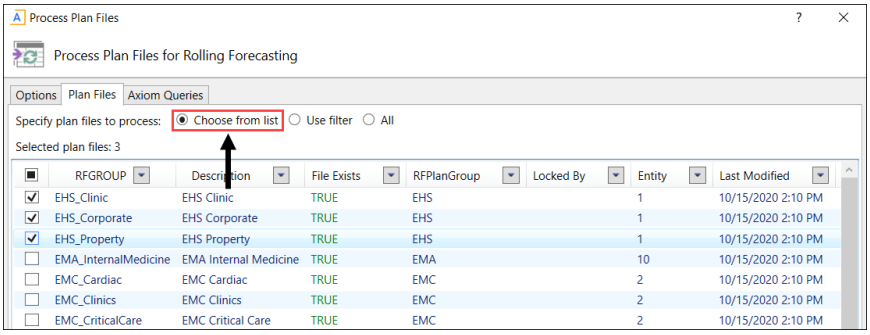
IMPORTANT: The **Plan Files** tab is the only tab you should modify. Changing settings on the **Options** or **Axiom Queries** tab could cause plan files to generate incorrectly.

To specify plan files to process, do any of the following:

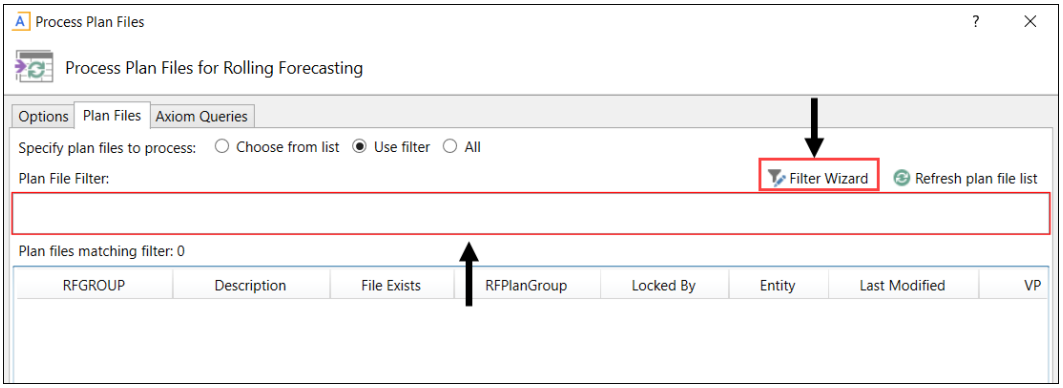
- To process all plan files for all existing and future forecast group codes, select **All**.



- To process specific plan files, select **Choose from list**, and select the checkboxes for the forecast groups to include/exclude. You can sort, filter, and group the list as well as display additional columns and hide columns by right-clicking in the column header. If you filtered the list, you can select the checkbox in the header to select only the items that currently display in the dialog.



- To process plan files for a subset of rolling forecast groups using a filter, select **Use filter** and type a filter into the filter field. You can also use the Filter Wizard, which provides a list of responsible executives or forecast groups to select from. The filter must reference the associated dimension table. For example, for `RFGroup.VP='Sally Klein'`, after you enter a filter, click **Refresh plan file list** to show only those items that currently match the filter. The refresh feature helps you determine whether you have defined the filter correctly.



NOTE: If you selected departments that do not currently have a plan file, when you run the utility, the system prompts you if you want to create plan files for these codes. If you click **Yes**, the utility attempts to create the plan files, and then, if successful, continues with the **Process Plan Files** utility. If you choose not to create the plan files or if the plan file creation fails, then the system returns you to the **Process Plan Files** dialog to change your selections or cancel, as needed.

3. Click **OK**.
4. At the confirmation prompt, do one of the following:
    - If the prompt displays the number of files you expect to process, click **Yes**.
    - If the prompt displays the number of files you do not expect to process, to cancel the process, click **No**.

Updating data in plan files

Axiom Rolling Forecasting does not actually store data in any of the plan files within a file group. Instead, these files pull data from the central database, allowing you to view and manipulate data within a spreadsheet-style or form interface, and write the data back to the central database.

The practical implication of this structure is that changes made to a file in a file group will not be reflected in other files (including copies of the same file opened by other users) until:

- Data in the file is saved back to the database, and
- Other impacted file(s) are refreshed with the latest data from the database (or, in the case of configuration setting changes that alter the structure of other files, re-created from the original scenario with the updated settings).

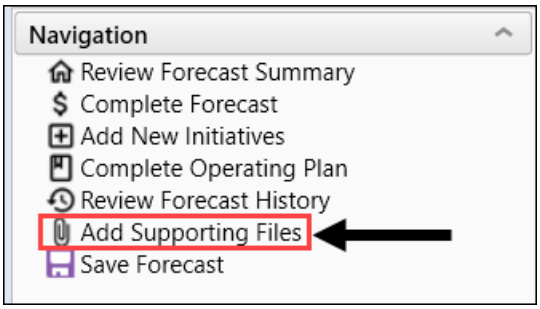
Most (but not all) files automatically refresh when opened.

Add supporting files to plan files

Use these instructions to add supporting files to plan files.

To add files to plan files:

1. Open the desired plan file.
2. In the plan file navigation pane, double-click **Add Supporting Files**.



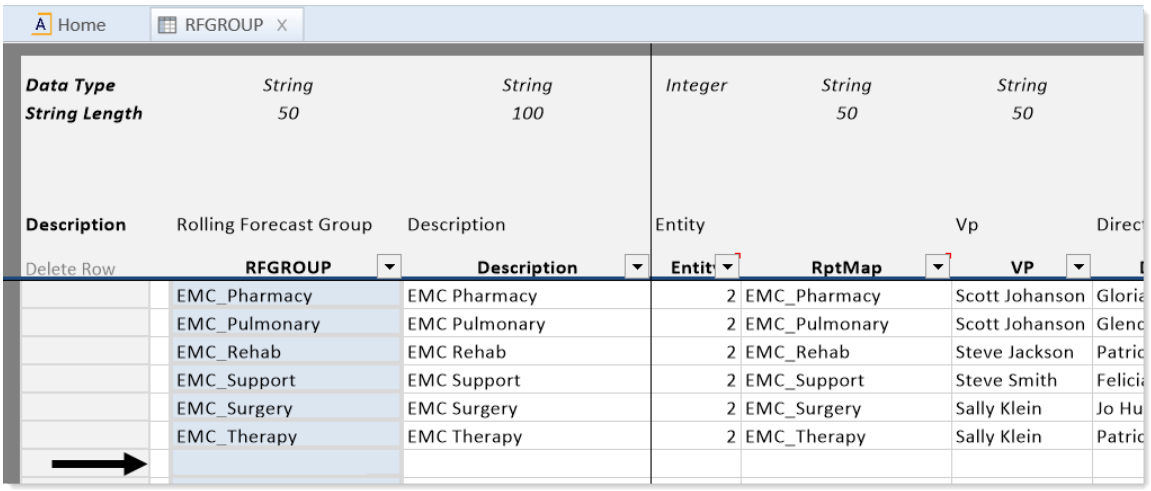
3. In the **Manage Attachments** dialog, click **Upload Attachment**, and then select the file. The file is added to the Manage Attachments dialog.
4. To add a description for the attachment:
    a. Select the attachment, and then click **Edit Description**.
    b. In the **Edit Description** dialog, type a description in the **Description** field.
    c. Click **OK**.
5. To view a file, select the file and then click **Open**. The file opens in a supported application determined by the file type.
6. To delete a file, select the file and then click **Delete**. In the confirmation dialog, click **Yes**.
7. Click **Close**.

Create a new RFGROUP

Use these instructions to add a new RFGroup to your system.

To create a new RFGROUP:

1. In the RF Admin task pane under **Tables**, expand **Dimension Tables**.
2. Double-click **RFGROUP**.
3. In the **Open Table in Spreadsheet** dialog, in the **Options** section, clear the **Open read only** checkbox if it is selected.
4. Click **OK**.
5. In the table's **RFGROUP** column, in the next available, add the new RFGROUP name.
6. Add information as needed to the rest of the columns for the new RFGroup.



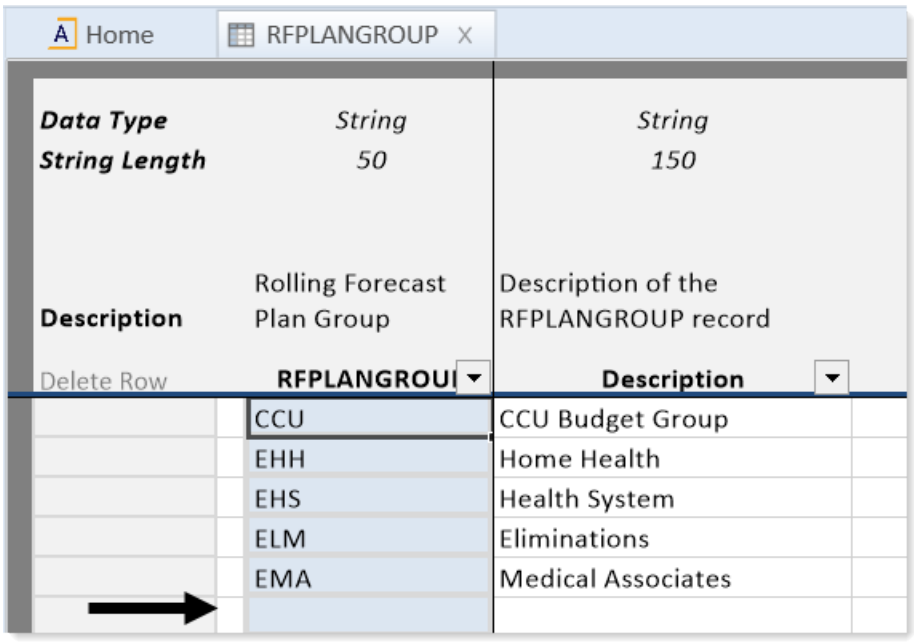
7. On the **Main** ribbon tab, click **Save**.

Create a new RFPLANGROUP

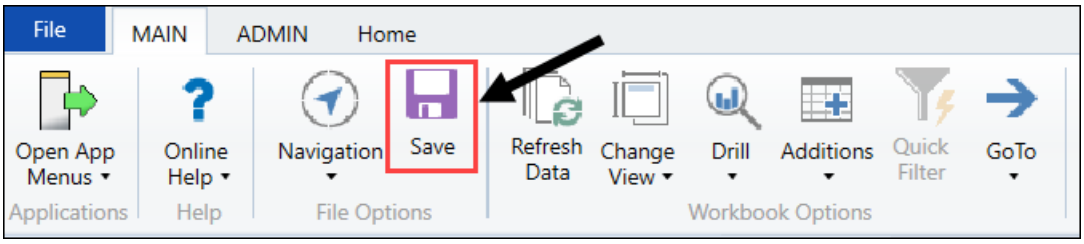
RFPlanGroups are like entities; you need to add a new RFPlanGroup to your system when you have an acquisition. Use the following instructions to create a new plan group. Your plan group needs a name and an abbreviation.

To create an RFPlanGroup:

1. In the Desktop Client, navigate to the RFPLANGROUP table: In **Axiom Explorer**, go to **Libraries** > **Table Library** > **Dimensions** > **Validation Tables** > **RFGroup**.
2. Expand **RFGroup**, double-click **RFPLANGROUP**, and then click **OK**.
3. In the **RFPLANGROUP** worksheet, in the **RFPLANGROUP** column, type the plan group abbreviation in the next available row.



4. In the **Description** column, type the full name of the new plan group.
5. On the **Main** ribbon tab, click **Save**.



How driver files affect a file group

Each file group has a set of driver files listing key statistics and global values that the plan files in the group reference when calculating data. Driver files also contain configuration settings for how plan files in the group are structured and formatted. Each file group can have multiple driver files, and each driver file can have multiple sheets.

Driver files merely present data and settings for the purpose of reviewing and editing. Ultimately, the data and settings in driver files are saved back to one or more driver tables in the database. It is these driver tables—not the associated driver file—that the system refers to when generating plan files from templates, calculating data or determining other global settings for the file group.

Understanding dimension tables and driver files

There are many similarities between dimensions tables and driver files, in that both contain settings for how data is displayed and calculated within plan files. The rule of thumb for which settings are maintained in dimensions versus which settings are maintained in driver files is:

- Driver files only affect the file group for a particular forecast period, while any settings or groupings stored in dimensions will affect all plan file groups in the system.
- Driver files typically contain settings and groupings that might change from period to period, whereas changes to settings or key statistics in dimensions are generally less frequent.

For more information, see Working with Dimensions.

8

Managing scenarios

A scenario is a named group of driver settings that you apply to plan files and other assets for forecasting purposes. Scenarios allow you to create what-if situations to see how those forecasts would project, for example, with different merits or revenue contract rate increases.

To use scenarios, first create a baseline scenario for your plan files, then create additional scenarios in which those driver values and assumptions can be modified. Apply the scenarios to your plan files and then compare the results.

If you do not create or manage scenarios, you will still use them every time you open a plan file or use a report or utility that requires you to select a scenario on open.

Select a scenario

Use these instructions to select a scenario from the Filters panel for Axiom Rolling Forecasting assets that allow scenario selection.

To change the selected scenario:

1. Open the **Filters** panel if not already open (click the Filters icon ( ) in the page header).
2. In the **Filters** panel, from the scenario drop-down, select the scenario.
3. Click **Apply**.

Create a scenario

Administrators and analysts use the Scenario Manager to create and manage scenarios. The Scenario Manager also queues Scheduler jobs needed for processing scenarios.

In addition to creating a new scenario from scratch, you can copy a scenario, rename and then modify it.

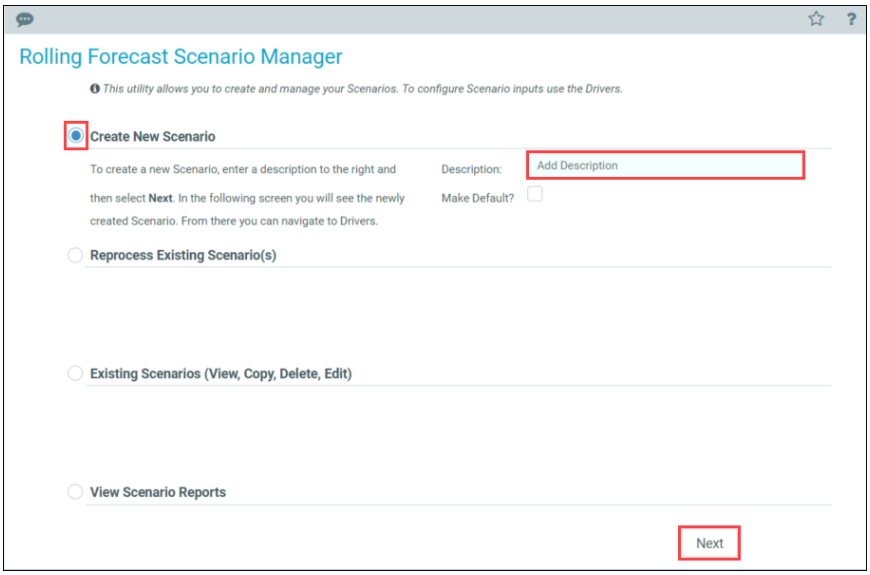
NOTE: To create scenarios, you must have the Rolling Forecast Global Management role in addition to either the RF Admin or RF Analyst role.

To create a scenario:

1. In the RF Admin task pane, under **File Group**, double-click **Scenario Manager**.
2. In the **Scenario Manager**, the **Create New Scenario** option is selected by default. In the **Description** field, type a name for this scenario.
3. To make this scenario the default, under the **Description** field, select the **Make default?** checkbox.

   NOTE: There can be only one default scenario at a time. The default scenario is applied automatically to new plan files when they are created. However, you can select a different scenario for plan files when opened from the task pane.

4. Click **Next**.



5. In the confirmation dialog, click **OK**.

   A summary of the new scenario displays on the next page.

6. Configure the scenario.
7. Save your changes, and then close the **Drivers** utility.
8. In the **Scenario Manager**, process plan files using the new scenario (if you are still on the new scenario summary page, click **Previous** to go back to the main page).

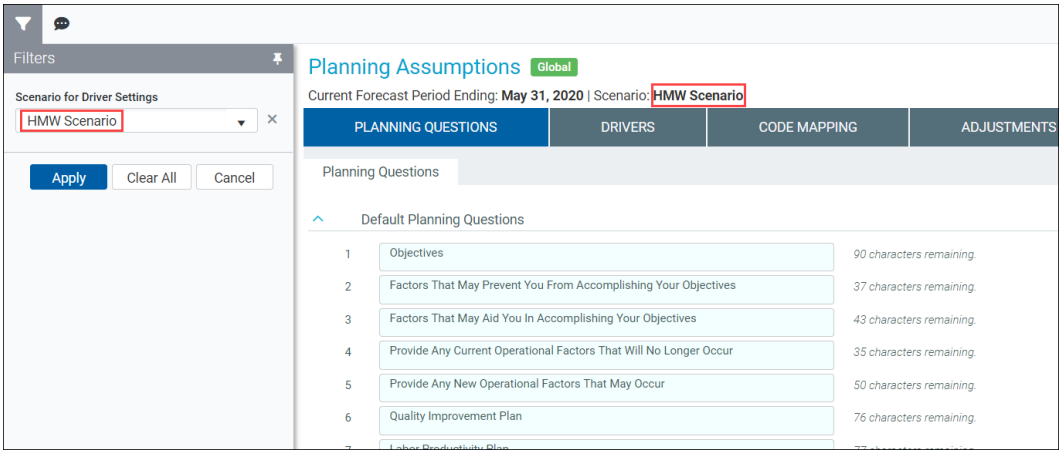
Configure scenario driver settings

After creating scenarios, configure or edit their driver settings in the Drivers utility.

NOTE: To edit driver settings, you must have the Rolling Forecast Global Management role in addition to either the RF Admin or RF Analyst role. Records you can view depend on your RF Plan Group permissions set up in the Drivers Security Utility.

To configure scenario driver settings:

1. In the **RF Admin** task pane under **Setup**, double-click **Drivers**.
2. In the utility's **Filters** panel, from the **Scenario for Driver Settings** drop-down, select the scenario to configure or edit.
3. The name of the scenario is displayed at the top of the utility under the Planning Assumptions heading, as shown in the following example.



4. Work your way through the Planning Assumptions utility tabs, selecting options for the scenario. For instructions, see the following table. Your selections are applied to the scenario, which in turn are applied to any plan files the scenario is applied to when you process the scenario.

To do this...	...see this topic
Change planning questions used in the plan file Plan tab.	Configure plan file planning questions
Set calendar-based assumptions and driver forecast assumptions.	Managing the global driver
Change code matches for census, revenue, and salary. **IMPORTANT:** Any changes made to this driver affect all scenarios, not just the one you are working on.	Managing the Code Mapping driver: Configure code matches for census, revenue, and salary
Change global default drivers and exceptions.	Managing the Code Mapping driver: Configure Driver Codes

To do this...	...see this topic
Change revenue, expenses, and hours adjustment settings.	Configure the Adjustments driver
Change global data drivers.	Configure the Global Data driver

5. Save your changes, and then close the utility.
6. Before using the scenario, be sure to process it to apply it to your plan files.

Copy a scenario

Use these instructions to create a new scenario by copying an existing one. Copying scenarios is a great way to change just one or two scenario elements to "tweak" a forecast without changing the original scenario's settings.

To copy a scenario:

1. In the **Scenario Manager**, select **Existing Scenarios (View, Copy, Delete, Edit)**, and then click **Next**.
2. In the table listing managed scenarios, locate the row for the desired scenario and then, in the **Copy** column, click the copy icon ( ).
3. In the **Clone Scenario** dialog, in the **New Description** field, type a name for the new scenario, and then click **OK**.

   NOTE: If you do not provide a new name, the old name is used prepended with "Copy of."
4. Modify the scenario's driver settings.
5. Save your changes, and then close the **Drivers** utility.
6. In the **Scenario Manager**, process plan files using the new scenario.

Process scenarios

You can process scenarios from the Scenario Manager. Processing scenarios means applying the scenario to plan files and regenerating them so that the plan files reflect the driver settings in the scenario.

To process one or more scenarios:

1. In the RF Admin task pane, under **File Group**, double-click **Scenario Manager**.
2. In the **Scenario Manager**, select **Reprocess Existing Scenario(s)**.

3. From the **Select Scenario** drop-down, select the scenario to process. You can select more than one
4. Click **Next**.

You will see a message at the bottom of the page informing you that says the scenario has been sent to the Scheduler for processing. Once the scenario is finished processing, you can open the associated plan files and view the results.

TIP: If you need to process a substantial number of plan files, you may want to perform the processing during your organization's off hours.

Edit a scenario

Use these instructions to rename, activate, or inactivate a scenario, or to change which scenario is the default.

NOTE: To edit scenarios, you must have the Rolling Forecast Global Management role in addition to either the RF Admin or RF Analyst role.

To edit a scenario:

1. In the **Scenario Manager**, select **Existing Scenarios (View, Copy, Delete, Edit)**, and then click **Next**.
2. In the table listing the scenarios, locate the row for the scenario, and then, in the **Edit** column, click the Edit icon ( ).
3. In the **Edit Scenario** dialog, do any of the following:
   - To rename a scenario, in the **New Description** field, type a new name.
   - To deactivate a scenario, click the **Active** toggle to **Off**.
   - To activate an inactive scenario, click the **Active** toggle to **On**.
   - To make the scenario the default, click the **Make Default?** checkbox.

     NOTE: Once a scenario has been made the default, you cannot remove the default status by clearing this checkbox; instead, you must make another scenario the default. When you do, the checkbox for this scenario is cleared automatically.

   - To change driver settings for a scenario, see Configure scenario driver settings.
4. Reprocess the scenario.
5. Click **Save**.

Delete a scenario

NOTE: You can delete a scenario as long as it is not the default. Be aware that if you delete a scenario in use, or one that was in used, all of the scenario's associated data will be deleted from the RF tables. To remove a scenario from the scenario list without deleting it, deactivate it instead.

To delete a scenario:

1. In the **Scenario Manager**, select **Existing Scenarios (View, Copy, Delete, Edit)**, and then click **Next**.
2. In the **Delete** column for the scenario, click the trash icon ( ).
3. In the **Delete Scenario** dialog, click **OK**.
4. Save your work.

9

Working with reports

Reports use Axiom file functionality to bring in data from the database, and if desired, to save data back to the database. You can use any Axiom file feature in a report except calc method libraries.

Report files, unlike other Axiom files, are not associated with any file group. You can bring in data from any table. For example, if you have two file groups that are configured to save data back to two different tables (or to different columns in the same table), you can use a report to compare the data.

Report structure

Axiom reports are free-format. When you create a new report, you can use various query options to bring data anywhere into the report, and you can use spreadsheet functionality to format the report and calculate values such as subtotals and percentages.

Reports can have any number of sheets. Each sheet can be configured to bring in data from the database, and, if desired, save data back to the database. If you want to use an Axiom query on a sheet, or save data to the database from a sheet, that sheet must be configured on the Control Sheet. Other Axiom file functionality, such as Axiom functions or GoTo bookmarks, do not require the sheet to be configured on the Control Sheet.

Reports Library

Report files are stored in the Axiom Software database. To make it easy to access and organize reports, Axiom Software supports a virtual folder structure known as the Reports Library.

Each report is assigned to a folder in the Reports Library. When you open reports, you can navigate through the Reports Library structure to quickly locate the report that you want to open.

The Reports Library is managed by using Axiom Explorer. If you are an administrator, or if you have Administer Axiom Explorer rights, then you can use Axiom Explorer to create report folders, move reports between folders, and delete existing reports.

You can also save reports outside of the Axiom Software database—for example, to your local computer or to a network folder. In this case the file is considered to be a non-managed file. It is recommended to maintain all reports as managed files unless you have a compelling reason to use a non-managed file.

Report output and distribution

In addition to the standard output options for Axiom files—such as the ability to take a snapshot of an Axiom file—report files can use the File Processing feature.

Using file processing, you can refresh a report file and perform output and distribution actions such as saving a snapshot copy of the file, emailing a snapshot copy of a file, or exporting data to a CSV/TXT file. You can process the file "as is," or perform Multipass processing on the file, where the file is processed multiple times using a unique filter for each pass.

NOTE: In reports with Excel's expand/collapse feature enabled, snapshots need to be generated using the Excel Client; otherwise, the columns will be hidden.

Saving data to the database

In addition to viewing data, you can also use reports to calculate data and save data back to the database. In certain circumstances, it may be more appropriate to use a report to save data rather than plan files or driver files. If a report file has been configured to save to the database, you can use the Save button in the File Options group to save data.

Contact Syntellis Support if you are unsure about the best way to manage a certain set of data.

Report setup

Some reports require administrative setup before use, while others have optional configuration settings that administrators can choose to use.

This section includes instructions for configuring the Manager Dashboard and setting up the Month End Variance report.

Configure Manager Dashboard visibility options and defaults

Administrators use the Dashboard Configuration Utility to control access to the tabs in the Manager Dashboard based on user role, and to set certain default data display options for each tab and subtab.

To configure the Manager Dashboard:

1. In the **RF Admin** task pane under **Setup**, double-click **Dashboard Configuration Utility**.
2. In the **Filters** panel, select the user role to configure, and click **Apply**. All selections made in the utility will apply to the selected user role in the Manager Dashboard.

   NOTE: Currently you do not need to make a selection from the Report/Dashboard drop-down because it defaults to Manager Dashboard.

3. In the utility under **Dashboard Default**, from the **Default Tab (on launch)** drop-down, select the

main tab to display as the default active tab when the Manager Dashboard is opened by someone with the user role you selected in step 2.

4. Under **Tab Visibility Settings**:
    a. For each main tab, click the toggle to display the tab (**Visible**), or hide it (**Hidden**).
    b. For each visible tab, on the right, click the subtabs drop-down and select which subtabs to display, and then click **OK**.

    > **NOTE:** When you hide a tab or subtab in the Manager Dashboard, any options associated with that tab are removed from view in the configuration utility.

5. To set options for the Executive Overview tab:
    a. Under **Executive Overview Status Thresholds**, enter status thresholds for the Executive Overview tab.

    The status threshold settings control the point at which a variance status becomes red (negative) or green (positive). For example, if Min Green % Threshold is set to 5%, then when the Actual amount is at least 5% or more than the forecasted amount for revenue items, the variance is positive. For expense items, the Actual variance amount needs to be at least 5% less than the Forecast amount to be considered positive. So, if a revenue item is only 2% more than the forecasted amount, it will not be considered positive until it is at least 5% more.

    b. To set data and chart display defaults, under **Executive Overview Data & Chart Settings**, set any of the toggles to the desired settings. This establishes settings for all the subtabs as well.
    c. If you want any of the subtabs to be different from defaults, click the **Configure Data & Visibility by Sub-tab** link, and then change the subtab defaults.

6. To set options for the Operational Overview tab and subtabs, under **Operational Overview Data & Chart Settings**:
    a. To set data and chart display defaults, under **Operational Overview & Chart Settings**, set any of the toggles to the desired setting. These settings apply to the subtabs.
    b. If you want any of the subtabs to be different from defaults, click the **Configure Data & Visibility by Sub-tab** link, and then change the subtab defaults.

    > **NOTE:** Users will still be able to change default settings in the Manager Dashboard.

7. Click **Save**, and then click **OK**.

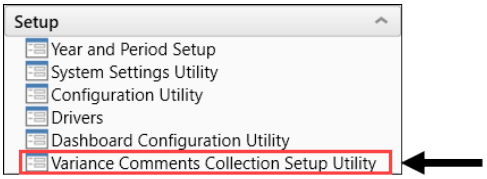
Set up Month End Variance comment alerts

Administrators and analysts use the Variance Comments Collection Setup Utility to configure variance comment alert threshold levels for the Month End Variance report. Threshold levels determine how much an entity or metric can vary from the compared forecast or past actuals before users are required to enter comments explaining the variance.

IMPORTANT: You will need to configure this report each month.

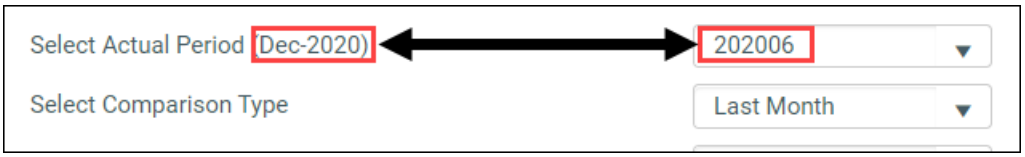
To configure variance alert flag thresholds:

1. In the **RF Admin** task pane under **Setup**, double-click **Variance Comments Collection Setup Utility**.



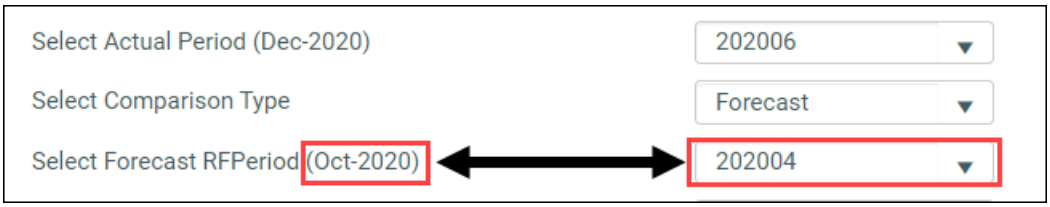
2. In the top section of the utility, from the **Select Actual Period** drop-down, select the period of actuals to be compared.

NOTE: When you select an actual period, the month and year that the period represents display in parentheses next to the drop-down list name. In the following example, the selected period is the sixth period in the fiscal year, which is December 2020.



3. From the **Select Comparison Type** drop-down, select whether to compare the selected period to a forecast period or to a past actuals time frame in months:
   - **Forecast** – Compares the actuals period to a forecast of the actuals period for a selected forecast year. If you select this option, a drop-down for selecting a forecast period displays. From the **Select Forecast RFPeriod** drop-down, select the forecast month.

NOTE: When you select a forecast period, the month and year that the period represents display in parentheses next to the drop-down list name. In the following example, the selected forecast period is the fourth month in the 2020 fiscal year, which is October 2020.



NOTE: You may have more than one forecast period to select from, depending on whether or not you forecasted for the selected actual period more than once.

- **Three Month Average** – Compares the actuals period to the last three months, which includes the actuals month you selected. For example, if your selected actuals period is April 2020 (202004), the three months used in the average will be April, March, and February of 2020.
- **Last Month** – Compares the actuals period to the month just prior to the actuals period.
- **Same Month Last Year** – Compares the actuals period to the same month of the previous year.

4. In the table, expand the **General Threshold Levels** section.
5. In the **Summary** subsection, for each item listed:
    a. In the **Min Yellow**, **Max Red**, and **Threshold Red** columns, set thresholds that will trigger alert flags in the variance report.

    NOTE: To enter a negative number, enter a minus sign (hyphen) before keying in the amount. Negative percentages are displayed between parentheses: (1%).

    b. In the **Level of Comments** column, select whether to collect comments at a summary or detail level.
    c. For items set to summary comments, in the **Summary RFCODE** column, select the RFcode from the drop-down.
6. In the **Detail Level** subsection, for each item listed, set the **Min Yellow**, **Max Red**, and, if applicable, the **Threshold Red** percentage that will trigger alert flags. The alert flags are described in the following table:

Alert flag	Description
	Displays for a metric if the variance % is greater than or equal to the value in the Min Yellow column. Trend is favorable.

Alert flag	Description
	Displays for a metric if the variance % is less than the Min Yellow amount and less than the Max Red, and the trend is flat.
	Displays for a metric if the variance % is greater than the Max Red, the trend is down, but comments are not required.
	Displays in a yellow rectangle if the variance % is greater than the Max Red, the trend is down, and comments are required.

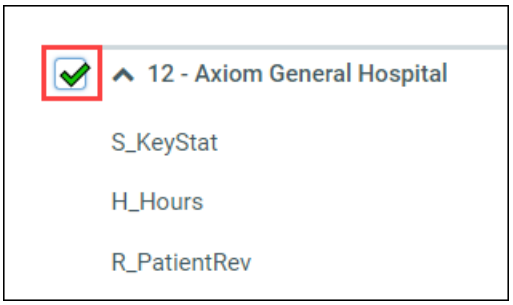
7. In the **Per Unit Level** section:
    a. In the **Activate the Comments for below metrics?** drop-down, select **Yes** to require comments, or **No** to not require them.
    b. For each unit, set the **Max Red** level that triggers an alert, and then set a **Summary RFCode** if different from the default set in the Summary column.
8. To create an entity exception when you want to set up thresholds for an entity that are different from the General Threshold Levels:

Add and configure an entity

a. On the left under the table header, click **Add Entity Exception to Threshold Level Table**.
b. In the **Choose an Entity to Add an Exception** dialog, select an entity from the drop-down, and then click **OK**.
c. Select the **Min Yellow**, **Max Red**, **Threshold Red**, **Level of Comments**, and **Summary RFCODE** as needed.
d. In the **Detail Level** and **Per Unit Level** subsections, select the **Min Yellow**, **Max Red**, and **Threshold Red** levels.

Delete an entity

In the delete column to the left of the entity, select the checkbox. The entity is deleted after you click **Save**.



9. Click **Save**, and then click **OK** in the confirmation dialog.

Working with the Manager Dashboard

The Manager Dashboard contains a series of interactive overview reports built specifically for people with certain kinds of organizational user roles: executive, operational, financial, and analyst. Using the dashboard, you can compare actual and forecast variance data by organizational performance, operational revenue and expense data, and financial summary information.

Opening the dashboard

Users must be assigned either the RF Admin, RF Analyst, or RF User role to use the dashboard.

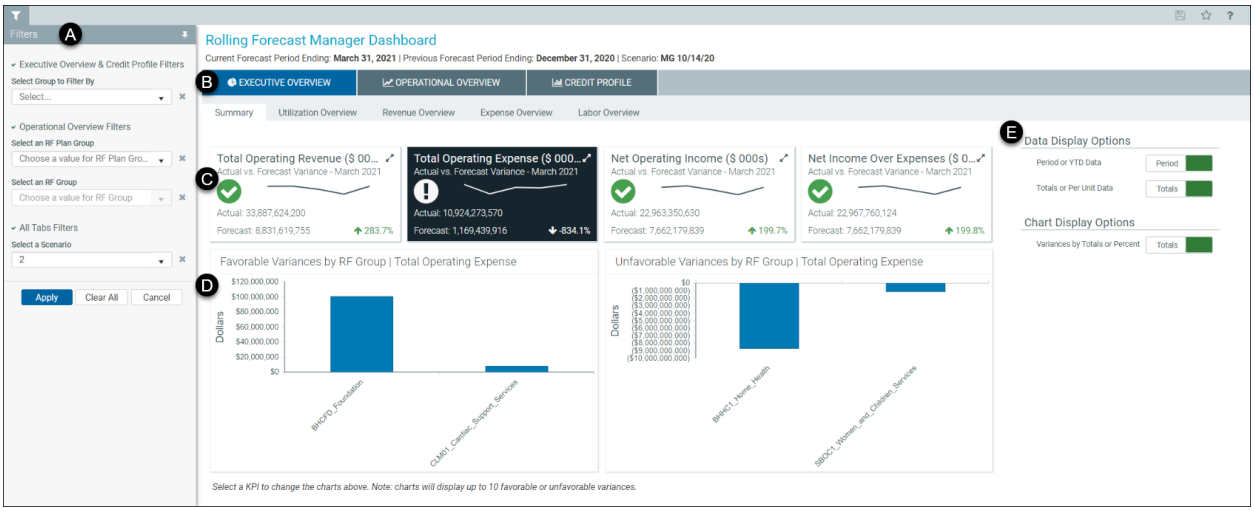
To open the dashboard:

In the **RF Admin** or **Rolling Fcsting** task pane, under **Reporting**, double-click **Manager Dashboard**.

Using the dashboard

IMPORTANT: Before using the dashboard, ensure that you have:
1. Saved any recent changes made in the Dashboard Configuration Utility.
2. Loaded actuals from the applicable fiscal year(s).
3. Created and processed plan files.

The Manager Dashboard is comprised of the following areas:



A Filters

Use the options on the Filters panel to control the type and source of data displayed in the report for the various tabs. The first two sections in the panel apply to the Executive Overview and the Credit Profile tabs. The middle section applies to data in the Operational Overview tab. The selected scenario applies to all data in all tabs.

In the Filters panel:

1. Under **Executive Overview and Credit Profile Filters**, select the group and related subfilter to filter by.
2. Under **Operational Overview filters**, select the RF Plan Group and a related RF Group.

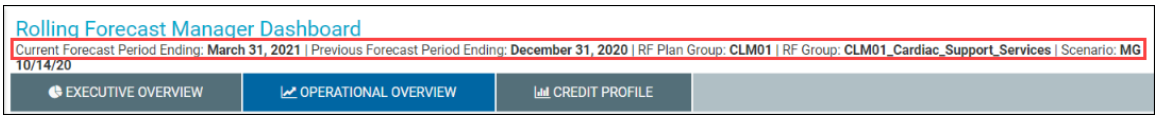
   IMPORTANT: To use the Operational Overview tab, you are required to select an RF Plan Group and an RF Group.

3. Under **All Tabs Filters**, select a scenario.
4. Click **Apply**.

To make changes to existing selections:

- To clear a single filter option, click the **x** next to the drop-down.
- To clear all the filter options, click **Clear All**.

The filter criteria detail you select display above the tabs:



Ⓑ Tabs

Report data is divided into three main sections based on the data that users with certain roles would be most likely to need:

- **Executive Overview** – Displays summary-level data and other overview-level data of your organization's performance. Subtabs provide summary, utilization, revenue, expense, and labor data.

  NOTES:

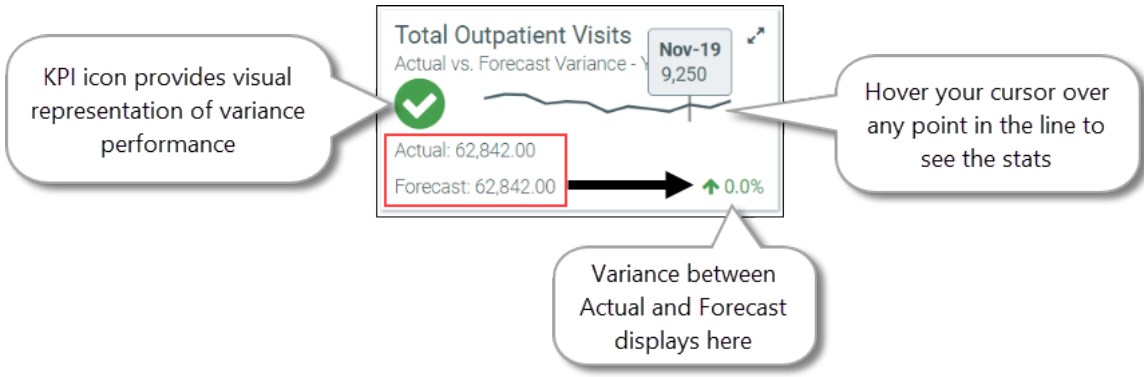
  - The Executive Overview tab does not display data if there is no prior forecast period to compare current data to, and the Data Display Options setting in the Rolling Forecasting Manager Dashboard Settings utility is set to Period instead of YTD data. If there are less than two forecast periods that contain data (includes the current period), then the following message displays: "This dashboard will become active when you have at least two periods of data to compare."
  - For all subtabs, when the **Totals or Per Unit Data** setting in Data Display Options is set to **Per Unit**, Historical Performance Analysis data is not available. When the **Totals Per Unit Data** setting is set to **Totals**, Historical Performance Analysis data is available, with two exceptions: the Net Income over Expenses KPI card on the Summary tab and the Paid Hours per Unit KPI card on the Labor Overview tab do not have historical analysis data regardless of the selection in the Data Display Options' Totals per Unit Data setting.

- **Operational Overview** – Displays revenue and expense data related to your organization's operations. Subtabs provide KPI data, patient revenue, other revenue, labor, benefits, and other expenses data.
- **Credit Profile tab** – Displays financial summary information, margins, and asset liquidity. Subtabs provide fiscal summary, profitability, and liquidity data.

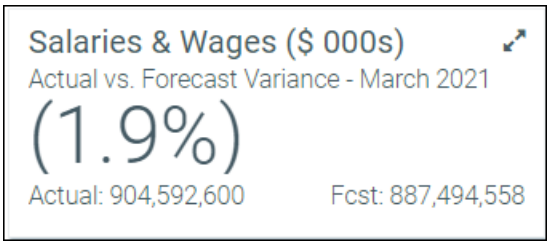
Ⓒ Statistics cards, and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), and tables

The Executive Overview and Operational Overview tab reports have statistics cards at the top of each subtab.

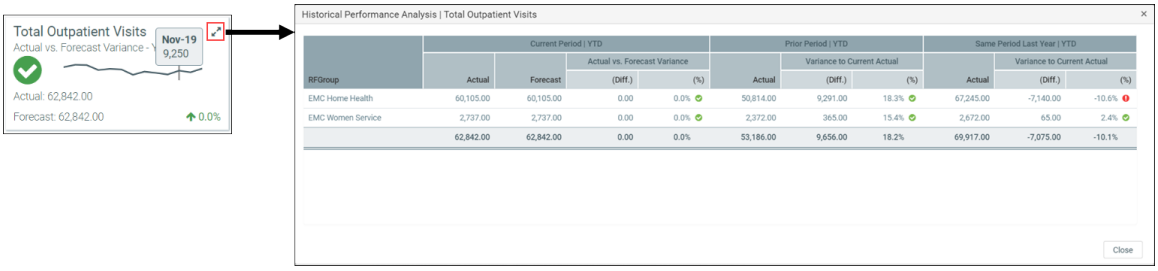
- In the **Executive Overview** tabs, the statistics cards display the dollar or percent variance between actual and forecast data for each card's given metric, plus a mini trend graph and KPI icon.



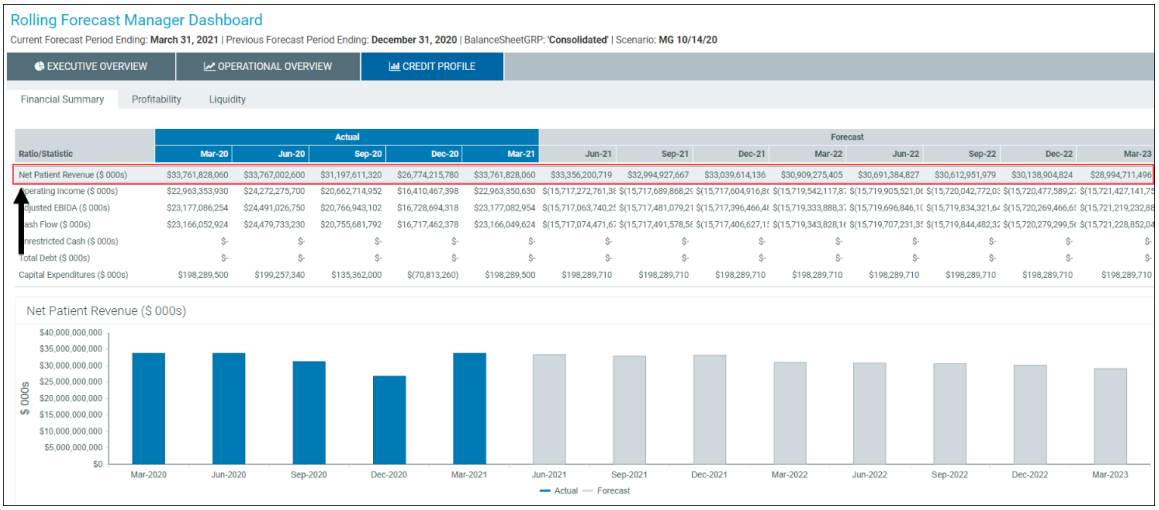
- In the **Operational Overview** tabs, the statistics cards display the actual and forecast amounts, with the variance in large font. Negative variance amounts are enclosed in parentheses:



- Some cards provide additional historical performance data in a table. To view historical performance analysis, in the upper right corner of a card, click the show more icon (⤢):



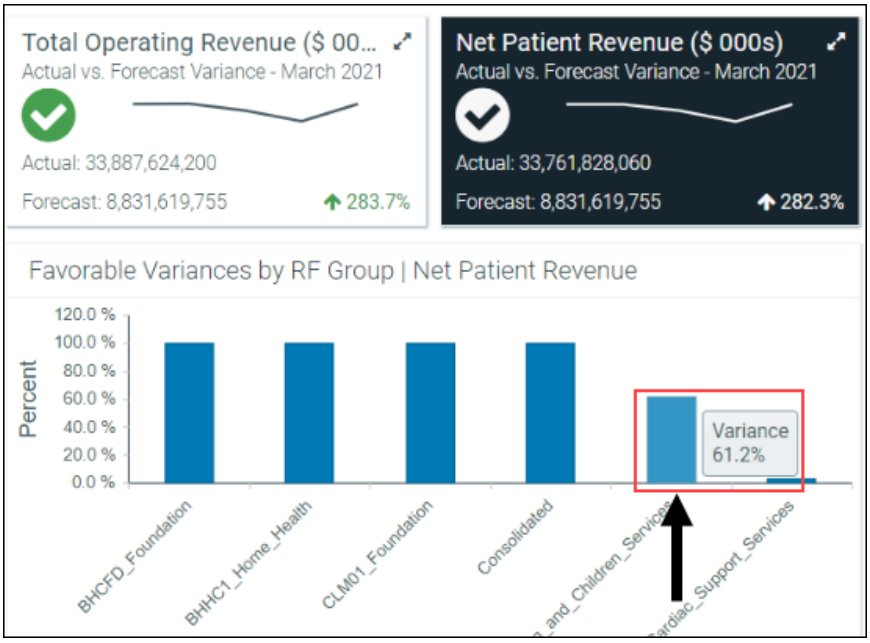
- The **Credit Profile** tab reports display data in table rows instead of status cards. Click a table row to view the data displayed as a bar chart. The following example shows the selected row represented in the bar chart.



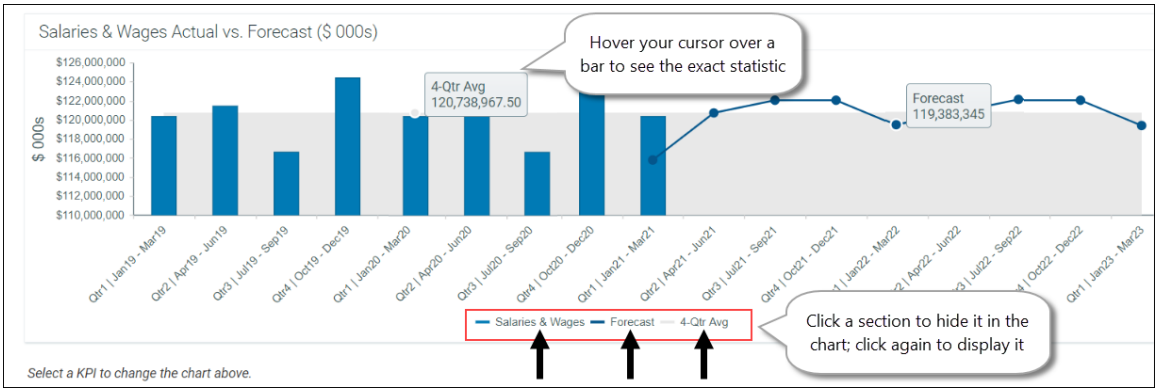
D Charts

In Executive Overview and Operational Overview reports, charts display variances in a graph for the selected statistics card (exception: Operational Overview's KPIs tab cards). Selected cards display with a black background.

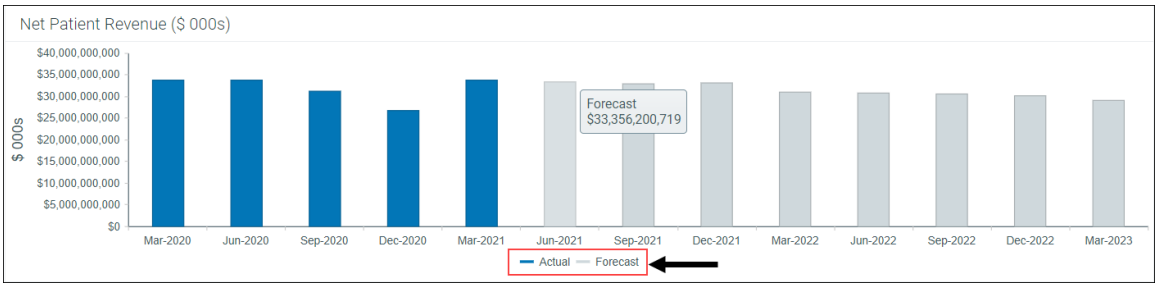
- Hover your cursor over a bar in the graph to see the exact variance amount for that bar:



- In **Operational Overview** charts, you can select to hide the different metrics displayed: the bar graph, which displays actuals; the line graph, which displays forecasts; or the gray shading behind both that represents a 3-month or quarterly average, depending on whether you are set up for forecasting monthly or quarterly.



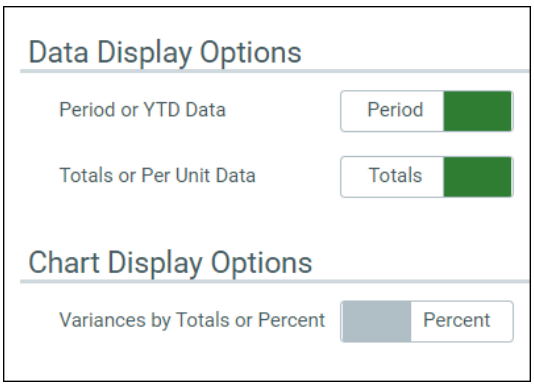
- **Credit Profile** charts display only actual and forecast data in a bar graph. You can toggle the blue actual bars and the gray forecast bars on and off in the display, and like the other charts, hovering your cursor over a graph bar displays the amount:



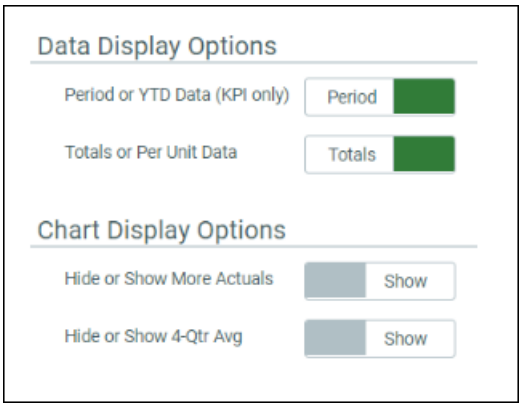
E Data and chart controls

The Executive Overview and Operational Overview tabs have display controls on the right side of the page that control the time period and units used for calculations. To change the period or units displays, click the corresponding toggle button.

- **Executive Overview** display options:



- **Operational Overview** display options:



Using executive summary reports

Executive summary reports are rollup reports designed to help you understand and evaluate your forecast results for your entire organization or specific departments. These reports can help you:

- **Complete the forecast** by providing easy-to-view summarized data from previous and current months and quarters to ensure data accuracy and completeness.
- **Improve your review process** by providing reasonableness checks of the data so you can locate data outliers and fix those items before finalizing the period or quarter.
- **Improve forecast integrity** by enabling you to determine how closely forecast periods compare to actual postings.

With these flexible reports, you dynamically control the data displayed and the way it is displayed so that you can view it in different ways, and in line with your priorities.

Report features

Each report has its own set of configurable criteria, but all reports have the following in common:

- A top filter group that defines the rest of the groups in the report. Groups available for selection are set in the Refresh variable for RFGroup Grouping Columns setting in the Planning Configuration utility's Report Options.
- Subgroup filter made up of items in the top filter group. Items in this group are used in report row headers.
- Ability to select actual and forecast time periods.
- Option to view data by month or quarter (except the Actual Compared to Prior Forecast report, which is monthly only).
- Scenario that determines the driver settings for the plan file data in the report.
- Option to include data from approved initiatives.
- Summation level that defines the group by which the data is summarized.

Executive summary reports include the following:

- Actual Compared to Prior Forecasts – Improve your forecast integrity by assessing how well your forecasts have held up over time, and how close those forecasts came to what was actually posted.
- Consolidated Summary IS and Key Metrics – View statistics and fix problem areas before finalizing a forecast.
- Labor Summary – View labor-related trend data that compares actuals to forecasts for selected periods.
- Code Trend – Select any cross-section of RFCodes and RFGroups to view code trends.

Compare actuals to prior forecasts

Use the Actual Compared to Prior Forecast report to improve the accuracy, value, and integrity of your forecast process by assessing how well your forecasts have held up over time, and how close those forecasts came to what was actually posted. This report is part of a series of executive summary reports that help you review, finalize, and improve the integrity of your forecasts.

▶ How this report works

What: Select any period of actuals to compare to one or more prior forecasts of the same period to evaluate how close the forecasts came to the actual data. The report is presented in an income statement format that can pinpoint areas where forecasted values need to be improved. You can expand summary data and drill down to details by double-clicking carets (⩛).

Where: This report is available from the Reporting section of the RF Admin and RF User task panes.

Who: All Axiom Rolling Forecasting users can access this report. The ability to select RFGroups depends on users' permissions.

To use this report:

> **NOTE:** To work with this report, verify that Rolling Forecasting actual data is loaded and forecast data exists for the periods used in the report.

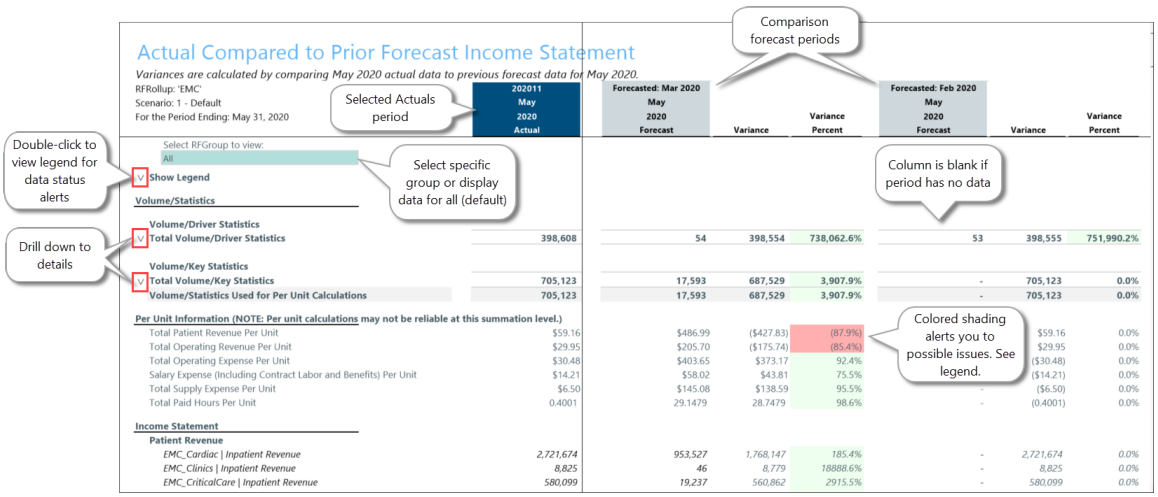
1. In the task pane under **Reporting**, double-click **Action vs. Forecast Comparison**.
2. In the **Refresh Variables** dialog, select the report criteria, and then click **OK**.

   Refer to the following table for an explanation of options.

   > **NOTE:** When viewing the report, you can change the criteria to view different sets of data or view the data grouped in different ways. On the **Main** ribbon tab, click **Refresh Data**, and then change the selections.

Field	Description
Select Group to Filter By	Select the group type for the source data.
Select [group] (Leave blank for All)	To pull data from all groups, leave the default (All), or select one or more specific groups. This field is optional.
Select Scenario	Select the scenario to apply to the report data.
Use Current Period [period]	The most recent actuals month is selected by default. To use a different month, clear this checkbox, and then select the applicable period from the **Select Actual Period** field.
Select Actual Period	This option is displayed only if you cleared the **Use Current Period** checkbox. Click **Choose Value** and select a period of actuals.
Select Comparison Period(s)	Select one or more forecast periods to compare with actuals. Available forecast periods depend on the selected actual period. If you do not specify periods, only the selected actual period is displayed in the report. This field is optional.
Include Approved Initiatives?	Select to include data from approved initiatives. **NOTE:** Ensure that historical initiatives included in this report are set to Approve for the historical periods used in this report. For information, see the help topic Update initiative status.
Select Summation Level	Select the group level at which to sum the report data.

In the following example, the selected group type is RFRollup, with the RFGroups for the summation level. You can replace any forecast periods that do not have data with periods that do.



Compare actual and forecasted statistics

Use the Consolidated Income Statement and Key Metrics report before finalizing a forecast to spot and correct areas that need to be updated. This report is part of a series of executive summary reports that help you review, finalize, and improve the integrity of your forecasts.

How this report works

What: This report compares statistics for the current actual period to the most recent forecast of the same period in an income statement format. Review individual or combined RFGroup income statements with key metrics calculated using a key driver or statistic within the report. Variance amounts and percent change columns are included for each comparison forecast period. You can drill down to view to RFCode detail for each summary section. You can configure statistics in the report from drivers and adjust data in plan files.

Where: This report is available from the Reporting section of the RF Admin and RF User task panes.

Who: All Axiom Rolling Forecasting users can access this report. The ability to select RFGroups depends on users' permissions.

To use the report:

NOTE: To work with this report, verify that Rolling Forecasting actual data is loaded and forecast data exists for the periods used in the report.

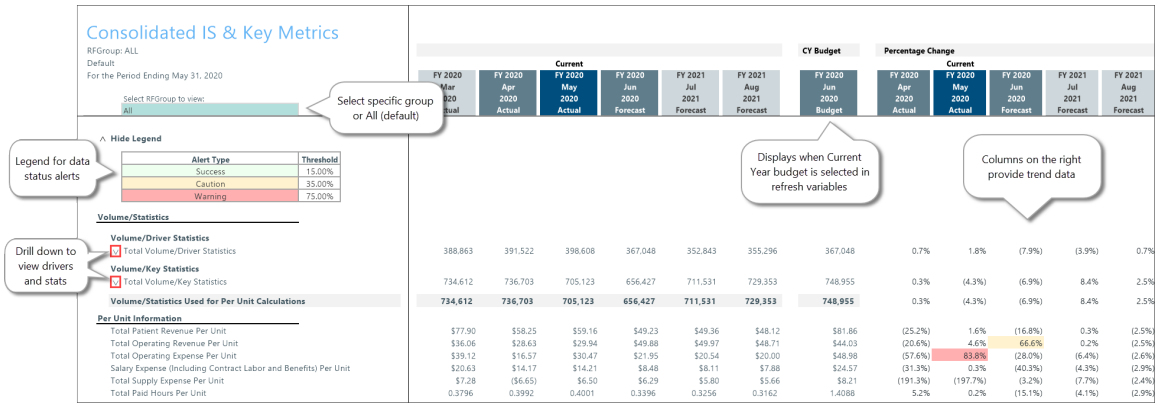
1. In the task pane under **Reporting**, double-click **Consolidated IS & Key Metrics**.
2. In the **Refresh Variables** dialog, select the report criteria, and then click **OK**.

   Refer to the following table for an explanation of options:

Field	Description
Select RFGroup Field to Filter By	Select the group type for the source data.
Select [group] (Leave blank for All)	To pull data from all groups, leave the default (All), or select one or more specific groups.
Select Period View	Select to compare data by month or by quarter.
Select # of Actual [periods]	Select the number of months or quarters of past data (actuals) to include in the report. You can include up to 24 months of historical data.
Select # of Forecast [periods]	Select the number of months or quarters of future data (forecast) to include in the report. You can include up to 34 months of forecast data. You must select at least one month.
Include CY Budget?	Select to include data from the current year budget.
Select Scenario	Select the scenario to apply to the data pulled into the report.
Include Approved Initiatives?	Select to include data from approved initiatives. **NOTE:** To include historical initiative data, ensure that historical initiatives included in this report are set to Approve for the historical periods used in this report. For information, see the help topic Update initiative status.
Select RFGroup Summation Level	Select the group level at which to sum the reported data.

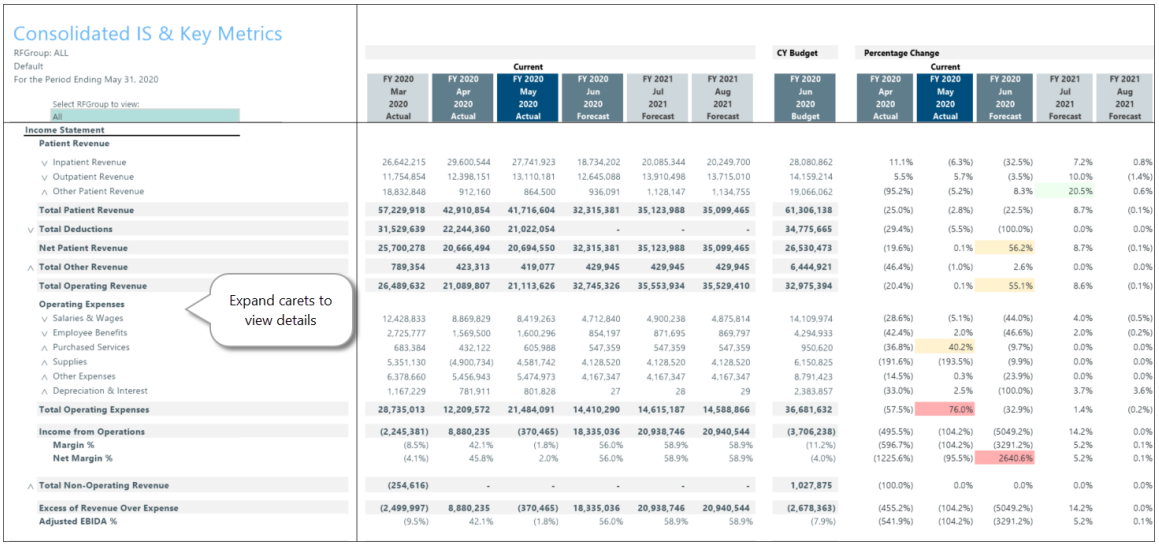
Top of report

The top of the report displays the **Volume/Statistics** section followed by some per-unit totals. You can view data for all RFGroups or select a single group from the **Select RFGroup to view** drop-down.



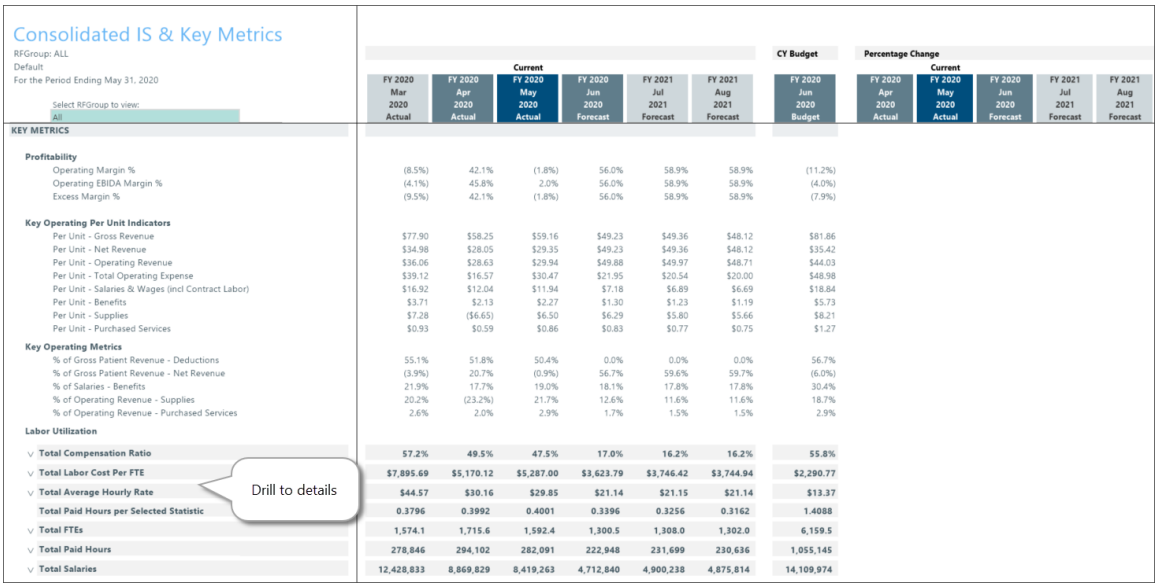
Middle section

The middle of the report is the income statement section with the capability to drill down to details for each RFGroup.



Bottom section

At the bottom of the report is the Key Metrics section with detailed per-unit information and drillable labor utilization metrics.



Review labor data trends

Use the Labor Summary report to review your labor-related data while preparing your forecast. This report provides a detailed trend review of labor components, including Salary Expense, Hours, FTEs, and Average Hourly Rate. This report is part of a series of executive summary reports that help you review, finalize, and improve the integrity of your forecasts.

How this report works

What: The Labor Summary report displays labor-related trend data that compares actuals to forecasts in tables and charts, based on your report data selections. You can view trend data by full-time employees (FTEs), hours, salary expense or average hourly rate, in both monthly and quarterly formats. The report also helps you spot potential problem areas with percentage change data that shows how much change has occurred or is likely to occur between months and quarters.

Where: This report is available from the Reporting section of the RF Admin and RF User task panes.

Who: All Axiom Rolling Forecasting users can access this report. The ability to select RFGroups depends on users' permissions.

To use this report:

NOTE: To work with this report, verify that Rolling Forecasting actual data is loaded and forecast data exists for the periods used in the report.

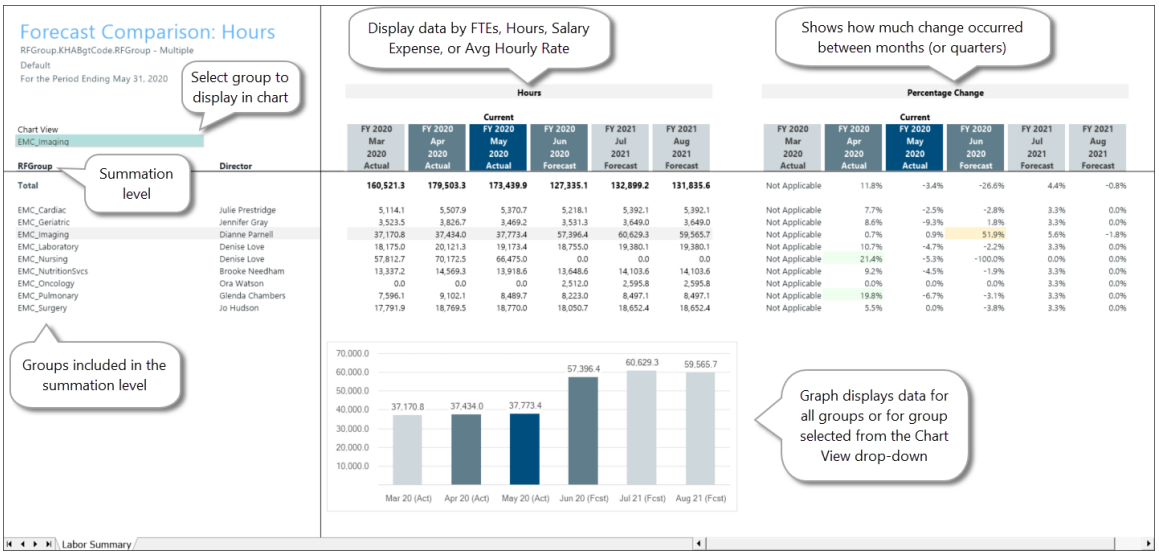
1. In the **RF Admin** or **RF User** task pane under **Reporting**, double-click **Labor Summary**.
2. In the **Refresh Variables** dialog, select the report criteria, and then click **OK**.

Refer to the following table for an explanation of criteria options:

NOTE: When viewing the report, you can change the criteria to see different sets of data or see the data grouped in different ways. On the **Main** ribbon tab, click **Refresh Data** and then change the selections.

Field	Description
Select Group to Filter By	Select the group type for the source data.
Select [group] (Leave blank for All)	To pull data from all groups, leave the default (All), or select one or more specific groups.
Select Indicator	Select whether to view comparison and trend data by FTE, Hours (paid hours), Salary Expense, or Average Hourly Rate.
Select Period View	Select to compare data by month (the default) or by quarter.
Select # of Actual [periods]	Select the number of periods of past data (actuals) to include in the report. You can include up to 2 years of historical data.
Select # of Forecast [periods]	Select the number of periods of future data (forecast) to include in the report. You can include up to 2 years of forecast data.
Select Scenario	Select the scenario to apply to the report data.
Include Approved Initiatives?	Select to include data from approved initiatives. **NOTE:** To include historical initiative data, ensure that historical initiatives included in this report are set to Approve for the historical periods used in this report. For information, see the help topic Update initiative status.
Select Summation Level	Select the group level at which to sum the report data.

In the following example, the selected data type is RFGroup, the indicator is Hours, and the summation level is RFGroup.



Review RFCode trends

Use the Code Trend Summary report to review any cross-section of RFCodes. The report displays past, current, and forecast data for any combination of individual or summarized RFCodes and RFGroups, and enables you to review code trends. For example, you can view how statistics are trending by code. This report is part of a series of executive summary reports that help you review, finalize, and improve the integrity of your forecasts.

How this report works

What: This report displays RFCode trend data by RFGroup, and compares actuals to forecasts for monthly or quarterly periods. Totals for the groups and codes are displayed in the report's Summary section, with links to a Details section showing a breakdown of totals. The report also displays percentage change data that shows how much change has occurred or is likely to occur between months and quarters, enabling you to spot potential problem areas.

NOTE: Links to details requires selecting the option to group data into sections with subtotals.

Where: This report is available from the Reporting section of the RF Admin and RF User task panes.

Who: All Axiom Rolling Forecasting users can access this report. The ability to select RFGroups depends on users' permissions.

To use the Code Trend Summary report:

NOTE: To work with this report, verify that rolling forecasting actual data is loaded and forecast data exists for the periods used in the report.

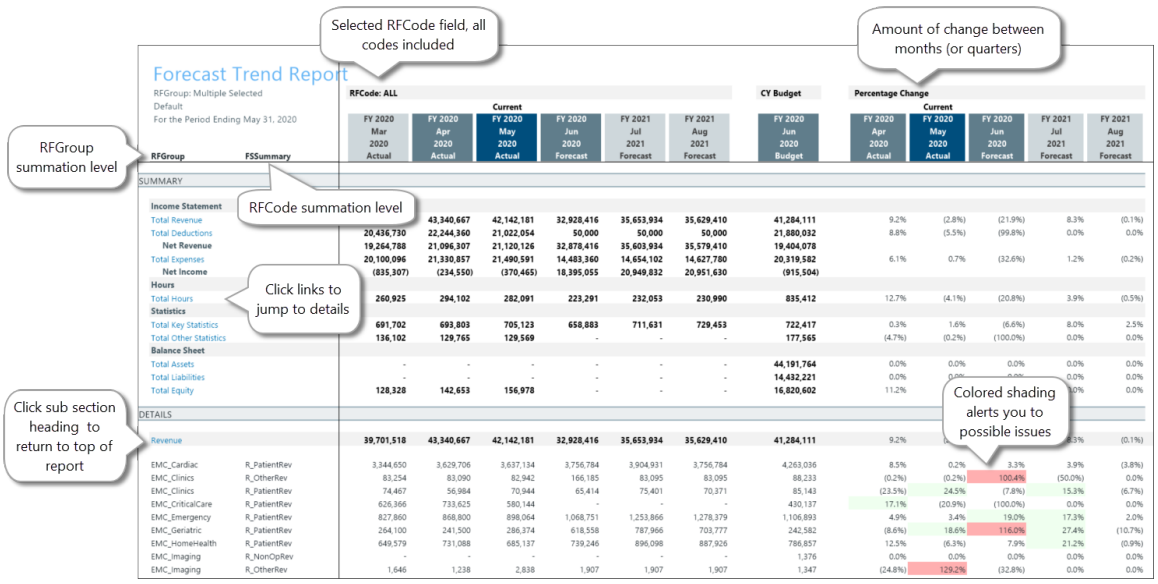
1. In the task pane under **Reporting**, double-click **Trend Summary**.
2. In the **Refresh Variables** dialog, select the RFGroups and RFCodes for which you want to review trend data, and how you want the data displayed, and then click **OK**. Refer to the following table for an explanation of options:

> **NOTE:** When viewing the report, you can change the criteria to see different sets of data or see the data grouped in different ways. On the **Main** ribbon tab, click **Refresh Data** and then change the selections.

Field	Description
Select RFGroup Field to Filter By	Select the group type for the source data.
Select [group] (Leave blank for All)	To pull data from all groups, leave the default (All), or select one or more specific groups.
Select RFCode Field to Filter by	Select whether to view trend data by available listed RFCodes. **NOTE:** RFCodes available for selection are set by the RF Admin or Analyst in the Report Options tab of the Planning Configuration utility.
Select [field] (Leave blank for All)	To pull data from all fields, leave the default (All), or select one or more specific fields. For example, you can select a specific section of RFCodes.
Select Period View	Select whether to compare data by month (the default) or by quarter.
Select # of Actual [periods]	Select the number of periods of past data (actuals) to include in the report. You can include up to 2 years of actual data.
Select # of Forecast [periods]	Select the number of periods of future data (forecast) to include in the report. You can include up to 3 years of forecast data.
Include in CY Budget?	Select the checkbox to include data from the current year budget.
Select Scenario	Select the scenario to apply to the report data.

Field	Description
Include Approved Initiatives?	Select to include data from approved initiatives. **NOTE:** To include historical initiative data, ensure that historical initiatives included in this report are set to Approve for the historical periods used in this report. For information, see the help topic Update initiative status.
Group Data Into Sections with SubTotals?	Displays the data grouped by RFCode.Type. When you select this option, the Summary section provides links to the Detail sections. If you do not select this option, all data is displayed in a list by the group type selected without links in the Summary section.
Select RFGroup Summation Level	Select the RFGroup level at which to sum the report data. This is the group that displays in the first column on the left side of the report. The tables on the right display totals for each item or person listed in the group.
Select RFCode Summation Level	Select the group level at which to sum the reported RFCode data. This group is displayed in the second column on the left of the report.

In the following example, the selected data type is RFGroup, with the RFGroups summation level set to RFGroup, and the RFCode Summation level set to FSSummary. Three months of actual and forecast data is displayed. Summarized data displays in the top section with links to detailed data in the lower section.



Using the Month End Variance report

Use the Month End Variance report to review and analyze variances in compared data, and to enter comments about the variances and any course correction actions that need to be taken. If your organization has Axiom Performance Reporting, you can also drill down to details from the Month End Variance report.

NOTE: The drill-down on data function is not enabled for this release.

The report is available from the RF Admin and Rolling Fcsting task panes.

1. Open the report

To open the report:

In the RF Admin or Rolling Fcsting task pane under **Reporting**, double-click **Month End Variance**.

2. Filter the report

Options in the Filters panel control the type and source of data displayed in the report. The first section in the panel selects the RFGroup source of the data. The second section, View Options, determines which sections display in the report.

To filter the Month End Variance report:

1. In the **Filters** panel under **Filter Options**, from the **Select RFGroup** drop-down, select the RFGroup.
2. Under **View Options**, from the **Which items do you want to view?** drop-down, select one of the following:
    - **All Items** – The report will include items that do not require comments.
    - **Required Comments Only** – Only items that you need to respond to will appear in the report.
3. To display any of the following sections in the report, select the corresponding checkbox:
    - **Action Plan** – Displays a column of fields for entering an action plan to address the variance.
    - **Rate Volume Variance** – Displays the Rate Volume Variance data columns to the right of the comments/action plan columns.
    - **Year-to-date** – Displays the year-to-date columns at the right end of the report.
4. To apply selections, click **Apply**.

To change existing filter selections:

- To clear a single filter option, click the **x** next to the drop-down.
- To clear all the selected filter options, click **Clear All**.

The filter criteria associated with the RFGroup you selected display above the report.

3. Enter variance comments and action plans

To enter variance comments:

> **TIP:** If the report is long, you can collapse the sections to view only those items that require your input: in the **Filters** panel under **View Options**, from the **Which items do you want to view?** drop-down, select **Required Comments Only**.

1. In the **Variance Explanation** column fields, enter variance comments for the required items. Required items are indicated by a red triangle inside a yellow rectangle:

2. To add course correction information or action items to any variance explanation, enter this information into the corresponding **Action Plan** column fields.

NOTE: If you do not see the Action Plan column to the right of the Variance Explanation column, then in the Filter panel, select **View Options** > **Action Plan**, and then click **Apply**.

3. Click **Save**, and then in the confirmation dialog, click **OK**.

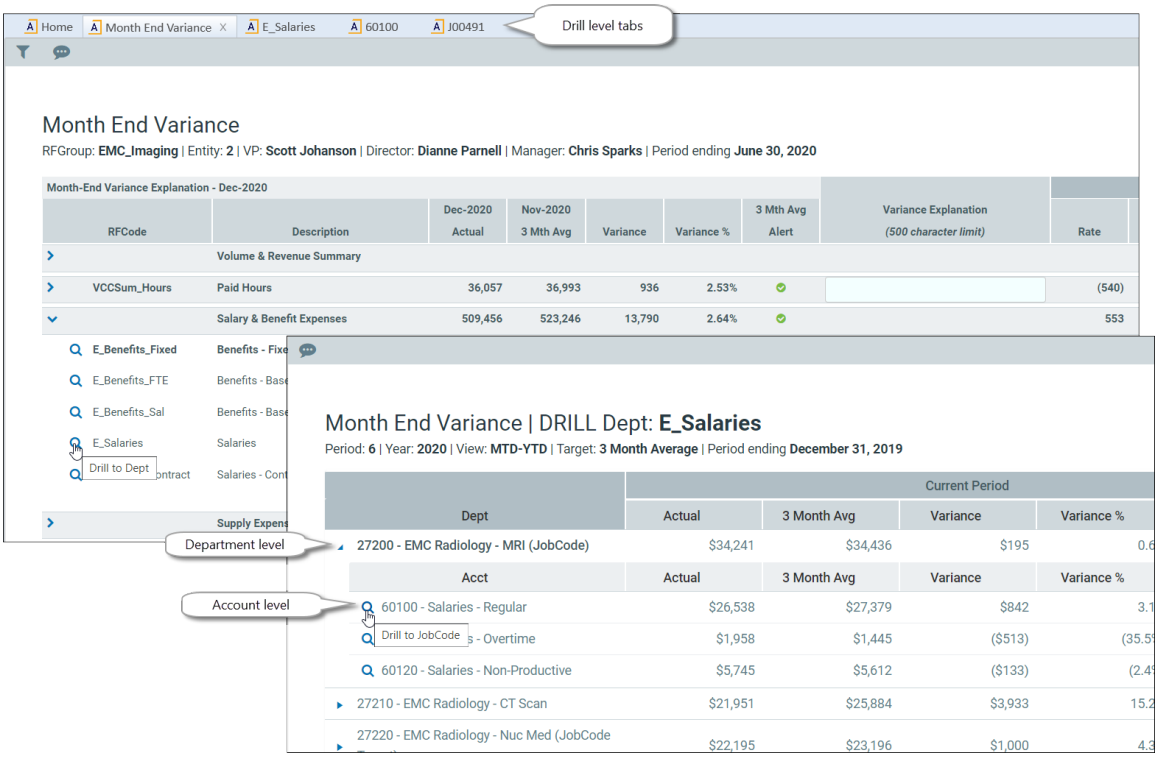
4. Drill down to details

If your system is integrated with Axiom Performance Reporting, you can use the preconfigured report drills.

IMPORTANT: When drilling in this report, if the Budget Planning feature and its associated tables are not present, certain drill paths might produce errors. For example, if you were to drill into salary accounts where data is expected to come from a Budget Planning table named Bud_Pay12_yyyy and the table does not exist, you would receive an error message.

About drilling in the report

Drills in the report are indicated by a drill icon (🔍) to the left of each report row that has drillable data. As you drill down to details, a report tab for each level opens to display the detail. Sometimes the next level is included as a drop-down, as shown in the following example.



- As you drill, data from Axiom Performance Reporting is displayed. When you drill down on the report, the first drill goes to data at the department level. Drilling from the department level goes to account level data, and then to jobcode level data, and so on, providing that there is data at each level. Otherwise, the drilling stops where the data ends.
- Drill levels depend on the type of data you are drilling on, but generally, the drill levels available are: Department data > account data > jobcode > revenue and usage > physician revenue > revenue transaction detail.
- Data available for drilling is controlled by the settings in the Variance Comments Collection Setup Utility, available to administrators and analysts.

To drill to details:

1. Locate a drill, and then click the Drill icon (). You may need to expand sections of the report to see the available drills.
2. Do any of the following:
    - In the next level tab, if there are collapsed subsections, expand them to view the next level and to see any drills to subsequent levels.
    - Move from one open level to another by clicking the level tabs at the top of the page.
3. To close a level tab, click the X at the end of the tab.

Using the Consolidated Summary report

The Consolidated Summary report provides transparency into your organization's operations by displaying a comparison of actual to forecast data that allows you to see trended information of the forecast compared to prior results.

The comparison of actual to forecast is displayed in three primary views: (1) Annual, (2) Quarterly, and (3) Monthly.

Additionally, views can be drilled into for more detail.

The ratios at the bottom of the report add important analytics beyond the pure numbers. For example, Benefits as a % of Salaries may show an anomaly that needs to be reviewed. Such an anomaly may not be apparent from just the numbers alone.

To access the Consolidated Summary report:

1. In the **RF Admin** or **Rolling Fcsting** task pane under **Reporting**, double-click **Consolidated Summary**.
2. In the **Refresh Variables** dialog, do the following:
    a. For **Include Budget?**, select **Yes** to include budget data or **No** to exclude it.

NOTE: The Include Budget? option does not display if there are no RF_Forecast records for which RFDType = Budget.

b. For **Select RFPeriod for Forecast**, available selections include RFPeriods prior to the current period that have ForecastFinal or DeductionResult records. The default is the most recent of these periods. Click **Choose Value** and select the period.

NOTE: If there is only one period of forecast data available, the current period is available for selection.

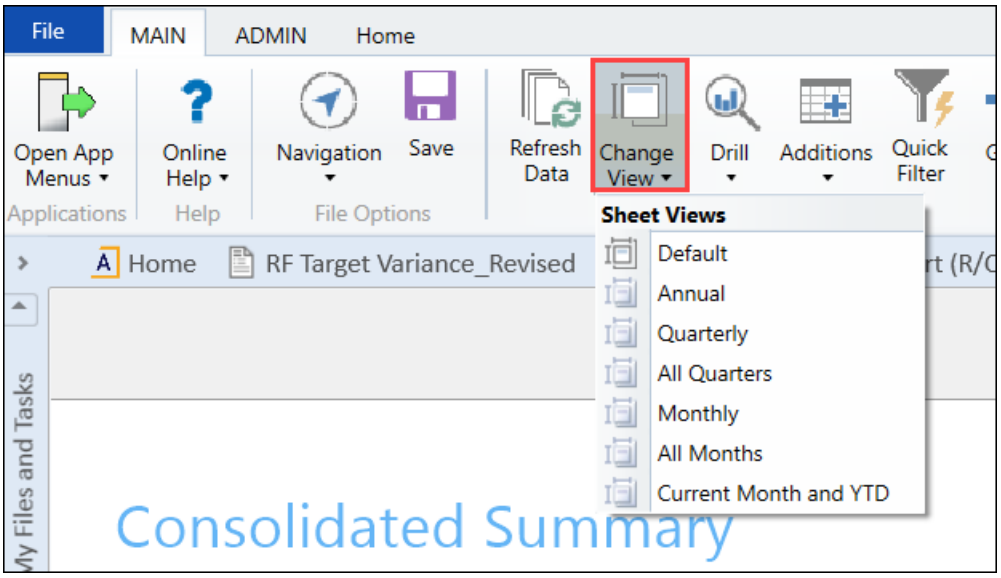
c. (Optional) To include any RFGroup columns from the RFGROUP table, from the **Select RFGroup Column** drop-down, select the column.

d. From the **Select Scenario** drop-down, select the scenario.

e. Click **OK**.

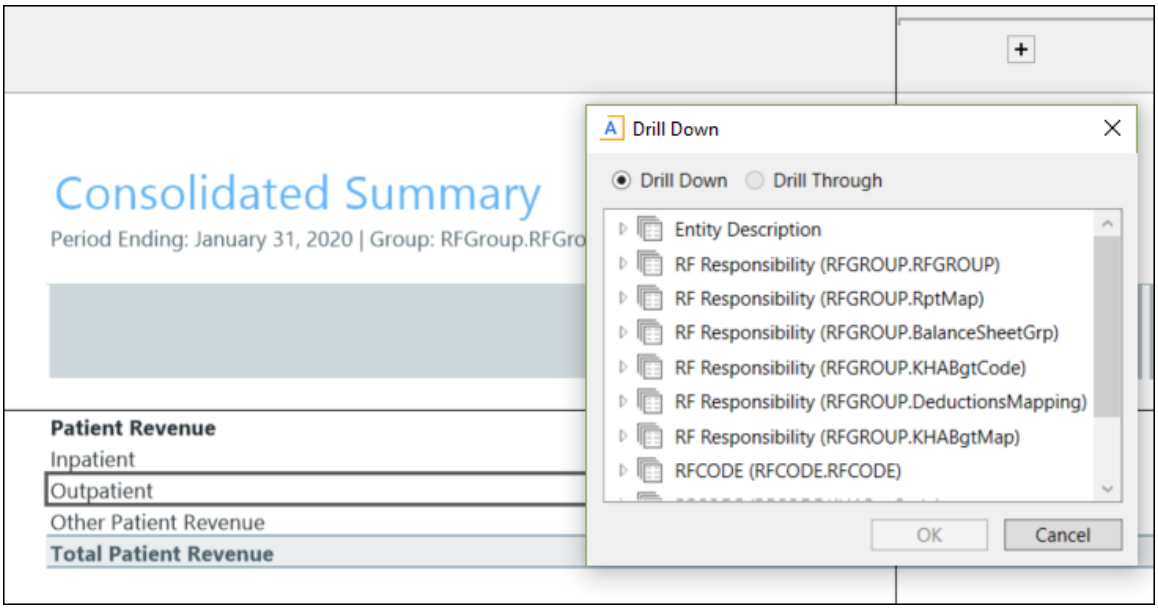
The report displays data for the selected Scenario, RFPeriod, and RFGroup. The report data is filtered by your RF_Forecast security permissions.

3. Upon open, the report displays the default view. To change to a different view, on the **Main** ribbon tab, in the **Workbook Options** section, click **Change View** and select the view:



4. To quickly access the Profitability, Utilization, or Labor Utilization sections, on the **Main** ribbon tab under **Workbook Options**, click **GoTo** > **Ratios** and select the destination.

5. To drill to more data, double-click a row header or an amount in one of the Actuals or Forecast columns. If it has associated drills, a Drill Down dialog displays from which you can select drill options.



Using the EBIDA Summary report

The EBIDA Summary report provides transparency into your organization's operations by displaying EBIDA values of amount and percentage that provide a real measure of performance against targets. This information can serve as an indicator of your organization's financial health.

EBIDA measures revenues minus expenses (profitability) but excludes the non-cash expenses like depreciation and interest.

Use the report to monitor your EBIDA Amount and EBIDA Percentage for various selected periods of time, including Annual, Quarterly, Monthly, and Year To Date (YTD).

Run the EBIDA report at least monthly.

IMPORTANT: When setting up dimensions for this report, ensure that the fields in the ForecastStdLine column of the RFCODE data table contain calc methods instead of "NA." This is required for the Margin amount and EBIDA % amount in a given month or quarter to match the amounts in the corresponding month or quarter in the plan file Summary worksheet.

To access the EBIDA Summary report:

1. In the **RF Admin** or **Rolling Fcsting** task pane under **Reporting**, double-click **EBIDA Summary**.
2. In the **Refresh Variables** dialog, do the following:
    a. For **Include Budget?**, select **Yes** to include budget data or **No** to exclude it.

> **NOTE:** The Include Budget? option does not display if there are no RF_Forecast records for which RFDType = Budget.

b. For **Select RFPeriod for Forecast**, available selections include RFPeriods prior to the current period that have ForecastFinal or DeductionResult records. The default is the most recent of these periods. Click **Choose Value** and select the period.

> **NOTE:** If there is only one period of forecast data available, the current period is available for selection.

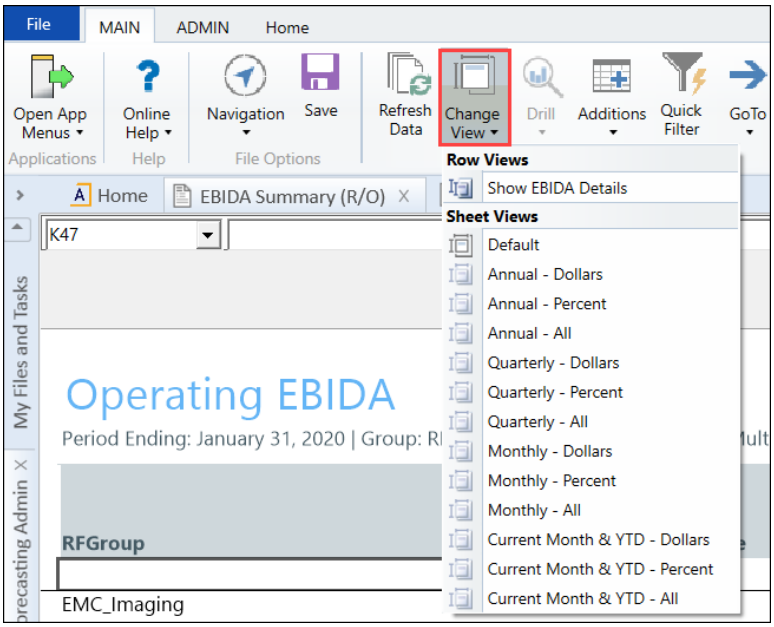
c. (Optional) To include any RFGroup columns from the RFGROUP table, from the **Select RFGroup Column** drop-down, select the columns. The default is to include all RFGroup columns.

d. From the **Select Scenario** drop-down, select the scenario.

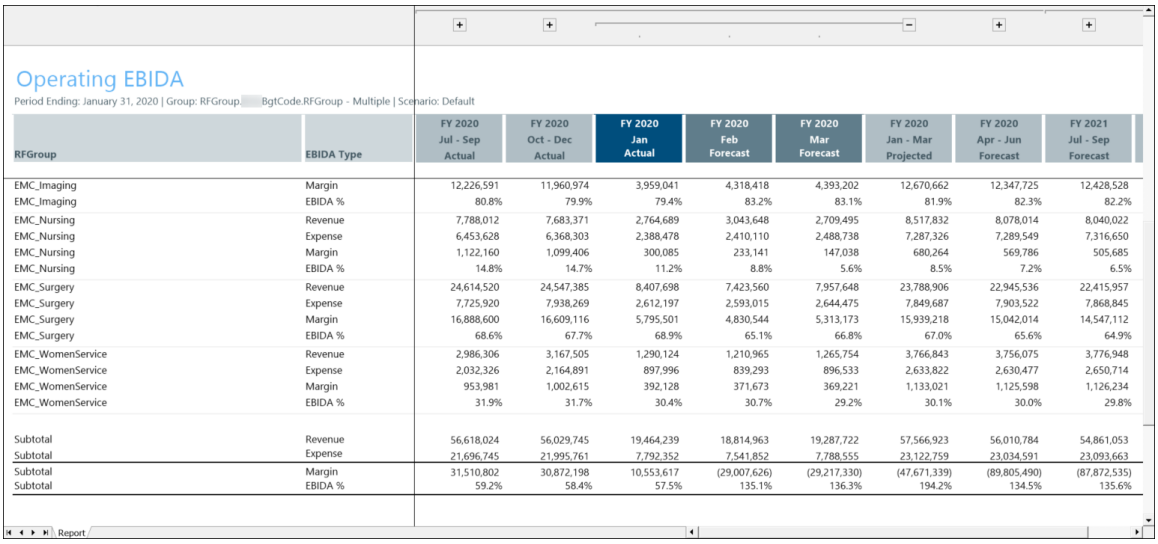
e. Click **OK**.

The report displays data for the selected Scenario, RFPeriod, and RFGroup. The report data is filtered by your RF_Forecast security permissions.

3. Upon open, the report displays the default view. To change to a different view, on the **Main** ribbon tab, in the **Workbook Options** section, click **Change View** and select the view:



The following example shows an EBIDA report with **Show EBIDA Details** as the selected view.



Operating EBIDA

Period Ending: January 31, 2020 | Group: RFGroup BgtCode.RFGroup - Multiple | Scenario: Default

RFGroup	EBIDA Type	FY 2020 Jul - Sep Actual	FY 2020 Oct - Dec Actual	FY 2020 Jan Actual	FY 2020 Feb Forecast	FY 2020 Mar Forecast	FY 2020 Jan - Mar Projected	FY 2020 Apr - Jun Forecast	FY 2021 Jul - Sep Forecast
EMC_Imaging	Margin	12,226,591	11,960,974	3,959,041	4,318,418	4,393,202	12,670,662	12,347,725	12,428,528
EMC_Imaging	EBIDA %	80.8%	79.9%	79.4%	83.2%	83.1%	81.9%	82.3%	82.2%
EMC_Nursing	Revenue	7,788,012	7,683,371	2,764,689	3,043,648	2,709,495	8,517,832	8,078,014	8,040,022
EMC_Nursing	Expense	6,453,628	6,368,303	2,388,478	2,410,110	2,488,738	7,287,326	7,289,549	7,316,650
EMC_Nursing	Margin	1,122,160	1,099,406	300,085	233,141	147,038	680,264	569,786	505,685
EMC_Nursing	EBIDA %	14.8%	14.7%	11.2%	8.8%	5.6%	8.5%	7.2%	6.5%
EMC_Surgery	Revenue	24,614,520	24,547,385	8,407,698	7,423,560	7,957,648	23,788,906	22,945,536	22,415,957
EMC_Surgery	Expense	7,725,920	7,938,269	2,612,197	2,593,015	2,644,475	7,849,687	7,903,522	7,868,845
EMC_Surgery	Margin	16,888,600	16,609,116	5,795,501	4,830,544	5,313,173	15,939,218	15,042,014	14,547,112
EMC_Surgery	EBIDA %	68.6%	67.7%	68.9%	65.1%	66.8%	67.0%	65.6%	64.9%
EMC_WomenService	Revenue	2,986,306	3,167,505	1,290,124	1,210,965	1,265,754	3,766,843	3,756,075	3,776,948
EMC_WomenService	Expense	2,032,326	2,164,891	897,996	839,293	896,533	2,633,822	2,630,477	2,650,714
EMC_WomenService	Margin	953,981	1,002,615	392,128	371,673	369,221	1,133,021	1,125,598	1,126,234
EMC_WomenService	EBIDA %	31.9%	31.7%	30.4%	30.7%	29.2%	30.1%	30.0%	29.8%
Subtotal	Revenue	56,618,024	56,029,745	19,464,239	18,814,963	19,287,722	57,566,923	56,010,784	54,861,053
Subtotal	Expense	21,696,745	21,995,761	7,792,352	7,541,852	7,788,555	23,122,759	23,034,591	23,093,663
Subtotal	Margin	31,510,802	30,872,198	10,553,617	(29,007,626)	(29,217,330)	(47,671,339)	(89,805,490)	(87,872,535)
Subtotal	EBIDA %	59.2%	58.4%	57.5%	135.1%	136.3%	194.2%	134.5%	135.6%

Report

Using the Target Variance report

The Target Variance report enables you to compare the Actuals results for a combination of financial and metric indicator icons, including forecast values for the Month and Year-to-Date.

The report is divided into the following main sections:

- KPI Metrics (requires Summary view) – Use as indicators for:
  - Workload statistics [selected RFGroup statistic]
  - Total Expense Per Unit
  - Labor
  - Expenses
  - Revenue
- Per Unit Summary – Includes per unit revenue for IP, OP, Other Patient, and Total.
- PNL section – Includes non operating revenue

Run the Target Variance report at least monthly.

To access the Target Variance report:

1. In the **RF Admin** or **Rolling Fcsting** task pane under **Reporting**, double-click **Target Variance Report**.
2. In the **Refresh Variables** dialog, click the drop-down and select a filter method:
   - **RptMap** – Filter by the Department table's RptMap column.

a. For **Select DEPT.RptMap (leave blank for All)**, click **Choose Value** and select the RptMap.

b. Click **OK**.

- **RFGroup** – Filter by RFGroup.

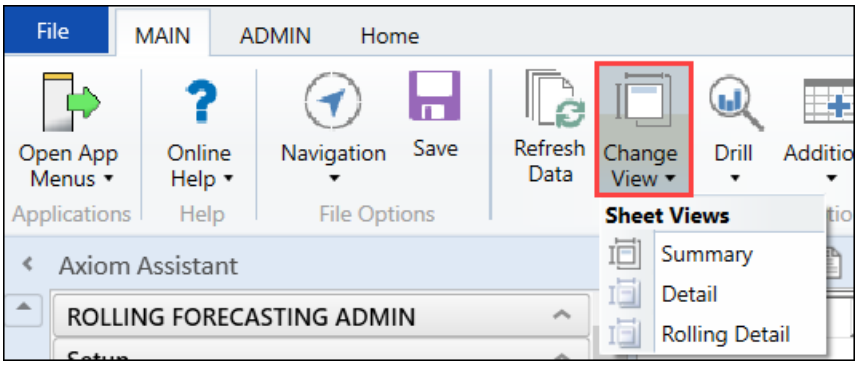
a. (Optional) For **Select RFGROUP (Leave blank for All)**, click **Choose Value** and select the RFGroup.

b. For **Select Period to Compare**, click **Choose Value** and select the fiscal period.

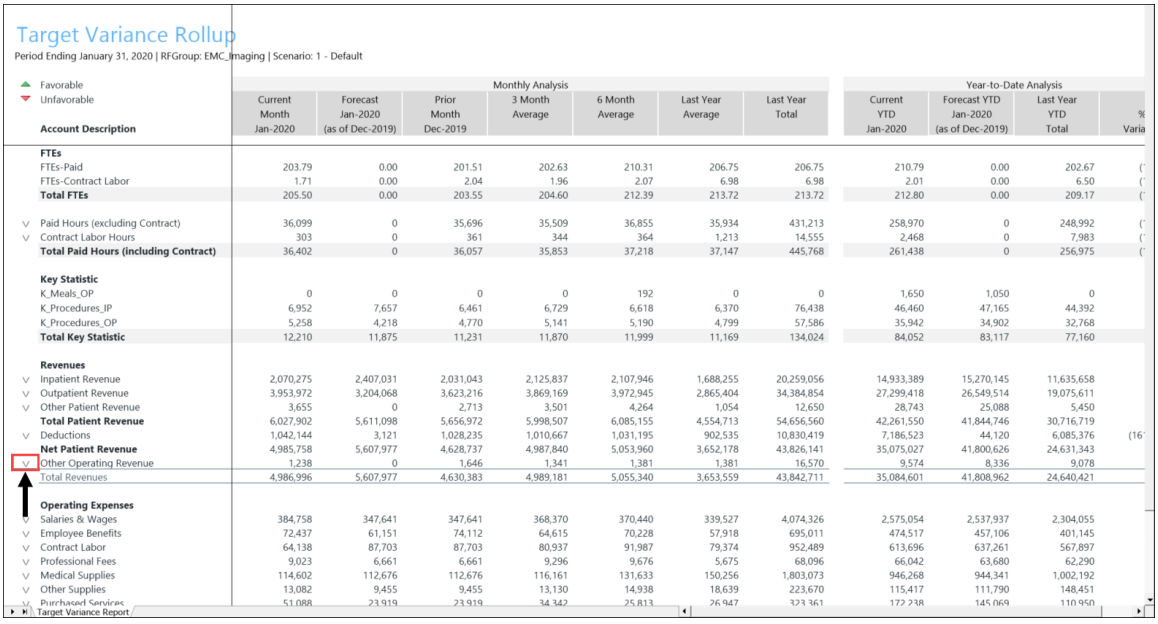
c. From the **Select Scenario** drop-down, select the scenario.

d. Click **OK**.

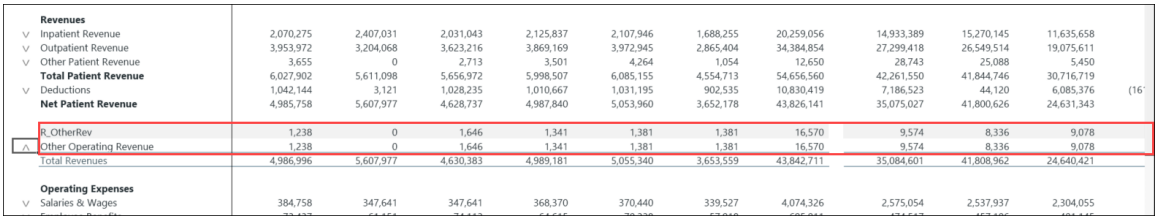
3. Upon open, the report displays the Summary view, which is the default. To change to a different view, on the **Main** ribbon tab under **Workbook Options**, click **Change View** and select the view:



The following example shows the Target Variance report with **Details** as the selected view.



If multiple codes are used for a section, a down caret icon (⩛) displays to the left of the row title. To expand the hidden row(s), double-click the caret:



	Revenues										
⩛	Inpatient Revenue	2,070,275	2,407,031	2,031,043	2,125,837	2,107,946	1,688,255	20,259,056	14,933,389	15,270,145	11,635,658
⩛	Outpatient Revenue	3,953,972	3,204,068	3,623,216	3,869,169	3,972,945	2,865,404	34,384,854	27,299,418	26,549,514	19,075,611
⩛	Other Patient Revenue	3,655	0	2,713	3,501	4,264	1,054	12,650	28,743	25,088	5,450
	Total Patient Revenue	6,027,902	5,611,098	5,656,972	5,998,507	6,085,155	4,554,713	54,656,560	42,261,550	41,844,746	30,716,719
⩛	Deductions	1,042,144	3,121	1,028,235	1,010,667	1,031,195	902,535	10,830,419	7,186,523	44,120	6,085,376
	Net Patient Revenue	4,985,758	5,607,977	4,628,737	4,987,840	5,053,960	3,652,178	43,826,141	35,075,027	41,800,626	24,631,343
	R_OtherRev	1,238	0	1,646	1,341	1,381	1,381	16,570	9,574	8,336	9,078
⩓	Other Operating Revenue	1,238	0	1,646	1,341	1,381	1,381	16,570	9,574	8,336	9,078
	Total Revenues	4,986,996	5,607,977	4,630,383	4,989,181	5,055,340	3,653,559	43,842,711	35,084,601	41,808,962	24,640,421
	Operating Expenses										
⩛	Salaries & Wages	384,758	347,641	347,641	368,370	370,440	339,527	4,074,326	2,575,054	2,537,937	2,304,055

Compare multiple scenario forecasts

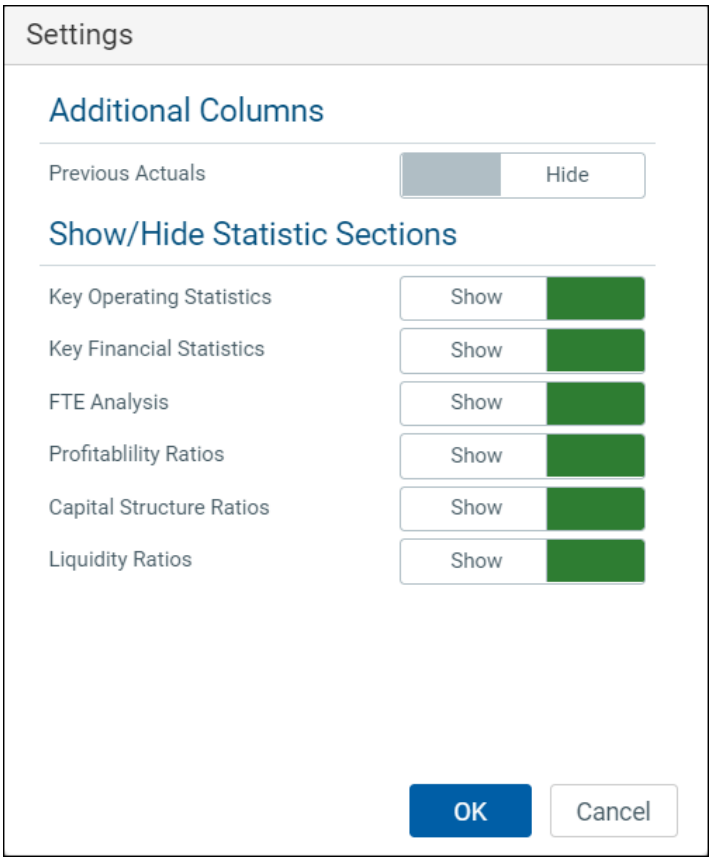
Scenarios enable you to produce multiple forecasts while maintaining one set of plan files. The Multi Scenario Ratio Comparison Report enables you to view a comparison of selected scenario forecasts for one or more RF Groups.

To compare multiple scenario forecasts:

1. In the **RF Admin** or **Rolling Fcsting** task pane, under **Reporting**, double-click **Multi Scenario Comparison**.
2. In the **Filters** pane, do the following:
    a. Under **Scenarios**, select up to five scenarios from the corresponding drop-downs.
    b. (Optional) Under **RFGroup**, select one or more RF Groups from the drop-down, and then click **OK**.

    > **NOTE:** If you do not select any RF Groups, then all RF Groups are selected by default, and the RFGroup name displayed at the top of the report will be “All.” If one RF Group is selected, then the name of that RF Group displays. If more than one RF Group is selected, then “Multiple” displays instead of a name.

    c. Click **Apply**.
3. To control which report sections display, and whether to display historical actuals, do the following:
    a. In the upper right of the report, click **Settings**. The Settings dialog opens.
    b. To include historical data columns in the report (up to 12 periods), under **Additional Columns**, click the **Previous Actuals** toggle to **Show**.
    c. To display a report section, under **Show/Hide Statistics Sections**, click that section’s toggle to **Show**. To exclude a section, click that section’s toggle to **Hide**.
    d. Click **OK**.



4. To view or hide report data, in the body of the report, click the blue arrow icons (›) to the left of each section heading to expand or contract that section.

   NOTE: In the report data, 0s (zeros) display as dashes. If you are using a quarterly model, then quarterly columns will display instead of monthly.

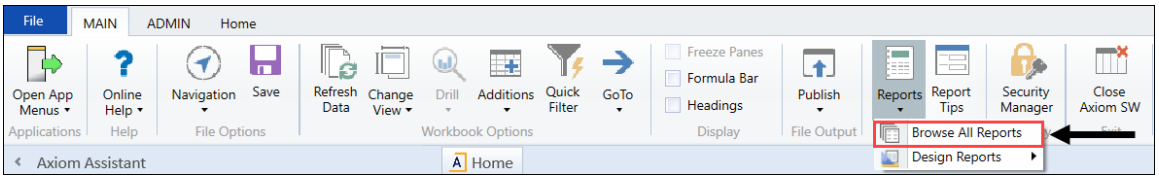
5. To view the report with different scenario combinations, in the **Filters** pane, click **Clear All**, make new selections, and then click **Apply**.

Browse the Report Library

In addition to browsing the report folders in the Axiom Rolling Forecasting task panes, you can search all of the available Axiom reports in the Reports Library.

To browse the Report Library:

1. In the **Main** ribbon tab, in the **Reports** group, click **Reports > Browse All Reports**.



2. In the **Reports Library** dialog, you can do the following:

   - To sort, group, or search by any of the columns, click the drop-down arrow next to the column label.
   - To open a report, select it from the list, and click **OK**.

View a report

Axiom Rolling Forecasting reports are organized by folder in the RF Admin task pane or the Rolling Fcst task pane. The specific report folders and files that you can access and the level of access rights depend on your security settings. Administrators have full access to all reports.

When you first open a report, it is just an empty template that you need to populate with data. Some reports automatically prompt you to select an account, department, scenario, or other variable. The system then populates the report with related data from the database tables.

Other reports simply open as an empty template by refreshing the data. For more information, see Refreshing a report with data.

To view a report:

1. In the **Rolling Fcsting** task pane, in the **General Reporting** section, navigate to the specific report to open.

   NOTE: Report folders may have sub-folders.

2. Double-click the report to open it.
3. To populate the report with data, see Refreshing a report with data.

The selected report opens. If a report is opened read-only, then the text **(R/O)** displays in the file tab. You cannot save read-only reports.

NOTE: If another user has the report open as read/write, then you can only open the file as read-only, regardless of your security permissions.

Advanced options

- To open a report without refreshing Axiom queries that are configured to refresh on open, right-click the file and then select **Open Without Refresh**.

  NOTE: This option is only available to administrators.

- If you have read/write permissions to a report but you want to open it as read-only to prevent locking the file from other users, right-click the file, and select **Open Read Only**.

Opening non-managed report files

If you have a *non-managed* report saved to your local drive or a network folder, you can open it as follows:

- In the Excel Client, use standard Excel functionality to open the file within Axiom Rolling Forecasting.
- In the Windows Client, click the Axiom button in the top left-hand corner. Click **Open**, and navigate to the file.

Refreshing a report with data

To update a spreadsheet Axiom report with the most current data from the database, refresh the file. A refresh does the following:

- Updates active Axiom queries with data, according to the update settings defined for the query
- Updates Axiom functions with data
- Performs an Excel calculation
- Reapplies the currently active views (if applicable)

To refresh a report:

- On the **Axiom** tab, in the **File Options** group, click **Refresh**.

  This refreshes all sheets in the workbook. If you want to refresh the current sheet only, click the down arrow on the right-hand side of the **Refresh** button, and then click **Refresh Active Sheet**.

  In systems with installed products, this feature may be located on the **Main** tab.

You may be prompted to define values before the refresh occurs. If so, these values will be applied to the report to impact the data refresh.

TIP: You can also use F9 to refresh the entire workbook, and SHIFT+F9 to refresh only the active sheet.

Using the Filter Wizard

The Filter Wizard is available throughout the system to assist you in constructing filters. The Filter Wizard offers two different approaches for building filters:

- **Hierarchies**: Build a filter using hierarchies that have been set up for your system. You select the items that you want to include and the Filter Wizard builds the filter criteria statement for you.
- **Advanced Filter**: Build a filter using any table and column that is relevant to the current context. This approach also allows for more operators, including greater than, less than, and not equal to.

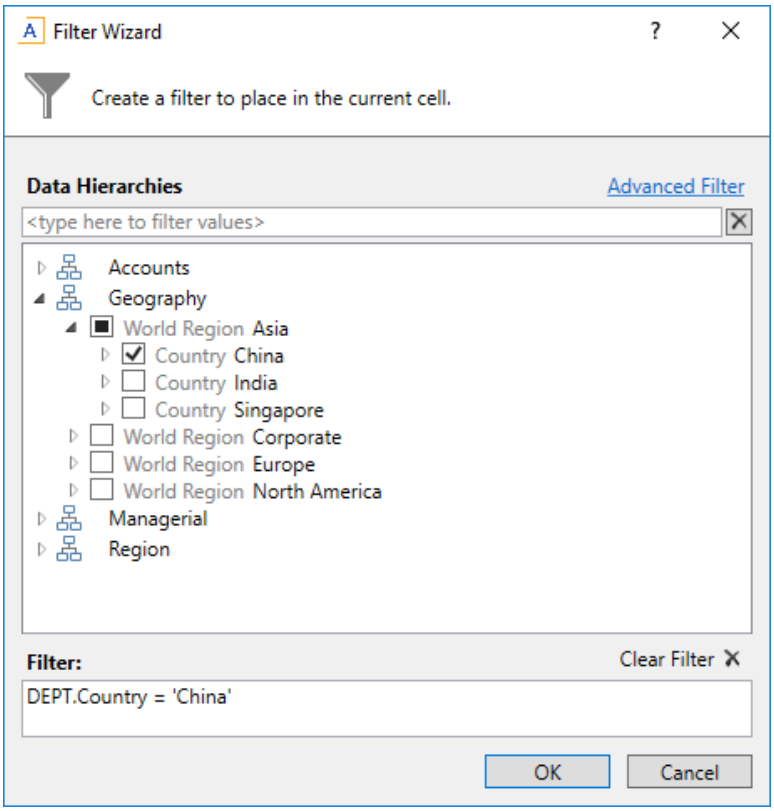
  The Advanced Filter dialog has two versions, depending on how the dialog is launched. The "desktop" version of the dialog is used in most places in the Desktop Client. The "web" version is used in the Web Client and with certain special features in the Desktop Client.

The Filter Wizard can be launched by using the Filter button in various dialogs and task panes. You can also open the wizard manually from any cell in an Axiom spreadsheet file, using the right-click menu: **Axiom Wizards > Filter Wizard**.

Hierarchies

To create a filter using hierarchies, select the check box for each item that you want to include in the filter. You can expand each hierarchy to see the items listed in it. You can also type a value into the filter box above the hierarchies to filter the list.

For example, you may have a hierarchy for Geography that starts at the WorldRegion level, then goes down to the Country level, and then goes down to the LocalRegion level. If you want to filter by a particular country in the Asia WorldRegion, you can expand the Geography hierarchy, then expand the Asia WorldRegion, and then select the desired country.



As you select items, the filter criteria statement is created in the **Filter** box at the bottom of the dialog. You can click **OK** to apply the filter as is, or you can manually edit the filter by typing in the box.

The hierarchies available to you are defined by your system administrator, based on grouping columns in reference tables. If your system has no defined hierarchies (or if no defined hierarchies are relevant to the current context), then the **Data Hierarchies** section does not display, and the Advanced Filter opens directly.

Note the following about filters created using data hierarchies:

- Only "include" filter criteria statements can be created using data hierarchy selections. As you select items, those items will be included by using an equals (=) operator or an IN statement (for including multiple items at the same level). If you want to write a filter criteria statement that specifies items to exclude, or that uses other operators such as greater than or less than, then you must use the Advanced Filter.
- Certain assumptions are made regarding the use of AND and OR when multiple items are selected from different hierarchy levels or different hierarchies. If you want to change the way each statement is joined, you can manually edit the filter in the Filter box, or you can use the Advanced Filter.

- Sometimes when you select a "child" item underneath a "parent" item, the child and parent will be joined with AND. For example: `DEPT.VP='Jones' AND DEPT.Manager='Smith'`. This means that the DEPT table has other instances of Manager Smith that belong to different VPs, so the compound statement is to ensure that you only get the data where Manager Smith is under VP Jones. (You can manually edit the filter to remove the Jones portion of the statement if you want to see all data for Manager Smith, regardless of VP). If instead Axiom Rolling Forecasting constructs the filter as just `Dept.Manager='Smith'`, that means all instances of Manager Smith are also under VP Jones.

If an existing filter was present when the dialog was launched, this filter is listed in the Filter box. You can manually edit this filter if desired, or you can make new selections to overwrite the current filter.

Advanced filter (desktop version)

Using the desktop version of the Advanced Filter dialog, you can create a filter using any relevant table and column, and using any supported operator. The desktop version is used in most areas of the Desktop Client.

When using the desktop version, you can see a link in the top right corner named **Simple Filter**. Clicking that link switches the dialog view to Hierarchy view. Once you are in Hierarchy view, you can switch back to Advanced Filter view by clicking the **Advanced Filter** link in the top right corner. Only the desktop version of the dialog supports switching between Advanced Filter and Hierarchies.

To create a filter using the desktop Advanced Filter dialog:

1. In the left-hand side of the dialog, select the table column on which you want to base the filter.

   For example, if you want to create a filter such as `DEPT.DEPT>=5000`, then you must select the DEPT column from the DEPT table.

   To find the desired table and column, you can do the following:

   - Use the **View by** option to view the list by table, table type, folder, or alias. Note that if you want to select an alias, you must change the view to Alias—aliases are not listed under their assigned table.
   - You can also filter the list by typing into the filter box. The filter matches based on table name or column name.

   Once you select a table column, the values in that column display in the right-hand side of the dialog.

   > **TIP:** Alternatively, you can use the folder icon to the right of the **Preview** box to load a previously saved filter from the Filters Library. If you do this, your selected filter is placed in the Preview box, overwriting any current content in the preview. Skip to step 4.

2. In the right-hand side of the dialog, type or select the value on which you want to base the filter.

You can type into the box above the list of values to filter the list, or to specify a value. If one or more values are selected, then those items are used in the filter. Otherwise, whatever is typed into the box is used by the filter.

For example, you may want to create a filter such as `DEPT.DEPT>5000`, but 5000 is not an existing value in the column. In this case, you can type 5000 into the box above the list of values. The filter will use 5000 as the value.

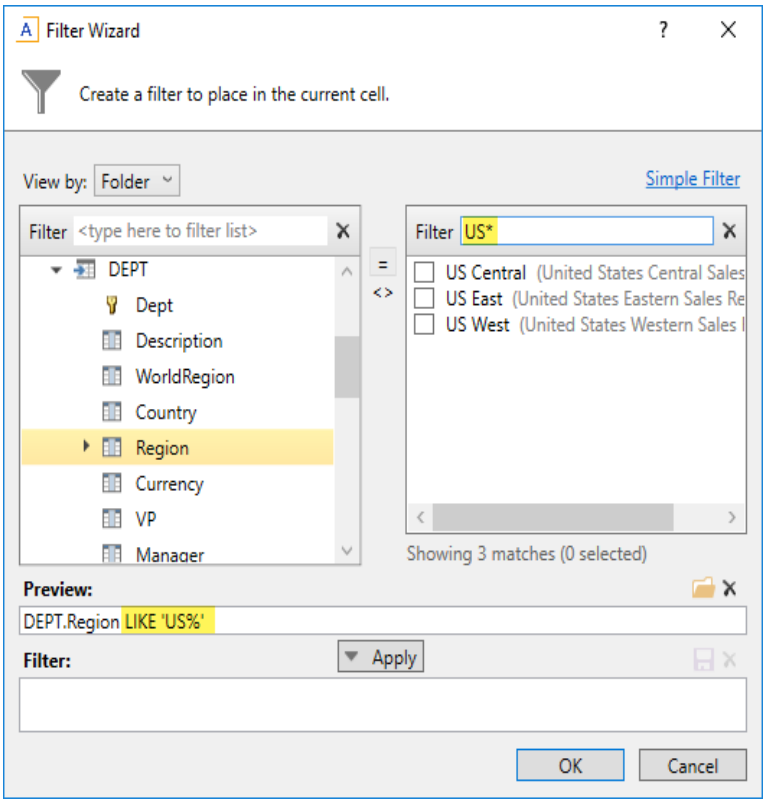
If the column is a string, you can type an asterisk at the front or end of the value if you want to use "ends with" or "begins with" wildcard matching.

NOTE: If the selected value is a Date or DateTime value, Axiom Rolling Forecasting will convert the value to standard format if the current locale settings may result in an invalid or inaccurate filter.

3. In the space between the two selection boxes, select the operator to use for the filter criteria statement, such as equals, not equals, greater than, or less than. By default, the filter statement uses equals (=).

   Note the following about filter operators:

   - Greater than / less than options are only available if the column data type holds numbers or dates.
   - If multiple items are selected, then IN and NOT IN syntax is automatically used for equals and not equals respectively. Note that if the operator is equals but you select more items than you have not selected, Axiom Rolling Forecasting will instead use NOT IN syntax for the unselected items to simplify the filter statement.
   - If the column is a string column, and you have typed a value rather than selecting it, then LIKE and NOT LIKE syntax is automatically used for equals and not equals respectively. By default, wildcard characters (% signs) are placed on both sides of the text, meaning that it will match any value that contains the text. If you place an asterisk to the start or end of the text, then the wildcard character will be only at that location.



Example with wildcards

- If the column is a string column and the value contains an apostrophe (such as O'Connor), the wizard automatically converts this value to double apostrophes so that it is valid for use in the filter (O''Connor). Apostrophes in string values must be escaped this way so that they are not interpreted as the closing apostrophe for the filter criteria statement.

4. Review the filter criteria statement in the **Preview** box to ensure that it is as intended. If you need to make changes, edit your selections made above. The **Preview** box is not editable.
5. Do one of the following:
   - If the filter criteria statement is finished, click **OK**. The filter wizard will use the statement in the **Preview** box (you do not have to click **Apply** in this case).
   - If you want to create a compound filter, click **Apply** to move the current criteria statement into the **Filter** box. Then, repeat steps 1-4 to create another criteria statement. When the next statement is complete, click either **AND** or **OR** to join it to the prior statement.

     You can repeat this process as many times as necessary to create the desired statement. You can also edit the full criteria statement within the **Filter** box as needed. When the entire statement is complete, click **OK**.

TIP: If you want to save the filter you have created for future use, click the save icon to the right of the Filter box. You can select a folder location in the Filters Library (or My Documents if applicable), and specify a name for the filter. This option is only available if you have read/write access to at least one location where filters can be stored.

Advanced filter (web version)

Using the web version of the Advanced Filter dialog, you can create a filter using any relevant table and column, and using any supported operator. The web version is used by the following features: the ShowFilterWizardDialog function, the AdvancedFilter refresh variable, and the Filter Wizard command adapter. The web version is also used by the Filter Library when creating or editing a filter directly from the library. The web version of the dialog is the same version that is used in the Web Client.

The web version of the dialog has similar functionality as the desktop version, but there are a few differences. Additionally, the web version of the dialog does not support switching to Hierarchy view.

To create a standard filter using the web Advanced Filter dialog:

1. In the left-hand side of the dialog, select the table column on which you want to base the filter.

   For example, if you want to create a filter such as `DEPT.DEPT>=5000`, then you must select the DEPT column from the DEPT table.

   To find the desired table and column, you can filter the list by typing into the Search box. The filter matches based on table and column names.

   Once you select a table column, the values in that column display in the right-hand side of the dialog.

   TIP: Alternatively, you can use the folder icon to the right of the **Preview** box to load a previously saved filter from the Filters Library. If you do this, your selected filter is placed in the Preview box, overwriting any current content in the preview. Skip to step 4.

2. In the right-hand side of the dialog, select the value(s) on which you want to base the filter. You can type into the filter box above the list of values to filter the list.
3. In the space between the two selection boxes, select the operator to use for the filter criteria statement, such as equals, not equals, greater than, or less than. By default, the filter statement uses equals (=).

   Note the following about filter operators:

   - Greater than / less than options are only available if the column data type holds numbers or dates.
   - If multiple items are selected, then IN and NOT IN syntax is automatically used for equals and not equals respectively.

- If the column is a string column and the value contains an apostrophe (such as O'Connor), the wizard automatically converts this value to double apostrophes so that it is valid for use in the filter (O''Connor). Apostrophes in string values must be escaped this way so that they are not interpreted as the closing apostrophe for the filter criteria statement.
- The LIKE operator is supported, but is not available for selection in the Filter Wizard. You must manually edit the filter criteria statement if you want to use it. Only advanced users with knowledge of valid SQL LIKE syntax should do this.

4. Review the filter criteria statement in the **Preview** box to ensure that it is as intended. If you need to make changes, you can manually edit the statement, or you can start again with a new statement. If you want to clear the statement, click the **X** icon to the right of the Preview box.
5. If no filter is currently present in the **Filter** box, click **Apply** to move the filter down to the Filter box. If a filter is currently present in the Filter box, you can do one of the following:
   - Click **Replace** to overwrite the current filter with the preview filter.
   - Click **AND** or **OR** to add the preview filter to the current filter. This creates a compound criteria statement.

   You can repeat the filter creation process as many times as necessary to create the desired statement. You can also manually modify the filter in the Filter box as needed, such as to add parentheses to group statements.
6. When the filter in the Filter box is complete, click **OK**.

   TIP: If you want to save the filter you have created for future use, click the save icon to the right of the Filter box. You can select a folder location in the Filters Library (or My Documents if applicable), and specify a name for the filter. This option is only available if you have read/write access to at least one location where filters can be stored.

Table and column visibility

Whenever possible, the Filter Wizard is context-sensitive, meaning that it only displays hierarchies and tables that are relevant to the current context. For example, if you are defining a filter for a file group permission set in Security, the Filter Wizard is limited to the plan code table (and any hierarchies defined for that table).

The available tables and columns in the Filter Wizard are also subject to the following settings:

- **Security:** If a user does not have any read access to a table, then that table does not display in the Filter Wizard. If a user has filtered read access to a table, then the filter is applied to the values displayed in the wizard.
- **Column Properties:** Individual columns in a table can be configured to be hidden in the Filter Wizard, using the **Is Filter Column** setting. This may be used to hide columns that are unlikely to be used in filters. Filters can still be manually created using these columns; the properly simply hides the column from the user interface, to streamline the column list.

Navigating reports

Axiom report files do not have a standard structure. Each report can have any number of sheets, layouts, custom views, drill-downs, GoTo targets, quick filters, and associated task panes—all configured for the specific information that displays.

Although not all of these features are available for every report, here is an overview of common report features:

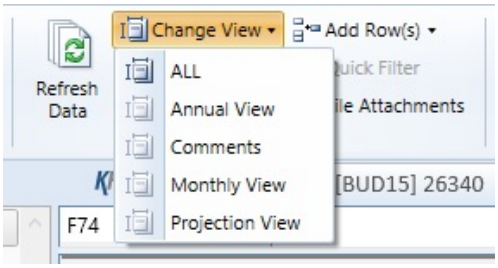
Custom views

Custom views allow for different presentations of data within a report. For instance, a report might default to showing monthly data but have custom views defined for displaying data by quarter or year.

NOTE: Not all reports have custom views defined.

If custom views have been defined within a report, you can access them by doing the following:

1. In the **Main** ribbon tab, in the **Workbook Options** group, click **Change View**.



2. From the menu, select the view to use.

Quick Filter

A Quick Filter is a temporary report filter. This allows you to quickly view the data at a different level of detail, without needing to alter the report configuration. For more information, see the following:

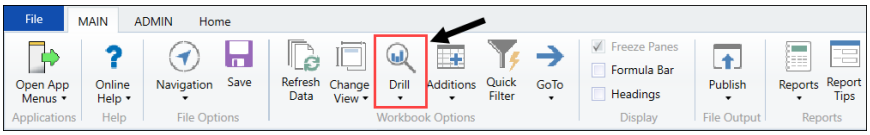
- Applying a Quick Filter to a report
- Understanding hierarchy-based Quick Filters

Drills

Some reports contain rows (or columns) where the data represents a roll-up of values for multiple database records. For instance, an income summary report might combine patient revenue for all departments into a single total for the year, or a report on payroll by department might roll up both regular and non-productive hours into a combined number of hours for each department. In such cases, you can use drills to view the individual values for each item included in the roll-up.

To drill in a report, do the following:

1. In the report spreadsheet, select a cell.
2. In the **Main** ribbon tab, in the **Workbook Options** group, click **Drill**.



3. From the drop-down, select any of the available drills to view a breakdown by that dimension or value.

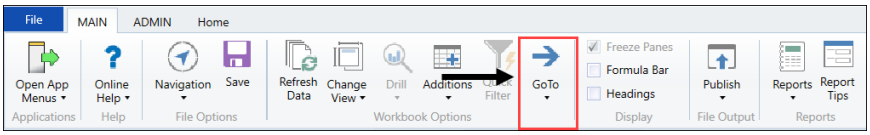
A new spreadsheet opens to display data at the specified drill-down level.

NOTE: While we have made an effort to deactivate any drill options that do not apply to a particular row/column/cell, there are simply too many possibilities for us to deactivate every invalid drilling method for every cell in every report. As a result, certain drill methods may produce strange results. For the most part, common sense should imply which dimensions or values you can drill for a given roll-up (for example, drilling by Vice President on a single department might result in a report with a single record, as a department typically has one VP assigned to it).

GoTo targets

GoTo targets are simply bookmarks that allow you to jump to different sections of a report. Not all reports include GoTo targets. To navigate to a target, do the following:

1. In the **Main** ribbon tab, in the **Workbook Options** group, click **GoTo**.



2. From the menu, select the GoTo target.

Applying a Quick Filter to a report

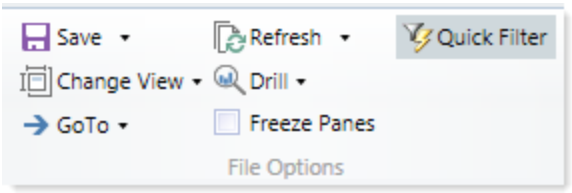
Using the Quick Filter feature, you can apply a temporary filter to a report. This allows you to quickly view the data at a different level of detail, without needing to alter the report configuration.

For example, you may be viewing an Income Statement report for the entire consolidated organization, and you want to view the same report at a different level of detail, such as for just North America or just the South region. You can use the Quick Filter to recalculate the report at the desired level of detail, and then clear the filter when you are done.

The Quick Filter is combined with your table security filters and any filters that are currently defined in the report, such as sheet filters and filters defined for Axiom queries.

To apply a Quick Filter to a report:

1. On the **Axiom** tab, in the **File Options** group, click **Quick Filter**.



NOTE: In systems with installed products, this feature may be located on the **Main** tab.

2. At the top of the dialog, specify how the filter should be applied:
   - **Workbook** (default): The Quick Filter is applied to all sheets in the workbook.
   - **Active Sheet**: The Quick Filter is only applied to the currently active sheet.

   This selection may determine which hierarchies and tables are available in the dialog to build the filter. See Hierarchy and table availability in the Quick Filter dialog.

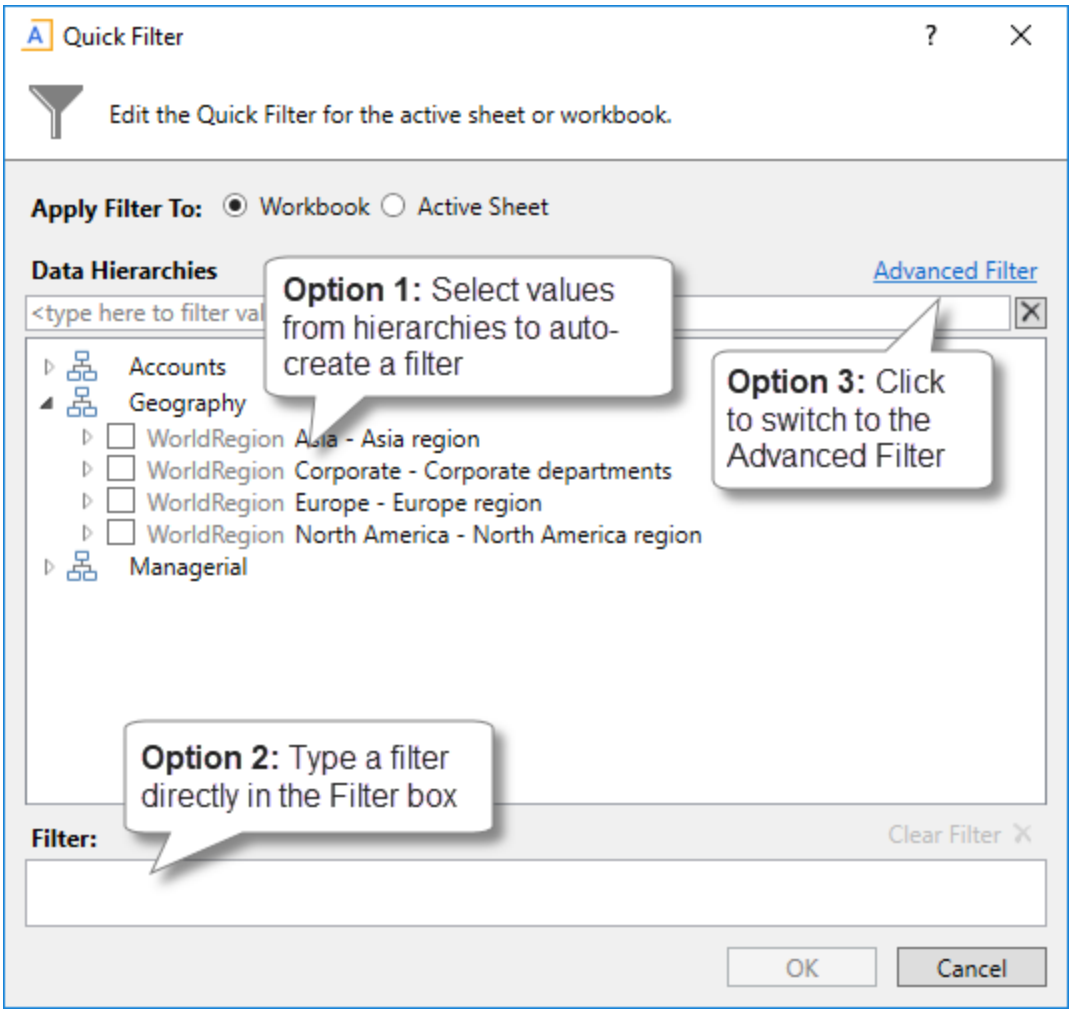
3. In the **Quick Filter** dialog, define a filter using one of the following methods:

   - **Data Hierarchies**: Select the desired hierarchy levels(s) from the hierarchies listed in the dialog. As you select items in the hierarchy, the corresponding filter is automatically built in the **Filter** box.

     For example, you might have a hierarchy named Geography, which has local regions rolling up into countries, and countries rolling up into world regions. You can select the desired items that you want to see in the report, such as Europe, Asia, or North America as world regions. For more information and examples, see Understanding hierarchy-based Quick Filters.

   - **Manual Filter**: You can manually type a filter into the **Filter** box using standard filter criteria statement syntax. Fully qualified Table.Column syntax must be used.

   - **Advanced Filter**: Click **Advanced Filter** to create a filter using any reference table columns (not just hierarchy columns).



Example Quick Filter dialog

4. Click **OK**.

   If the Quick Filter is applied to the entire workbook, a warning message informs you that the entire workbook will be refreshed. If you do not want to see this message again in the future, select **Don't show this message again**. Click **OK** to continue.

   If the Quick Filter is applied to the current sheet, that sheet is refreshed and no warning message appears.

If the file has been configured with GetCurrentValue("QuickFilter") functions, then these functions will display the currently applied Quick Filter for your reference. If not, you can view the current Quick Filter by clicking the **Quick Filter** button again. The current filter displays in the **Filter** box.

Clearing the Quick Filter

Once a Quick Filter has been applied to a report, the filter remains applied until one of the following occurs:

- The file is closed. Quick Filters cannot be saved in the file and are always cleared when the file is closed.
- A new Quick Filter is applied by using the **Quick Filter** button and selecting a different filter.
- The Quick Filter is manually cleared. To clear the Quick Filter, click the **Quick Filter** button again and then click **Clear Filter**.

Hierarchy and table availability in the Quick Filter dialog

The hierarchies and tables shown in the Quick Filter dialog are based on the Axiom queries in the report. Axiom Rolling Forecasting looks up the primary tables for the queries, and only shows the hierarchies and reference tables that are relevant to those primary tables. This is done to help ensure that the Quick Filter will be applicable to at least one query in the report.

If the filter applies to the entire workbook, then Axiom Rolling Forecasting looks at the primary tables for all Axiom queries in the workbook. If the filter applies to the active sheet only, then Axiom Rolling Forecasting looks at only the primary tables for the Axiom queries defined on the active sheet.

If the primary table of an Axiom query has multiple lookup paths to a reference table, Axiom Rolling Forecasting must be able to choose one of the paths in order to apply a Quick Filter using that reference table. Axiom Rolling Forecasting will automatically prioritize and use one of the lookup paths if it meets one of the following criteria (listed in order of priority):

- A validated column on the primary table (key or non-key) has the same name as the reference table
- The primary table has only one single-level lookup to the reference table (regardless of how many multi-level lookups are present)
- The primary table has only one key column that looks up to the reference table (regardless of how many other single-level non-key lookups are present)

If the spreadsheet report has multiple Axiom queries where the primary tables look up to the same reference table, the reference table will display in the Quick Filter dialog as long as all of the primary tables meet one of these rules, so that the resulting Quick Filter can be applied to all of the queries.

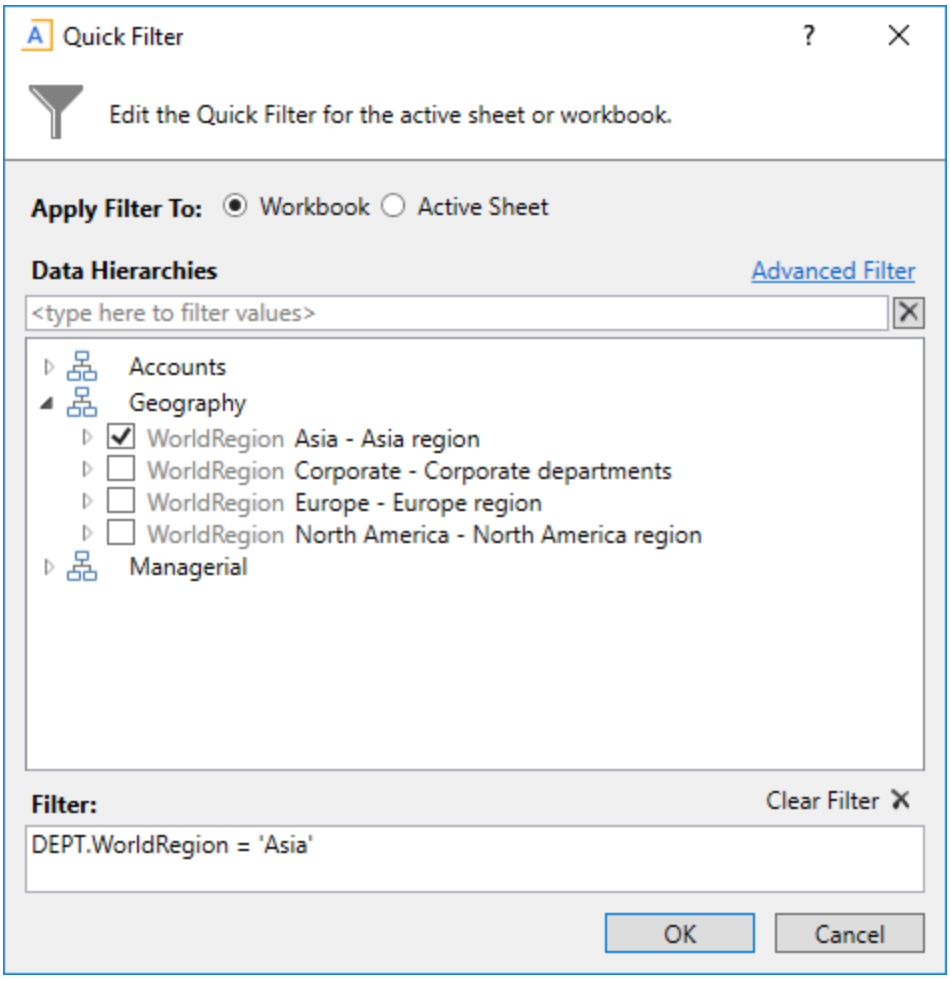
If a primary table has multiple lookup paths to a reference table and one path cannot be prioritized using the previously described criteria, then the reference table will be omitted from the Quick Filter dialog. As an alternative, the primary table itself will display in the Quick Filter dialog, so that a specific path can be selected through the primary table and therefore avoid any ambiguity. For example, if the primary data table has two non-key columns named PrimaryPhysician and SecondaryPhysician that both look up to Physician.Physician, then the selection must be made through the primary data table so that the correct path to Physician.Physician is used.

EXCEPTION: If the primary table of one of the Axiom queries is the reference table, then the reference table will display in the Quick Filter dialog even if the report contains an Axiom query where the primary table does not meet one of these rules. In this case, an ambiguous column error will occur if you attempt to create a Quick Filter using the reference table.

NOTE: If the report uses GetData functions instead of an Axiom query, then all hierarchies and reference tables are listed in the dialog because Axiom Rolling Forecasting cannot determine the "primary table" in this context. In this case, it is possible to define a Quick Filter that does not apply to any GetData functions in the workbook. If this occurs, the filter will simply have no effect.

Understanding hierarchy-based Quick Filters

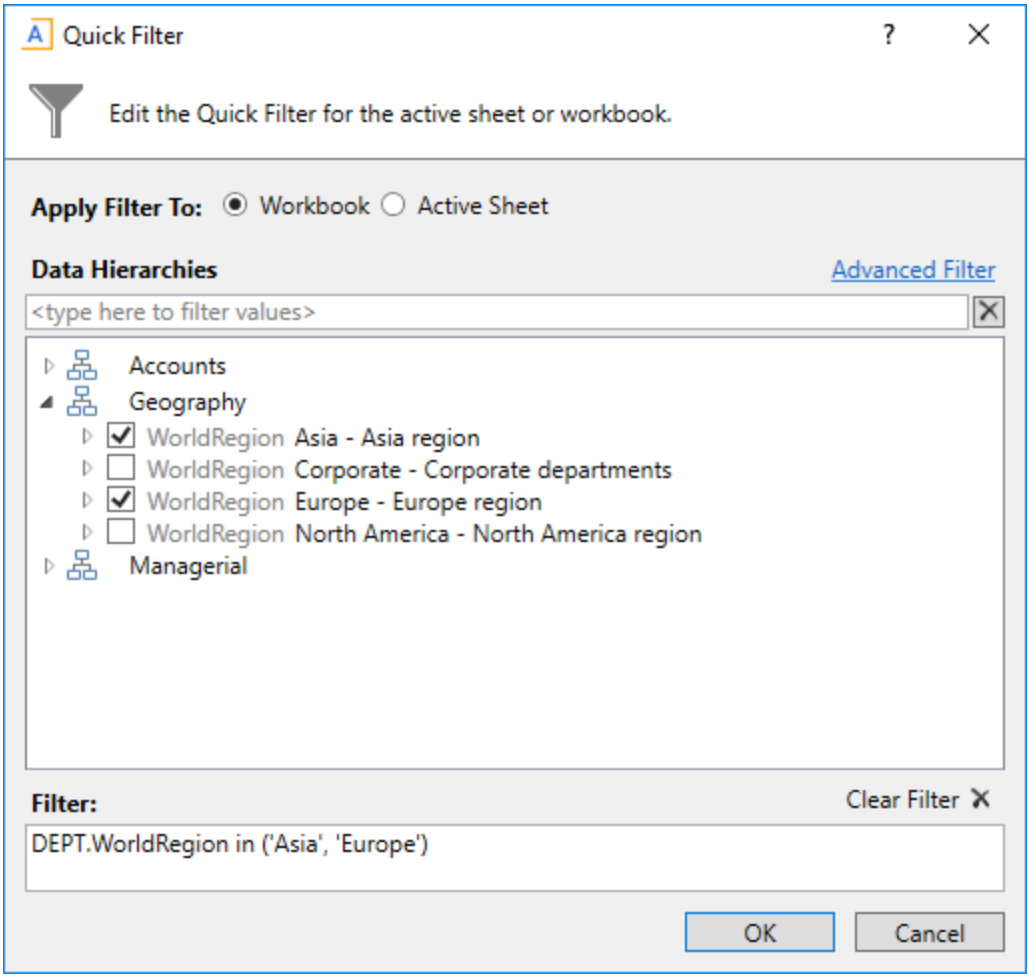
When you use hierarchies to create a Quick Filter, Axiom Rolling Forecasting automatically creates the filter based on your selections. When only one item it selected, the filter is simple—only data that matches the selected item is included. For example, if you select Asia from a Geography hierarchy, you will get a filter something like: `Dept.WorldRegion='Asia'`.



Simple Quick Filter

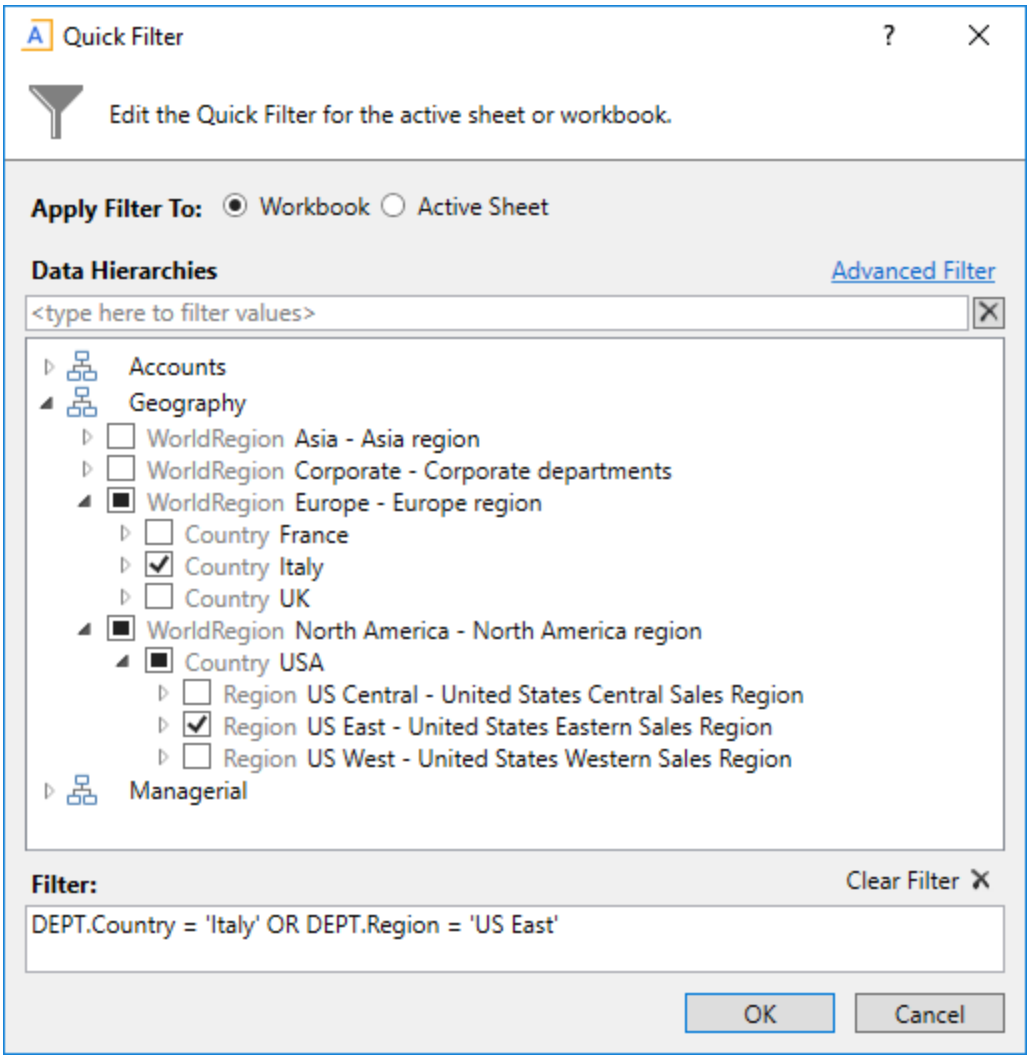
NOTE: Sometimes when you select a single "child" item underneath a "parent" item, the child and parent will be joined with AND. For example: `DEPT.VP='Jones' AND DEPT.Manager='Smith'`. This means that the DEPT table has other instances of Manager Smith that belong to different VPs, so the compound statement is to ensure that you only get the data where Manager Smith is under VP Jones. (You can manually edit the filter to remove the Jones portion of the statement if you want to see all data for Manager Smith, regardless of VP). If instead Axiom Rolling Forecasting constructs the filter as just `Dept.Manager='Smith'`, that means all instances of Manager Smith are also under VP Jones.

You can select multiple items in the same hierarchy or from different hierarchies. Items from the same hierarchy are combined using OR, which means data matching any of the selected items is included. Items from different hierarchies are combined using AND, which means only data that matches both selected items is included.



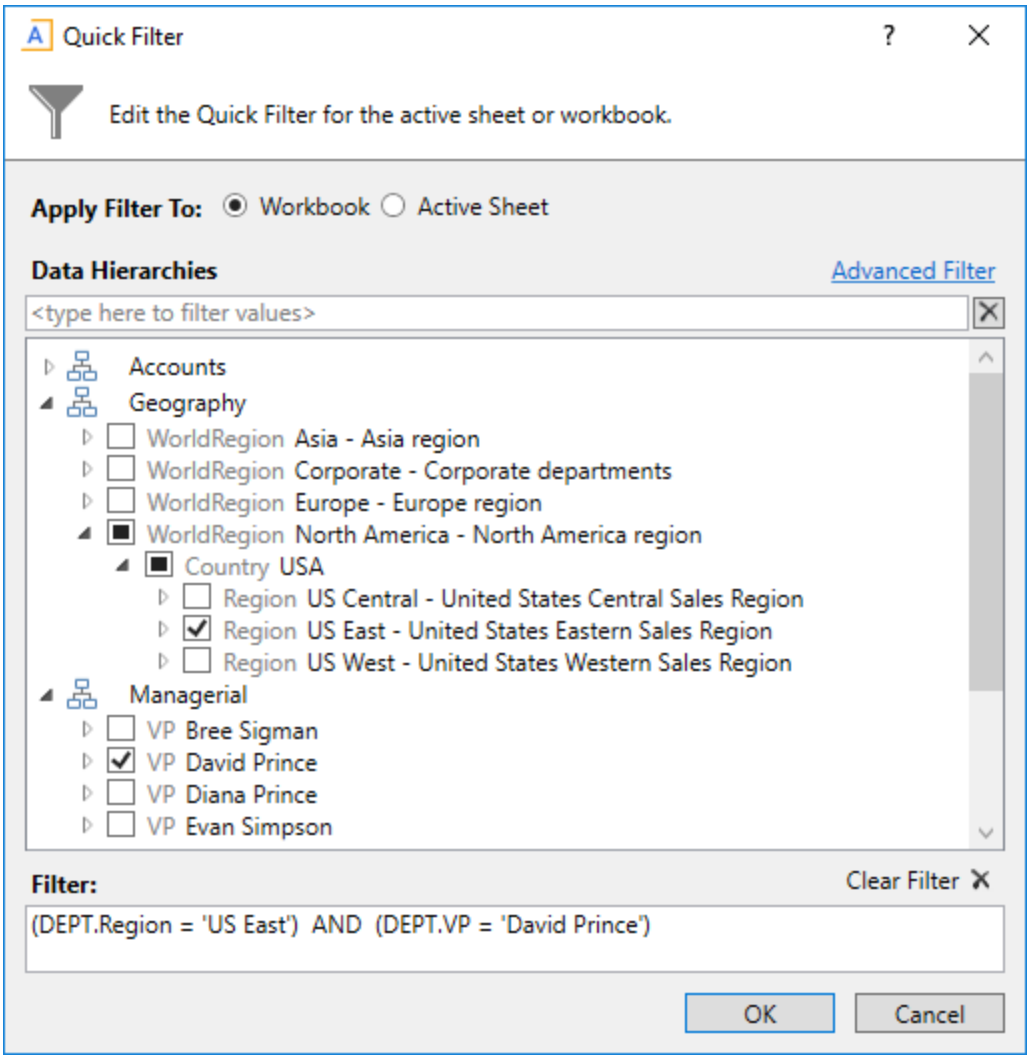
Example 1

In example 1, we have selected two items from the same grouping level in a single hierarchy, so a simple filter criteria statement is created using IN. The resulting filter will include all data from Asia and Europe.



Example 2

In example 2, we have selected two items from different grouping levels, but within the same hierarchy. In this case a compound filter criteria statement is created using OR. The resulting filter will include all data that belongs to either Italy or US East.



Example 3

In example 3, we have selected two items from different hierarchies, so a compound filter criteria statement is created using AND. The resulting filter will include only data that belongs to both US East and VP David Prince.

Saving a report

When you save a report, the report file is updated in the Axiom Rolling Forecasting file system. If the report is configured to save data to the database, a save-to-database also occurs.

To save a report:

- On the **Axiom** tab, in the **File Options** group, click **Save**. (In systems with installed products, this feature may be located on the **Main** tab.)

Your file permission settings in Security determine whether you can save a particular report. If a report is open with read/write permissions, then you can save it. If the report is open as read-only, then the report file cannot be saved, but you may still be able to save data. You may also be able to save a copy of the report.

NOTE: Some files may use a Control Sheet setting that causes the data in the report to zero when the file is saved. This is a security precaution that is normally enabled in reports only. You can click **Refresh** to restore the data.

Save-to-database reports

Some reports may be configured to save data to the database. If the report is configured to save to the database, then the file is validated before saving. If errors are found, the file still saves but the data save is stopped and the errors are displayed in the **Save Errors** pane. These errors must be corrected before data can be saved to the database. If no errors are found, then a confirmation message displays, with information about the number of records saved.

Your file permission settings in Security determine whether you can perform a save-to-database for a particular report. Note that the permission to save data is managed separately from the file access permission. Therefore, it is possible that you could have read-only permissions for the file, but still have rights to save data (or the opposite—you could have read/write permissions for the file, but not have the rights to save data).

When you click **Save**, Axiom Rolling Forecasting automatically performs all save actions that your user rights allow and that the file is configured to perform. If desired, you can use the additional save options to only save the file, or to only save data.

To save only the file:

- In the **Axiom** tab, in the **File Options** group, click the down arrow to the right of the **Save** button, and then click **Save File Only**.

The plan file is saved. All save-to-database processes are ignored.

To save only the data:

- In the **Axiom** tab, in the **File Options** group, click the down arrow to the right of the **Save** button, and then click **Save Data Only**.

Data from the file is saved to the database. The file itself is not saved.

NOTE: In systems with installed products, the additional save options may be located on the Main tab. In all systems, you can also access these options by right-clicking the file tab.

Saving a copy of a report

You can save a copy of a report using **Save As** features. You might want to save a copy of a report to use as a starting point to create a new report, or to create an archive copy before making changes to the report.

In most cases, you should save the report to the Axiom Rolling Forecasting file system (in the Reports Library). However, it is possible to save report files outside of the Axiom Rolling Forecasting system (as non-managed files). Non-managed files have limited functionality, and are not covered by Axiom Rolling Forecasting security or included in system processes.

To save a copy of a report to the Reports Library:

1. On the **Axiom** tab, in the **File Options** group, click the down arrow to the right of the **Save** button, and then click **Save As (Repository)**.

   TIP: The Save As options are also available by right-clicking the file tab.

   The **Save As** dialog opens, displaying the contents of the Reports Library.

   NOTE: By default this dialog only displays files with the same file extension as the current file. If you want to view all file types when using this dialog, select **View > Show All Files**. This setting will be remembered.

2. In the left-hand side of the dialog, navigate to the folder in the Reports Library where you want to save the file.

   You must have read/write permissions to a folder in order to save a copy of the report there. A lock icon displays next to folders where you do not have read/write permissions to any folder in that folder tree.

3. In the **File name** box, type a name for the new report.
4. Optional. In the **Description** box, type a description for the report.
5. Click **OK**.

To save a copy of a report locally (as a non-managed file):

1. On the **Axiom** tab, in the **File Options** group, click the down arrow to the right of the **Save** button, and then click **Save As (Local File)**.

   TIP: The Save As options are also available by right-clicking the file tab.

   The **Save As** dialog opens.

2. Navigate to the desired location on your local computer or on a network file share, and then click **Save**.

You can change the name of the file and its file format when saving. In the Excel Client, you can save the file using any file format that your Excel version supports. In the Windows Client, you can save the file as XLSM, XLSX, or XLS.

Create a new report

You can create a new report if you have read/write access to at least one folder in the Reports Library. You can use any of the methods discussed below to create a new report. If you do not have these permissions, then the associated menu options for creating new reports will not be available to you.

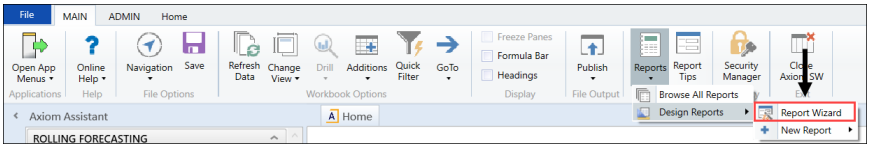
NOTE: After saving a new report to the Axiom file system, you may not see that new report displayed in Axiom Explorer or the Reports menu until the file system has been refreshed. You can go to **Reports > Refresh file system** to manually trigger a refresh and cause the new report to display.

Creating a new report using the Report Wizard

You can create a new report using the Report Wizard. In the wizard, you make selections regarding the type of report that you want to create and the data, and then the wizard creates a report based on your choices. You can then further modify the report as needed. For more information, see *About the Report Wizard* in Help (**Main** ribbon tab > **Help**).

To create a new report using the Report Wizard:

- On the **Main** ribbon tab, in the **Reports** group, select **Reports > Design Reports > Report Wizard**.



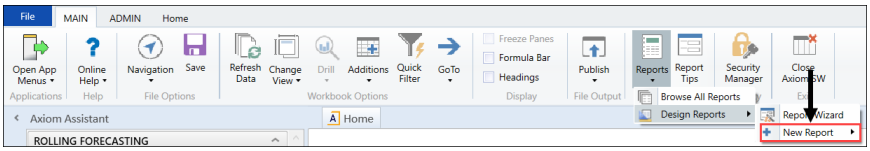
Creating a new blank report

You can create a new report from scratch using the default blank report template. This template is entirely free-format.

If your organization has saved additional report templates, you can use those to create a new report as well. Only administrators can create new report templates.

To create a new blank report:

- On the **Main** ribbon tab, in the **Reports** group, select **Reports > Design Reports > New Report**.

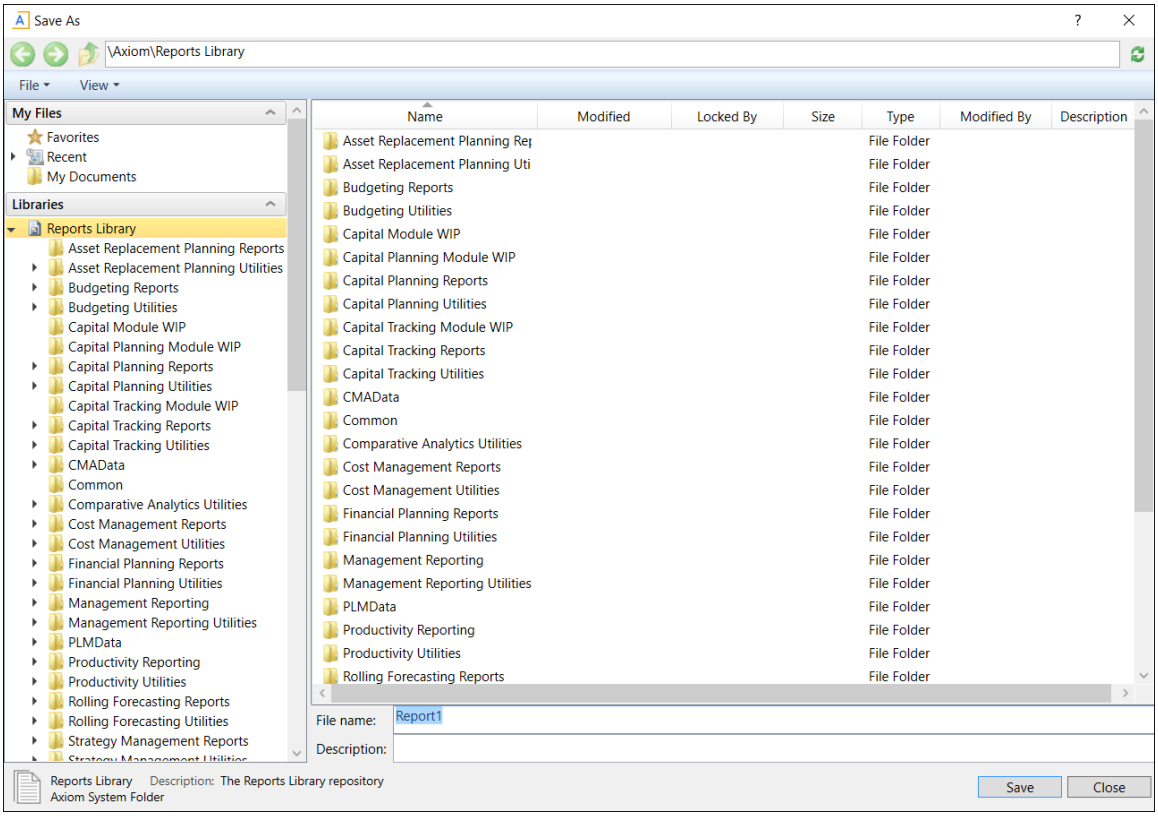


If your system has multiple report templates, you can select the template to use from this menu. Otherwise, the default ReportTemplate is automatically used.

You can now use Axiom file functionality on this sheet, such as using Axiom queries to bring in data. For more details on setting up Axiom files, see *Axiom file setup* in Help (**Main** ribbon tab > **Help**).

Saving a new report

To save a new report, in the **File Options** group of the **Main** ribbon tab, click **Save**. When you save the new report for the first time, you are prompted to define a file name and select a folder location in the Reports Library. You can also define a description for the report.



You must have read/write permissions to a folder to save a report there. A lock icon displays next to folders where you do not have read/write permissions. If you have access to a My Documents folder, you can also save reports there for your own use.

If you later want to change the file name, location, or description, you can use Axiom Explorer. If you do not have rights to access Axiom Explorer, you can edit the description by using **Save As (Repository)** (save the file with the same name and location, but edit the description).

You can also choose to save the report to your local drive or to a network location, by using **Save As (Local File)**. In this case the report is not stored in the Axiom Rolling Forecasting database and is considered to be a *non-managed file*.

NOTE: Access to certain task panes (such as the Sheet Assistant) may depend on security permissions defined at a folder level. When a new report file is created, the file location is assumed to be the root of the Reports Library until the file is saved. Therefore access to task panes for brand new reports depends on the user's permissions defined at the Reports Library level. If a user does not have permission to the task panes at the Reports Library level but does have access at a sub-folder level, then the user will not see the task panes until they save the file to that sub-folder.

▶ Creating a new report based on an existing file

You can use **Save As** to create a new report based on a copy of an existing report. You can save the copied file to the Reports Library, or as a local non-managed file.

You can also create a report based on an existing Excel file, by opening the Excel file in Axiom Rolling Forecasting. To use certain Axiom file features such as Axiom queries, you must add a Control Sheet to the report. For more information, see Control Sheets in Help (**Main** ribbon tab > **Help**). Then you can use **Save As (Repository)** to save the file to the Reports Library.

Processing a report

If a report is set up to use file processing, you can process the report to automatically perform actions such as:

- Save snapshot copies of the file and automatically email them to various recipients
- Export data in the file to a CSV or TXT file
- Save data in the file to the database as part of a multipass process
- Collect multiple output files into a single report package
- Process multiple reports in batch

This topic explains how to process a file that has already been configured for file processing. For details on how to set up a file for file processing, see the *Axiom File Processing Guide*.

NOTES:

- The File Processing menu command and the associated task pane are only available to administrators or to users with the **Allow File Processing** permission for the current file.
- Other file types can be set up to use file processing, but the most common use is in a report.

To process a file using file processing:

1. Open the file. If you want to see what the file is configured to do during file processing before executing it, you can check the settings in the **File Processing** task pane.
2. In the **File Processing** task pane, in the **Actions** section, click one of the following options to start processing:
    - **Process File**: The file is processed once "as is." The file is refreshed and the file processing action is performed. No multipass filter or settings are applied.
    - **Process File Multipass**: The file is processed multiple times, with a unique filter applied for each pass. For example, if the file is set up to process by DEPT, then the file is processed once for each department. The data queries in the file are automatically filtered to return data for the current pass department only.

    TIP: You can also process the file using the **File Processing** menu on the Axiom tab. (In systems with installed products, this feature may be located on the **Main** tab.)

Once file processing is initiated, the following occurs:

- The file is refreshed. If you are performing multipass processing, the file is refreshed using a data filter for the current pass item.
- The file processing action is performed. If you are performing multipass processing, the action may be performed after each pass, or it may be performed once all passes are complete, depending on the file processing settings.

A status bar displays the progress of the file processing. When the processing is complete, a confirmation box displays information about the process, such as how many passes were performed, how many files were created, etc.

Note that the file itself is not saved as part of file processing. You can process a file even if you have read-only rights to the file. However, if the file processing is set up to save to the database, you must have rights to save data for that file.

Working with Report Processing

Some reports support automated processing. If so, the File Processing task pane displays collapsed on the left side of the screen when you open the report.

NOTES:

- The File Processing menu command and the associated task pane are only available to administrators or to users with the **Allow File Processing** permission for the current file.
- Other file types can be set up to use file processing, but the most common use is in a report.

By using file processing, you can automatically refresh a file, such as a report, and then perform various actions on it. The file can be processed as-is, or you can leverage Multipass processing to cycle through each element of a dimension or grouping, with an appropriate data filter automatically applied to each pass.

You can use processing to perform the following actions:

- **Save snapshot of file** – Create a snapshot copy of the current file, and then save and/or email it.
- **Save snapshot of form** – Create a snapshot copy of a form-enabled file, and then save and/or email it.
- **Print** – Print the current file, using one or more print views.
- **Export to delimited text file** – Export data in the current file to a delimited text file, and then save and/or email it.
- **Save data** – Perform a save-to-database from the current file.
- **Alerts** – Process alert conditions defined in the file.
- **File collect** – Combine multiple spreadsheet files into a single file, and then save and/or email it.
- **Batch** – Perform file processing on multiple files in a batch process, including the ability to override certain file processing settings for the file.

One common use for file processing is report distribution, which allows you to automatically deliver report files to multiple recipients. This frequently involves using several different features of file processing, for example:

- Multiple reports configured for snapshot file processing and using Multipass processing. For example, an income statement processed by department, region, or VP, and creating a separate snapshot file for each element.
- A report configured for file collect, to collect all of the snapshots into targeted report packages, including adding things like cover sheets and other supporting information. These packages could be saved to designated file locations and/or emailed to the appropriate recipients.
- A report configured for batch processing to run everything at once. For example, the batch would contain an entry for each report configured for snapshot processing, and then finish with the file collect report.

File processing is set up on a per-file basis. File processing can be set up on any Axiom file, but the primary use case is in reports.

NOTE: To set up a report for processing, some processing actions require set up before they can be performed. For example, to run a file collect process, the report must have a File Collect sheet defined. For more information, see *File Processing* in Axiom Help (**Main** ribbon tab > **Help**).

After the file has been configured to use file processing, you can process it by selecting an option in the Main ribbon tab's File Output section: **File Output > File Processing**. From this menu, you can choose to **Process File** or **Process File Multipass**. File processing can also be performed using Scheduler and from a task pane.

Understanding file output options

Axiom Rolling Forecasting provides a variety of file output options to share data with people throughout your organization. This section explains the file setup to use these features.

- **Print view setup**: You can set up one or more custom print views for each sheet in an Axiom file. You can associate these print views with sheet views to automatically hide and/or format rows and columns in the print copy.
- **Snapshot setup**: Users can take snapshot copies of Axiom files without requiring any advance setup. However, if desired, you can flag certain rows and columns in the sheet to be deleted in the snapshot copy. The primary use for this would be to delete work areas or Axiom query artifacts that are no longer necessary in the snapshot copy.

  NOTE: In reports with Excel's expand/collapse feature enabled, snapshots need to be generated using the Excel Client; otherwise, the columns will be hidden.

Printing an Axiom file

You can print a spreadsheet Axiom file on a per sheet basis. You can decide to print one or more sheets, or all available sheets.

Each sheet can have one or more defined print views. The print views can be used to print different "views" of the sheet, and to set certain standard print options such as the print orientation. For example, for a plan file, you might have one print view that prints a "summary" view of the sheet (with certain columns and rows hidden for printing), and another print view that prints a "detail" view of the sheet (with all columns and rows visible).

If a sheet has no predefined print views, then the sheet can be printed using the settings defined for the spreadsheet using standard Excel printing features. For more information on defining print settings for a spreadsheet, see the Microsoft Excel Help. In the Windows Client, the spreadsheet print settings are defined in the Workbook Explorer, in the **Page Setup** section for each sheet.

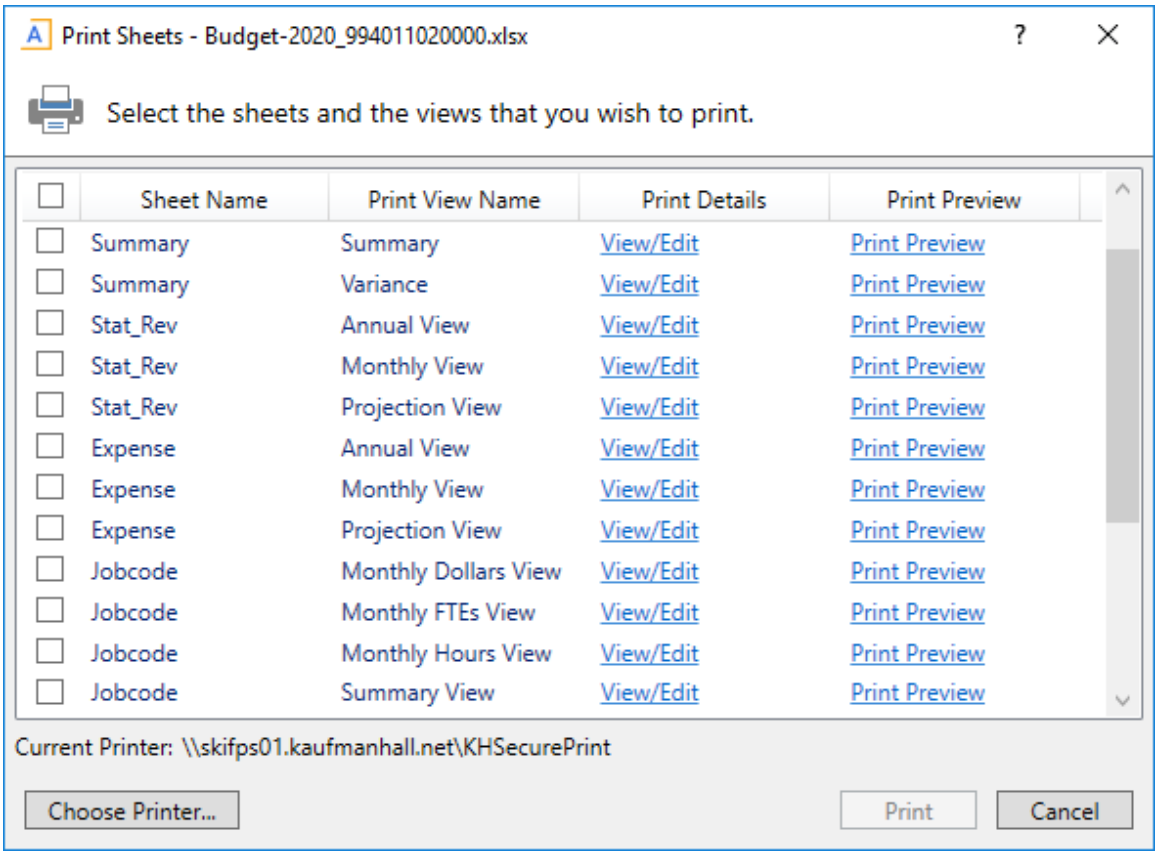
NOTE: You can always print the file using standard spreadsheet print functionality, even if Axiom Rolling Forecasting print views have been defined.

To print an Axiom file:

1. On the **Axiom** tab, in the **File Output** group, select one of the following:
   - If you want to be able to select print views from all sheets in the workbook, click **Print**.
   - If you want to print only the current sheet, then click the arrow to the right of the **Print** button, and then click **Print This Sheet**.

NOTE: In systems with installed products, this feature may be located on the **Main** tab—either directly on the ribbon or under **Publish**.

The **Print Sheets** dialog opens. This dialog lists the available print views for the entire workbook or for the current sheet, depending on how you entered the dialog. To sort this list by the Sheet Name or Print View Name, click the column header.



Example Print Sheets dialog

NOTES:

- If a sheet does not have a defined print view, then it is listed with a print view name of "Default," and will use the print settings defined for the spreadsheet.
- Control Sheets cannot be printed using the Axiom Rolling Forecasting printing feature, whether they are visible or hidden. If you want to print a Control Sheet, use the standard spreadsheet printing features.

2. In the **Print Sheets** dialog, select the sheet / print view combinations that you want to print.

If you want to print all print views for all sheets, then select the check box in the column header to select all.

If you opened this dialog by using **Print This Sheet** and the sheet has only one available print view, then that view is selected by default.

3. You can also do any of the following before printing:
    - **View and edit the print settings.** If you want to view and potentially change the print settings for a selected view, click the **View/Edit** link. In the **Print Options** dialog, you can change any of the print settings, for the current print job only (the changes are not saved in the file).
    - **Preview a print view.** If you want to preview a print view, click the **Print Preview** link. The native spreadsheet Print Preview feature will open to preview the print job. Only one view can be previewed at a time.
    - **Select a printer.** If you want to print to a different printer than your default printer, click **Choose Printer** at the bottom of the dialog. In the **Printer Setup** dialog, select the printer that you want to use, and then click **OK**.

      NOTE: In the Windows Client, the printer is always your default printer unless you change it for a particular print job. In the Excel Client, the printer starts as your default printer, but if you change the printer for a print job, the changed selection will be remembered for any future print jobs in the current session.
4. Click **Print**.

The selected items are printed.

Print Options dialog

The **Print Options** dialog displays the print settings for the current print view. If desired, you can edit settings for the current print job only. Any changes made will not be saved in the file.

NOTE: Print options are read-only when using the **Print Plan Files** option to print multiple plan files.

This dialog displays all of the settings that will be applied to the print job, whether the setting is defined in the associated Print tag or inherited from the spreadsheet settings. If a setting is blank, then that print option is not defined and will not be applied to the print job.

Print View Options

Item	Description
Print View Name	The name of the current print view.

Item	Description
View Name	The name of the sheet view to be applied when printing. These are the same sheet views that are available from the **Change View** menu. For example, if the sheet view is configured to hide columns or rows, those columns and rows will be hidden in the print copy. Row and column sizing is also applied.
Paper Size	The paper size for the print job, either **Letter** or **Legal**.
Orientation	The print orientation for the print view, either **Portrait** or **Landscape**.
Repeat Rows	The rows to repeat at the top of the page. Rows must be specified as a range; for example: `1:3`.
Repeat Columns	The columns to repeat at the left of the page. Columns must be specified as a range; for example: `A:C`.

Scaling

Item	Description
Fit To Pages Wide	The number of pages on which to fit the print area. For example, if you want the print area to fit on one page, specify 1.
Percent Zoom	The percent zoom to apply to the print range. Specify the number without a percent sign. For example, to zoom by 90%, specify 90.

Headers and Footers

Item	Description
Left Header	Header text to display in the left-hand side of the header.
Center Header	Header text to display in the center of the header.
Right Header	Header text to display in the right-hand side of the header.
Left Footer	Footer text to display in the left-hand side of the footer.
Center Footer	Footer text to display in the center of the footer.
Right Footer	Footer text to display in the right of the footer.

Printing multiple plan files

You can print multiple plan files in batch by using the **Print Plan Files** feature. You can select multiple plan files within a file group, and then select one or more print views for each plan file. The available print views for each plan file are based on the template that was used to create the plan file.

To print multiple plan files from a file group:

1. On the **Axiom** tab, in the **File Output** group, click the down arrow to the right of the **Print** button, and then click **Print Plan Files**.

   NOTE: In systems with installed products, this feature may be located on the **Main** tab—either directly on the ribbon or under **Publish**.

   TIP: If you have access to the file group menu for a file group, then you can access **Print Plan Files** from the file group menu. In this case, the current file group is pre-selected in the dialog.

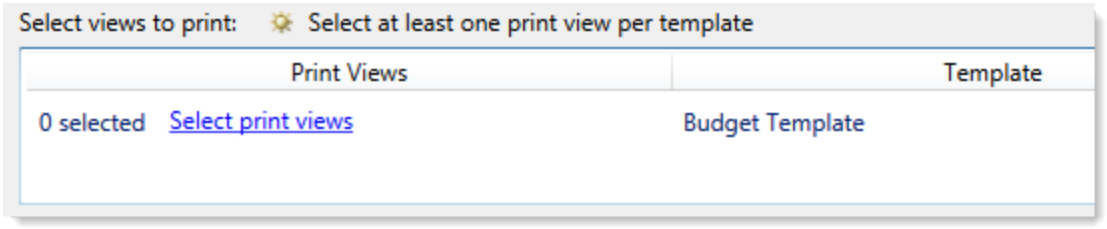
2. In the **Print Plan Files** dialog, use the **File Group** list to select the file group that contains the plan files that you want to print.

   Only one file group can be printed at a time. Once a file group is selected, the dialog displays a list of the available plan files.

3. In the **Select plan files to print** section, select the plan files that you want to print.
   - You can sort and filter the list using standard Axiom grid functionality to find the plan files that you want to print.
   - To select multiple plan files at once, highlight the plan files, and then right-click and select **Select**. If you want to print all plan files that currently display in the dialog, select the check box in the header row.

   Once at least one plan file has been selected, you can select which print views to print.

4. In the **Select views to print** section (at the bottom of the dialog), select the views that you want to print. You must do this for each source template used for the selected plan files.



   - Click the **Select print views** link.
   - In the **Select Print Views** dialog, select the sheet / print view combinations that you would like to print, and then click **OK**.

     If you want to see the settings that will be applied to the print job, click the **View** link. Print settings are read-only in this context.

> **NOTE:** All template sheets are listed in this context (except for Control Sheets), including sheets that you may not normally see in plan files because they are hidden. If you select a sheet that is hidden in one of the selected plan files, it will not be printed. A message will inform you of the unprinted sheet when the printing process is complete.

- Repeat this process for each source template.

If all of the selected plan files were built using the same template, then there will be only one template listed. If the selected plan files were built using multiple templates, then multiple templates will be listed. The print selections for each template will only apply to the plan files that were built using that template.

5. If you want to print to a different printer than your default printer, click **Choose Printer** at the bottom of the dialog. In the **Printer Setup** dialog, select the printer that you want to use, and then click **OK**.

> **NOTE:** In the Windows Client, the printer is always your default printer unless you change it for a particular print job. In the Excel Client, the printer starts as your default printer, but if you change the printer for a print job, the changed selection will be remembered for any future print jobs in the current session.

6. Click **Print**.

The selected plan files are printed, using the print view selections.

If a selected print view is not found in a target plan file, a message displays at the end of the process, listing the affected plan file and the relevant sheet / print view. This may occur if the print views in either the template or the plan file have been modified after plan file creation.

Taking a snapshot copy of an Axiom file

You can take a "snapshot" of a spreadsheet Axiom file, so that you can save a copy as a normal Excel file and then open it in Microsoft Excel (without needing Axiom Rolling Forecasting). For example, you may want to send a copy of a report to someone that does not have access to Axiom Rolling Forecasting.

When you create a snapshot of an Axiom file, the file is copied as an XLSX file, and the following occurs:

- All Control Sheets and any hidden sheets are automatically removed. You can choose whether to include all remaining sheets, or only the active sheet.
- All Axiom formulas are replaced with values. You can choose whether to retain Excel formulas, or replace them with values. If Excel formulas are preserved, certain formulas will be replaced with values if they reference sheets or cells that are deleted as part of the snapshot processing.
- Rows and columns flagged for delete are deleted.

Due to the file format, any VBA macros in the file are also removed.

To take a snapshot of an Axiom file:

1. Open the file in Axiom Rolling Forecasting.
2. On the **Axiom** tab, in the **File Output** group, click **Snapshot**.

   NOTE: In systems with installed products, this feature may be located on the **Main** tab—either directly on the ribbon or under **Publish**.

   The **Snapshot File** dialog opens.
3. In the **Formula Replacements** section, select one of the following:
   - **Convert All Formulas** (default): All formulas are replaced with values.
   - **Retain Excel Native Formulas**: All Excel formulas in the spreadsheet will be retained as is, with one exception. If a cross-sheet formula references a sheet that will not be present in the snapshot (depending on the **Sheets To Snapshot** setting), that formula will be replaced with values.

     NOTE: If the file contains a pivot table, this option must be selected in order for the pivot table to work in the snapshot copy.
4. In the **Sheets to Snapshot** section, select one of the following:
   - **Limit to Active Sheet** (default): Include only the active sheet in the snapshot.
   - **All Sheets In File**: Include all sheets in the file (except any Control Sheets and hidden sheets, which are always removed).
5. Click **OK**.

The snapshot file is created and is opened in Axiom Rolling Forecasting. The navigation tab for the file is titled either ***Sheetname*_snapshot** (if the snapshot contains only one sheet) or ***FileName*_snapshot** (if the snapshot has multiple sheets). You can now use **Save As** features to save the file locally or to a network location.

NOTE: If you are using the Excel Client and you want to save a copy of the snapshot as a PDF file, you can use standard Excel functionality to do so. Use **File > Save As**, and then select PDF as the file type. This is an Excel-specific feature that is not available in the Windows Client.

If you want to email a snapshot to someone directly, you can use the **E-Mail Workbook** feature. This creates a snapshot and attaches it to an email (instead of opening it in Axiom Rolling Forecasting).

Emailing a snapshot of an Axiom file

You can email a snapshot of a spreadsheet Axiom file using the **E-mail** feature. Axiom Rolling Forecasting creates a snapshot copy of the file and attaches it to an email. The copy can then be viewed outside of Axiom Rolling Forecasting by someone who may have no access to the system. When you use this

feature, Axiom Rolling Forecasting creates a snapshot copy of the file just like it would if you used the **Snapshot** feature.

The email can be sent using your default email client (such as Microsoft Outlook), or you can send the file using the Axiom Rolling Forecasting Scheduler email service. Note that the Scheduler email service does not support HTML format for email.

NOTES:

- The name of the emailed file is either ***Sheetname*_snapshot** (if the snapshot contains only one sheet) or ***FileName*_snapshot** (if the snapshot has multiple sheets). The name cannot be changed.
- You can also email snapshot copies using the File Processing feature. File processing is typically used when you want to automate the process and employ multipass processing to send the same file to different people using different data. The E-mail feature is best used to send "one-off" snapshots as needed.

To email a snapshot copy of an Axiom file:

1. Open the file in Axiom Rolling Forecasting.
2. On the **Axiom** tab, in the **File Output** group, select **E-mail**.

   NOTE: In systems with installed products, this feature may be located on the **Main** tab—either directly on the ribbon or under **Publish**.

   The **E-mail Active Workbook** dialog opens.
3. For **Send As**, select **Snapshot**.
4. For **Send using**, select one of the following:
   - **Outlook**: Send the email using the default email client on your local machine (for example, Microsoft Outlook). The name of this option may be customized for your organization.
   - **Axiom Mail Service**: Send the email using the Axiom Rolling Forecasting Scheduler email service.
5. Complete the following **Snapshot Options** in the dialog:

Option	Description
Send file as	Select **XLS**, **XLSX**, **XLSM**, or **PDF**. XLSX is selected by default.

Option	Description
Include	Select one of the following: • **Entire Workbook**: All sheets are included in the snapshot (except Control Sheets and hidden sheets, which are always removed). • **Active Worksheet Only** (default): Only the active worksheet is included in the snapshot.
Formulas	• **Convert All Formulas** (default): All formulas are converted to values. • **Retain Excel Native Formulas**: Axiom formulas are converted to values, but Excel formulas are left as is. Note that if an Excel formula references a sheet that is not included in the snapshot, that formula will be converted to a value. **NOTE:** If the file contains a pivot table, this option must be selected in order for the pivot table to work in the snapshot copy. This option does not apply if PDF is the selected file type.

6. Click **OK**.

If you selected to send the file using your default email client, then a new email message opens, with the snapshot file attached. You can then specify the recipient, subject, and body text for the email, and then send it.

If you selected to send the file using the Axiom mail service, then an **E-Mail** dialog opens so that you can specify the recipient, subject, and body text for the email. In the address boxes (**To**, **Cc**, and **BCC**), you can either type an email address, or click the button to select an Axiom Rolling Forecasting user. If you select a user, the email will be sent using the user's email address as defined in Axiom Rolling Forecasting security. When you click **OK**, the email settings are saved to the database, to be sent the next time the Scheduler SMTP Email Delivery task is run.

Emailing a hyperlink to an Axiom file

You can email a hyperlink to a spreadsheet Axiom file using the **E-mail** feature. Axiom Rolling Forecasting creates a URL hyperlink to the file and includes it in an email. The email recipient can click on the link to launch the system and open the file directly, assuming that the recipient is an Axiom Rolling Forecasting user who has rights to access the file.

The email can be sent using your default email client (such as Microsoft Outlook), or you can send the file using the Axiom Rolling Forecasting Scheduler email service. Note that the Scheduler email service does not support HTML format for email.

NOTES:

- Alternatively, you can obtain a URL to an Axiom file using a variety of ways and then paste it into an email that you create manually. For example, you can use GetDocumentHyperlink or right-click a file in Axiom Explorer to obtain a URL. The email hyperlink feature is provided as a convenience to quickly send a hyperlink to the current file.
- The email hyperlink feature cannot be used to send a hyperlink to open a form-enabled file as an Axiom form; the source file will always be opened as a spreadsheet.
- The hyperlink included in the email uses the same format as hyperlinks generated using GetDocumentHyperlink, including the differing URL format for systems using SAML or OpenID Authentication.

To email a hyperlink to an Axiom file:

1. Open the file in Axiom Rolling Forecasting.
2. On the **Axiom** tab, in the **File Output** group, select **E-mail**.

   NOTE: In systems with installed products, this feature may be located on the **Main** tab—either directly on the ribbon or under **Publish**.

   The **E-mail Active Workbook** dialog opens.
3. For **Send As**, select **Document Link**.
4. For **Send using**, select one of the following:
   - **Outlook**: Send the email using the default email client on your local machine (for example, Microsoft Outlook). The name of this option may be customized for your organization.
   - **Axiom Mail Service**: Send the email using the Axiom Rolling Forecasting Scheduler email service.
5. Optional. Complete the **Document Link Options** in the dialog:

Option	Description
Sheet Filter	If desired, enter a filter to apply to the file when it is opened. You can type the filter statement or use the Filter Wizard. The filter is applied like a Quick Filter and affects any data queries in the file. For example, `Dept.Region='West'` means that all data queried will be limited to the West region.

Option	Description
Cell Address	If desired, specify the cell to be made active when the document is opened. For example: `Sheet1!D22` If the specified location would not be in view normally then the file will be scrolled to that location; otherwise the file will open in its default view with the cursor placed at that location.

6. Click **OK**.

If you selected to send the hyperlink using your default email client, then a new email message opens, with the hyperlink included in the body text. You can then specify the recipient, subject, and additional body text for the email, and then send it.

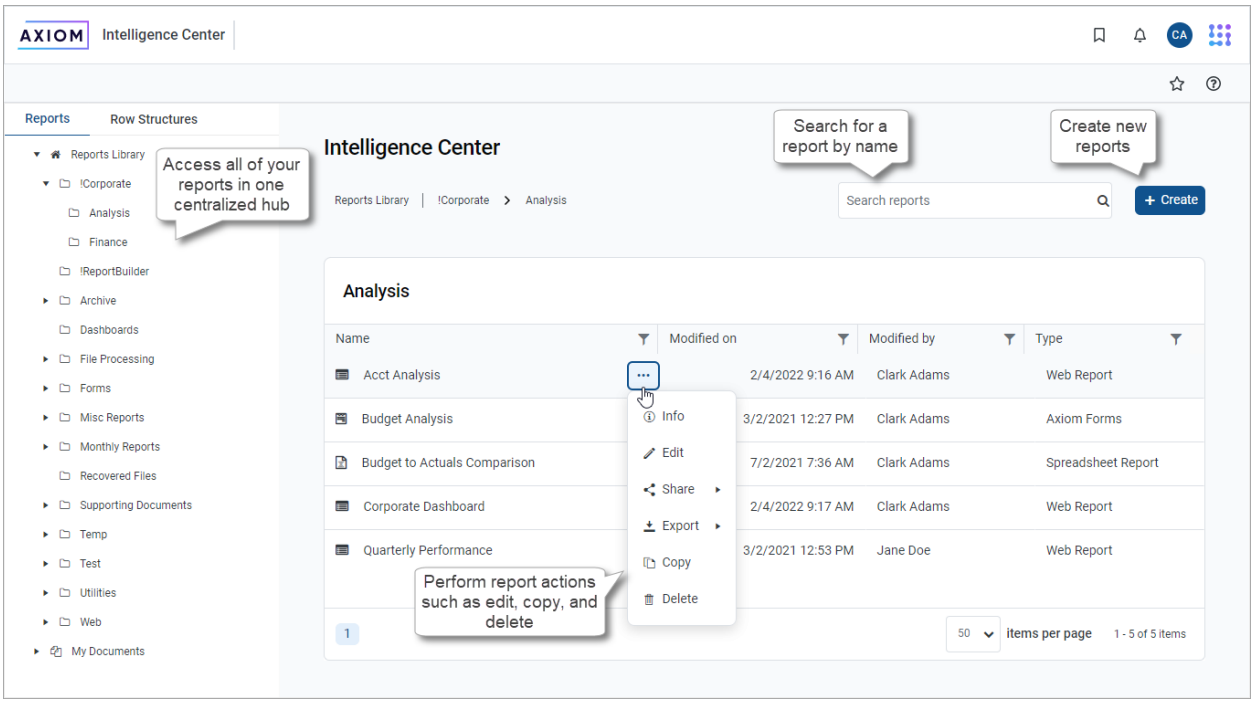
If you selected to send the hyperlink using the Axiom mail service, then an **E-Mail** dialog opens so that you can specify the recipient, subject, and additional body text for the email. In the **To** and **Cc** boxes, you can either type an email address, or click the button to select an Axiom Rolling Forecasting user. If you select a user, the email will be sent using the user's email address as defined in Axiom Rolling Forecasting security. When you click **OK**, the email settings are saved to the database, to be sent the next time the Scheduler SMTP Email Delivery task is run.

Intelligence Center

The Intelligence Center is a centralized hub where you can view any report that you have access to in the Axiom Reports Library—including web reports, Axiom forms, visualization reports, and spreadsheet reports.

Using the Intelligence Center, you can:

- View any report you have access to, regardless of the report type
- Create new web reports (all clients) and visualization reports (clients with certain product licenses)
- Open reports for editing, in the appropriate editor for the report type
- Export and share web reports
- Perform other report management activities, such as creating and deleting folders, copying and deleting reports, and editing report names and descriptions

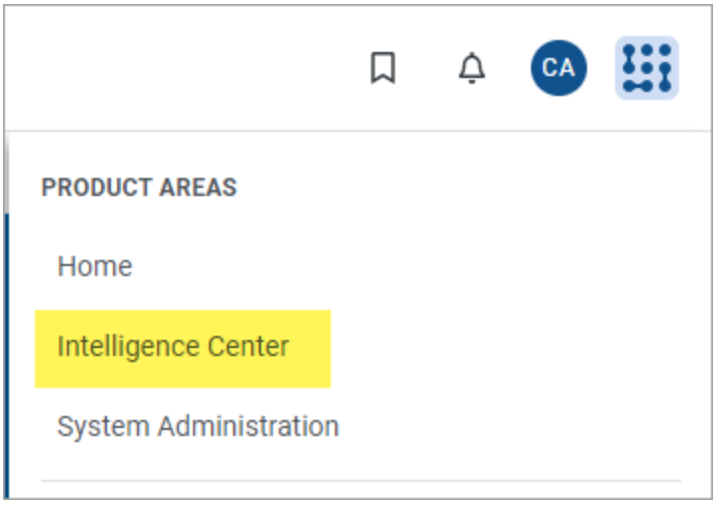


Example Intelligence Center

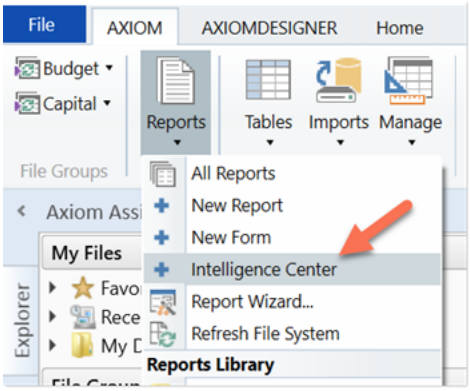
Accessing the Intelligence Center

All users can access the Intelligence Center in the Web Client browser:

- Click the Syntellis icon in the Navigation bar. From the Area menu, select **Intelligence Center**.



In the Desktop Client, you can open the Intelligence Center from the **Reports** menu. By default this menu is present on the **Axiom** tab. If your system has installed products, it may be available to you on the **Main** tab.



Intelligence Center on the default Reports menu

Opening reports

You can open any report that displays in the Intelligence Center. The Intelligence Center is automatically filtered to only show the reports that you have access to.

To open a report from the Intelligence Center:

1. In the left-hand panel, select the **Reports** tab if it is not already selected.
2. Do one of the following to locate the report that you want to open:
   - Use the folder tree in the left-hand panel to navigate to the folder where the report is located.

     OR
   - Use the Search box to search for the report by name.

   For more information on how to search, filter, and sort the Intelligence Center, see Intelligence Center overview.
3. Once the report displays in the Intelligence Center grid, click on the report name to open it.
   - Web reports open in the same browser tab.
   - Other web-enabled reports open in a new browser tab. This applies to Axiom forms, visualization reports, and deprecated web reports.
   - If the report is a spreadsheet report, Axiom Rolling Forecasting attempts to launch the Axiom Desktop Client and open the report. This works as follows:
     - The launch routine uses the Axiom Windows Client by default.
     - If an Axiom Rolling Forecasting client is already open, the launch routine is skipped and the report is opened in that client—regardless of whether the open client is the Excel Client or the Windows Client. Therefore, if you want to open reports in the Excel Client, you must launch the Excel Client first using the Quick Launch menu, then you can open spreadsheet reports from the Intelligence Center.

NOTE: You must have the appropriate security permissions to use the Axiom Rolling Forecasting Desktop Client in order to open a spreadsheet report. If you do not have either the **Windows Client Access** permission or the **Excel Client Access** permission, then spreadsheet reports are hidden in the Intelligence Center because you cannot launch the client to view them.

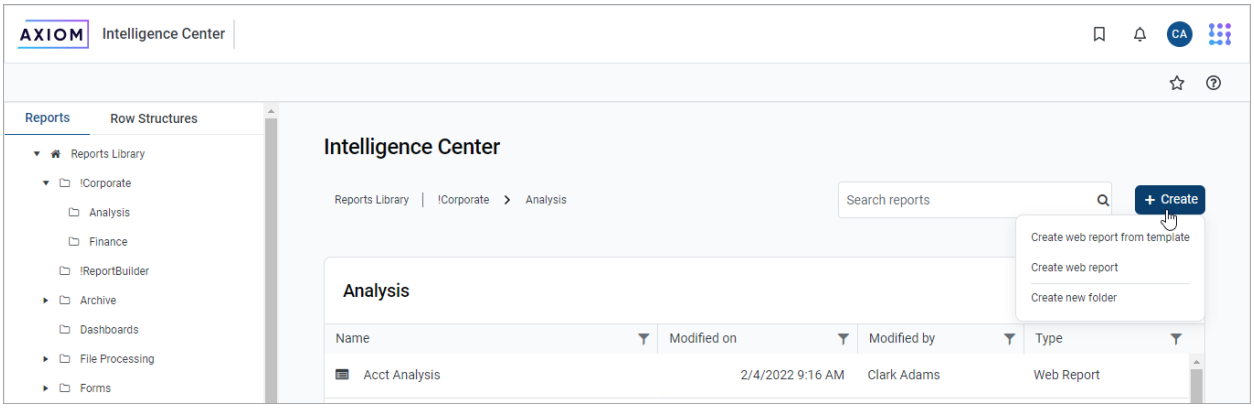
If other types of files are present in the Reports Library—such as PDF, Word, or PowerPoint—these files can also be opened from the Intelligence Center if you have a program capable of reading the file type. Axiom Rolling Forecasting attempts to open the file using the same routine that opens the Axiom Desktop Client.

Creating new reports

Using the **Create** button at the top right of the Intelligence Center, you can create new reports and new fixed row structures for use in web reports. This button is context-sensitive, depending on what area you have selected from the left-hand panel.

To create a new report, select the **Reports** area from the left-hand panel, then click the **Create** button. Select one of the following:

- **Create web report**: This option opens the web Report Builder so that you can create a new web report from scratch. For more information, see Creating new web reports.
- **Create web report from template**: This option creates a new web report using a template provided by an installed product. See Creating new web reports from template.
- **Create new visualization**: This option creates a new visualization report. This option is only available in systems where visualization reporting is licensed and enabled.

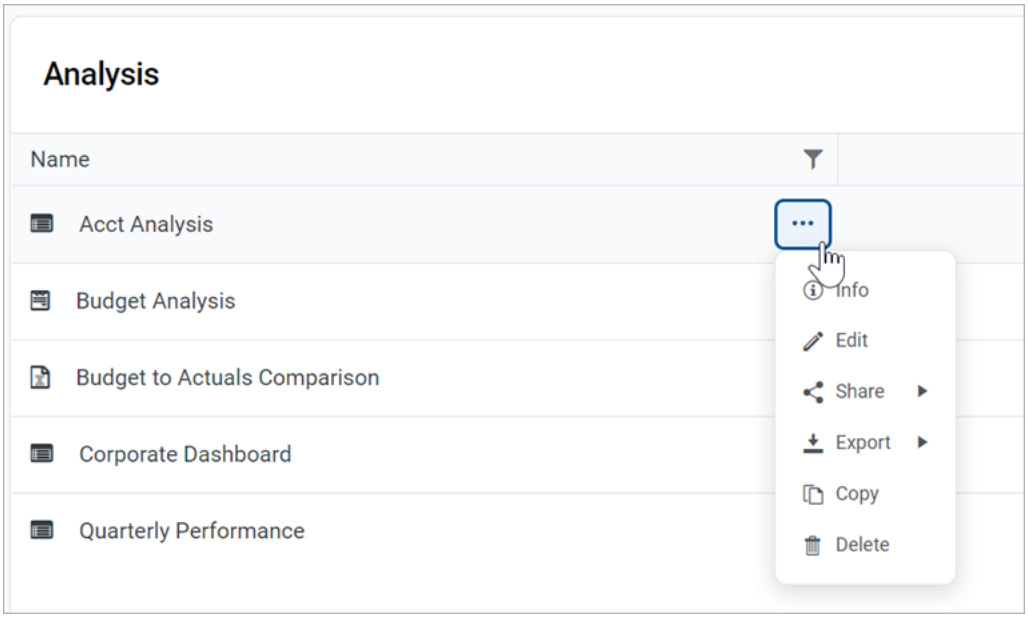


Example Create button to create a new report

To create a new fixed row structure, select the **Row Structures** area from the left-hand panel and then click **Create**. For more information, see Creating fixed row structures.

Other Intelligence Center actions

In the Intelligence Center, you can use the Actions menu to perform other report and folder management activities. To view the available actions, navigate to the item that you want to work with, then hover your cursor over the three dots icon in the right-hand side of the **Name** column. Actions are available for report files, report folders, and fixed row structures.



Example Actions menu

The following actions are available:

Action	Description	More Information
Info	Opens the Settings panel for the current item, displaying the item name and description.	• Changing folder names and descriptions • Changing report names and descriptions • Changing fixed row structure names and descriptions
Edit	Opens the current item in the appropriate editor.	• Editing reports • Editing fixed row structures
Share	Share the current report with other users via email. Only available for web reports.	• Sharing a web report via email

Action	Description	More Information
Export	Export the current report as a PDF, Excel, or Delimited file. Only available for web reports.	• Exporting grid data in a web report to a delimited file • Exporting grid data in a web report to Excel • Exporting a PDF copy of a web report
Copy	Generates a copy of the current item. Only available for fixed row structures and web reports.	• Copying web reports • Copying fixed row structures
Delete	Deletes the current item.	• Deleting reports • Deleting folders • Deleting fixed row structures

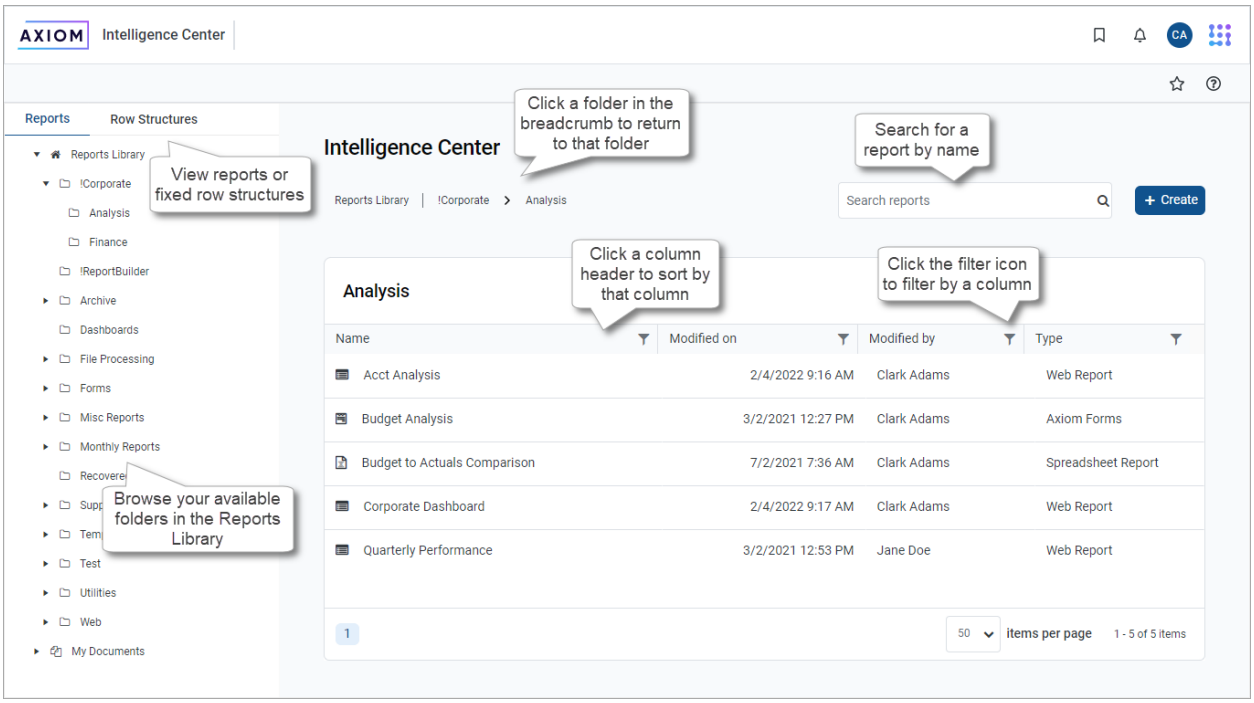
You can also create new folders by clicking **Create** > **Create new folder** while you are in the Reports area.

Intelligence Center overview

The Intelligence Center is organized into two main areas. To view an area, select the area name from the left-hand panel:

- The **Reports** area, which contains the **Reports Library** folder tree and your **My Documents** folder (if you have access to it). You can click on folders in this section to navigate through the folder tree. Once a folder is selected, the contents of that folder display in the report grid. You can click on a subfolder name to open that subfolder, or you can click on a report name to open that report.
- The **Row Structures** section, which contains fixed row structures for use in web reports. This section does not have subfolders. You can click on the parent **Fixed Row Structures** folder to view the available fixed row structures, and click on a name to open that structure.

As you navigate, a breadcrumb displays at the top of the report grid. You can click on a folder name in the breadcrumb to move to that folder location.



Navigating the Intelligence Center

Searching the Intelligence Center

You can use the Search box at the top right of the Intelligence Center to find a report or a fixed row structure. The search matches on name only. The search box is context-sensitive as follows:

- If the currently selected area is Reports, then the search can be used to find reports in the Reports Library and your My Documents folder.
- If the currently selected area is Row Structures, then the search can be used to find fixed row structures.

To search for an item by name:

- Type your search text into the Search box, and then click the magnifying glass or hit the Enter key to search.

The grid updates to show a list of all reports or fixed row structures that match your search text. You can open an item or perform other actions using this list. You can also filter and sort this list as described in the following sections.

To clear a search:

- Click the **X** icon in the right side of the Search box.

Your search text is cleared, and you are returned to the folder location that you were viewing when you started the search.

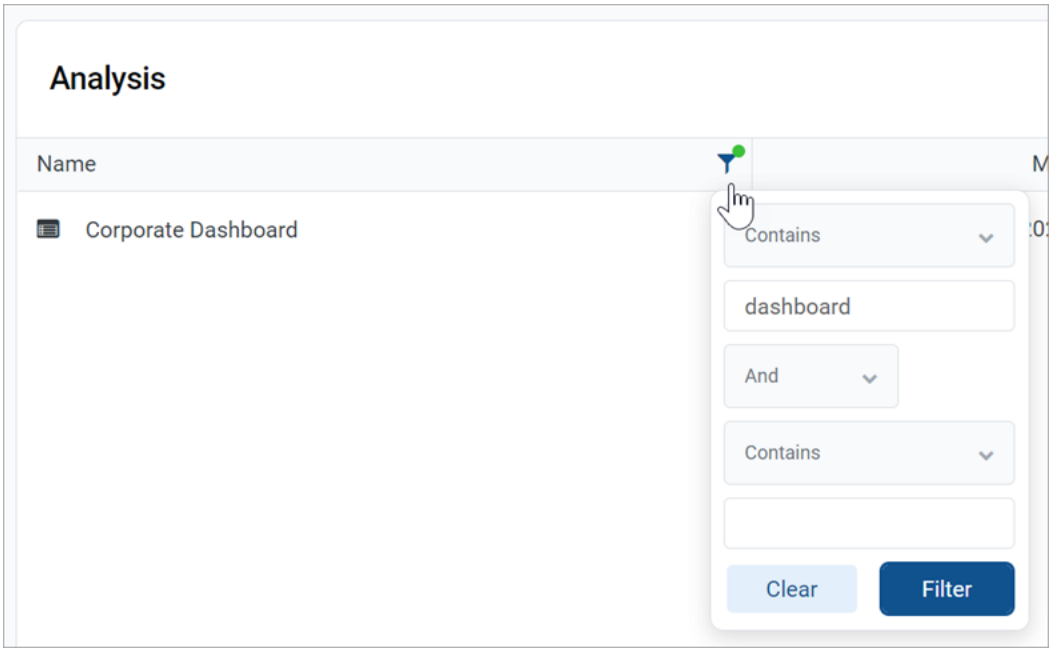
Filtering the grid

When you are viewing a folder in the Intelligence Center (or when viewing search results), you can filter the contents by any column in the grid. For example, you can filter to show all reports of a certain type, or to show all reports created after a certain date.

To filter the grid based on a column:

1. Click the filter icon in the column header to show the filter options.
2. Set the filter options as desired. You can set up to two filter options, combined with either AND or OR.
3. Click **Filter**.

The grid updates to only show items that meet the filter. Additionally, a green dot displays by the filter icon in the column header to indicate that the grid is filtered by this column.



Example Intelligence Center column with a defined filter

If multiple columns are filtered, the filters are combined using AND—meaning the grid only shows items that match all of the filters.

The column filter is retained until you clear it, or until you navigate to a new folder location. If you have filtered the search results, clearing the search results also clears the filter.

To clear a filter:

1. Click the filter icon in the column header to show the filter options.
2. Click **Clear**.

The grid updates to clear the filter.

Sorting the grid

When you are viewing a folder in the Intelligence Center (or when viewing search results), you can sort the list by any column in the grid.

To sort the grid by a column, click on the column header. Each click toggles between ascending sort, descending sort, and no sort. If the grid is currently sorted by a column, the sort direction is indicated by an arrow on the column header (up for ascending, down for descending).

The sort is reset when you move to a new folder location. If you have sorted the search results, clearing the search results also clears the sort.

NOTE: The grid can only be sorted by one column at a time. If you have sorted by a column and then you click the column header of a different column, the sort on the original column is cleared and replaced by the new column sort.

Managing report files in the Intelligence Center

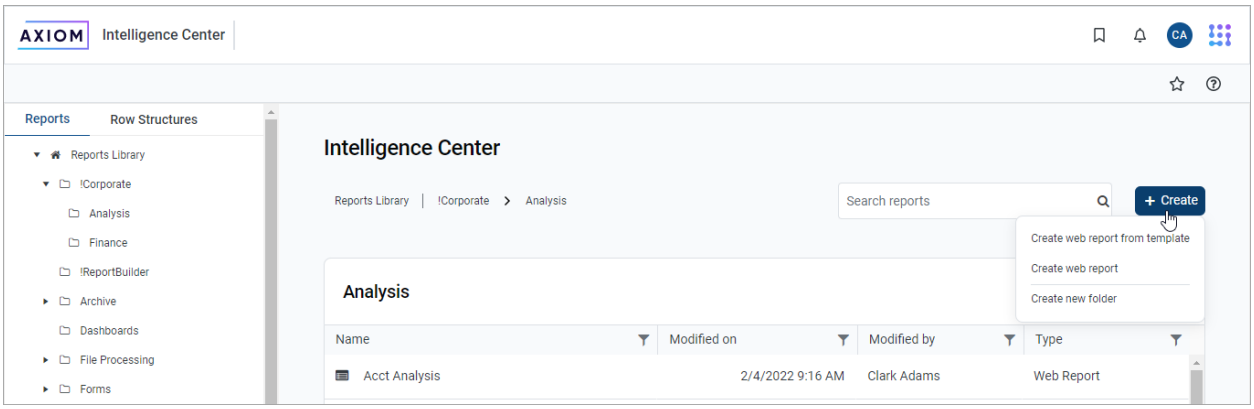
Using the Intelligence Center, you can create, edit, copy, and delete reports in the Reports Library. You can also edit report names and descriptions.

Creating new reports

Using the **Create** button at the top right of the Intelligence Center, you can create new reports and new fixed row structures for use in web reports. This button is context-sensitive, depending on what area you have selected from the left-hand panel.

To create a new report, select the **Reports** area from the left-hand panel, then click the **Create** button. Select one of the following:

- **Create web report**: This option opens the web Report Builder so that you can create a new web report from scratch. For more information, see Creating new web reports.
- **Create web report from template**: This option creates a new web report using a template provided by an installed product. See Creating new web reports from template.
- **Create new visualization**: This option creates a new visualization report. This option is only available in systems where visualization reporting is licensed and enabled.



Example Create button

To create a new fixed row structure, select the **Row Structures** area from the left-hand panel and then click **Create**. For more information, see Creating fixed row structures.

Different security permissions are required to create new web reports versus visualization reports. These security requirements are noted in the relevant topics.

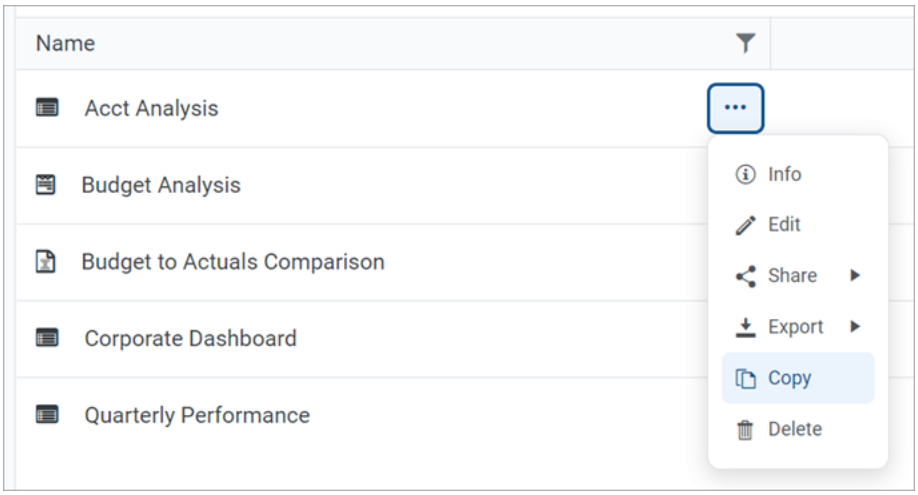
Copying reports

In the Intelligence Center, you can copy existing reports to create new reports. Currently, this functionality is only available for web reports, and only web reports that were created in the Report Builder. Web reports created from template cannot be copied.

In order to copy a web report, you must be an administrator or have the **Create Web Reports** security permission. You must also have read/write access to the current folder, because the copy is created in the current folder.

To copy a report from the Intelligence Center:

1. In the Intelligence Center, locate the web report that you want to copy. You can use folder navigation to find the report, or use the Search box at the top of the page.
2. Once the web report displays in the Intelligence Center grid, hover your cursor over the **Name** column to make the three-dots icon visible. Click the icon then select **Copy** from the menu.



If the Copy action is present but disabled, then you cannot copy this report because you do not have the appropriate security permissions.

3. In the **Copy Report** dialog, enter a name for the copy. By default, the name is **Copy of *OriginalReportName***.
4. Click **OK**.

The copy is created in the current folder, with the specified name.

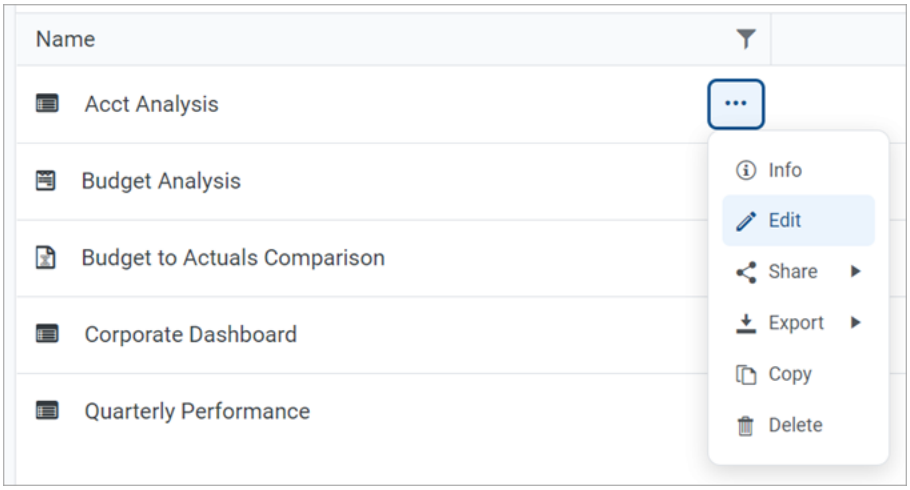
Editing reports

You can open a report for editing from the Intelligence Center if the report is eligible to be edited, and you have read/write permissions to the report.

To edit a report from the Intelligence Center:

1. In the Intelligence Center, locate the report that you want to edit. You can use folder navigation to find the report, or use the Search box at the top of the page.

2. Once the report displays in the Intelligence Center grid, hover your cursor over the **Name** column to make the three-dots icon visible. Click the icon then select **Edit** from the menu.



3. The report is opened for editing as follows, depending on its file type:
   - **Web reports** are opened in the Report Builder, in the current browser tab.
   - **Visualization reports** are opened in the Visualization Report Editor, in a new browser tab.
   - **Spreadsheet reports** and **Axiom forms** are opened in the Axiom Desktop Client, as spreadsheet report files. This works as follows:
     - The launch routine uses the Axiom Windows Client by default.
     - If an Axiom Rolling Forecasting client is already open, the launch routine is skipped and the report is opened in that client—regardless of whether the open client is the Excel Client or the Windows Client. Therefore, if you want to open reports in the Excel Client, you must launch the Excel Client first using the Quick Launch menu, then you can open spreadsheet reports from the Intelligence Center.

   NOTE: You must have the appropriate security permissions to use the Axiom Rolling Forecasting Desktop Client in order to open a spreadsheet report. If you do not have either the **Windows Client Access** permission or the **Excel Client Access** permission, then spreadsheet reports are hidden in the Intelligence Center because you cannot launch the client to view them.

Why is the Edit action missing for some reports?

The following report types *cannot* be opened for editing from the Intelligence Center. The Edit action does not display for these files:

- **Web reports built from template**: If a web report is built from a template, the report is tied to that template and cannot be separately edited. For more information, see Creating new web reports from template.

- **Deprecated web reports**: The prior implementation of web reporting is deprecated. To edit a deprecated web report, click the file name to open the report, then click the wrench icon in the toolbar to open the legacy web report editor.
- **Other non-report file types**: The Reports Library can be used to store other non-report, non-Axiom file types, such as PDF, DOC, PPT, JPG, and others. These file types cannot be edited in Axiom Rolling Forecasting.

Why is the Edit action disabled for some reports?

If the Edit action is present but disabled, this means that although the report type is eligible to be edited, it is not possible for you to edit this particular report. One of the following reasons may apply:

- You do not have edit permissions (Read/Write access) to the file.
- The file is product-controlled and therefore cannot be edited.
- The file is configured to prevent editing (applies to certain visualization reports).

Changing report names and descriptions

If you have read/write access to a report, then you can rename the report or change its description.

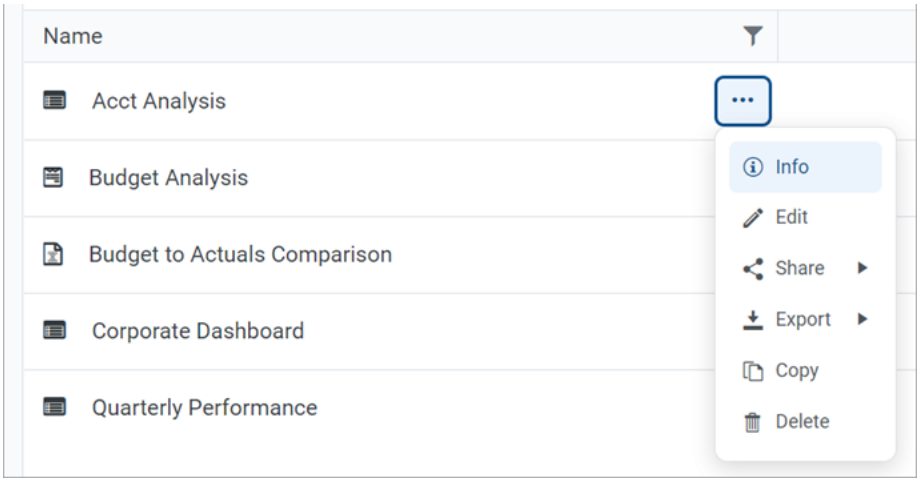
NOTES:

- In systems with installed products, the names and descriptions of product-controlled reports cannot be edited.
- If you have read/write access to a report file, but read-only access to its folder, then you cannot edit the report name.

To change a report name and/or description:

1. In the Intelligence Center, locate the report that you want to edit. You can use folder navigation to find the report, or use the Search box at the top of the page.

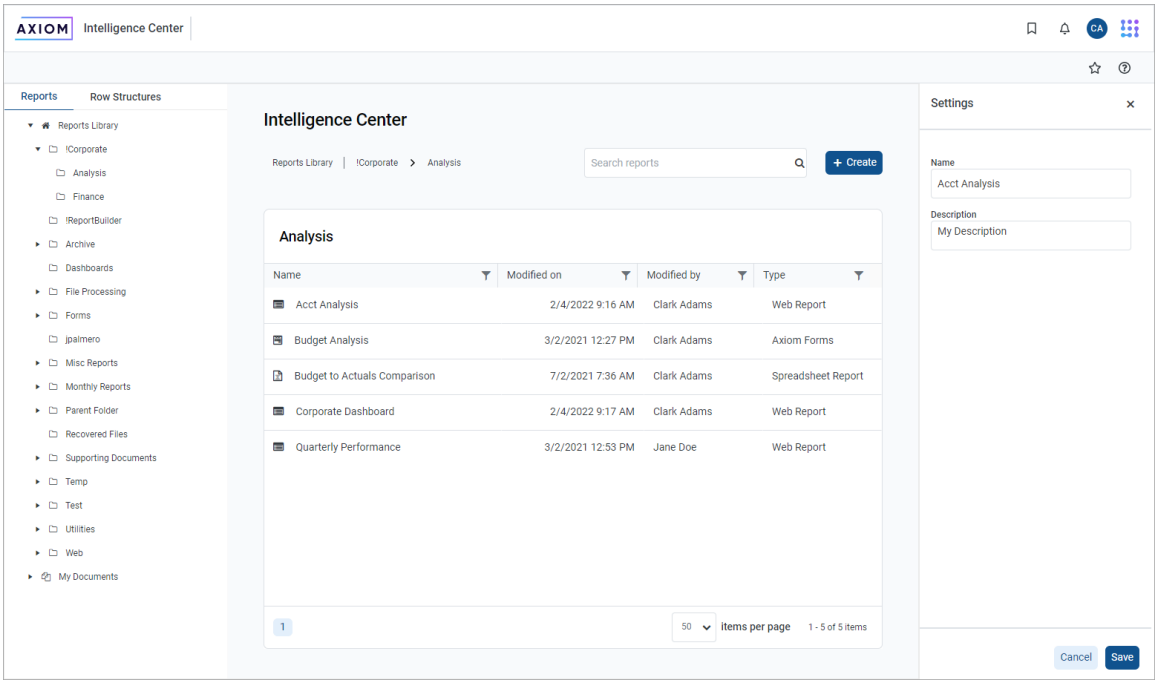
2. Once the report displays in the Intelligence Center grid, hover your cursor over the **Name** column to make the three-dots icon visible. Click the icon then select **Info** from the menu.



The Settings panel opens along the right-hand side of the page.

3. In the Settings panel, edit the report **Name** or **Description** as needed, then click **Save**.

   The name can be up to 250 characters, and the description can be up to 2000 characters.



Example Settings panel

If the report name and description cannot be edited, then the **Apply** button is not available. This may occur because you do not have the necessary permissions, or because the report belongs to an installed product.

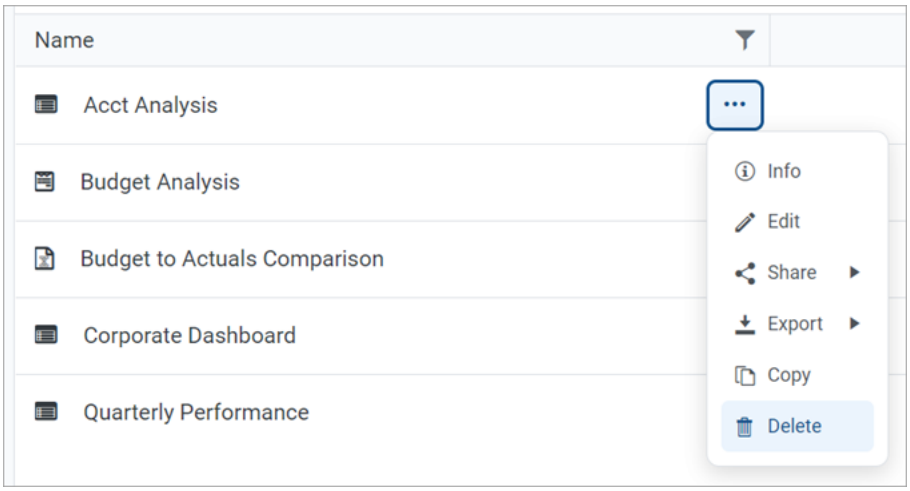
Deleting reports

If a report is no longer needed, you can delete it using the Intelligence Center. In order to delete a report (or any other file that resides in the Reports Library), you must have read-write access to the file and to the folder it resides in.

NOTE: In systems with installed products, product-controlled reports cannot be deleted.

To delete a report:

1. In the Intelligence Center, locate the report that you want to delete. You can use folder navigation to find the report, or use the Search box at the top of the page.
2. Hover your cursor over the row with the report, hover your cursor over the **Name** column to make the three-dots icon visible. Click the icon then select **Delete** from the menu.



   If the report cannot be deleted, the Delete action is disabled. This may occur because you do not have the necessary permissions to delete the report, or because the report belongs to an installed product.

3. When you are prompted to confirm that you want to delete the report, click **OK**.

The report is deleted from the system and no longer displays in the Intelligence Center. If the report was deleted in error, an administrator may be able to restore the report using the **Restore Deleted Files** feature in the Desktop Client.

Managing folders in the Intelligence Center

Using the Intelligence Center, you can create, rename, and delete folders in the Reports Library.

Creating new folders

You can create new folders as needed in the Intelligence Center. In order to create a folder, you must have read-write access to the parent folder.

To create a folder:

1. In the Intelligence Center, navigate to the folder location where you want to create a new folder.

   For example, if you want to create a new top-level folder in the Reports Library, select the Reports Library. If you want to create a new subfolder within a folder, then select that folder.

2. Click **Create > Create new folder**.

3. In the **Create new folder** dialog, enter a name for the new folder, then click **OK**.

The new folder is created in the current location.

Changing folder names and descriptions

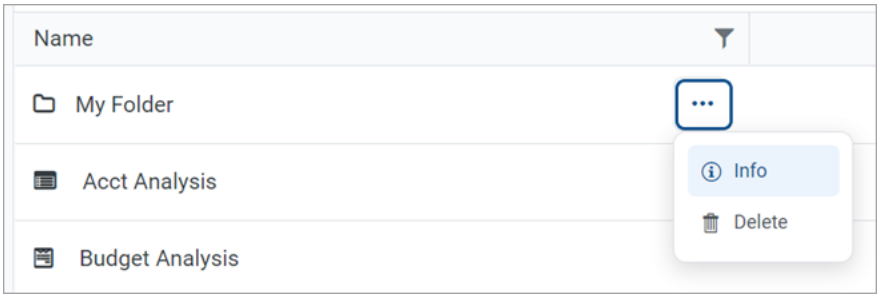
If you have read/write access to a folder, then you can rename the folder or change its description.

NOTE: In systems with installed products, the names and descriptions of product-controlled folders cannot be edited.

To change a folder name and/or description:

1. In the Intelligence Center, navigate to the parent folder of the folder that you want to rename, so that the folder you want to rename displays in the Intelligence Center grid.

2. Hover your cursor over the row with the folder, so that the three dots icon is visible the **Name** column. Click the icon then select **Info** from the menu.



   The Settings panel opens along the right-hand side of the page.

3. In the Settings panel, edit the folder **Name** or **Description** as needed, then click **Apply**.

   The name can be up to 250 characters, and the description can be up to 2000 characters.

   If the folder name and description cannot be edited, then the **Apply** button is not available. This may occur because you do not have the necessary permissions, or because the folder belongs to an installed product.

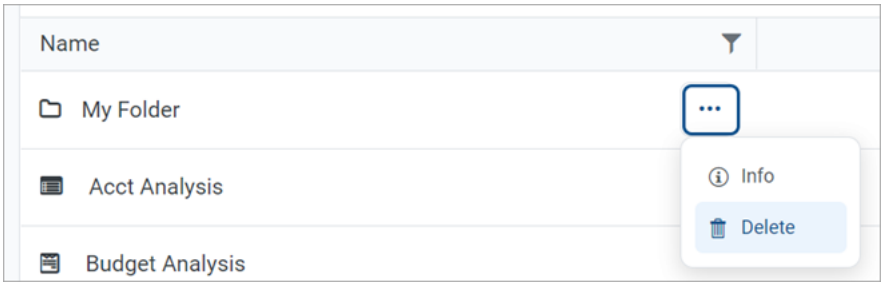
Deleting folders

If a folder is no longer needed, you can delete it using the Intelligence Center. In order to delete a folder, the folder must be empty and you must have read-write access to the folder.

NOTE: In systems with installed products, product-controlled folders cannot be deleted.

To delete a folder:

1. In the Intelligence Center, navigate to the parent folder of the folder that you want to delete, so that the folder you want to delete displays in the Intelligence Center grid.
2. Hover your cursor over the row with the folder, so that the three dots icon is visible the **Name** column. Click the icon then select **Delete** from the menu.



   If the folder cannot be deleted, the Delete action is disabled. This may occur because you do not have the necessary permissions to delete the folder, or because the folder belongs to an installed product.

The folder is deleted from the system and no longer displays in the Intelligence Center. There is no confirmation dialog before deleting an empty folder. If the empty folder was deleted in error, you can create a new folder with the same name.

Web Reports

Axiom web reports provide a fully browser-based reporting option for Axiom Rolling Forecasting data. You can create, edit, and view web reports all within the Axiom Rolling Forecasting Web Client.

Web reports are designed to be intuitive for report designers to build, and easy for report viewers to use. The Intelligence Center provides a centralized hub to create new web reports and to view any report that you have access to.

Web reports support two different ways to display reporting data in a grid:

- **Dynamic rows**: Dynamically display data rows based on a specified dimension or grouping.
- **Fixed rows**: Use predefined fixed row structures to organize data rows into sections with headers, totals, and subtotals.

Web reports can be created from scratch using the Report Builder, or you can create them from templates provided by installed Axiom Rolling Forecasting products.

Managing Web Reports

Using the Intelligence Center in the Axiom Rolling Forecasting Web Client, you can create, edit, copy, and delete web reports as needed. Web reports are designed to be intuitive for report builders to create, and easy for report viewers to use.

▶ Creating new web reports

To create a new web report, select the **Reports** area from the left-hand panel of the Intelligence Center, then click **Create**. From the Create menu, select one of the following:

- New web report: This option opens the Report Builder so that you can create a new web report from scratch.
- New web report from template: This option creates a new web report based on a template provided by an installed product.

If you want to create a web report that uses a fixed row structure, the fixed row structure must be defined separately and then assigned to the report. Using the Intelligence Center, you can create, edit, and delete fixed row structures. For more information, see Managing Fixed Row Structures.

In order to create a web report, you must be an administrator or have the **Create Web Reports** security permission. You must also have read/write access to at least one folder in the Reports Library or My Documents.

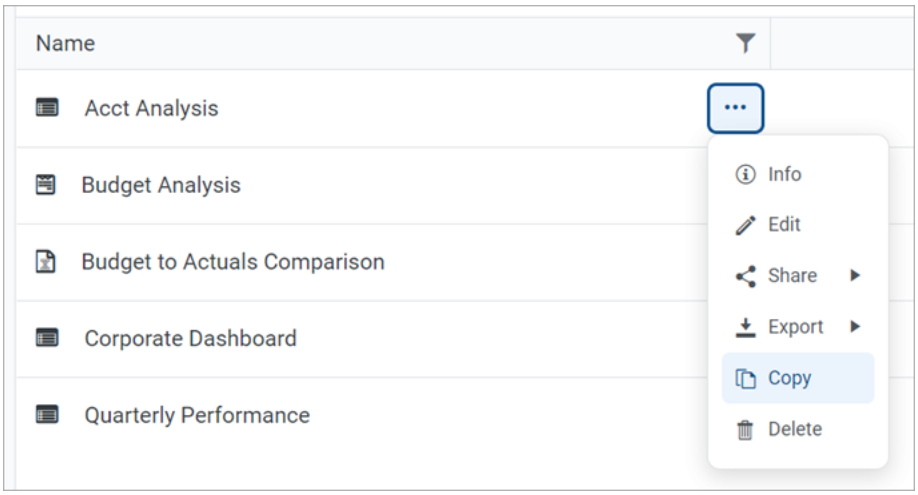
▶ Copying web reports

In the Intelligence Center, you can copy existing web reports to create new reports. In order to copy a web report, you must be an administrator or have the **Create Web Reports** security permission. You must also have read/write access to the current folder, because the copy is created in the current folder.

NOTE: Only web reports created in the Report Builder can be copied. Web reports created from template cannot be copied.

To copy a web report from the Intelligence Center:

1. In the Intelligence Center, locate the web report that you want to copy. You can use folder navigation to find the report, or use the Search box at the top of the page.
2. Once the web report displays in the Intelligence Center grid, hover your cursor over the **Name** column to make the three-dots icon visible. Click the icon then select **Copy** from the menu.



If the Copy action is present but disabled, then you cannot copy this report because you do not have the appropriate security permissions.

3. In the **Copy Report** dialog, enter a name for the copy. By default, the name is **Copy of *OriginalReportName***.
4. Click **OK**.

The copy is created in the current folder, with the specified name. If you want to save a copy in a different folder, then you can **Edit** the report instead and use **Save As** within the Report Builder.

Editing web reports

You can open a web report for editing from the Intelligence Center if the report is eligible to be edited, and you have read/write permission to the report.

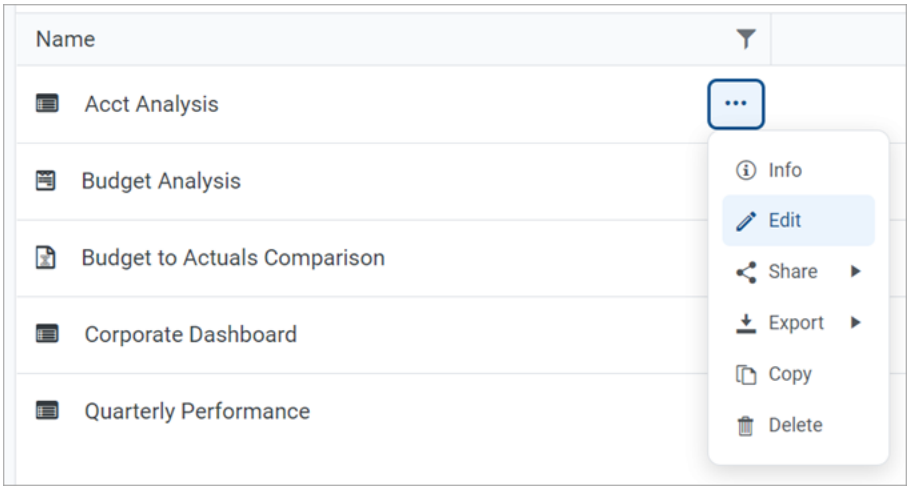
NOTE: Only web reports created in the Report Builder can be edited. Web reports created from template cannot be edited.

Only one user at a time can open a web report for editing in the Report Builder. However, other users can continue to view the report as normal.

To edit a web report from the Intelligence Center:

1. In the Intelligence Center, locate the web report that you want to edit. You can use folder navigation to find the report, or use the Search box at the top of the page.

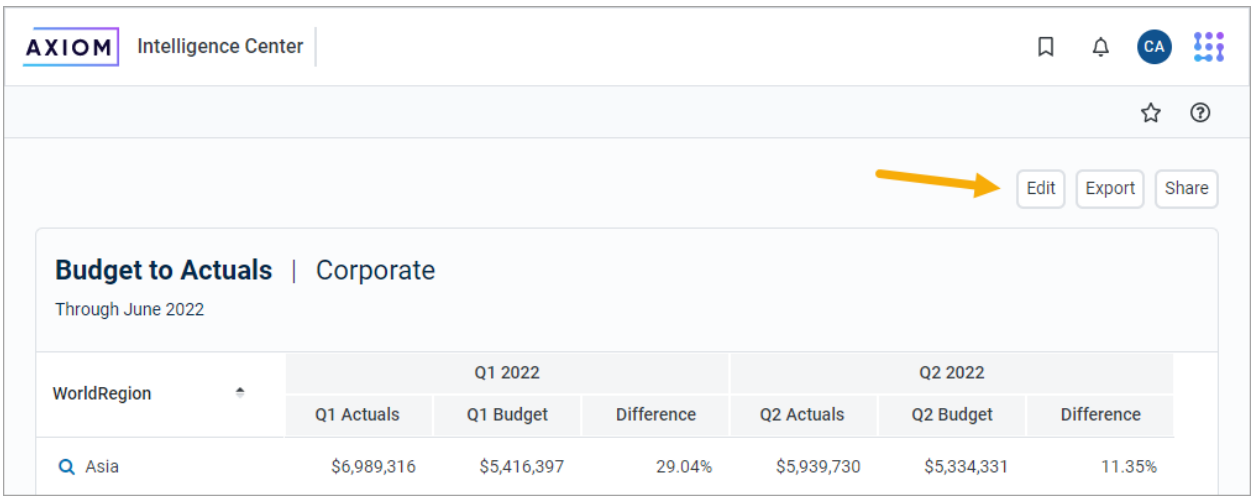
2. Once the web report displays in the Intelligence Center grid, hover your cursor over the **Name** column to make the three dots icon visible. Click the icon then select **Edit** from the menu.



If the Edit action is present but disabled, then you cannot edit this report. This may be because the report belongs to an installed product and cannot be edited, or because you do not have read/write access to the report, or because the report was created from template.

The report opens in the Report Builder, in the current browser tab. You can now edit it as needed. For more information, see Using the Report Builder.

Alternatively, when viewing a web report, an **Edit** button is present in the top right-hand corner if the report is eligible to be edited, and you have read/write permission to the report. You can click the Edit button to open the report in the Report Builder, make and save your changes, then click the Back button on your browser to return to the report.



Example Edit button to open the current report in the Report Builder

Changing web report names and descriptions

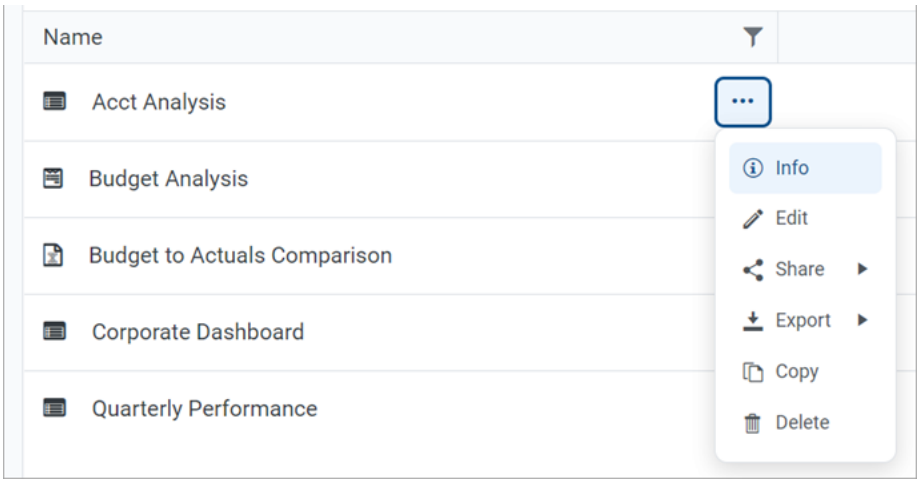
If you have read/write access to a web report, then you can rename the report or change its description.

NOTES:

- In systems with installed products, the names and descriptions of product-controlled reports cannot be edited.
- If you have read/write access to a report file, but read-only access to its folder, then you cannot edit the name or description.

To change a web report name and/or description:

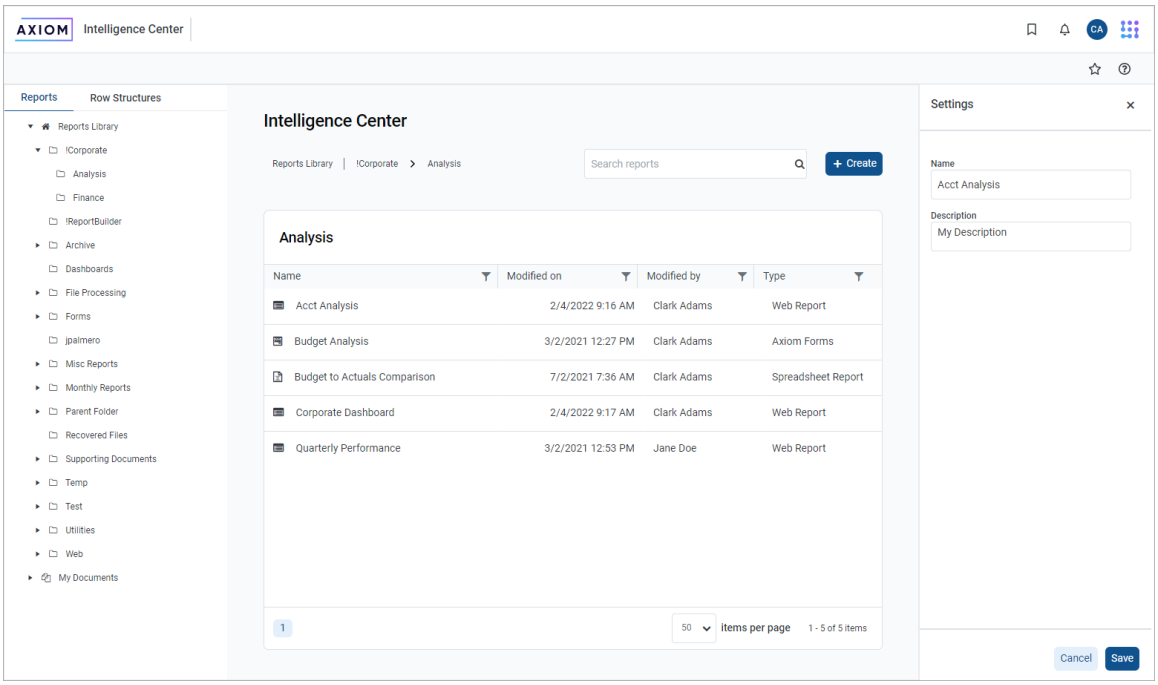
1. In the Intelligence Center, locate the web report that you want to edit. You can use folder navigation to find the report, or use the Search box at the top of the page.
2. Once the web report displays in the Intelligence Center grid, hover your cursor over the **Name** column to make the three-dots icon visible. Click the icon then select **Info** from the menu.



   The Settings panel opens along the right-hand side of the page.

3. In the Settings panel, edit the web report **Name** or **Description** as needed, then click **Save**.

   The name can be up to 250 characters, and the description can be up to 2000 characters.



Example Settings panel

If the web report name and description cannot be edited, then the **Save** button is not available. This may occur because you do not have the necessary permissions, or because the report belongs to an installed product.

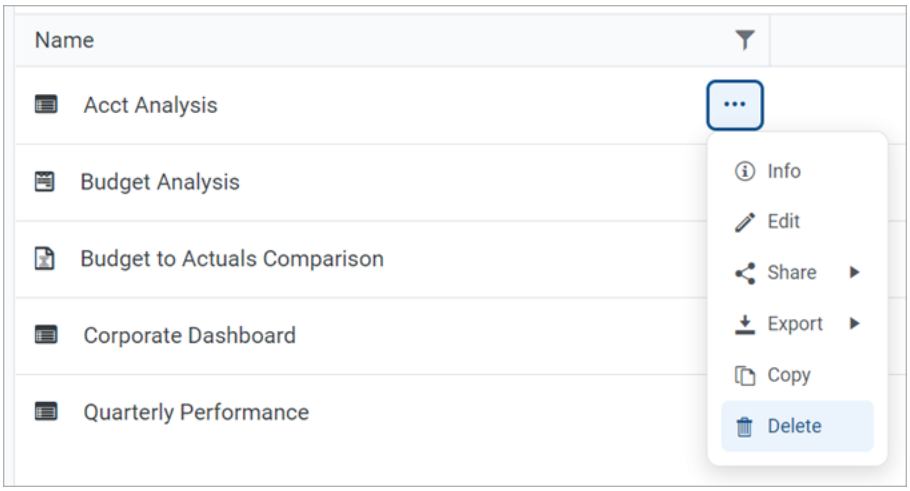
Deleting web reports

You can delete a client-created web report if it is no longer needed. You must have read/write access to the report and its folder in order to delete a report. Product-controlled web reports cannot be deleted.

TIP: If a report is deleted in error, an administrator may be able to restore the report using the **Restore Deleted Files** feature in the Axiom Rolling Forecasting Desktop Client.

To delete a web report from the Intelligence Center:

1. In the Intelligence Center, locate the web report that you want to delete. You can use folder navigation to find the report, or use the Search box at the top of the page.
2. Once the web report displays in the Intelligence Center grid, hover your cursor over the **Name** column to make the three-dots icon visible. Click the icon then select **Delete** from the menu.



If the report cannot be deleted, the Delete action is disabled. This may occur because you do not have the necessary permissions to delete the report, or because the report belongs to an installed product.

3. When you are prompted to confirm that you want to delete the report, click **OK**.

The report is deleted from the system and no longer displays in the Intelligence Center.

TIP: You can also delete a web report in the Desktop Client, using Axiom Explorer or the Explorer task pane.

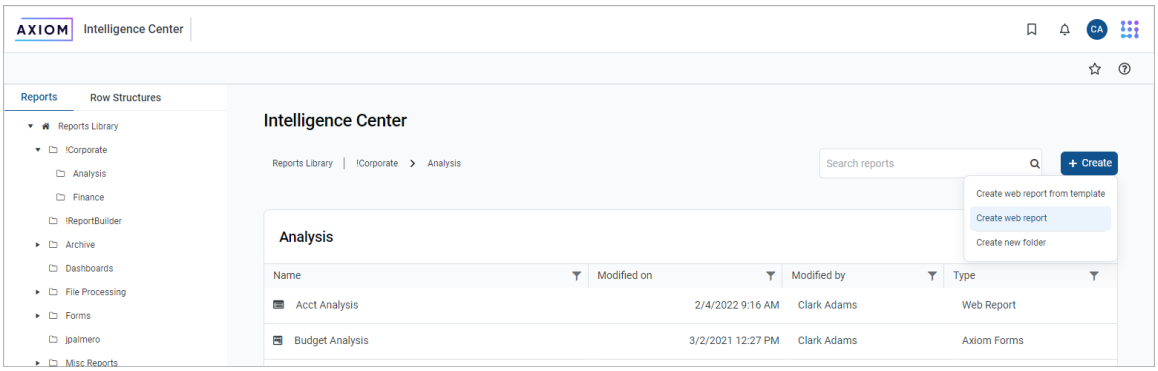
Creating new web reports

Using the Intelligence Center, you can create new web reports from scratch so that you can build the report as needed.

In order to create a web report, you must be an administrator or have the **Create Web Reports** security permission. In order to save the new report you must have read/write access to at least one folder in the Reports Library or access to the My Documents folder. If you do not have permission to create web reports, then the option to create a new web report will not be available from the **Create** button in the Intelligence Center.

To create a new web report:

1. In the Intelligence Center, click **Create > Create web report**.



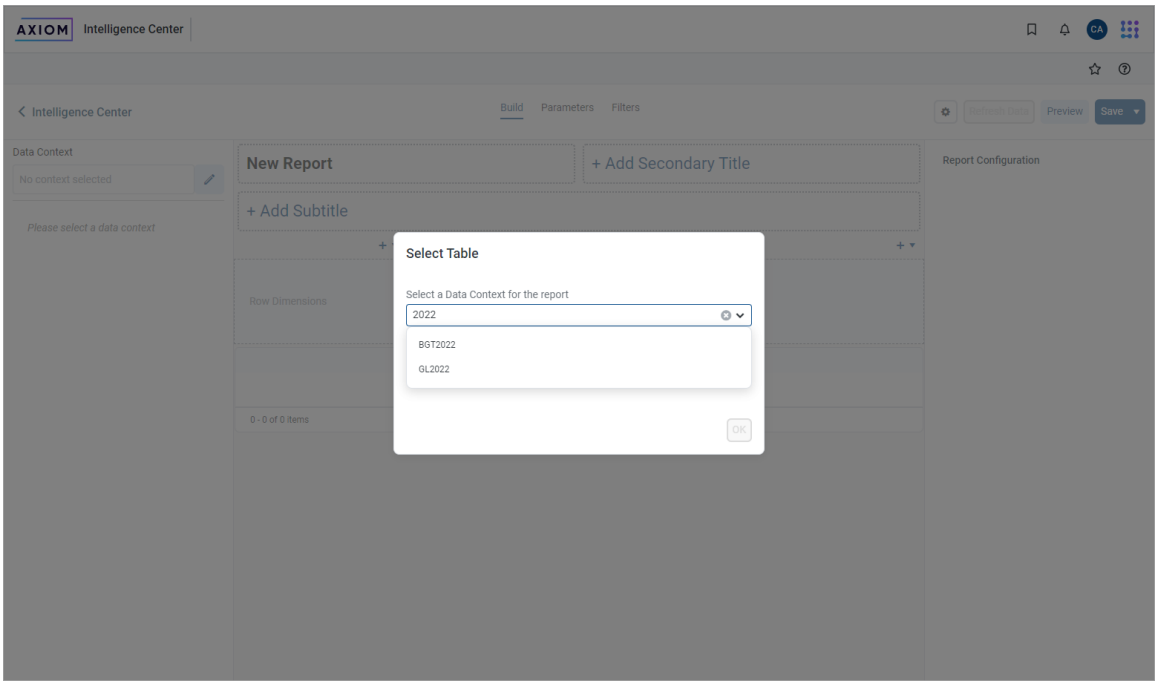
NOTE: The **Reports** area must be selected in the left-hand panel of the Intelligence Center in order to create a new web report.

The Report Builder opens in the current browser tab, displaying a new blank report.

2. In the **Select Table** dialog, select a primary table to determine the data context for the report, then click **OK**.

   The *data context* determines the overall pool of data that is eligible to be included in the report. The selected primary table determines which other tables are eligible for inclusion in the report, based on lookup relationships and shared dimensions. All table columns and filters used in the report must be compatible in the context of the primary table.

   You can select a table from the drop-down list directly, or type into the box to search for a table name. The search uses "contains" matching to return any tables that contain the search text within the table name. Tables that start with the search text are listed first, followed by tables that contain the search text anywhere in the table name. In the following screenshot, the text `2022` has been used to search for tables with the year 2022 in the name.



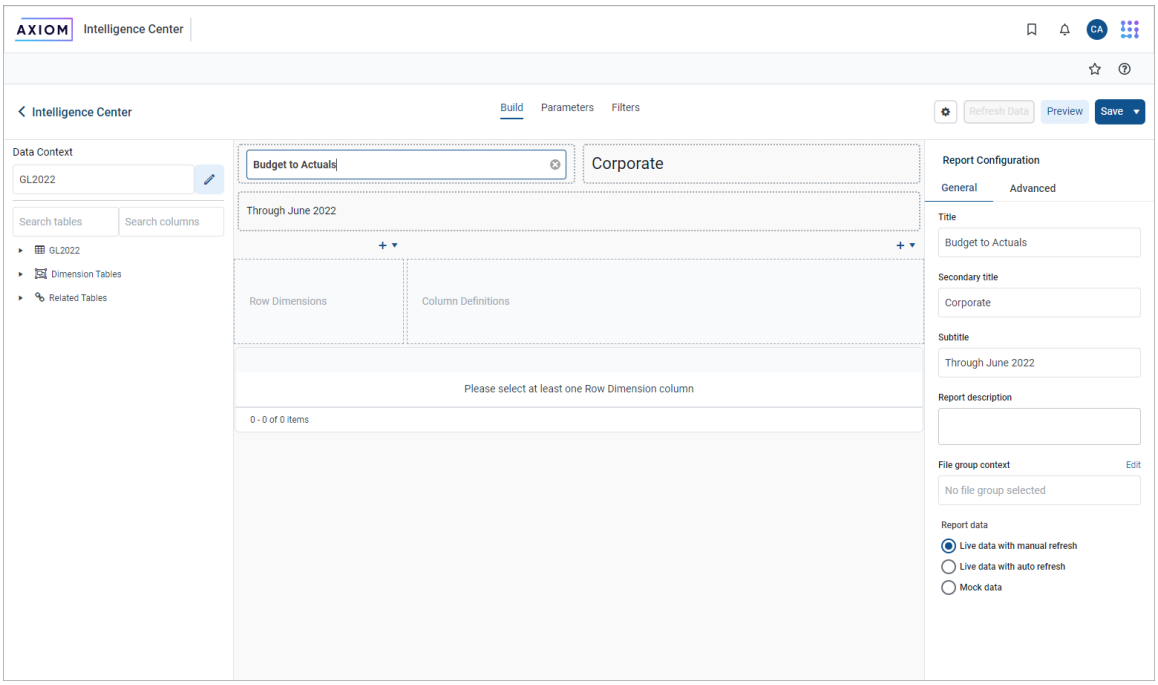
Selecting a primary table for the data context

Once a table is selected for the data context, you can work with the report in the Report Builder. The **Build** tab of the Report Builder is where most of the report creation occurs. The Build tab is organized into three main areas as follows:

- The **Data Panel** on the left side is where you select the data to include in your report.
- The **Report Canvas** in the middle is where you build the report. Columns can be dragged and dropped from the Data Panel to the Report Canvas. You can also create calculations to display in the report columns, and define column groups.
- The **Configuration Panel** on the right side is where you define properties for the report, the data grid, and the individual columns. You can configure properties such as report titles, drilling options, and column formatting.

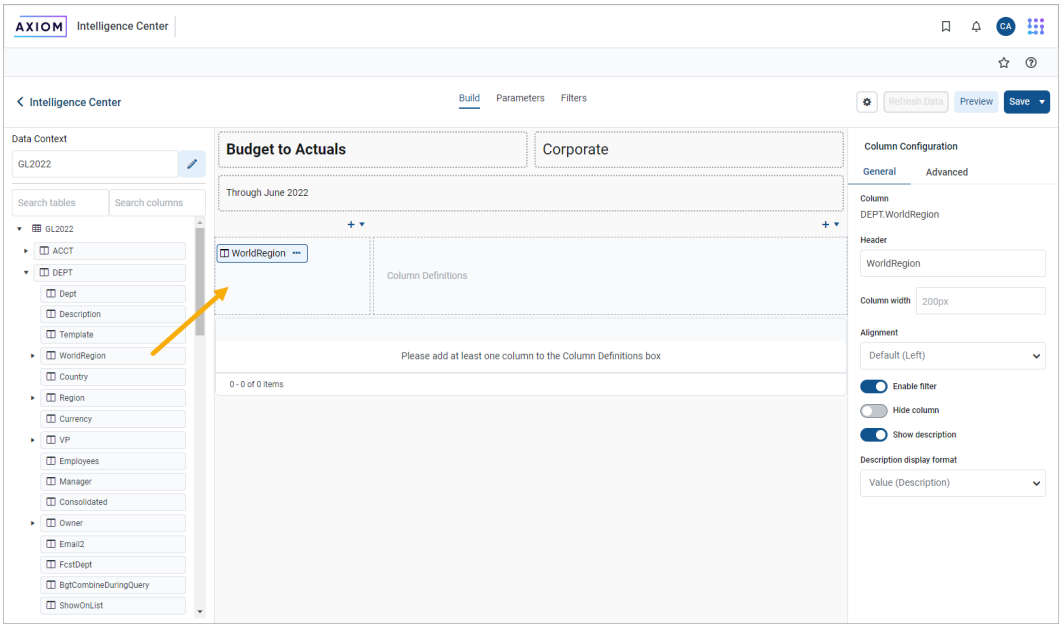
For more information on using the Report Builder, see Using the Report Builder.

3. At the top of the Report Canvas, click inside the title boxes and define the title text as desired. You can also optionally edit the title text within the **Report Configuration** panel. For more information, see Defining report titles and other web report properties.



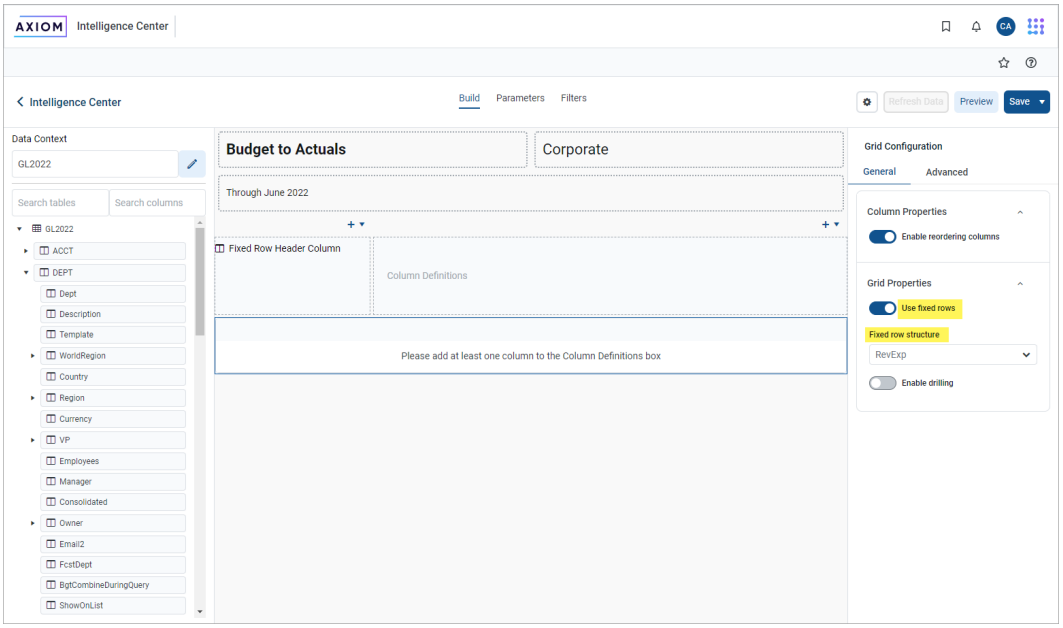
Defining titles for the report

4. Define the rows of the report by doing one of the following, depending on whether you want to generate the rows dynamically or use a fixed row structure:
    - **Dynamic rows**: In the Data Panel, locate the table column that you want to use as the row dimension. Drag and drop the column to the **Row Dimensions** box in the Report Canvas. For more information, see Specifying the row dimension for a web report.



Dragging and dropping a column to use as the row dimension

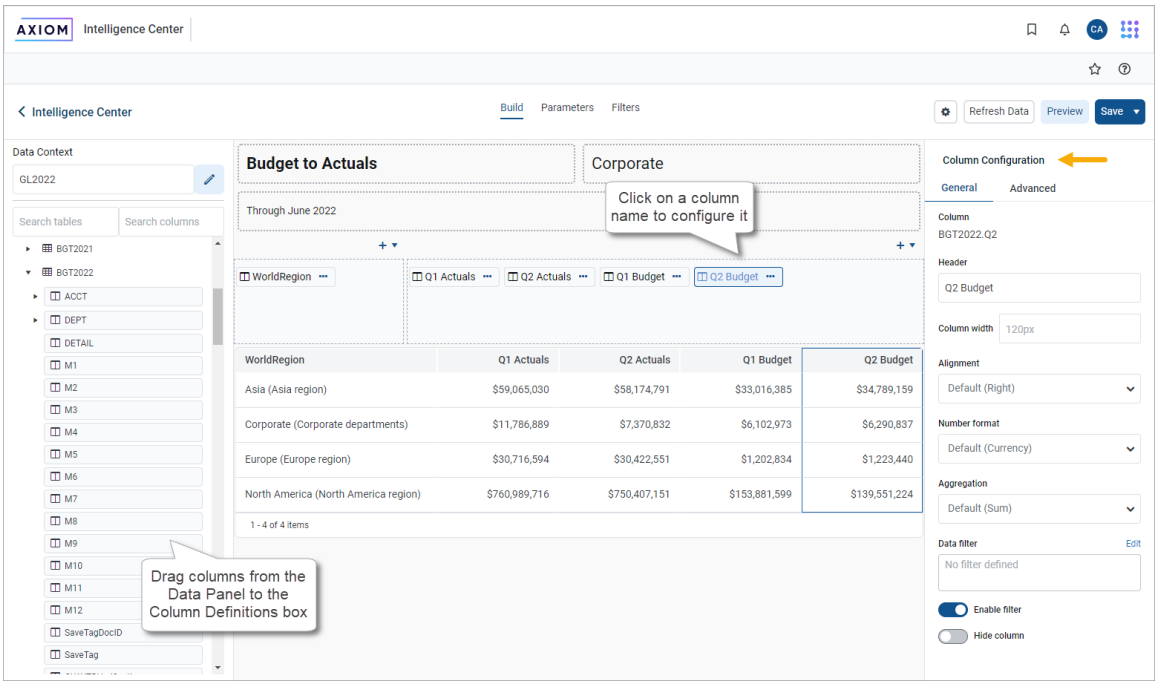
- **Fixed rows**: Select the grid placeholder text in the Report Canvas so that the **Grid Configuration** properties load into the Configuration Panel. On the **General** tab, enable **Use fixed rows** then select an existing **Fixed row structure**. For more information, see Specifying the fixed row structure for a web report.



Specifying a fixed row structure to define the rows

5. Use the Data Panel to locate the data columns that you want to display in the report, then drag and drop those columns out to the **Column Definitions** box in the Report Canvas. Once the columns are added to the grid, you can configure data and display properties for each column.

   For more information, see Adding data columns and calculated columns to a web report and Configuring column properties for a web report.

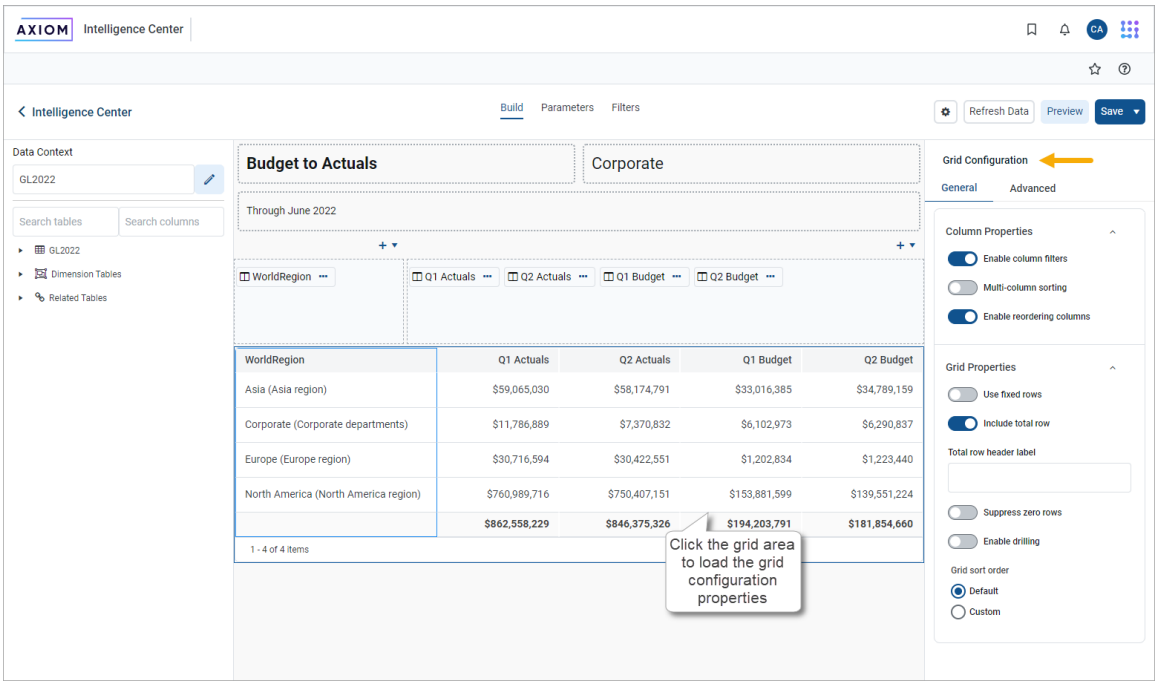


Adding and configuring data columns

NOTE: To populate the grid with data after adding columns to the Column Definitions box, click the **Refresh Data** button. By default, the Report Builder uses live data, but you must manually refresh in order to see the result of any data changes. For more information, see Changing data display options for the Report Builder.

6. Select the grid in the report canvas so that the configuration panel changes to show the **Grid Configuration** settings. Define the grid settings as needed, such as to enable the total row or enable drilling options. For more information, see Configuring grid properties in a web report.

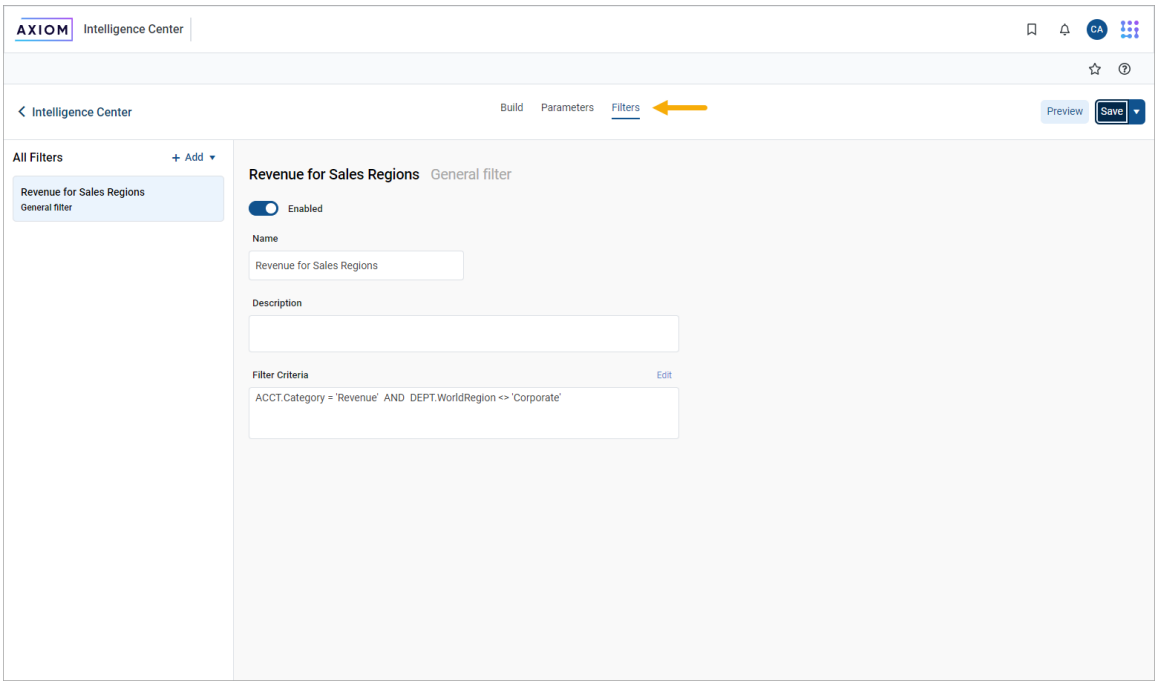
   In the following example, the total row was enabled for the grid.



Configuring grid properties

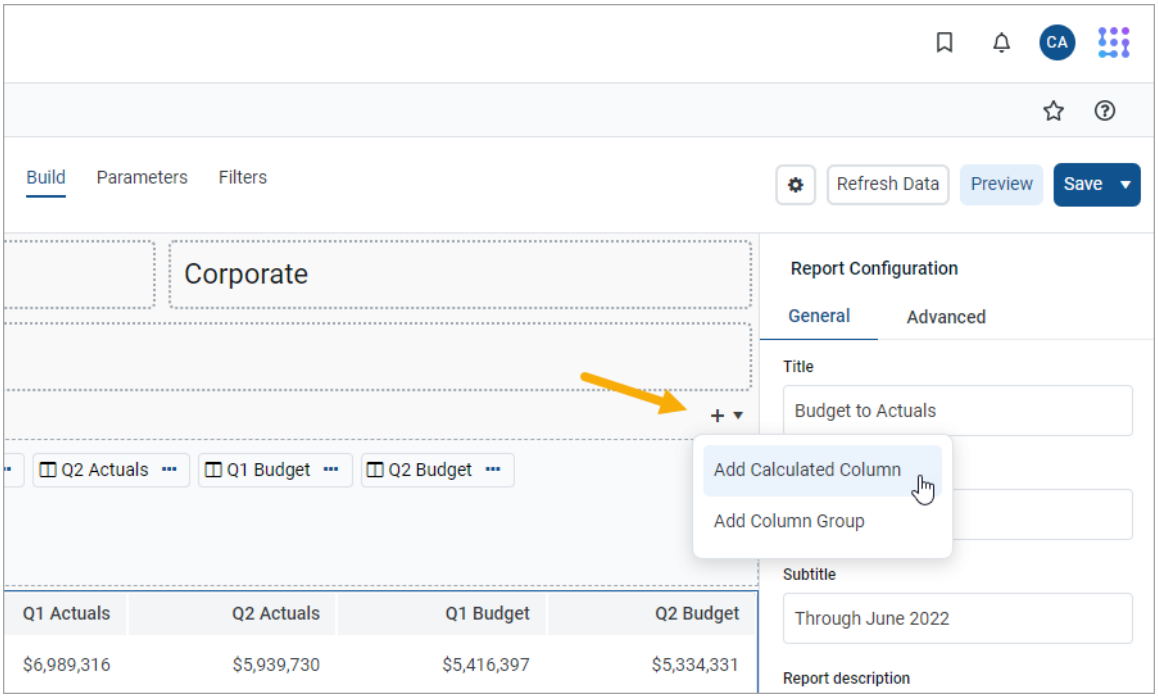
7. Click the **Filters** tab along the top of the page to define report-level filters as needed, to limit the data shown in the report. For more information, see Filtering data in web reports.

   In the following example, a general filter was added to exclude the Corporate world region value from the report and to only show data for revenue accounts.



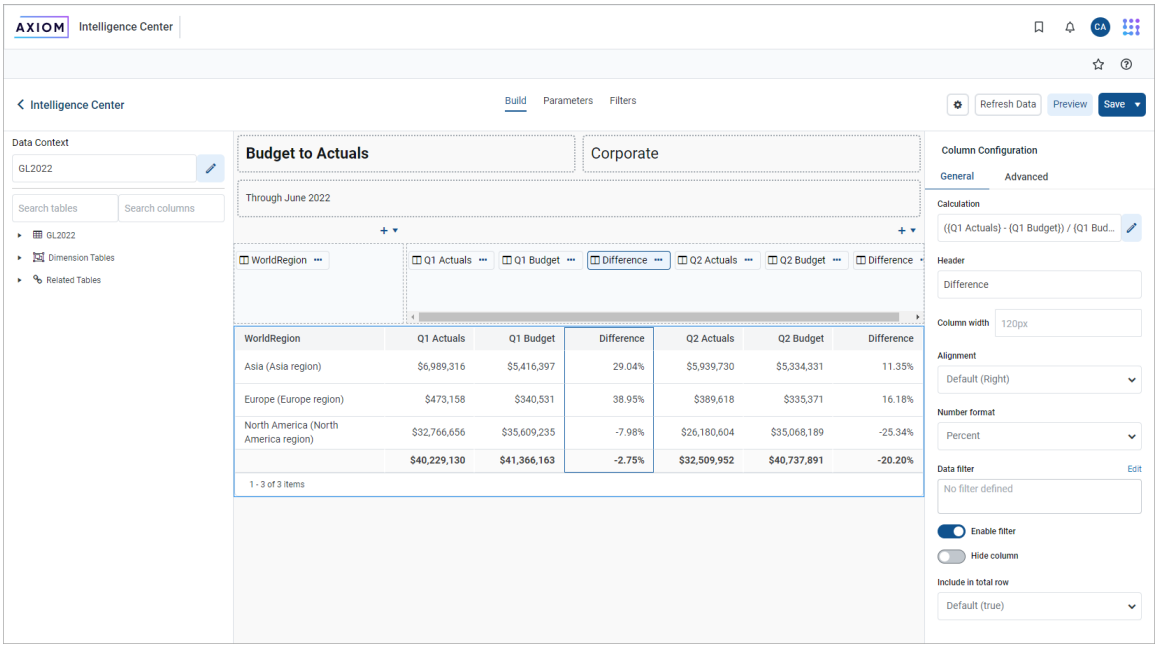
Defining a report-level filter to limit data in the report

8. Return to the **Build** tab, then use the plus icon at the top right of the **Column Definitions** box to add calculated columns to the grid as needed. For more information, see Adding data columns and calculated columns to a web report.



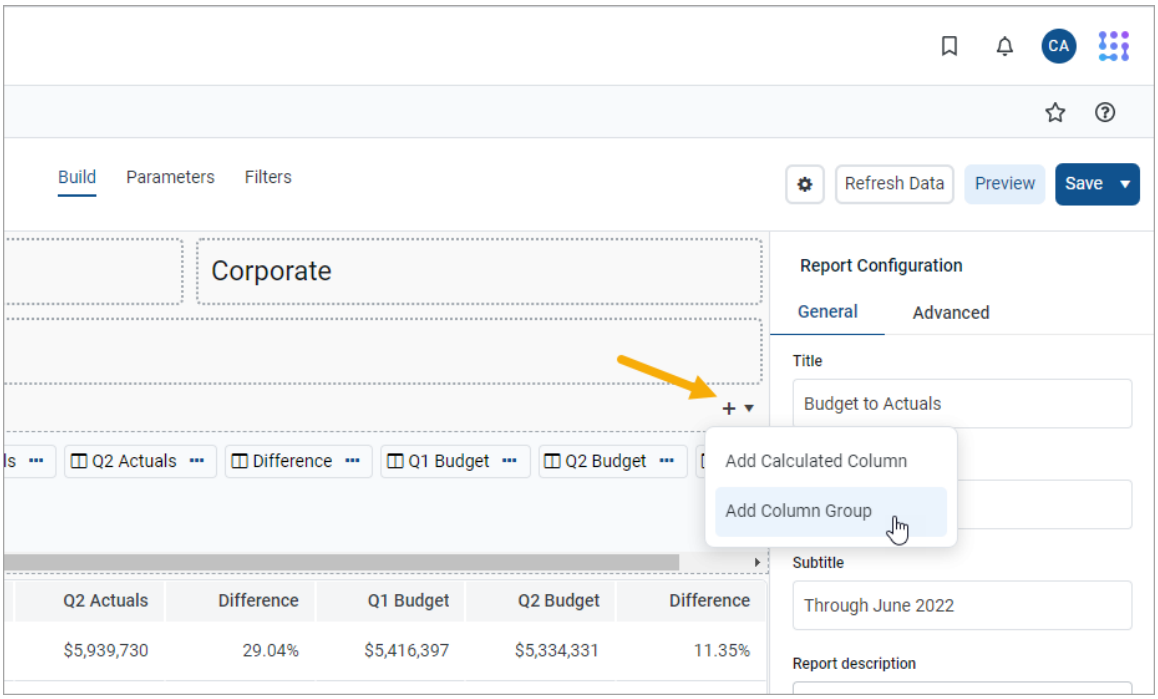
Click the plus icon to add a calculated column

In the following example, two calculated columns have been added to calculate the difference between actuals and budget for each quarter.



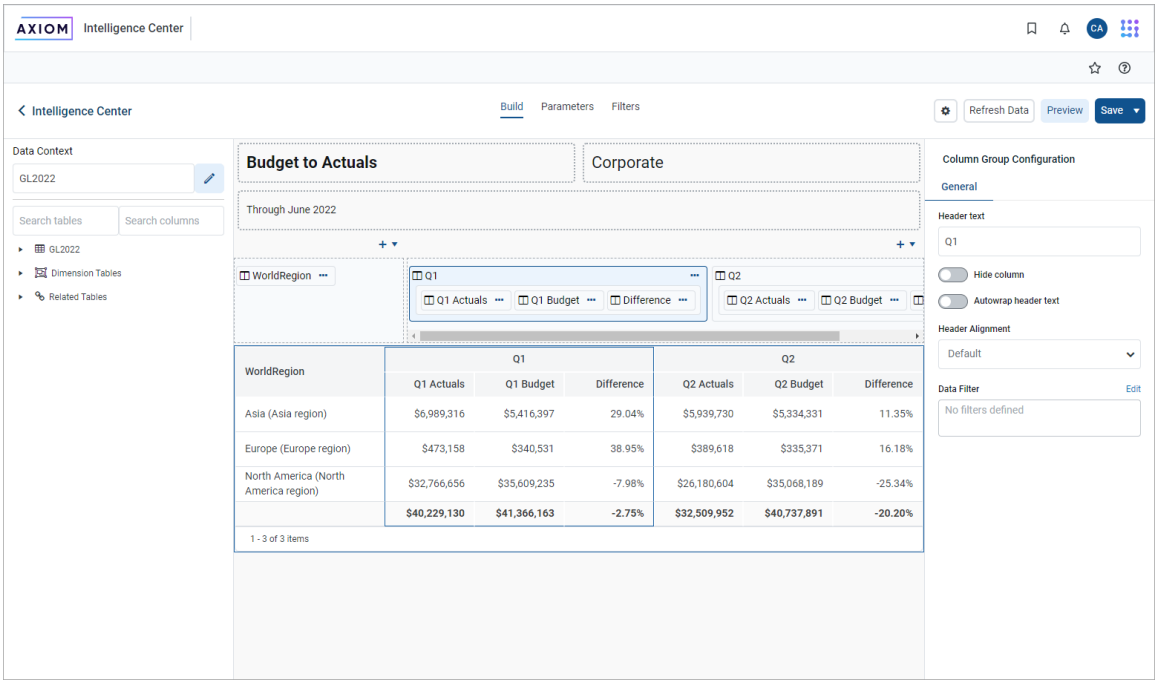
Adding and configuring calculated columns

9. Use the plus icon at the top right of the **Column Definitions** box to add column groups to the grid as needed. Using column groups, you can display multiple columns grouped underneath a header. For more information, see Defining column groups for a web report.



Click the plus icon to add a column group

In the following example, two column groups have been added for Q1 and Q2.



Adding and configuring column groups

10. Optional. If you want the report to dynamically change data based on user selections, then click the **Parameters** tab to add report parameters to the report. For more information, see Using report parameters in web reports.
11. Click **Save** to save the report.
12. In the **Save Report As** dialog, complete the following fields and then click **Save**:

Item	Description
File name	The name of the report file. This is the name that users will see in the Intelligence Center.
Description	Optional. A description of the report. Currently, descriptions do not display in the Intelligence Center, but they can be viewed in the Axiom Rolling Forecasting Desktop Client using Axiom Explorer.
Save to folder	The folder in the Axiom repository where you want to save the report. • Click the folder icon to the right of the field. • In the **Choose output folder** dialog, select a folder in the Reports Library. You can only select folders where you have read/write access to the folder. If a folder name displays with a lock icon, this means you have read-only access to that folder and therefore cannot save a new report there. **NOTE:** If you have access to the My Documents folder, then you can also save reports to that location for your personal use. • Click **OK** to choose the folder and return to the save dialog. The path to your selected folder now displays in the field.

If you use a file name that already exists in the target folder, you will be prompted to choose whether or not to overwrite the existing file. If you choose not to overwrite, the save operation is canceled and you are returned to the Report Builder.

Keep in mind that many of these steps can be done in any order. You can configure the grid settings before defining report titles, and so on. The main dependency is that you must select a primary table for the data context before you can begin adding columns to the report.

Creating new web reports from template

Using the Intelligence Center, you can create new web reports from a template. Currently, templates are only provided by installed Axiom Rolling Forecasting products. For more information about any templates provided by your installed products, see the separate product documentation.

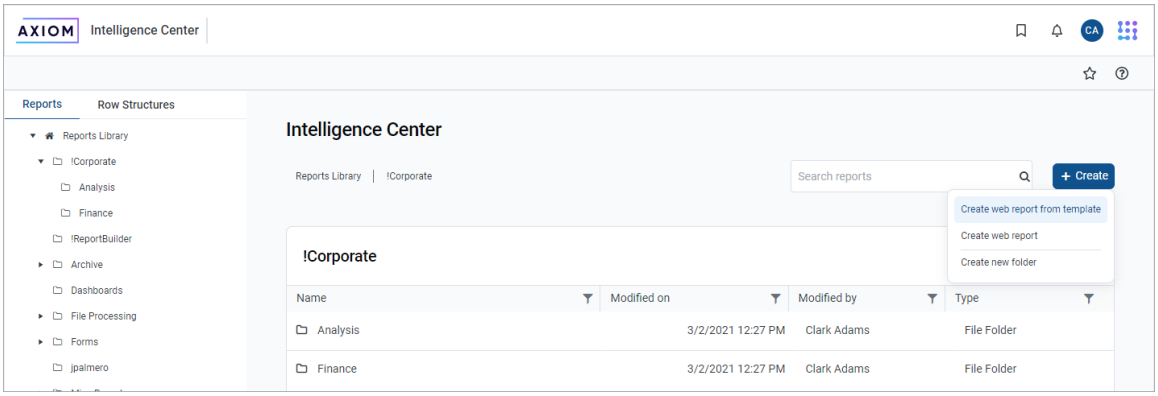
Some report templates require a fixed row structure to define the row dimensions and sections of the report. If you want to create a new web report from a template that requires a fixed row structure, this row structure must already exist so that you can assign it to the report when you create it. For more information, see Managing Fixed Row Structures.

Web reports created from template remain linked to that template. If a template changes, that change is automatically available in all reports created from that template.

In order to create a web report, you must be an administrator or have the **Create Web Reports** security permission. In order to save the new report you must have read/write access to at least one folder in the Reports Library or access to the My Documents folder. If you do not have permission to create web reports, then the option to create a new web report from template will not be available from the **Create** button in the Intelligence Center.

To create a new web report from template:

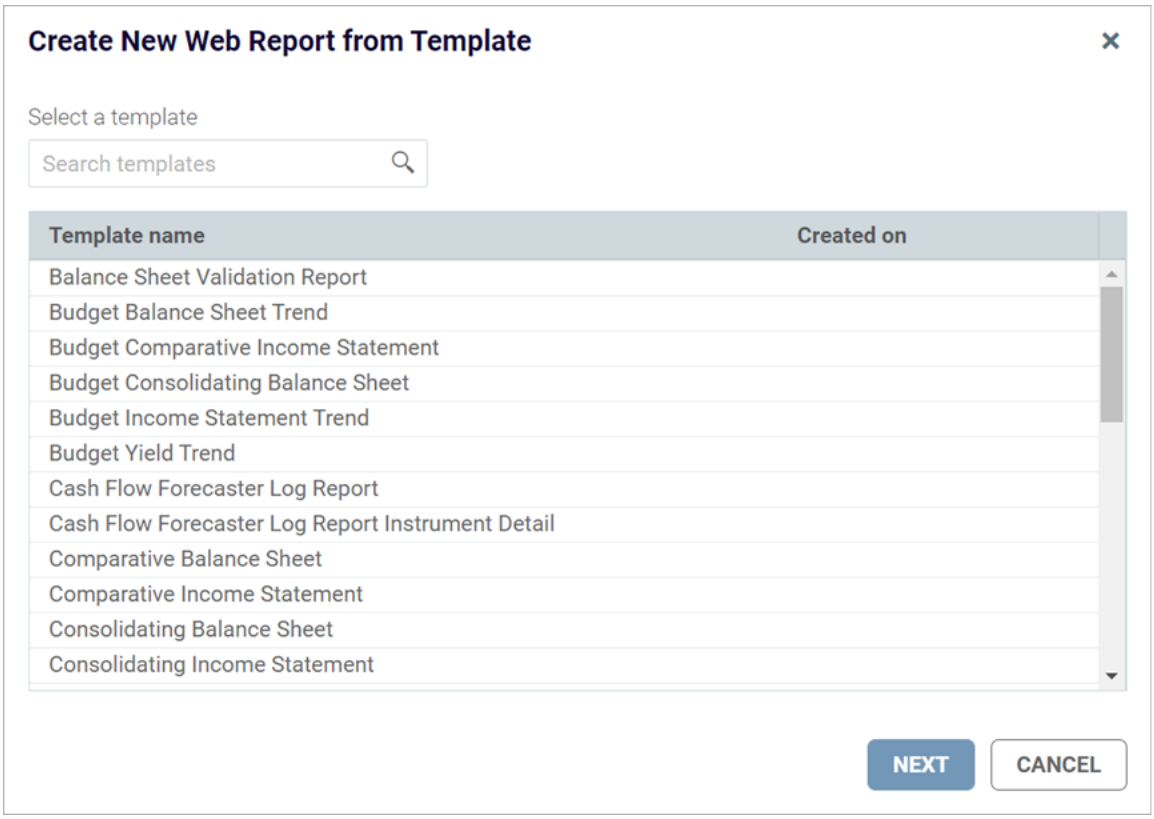
1. In the Intelligence Center, click **Create > Create web report from template**.



NOTE: If your system does not have any product-delivered templates available, then this option will not be present on the **Create** menu.

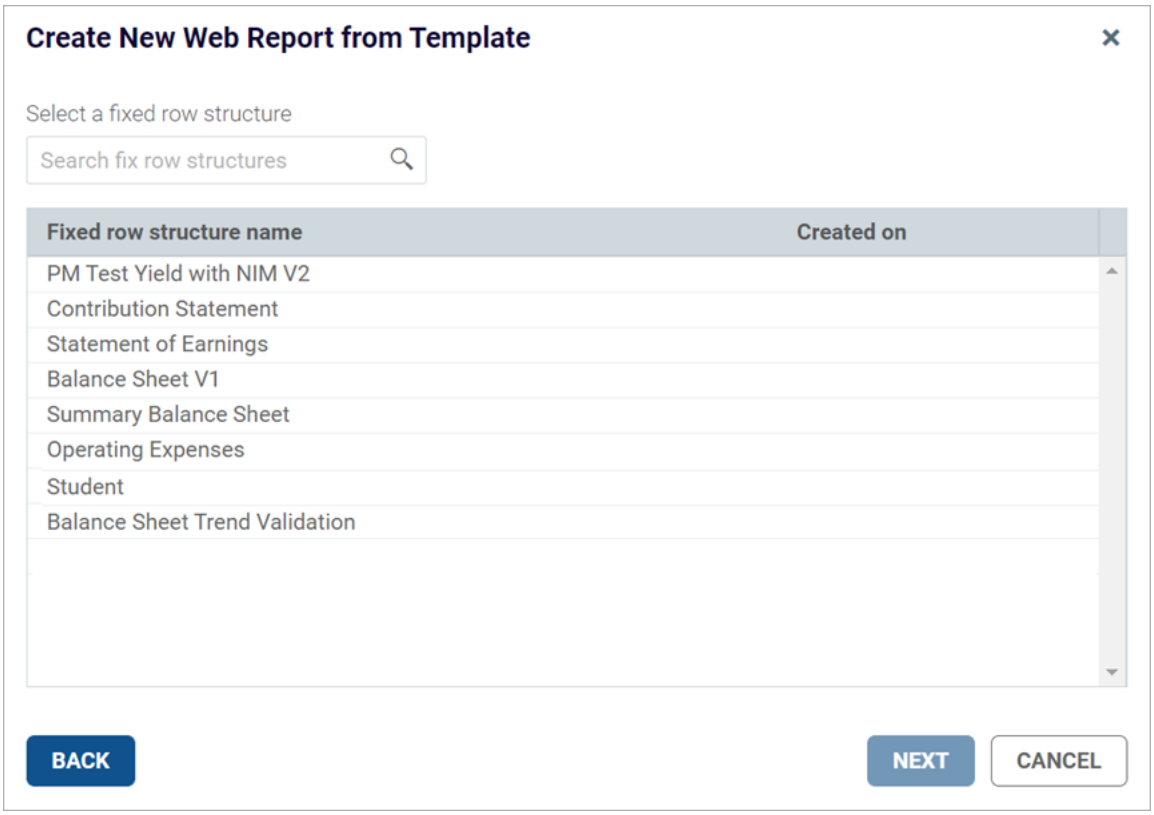
The **Create New Web Report from Template** dialog opens to walk you through the report creation process.

2. On the template screen, select the template that you want to use to create the report, and then click **Next**.



Example template screen showing product-delivered templates

3. On the fixed row structure screen, select the fixed row structure to use in the report, and then click **Next**. If the template you selected does not use a fixed row structure, then this screen does not display and you can skip to step 4.



Example screen showing fixed row structures

NOTE: If no fixed row structures are listed, then your system does not have any available fixed row structures. You must create one before you can create a web report using the selected template. You can click **Back** to select a different template, or you can click **Cancel** to exit the dialog and return to the Intelligence Center. For more information, see Managing Fixed Row Structures.

4. On the final screen, complete the following fields to save the new report, and then click **Create**.

Item	Description
Name	The name of the report file.
Description	Optional. A description for the report.

Item	Description
Save report in	The folder in the Axiom repository where you want to save the report. • Click the folder icon to the right of the field. • In the **Choose output folder** dialog, select a folder in the Reports Library. You can only select folders where you have read/write access to the folder. If a folder name displays with a lock icon, this means you have read-only access to that folder and therefore cannot save a new report there. **NOTE:** If you have access to the My Documents folder, then you can also save reports to that location for your personal use. • Click **OK** to choose the folder and return to the save dialog. The path to your selected folder now displays in the field.

The report is opened in the current browser tab. You can now review the data using a variety of tools available to web reports, such as sorting, filtering, and drilling. For more information, see Viewing and exploring data in web reports.

Once a report is created from template, it cannot be edited—for example, to choose a different fixed row structure. If you want to use a different fixed row structure, create a new report from template again. Remember that any changes to the template or to the fixed row structure will automatically flow through to all reports that use the template or the fixed row structure.

Using the Report Builder

Using the Report Builder, you can create and edit web reports using a drag-and-drop interface. Web reports are intended to be intuitive for report builders to create and easy for report viewers to use.

Web reports support two different ways to display reporting data in a grid:

- **Dynamic rows**: Dynamically display data rows based on a specified dimension or grouping.
- **Fixed rows**: Use predefined fixed row structures to organize data rows into sections with headers, totals, and subtotals.

The Report Builder opens when you do either of the following:

- Create a new web report from the Intelligence Center.
- Edit an existing web report from the Intelligence Center or from the report viewer.

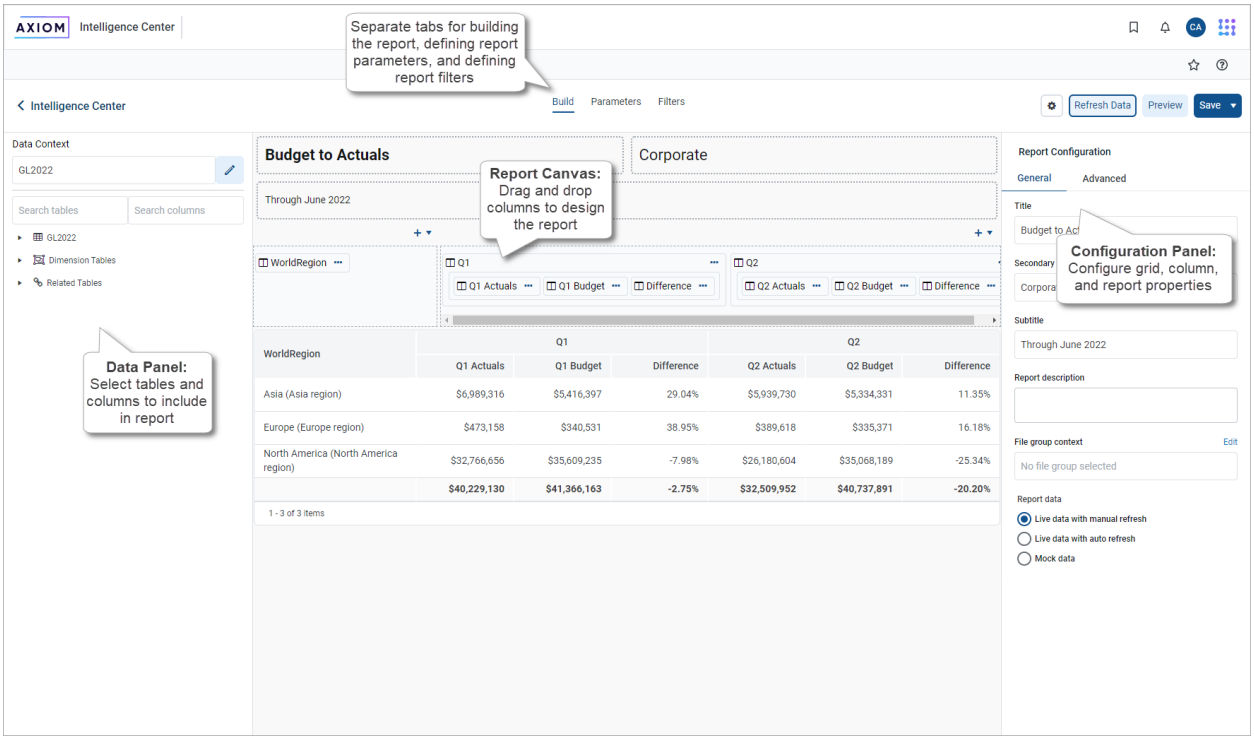
Overview of the Report Builder

The Report Builder is organized into three tabs:

- **Build**: Use this tab to design the report data and configure report properties. This is the default tab.
- **Parameters**: Use this tab to enable and configure interactivity for the report. Report users can dynamically change the data that displays in the report using report parameters.
- **Filters**: Use this tab to define report-level filters, to limit the data shown in the report.

In the Build tab, the Report Builder has three main areas:

- The **Data Panel** on the left side is where you select the data to include in your report.
- The **Report Canvas** in the middle is where you build the report. Columns can be dragged and dropped from the Data Panel to the Report Canvas. You can also create calculations to display in the report columns, and define column groups.
- The **Configuration Panel** on the right side is where you define properties for the report, the data grid, and the individual columns. You can configure properties such as report titles, drilling options, and column formatting.



Overview of the Report Builder

As you build and configure the report, a preview of the grid displays in the Report Canvas area. Several options are available to control how data is shown in this grid. For more information, see Changing data display options for the Report Builder.

Building a report in the Report Builder

The following is an overview of how to build a report in the Report Builder:

- Define a data context: Each report must have a specified primary table to determine the data context for the report. Once the data context is defined, you can build the report using columns from the primary table and from related tables.
- Define report titles: You can define report title text and an optional report description.
- Define the grid rows: Web reports can use dynamically generated rows based on a dimension, or they can use a fixed row structure. Do one of the following depending on the type of report that you want to make:
  - For dynamic rows, add a row dimension to the grid by dragging and dropping a table column.
  - For fixed rows, specify a fixed row structure by modifying the grid properties.
- Add data columns and calculated columns: Drag and drop table columns out to the grid to define the data columns for the report, and define calculated columns as needed. You can also define column groups to create grouped headers in the report.
- Configure grid properties: Configure grid properties such as the total row and user interaction options, including enabling and configuring drilling options as needed. You can also adjust the default formats for various column types.
- Configure column properties: Configure properties for each column such as alignment, width, number format, and column filters.
- Define report filters: You can define general and table-specific filters to limit the data shown in the report grid.
- Define report parameters: You can optionally create and configure report parameters to allow end users to dynamically change the data shown in the report.

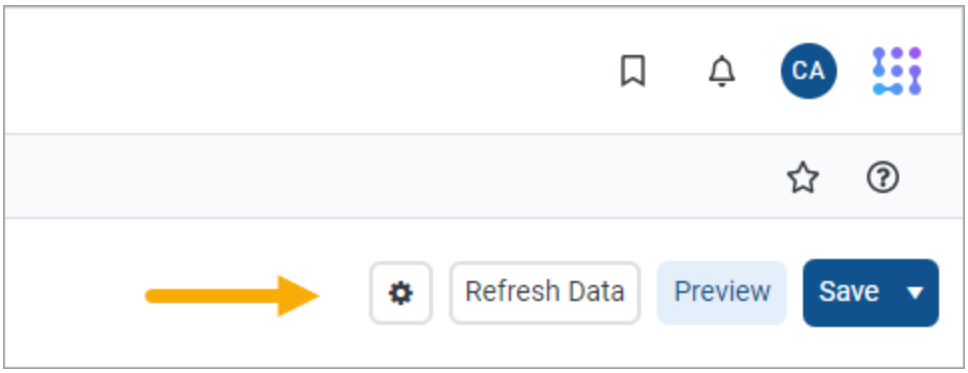
Changing data display options for the Report Builder

As you build and configure the report, a sample of the grid data displays in the Report Canvas area. You can choose how data displays in the sample grid as you build the report.

NOTE: The sample grid is intended to give you an idea of how the report data will display to report viewers, but it is not intended to be an exact representation of the final report. To see the report as it will appear to report viewers, use the Preview feature.

To change how data displays in the Report Builder:

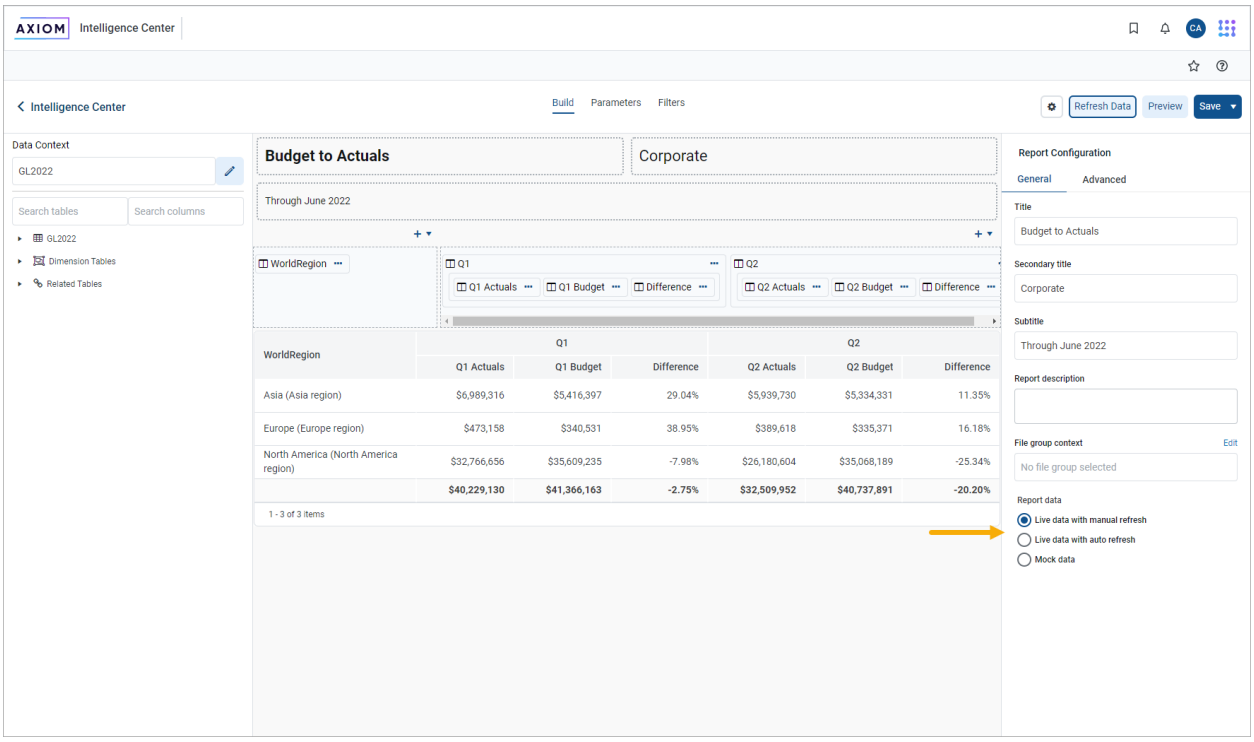
1. On the **Build** tab of the Report Builder, click the gear button at the top of the page to load the **Report Configuration** properties.



2. Select one of the following options for **Report data**:

   - **Live data with manual refresh** (default): Live data is shown in the grid, however, you must manually refresh the data after making configuration changes that affect the data shown. This is for performance reasons, so that you do not have to wait for data queries to complete in order to continue working on your report. When using this option, data updates are handled as follows:
     - If you add a new column, or make a configuration change that would affect the data shown in the column, the column will be blank. To populate the grid for data in this column, click the **Refresh Data** button.
     - If you make a configuration change that would affect the data shown in the entire grid, the grid will be blank. To populate the grid with the current data, click the **Refresh Data** button.

     The **Refresh Data** button is only available when using this option.
   - **Live data with automatic refresh**: Live data is shown in the grid, and the data automatically updates after you make any configuration changes. Generally speaking, this option should only be used when the report queries a small set of data so that updates will be quick, or when you do not expect to be making many configuration changes that affect data.
   - **Mock data**: Mock data is shown in the grid. When using this option, you can get a basic idea of how the report columns and format will display to the user, without viewing actual data. This is a good option if you do not need to made configuration changes that affect the data, or if you do not need to view the data while you are making these changes.



Data display options for the Report Builder

Even if you are viewing live data, keep in mind that the grid shown in the Report Canvas is simply meant as a guide to help you build the report—it is not intended to be a fully functional representation of the report. If you want to see how the report will display to report viewers, click the **Preview** button.

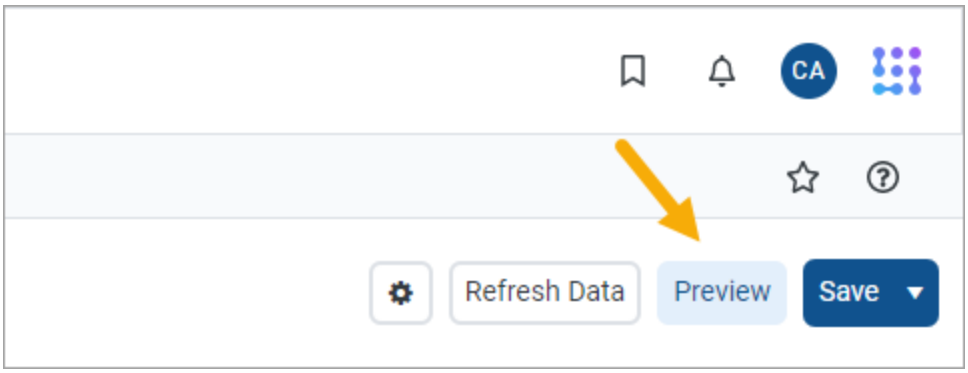
NOTE: The **Report data** option is not saved in the report, and your selection is not saved for future Report Builder sessions. Every Report Builder session defaults to using live data with manual refresh.

Previewing a report

The sample grid in the Report Canvas accurately reflects some report configuration details such as column headers and number format. However, other configuration details are not reflected in the sample grid. For example:

- Column width may not be accurately reflected in the sample grid. Initially, the grid will expand to fit the available space. Once there are enough columns to fill the space, the column width will be honored.
- The sample grid only shows up to ten rows of data (when using dynamic rows) and does not display paging options.
- Drilling options are not available in the sample grid.
- Report viewer options to sort and filter column data are not available in the sample grid
- Report parameters cannot be used on the sample grid.

If you want to see how the report will display to end users in the report viewer, including all user interaction options for the report, click the **Preview** button at the top of the Report Builder.



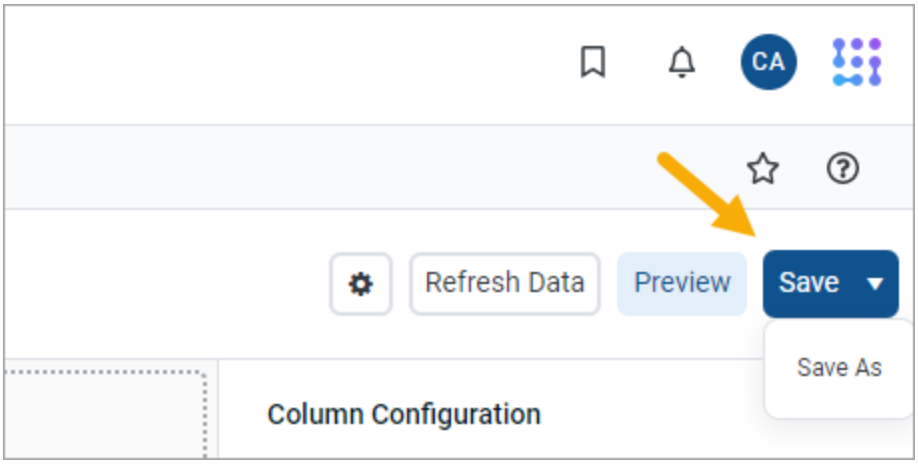
The report preview opens in a separate dialog that overlays the Report Builder. Using this preview, you can view the report data and try out end-user features like sorting, filtering, and drilling the report. When you are done viewing the preview, click **Close** at the bottom of the dialog to return to the Report Builder (or click the **X** in the top right corner).

The report preview does have a few limitations. Export and share options are not available in the report preview. Additionally, if hyperlinks are used in the report, the hyperlinks will always open in a new tab, even if they are configured to open in the same tab—this is done so that clicking a hyperlink will not close the Report Builder.

Saving a report

Use the **Save** button at the top of the Report Builder to save the report. If the report is a brand new report, you will be prompted to define a name and folder location for the report. Otherwise, the existing report is saved.

If you have opened an existing report for editing and you want to save a copy of it with a new name, click the down arrow to the right of the Save button and select **Save As**.



Save button with Save As option

NOTE: The **Create Web Reports** security permission is required in order to use **Save As**.

If you have made changes to the report but have not yet saved, you will be prompted to save when you attempt to close the browser tab or navigate to a new location.

Defining the data context for a web report

The *data context* for a web report determines the overall pool of data that is eligible to be included in the report. To define the data context, you select a *primary table* as the "base" table for the report. This primary table then determines which other tables are eligible for inclusion in the report, based on lookup relationships. All table columns used in the report must be compatible in the context of the primary table.

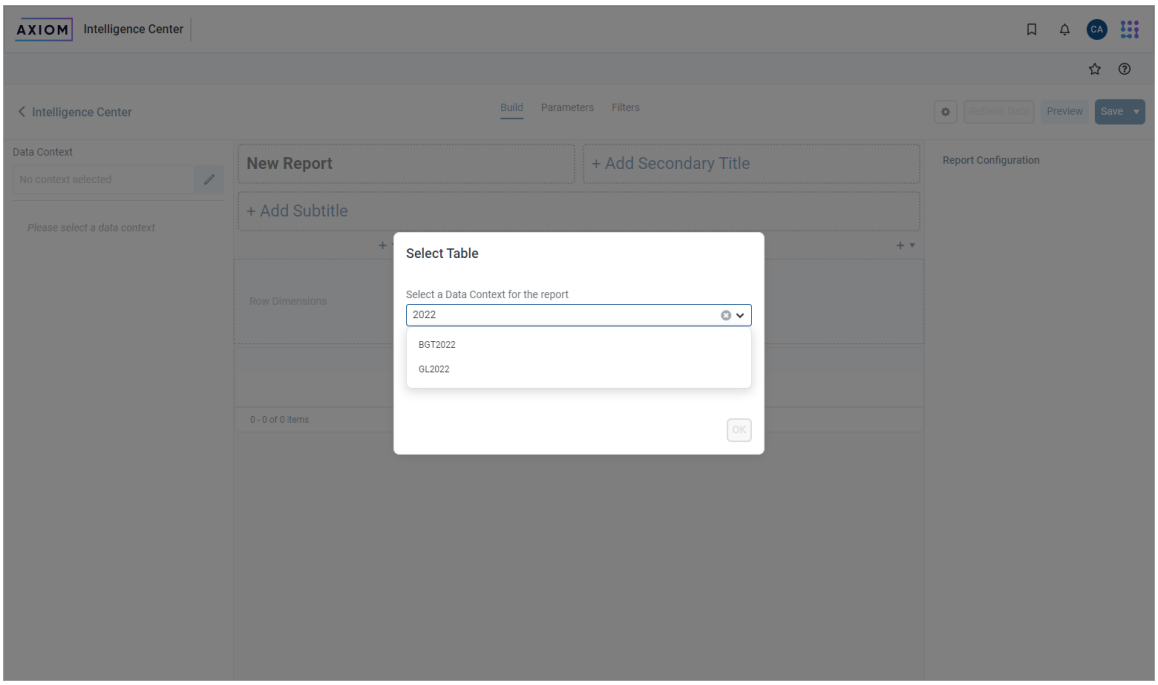
In the Report Builder, the primary table for the data context is specified on the **Build** tab, in the left-hand Data Panel. You must select the primary table before you can drag and drop any table columns out to the grid.

To select a primary table for the data context:

There are two ways to select a primary table for the data context.

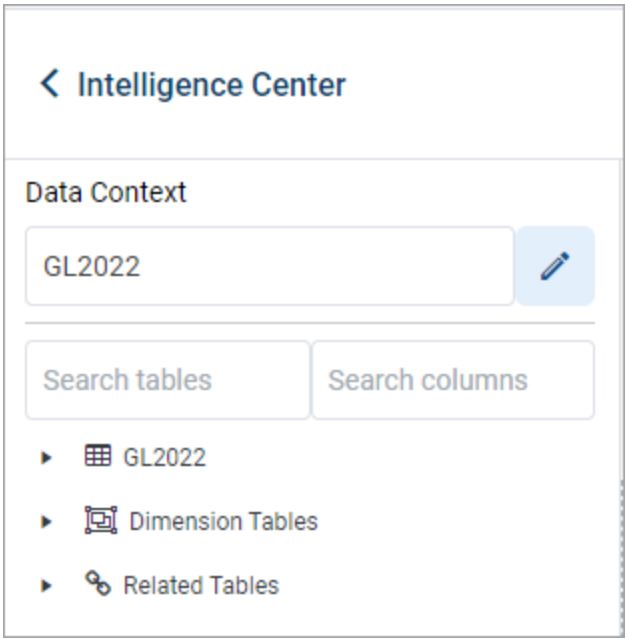
- When you create a brand new report, you are automatically prompted to select a primary table for the data context.

  You can select a table from the drop-down list directly, or type into the box to search for a table name. The search uses "contains" matching to return any tables that contain the search text within the table name. Tables that start with the search text are listed first, followed by tables that contain the search text anywhere in the table name. In the following screenshot, the text `2022` has been used to search for tables with the year 2022 in the name.



Example Select Table prompt when creating a new report

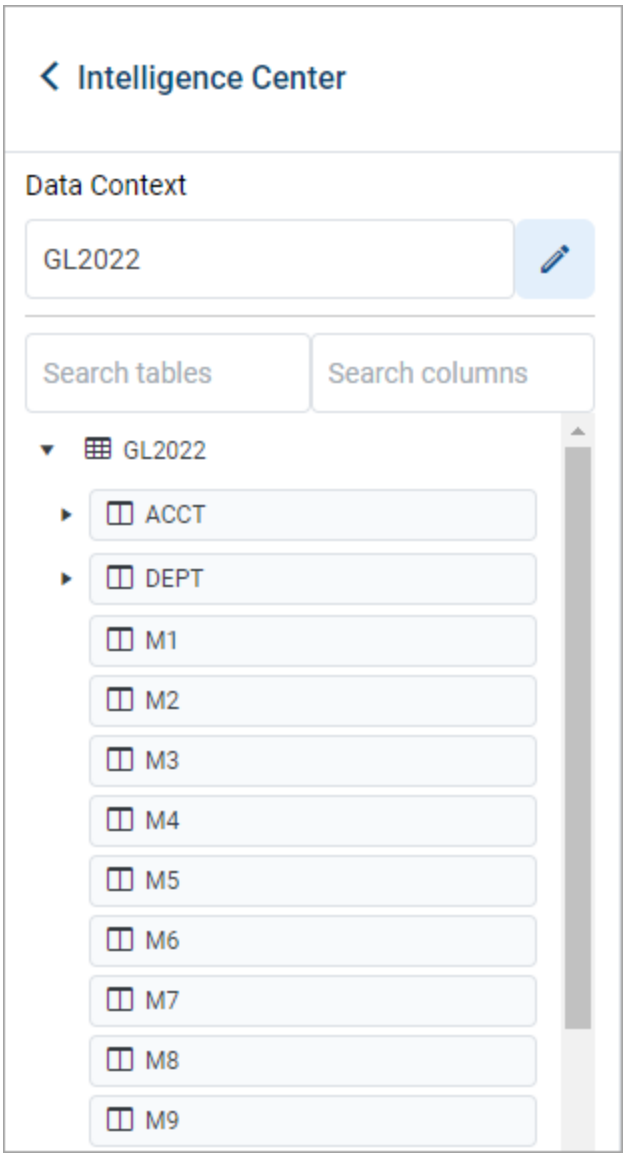
- If you are already in the Report Builder, then you can define or change the primary table using the **Data Context** box at the top of the Data Panel. Click the Edit icon to open the **Select Table** dialog (as shown in the previous screenshot).



Once you have selected a table, that table name is shown in the **Data Context** box, and the Data Panel populates to show a table tree in three expandable/collapsible sections:

- ***TableName***: The selected table and its columns. This table is the primary table.
- **Dimension Tables**: Reference tables that the primary table looks up to. If the reference tables have lookups to other reference tables, these multi-level reference tables are accessible through the first-level reference tables.
- **Related Tables**: The contents of this section depend on the type of table selected as the primary table.
    - If the primary table is a data table, then this section contains other tables that look up to one or more of the same reference tables as the primary table.
    - If the primary table is a reference table, then this section contains tables that look up to the reference table.

You can expand these tables to view the columns, and then drag and drop columns out to the Report Canvas area so that they can be used as row dimensions or data columns.



Expanded table tree

In this example, we have selected GL2022 as the primary table. GL2022 is a data table that looks up to reference tables Dept and Acct. The table tree is populated as follows:

- **GL2022**: This node contains all columns in GL2022, as well as columns in the lookup tables Dept and Acct.
- **Dimension Tables**: This node contains the lookup reference tables Dept and Acct. If the reference tables look up to other downstream reference tables (multi-level lookups), those downstream reference tables can be used through these tables.
- **Related Tables**: This node contains other tables that also look up to Dept or Acct (or to a multi-level lookup through Dept or Acct). This may include tables such as GL2021, BGT2021, and BGT2022.

When you save the report, the data context is saved for that report and will be reloaded into the Data Panel whenever the report is opened in the Report Builder.

NOTES:

- When choosing the data context, the list of tables is automatically filtered to only show tables that you have access to. If you have the **Administer Tables** security permission, all tables will be shown. This means it can be possible to select a primary table where you do not have access to any of the data in the table. You can build the report but it will not populate with data.
- Certain tables can be restricted from showing the in the Report Builder using the system configuration setting **TablesRestrictedFromReportWriter**. If a table that you have access to is not available, it has likely been restricted using this setting.

Changing the data context

You can change the data context freely until you have done either of the following:

- Dragged and dropped columns out to the grid setup boxes in the Report Canvas
- Selected a fixed row structure for use with the report (when using the **Use fixed rows** option in the Grid Configuration properties)

You can still change the data context if needed, but any newly selected primary table must be compatible with the table columns you have already added to the grid, and with the fixed row structure you have selected (if applicable). If the newly selected primary table is not compatible, an error will occur when the Report Builder tries to refresh the grid in the Report Canvas. At this point you have the choice of selecting a different primary table that is compatible (which may mean returning to the original primary table), or removing the incompatible columns from the grid, or choosing a different fixed row structure.

Other settings that must be compatible with the primary table include columns selected as drilling columns for a Directed drilling configuration. If you change the primary table and any of these settings are incompatible with the new primary table, an error will occur.

If you change the data context and save the report, the new primary table is now saved for the report and will be reloaded into the Data Panel whenever the report is opened in the Report Builder.

Specifying the row dimension for a web report

The row dimension for a web report defines the summation level for the row data. For example, you may want the rows in your grid to show data by department, region, entity, account, or some combination of dimensions. You specify a table column to use as the row dimension, and then the rows in the grid are dynamically generated based on the unique values in that column.

NOTE: If you want your report to use a static row structure with multiple sections instead of dynamically generating the rows, then use a fixed row structure instead of a row dimension.

The row dimension for the report is placed in the left-hand box at the top of the Report Canvas, known as the **Row Dimensions** box. The report grid cannot render until you specify either a row dimension or a fixed row structure.



Row Dimensions box at the top of the Report Canvas

Web reports can have multiple row dimensions. If two or more row dimensions are specified, then each row in the report represents a unique combination of the dimensions. For example, if the row dimension is just Dept, then each row shows data for a department. If the row dimension is Dept and Acct, then each row shows data by the unique combinations of department and account.

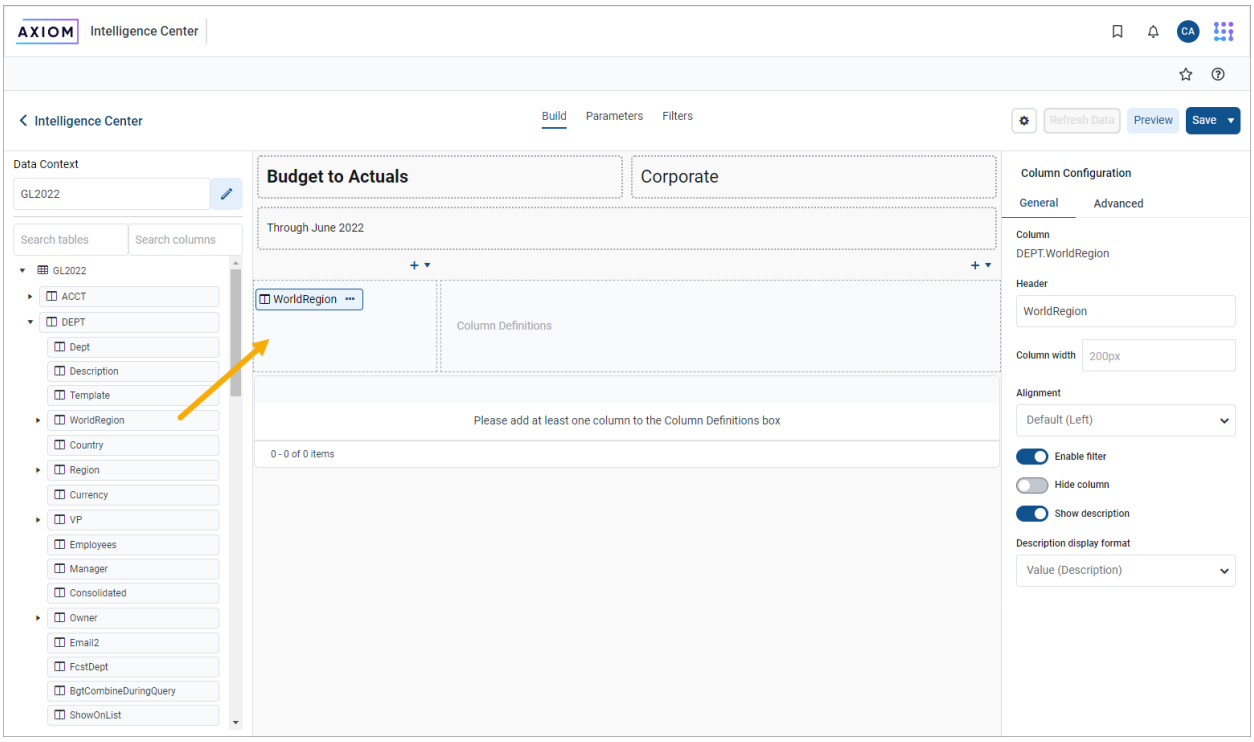
To specify a row dimension for a web report:

1. On the **Build** tab of the Report Builder, in the Data Panel, expand the table tree until you locate the column that you want to use as a row dimension.

   If the Data Panel is empty, this means you must select a primary table first.

2. Drag and drop the column to the **Row Dimensions** box at the top of the Report Canvas.
3. Select the column name in the Row Dimensions box, and then use the **Column Configuration** panel to configure display properties such as column width, alignment, header text, and formatting. For more information, see Configuring column properties for a web report.
4. If multiple columns are present in the Row Dimensions box, you can drag and drop them within the box so that they display in the desired order within the grid.

Once a row dimension is specified, the Data Panel updates to remove any tables that are incompatible with the specified row dimension. You can now build out the data columns of the report by dragging and dropping columns from the Data Panel, and by creating calculated columns. For more information, see Adding data columns and calculated columns to a web report.



Defining a row dimension for a web report

NOTES:

- If you drag and drop a validated column from a data table to use as the row dimension, such as GL2022.Dept, this column reference is automatically "elevated" to point to the lookup table instead, meaning Dept.Dept. This is done so that the column reference is compatible with other data tables that reference the same lookup table. This elevation only occurs if the validated column looks up to a shared dimension table.
- Calculated fields from the database cannot be added as row dimensions.

Using a dynamic column for the row dimension

You may want to design a report where the row dimension is dynamic based on user input. Users can choose the grouping level that they want to see the rows summarized by.

To configure a report to use a dynamic row dimension, you must:

- Create a Column List report parameter, and configure the parameter to use the columns that you want users to be able to choose as the row dimension.
- Add a Dynamic column to the Row Dimensions box, and configure that column to use the Column List report parameter.

When a report user opens the report, they can use the Report Parameters panel to choose the column that they want to use as the row dimension. The report then refreshes to show the data grouped by that column. For more information, see Using report parameters in web reports and Using Column List report parameters.

Displaying descriptions for the row dimension

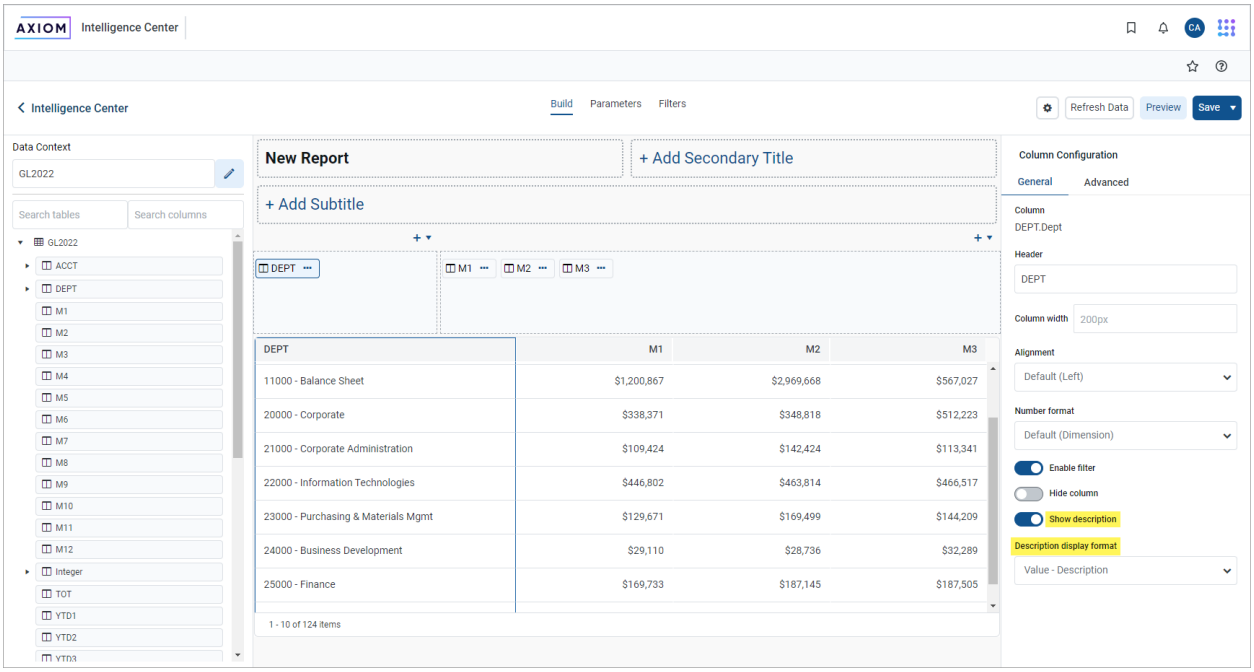
In many cases your row dimension will be a code, such as a department code or an account code, and you want to display the description for the code next to it. By default, any column with an associated description is automatically enabled to show the descriptions appended to the column value. If desired, you can specify a different display format for the descriptions, or you can disable showing descriptions.

This behavior applies to any column with descriptions used in the report, but the most common use case is for the row dimension columns.

To configure the description display formats for row dimensions:

1. On the **Build** tab of the Report Builder, select the row dimension column in the **Row Dimensions** box.
2. In the **Column Configuration** settings, on the **General** tab, enable or disable **Show description** as needed.
3. If descriptions are enabled, then select the desired display format from the **Description display format** list.

In the following example, the Dept column has been configured to show descriptions using the **Value - Description** format. If you select a format that shows descriptions first, such as **Description (Value)**, then the rows will be sorted by the descriptions instead of the underlying values.



Example row dimension column configured to show descriptions

Filtering the row dimension

In some cases you want the report to display a subset of values from the row dimension column, instead of all values. To filter the row dimension values, use the Filters tab to define a general filter for the report.

For example, if the row dimension is Dept but you want the report to only display departments that belong to a specific entity, define a general filter such as `Dept.Entity='Entity 1'`. This will filter the grid so that it only shows data that belongs to Entity 1, including the row dimension values. Department codes that do not belong to Entity 1 will not be included in the data query.

Changing the row dimension

You can change the row dimension at any time by dragging and dropping additional columns to the **Row Dimensions** box, or by removing existing row dimensions.

To remove a row dimension, click the three-dots icon to the right side of the column name and then select **Delete Column**. If you remove the only row dimension, the grid in the Report Canvas cannot be rendered until you specify a new one.

If you change the row dimension after adding data columns and calculated columns, or if you change the primary table after specifying a row dimension, it is possible that some of the selections may be incompatible with each other. In this case, an error will display when the Report Builder attempts to refresh the data in the Report Canvas. You may have to remove incompatible columns, change the row dimension, or change the primary table in order to restore a valid grid configuration.

If you decide that you want to change the report to use a fixed row structure instead of a row dimension, use the **Grid Configuration** properties to enable fixed rows and then choose a fixed row structure. For more information, see Specifying the fixed row structure for a web report. Any columns currently placed in the Row Dimensions box will be ignored while fixed rows are enabled for the report.

Using upstream grouping columns as row dimensions in web reports

Under normal circumstances, row dimension columns can be columns on the primary table for the data context, or columns on lookup dimension tables. However, when the primary table for the web report is a reference table, you can also optionally use columns from related tables as row dimensions. This type of configuration is referred to as *upstream grouping columns*.

Upstream grouping columns can be useful for reporting in certain Axiom Rolling Forecasting products that hold important data in reference tables. For example, the Enterprise Decision Support (EDS) product needs to report on data in the Encounter table, which is a reference table. For some reports, they want to group this data using a related table such as the EncounterPayor table, yet still bring in columns from other related tables that look up to the Encounter table (such as CostDetail). Columns from the EncounterPayor table are considered upstream grouping columns because EncounterPayor looks up to Encounter instead of the other way around.

Identifying upstream grouping columns

A row dimension column is considered an upstream grouping column if both of the following are true:

- The primary table for the data context is a reference table. Reference tables are a particular type of table classification in Axiom Rolling Forecasting that can only have one key column, and can serve as the lookup source for a validated column. Reference tables are also often referred to as dimension tables, as many reference tables are used to define dimensional data such as department, account, or entity.
- The row dimension column is from a related table instead of from a dimension table or the primary table.

Design considerations and limitations when using upstream grouping columns

When upstream grouping columns are used in a report, the data query uses different syntax than when using standard row dimensions. This special syntax causes the following design considerations and limitations:

- **Aggregations**: Average and Distinct Count aggregation types cannot be used in the report.
- **Data impact**: When rendering the report, any data from the primary table that is not referenced by the upstream grouping column is omitted from the report. For example, imagine that the primary table is Encounter, and you are grouping by a column in the upstream EncounterPayor table. If there are records in the Encounter table that the EncounterPayor table does not reference, those records are omitted from the report.
- **Total row**: When the current row dimension is an upstream grouping column, the totals shown in the total row may not match the sum of all the displayed rows. This is because multiple values in the upstream grouping column may reference the same record in the primary table, causing that record to be included multiple times. The total row displays the total as if each record from the primary table is only included once. When this situation occurs, a warning icon displays on the total row, with an explanation of this effect in the tooltip.

  For example, imagine that the primary table is Encounter, and you are grouping by a column in the upstream EncounterPayor table. Payor A and Payor B both reference Encounter 100, so values associated with Encounter 100 are included in both payor rows in the report. Rather than double-count the values from Encounter 100, the total row only counts the values once.

Specifying the fixed row structure for a web report

Web reports can optionally use fixed row structures to define the data sections in the report. Instead of dynamically generating the rows based on a table column, fixed row structures individually define each row of data, including section headers, subtotals, and totals.

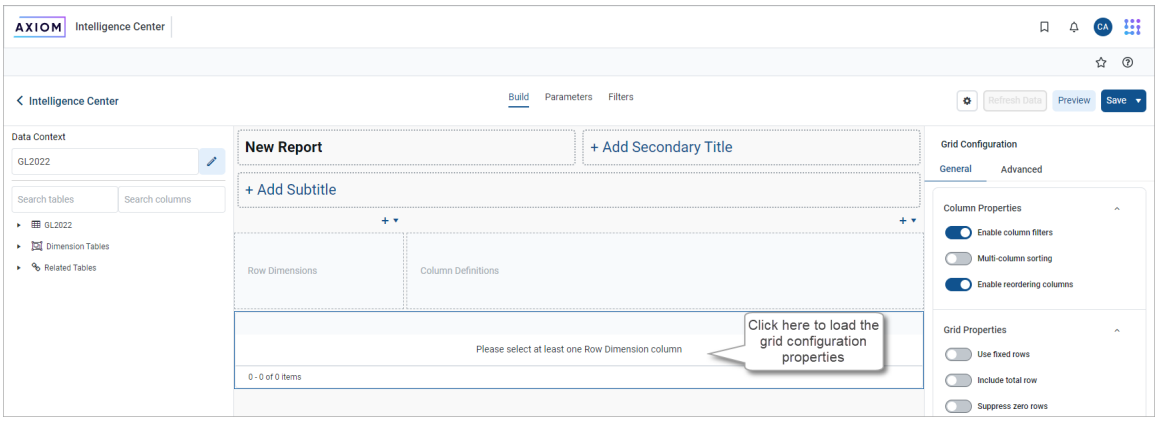
Fixed row structures are defined separately so that you can reuse them in different web reports, and so that you can update the row structure in one place and have the changes propagate to all reports that

reference the fixed row structure. The fixed row structure that you want to use in the web report must already exist—they cannot be created or edited in the Web Report Builder. For more information, see Managing Fixed Row Structures.

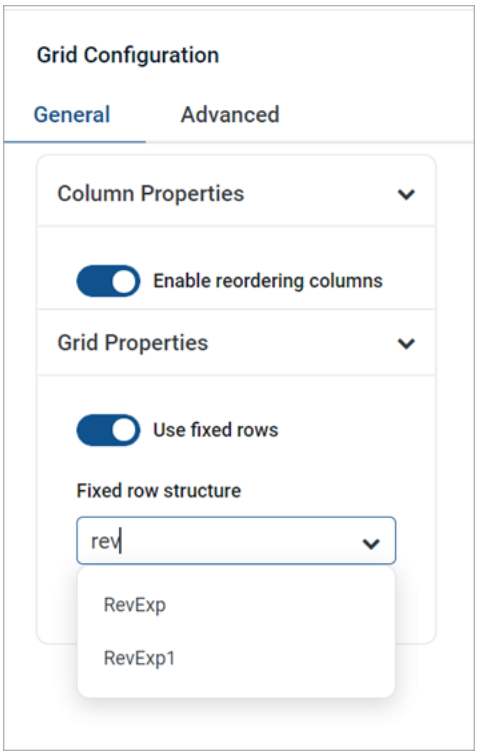
The fixed row structure is specified in the Configuration Panel, using the **Grid Configuration** properties. The grid in the Report Canvas cannot render until you specify either a fixed row structure or a row dimension.

To specify a fixed row structure for a web report:

1. On the **Build** tab of the Report Builder, in the Report Canvas, click the grid area below the column setup boxes. This area displays with placeholder text until either a row dimension or a fixed row structure is specified.

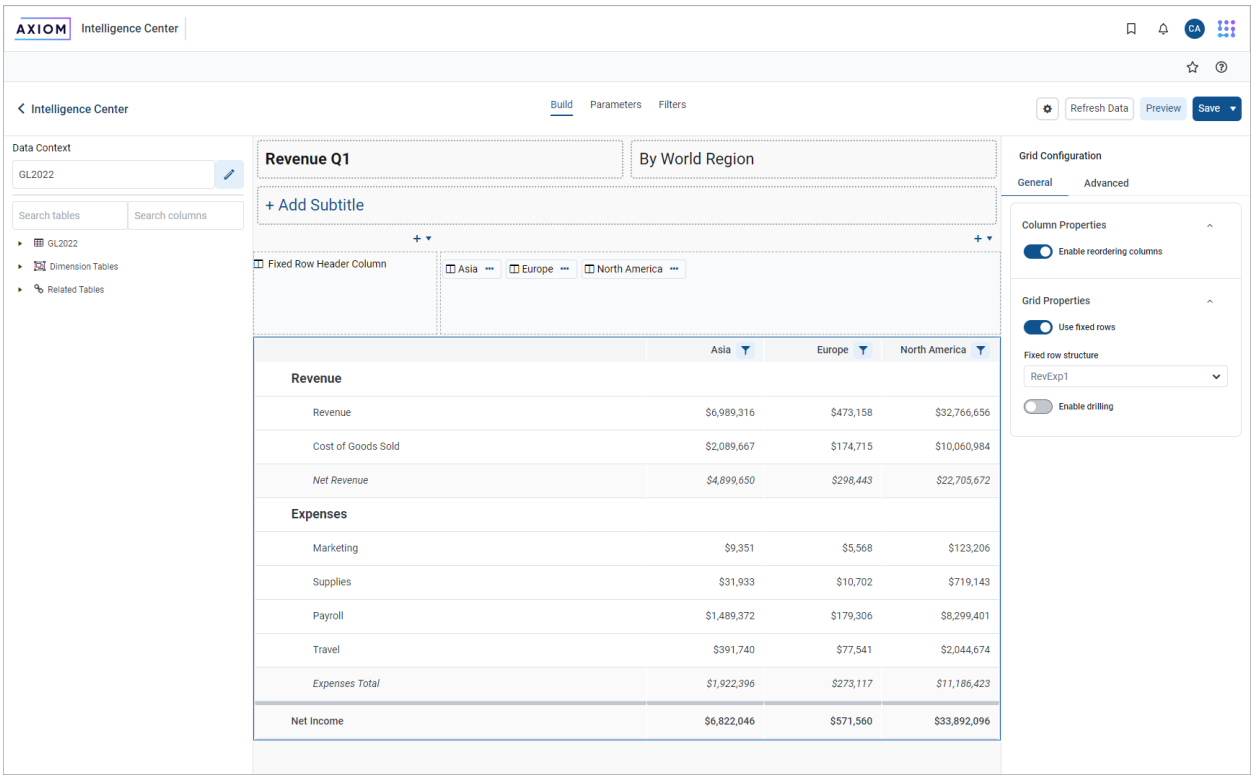


2. In the **Grid Configuration** properties, enable **Use fixed rows**.
3. From the **Fixed row structure** drop-down list, select an existing fixed row structure. You can type into the box to filter the list by name.



After selecting a fixed row structure, the Report Canvas area updates as follows:

- The Row Dimensions box updates to show a placeholder column named **Fixed Row Header Column**. This column is the column that holds the section titles and data row labels as defined in the fixed row structure. You can select this placeholder column in order to configure certain display details about this column within the web report.
- Once you have dragged and dropped at least one data column to the Column Definitions box, you can use **Refresh Data** to update the grid and show the sections and rows as defined in the fixed row structure.



Example web report using a fixed row structure

NOTES:

- If you want to make changes to the fixed row structure, you must edit the structure in the separate fixed row structure editor. Any changes made to the row structure will automatically apply to any web report that uses the fixed row structure.
- The option to **Add Dynamic Column** above the Row Dimensions box is not available when using a fixed row structure. Dynamic columns are only available for use when using row dimensions to generate the rows of the report.
- If you decide that you want to use dynamically generated rows instead of a fixed row structure, you can simply disable **Use fixed rows** and then drag a column to the Row Dimension setup box. For more information see Specifying the row dimension for a web report.

Impact on Grid Configuration options

When **Use fixed rows** is enabled for the grid, multiple grid configuration options become unavailable because they do not apply to web reports that use fixed row structures. If these options were configured before fixed rows were enabled for the grid, the configuration will be ignored.

- **Enable column filters**: Report viewers cannot filter columns when using fixed rows.
- **Multi-column sorting**: Report viewers cannot sort columns when using fixed rows.

- **Include total row** (and related settings): This option does not apply because fixed row structures have their own defined subtotal and total rows.
- **Suppress zero rows**: This option does not apply to fixed row structures; all configured rows will display regardless of whether they return all zero data.
- **Grid sort order**: This option does not apply to fixed row structures.

Configuring the Fixed Row Header Column

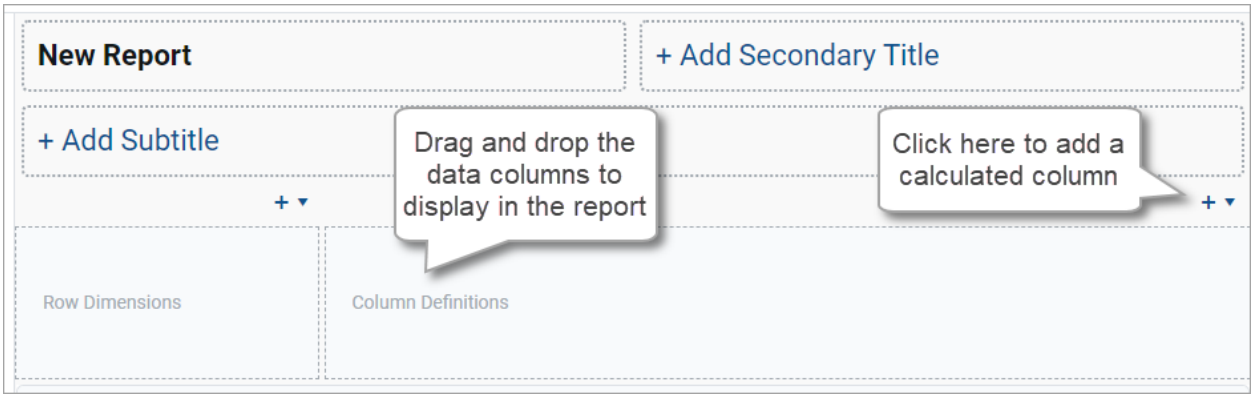
Most of the display details for the Fixed Row Header Column are configured within the fixed row structure and therefore cannot be changed within the web report. However, if you select the **Fixed Row Header Column** item in the Row Dimension setup box, you can configure the following:

Item	Description
Column width	The column width of the column in the grid, in pixels. Enter the desired column width as a whole integer between 30 and 600. The default width of the Fixed Row Header Column is 400.

Adding data columns and calculated columns to a web report

When creating a web report, you can add as many columns as needed to define the data that you want to display in the report. You can also define calculated columns, such as to show the difference between two columns.

The data columns and calculated columns for the grid are placed in the right-hand box at the top of the Report Canvas, known as the **Column Definitions** box. This box defines the columns to display in the report. Although it is possible to add columns and calculated columns to the Column Definitions box before specifying a row dimension or a fixed row structure, the grid in the Report Canvas will not populate until the rows are defined.



Column Definitions box at the top of the Report Canvas

Adding data columns

To display data in the report, you can drag and drop table columns from the Data Panel to the Column Definitions box in the Report Canvas. The Data Panel displays the tables and columns that are eligible to be included in the report, based on the selected data context (primary table) and the specified row dimension.

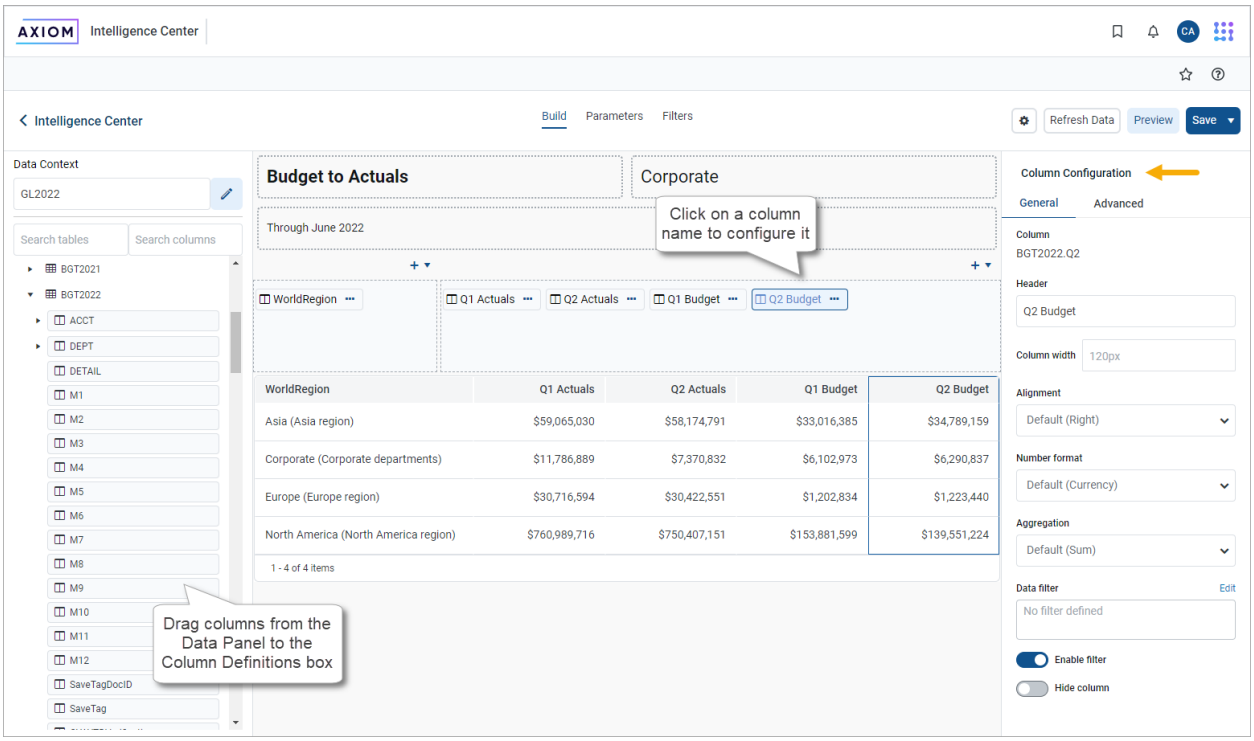
To add a data column to a web report:

1. On the **Build** tab of the Report Builder, in the Data Panel, expand the table tree until you locate the column that you want to add to your report. You can also use the search boxes at the top of the panel to find a particular table or column by name.
2. Drag and drop the column to the **Column Definitions** box at the top of the Report Canvas.

   NOTE: When using the default behavior, the new column will render as blank in the report until you click **Refresh Data**.

3. If the column is not in the desired location within the grid, drag and drop it within the Column Definitions box to reorder the columns.
4. Use the **Column Settings** in the Configuration Panel to configure display properties for the column, such as column width, alignment, header text, and formatting. For more information, see Configuring column properties for a web report.

   By default, when you drag and drop a column to the grid, that column is selected and its column properties display in the Configuration Panel. You can return to the column properties at any time by clicking the column name in the Column Definitions box.



Example web report after adding data columns

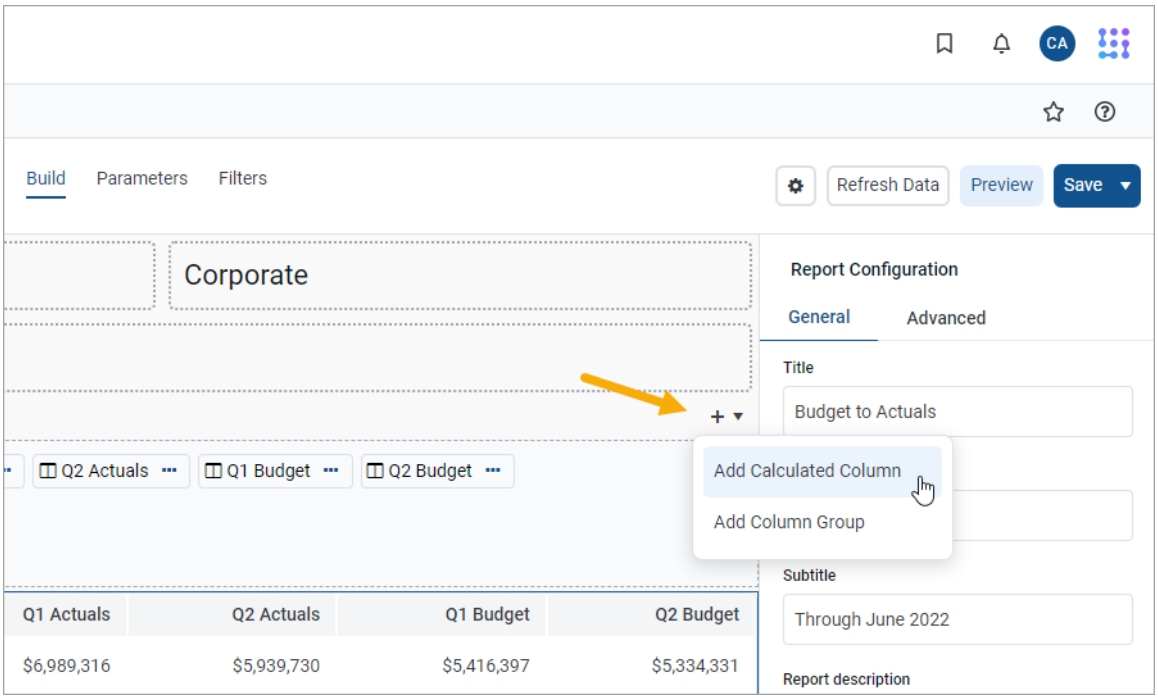
NOTE: If **Use fixed rows** is enabled for the grid, currently the Report Builder does not dynamically update the tables listed in the Data Panel based on the specified fixed row structure. If you drag and drop a column from a table that is not valid in the context of the fixed row structure, a generic error will occur when the Report Builder attempts to populate the grid.

Adding calculated columns

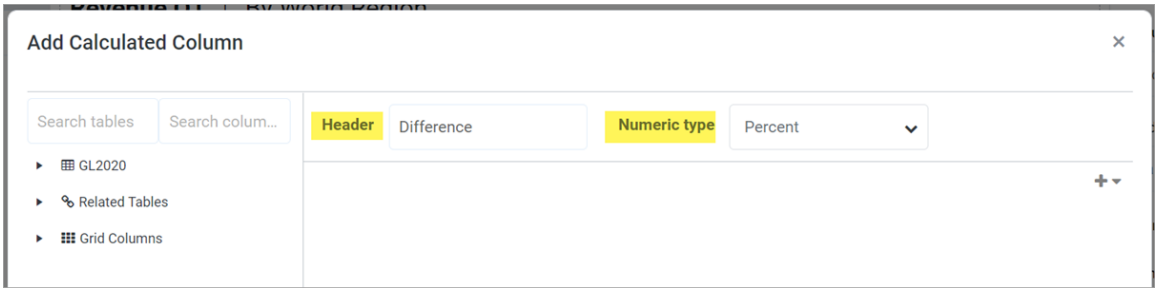
Calculated columns can be used to display totals, differences, percentages, and other calculations within a column of the report. Calculations can be based on columns from related tables that are eligible to be included in the report.

To add a calculated column to a web report:

1. On the **Build** tab of the Report Builder, in the Report Canvas, click the plus sign in the top right corner of the **Column Definitions** box, and then click **Add Calculated Column**.



2. At the top of the **Add Calculated Column** dialog, define the following properties:
   - **Header**: Enter the column header text for the calculated column. This is effectively the name of the calculated column. By default, the header text is "Calculation".
   - **Numeric type**: Select the desired numeric type for the calculated column. If this is left at **Default**, the default numeric type for calculated columns is Currency.



   You can change these properties later using the Column Configuration properties in the Configuration Panel.

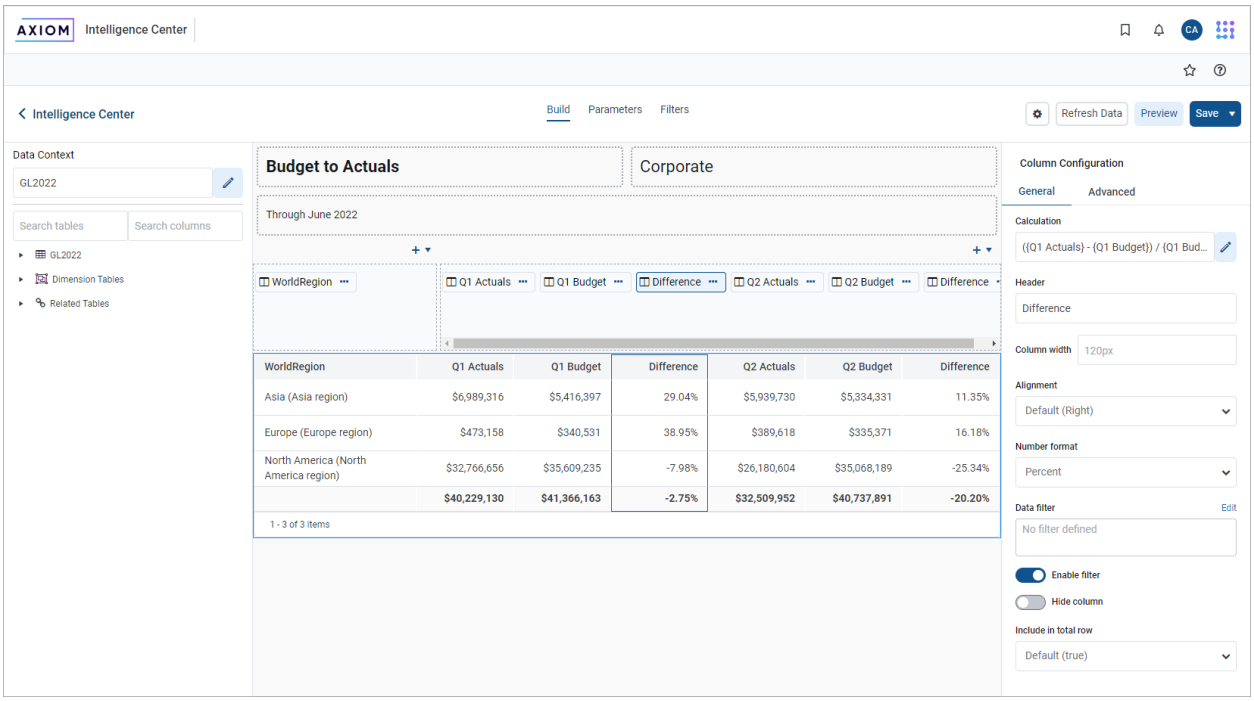
3. To create the calculation, drag and drop columns from the table tree on the left to the calculation canvas. See Defining calculations for more information.

4. When you are finished creating the calculated column, click **OK**.

   The calculated column is added to the Column Definition box. By default, the new column is blank until you click **Refresh Data**.

5. If the calculated column is not in the desired location within the grid, drag and drop it within the Column Definition box to reorder the columns.
6. Use the **Column Configuration** properties in the Configuration Panel to configure display properties for the column, such as column width and alignment. For more information, see Configuring column properties for a web report.

   By default, when you define a calculated column, that column is selected and its column properties display in the Configuration Panel. You can return to the column properties at any time by clicking the column name in the Column Definitions box.



Example web report after creating a calculated column

Defining calculations

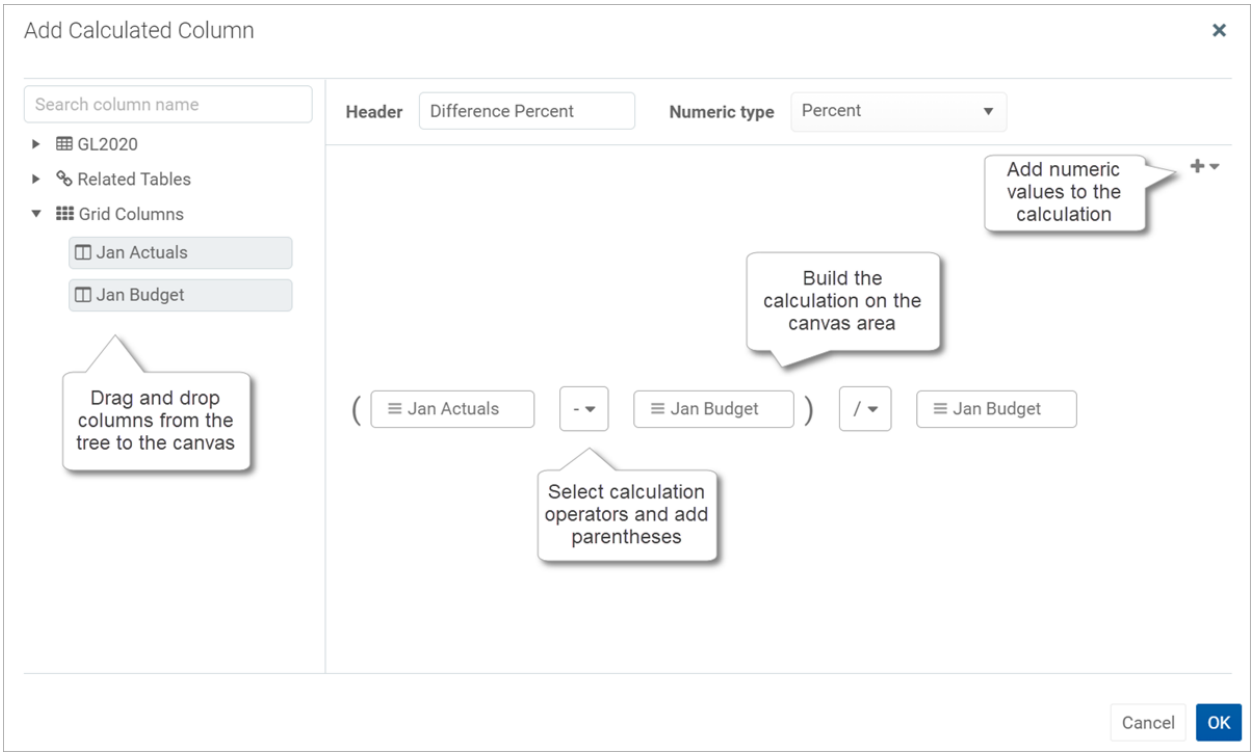
Using the **Add Calculated Column** dialog, you can build a calculation based on columns from related tables that are eligible to be included in the report. The column does not have to be present in the grid in order to be used in a calculation. Numeric values can also be used in the calculation.

The left-hand side of the dialog lists a table tree of available columns, while the right-hand side of the dialog—the calculation "canvas"—is where you build the calculation. To start the calculation:

- Drag and drop two columns out to the canvas. The two columns are separated by an operator selector.
- Select the desired operator.

You can continue building the calculation by dragging and dropping additional columns and selecting the operator. You can also do the following:

- **Numeric values**: To add a numeric value to the calculation, click the plus icon at the top right of the dialog. You can then move, reorder, or delete the numeric value just like columns.
- **Reorder items**: To change the order of columns in the calculation, drag and drop them on the canvas.
- **Parentheses**: To add parentheses to a part of the calculation, select **Add Parentheses** from the operator selector. The two columns affected by the operator will become enclosed in parentheses.
- **Delete items**: To delete an item, hover your cursor over the column and then click the trash can icon.



Example calculation in the calculation editor

Calculations can use the following operators: addition (+), subtraction (-), multiplication (*), and division (/). Use parentheses to determine calculation order, such as: `(GL2022.Q1-BGT2022.Q1)/BGT2022.Q1`.

Calculations can use the following columns:

- Numeric columns from the primary table, whether or not those columns are also in the grid.
- Numeric columns from related tables, whether or not those columns are also in the grid.

- Numeric columns from the grid, including other calculated columns. Grid columns display using the header text defined for the column.

  If you use a table column from the grid instead of from the table itself, then the calculation will use the column as it is configured to display in the grid. For example, if the grid column has a column filter or uses an alternate aggregation, the calculation will be based on that modified version of the column.

NOTES:

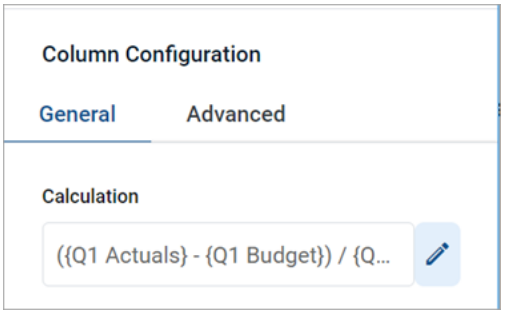
- If you drag and drop a column from the primary table or a related table, it displays on the canvas using the column name only—such as M1. You can hover your cursor over the column box to see a tooltip with the full table.column name—such as GL2022.M1. If you drag and drop the column from the Grid Columns node, then it will display using the defined header text for the column.
- If you use a grid column in the calculation, then the grid column cannot be deleted from the grid because deleting it would cause the calculation to become invalid. An error message will display if you attempt to delete a referenced column from the grid. To resolve the issue, you can do one of the following: edit the calculation to remove the reference, delete the calculated column, or configure the grid column as hidden so that it can still be referenced in the calculation but not display in the report.

Editing calculated columns

You can edit an existing calculated column to change the calculation.

To edit a calculated column in a web report:

1. On the **Build** tab of the Report Builder, in the Report Canvas, click the calculated column in the Column Definitions box.
2. On the **General** tab of the **Column Configuration** properties, click the Edit icon to the right of the **Calculation** box.

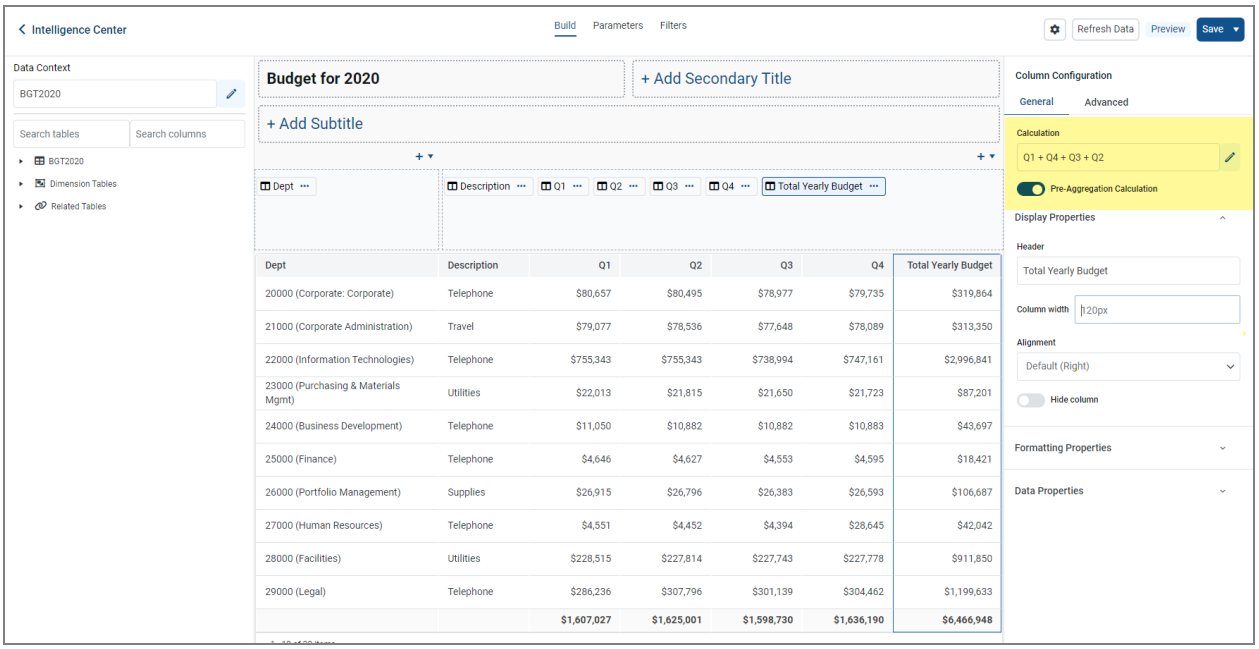


3. In the **Edit Calculated Column** dialog, edit the calculation as needed, then click **OK**.

Pre-aggregation in calculated columns

You can pre-aggregate calculations in a calculated column. A pre-aggregate calculation is applied to data rows in the query before those rows are aggregated by the row dimension.

In this example, the sum of columns Q1 through Q4 have been summed up and presented in a new calculated column, Total Yearly Budget and the **Pre-Aggregation Calculation** button is selected.



se of pre-aggregation calculations impacts the total row, if it is enabled. Behavior is as follows:

- Post-aggregation calculations: The calculation is performed on the total row values of the source columns.
- Pre-aggregation calculations: The values in the calculated column are summed for presentation on the total row.
- Pre-aggregation calculations can use alternate aggregations if desired. The field is unhidden for the calculated column when pre-aggregation is enabled. If an alternate aggregation is set and then pre-aggregation is disabled, the alternate aggregation field is re-hidden and ignored.

Additional column actions

Once data columns and calculated columns have been added to the grid, you can further adjust them as follows:

- **Reorder columns**: To reorder a column in the grid, drag and drop it to any location in the Column Definitions box. Note that you cannot drag and drop a column from the Column Definitions box to the Row Definitions box. If you accidentally dragged a column to the wrong box, you must remove the column and then drag and drop it again from the Data Panel.

- **Remove columns**: To remove a column from the grid, click the three-dots icon to the right of the column name and then select **Delete Column**. Use caution before removing a calculated column—if you later decide you want to re-add the column, you will need to re-create the calculation from scratch.
- **Copy columns**: To copy a column in the grid, click the three-dots icon to the right of the column name and then select **Clone Column**. A copy of the column is created to the right of the original column. The new column has the same properties as the original column, except that the text **(Copy)** is appended to the header text. You can modify the new column as needed in order to differentiate it from the original, such as to define a filter for the column, or to modify the calculation.

  NOTE: If you copy a table column in the grid (as opposed to a calculated column), it is not possible to point the column to a different table column. The purpose of copying a table column is to display multiple instances of the same table column, but using different filters or different aggregation types.

- **Group columns**: If you want a set of columns to display under a group header, you can define a column group and then add the columns to that group. For more information, see Defining column groups for a web report.
- **Configure columns**: To configure display properties for a column, select the column name in the Column Definitions box, then use the **Column Configuration** properties in the Configuration Panel. For more information, see Configuring column properties for a web report.

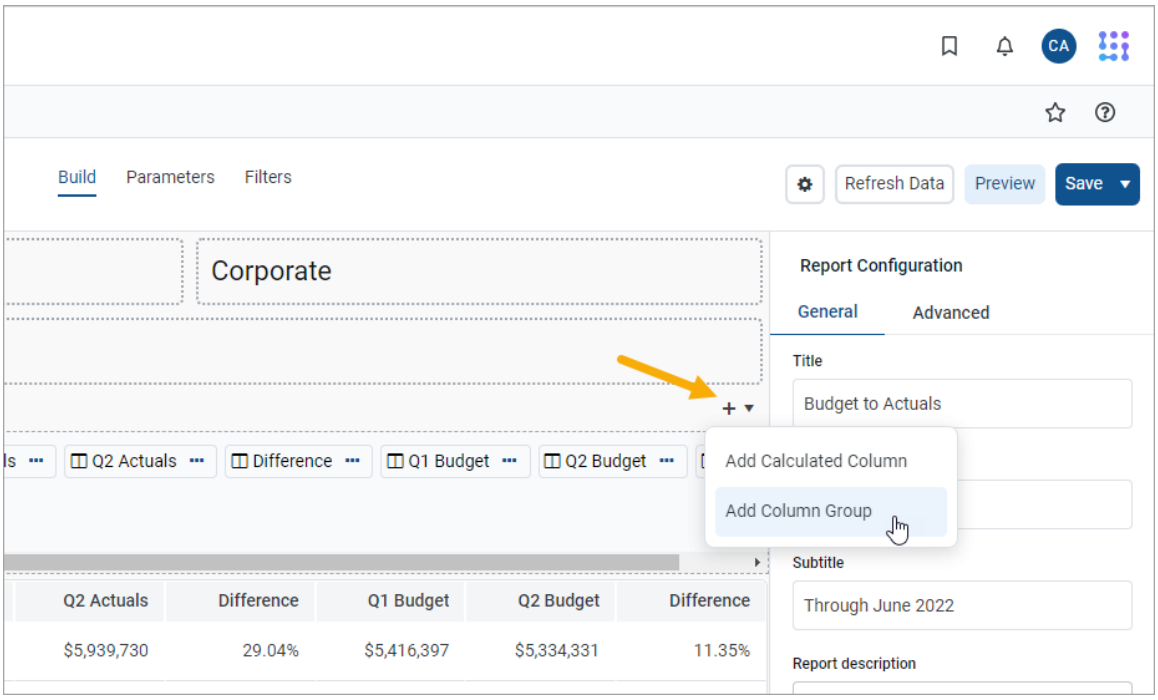
Defining column groups for a web report

You can define column groups in web reports so that certain columns can display together under a group header. For example, your report might have several actuals columns followed by several budget columns, and you want these columns to display under the group headers "Actuals" and "Budget".

To define a column group, first you add the group "container" to the Column Definitions box of the grid, then you add table columns to the group container.

To define a column group:

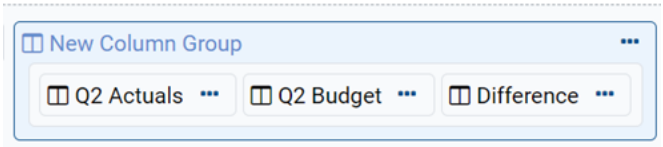
1. On the **Build** tab of the Report Builder, in the Report Canvas, click the plus sign in the top right corner of the Column Definitions box, and then click **Add Column Group**.



A new empty column group is added to the Column Definitions box.

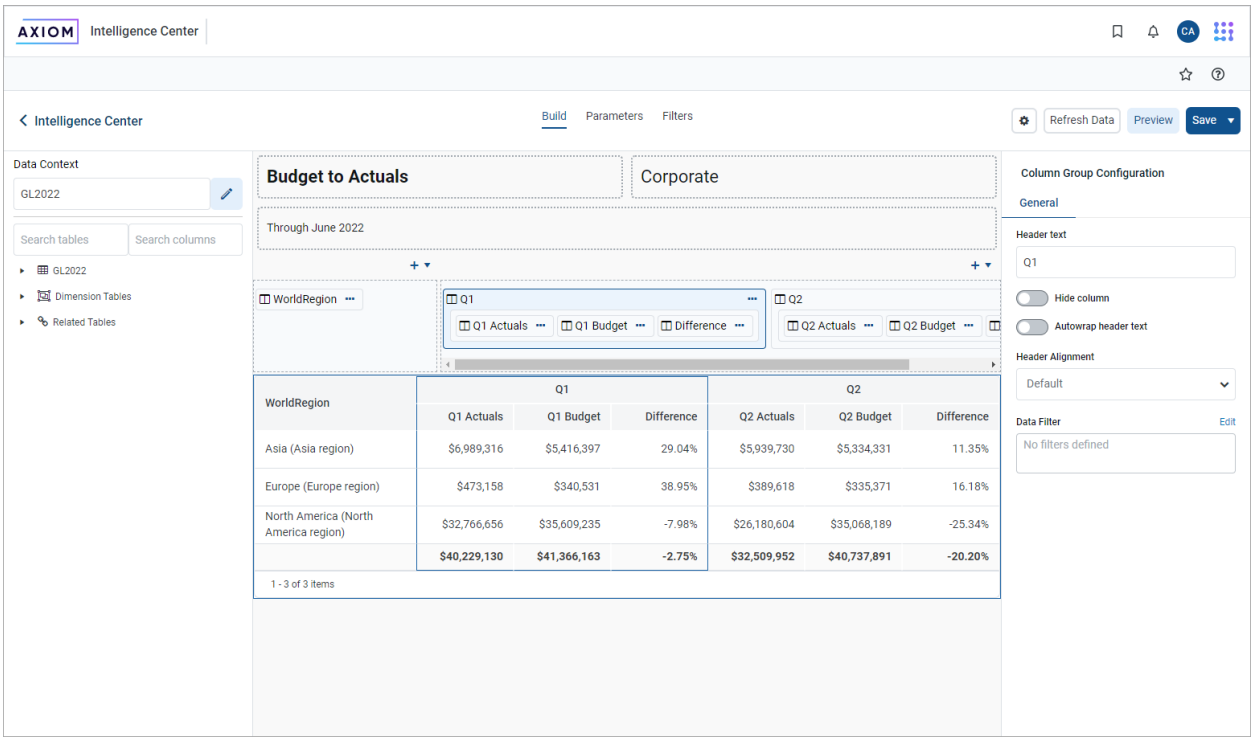


2. Drag and drop the desired columns into the column group. You can drag and drop columns that are already in the Column Definitions box, or you can drag and drop columns from the Data Panel directly to the group.



3. Select the column group box, and use the **Column Group Configuration** panel to define the header text and other properties. See the following section for more information on the available properties.

The column group displays in the grid with its child columns underneath.



Example web report with column groups

Once a column group has been created, you can work with it as follows:

- **Reordering groups**: To reorder a column group, drag and drop the group to another location within the Column Definitions box.
- **Deleting groups**: To delete a column group, click the three-dots icon in the top right corner of the group box and then select **Delete Group**. However, if you still want to use the columns in the group, you should drag and drop the columns out of the group before deleting the group. If you delete the group with columns in it, all of the columns will be deleted as well.
- **Copying groups**: To copy a column group, click the three-dots icon in the top right corner of the group box and then select **Clone Group**. A copy of the group is created to the right of the original group, including copies of the child columns within the group. The new group has the same properties as the original group, except that the text **(Copy)** is appended to the header text. You can modify the new group as needed in order to differentiate it from the original, such as to define a filter for the group, or to populate the group with different child columns.

  NOTE: If a calculation in the column group references another column in the group, then when the group is cloned the calculation in the new group is updated to point to the corresponding column in the new group.

- **Configuring groups**: To configure display properties for a column group, select the group in the Column Definitions box, then use the **Column Group Configuration** properties in the Configuration Panel.
- **Nested groups**: Currently, nested groups are not allowed. You cannot drag and drop a group within another group.

You can work with columns within the group as follows:

- **Adding columns**: You can continue to add columns by dragging and dropping them into the group box. You can also copy columns within the group.
- **Removing columns**: You can drag and drop columns out of the column group box to remove them from the group. If you don't want the column to be in the report at all, you can delete the column as normal.
- **Reordering columns**: You can reorder columns in the group by dragging and dropping them within the group box.
- **Configuring columns**: Columns in a column group can be configured as normal. Select the column box within the group box to bring up the **Column Configuration** properties in the Configuration Panel.

Column group properties

The following column group properties are available for web reports on the **General** tab of the **Column Group Configuration** panel:

Item	Description
Header	The header text to display on the group header. Enter the desired header text.
Hide column	Specifies whether the column group is hidden in the report: • If enabled, then the group is hidden in the report. The group remains visible in the Column Definitions box so that you can continue to configure the group as needed. • If disabled (default), then the group is visible.
Autowrap header text	Specifies whether header text wraps: • If enabled, then header text that exceeds the group width will wrap. • If disabled (default), then header text that exceeds the group width is truncated. The user can resize the group wider to view the full header text.
Header alignment	The alignment of the header text over the columns in the group. Select one of the following: **Default**, **Left**, **Right**, **Center**. Group headers use center alignment by default.

Item	Description
Data filter	Optional. Defines a filter to limit the data shown in the columns within this group. This is equivalent to defining the same data filter at the column level for each column in the group. For more information, see Using group filters.

Using group filters

The **Data filter** property can be used to filter the data coming into the columns within a particular group. This filter only impacts the data in the group columns; it has no impact on the rest of the report.

To filter the data in a group:

1. On the **Build** tab of the Report Builder, in the Report Canvas, select the group that you want to filter.
2. In the **Column Group Configuration** panel, click the **Edit** link over the **Data filter** box to open the Filter Wizard.
3. In the Filter Wizard, create the filter as needed. For more information on how to use the Filter Wizard to create a filter, see Using the Filter Wizard in the Report Builder.

   The tables available in the Filter Wizard depend on whether the current group consists of columns from a single table or multiple tables, and the primary table specified as the Data Context of the report:

   - If the group consists of columns from a single table, the Filter Wizard shows that table and its dimension tables.
   - If the group consists of columns from multiple tables, the Filter Wizard shows the following tables:
     - If the group uses columns from multiple tables, and the primary table is a data table, the Filter Wizard shows the common dimension tables for the tables involved in the calculation.

       EXCEPTION: If the group includes a column from a dimension table, then the Filter Wizard shows the common dimension tables for all related tables used in the report, regardless of whether the related table is used in this particular group.
     - If the group uses columns from multiple tables, and the primary table is a reference table, the Filter Wizard shows the primary table and its dimension tables.

       EXCEPTION: If the group only consists of columns from related tables (no columns from the primary table or its dimension tables), then the Filter Wizard shows the common dimension tables for all related tables used in the group.

   If the group contains a calculated column, the columns used in the calculation are considered as part of the group.

You can create a filter using any column on the available tables. If you choose to use a predefined global filter from the Filter Library, the global filter must be based on the same eligible table columns.

4. Once the filter statement is complete, click **OK** to close the Filter Wizard and add the filter to the **Data filter** box.

Once a filter has been defined for a group, you can modify it as follows:

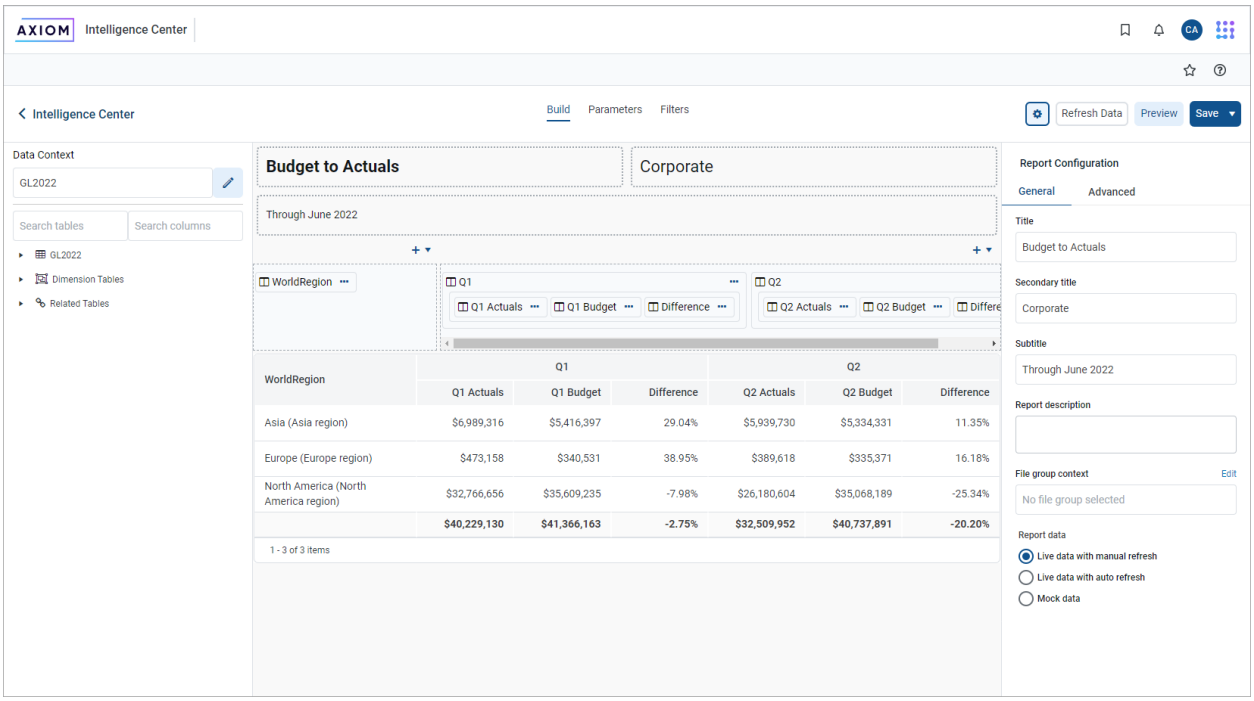
- To edit the filter, click the **Edit** link over the **Data filter** box again and change the filter within the Filter Wizard.
- To delete the filter, click the **Clear** link over the **Data filter** box.

Data filters defined at the group level are combined with any filters defined at the column level. If the group contains calculated columns, the group filter is applied to all columns referenced in the calculation. If the calculated column references grid columns, the group filter is combined with any other filters applied to the grid columns (either at the column level or at the group level, if the column belongs to a different group). Additionally, if a data filter is defined at the report level, it is also applied. All relevant filters are combined using AND to determine the data that can display in a particular column.

If a group has a defined filter, then a filter icon displays next to the group name in the sample grid of the Report Canvas. This icon is intended to let report builders know about the group filter at-a-glance. The icon does not display in the report viewer.

Defining report titles and other web report properties

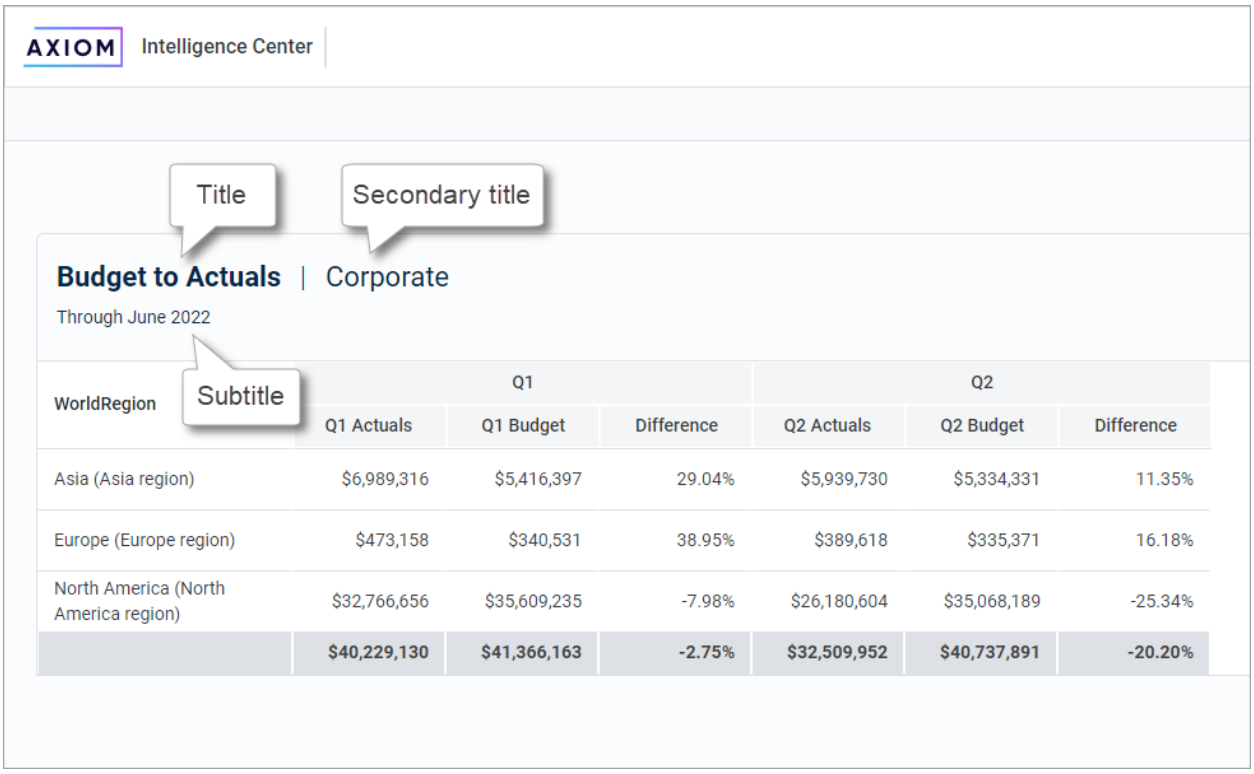
Using the **Report Configuration** panel in the Report Builder, you can define titles for web reports and configure other web report properties.



Example Report Configuration panel

Defining report titles

Each web report can have a defined title, subtitle, and secondary title. You can also define an optional report description.



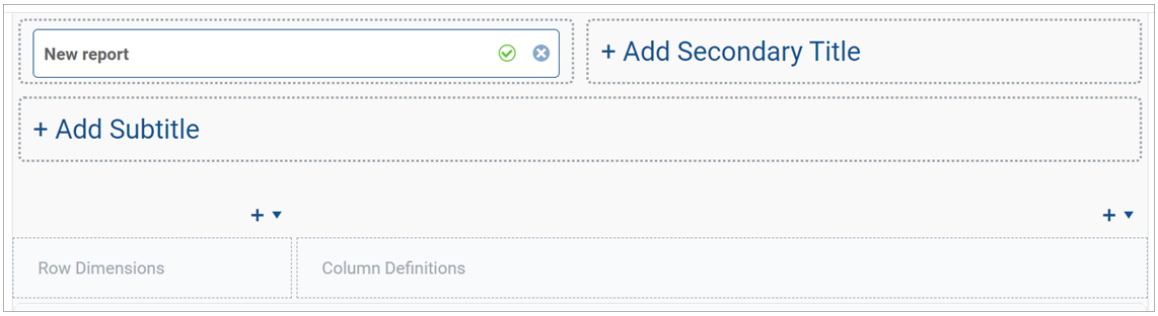
WorldRegion	Q1			Q2		
	Q1 Actuals	Q1 Budget	Difference	Q2 Actuals	Q2 Budget	Difference
Asia (Asia region)	$6,989,316	$5,416,397	29.04%	$5,939,730	$5,334,331	11.35%
Europe (Europe region)	$473,158	$340,531	38.95%	$389,618	$335,371	16.18%
North America (North America region)	$32,766,656	$35,609,235	-7.98%	$26,180,604	$35,068,189	-25.34%
	$40,229,130	**$41,366,163**	**-2.75%**	**$32,509,952**	**$40,737,891**	**-20.20%**

Example titles as they display in a rendered report

To configure report titles for a web report:

- On the **Builder** tab of the Report Builder, in the Report Canvas, click on the box for the title text that you want to edit, then type the desired title text. Once you are finished, you can press Enter to exit the box (or press Tab, or click outside of the box).

  The Title, Secondary Title, and Subtitle are all defined in separate boxes that roughly correspond to where the titles display in the rendered report.

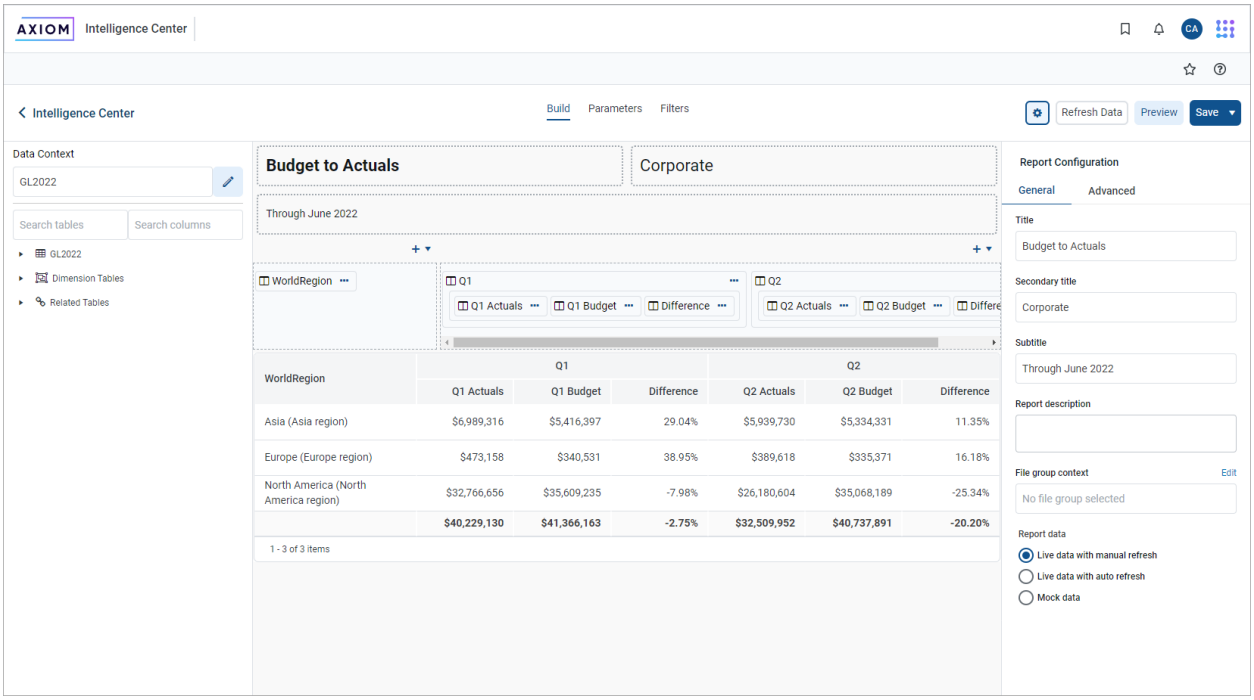


Click on the title boxes to edit the report titles

When you click on a report title box to make it active, the **Report Configuration** properties load in the right-hand Configuration Panel. The titles defined for the report also display in this panel, and can also

be edited here. Any edits made in the title boxes are reflected in the Report Configuration properties, and vice versa. An optional **Report description** can be defined in this panel, or you can define it when saving the report.

NOTE: Currently, it is not possible to use variables in web report titles.



Report Configuration properties

Using the **Report Configuration** panel, you can define a variety of properties for the web report, such as to associate the report with a file group or to configure database properties for the report. The following table provides a reference for each property in the panel.

To access the **Report Configuration** panel, select the **Build** tab in the Report Builder and then click the gear button in the top right. The panel is organized into two tabs, **General** and **Advanced**.

General report configuration properties

Item	Description
Title	The main title for the report. This text displays at the top of the report, over the grid.

Item	Description
Secondary title	Optional. The secondary title for the report. If defined, this text displays in the same line as the main title, separated by a horizontal pipe character. For example: *Title* | *Secondary Title*
Subtitle	Optional. The subtitle for the report. This text displays in smaller font underneath the main title.
Description	Optional. A description for the report.
File group context	Optional. The file group associated with the report. The file group context can be used to report on process management information, or to generate hyperlinks to plan files in the file group.
Report data	Specifies the data display behavior for the Report Builder. This option only applies to the current Report Builder session, and is not saved in the report.

NOTE: If you created a web report using the Report Builder in version 2021.2 or 2021.3, that report may have had one or more **Report Filters** defined in the Report Configuration properties. These filters are now defined on the Filters tab. Your existing filters have been migrated to this new location.

Advanced report configuration properties

The **Advanced** tab is only visible to administrators and support users.

Item	Description
Current Data Required	This setting is for a pre-release feature that is not yet generally available.

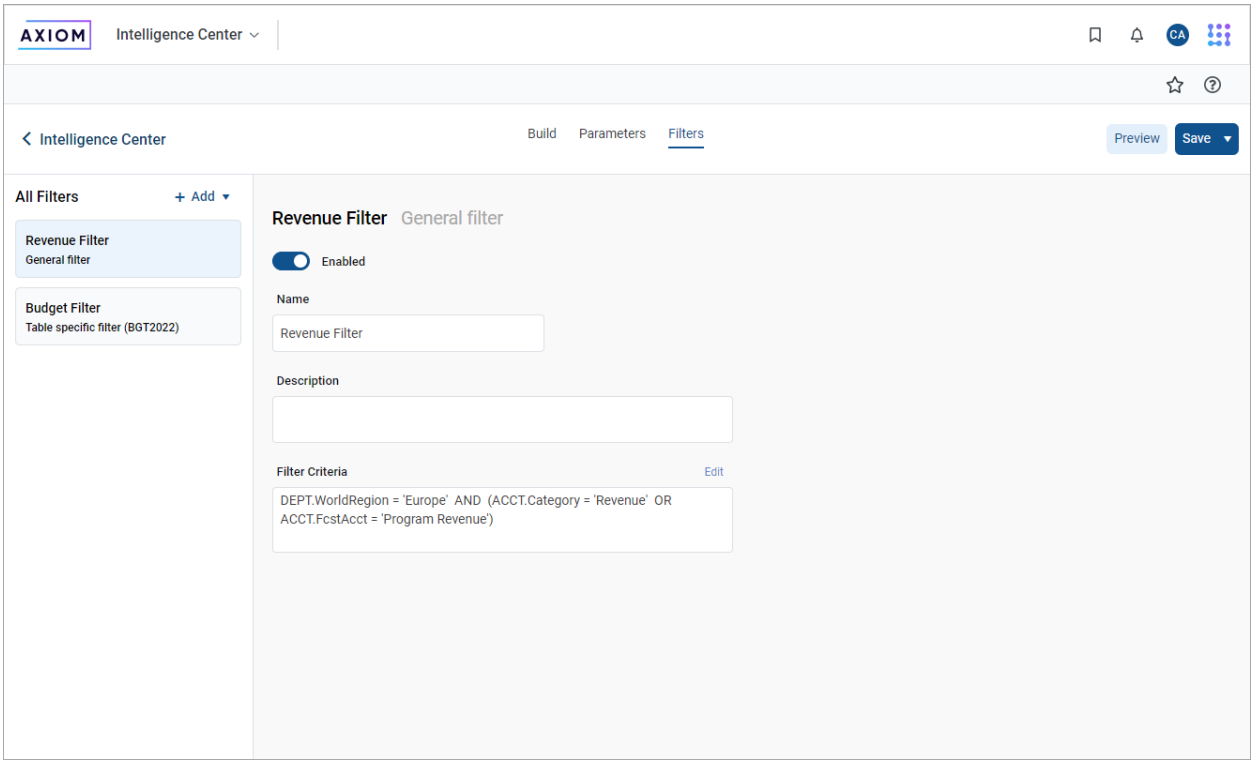
Filtering data in web reports

You can define report-level filters to limit the data shown in a web report. There are three different types of report filters:

- **General filters**: General filters are based on reference tables, and impact all tables in the report that look up to the reference tables used in the filter.
- **Table-specific filters**: Table-specific filters only impact a single specific table used in the report. For example, if a report has data from GL2022 and BGT2022, you can define a table-specific filter that only filters one of those tables.

- **Column value filters**: Column-specific filters only impact a single specific table used in the report. A Filter field displays in the Column Value Configuration area. This filter only works for columns with a static source type. Column filters are ignored if the column source type is changed to dynamic.

Report-level filters are defined on the **Filters** tab of the Report Builder. Any existing filters are displayed in the left-hand pane. You can select a filter to view and edit its properties in the right-hand pane.



Filters tab of Report Builder

NOTE: Filters cannot be reordered in the Filters tab. Filters are listed in the order they are created. The order has no impact in how the filters are applied.

Filters can also be defined at the individual column level and group level. In this case, the filter only applies to the data in the affected column or group. For more information, see Using column filters and Using group filters.

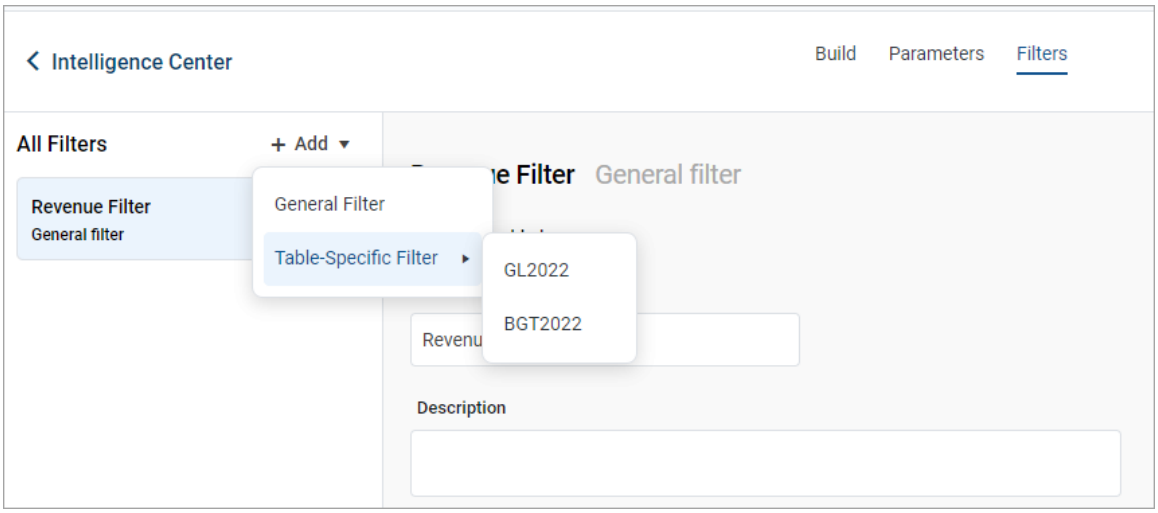
▶ Creating report filters for a web report

You can create as many filters as needed for your web report.

To create a report filter:

1. On the **Filters** tab of the Report Builder, click the **Add** button and then select the type of filter that you want to create:

    - **General Filter**: Define a filter that is based on one or more dimension tables, to filter all tables in the report that look up to the dimension tables.
    - **Table-Specific Filter**: Define a filter that only impacts a specific table used in the report. Select the table from the fly-out menu. This menu only lists non-dimension tables that are used in the report. The primary table is only listed if it is a data table.



Creating a report-level filter

The Filter Wizard opens automatically after you make your selection.

2. In the Filter Wizard, create the filter as needed. For more information on how to use the Filter Wizard to create a filter, see Using the Filter Wizard in the Report Builder.

    The tables available in the Filter Wizard depend on the type of filter you are creating, and the primary table specified as the Data Context of the report:

    - If you are defining a general filter, the Filter Wizard shows the following tables:
        - If the primary table is a data table, the Filter Wizard only shows the dimension tables for the report.
        - If the primary table is a reference table, the Filter Wizard shows the primary table of the report and the dimension tables for the report.
    - If you are defining a table-specific filter, the Filter Wizard shows the table that you selected from the menu and its dimension tables.

    Additionally, if the report is configured to report on Process Management columns, then these columns are also available to define general or table-specific filters. For more information, see Reporting on process information in web reports.

You can create a filter using any column on the available tables or on the Process Management columns (if present). If you choose to use a predefined global filter from the Filter Library, the global filter must be based on the same eligible table columns.

3. Once the filter statement is complete, click **OK** to close the Filter Wizard and add the filter to the Filters tab.
4. Optional. Edit the filter properties as desired. You can give the filter a specific name, define an optional filter description, and toggle the filter as enabled or disabled. By default, the newly created filter is enabled and will filter the report data. See the following section for more information on editing the filter properties.

Editing existing filters

You can edit all filter properties except for the filter type. It is not possible to convert a general filter to a table-specific filter or vice versa.

To edit an existing filter:

1. On the **Filters** tab of the Report Builder, in the left-hand pane, select the filter box for the filter that you want to edit.

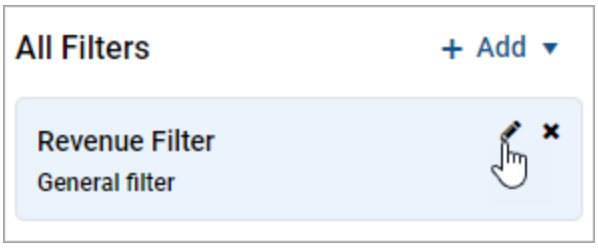
   The properties for the selected filter display in the right-hand pane.
2. Edit the filter properties as needed.

Filter properties

Item	Description
Name	The name of the filter. By default, the name is set as follows: • General filters use the name **General Report Filter**. • Table-specific filters use the name ***TableName* Filter**. You can change this name to something more descriptive as needed. Filter names only display in the Report Builder.
Description	Optional. If desired, you can define a description to document the purpose and scope of the filter.

Item	Description
Enabled	Specifies whether the filter is enabled. By default, filters are enabled and will impact the data shown in the report. If desired, you can toggle the filter to disabled in order to keep the filter in the report properties for future use, but temporarily disable it. When you are ready to use the filter again, you can toggle it back to enabled. While the filter is disabled, the filter box in the left-hand pane is grayed out. The filter will not be applied to the data queries in the report. However, you can continue to edit the other filter properties while the filter is disabled.
Filter Criteria	The filter criteria statement for the filter. Click **Edit** to edit the filter within the Filter Wizard.

If you only want to edit the filter criteria statement, you can hover your cursor over the top right corner of the box, and click the Edit icon to open the Filter Wizard directly.

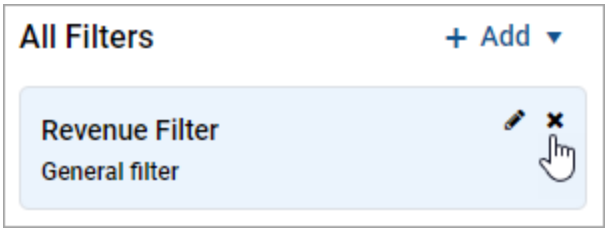


Deleting existing filters

You can delete a report filter if it is no longer needed. Remember that you can disable the filter instead, if you want to temporarily remove the filter without deleting it from the report.

To delete an existing filter:

1. On the **Filters** tab of the Report Builder, in the left-hand pane, locate the filter that you want to delete.
2. Hover your cursor over the top right corner of the box, then click the Delete icon to delete the filter.



The filter is deleted from the report.

Filter notes

General filters and table-specific filters have certain setup and behavior differences.

General filters

General filters are based on reference tables:

- If the primary table is a data table, you can define a general filter using any reference table that the primary table looks up to. Basically, this means the tables listed in the Dimension Tables node of the report.
- If the primary table is a reference table, you can define a general filter using the primary table itself, or using any reference table that the primary table looks up to.

When creating the filter, you can use any column on the reference table, including multi-level lookups through the reference table. For example, if the primary table looks up to Dept, the filter could be `Dept.Dept=24000` or `Dept.Region='West'` or `Dept.Region.RegionType=1`.

The general filter applies to all tables in the report that look up to the reference table (as well as the reference table itself). For example, imagine that you have a report that compares GL2022 to BGT2022. You want to define a filter so that the report only shows data for the West Region. In this case you can define a general filter on the Dept table of `Dept.Region='West'`. Since both tables look up to the Dept table, the general filter will apply to both tables and limit the data in the report.

NOTES:

- If the primary data table looks up to multiple reference tables, the general filter can be a compound filter that uses multiple reference tables. In this case, the filter will only apply to data tables that look up to both reference tables. For example, imagine you define a general filter of `Dept.Region='West' and Acct.Category='Revenue'`. If the report contains a table that only looks up to the Acct table but not the Dept table, then the filter will not apply to that table and no error will occur.
- If you define a general filter and then change the primary table of the report to a table that has different dimension tables, the filter will not cause an error. If the existing filter does not apply to any tables in the report, it will simply be ignored.
- If the report uses process management columns, you can create a general filter with these columns.

Table-specific filters

Table-specific filters apply only to the selected table for the filter. All other tables are unaffected by the filter.

The table-specific filter can use any column in the table or its dimension tables. For example, if the selected table is BGT2020, the filter could be `BGT2020.m1<>0` or `BGT2020.Acct.Category='Revenue'` or `Dept.Region='West'`.

Table-specific filters can be defined on any table used in the report, except for the following tables. General filters can be defined for these tables instead.

- Reference tables that are Dimension Tables for the report.
- The primary table, if the primary table is a reference table.

NOTE: If you define a table-specific filter and then later edit the report configuration so that the table no longer has any columns in the report, the filter will not cause an error. It will simply be ignored.

Create limit filters

You can use the new limit filter to broaden your ability to view data from any table in your organization. This powerful new filter lets you generate data sets in a single filter that wasn't possible before.

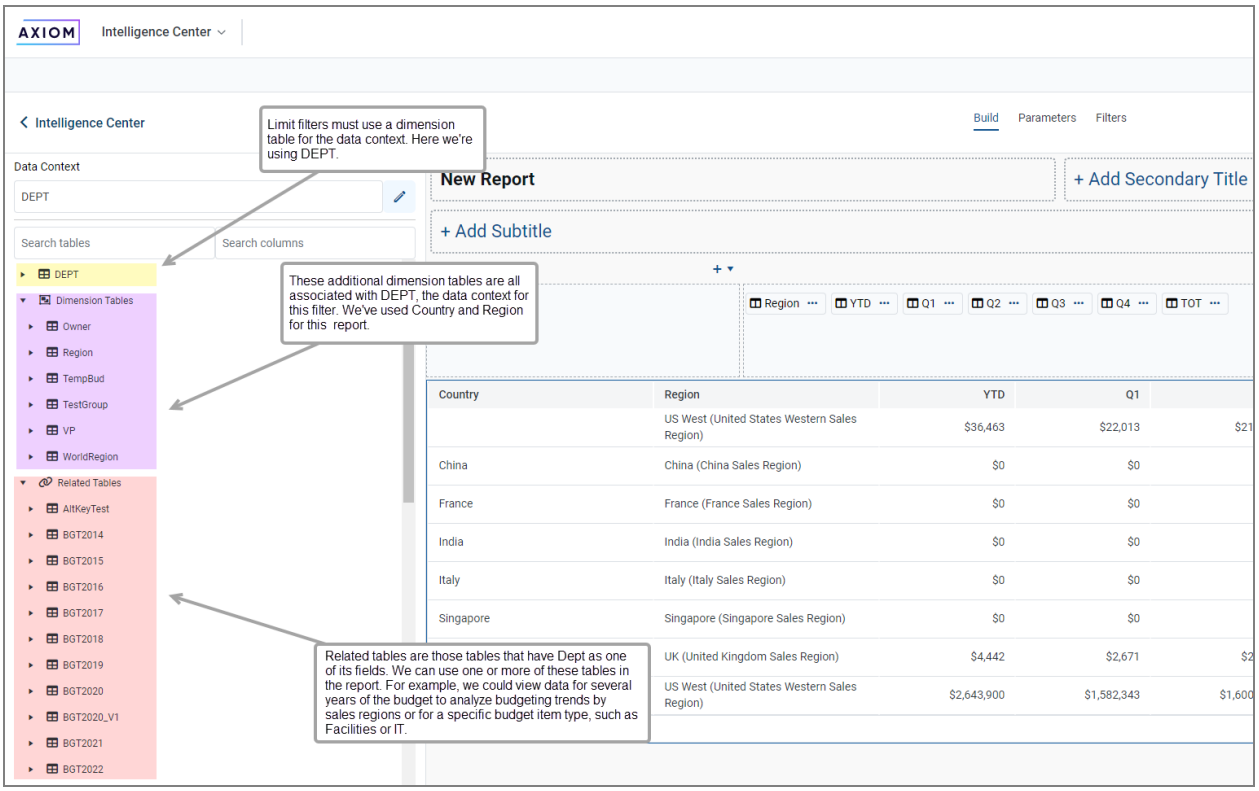
Axiom has two types of tables:

- Data tables contain transactional or budget data, such general ledger or budget tables.
- Reference tables (also called lookup or dimension tables) are single-key tables with values that point to other values.

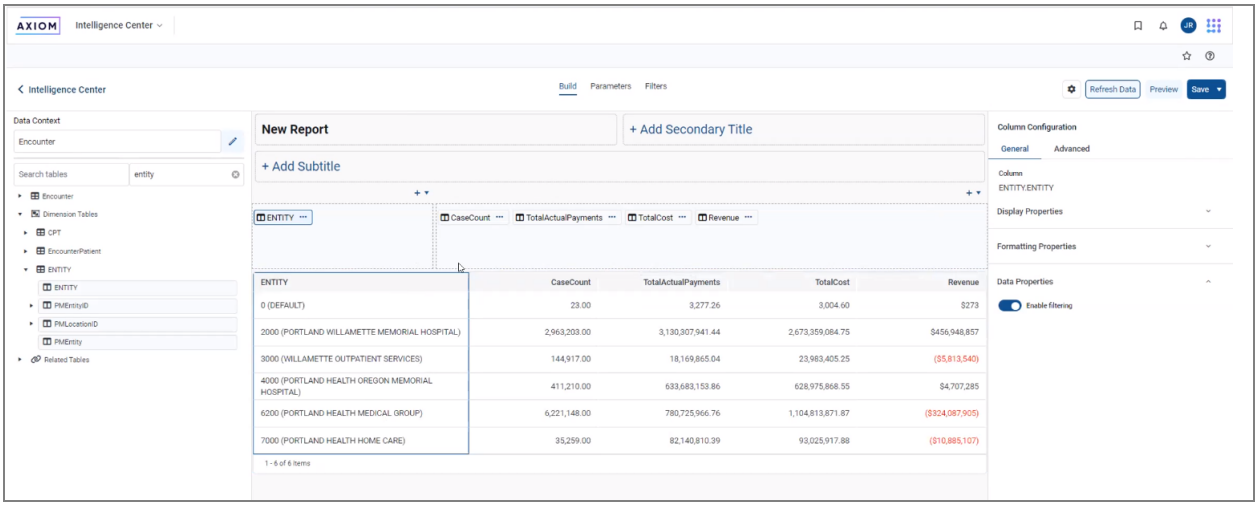
An example of a reference table is the DEPT table, which contains keys for department-related data, such as department name, department description, and locations, such as WorldRegion and Country. Data tables contain data that is linked to a key.

A key in a dimension table can point to many data tables.

When you create a report, the tables you can use in the report are listed on the left side:



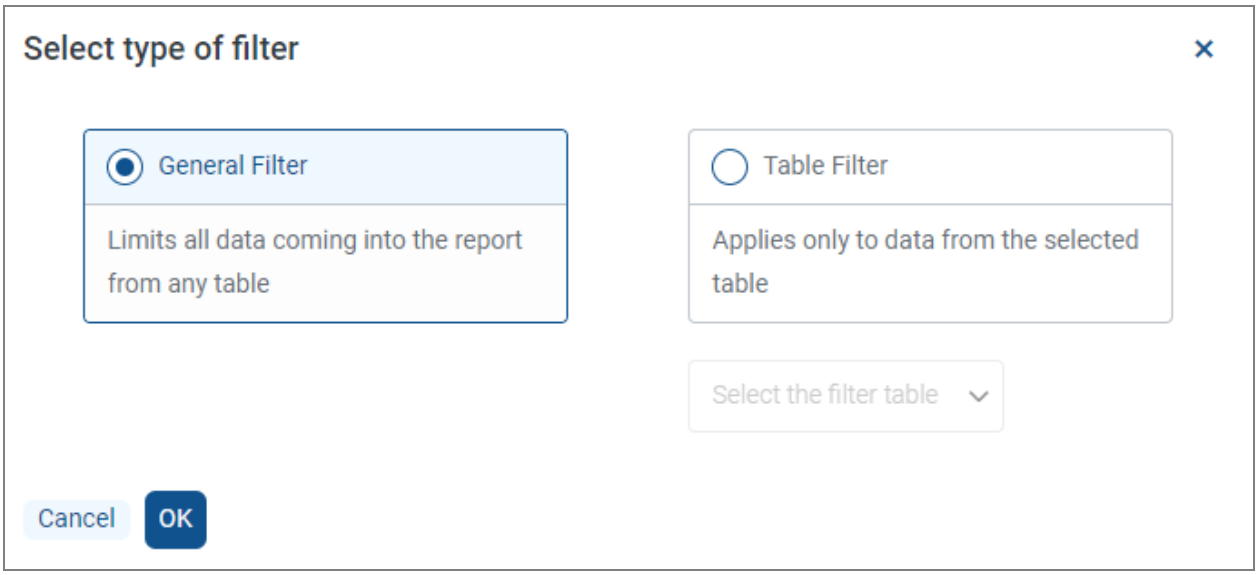
You can create a report based on the EDS Encounter table, but without any filters.



Report without filters

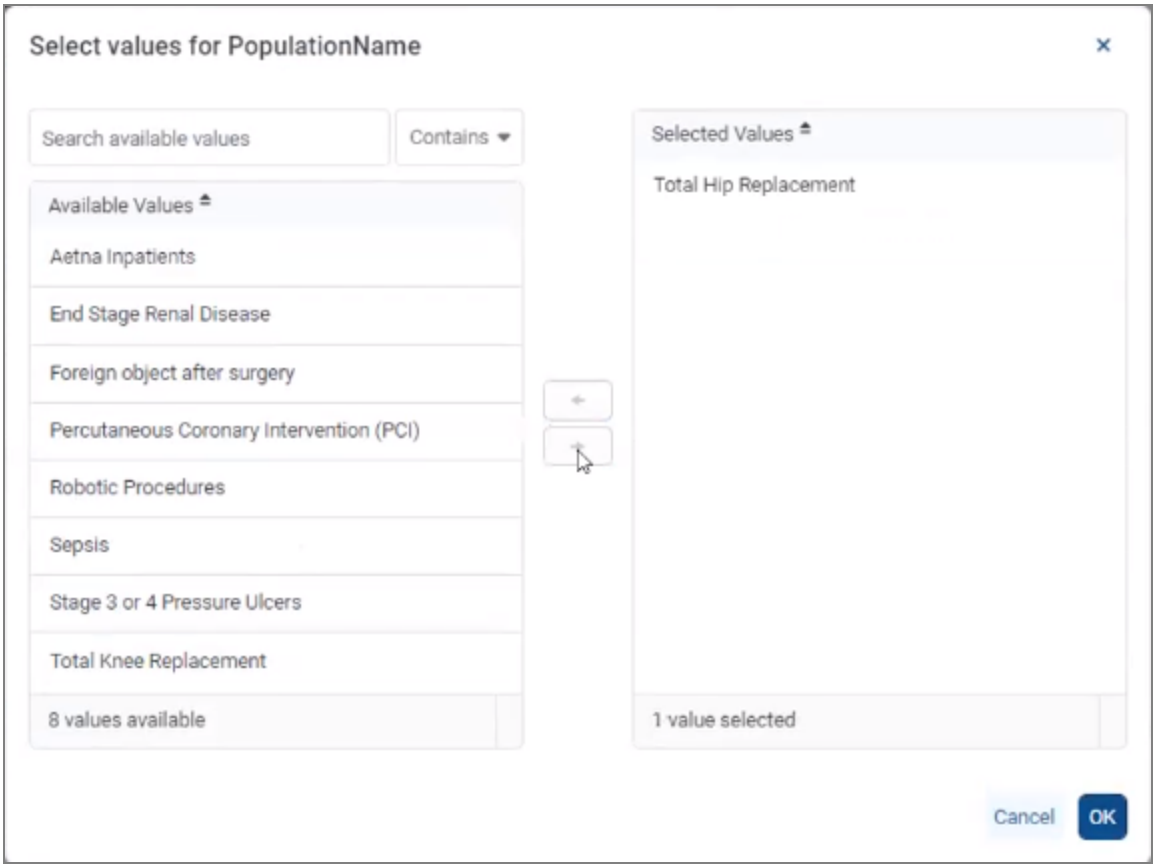
For this report, you can view information about a specific population group, such as patients who have had a total hip replacement.

For a limit report, select the **General Filter** option, which lets you limit data from any table.



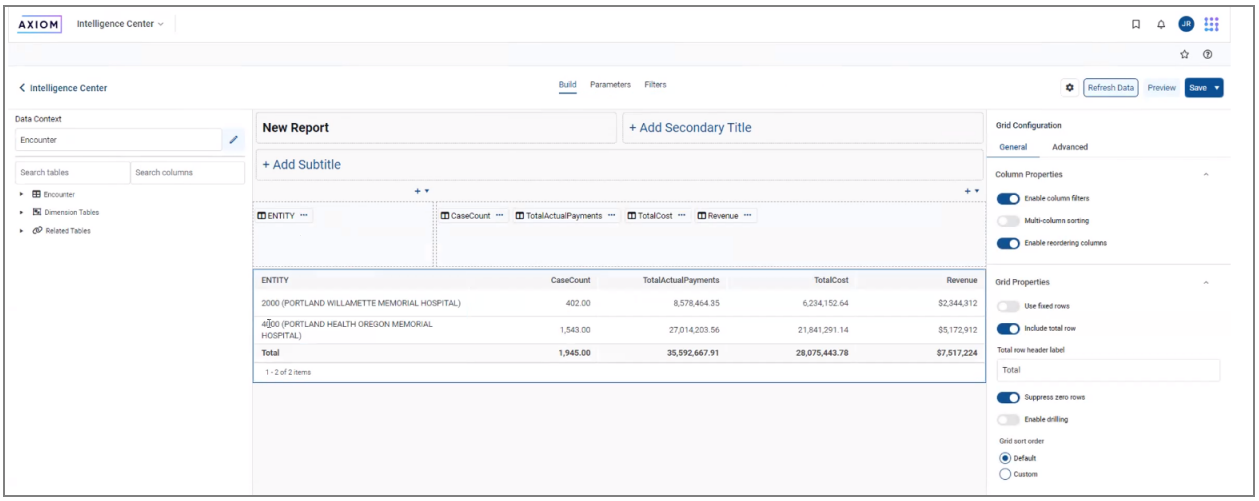
Filter selection dialog

Here we define the population group of patients who've had total hip replacements:



Selecting value for PopulationName

After you finish creating the filter, review how the results have changed:



Completed limit filter report

The previous example uses a simple limit filter; however, filters can be as complex and detailed required.

Notes to remember about filters:

- You cannot directly edit the SQL statement; instead use the filter and selection tools.
- Make sure the data context for your report is a dimension table, so that your report can pull data from multiple tables. If you use data table as context, the report can only contain data from that data table.
- Always use the **General Filter** option when creating a limit filter.

Using report parameters in web reports

Using report parameters, you can enable end users to dynamically change the data showing in the report. The advantages of using report parameters include:

- You can more efficiently cover your reporting needs using fewer reports, which means less time needed to develop and maintain reports.
- Report users are more in control over the data they want to see in the report.

What can report parameters impact in the report?

Report parameters can be used to dynamically impact the following items in the report:

- The row dimensions used in the report can change dynamically by using Column List report parameters. For example, the user can dynamically change the row dimension to show data by different groupings such as department, account, region, entity, and so on.

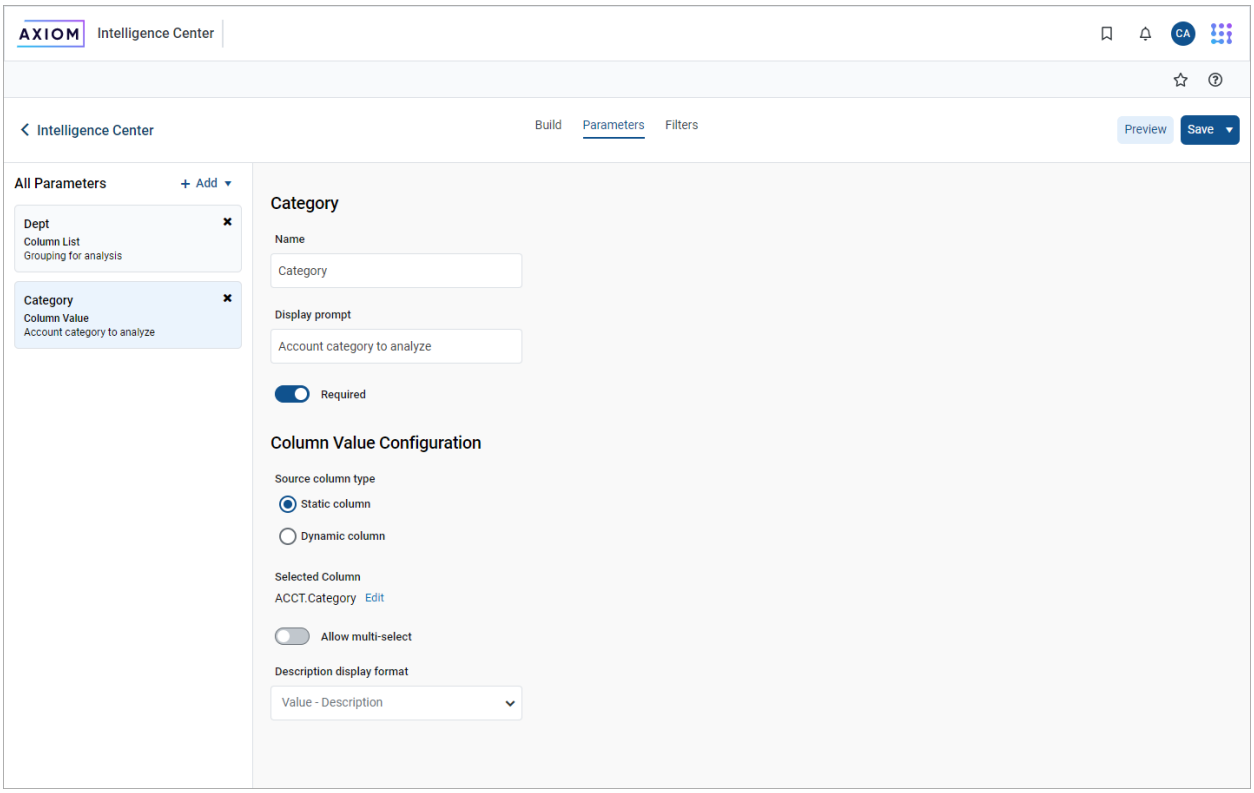
- The data in the report can be dynamically filtered by using Column Value report parameters. For example, the user can select one or more values in a column—such as departments, accounts, or entities—and the report is dynamically filtered to show only the data for the selected values.

Reports can use either or both types of parameters as needed to provide the desired level of interactivity.

How are report parameters defined?

Report parameters are defined in the Report Builder using the **Parameters** tab. Using this tab, you can create, configure, and delete parameters as needed. When configuring parameters, you define properties such as:

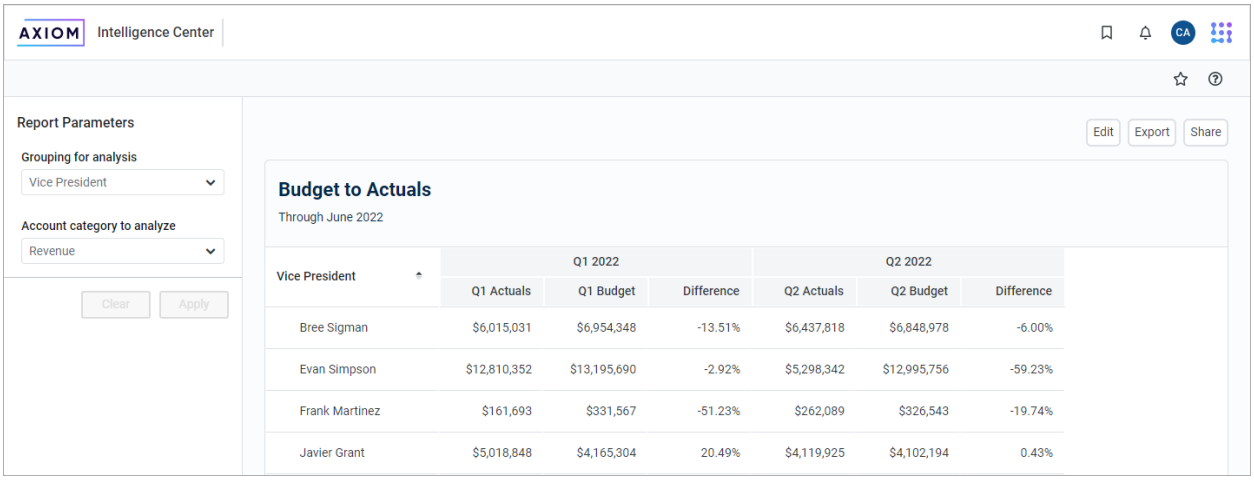
- The type of parameter, Column List or Column Value
- The name of the parameter and the display text to use when presenting parameters to report users
- Whether the parameter is optional or required—if required, then the report does not display data until the user makes a selection
- For Column List parameters, the list of table columns to associate with the parameter, and an optional default column selection
- For Column Value parameters, the column to associate with the parameter:
    - You can select a specific column or you can tie the Column Value parameter to a Column List parameter, so that Column Value parameter dynamically uses the selected column
    - You can specify whether users can select a single value in the column or multiple values



Example Parameters tab to define report parameters in the Report Builder

How do users interact with report parameters?

When users view a report with report parameters, the parameters display in a panel along the left-hand side of the report. Users can make selections and apply them to dynamically refresh the report with data that meets their selections. If a parameter is required, then the user must interact with the report parameter panel before the report shows any data.

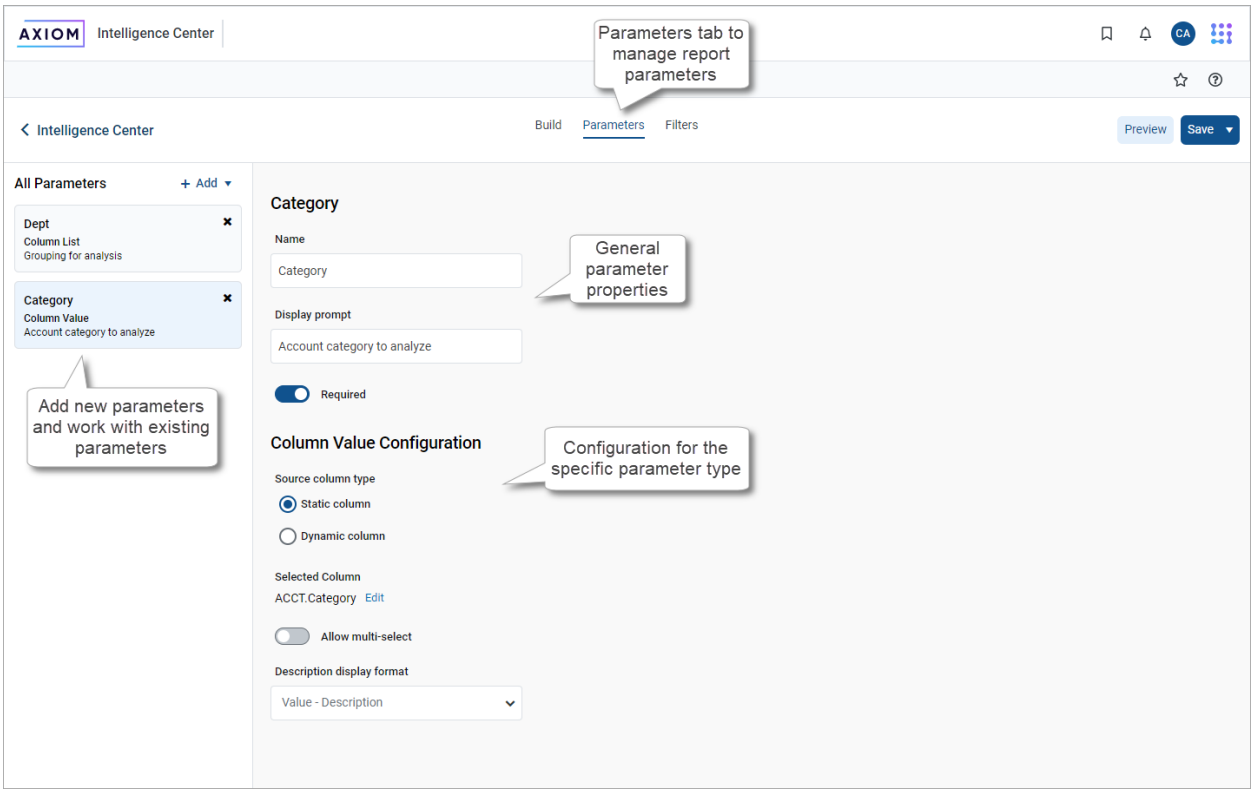


Example web report using report parameters

Managing report parameters

Using the **Parameters** tab in the Report Builder, you can add, edit, reorder, and delete report parameters. Report parameters enable reports to update dynamically based on selections made by report users.

When you select the Parameters tab in a report, any existing parameters display in the **All Parameters** panel along the left-hand side. You can select a parameter box to view the properties for that parameter.



Example Parameters tab in the Report Builder

This topic describes the basic features available to manage report parameters in a report. For more information on how to configure and use specific parameter types, see the following topics:

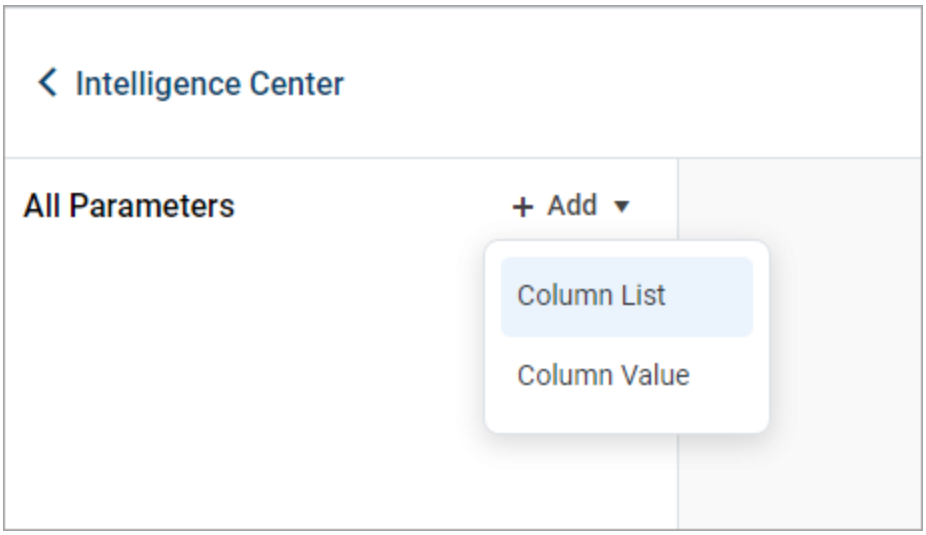
- Using Column List report parameters
- Using Column Value report parameters

Adding report parameters

You can add as many report parameters as needed to provide the desired interactivity for the report. Keep in mind that all report parameters in the report are active and will display to end users.

To add a report parameter:

- On the **Parameters** tab of the Report Builder, click **Add**, then select the type of parameter to create.
    - **Column List**: Define a list of columns that report users can select from. The selected column can be used as dynamic row dimension in the report, or as the column for a Column Value parameter.
    - **Column Value**: Select a column that report users can select values from. The selected values are then applied to the report as a report filter.



The new parameter is added to the **All Parameters** panel along the left-hand side. You can now configure the properties for the parameter, which display in the main area to the right.

General parameter properties

Item	Description
Name	The name of the parameter. By default, this is set to **Report Parameter (Type)**. You can edit this name as needed. The parameter name does not display to report users; it is solely for use in the Report Builder. You should give the parameter a name that indicates its purpose.
Display prompt	The prompt text to display to report users in the Report Parameters panel. By default, this is set to **Report Parameter (Type)**. You can edit this name as needed. You should define display prompt text that helps users understand the purpose of the parameter. For example, "Select a department".

Item	Description
Required	Specifies whether the parameter is required. • If enabled, then the report does not refresh with data until this parameter has a value. The message "Waiting for input" displays in the report grid until all required parameters have a value. In the Report Parameters panel, the **Apply** button does not become available until all required parameters have a value. Additionally, required parameters cannot be cleared. • If disabled (default), then users can optionally leave this parameter blank (unset) when applying parameter values. The report can refresh data without this parameter.

Parameter-specific properties

The remaining parameter properties depend on the parameter type. For more information, see:

- Using Column Value report parameters
- Using Column List report parameters

Editing report parameters

You can edit existing report parameters as needed.

To edit a report parameter:

- On the **Parameters** tab of the Report Builder, select the parameter that you want to edit in the **All Parameters** panel.

The current configuration for the parameter displays in the main area. You can edit the parameter properties as needed.

Reordering report parameters

When users view a report with parameters, the parameters are listed in the Report Parameters panel in the order that they display in the Report Builder. You can reorder the parameters as needed to change how they display to report users.

To reorder report parameters:

- On the **Parameters** tab of the Report Builder, select the parameter box that you want to move, then drag and drop the box to a new location in the list.

NOTE: If you have a Column Value parameter that is dependent on a Column List parameter, the Column List parameter should be located before (above) the Column Value parameter.

Deleting report parameters

You can delete existing report parameters if they are no longer needed. Remember that all parameters are active and will display to report users, so if a parameter is not needed the only option to hide it from report users is to delete it.

To delete a report parameter:

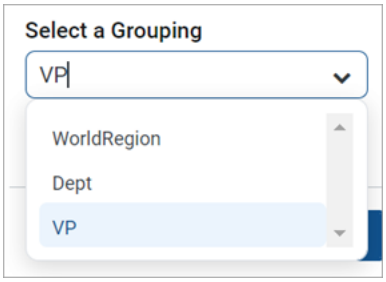
- On the **Parameters** tab of the Report Builder, in the **All Parameters** panel, click the **X** icon in the right-hand corner of the parameter that you want to delete.

Using Column List report parameters

When you use a Column List report parameter, you define a list of table columns to allow the report user to select a column. The user's selected column can then be applied to the report in one of the following ways:

- The selected column can be applied to the report as a row dimension. This allows the report user to dynamically change the row dimension for the report, so that the same report can be used to view data by different dimensional groupings such as department, region, or entity. In order to do this, you must configure the report with a dynamic column for the row dimension, and then link the dynamic column to the Column List report parameter.
- The selected column can be applied to a Column Value parameter. This allows the report user to select a value or values from the column to be dynamically applied as a report filter and change the data shown in the report. In order to do this, you must configure the report with a Column Value parameter, then link the Column Value parameter to the Column List parameter.

When a user views the report with a Column List report parameter, the list of columns is displayed in a drop-down list, using the header text as defined for the column.



Example Column List parameter in the Report Parameters panel

Defining a Column List report parameter

Column List report parameters are defined on the **Parameters** tab of the Report Builder. You can define as many Column List parameters as needed for the report.

To create a Column List parameter:

1. In the Report Builder, select the **Parameters** tab.
2. Click **Add > Column List**.

The new parameter is added to the **All Parameters** panel along the left-hand side. The properties for the parameter now display in the main area.

3. Complete the following general properties for the parameter:

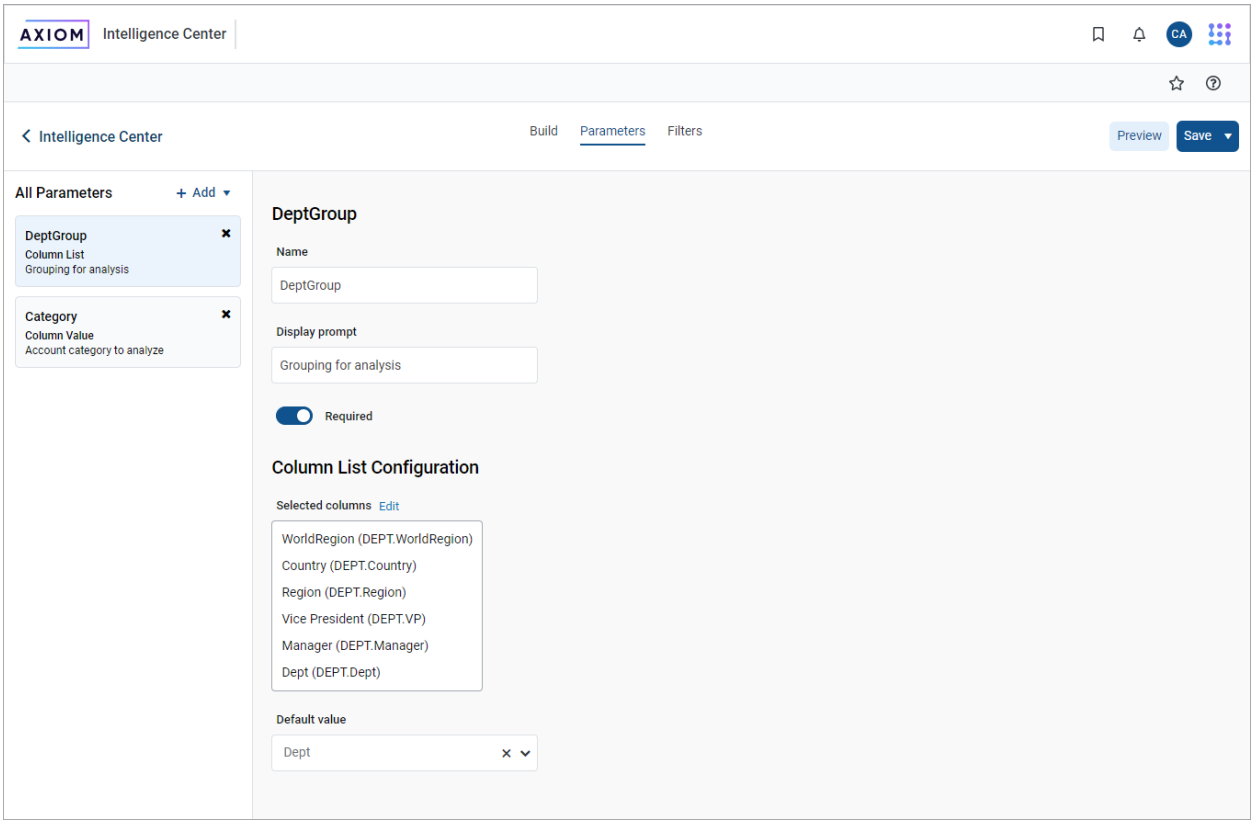
Item	Description
Name	The name of the parameter. By default, this is set to **Report Parameter (Type)**. You can edit this name as needed. The parameter name does not display to report users; it is solely for use in the Report Builder. You should give the parameter a name that indicates its purpose.
Display prompt	The prompt text to display to report users in the Report Parameters panel. By default, this is set to **Report Parameter (Type)**. You can edit this name as needed. You should define display prompt text that helps users understand the purpose of the parameter. For example, "Select a department".
Required	Specifies whether the parameter is required. • If enabled, then the report does not refresh with data until this parameter has a value. The message "Waiting for input" displays in the report grid until all required parameters have a value. In the Report Parameters panel, the **Apply** button does not become available until all required parameters have a value. Additionally, required parameters cannot be cleared. • If disabled (default), then users can optionally leave this parameter blank (unset) when applying parameter values. The report can refresh data without this parameter.

NOTE: If the Column List parameter is linked to a dynamic column, the parameter must have a value in order to refresh data, regardless of whether the parameter is configured as required.

4. In the **Column List Configuration** section, complete the following parameter-specific properties:

Item	Description
Selected columns	The selected columns for the parameter. Click **Edit** to select columns in the **Select Columns** dialog. • Use the table treeview in the left-hand panel of the dialog to locate the columns that you want to use. You can select any column from the primary table, a dimension table, or a related table. You can use the search boxes at the top of the panel to search by table names or by column names. • Once you locate a column that you want to use, drag the column to the middle **Selected Columns** panel. • For each selected column, define **Header** text in the right-hand **Column Properties** panel. This header text is displayed in the Column List drop-down when users select a column from the list. If the Column List parameter is linked to a dynamic column, this text is also used as the header text for the dynamic column within the report grid. • When the columns are presented to report users in a drop-down list, they will be displayed in the order listed here (top to bottom). To reorder columns, click on the drag handle in the left-hand side of the column box, and then drag and drop the column to a new location within the list. • After selecting and configuring the columns, click **OK** to return to the Report Builder. The selected columns now display in the **Selected columns** box. **NOTE:** If the primary table is a data table, and a selected column looks up to a dimension table for the primary table, the column reference is automatically "elevated" so that it uses the lookup dimension table instead of the source table. For example, if the primary table is GL2021, and you select either GL2021.Acct or BGT2021.Acct, the column reference is elevated to Acct.Acct. This elevation is done so that the column is valid for use as a row dimension, and so that any filter resulting from the column is applied as a general filter affecting all tables that look up to the dimension table.
Default value	Optional. The default value for the parameter. When a report user opens the report, the parameter will use this value by default. You can select any of the columns in the **Selected columns** list to use as the default value, or you can leave it blank to have no default value.

IMPORTANT: The columns selected for the Column List parameter must be valid within the context of how you intend to use the parameter. If the parameter will be used with a dynamic column, then all of the selected columns must be valid as row dimensions within the report configuration. If the parameter will be used with a Column Value parameter, then all of the selected columns must be valid to be used as filters within the report configuration. If a column in the list is not valid for use as a row dimension or a filter, an error message will display when the user attempts to apply that parameter selection to the report. As the report designer, you should test your parameters to verify that they work as intended within the report.



Example Column List parameter with a list of columns and a specified default value

Using a Column List parameter with a dynamic column

In order to use a Column List parameter to dynamically change the row dimension of the report, you must:

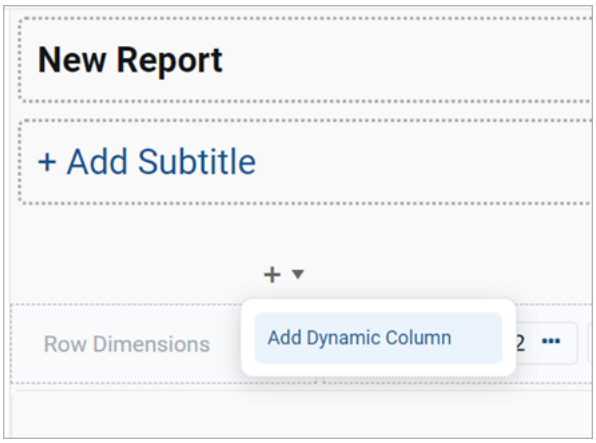
- Add a dynamic column as a row dimension for the report
- Link the Column List parameter to the dynamic column

This configuration is only possible when using row dimensions, meaning the report rows are dynamically generated based on the row dimension columns. If you are using a fixed row structure in the report, then the option to add a dynamic column is not available.

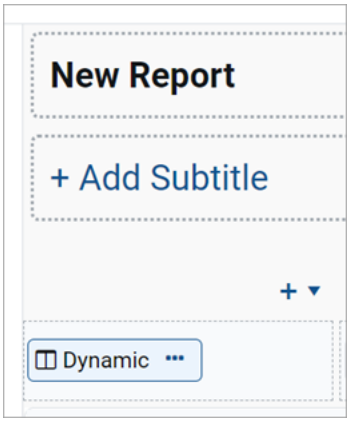
Web reports can use one or more row dimension columns. When using dynamic columns, all of the row dimensions can be dynamic, or you can have a mix of dynamic and fixed row dimensions.

To define a dynamic column:

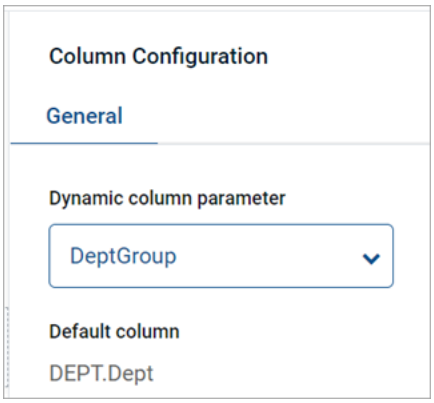
1. In the Report Builder, select the **Build** tab.
2. Click the plus icon over the Row Dimensions box, then select **Add Dynamic Column**.



A column box labeled Dynamic is added to the **Row Dimensions** box.



3. In the right-hand **Column Configuration** panel, from the **Dynamic column parameter** list, select the Column List parameter to use with the dynamic column. Parameters are listed by name as defined on the Parameters tab.

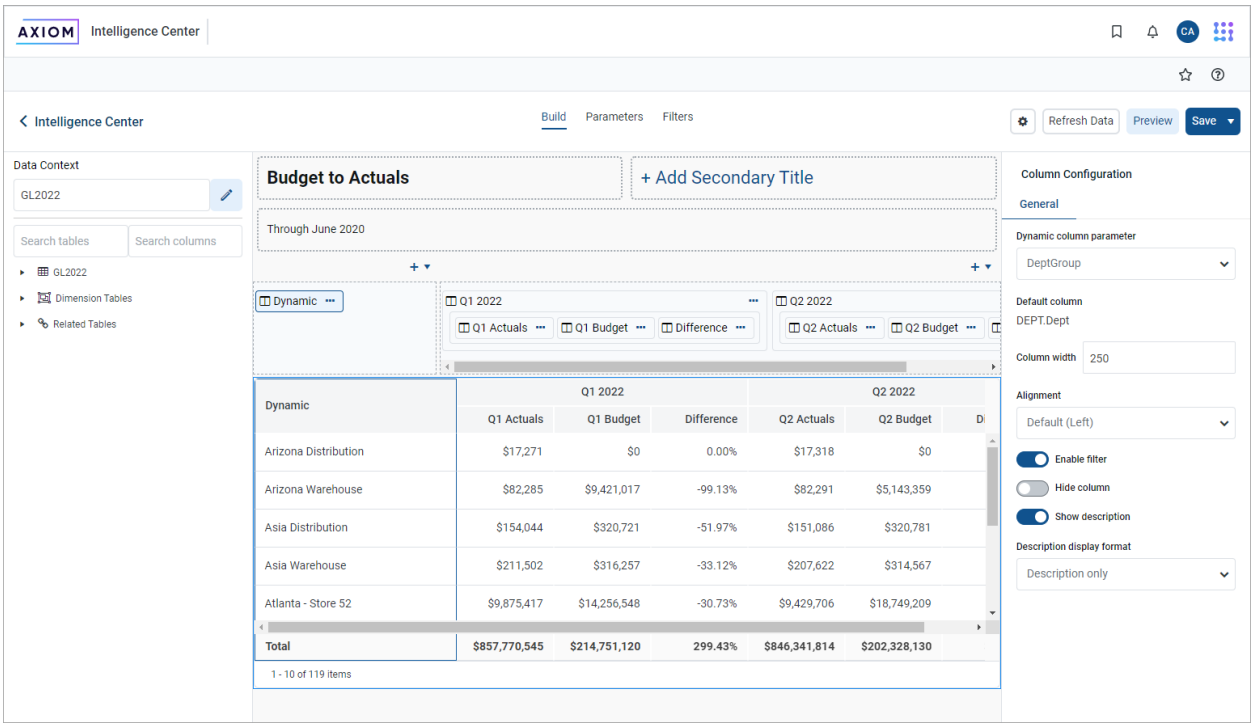


By default, Axiom Rolling Forecasting automatically selects the first available Column List parameter and uses the default value defined for that parameter. If the parameter does not have a defined default value, the Report Builder uses the first column in the list of columns defined for the parameter. This is because the Report Builder must be able to associate the dynamic column with an actual table column in order to refresh data.

If no Column List parameters are defined, or if the Column List parameter does not have a defined list of columns, then the report cannot be refreshed with data until this issue is resolved.

4. Complete the remaining Column Configuration properties as needed. Note the following:
    - The **Header** property and the related header properties on the Advanced tab are not available for dynamic columns. The column header text for each column in the column list is defined when configuring the Column List parameter.
    - You can optionally enable **Show description** and select a **Description display format** for the dynamic column. These options will apply if the selected column for the Column List parameter has an associated description column.

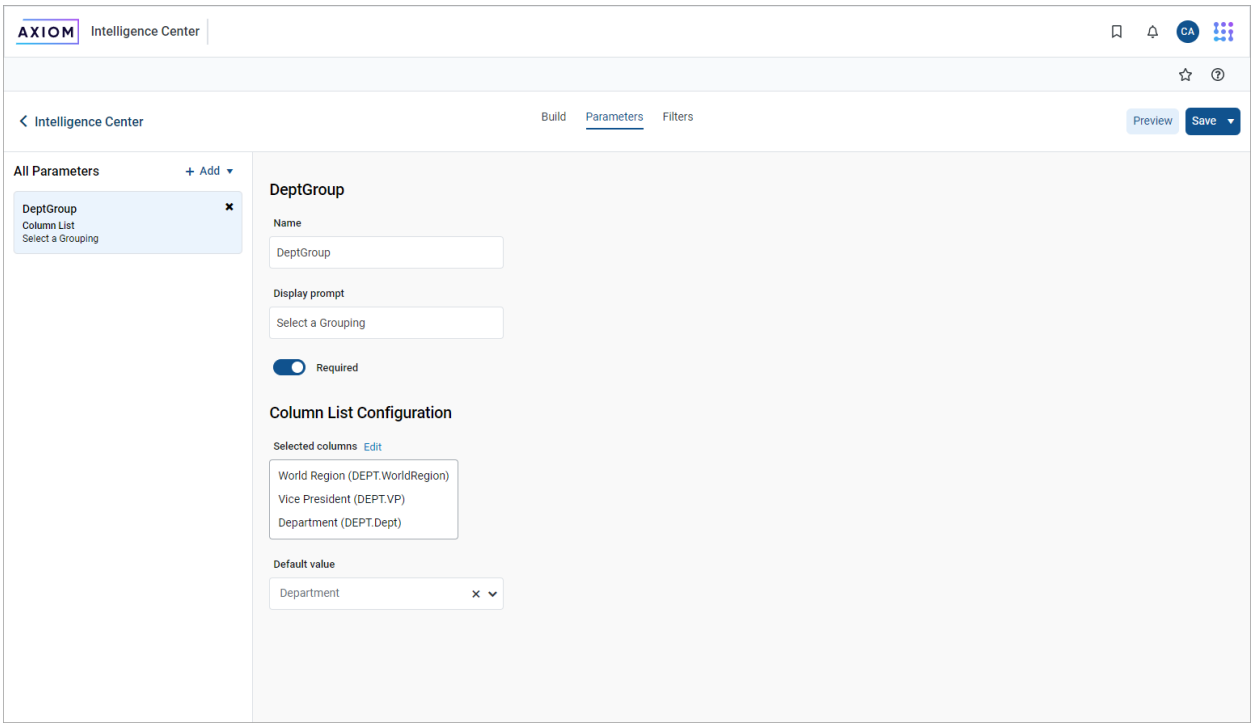
The following example shows a web report configured with a dynamic row dimension column, linked to a Column List report parameter. The grid is refreshed with data using the default column specified for the report parameter.



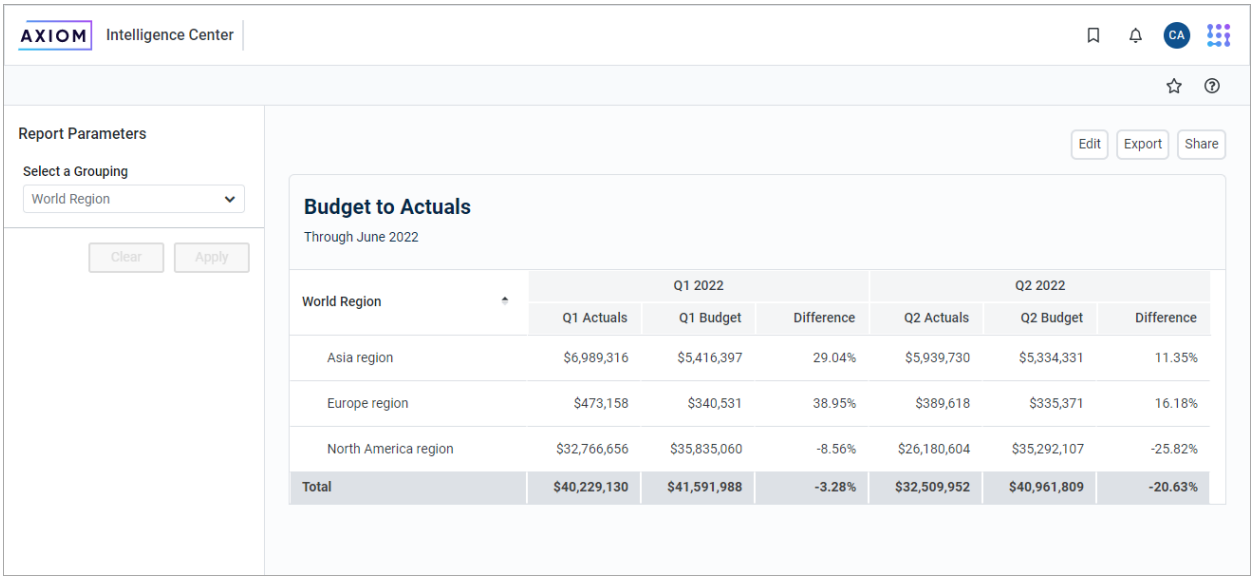
Example Report Builder with dynamic row dimension

NOTE: In the Report Canvas, the dynamic column displays in the grid using the header text **Dynamic**. This only occurs in the Report Builder, so that you know which column is the dynamic column. When previewing or viewing the report, the dynamic column uses the header text defined for the currently selected column, as defined in the Column List parameter configuration.

In this example the Column List report parameter lets the user select from three different grouping levels—Dept.Dept, Dept.WorldRegion, or Dept.VP. The report will refresh with data and use the selected column as the row dimension.



Example Column List parameter providing column options for the dynamic row dimension



Example end user experience to select and change the row dimension

Design considerations for the report user experience

When using a dynamic column with a Column List parameter, you must decide whether you want the report to refresh using a default column selection, or if you want to require the user to make a selection before the report refreshes with data.

- If the Column List parameter does not have a specified default column, then when a user opens the report, it will not refresh with data and instead displays the message "Waiting for input". The user must select a value for the Column List parameter and apply before the report is refreshed with data.
- If the Column List parameter has a specified default column, then when a user opens the report, it refreshes with data using the default column. The user can then optionally change the selected column in order to refresh the report using a different row dimension.

NOTE: If the Column List parameter that drives the dynamic column does not have a default value, then the report cannot be exported or shared because it does not have a column to use as the row dimension. Although report parameter selections made by users are not honored when exporting or sharing web reports, the default value is honored for the dynamic column when exporting or sharing the report.

Design considerations for drilling

If you want to use a dynamic column and also enable directed drilling for the report, you must be careful to ensure that all of the drill columns are compatible with the Column List columns. If the user can select a column for the Column List parameter that is not compatible with the drill columns, an error will occur when the user attempts to drill the report.

Alternatively, you can enable drilling and use key column drilling, which will continue to work as long as all of the columns defined the Column List parameter are valid as row dimension columns.

Using DateParts in a Column List parameter

You can use DateParts when setting parameters for a ColumnList. Click **Parameters** from your report and click **Add** to add a Column List.

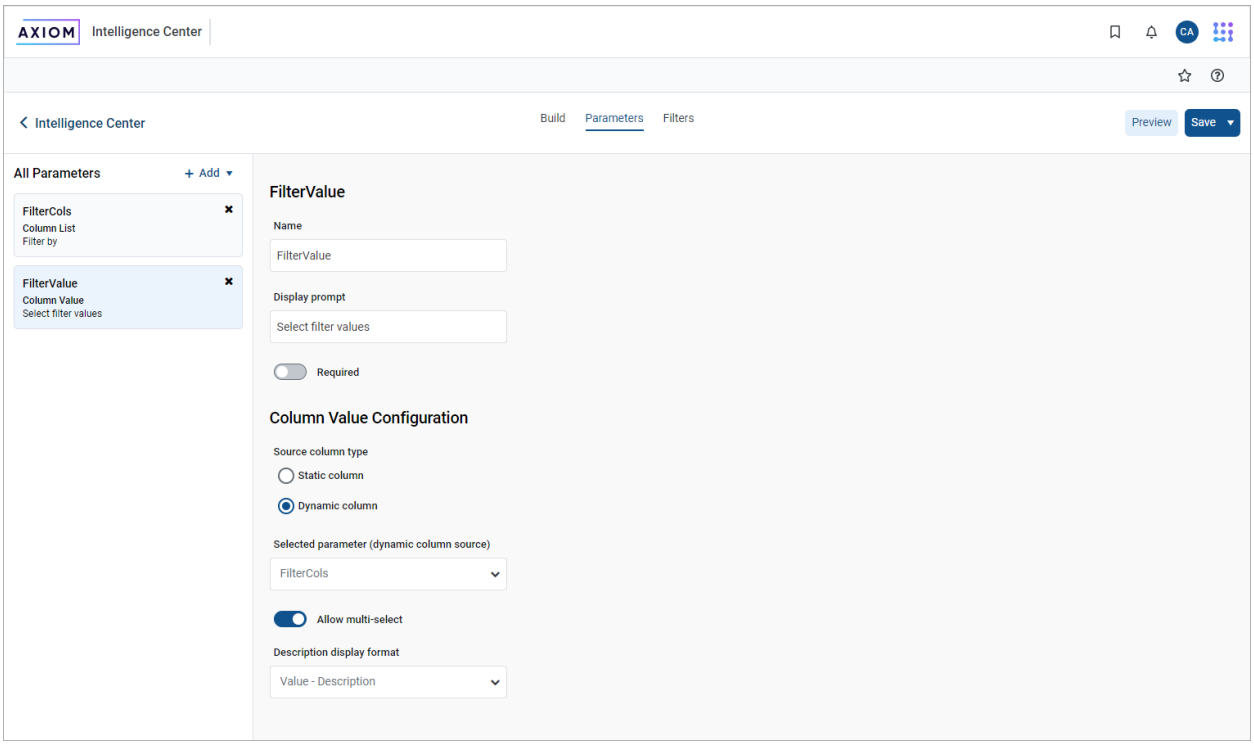
In the Column List Configuration section, click **Edit** to select a column and then drag the column name to the Selected columns section. Then use the **Date part to retrieve** menu to select a date part and click **OK**.

Using a Column List parameter with a Column Value parameter

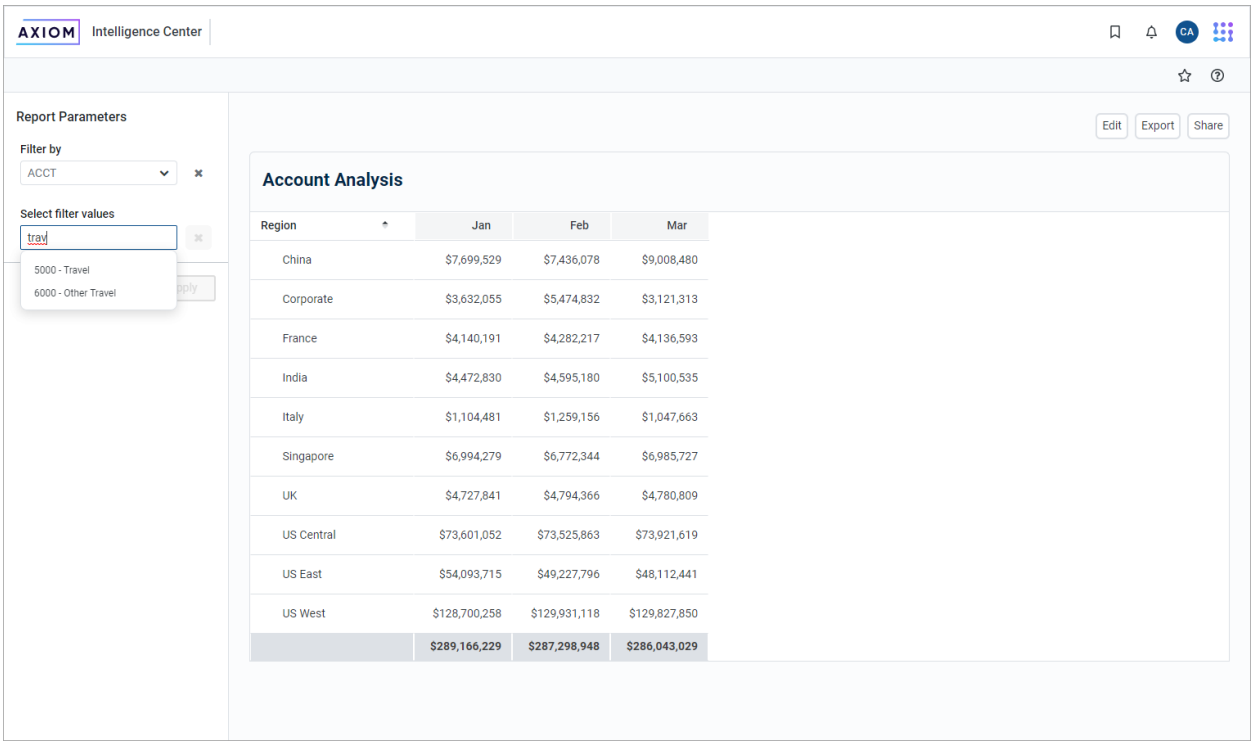
In order to use a Column List parameter to populate the source column for a Column Value parameter, you must:

- Define a Column Value parameter
- Configure the parameter as dynamic and select the Column List parameter as the source

In the following example, the Column Value parameter is configured to use the FilterCols Column List parameter. First the user will select a column from the Column List parameter, then the user will select a value or values in that column from the Column Value parameter.



Example Column Value parameter using a Column List parameter to provide the source column



Example end user experience to choose the filter column and values

For more information on how to configure Column Value parameters and how the selected values are applied as report filters, see Using Column Value report parameters.

Design considerations for the report user experience

When a Column Value parameter is linked to a Column List parameter, the Column Value parameter is automatically dependent on the other parameter. This means that the Column Value parameter will not become active in the Report Parameters panel until a value has been selected for the Column List parameter. The Column Value parameter will then become active and allow the user to select a value or values from the column selected for the Column List parameter.

NOTE: Because of this automatic dependency, you should make sure that the Column List parameter is ordered before (above) the Column Value parameter.

Additionally, you must decide whether you want the Column Value parameter to start with a default column or not:

- If the Column List parameter does not have a specified default column, then the Column Value parameter will be disabled until a value is selected for the Column List parameter.
- If the Column List parameter has a specified default column, the Column Value parameter is enabled and uses the default column. The user can optionally select a different value for the Column List parameter to change the column used by the Column Value parameter.

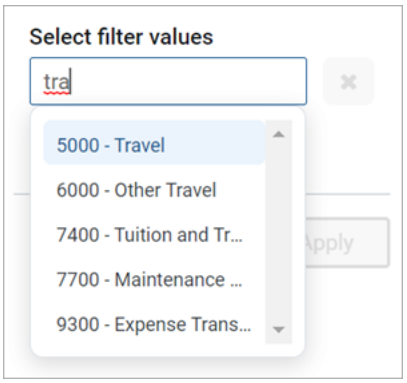
Using Column Value report parameters

When you use a Column Value report parameter, you specify a column from which the user can select one or more values. The user's selected values for the column are then applied to the report as a report filter. This allows the user to dynamically change the data shown in the report.

For example, you may design a report that is intended to display financial results for a selected department or entity. You can create a Column Value report parameter that uses the department or entity column. The user can select the departments or entities that they want to view, and then apply the parameter values to refresh the report with the selected data.

When users view the report with a Column Value report parameter, the column values are displayed in a drop-down list:

- Column values are displayed with descriptions if applicable.
- Users can type text into the drop-down list to filter the list and find a specific value.
- Users can select one value from the list, or multiple values, depending on the parameter configuration.



Example Column Value parameter in the Report Parameters panel

Defining a Column Value report parameter

Column Value report parameters are defined on the Parameters tab of the Report Builder. You can define as many Column Value parameters as needed for the report.

To create a Column List parameter:

1. In the Report Builder, select the **Parameters** tab.
2. Click **Add > Column Value**.

   The new parameter is added to the **All Parameters** panel along the left-hand side. The properties for the parameter now display in the main area.
3. Complete the following general properties for the parameter:

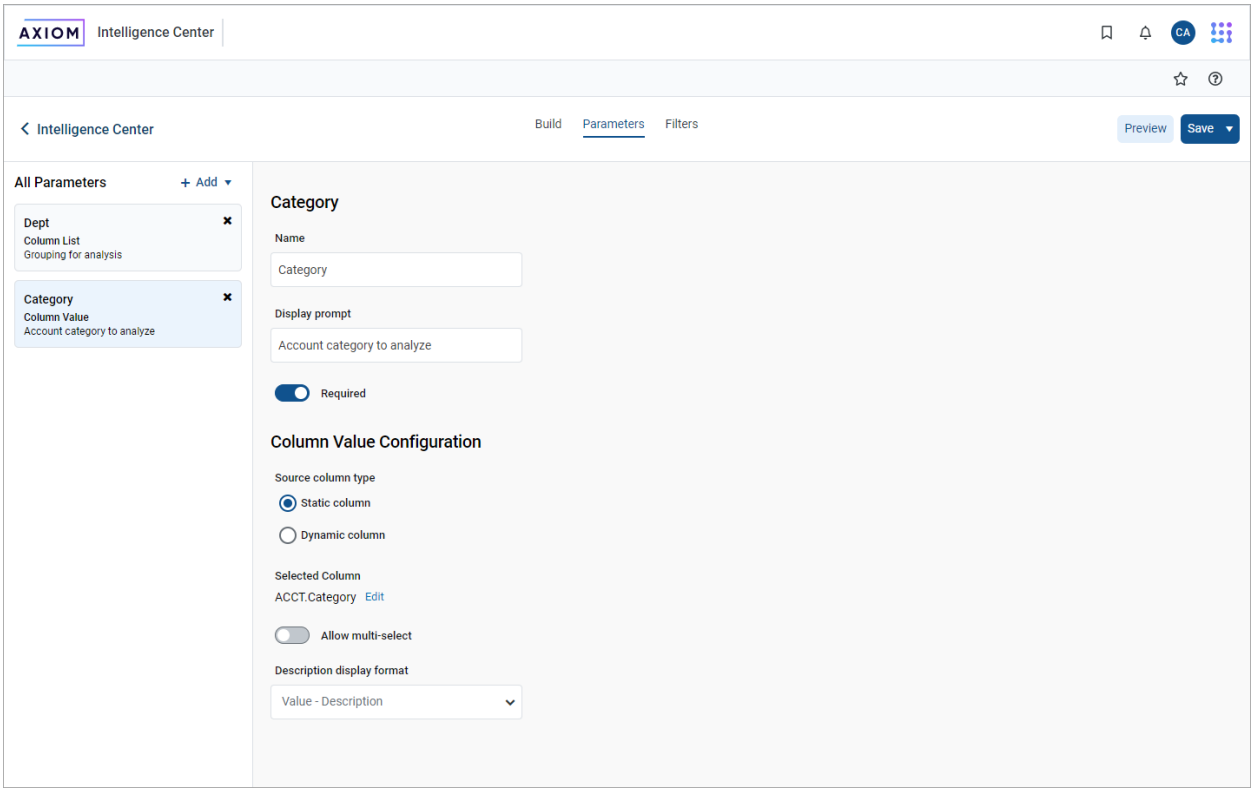
Item	Description
Name	The name of the parameter. By default, this is set to **Report Parameter (Type)**. You can edit this name as needed. The parameter name does not display to report users; it is solely for use in the Report Builder. You should give the parameter a name that indicates its purpose.
Display prompt	The prompt text to display to report users in the Report Parameters panel. By default, this is set to **Report Parameter (Type)**. You can edit this name as needed. You should define display prompt text that helps users understand the purpose of the parameter. For example, "Select a department".
Required	Specifies whether the parameter is required. • If enabled, then the report does not refresh with data until this parameter has a value. The message "Waiting for input" displays in the report grid until all required parameters have a value. In the Report Parameters panel, the **Apply** button does not become available until all required parameters have a value. Additionally, required parameters cannot be cleared. • If disabled (default), then users can optionally leave this parameter blank (unset) when applying parameter values. The report can refresh data without this parameter.

4. In the **Column List Configuration** section, complete the following parameter-specific properties:

Item	Description
Source column type	Select one of the following to determine the source of the column for the Column Value parameter: • **Static column**: Select this option if you want to select a specific column to use as the source column. • **Dynamic column**: Select this option if you want to dynamically use the selected column for a Column List parameter as the source column.

Item	Description
Selected column	If the specified **Source column type** is **Static column**, click the **Edit** link to select a column from the **Select Column** dialog. • Use the table treeview in the left-hand panel to locate the column that you want to use. You can select any column from the primary table, a dimension table, or a related table. You can use the search boxes at the top of the panel to search by table names or by column names. • Once you locate a column that you want to use, select it and then click **OK**. The selected column name now displays under the **Selected column** header. **NOTE:** If the primary table is a data table and the selected column looks up to a dimension table for the primary table, the column reference is automatically "elevated" so that it uses the lookup dimension table instead of the source table. For example, if the primary table is GL2021, and you select either GL2021.Acct or BGT2021.Acct, the column reference is elevated to Acct.Acct. This elevation is done so that the column is applied as a general filter affecting all tables that look up to the dimension table.
Selected parameter (dynamic column source)	If the specified **Source column type** is **Dynamic column**, then select the desired Column List parameter to use as the source. This means that the user will first select a column from the designated Column List parameter, then the user can select one or more values from that column using the Column Value parameter. The Column Value parameter will not be active until the Column List parameter has a selected value. If the Column List parameter has an assigned default value, this value will be used as the initial source column for the Column Value parameter when the report is opened.
Allow multi-select	Specifies whether the parameter allows selecting multiple values from the column. By default, this is disabled, which means users can only select a single value at a time.
Description display format	The display format to use for the column values in the drop-down list. By default, this is set to **Description only**. This setting applies when the column used by the Column Value parameter has an associated description column. If the column used by the parameter does not have an associated description column, then this setting is ignored and the column values will display as is.

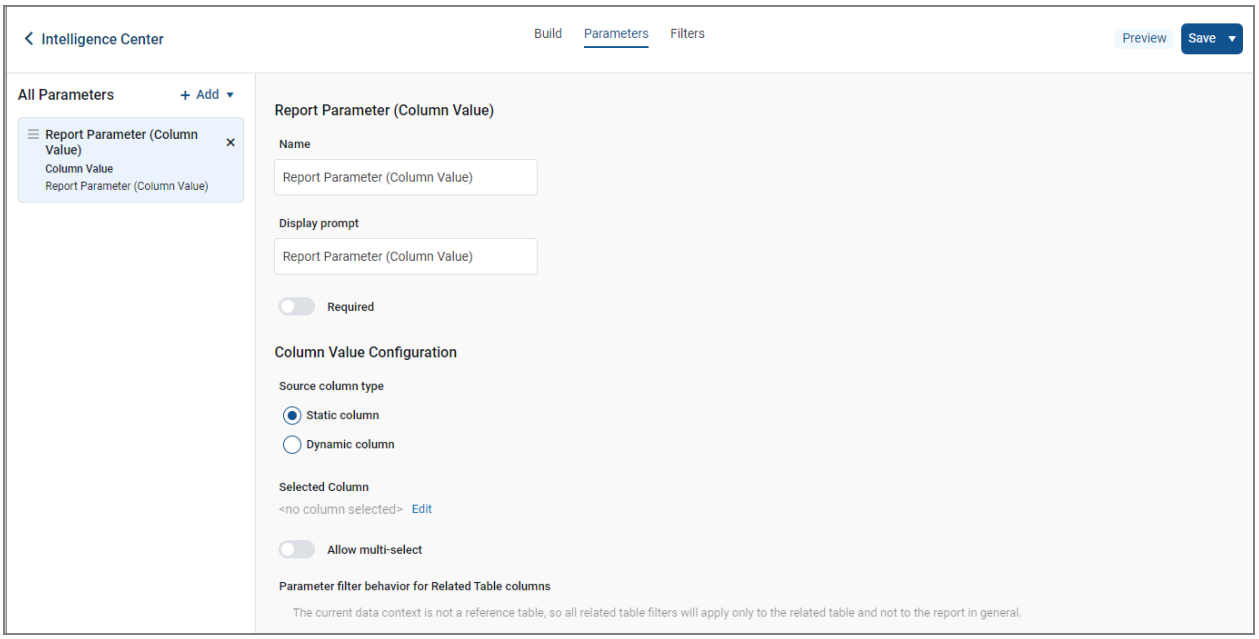
IMPORTANT: The column used by the Column Value parameter must be valid as a filter column for the current report configuration. If a column in the list is not valid for use as a filter column, then an error message will display when the user attempts to apply the parameter selection to the report. As the report designer, you should test your parameters to verify that they work as intended within the report.



Example Column Value parameter allowing report users to filter the report by the source column

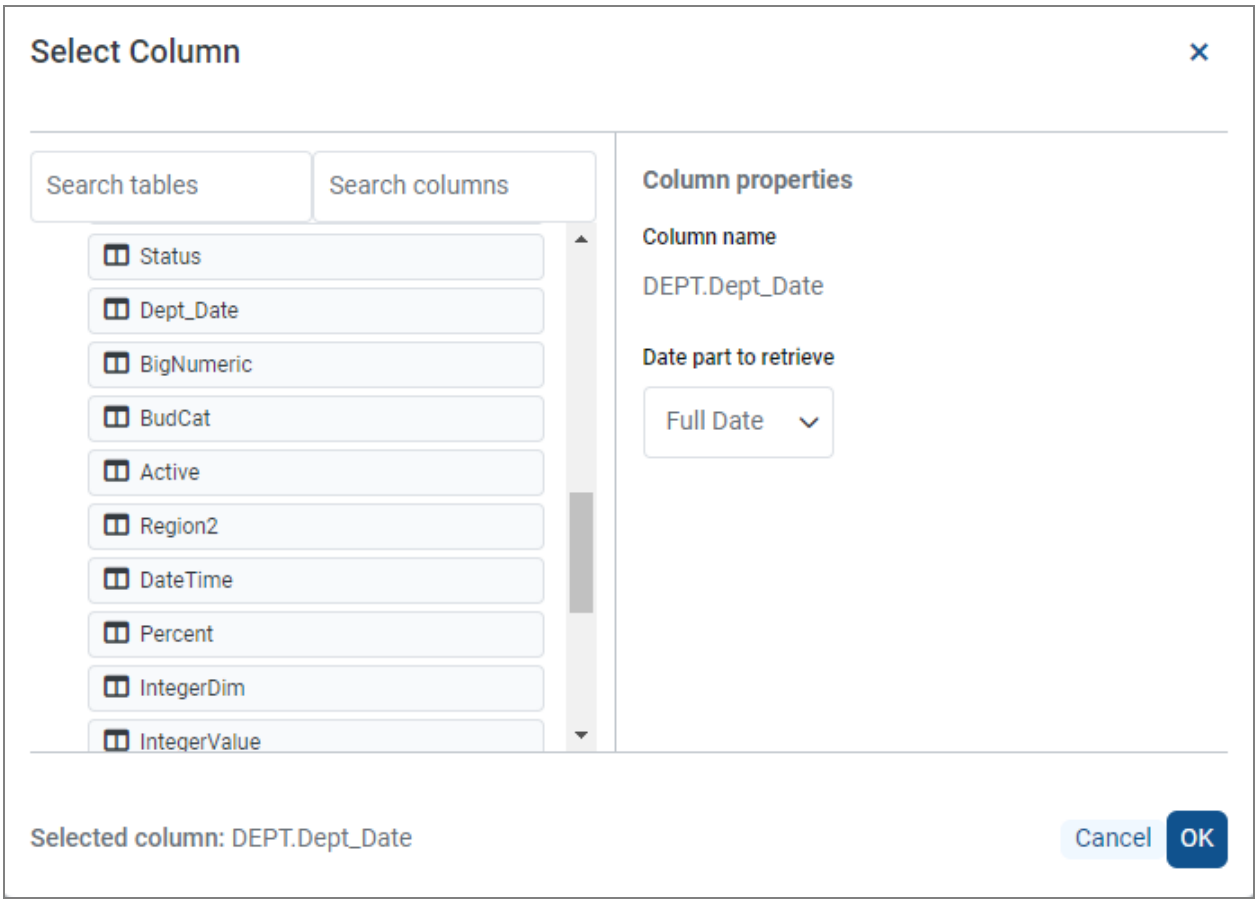
Using DateParts with ColumnValue parameters

You can use DateParts when setting parameters for a ColumnValue. Click **Parameters** from your report and click **Add** to add a Column Value.



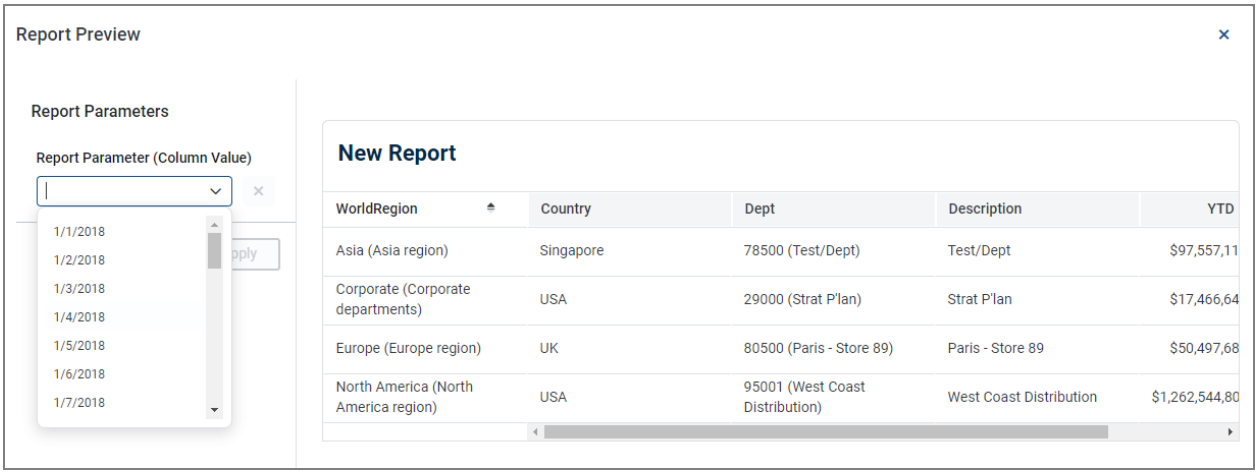
Parameters view

In the Column Value Configuration section, select **Static column**. In the Selected Column section, click **Edit** and the select the column you want to use. Then, select which date part to use, such as Full Date.



Specifying column and date part

When you view the report, you can select a date to apply to the results of the report.



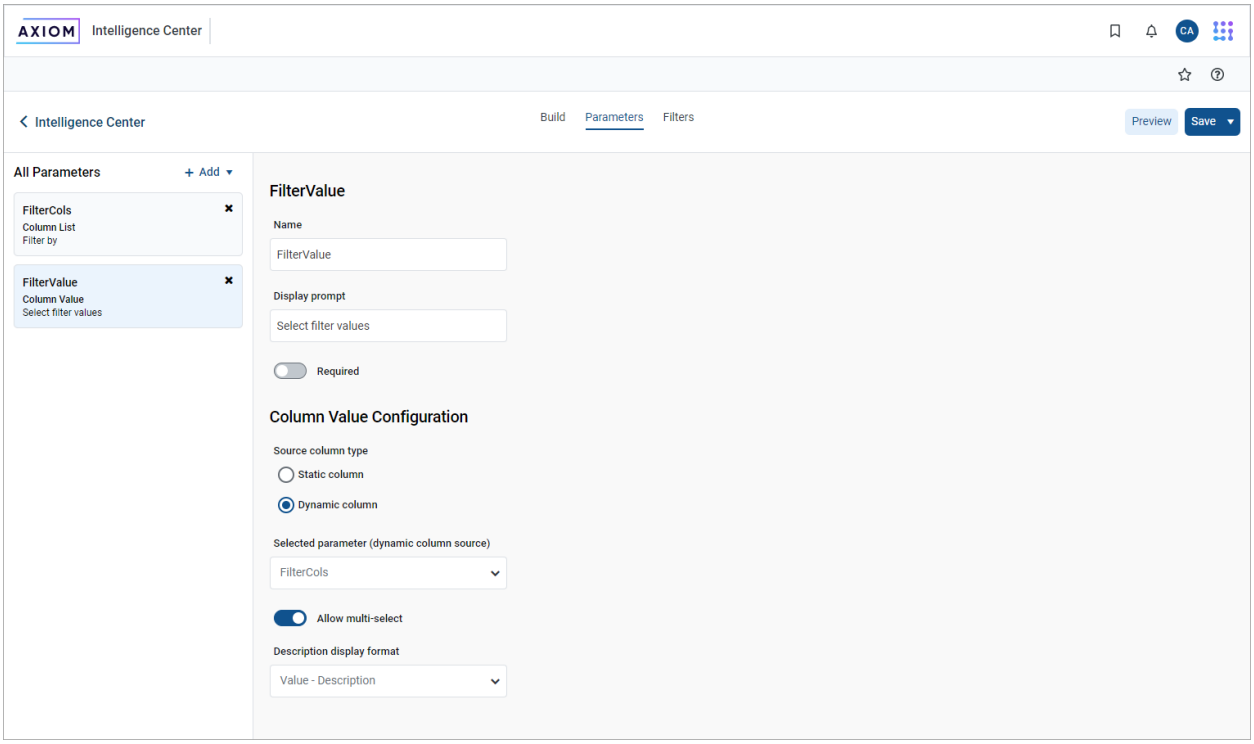
Report with column value drop-down list

Using a Column List parameter with a Column Value parameter

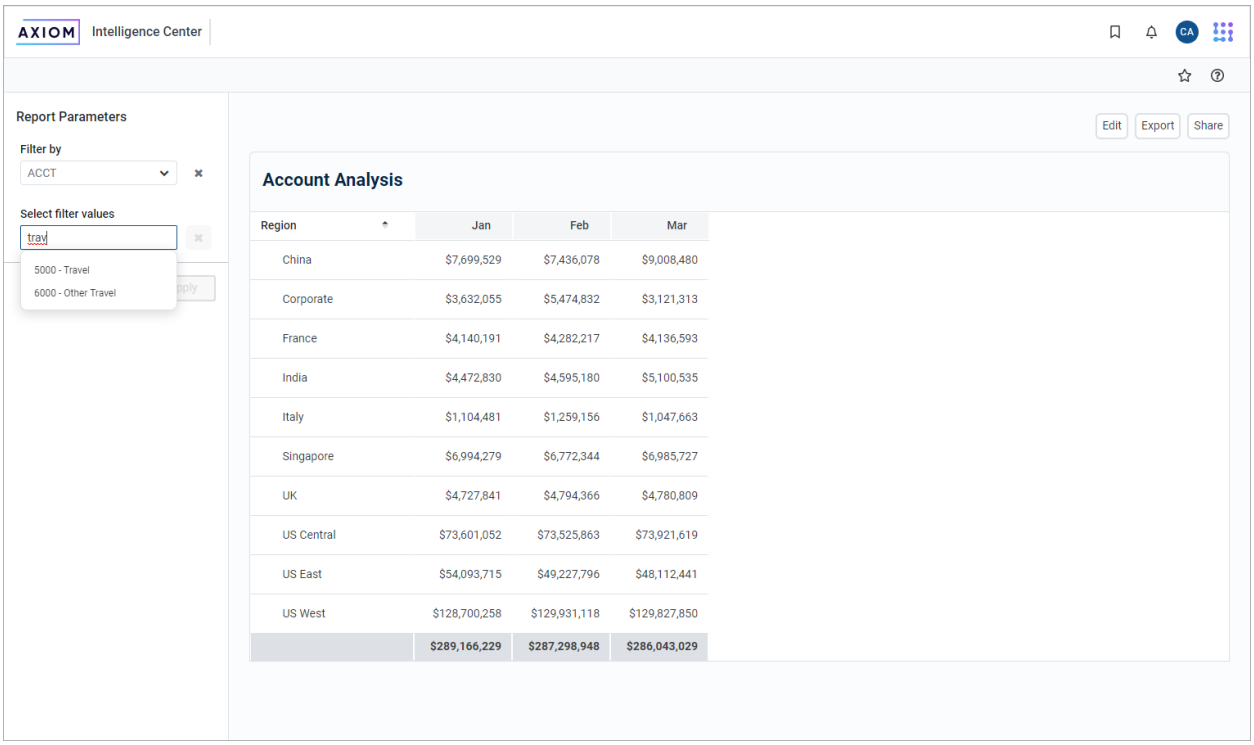
In order to use a Column List parameter as the source for a Column Value parameter, you must:

- Create and configure a Column List parameter
- Configure the Column Value parameter as dynamic and select the Column List parameter as the source

In the following example, the Column Value parameter is configured to use the FilterCols Column List parameter. First the user will select a column from the Column List parameter, then the user will select a value or values in that column from the Column Value parameter.



Example Column Value parameter using a Column List parameter to provide the source column



Example end user experience to choose the filter column and values

For more information on how to configure Column List parameters, see Using Column List report parameters.

Design considerations for the report user experience

When a Column Value parameter is linked to a Column List parameter, the Column Value parameter is automatically dependent on the other parameter. This means that the Column Value parameter will not become active in the Report Parameters panel until a value has been selected for the Column List parameter. The Column Value parameter will then become active and allow the user to select a value or values from the column selected for the Column List parameter.

NOTE: Because of this automatic dependency, you should make sure that the Column List parameter is ordered before (above) the Column Value parameter.

Additionally, you must decide whether you want the Column Value parameter to start with a default column or not:

- If the Column List parameter does not have a specified default column, then the Column Value parameter will be disabled until a value is selected for the Column List parameter.
- If the Column List parameter has a specified default column, the Column Value parameter is enabled and uses the default column. The user can optionally select a different value for the Column List parameter to change the column used by the Column Value parameter.

How Column Value parameter selections are applied as filters

When a Column Value parameter selection is applied to the report, the filter is applied as follows:

- If the source column is from a related table, or if the source column is from the primary table when the primary table is a data table, then the filter is applied as a table-specific filter.
- Otherwise, the filter is applied as a general report filter.

NOTE: Because columns that look up to dimension tables are automatically "elevated" to the dimension table when the primary table is a data table, it is not possible to apply table-specific filters with these columns when using a Column Value parameter. For example, it's not possible to use BGT2021.Acct in a Column Value parameter, because the column reference is always elevated to Acct.Acct and therefore applied as a general filter. In the majority of use cases involving columns that look up to dimension tables, the general filter is the intended filter.

The filters resulting from Column Value parameter selections are applied in the same way as report-level filters defined in the Report Configuration panel. For more information on the difference between table-specific filters and general report filters, see Filtering data in web reports.

The syntax used for filters depends on whether the parameter allows single selection or multiple selection. For example, if the source column is Dept.Dept, filters are created as follows:

- **Single selection**: A filter will be created such as `Dept.Dept=20000`.
- **Multiple selection**: A filter will be created such as `Dept.Dept IN (20000,21000,45000)`.

To make your variable narrow the list displayed to only the departments used in a single table (for example, GL 2020), enter `GL2020.Dept.Dept`.

This filter statement is not visible to report users—the users only see their selected value(s) for the column.

Keep in mind the following:

- It is possible that the source column used by the Column Value parameter is not valid as a filter column for the report, depending on the report configuration. In this case an error will occur when the user attempts to apply the parameter.
- It is possible that the Column Value parameter uses a source column that is valid as a filter column for the report, however, the filter has no effect. For example, if the column is applied as a table-specific filter but the report does not use any columns from that table, then the table-specific filter will have no effect and no error will occur.

All report parameters should be tested by the report designer to ensure that they are working as intended, before rolling out the report to end users.

Configuring grid properties in a web report

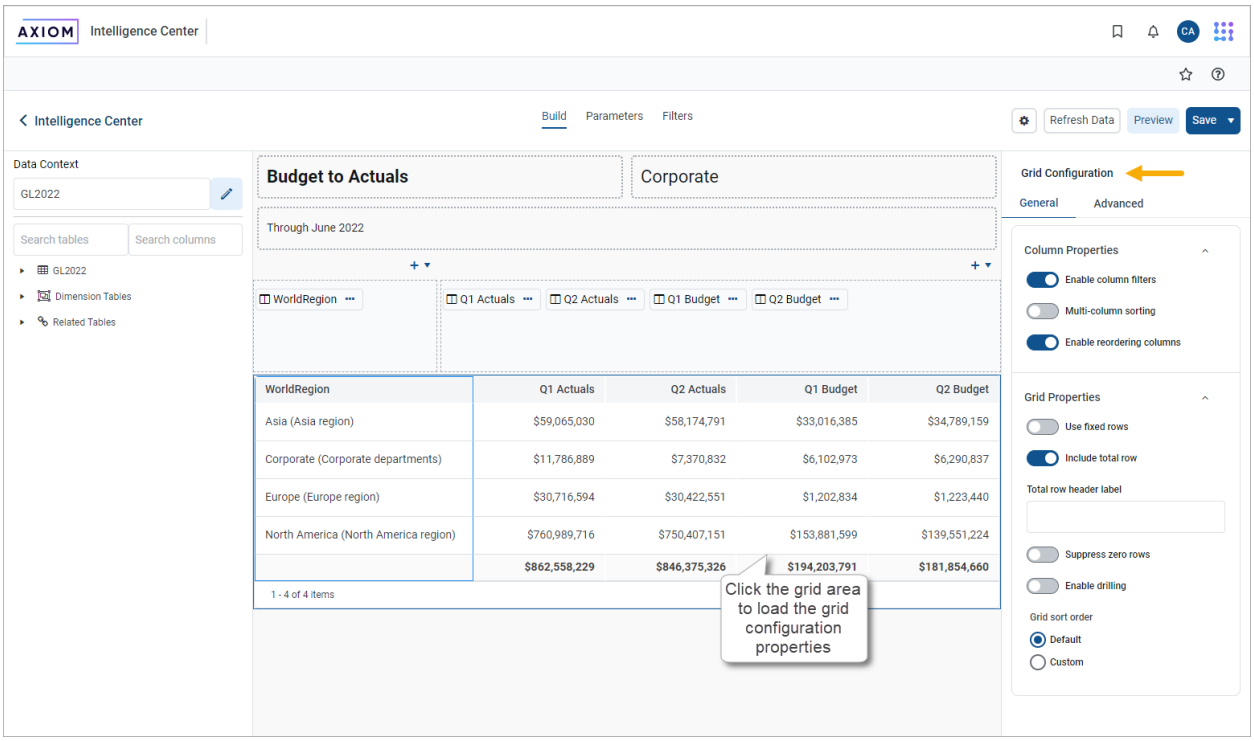
The grid properties define the available features and the overall presentation of data in a web report. Using the grid properties, you can configure:

- User interaction properties such as whether users can filter columns, sort columns, and reorder columns
- Display properties such as whether the grid has a total row and whether rows with all zero values display
- Drilling properties such as what type of drilling is enabled and configuration for directed drilling

In the Report Builder, the grid properties are defined in the right-hand Configuration Panel.

To configure grid properties for a web report:

1. On the **Build** tab of the Report Builder, in the Report Canvas, click the grid that displays below the column setup boxes.
2. In the right-hand Configuration Panel, complete the **Grid Configuration** properties as needed.



Example Grid Configuration properties

The grid configuration properties are separated into two tabs:

- **General**: Basic grid properties that should be reviewed and configured for all web reports.
- **Advanced**: Advanced grid properties such as default column formats for the grid.

General grid properties

The following grid properties are available for web reports on the **General** tab of the **Grid Configuration** panel:

Column Properties

Item	Description
Enable column filters	Specifies whether users can filter columns in the grid. Only applies to grids with dynamic rows; users cannot filter columns in grids where **Use fixed rows** is enabled. • If enabled (default), then filter icons display on columns where **Enable filter** is enabled in the column configuration properties. Report users can use these icons to filter the data shown in the column. If **Enable filter** is disabled on a column, the filter icon is not available for that column. • If disabled, then filter icons do not display on any columns, regardless of whether **Enable filter** is enabled for the column.
Multi column sorting	Specifies whether users can sort by multiple columns in the grid. Only applies to grids with dynamic rows; users cannot filter columns in grids where **Use fixed rows** is enabled. • If enabled, then users can sort the grid by multiple columns. If the grid is already sorted by a column and a user clicks another column to sort, then the grid is first sorted by the most recent column and then sorted by the original column. Columns will remain sorted until the user toggles the sort disabled for that column. • If disabled (default), then users can sort the grid by a single column. If the grid is already sorted by a column and a user clicks another column to sort, then the sort is disabled on the original column and the grid becomes sorted by the most recent column. Users can sort columns by clicking on the column header. Each click toggles through sort ascending, sort descending, and no sort. **NOTE:** The ability to clear the sort is only available if multi-column sorting is enabled. Otherwise, clicking a column header will toggle between sort ascending and sort descending. You can click a different column header to sort by that column, but you cannot clear the sort.
Enable reordering columns	Specifies whether users can reorder columns in the grid. • If enabled (default), then users can drag and drop columns within the grid to temporarily reorder them. • If disabled, then users cannot reorder columns in the grid.

Grid Properties

Item	Description
Use fixed rows	Specifies whether the grid uses dynamic rows or a fixed row structure. • If enabled, then the grid uses a fixed row structure to define the rows. Select the structure using the **Fixed row structure** field. For more information, see Specifying the fixed row structure for a web report. • If disabled (default), then the grid dynamically generates rows based on a table column specified as the row dimension. The row dimension is specified by dragging and dropping the desired table column into the Row Dimensions box at the top of the Report Canvas. For more information, see Specifying the row dimension for a web report.
Fixed row structure	Specifies the fixed row structure to use in the grid. Only applies when **Use fixed rows** is enabled. Select an existing fixed row structure to define the rows of the grid. You can type into the box to filter the list of fixed row structures by name. Fixed row structures can be created from the Intelligence Center. For more information on creating fixed row structures, see Managing Fixed Row Structures.
Include total row	Specifies whether a total row is present on the grid. Only applies to grids with dynamic rows; if **Use fixed rows** is enabled then the grid uses subtotal and total rows as defined in the fixed row structure. • If enabled, then a total row displays at the bottom of the grid. If the grid data is paged, the total row shows the total of all rows across all pages. Use the **Total row header label** field to define label text for the total row, such as "Total". This text displays in the last row dimension column. Columns displaying numeric, non-dimensional data are included in the total row by default. If desired, you can exclude a numeric column from the total row using the column configuration properties. • If disabled (default), then the grid does not have a total row.

Item	Description
Suppress zero rows	Optional. Specifies whether data rows with all zeros are suppressed from showing in the grid. Only applies to grids with dynamic rows; all zero rows cannot be suppressed in grids where **Use fixed rows** is enabled. Non-key columns that meet both of the following criteria are evaluated to determine whether a row should be hidden: • The column data type is Integer (all types) or Numeric. • The column is from the primary table or an additional data table. If the primary table is a data table, Integer and Numeric columns on lookup reference tables are ignored—meaning these columns may have values, but the row is still suppressed if all applicable data table columns have zero values. There is one exception: reference table columns are considered if the column classification is Values and the numeric type is Currency. Calculated columns defined in the grid are not evaluated for this purpose and do not prevent a row from being suppressed.
Enable drilling	Specifies whether users can drill down rows in the grid to view the underlying data. • If enabled, then users can drill rows in the grid. Use the **Drilling type** property to specify what type of drilling options are present: ◦ **Key columns** (default): Users can drill down to the key column level of the data. These drilling options are automatically generated based on the validated key columns of the primary table. No additional setup is required. ◦ **Directed**: Users can drill down predefined drilling paths. Use the **View/Edit Configuration** link underneath the **Directed** option to configure the drilling paths. For more information, see Configuring drilling for web reports. • If disabled (default), then users cannot drill rows in the grid.

Item	Description
Grid sort order	Specifies the sort order for data in the grid. • **Default**: Data is sorted by the row dimension columns specified for the grid, in ascending order. If multiple row dimension columns are present, the first row dimension column is the primary sort column, followed by the second row dimension column, and so on. • **Custom**: Specify one or more columns to sort the grid data, in either ascending or descending order. Use the **View/Edit Configuration** link underneath the **Custom** option to select the drill columns. ◦ The **Edit Sorting Configuration** dialog lists all columns in the grid. It is not currently possible to sort by a column that is not present in the grid. If necessary, you can add a column to the grid in order to sort by that column, then configure the column as hidden so that it does not show in the grid. ◦ To add a column to the sorting configuration, drag the column from the left-hand panel to the right-hand panel, and then select **Asc** (default) or **Desc** for the sort order. To remove a column from the sorting configuration, click the **X** icon on the right-hand side of the column box. ◦ If multiple columns are added to the sorting configuration, the top-most column is the primary sort column, followed by the next column, and so on. You can reorder the columns in the list by clicking the drag handle on the left-hand side of the column box and then dragging and dropping it to a new location. If a custom sort is specified but no columns are added to the sorting configuration, the grid will revert to using the default sort order. **NOTES:** • If **Multi column sorting** is not enabled for the grid, the grid will still honor a multi-column sort configuration when the report is initially rendered. However, if a user sorts by any column, the grid reverts to single-column sorting with no way to return to the previous sort configuration other than by reloading the report. • Process columns cannot be added as custom sort columns. • If a dynamic column is added to the sort configuration, it displays in the list with its assigned Column List report parameter name in parenthesis. If you hover your cursor over the column name in the sort configuration, the current column used by the dynamic column is shown in the tooltip.

NOTE: If you created a web report using the Report Builder in version 2021.1, that report may have had a defined **Data Filter** in the Grid Configuration properties. These filters are now defined at the report level, on the Filters tab. Any existing grid filter will be automatically converted to a general report filter. In rare cases, this conversion may result in report errors if the grid-level filter is not valid as a general report filter. If this occurs, you can delete the converted filter and re-create it as a table-specific filter.

Advanced grid properties

Using the properties on the **Advanced** tab of the **Grid Configuration** panel, you can view and edit **Default column formats** for columns in the current report. Select a column **Data type** that you want to configure, and this section will populate with the properties for the selected data type.

All columns added to the report will inherit the settings defined here. By default, columns will continue to inherit any changes made to the default column formats unless the format has been overridden at the column level.

For example, the default alignment for String columns is Left. When String columns are added to the grid, they are configured to use the Default alignment, meaning Left. If desired, you can change the default alignment for String columns to Center, and all String columns in the grid that are using the Default alignment will now update to use Center alignment. However, if you have manually configured a particular String column to use Right alignment instead of the Default alignment, that column will continue to use its configured alignment of Right.

Item	Description
Data type	Select a column data type to view and edit the default column formats for that type. The following data types are available: • **String**: Columns containing text or alphanumeric values. Includes table columns using the String data type. • **Date**: Columns containing dates. Includes table columns using the Date data type. • **DateTime**: Columns containing date-time values. Includes table columns using the DateTime data type. • **Boolean**: Columns containing True or False values. Includes table columns using the Boolean data type. • **Dimension**: Columns containing numeric dimension codes. Includes table columns using Numeric, Integer, or Identity data types, where the Column Classification is Dimension. • **Decimal**: Columns containing decimal numeric values. Includes table columns using the Numeric data type, where the column has a Numeric Type of Number. • **Number**: Columns containing whole integer numeric values. Includes table columns using Integer or Identity data types, where the Column Classification is Value. • **Currency**: Columns containing currency numeric values. Includes table columns using the Numeric or Integer data types, where the column has a Numeric Type of Currency. • **Percent**: Columns containing percent numeric values. Includes table columns using the Numeric or Integer data types, where the column has a Numeric Type of Percent. Additionally, when you create a calculated column, you can specify its data type as one of the numeric data types. The column will then use the default column formats for that data type. The default data type for calculated columns is Currency. **NOTE:** Columns that would normally be treated as Number data type are treated as Dimension data type if they are used as row dimension columns or drill columns.

Item	Description
Column width	The default column width for the selected **Data Type**, in pixels. Enter the desired column width as a whole integer between 30 and 600. The default width for each data type is as follows: • Currency, Decimal, Percent, Date, Boolean: 120 • Number: 150 • DateTime, String, Dimension: 200
Alignment	The default alignment of the column values for the selected **Data Type**. If you want to change the default alignment for a data type, select one of the following: **Left**, **Right**, **Center**. The default alignment for each data type is as follows: • String, Date, DateTime, Boolean, Dimension: Left • Decimal, Number, Currency, Percent: Right

Numeric default properties

The following default properties only display if the selected **Data type** is a numeric data type. These properties can be used to define the default numeric format by column data type.

For example, the default number format for the Currency data type uses 0 decimal places, with a thousands separator, and a negative number format of red parentheses. When a Currency column is added to the grid, the contents automatically display using this number format. If desired, you can change the default number format for Currency so that it uses 2 decimal places, and all Currency columns in the grid will now update to show 2 decimal places. This applies to columns that use the Currency number format by default, as well as columns that you have manually configured to use the Currency format. However, if you have manually configured a particular Currency column so that it now uses a Custom number format instead of the Currency number format, then it will continue to use its custom configuration.

Item	Description
Decimal places	The number of decimal places used by the selected **Data Type**. Enter any whole number from 0 to 10. You can also use the arrow keys to move the number up or down. The default number of decimal places for each numeric data type is as follows: • Currency: 0 • Decimal, Percent: 2 The Number data type does not use decimals.

Item	Description
Use 1000's separator	Specifies whether the selected **Data Type** uses a thousands separator: • If enabled (default), numbers show with a thousands separator, such as 1,000. • If disabled, numbers do not use a thousands separator, such as 1000.
Negative number format	The format used by the selected **Data Type** to display negative numbers. Select the desired format from the drop-down list. Available formats use the minus sign, or parentheses, or red text (or a combination of these formats). The default negative number format for each numeric data type is as follows: • Decimal, Number, Percent: Minus sign • Currency: Red text in parentheses

Date and Date Time default properties

The following default properties only display if the selected **Data type** is a date data type. These properties can be used to define the default date format by column data type.

For example, the default format for Date columns is Month/Day/Year (such as "10/152022"). When a Date column is added to the grid, the contents automatically display using this format. If desired, you can change the default format for Date so that it displays as "October 15, 2022" instead, and all Date columns in the grid will now update to use this format. However, if you have manually configured a particular Date column so that it uses a different date format instead of the default format, then it will continue to use its custom configuration.

Item	Description
Date format or Date Time format	The format used by the selected **Data Type** to display date or date-time values. You can select any of the "full date" formats supported by Date and DateTime columns, including custom formats. By default, the formats are: • Date: 10/15/2020 • Date Time: 10/15/2020 13:25 **NOTE:** Only "full date" formats are supported as the default format. If you configure an individual Date or DateTime column to use a different date part, such as Year or Quarter, then the default date format no longer applies, and the column is treated as a Dimension data type.
Custom Date format or Custom Date Time format	Use this field to define the custom date or date-time format, if **Custom** is specified as the **Date format** or **Date Time format**. For more information on the syntax to define custom date and date-time formats, see Custom formats.

Frequently asked questions

Can I disable paging for a dynamic row grid?

Currently, if the grid uses dynamic rows then the grid is automatically paged if it exceeds 25 rows. This paging cannot be disabled.

How do I define a grid-level filter to limit the data in the report?

If you want to filter the data in the grid, you can define a report-level filter. Select the **Filters** tab of the Report Builder to define one or more report-level filters.

Configuring column properties for a web report

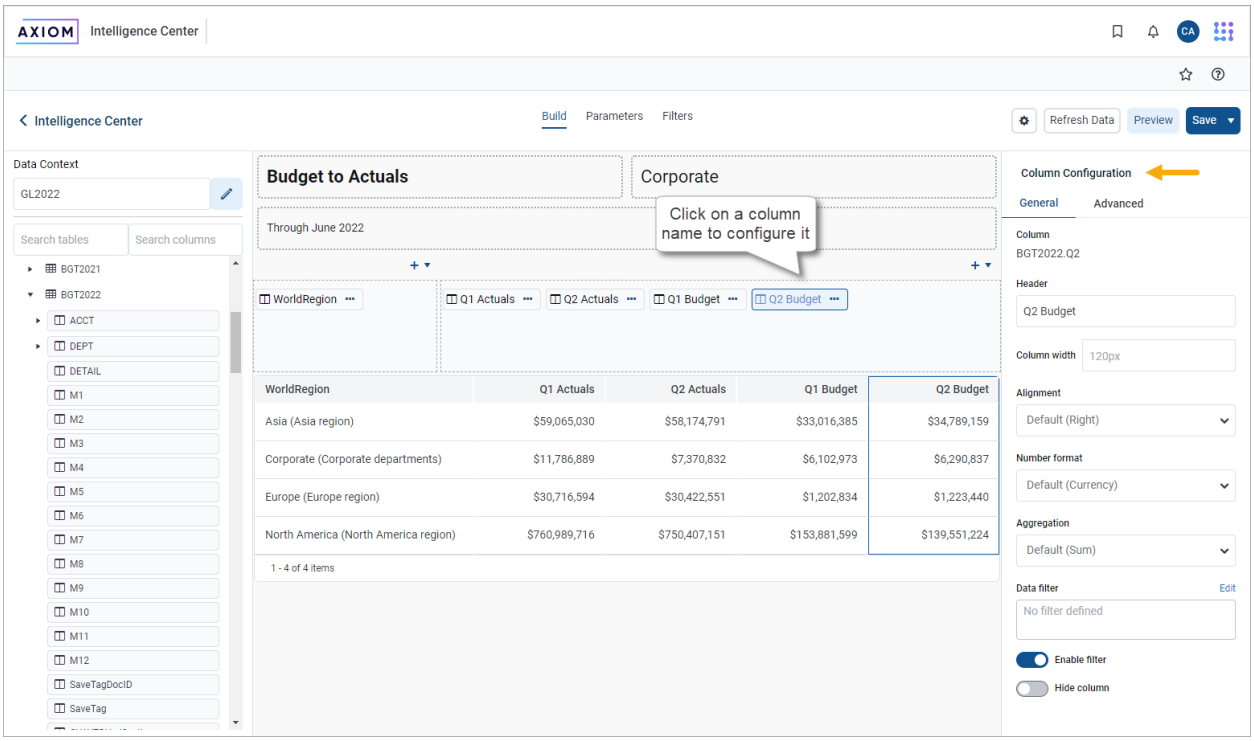
The column properties define the presentation of each column in the grid. Using the column properties, you can configure:

- Display properties such as header text, column width, alignment, and number formatting
- Data properties such as column filters, alternate aggregation, and display formats for data
- Grid behavior properties such as inclusion in the total row, and whether end users can sort and filter using the column

In the Report Builder, the column properties are defined in the right-hand Configuration Panel. The column properties can be defined for both table columns and calculated columns.

To configure column properties for a column in a web report:

1. On the **Build** tab of the Report Builder, in the Report Canvas, click a column name in either the Row Dimensions box or the Column Definitions box to select that column.
2. Complete the **Column Configuration** properties that display in the Configuration Panel.

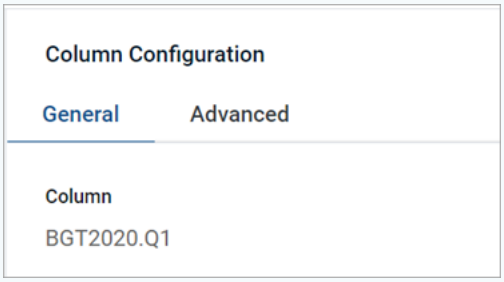
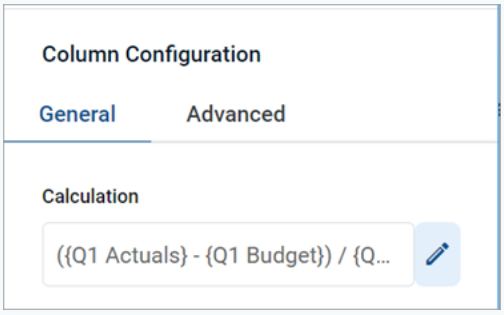
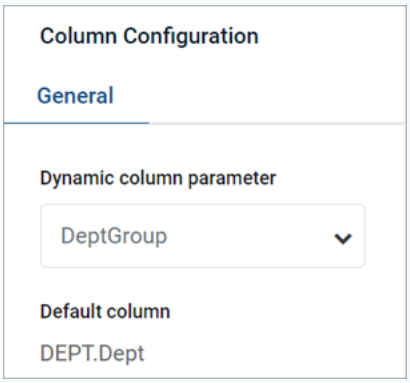


The column configuration properties are separated into two tabs:

- **General**: Basic column properties that should be reviewed and configured for all columns in the grid.
- **Advanced**: Advanced column properties to be configured as needed.

General column properties

The following column properties are available for web reports on the **General** tab of the **Column Configuration** panel. These properties apply to table columns, calculated columns, and dynamic columns.

Item	Description
Column or Calculation or Default Column	The following information displays at the top of the panel to identify the column: • **Column**: If the column is a table column, the full Table.Column path displays for your reference.  • **Calculation**: If the column is a calculated column, a text representation of the calculation displays for your reference. You can click the Edit icon to the right of the box to open the **Edit Calculated Column** dialog and edit the calculation as needed.  • **Default column**: If the column is a dynamic column, the currently used Table.Column path displays for your reference. This column is determined by the configuration for the Column List parameter that is associated with the dynamic column. 

Item	Description
Dynamic column parameter	The Column List report parameter to associate with the dynamic column. Only applies when the current column is a dynamic column. For more information, see Using Column List report parameters.
Header	The header text to display on the column header. Enter the desired header text. • If the column is a table column, the column name is used as the header text by default. • If the column is a calculated column, the text "Calculation" is used as the header text by default. If the column is a dynamic column, the header text is defined in the Column List parameter settings, for each column that is available to be selected. Within the Report Canvas only, the dynamic column displays using the header **Dynamic**.
Column width	The width of the column in the grid, in pixels. Enter the desired column width as a whole integer between 30 and 600. The default width depends on the column data type, and is configured at the grid level. If you do not enter a custom width, then the default width displays in the **Column width** box in gray text. If you leave this default width and the grid-level defaults are changed, then column will update to use the new default width. For more information, see Configuring grid properties in a web report.
Alignment	The alignment of the column values. Select one of the following: **Default**, **Left**, **Right**, **Center**. The default alignment depends on the column data type, and is configured at the grid level. If a column is set to use Default and the grid-level defaults are changed, the column will update to use the new default alignment. For more information, see Configuring grid properties in a web report.

Item	Description
Number Format	Select **Formatting Properties** to work with number formats. The number format used by the column. Only applies to columns that hold numeric data. Select one of the following: • **Default**: The column uses the default number format as defined for the column's data type at the grid level. If a column is set to use **Default** and the grid-level defaults are changed, the column will update to use the new default number format. For more information, see Numeric default properties. • **Currency**, **Decimal**, **Number**, **Percent**, or **Dimension**: The column uses the default number format as defined for the selected data type. For example, you may have a column that is natively a Decimal column, but you want it to display using Currency format in a particular report. If a column is assigned to a different number format, it will also inherit the default column width and alignment set for the associated data type, if the column is using the default column with and alignment. • **Custom**: The column uses a custom number format as defined in the column properties. Click **Override default formatting** to work with custom number formats. When Custom is selected, then several additional properties become available to configure the number format. In this case, the column is no longer tied to any particular default number format. ◦ **Decimal places**: Specify the number of decimal places to display, from 0 to 10. ◦ **Use 1000's separator**: Specify whether the number uses a thousands separator or not. ◦ **Negative number format**: Specify the format to use for negative numbers. This option is not available for use with dynamic columns.
Aggregation	Select **Data Properties** to configure Aggregation. The aggregation type used to aggregate data queried from the database column. Does not apply to calculated columns or to columns used as row dimensions. If you want to override the default aggregation type for a database column, select an aggregation type.
Data filter	Select **Data Properties** to configure the optional Data filter. Defines a filter to limit the data shown in this column. The column-level data filter should be used instead of a grid-level data filter when you want the filter to impact just this column. For more information, see Using column filters.

Item	Description
Enable filter	Specifies whether report viewers can filter the report based on the column contents. • If enabled (default), and if **Enable Column Filters** is enabled in the Grid Configuration properties, then a filter icon is available on the column in the rendered report. Report viewers can use this column to filter the grid based on the column contents. • If disabled, then the filter icon is not available on the column. This property does not apply to any column in the grid if **Use fixed rows** is enabled in the Grid Configuration properties. Fixed row reports do not support end-user column filtering.
Hide column	Specifies whether the column is hidden in the report. Does not apply to columns used as row dimensions. • If enabled, then the column is hidden. The column remains visible in the Report Builder so that you can continue to configure the column as needed. • If disabled (default), then the column is visible.
Show description	Select **Display Properties** to work with configure the description text. Specifies whether you want descriptions to display for dimension values. This option only applies to key columns, alternate key columns, and validated columns that have an associated description column. • If enabled (default), then descriptions display alongside the dimension values or instead of the dimension values. For example, if the column is Acct then you likely want the account descriptions to display along with the account codes. When this option is enabled, the **Description display format** field becomes available. Select the desired display format from this list. By default, the format **Description (Value)** is used. • If disabled, then only the dimension values display. For example, if the column is Acct then only the account codes will display. **NOTE:** If the dimension table has multiple description columns (meaning columns where **Describes Key** is **True**), then the first description column is used. If the column is a dynamic column, then this option will be applied when the currently selected column has a description column, and ignored when it does not.

Item	Description
Include in total row	Specifies whether the column is included in the total row, if a total row is enabled in the Grid Configuration properties. Does not apply to columns used as row dimensions. Select one of the following: • **Default**: The column is included or not based on its data type. All numeric columns are included by default unless they are the Dimension data type. All other non-numeric columns are not included by default, unless you change the aggregation so that the column returns a number (such as using Count aggregation on a String column). • **Include**: Override the default behavior and include the column in the total row. • **Exclude**: Override the default behavior and exclude the column from the total row. If a column is included in the total row, it is treated as follows: • Table columns use their default or configured aggregation in the total row. For example, if a numeric column uses the default aggregation of sum, the column will be summed in the total row. • Calculated columns apply their calculation to the total row. This option does not apply if **Use fixed rows** is enabled in the Grid Configuration properties. Columns will be included or excluded in subtotal or total rows using the default behavior.
Date part to retrieve	Specifies the date or date-time part to retrieve, if the column is a Date or Date Time column. For example, you can return the full date value, or just the year or month, or the fiscal year or month. For more information, see Date part and format options.
Date format	Specifies the format to display the date values, if the column is a Date or Date Time column. The available format options depend on the specified **Date part to retrieve**. For more information, see Date part and format options. The label and visibility of this setting varies depending on the selected date part. For example, if you select **Month** as the date part, then the label for this setting is **Month format**. If you select a date part that does not have any formatting options, such as **Year**, then this setting is hidden.

Advanced column properties

The following column configuration properties are available for web reports on the **Advanced** tab of the **Column Configuration** panel. These properties apply to table columns and calculated columns. Dynamic columns do not use these properties.

Header Properties

Item	Description
Header text (row 1)	The header text to display on the column header. Enter the desired header text. **NOTES:** • This is the same property that displays on the **General** tab as **Header**. The header text can be edited from either tab. • The **(row 1)** label only displays if **Multi-row header** has been enabled. In this case, the property defines the header text for the top row of the multi-row header.
Header text (row 2)	The header text to display on the second row of the column header. Enter the desired header text. This property is only available if **Multi-row header** has been enabled.
Multi-row header	Specifies whether the column header has multiple rows: • If enabled, then the header text property updates so that there are two properties: **Header text (row 1)** and **Header text (row 2)**. The default header text populates row 1. You can define additional text to display on row 2. • If disabled (default), then only one row of header text can be defined. Keep in mind that enabling a multi-row header is different than wrapping header text. If you enable multi-row headers, then you can define two separate rows of header text. A line break separates each row. If autowrap is enabled, then each row of header text wraps individually. If you just want a single row of header text that wraps, you can leave this option disabled and then enable **Autowrap header text**.
Autowrap header text	Specifies whether header text wraps: • If enabled, then header text that exceeds the column width will wrap. If **Multi-row header** is enabled, both rows of header text will wrap individually. • If disabled (default), then header text that exceeds the column width is truncated. The user can resize the column wider to view the full header text.

Item	Description
Header alignment	The alignment of the header text. Select one of the following: **Default**, **Left**, **Right**, **Center**. All column headers use **Default** alignment by default. By default, the header text uses the same alignment as the column contents (as determined by the **Alignment** property on the **General** tab). If you leave the header alignment set to Default, then the header alignment will adjust to match the column alignment. If, however, you want the header alignment to be different than the column alignment, you can configure this property.

Link Properties

For more information on using hyperlink columns in web reports, see Displaying hyperlinks in web reports.

Item	Description
Enable link	Specifies whether the column displays hyperlinks. Select this option if you want each row of this column to contain a hyperlink that dynamically incorporates the current column value. If this option is enabled, then the additional link properties in this section become available; otherwise they are hidden.
Link type	Specifies the type of link to display in the column: • **Custom**: You specify the relative URL for the hyperlink, including using variables to dynamically incorporate the current column value in the URL. • **Plan file**: Axiom Rolling Forecasting dynamically generates a hyperlink to the plan file associated with each row. In order to use this option, the report must have a specified **File group context** in the Report Configuration properties, and the row dimension must be the key column of the plan code table for that file group. **NOTE:** This option only displays if the report meets the requirements to support plan file links. Otherwise, all links are custom links by default, and this option does not display.

Item	Description

URL	Specifies the URL to use in the hyperlink column. Enter a relative location in the Axiom Rolling Forecasting system. The URL can use variables as needed so that the URL value is dynamic per row of the report.
	
	For example, imagine that the report contains the key column of a plan code table (such as Dept), and you want each plan code to link to the Process Routing page for a particular plan file process. The full URL to the Process Routing page uses the following syntax:
	
	`https://mycompany.axiom.cloud/process/`
	`processdefinitionID/planfile?planvalue=plancode`
	
	The process definition ID will be constant for the URL, but the plan code value needs to be the current row's department value. The `{value}` variable can be used for this purpose. The following relative URL with a variable would be entered into the URL field:
	
	`/process/16682/planfile?planvalue={value}`
	
	NOTE: The relative URL can be entered with or without the beginning forward slash.
	
	When the report is viewed, the column will resolve to use the full URL with the current column value. For example, the row showing Dept 22000 will have the following URL:
	
	`https://mycompany.axiom.cloud/process/16682/planfile?planvalue=22000`
	
	When the user clicks on the hyperlink in this row, they will be taken to the Process Routing page for Dept 22000, for the plan file process associated with process definition ID 16682.
	
	NOTE: The URL property only displays if the specified link type is custom, or if the **Link type** option is not present because all links in the report are custom. When using the plan file link type, the URL to the plan file is automatically generated by Axiom Rolling Forecasting.

Item	Description
Link text	Specifies the display text for the hyperlink column. Enter the desired text, using variables as needed. Keep in mind the following: • If you want the link text to be the column value—meaning the same value that would display in the column if the column was not enabled as a link column—then you can leave this field blank. The current column value is automatically used as the link text. • The variable `{value}` displays the raw column value from the database. For example, if the column is a numeric column, the value will not have numeric formatting and will show all decimal places. • The variable `{formattedvalue}` displays the column value with formatting—such as default formatting based on the column type, or applied formatting in the Column Configuration properties. It is only necessary to use the `{formattedvalue}` variable if you want to display the formatted column value along with other link text. If you just want to display the formatted value by itself, you can leave the field blank as previously noted.
Link tooltip	Specifies the tooltip to show when a user hovers the cursor over the hyperlink. Enter the desired text, using variables as needed. The same variable behavior noted previously for the **Link text** property also applies to this property.
Open link in new tab	Specifies whether the hyperlink opens in the same tab (replacing the report) or in a new tab. By default, the hyperlink opens in the same tab. Enable this option if you want the hyperlink to open in a new tab.

Using column filters

The **Data filter** property can be used to filter the data coming into a particular column. This filter only impacts the data in the current column; it has no impact on the rest of the report.

To filter the data in the current column:

1. Click the **Edit** link over the **Data filter** box to open the Filter Wizard.
2. In the Filter Wizard, create the filter as needed. For more information on how to use the Filter Wizard to create a filter, see Using the Filter Wizard in the Report Builder.

   The tables available in the Filter Wizard depend on whether the current column is a table column or a calculation, and the primary table specified as the Data Context of the report:

   - If the current column is a table column, the Filter Wizard shows that table and its dimension tables.
   - If the current column is a calculated column, the Filter Wizard shows the following tables:
     - If the calculated column only uses columns from a single table, the Filter Wizard shows that table and its dimension tables.

- If the calculated column uses columns from multiple tables, and the primary table is a data table, the Filter Wizard shows the common dimension tables for the tables involved in the calculation.

  EXCEPTION: If the calculation includes a column from a dimension table, then the Filter Wizard shows the common dimension tables for all related tables used in the report, regardless of whether the related table is used in this particular calculation.

- If the calculated column uses columns from multiple tables, and the primary table is a reference, the Filter Wizard shows the primary table and its dimension tables.

  EXCEPTION: If the calculation only consists of columns from related tables (no columns from the primary table or dimension tables), then the Filter Wizard shows the common dimension tables for all related tables used in the calculation.

You can create a filter using any column on the available tables. If you choose to use a predefined global filter from the Filter Library, the global filter must be based on the same eligible table columns.

3. Once the filter statement is complete, click **OK** to close the Filter Wizard and add the filter to the **Data filter** box.

Once a filter has been defined for a column, you can modify it as follows:

- To edit the filter, click the **Edit** link over the **Data filter** box again and change the filter within the Filter Wizard.
- To delete the filter, click the **Clear** link over the **Data filter** box.

Data filters defined at the column level are combined with any filters defined at the column group level and at the grid level. All relevant filters are combined using AND to determine the data that can display in a particular column.

If a column has a defined filter, then a filter icon displays next to the column name in the sample grid of the Report Canvas. This icon is intended to let report builders know about the column filter at-a-glance. The icon does not display in the report viewer.

NOTES:

- If a data filter is defined for a calculation, the filter is applied to the columns referenced in the calculation, then the calculation occurs.
- Column-level data filters cannot be defined for columns used as row dimensions. To limit the rows shown in the grid, use a report-level filter in the Report Configuration properties.

Frequently asked questions

I defined a column filter but it isn't impacting the grid data as I expected—why do I still see rows that don't match the column filter?

A column filter only filters the data coming into that specific column. If you want to define a filter that impacts the entire report, including the row data, then you should define a filter at the report level. Select the report title and then use the Report Configuration properties to define one or more **Report filters**.

To illustrate the difference, imagine the following uses of a filter to only show data from the West region:

- **Report**: When the general filter `Dept.Region='West'` is defined for the report, the entire grid is filtered to only show data from the West region. Row dimension values (such as departments) will only display if they belong to the West region, and column data is limited to only show data for the West region.
- **Column**: When the filter `Dept.Region='West'` is defined on a column, that single column is filtered to only show data from the West region. Other columns and row dimension values are not limited by this filter. You might do this if you want to create a report that shows the different region data in different columns, such as to compare data from the West, East, North, and South regions side-by-side.

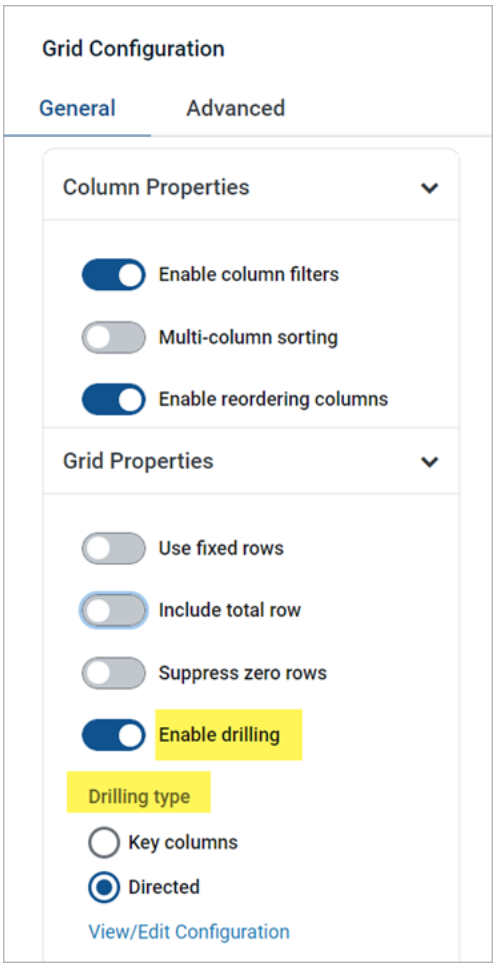
Configuring drilling for web reports

You can enable two types of drilling for web reports:

- **Key columns**: Users can drill to view the underlying data based on the key columns of the table specified as the **Data Context**. This option provides limited "out-of-the-box" drilling functionality that does not require any further setup.
- **Directed**: Users can drill to view the underlying data based on predefined drilling paths. The report designer defines the available drilling paths and can configure certain display attributes for the drill.

To enable either drilling option:

1. On the **Build** tab of the Report Builder, in the Report Canvas, select the grid so that the **Grid Configuration** properties display in the Configuration Panel.
2. On the **General** tab of the **Grid Configuration** properties, enable **Enable Drilling**.
3. For **Drilling type**, select either **Key columns** or **Directed**.
4. If you selected **Directed**, click the **View/Edit Configuration** link to define the directed drilling paths.



Example drill options enabled for the grid

Configuring directed drilling paths

Use the **Edit Drilling Configuration** dialog to define the drilling paths for directed drilling.

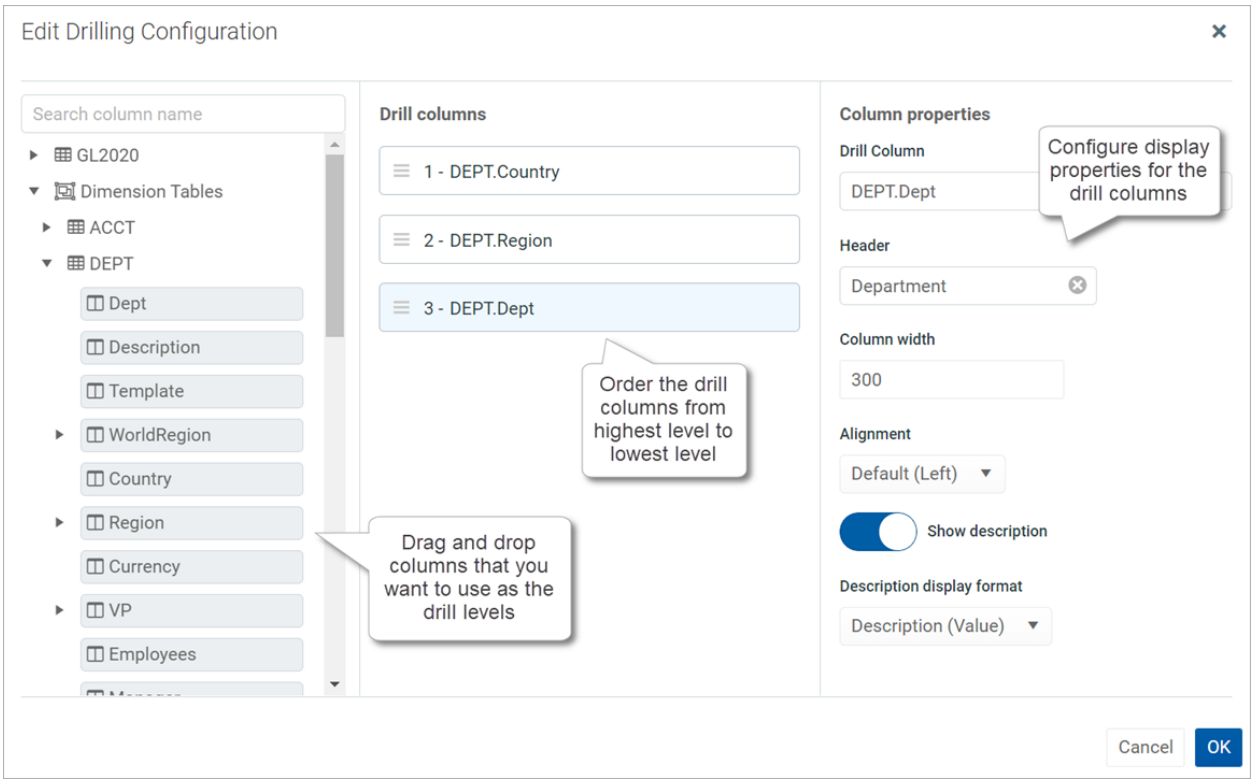
To define drilling paths:

1. In the **Grid Configuration** properties, click the **View/Edit Configuration** link under the **Directed** drilling option.
2. Drag and drop columns from the table tree to the **Drill Columns** area in the middle of the dialog. The available columns for drilling depend on the table specified as the primary table for the data context:
    - If the primary table is a data table, then you can use any column on the primary table or on a lookup reference table (the Dimension Tables).

- If the primary table is a reference table, then you can use either of the following:
  - Any column on the primary table, including multiple-level lookup references to the dimension tables.
  - Any column on a table that looks up to the primary table (the Related Tables). This option is not available if the report uses a fixed row structure.

    NOTE: If you use a column from a related table, you are effectively using *upstream grouping columns* in your drilling path. This means that any special considerations and limitations that apply to upstream grouping columns also apply to the drill results. For more information, see Using upstream grouping columns as row dimensions in web reports.

3. Place the drill columns in the desired order for the directed drilling. Users can drill from the column at the top of the list down to the column at the bottom of the list. Generally speaking, the lowest level of detail should be at the bottom—for example: VP > Director > Manager > Dept.
   - To reorder columns, click the handle on the left side of the column box to drag and drop the column to a new position.
   - To remove a column, hover your cursor over the column and then click the **X** on the right side of the column box.
4. Select each drill column and configure the drill properties in the right side of the dialog. See the following table for information on these properties.
5. Click **OK** to complete the drill configuration and return to the Report Builder.



Example drilling configuration dialog

Drill Column Properties

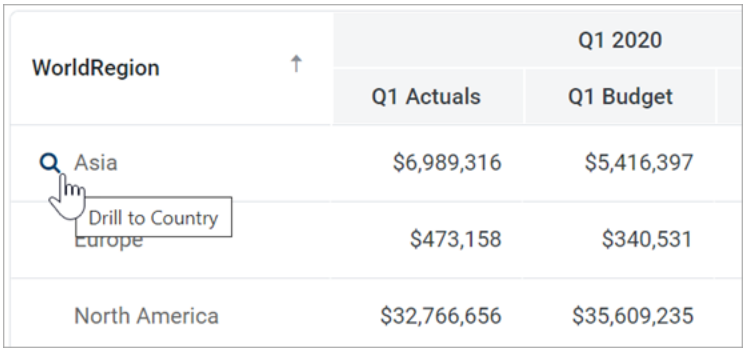
Item	Description
Drill column	The full Table.Column path of the drill column displays for your reference, so that you know which column you are configuring.
Header	Header text for the column in the drill results. Enter the desired text. The column name is used by default.
Column width	The width of the column in the drill results, in pixels. Enter the desired column width as a whole integer between 30 and 600. By default, the width is 300 for all drill columns, regardless of data type.
Alignment	The alignment of the column values. Select one of the following: **Default**, **Left**, **Right**, **Center**. The default alignment depends on the column data type. If a column is set to use Default and the grid-level defaults are changed, the column will update to use the new default alignment. For more information, see Configuring grid properties in a web report.

Item	Description
Show description	Specifies whether you want descriptions to display for dimension values. This option only applies to key columns, alternate key columns, and validated columns that have an associated description column. • If enabled (default), then descriptions display alongside the dimension values or instead of the dimension values. For example, if the column is Acct then you likely want the account descriptions to display along with the account codes. When this option is enabled, the **Description display format** field becomes available. Select the desired display format from this list. By default, the format **Description (Value)** is used. • If disabled, then only the dimension values display. For example, if the column is Acct then only the account codes will display. **NOTE:** If the dimension table has multiple description columns (meaning columns where **Describes Key** is **True**), then the first description column is used.

Using directed drilling

If directed drilling is enabled and configured, you can drill down the predefined drilling paths to view the underlying data. Directed drilling works as follows:

- When you view the report, you can hover your cursor over a row to show the magnifying glass icon on the left side of the row.



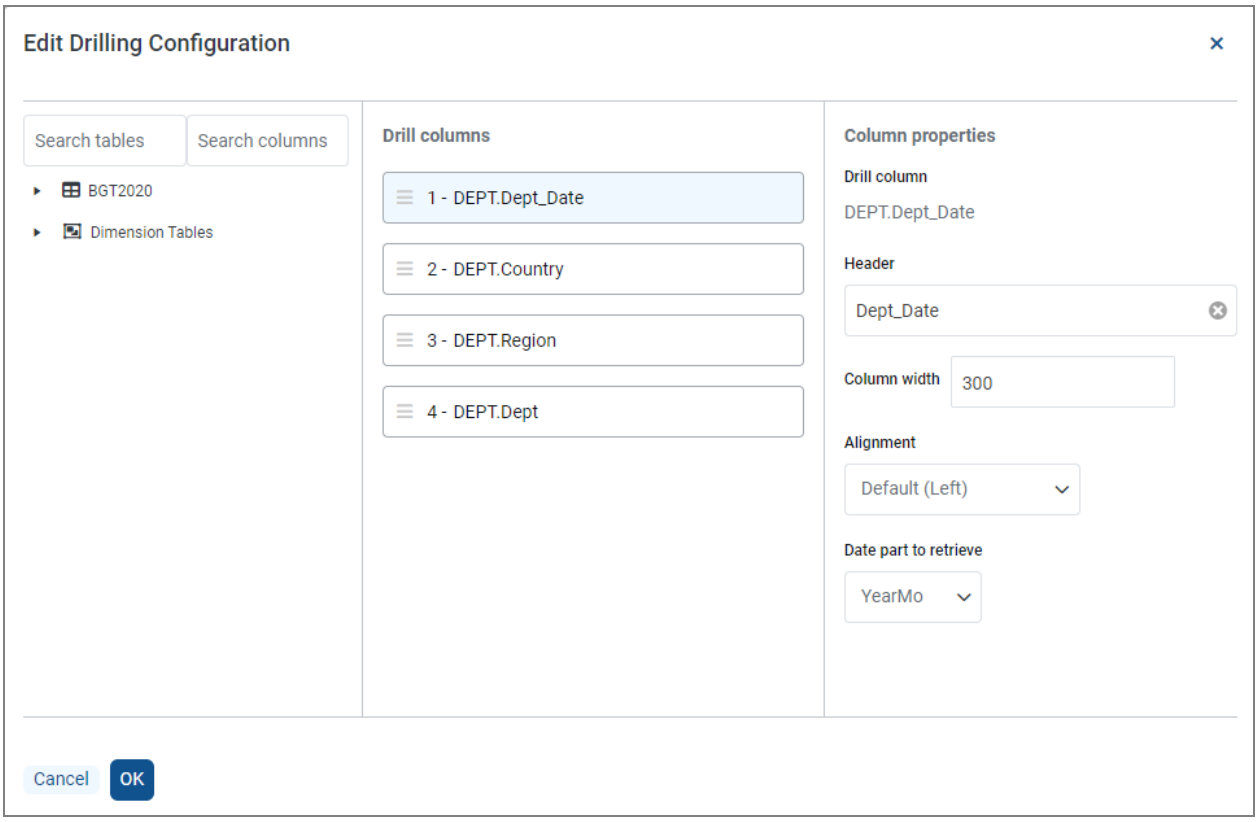
- Click the magnifying glass to drill to the first level of the drill. This is the column positioned at the top of the **Drill Columns** list in the **Edit Drilling Configuration** dialog. The drill results open in a new browser tab.
- From here, you can continue to drill by hovering over a row and clicking the magnifying glass to go to the next level of the drill. All subsequent drills are performed in the same browser tab.
- Once you reach the final level of the drill, no more drilling options are available and the magnifying glass no longer displays.

NOTE: If a particular drill level has data that cannot be associated with any grouping values, then the drill results contain a row labeled **<No value>**. This row cannot be further drilled. This situation may occur if the drill level contains records with a blank or empty string value, or if some of the underlying data in the row being drilled does not have a reference to the current drill level.

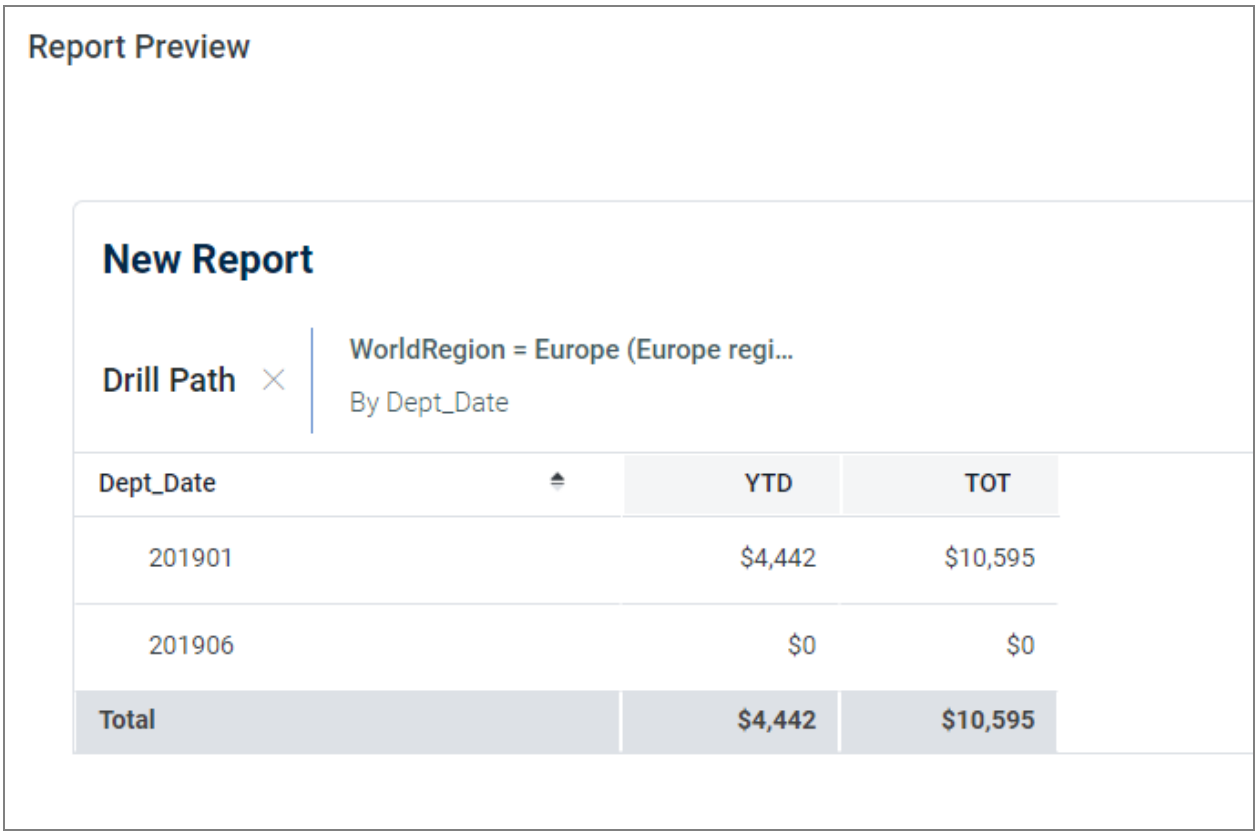
UsingDateParts in drill column configurations

Use directed drilling to configure a datepart in a drill column configuration.

In Grid Properties in the right sidebar, enable drilling and select the **Directed** drilling type to configure. Choose the **Directed** option and click **View/Edit Configuration**to open the Edit Drilling Configuration dialog box. This example shows how DEPT.Dept_Date was configured to retrieve by YearMo.



Once configured, the values are shown by the year and month.



Using key column drilling

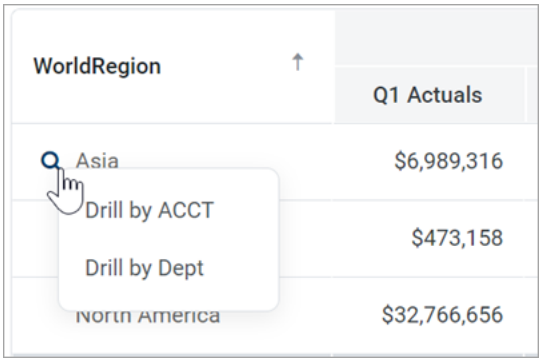
If key column drilling is enabled, you can automatically drill to the key column level to view the underlying data. The available key columns are determined as follows:

- If the primary table used as the data context is a data table, you can drill to the validated key columns on the table. However, any key column used as a row dimension will not be available for drilling, since the report already shows data at that level.
- If the primary table used as the data context is a reference table, you can drill to the key of the reference table, unless the key is used as the row dimension.

When you view the report, you can hover your cursor over a row to show the magnifying glass icon on the left side of the row. From here you can drill as follows:

- If there is only one available key for drilling, click the magnifying glass to drill.

- If multiple keys are available for drilling, click the magnifying glass to show a list of the available keys, then click on the key you want to drill.



The drill results open in a new browser tab. If multiple keys were available for drilling, you can optionally drill the drill results to view the other key(s).

If no keys are available for drilling, then the magnifying glass does not display when you hover your cursor over the row.

Presentation of drill results

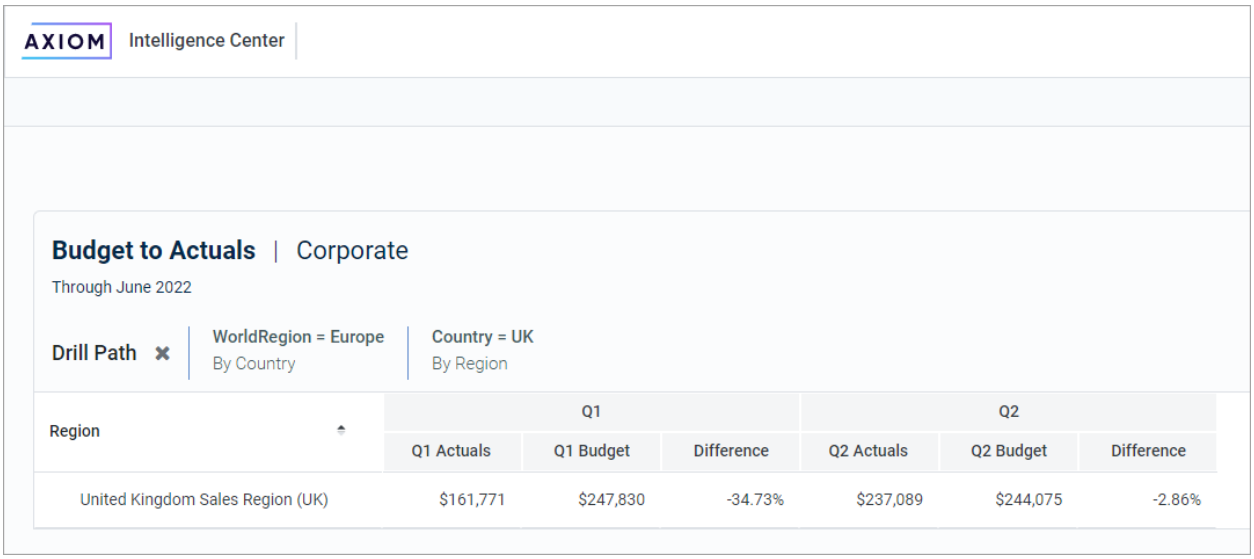
When you drill, the drill results display in the same browser tab, replacing the original report grid. The data contents of the drill results are as follows:

- The row dimension(s) of the original report are removed from the grid and replaced with the current drill column. The drill column is either the current column of a directed drilling path, or the selected key column.
- All other columns of the report are included in the drill results and show data for the current drill level.
- If the drill results contain multiple rows of data, the grid includes a total row. If the drill results contain a single row of data, the total row is omitted.
- Drill results are paged if the results contain many rows.

The current drill path displays along the top of the page. The drill path identifies the row that was drilled and the current drill level. If you have drilled the drill results, the previous drill levels also display in the drill path. You can click a previous drill level to return to that level, or you can click the **X** icon to clear the drill and return to the original report grid.

The drill column displays as follows:

- For key column drilling, the column alignment and width are determined by the column data type. The header text is the key column name. Key column values are presented as Description (Value).
- For directed drilling, the column alignment, width, and header text are as configured in the **Edit Drilling Configuration** dialog.



Example drill results with drilling path displayed at the top

Reporting on process information in web reports

You can include process columns in a web report in order to display status information for plan files in a plan file process. You can display information such as:

- Current process status for a plan file, including the current step name and number
- Process step history per plan file, including the name and number of each step the plan file has been active in, the plan file's step status, and the time spent in the step
- Step statistics, such as average time spent in each step and number of workbooks in each step

In order to report on process information, the web report must be associated with a file group. The process columns are then available to be added to the report, and will return information on the designated plan file process for the file group.

Configuring a web report to use process columns

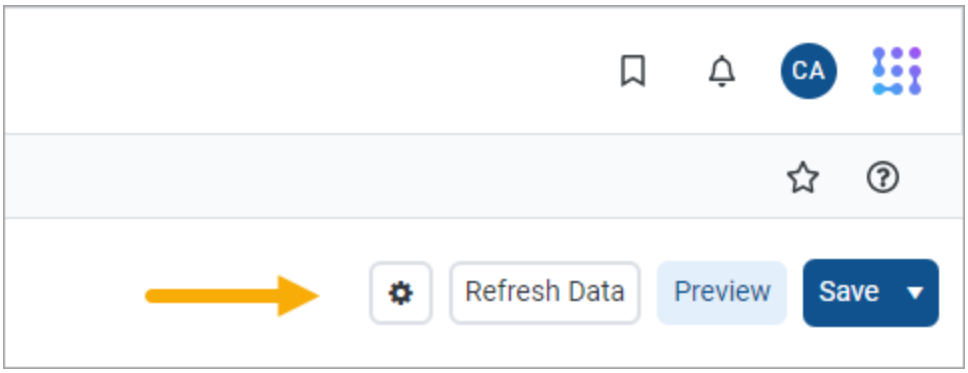
Process columns are not available for use in the Report Builder unless the report is associated with a file group. This association is made in the Report Configuration properties.

Primary table prerequisite

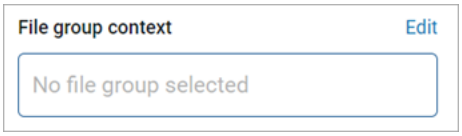
Process reporting will only work if the primary table selected as the **Data Context** for the report is compatible with the plan code table for the file group. In the majority of cases you should select the plan code table itself. For example, if the plan code table is Dept, then you should select Dept as the primary table for the report. However, if needed you can use a table with a lookup to the plan code table instead.

To associate a web report with a file group:

1. On the **Build** tab of the Report Builder, click the gear button at the top of the page to load the Report Configuration properties.

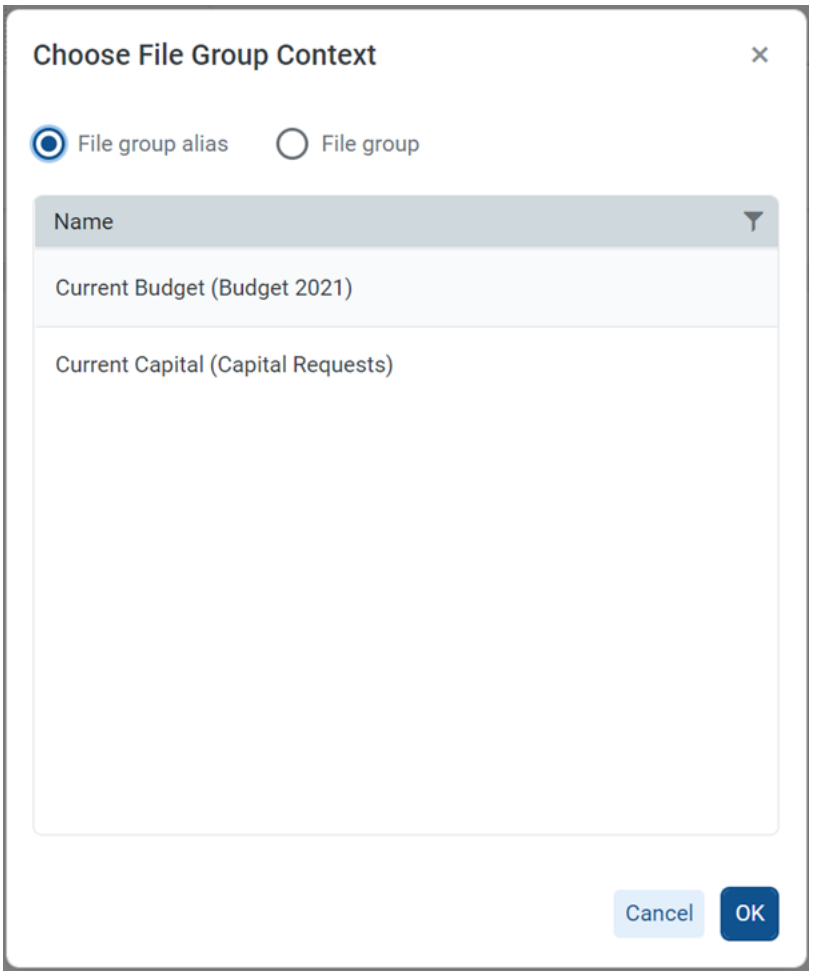


2. In the **Report Configuration** properties, click the **Edit** link above the **File group context** box.



3. In the **Choose File Group Context** dialog, select a file group or a file group alias, then click **OK**.

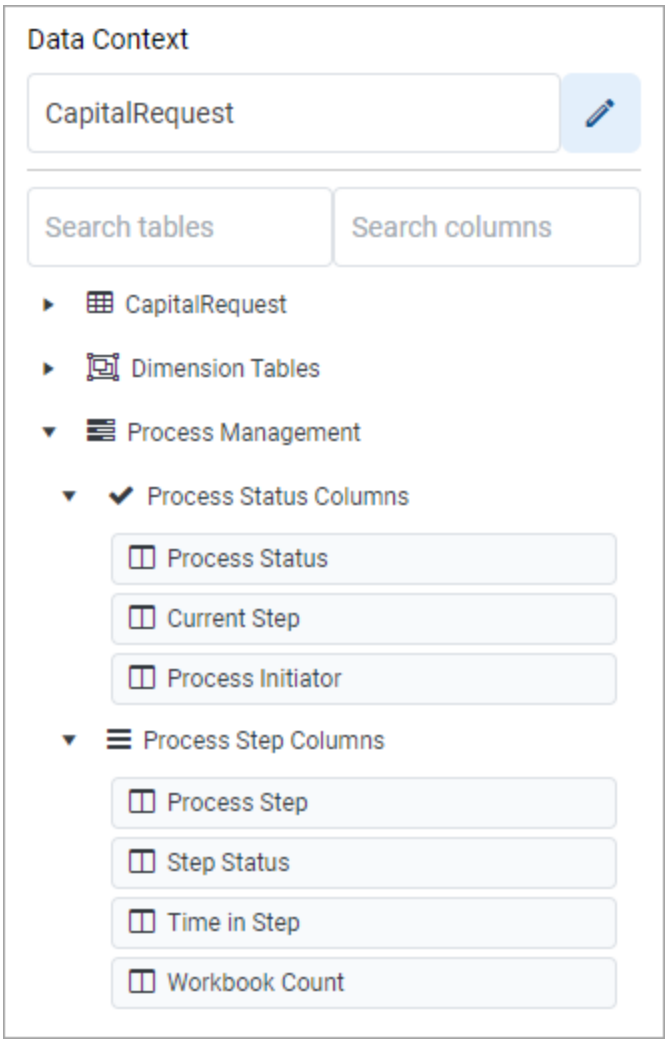
   Use the radio buttons at the top of the list to toggle between viewing file group aliases or file groups. When viewing file group aliases, the name of the file group that is currently assigned to the alias displays in parentheses after the alias name.



Selecting a file group alias means the report will be dynamically associated with the file group that is currently assigned to the alias. For example, if the Current Budget alias is updated so that it points to the Budget 2023 file group instead of the Budget 2022 file group, the report will update to show the process information for the Budget 2023 file group.

NOTE: The selected file group must have a designated **Plan File Process** in the file group properties.

Once a file group context has been selected, a new node appears in the Data Panel named **Process Management**. The process columns are listed under this node, organized into **Process Status Columns** and **Process Step Columns**. To use a process column in the report, drag and drop it to the setup boxes at the top of the Report Canvas just like any other column.



Process columns available in the Data Panel

Using process columns

The following tables detail what each process column returns, as well as usage and configuration guidance for each column. Additionally, note the following:

- When a process column is used in a report, the plan code values are automatically filtered to only return codes that have any activity in the plan file process. It is not necessary to filter the report by a ShowOnList column in order to suppress plan code values that are not active in the file group.
- Process columns can be used as row dimensions or as column definitions, however, only certain process columns make sense to use as row dimensions. See the column details for more information.

Process status columns

The process status columns can be used to display current process status information for plan codes in the file group. These columns are best used if you want to create a report that shows the current step and status for each plan file.

When using the process status columns, the row dimension for the report should be just the key column of the plan code table for the file group. For example, if the plan code table is Dept, the row dimension should be the Dept key column of that table. This means that each row of the report will be a plan code in the file group, showing the process status for that plan code. Note the following:

Column Name	Description
Process Status	Returns the current process status for each plan code. For example: Active, Stalled, Completed, or Aborted.
Current Step	Returns the name and/or number of the current step of the plan file. • By default, the column is configured to show as Value (Description), where Value is the step number and Description is the step name. • You can use the **Description display format** option in the **Column Configuration** panel to change the display format—for example, to display as Description Only or as Value - Description. • If you want to display just the step number, disable the **Show description** option in the **Column Configuration** panel.
Process Initiator	Returns the name of the user who initiated the process for the plan file. This column is only available if the associated file group is an on-demand file group.

NOTE: Reports created prior to version 2022.1 may have a column named Current Step Number—this column has been deprecated but it will continue to work in existing reports.

Process step columns

The process step columns can be used to return process information for each step that a plan file has been active in. When using process step columns, you should set the row dimension as follows, depending on the goal of the report:

- If the goal of the report is to see step detail by plan code, then the row dimension should be set to both the key column of the plan code table and the Process Step column. This means that the report will contain a separate row for each combination of plan code and step.
- If the goal of the report is to see grouped information about the step, then the sum level for the query should be set to just the Process Step column. This is useful to see information such as average time in step, and the count of workbooks that have been active in the step.

Column Name	Description
Process Step	Returns the name and/or number of the step. When using process step columns, this column should be a row dimension for the report. • By default, the column is configured to show as Value (Description), where Value is the step number and Description is the step name. • You can use the **Description display format** option in the **Column Configuration** panel to change the display format—for example, to display as Description Only or as Value - Description. • If you want to display just the step number, disable the **Show description** option in the **Column Configuration** panel. Sub-steps are returned using decimals, such as 2.1 and 2.2. Even though this column is a string column, if the report is sorted by the Step Number column the numbers will be sorted in the correct order.
Step Status	Returns the status of the step per plan file. This column is only useful when the row dimension is set to both the key column of the plan code table and the Process Step column.
Time In Step	Returns the time spent in each step per plan file. Although the raw value for this column is seconds, the total seconds are translated into the highest useful time value for display in the report—whether that is seconds, minutes, hours, or days. Therefore, one plan file may list the time in step as "25 minutes" while another plan file may list the time in step as "2 days". If the row dimension for the report is set to just the Process Step column, then the **Aggregation** for the Time In Step column should be changed to **Average** so that the column returns the average time spent in the step (for all plan codes that were ever active in the step). Otherwise the column will return the total time spent by all plan codes in the step, which is likely not a useful value. **NOTE:** If you use this column in a calculation, the calculation will be based on the raw seconds value. Therefore if you want to return the time in step using the same time unit for all plan codes, regardless of how long they have been in the step, you can use a calculation to do so. For example, divide the time in step by 86400 to convert the seconds to days.

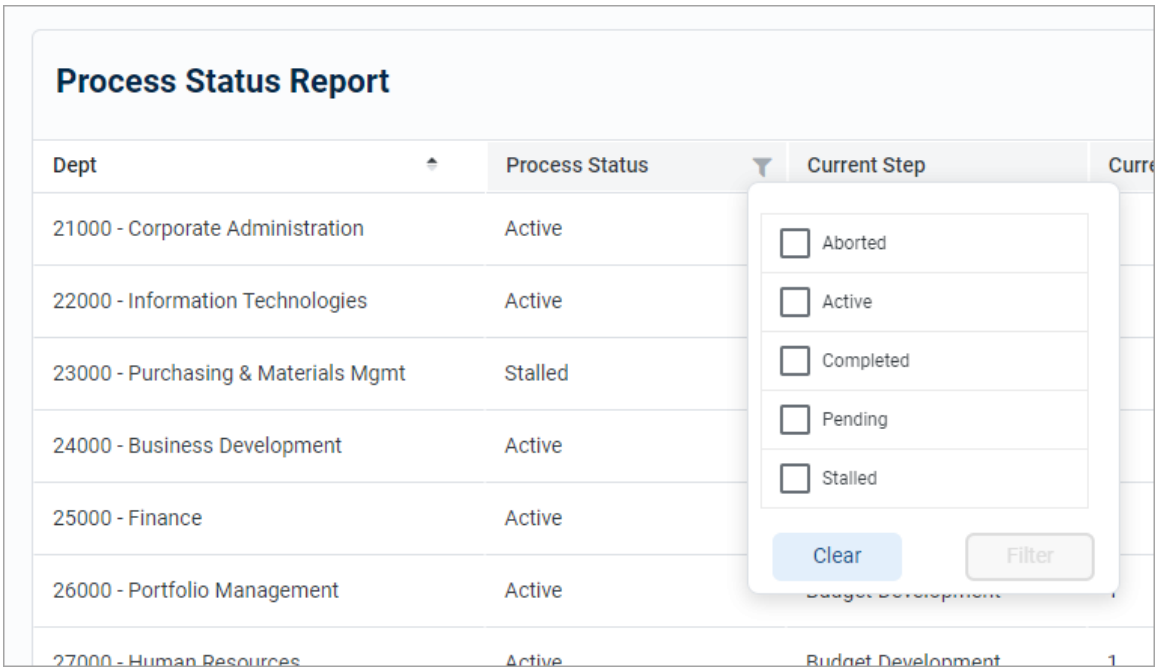
Column Name	Description
Workbook Count	Returns the count of workbooks that have been active in the step. This column is only useful when the row dimension is set to just the Process Step column, so that you can see the count for all plan codes that have been active in the step. If the key column of the plan code table is included as the row dimension, then the Workbook Count will always return 1 for each plan code / step combination, which is likely not a useful value. This column always uses Count aggregation and cannot be changed.

NOTE: Reports created prior to version 2022.1 may have columns named Step Number and Step Name—these columns have been deprecated but will continue to work in existing reports.

Filtering based on process columns

When a report uses process columns, the report can be filtered based on these columns.

- **End user filtering**: If a process column is enabled for end user filtering (**Enable filter** is enabled for the column), then users viewing the report can filter it on the fly. For example, a user may want to filter the Process Status column to only see plan files that are currently stalled in the process.



Example end user filtering on process columns

- **Report filtering**: Process columns can be used to define a general report filter or a table-specific report filter, to limit the data shown in the report. For example, you may want to filter the report to only show plan files in a certain step or with a certain status. The Process Management columns are only available in the Filter Wizard dialog when the report is configured to enable use of process columns.

  Example filter using process columns

  Process Management columns cannot be used as column filters on columns or calculations, or on groups. The Process Management columns node is hidden when the Filter Wizard is opened in these contexts.

  NOTES:
  - When filtering by process columns, you should base the filter on the same set of columns that you are using in the report (Process Status Columns or Process Step Columns). Although it is possible to cross-filter, the results may not be as expected since these two sets of columns are looking at the process information from two different angles.
  - If you are filtering by Time in Step, input the number as seconds. The Filter Wizard will then convert that number to the largest relevant time unit for display in the dialog.

Example process reports

The following screenshots show some of the reports that can be created using process columns. These examples only use process columns, but the reports could contain additional columns from the plan code table or from related data tables, in cases where it makes sense to show this additional information.

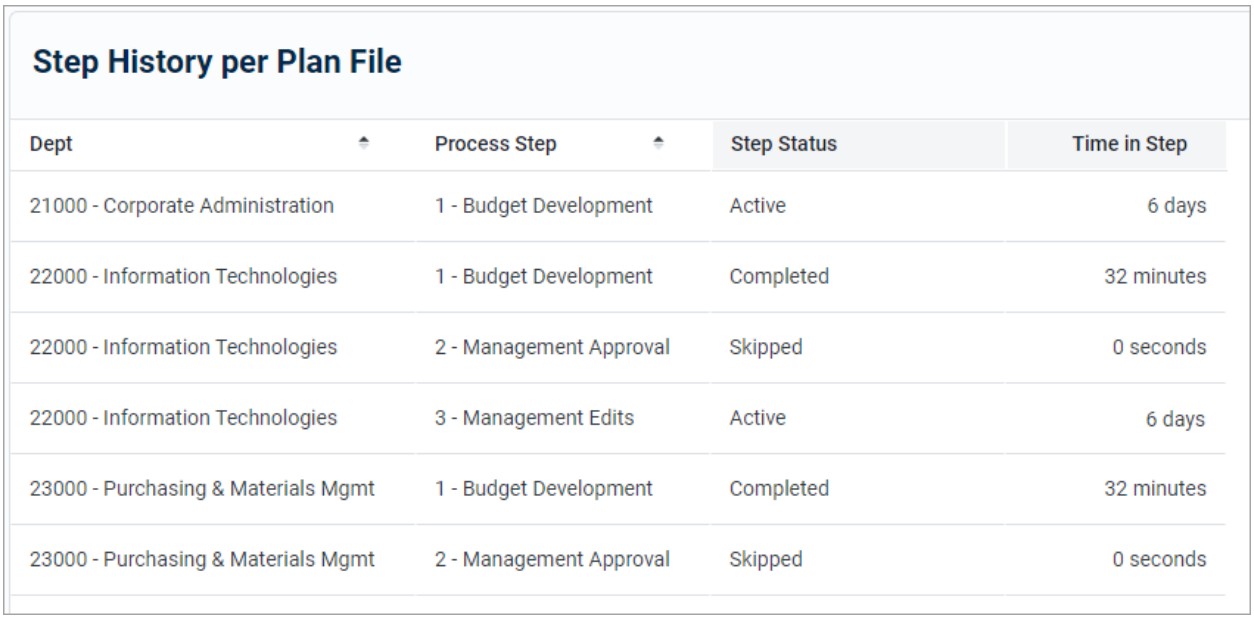
The first example shows a report using process status columns, for the purpose of viewing the current status of each plan code. The row dimension is the key column of the plan code table (CapitalID).

Process Status

Capital Request	Process Status	Current Step	Process Initiator
11 - New machinery	Active	1 - Initial Request	Wendy Hunter
13 - Equipment maintenance	Active	2 - Manager Inputs	Wendy Hunter
14 - Warehouse remodel	Active	1 - Initial Request	Rufus Xavier Sasparilla
16 - Computer upgrades	Active	4 - Executive Approval	Wendy Hunter

Web report with process status columns

The second example shows a report using process step columns, for the purpose of viewing process history for each plan code. The row dimension is set to the step name and the key column of the plan code table (Dept). The end user could filter the Dept column to view the history for a specific plan code.

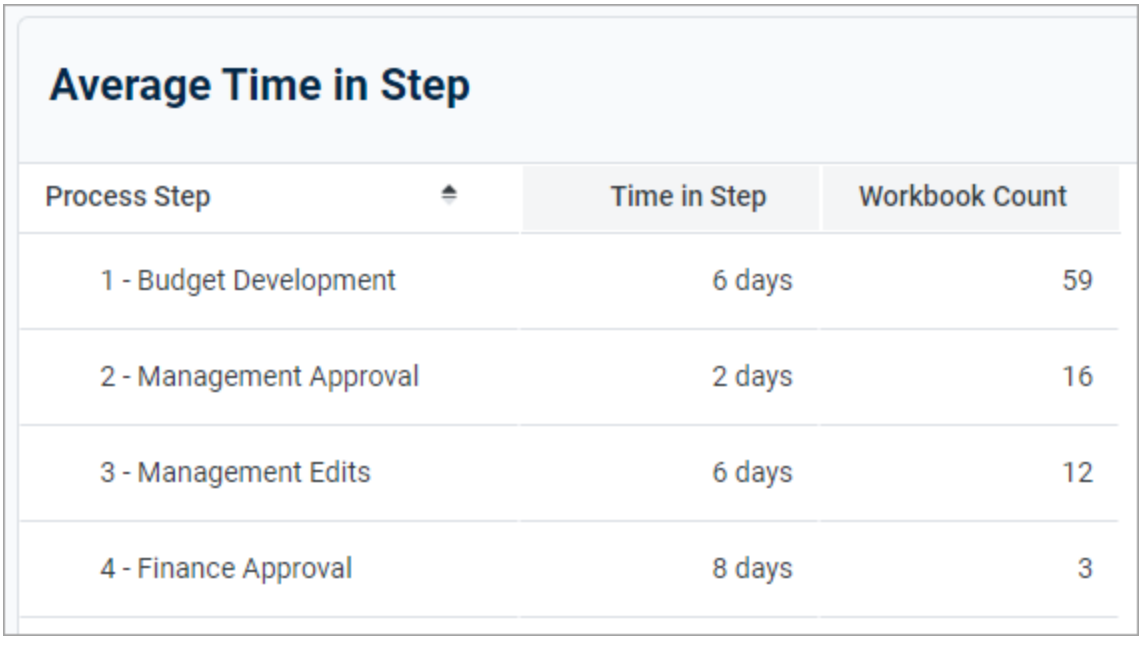


Step History per Plan File

Dept	Process Step	Step Status	Time in Step
21000 - Corporate Administration	1 - Budget Development	Active	6 days
22000 - Information Technologies	1 - Budget Development	Completed	32 minutes
22000 - Information Technologies	2 - Management Approval	Skipped	0 seconds
22000 - Information Technologies	3 - Management Edits	Active	6 days
23000 - Purchasing & Materials Mgmt	1 - Budget Development	Completed	32 minutes
23000 - Purchasing & Materials Mgmt	2 - Management Approval	Skipped	0 seconds

Web report with process step columns, grouped by key column and step

The third example shows a report using process step columns, for the purpose of viewing process statistics. The row dimension is set to the step number only, so that the process data is aggregated at the step level. The columns show the count of workbooks that have been active in each step, as well as the average time in step per workbook.



Average Time in Step

Process Step	Time in Step	Workbook Count
1 - Budget Development	6 days	59
2 - Management Approval	2 days	16
3 - Management Edits	6 days	12
4 - Finance Approval	8 days	3

Web report with process step columns, grouped by step

Displaying date and date-time values in web reports

When using Date or DateTime columns in web reports, you can display the values in a variety of different ways:

- You can choose to report on the full date or date-time value, or you can choose to report on just a part of the value by selecting a *date part*. When you use a date part you are extracting a specific portion of the date, such as Year, Month, Quarter, and so on.
- You can choose various formatting options for the date or date-time value. For example, you can display the full date as 10/10/2022 or as October 10, 2022. Many of the date part options also support various formats. For example, you can display the Month date part as 10 or Oct or October.

Using date formatting versus date parts

There is a significant difference between defining a display format for a date or date-time value, versus using a date part. When you choose a date part, then for the purposes of this report you are effectively changing the column data type and contents to match the selected date part. For example, if you specify the date part as Month, the column is now treated as if it contains values from 1 to 12 representing each month. All of the other information about the date or date-time value is ignored. This means that you can use the column as a row dimension, and the values will be grouped by month instead of by the underlying date or date-time value.

Date formatting, on the other hand, is primarily for display only. The display format does not fundamentally change the way the values are treated. For example, you can choose to format a full date value as simply October 2022, but in this case the column values in the report are still the full date. If you use this column as a row dimension, you will likely see multiple instances of October 2022 as rows, because the underlying column values are different dates in October 2022 such as 10/102022, 10/11/2022, and so on. You are really grouping the report by the full date values and not by the display format. If instead you want to group the report by month and year (or "yearmo"), then you can select the YearMo date part. Now the column values are effectively transformed to integer yearmo values for purposes of the report, enabling the report data to be grouped by unique yearmo combinations.

Other benefits of using date parts include:

- Column values are sorted by the date part and its chosen display format. For example, if the date part is Month, the column will be sorted as expected whether you choose to display the month as 1-12 or as January-December. Full date or date-time values are always sorted by the full date or date-time regardless of display format.
- If end-user filtering is enabled for the column, the filtering options match the configured date part. For example, if the date part is Quarter, the user can filter by selecting from the list of Q1-Q4 values.

- Date parts can also be used when defining filters for the report data, such as general filters or column filters. This makes it easier to construct filters based on a portion of the date or date-time value. For more information, see Using date part filtering.
- Date parts support the concept of a fiscal year calendar. For example, you can choose to return the calendar month or the fiscal month, if they are different for your organization.

Configuring date parts and display formats for Date and DateTime columns

Use the Column Configuration properties to specify the date part and display format for any Date or DateTime columns in your report.

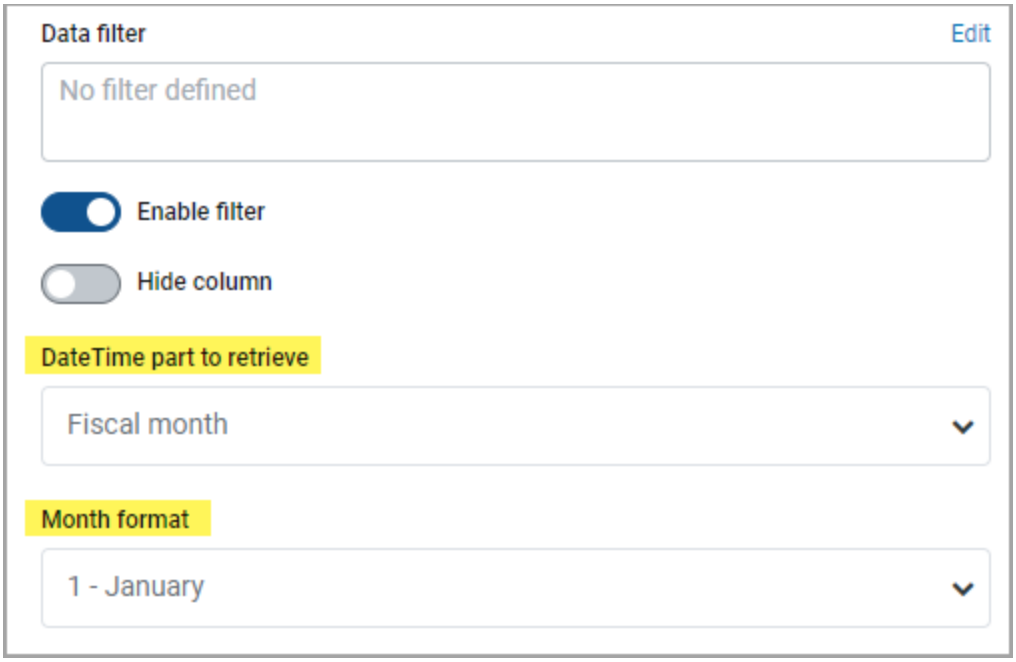
To configure the date part and display format for a Date or DateTime column:

1. On the **Build** tab of the Report Builder, in the Report Canvas, click a column name in either the Row Dimensions box or the Column Definitions box to select that column.
2. Complete the following **Column Configuration** properties in the Configuration Panel, on the **General** tab:

Item	Description
Date part to retrieve	Specifies the date or date-time part to retrieve for this column. For example, you can return the full date value, or just the year or month, or the fiscal year or month. By default, this property is set to **Full Date** or **Full DateTime**, which means the column will return the full date or date-time value. You can then use the **Date format** property to specify how this value should display in the report. You can optionally chose a different date part in order to extract and retrieve a specific aspect of the date or date-time value. When a date part is selected, the column data is effectively transformed into the date part values for purposes of this report. For more information on the available date part options, see Date part and format options.
Date format	Specifies the display format for the date or date-time values. The available formatting options depend on the specified **Date part to retrieve**. Some date parts, such as Year, do not have additional formatting options, in which case this property does not display. The label of this property varies depending on the selected date part. For example, if you select **Month** as the date part, then the label for this setting is **Month format**. For more information on the available formats for each date part, see Date part and format options.

Item	Description
Custom Date Format	Specifies the custom format to use for the full date or date-time value, if the **Date format** property is set to **Custom**. For more details on the available options to define default custom formats, see Custom formats.

NOTE: The labels for these properties vary depending on whether the column is a Date or DateTime column. For example, if the column is DateTime, then the properties are labeled **DateTime part to retrieve**, **DateTime format**, and **Custom DateTime Format**.



Example date part and format properties in the Column Configuration panel

Date part and format options

You can configure Date and DateTime columns to display in various ways using the date part and format options:

- **Date part**: Specify the part of the date or date-time value that you want to display—such as the full date or date-time, the year or fiscal year of the date, the month or fiscal month of the date, or the hour or minute from the time.
- **Format**: Specify the format to display the selected date part. For example, if you select full date, you can display it as 10/15/2022 or October 2022 or Thursday, October 15, 2022. If you select Month, you can display it as 10 (the month number), Oct, or October.

The following tables detail the date part and format options. Where multiple formats are available, the default format is shown in bold. If only one format is available for a particular date part, then the **Date format** property does not display.

Standard date and time options

Date Part	Description	Format
Full Date	Use the full date stored in the column. Only applies to Date columns. This option is the default date part for Date columns.	• **Default** • Custom • ShortMonth Year (Oct 2022) • Month Year (October 2022) • Month/Date/Year as Date (10/15/2022) • Day, Month Date, Year (Thursday, October 15,2022) • YearMonth as Number (202210) • YearMonthDay as Number (20221015) Date data types have a configured default that is set at the grid level. If a column is set to use Default and the grid-level defaults are changed, the column will update to use the new default format. For more information, see Configuring grid properties in a web report.
Full DateTime	Use the full date-time stored in the column. Only applies to DateTime columns. This option is the default date part for DateTime columns.	Same as Full Date, plus the following additional options: • Month/Date/Year Hour:Minute as DateTime (10/15/2022 13:25) • Month/Date/Year Hour:Minute:Second DayPeriod as DateTime (10/15/2022 1:25:00 PM) • Day, Month Date, Year Hour:Minute:Second DayPeriod (Thursday, October 15, 2022 1:25:00 PM) • YearMonthDate Hour:Minute as Number (20221015 13:25) Date Time data types have a configured default that is set at the grid level. If a column is set to use Default and the grid-level defaults are changed, the column will update to use the new format. For more information, see Configuring grid properties in a web report.
Date Only	Use the date part of the date-time. Only applies to DateTime columns.	Same formats that are available for Full Date.

Date Part	Description	Format
YearMo	Use the combined year and month of the date.	Year and Month combined (202210)
Year	Use the year part of the date.	Full year (2022)
Quarter	Use the quarter for the date.	• Number of the Quarter (1-4) • **Number of the Quarter with Prefix (Q1)** • Text Description (1st quarter)
Month	Use the month part of the date.	• Number of the Month (1-12) • Number of the Month with 2-Digits (01) • Short Name of the Month (Jan) • **Name of the Month (January)**
Week	Use the number of the week for the date, within the year.	Number of the Week (1-52)
Day of Year	Use the day of the year for the date.	Number of the Day (1-365)
Day of Month	Use the day of the month for the date.	Number of the Date (1-31)
Day of Week	Use the day of the week for the date. The first day of the week is Sunday.	• Number of the Day (1-7) • 2-Letter Abbreviation for the Day (Su) • Short Name of the Day (Sun) • **Name of the Day (Sunday)**
Hour	Use the hour of the date-time. Only applies to DateTime columns.	• 24-Hour Clock Number (0-23) • **12-Hour Clock with Day Period (1 AM)** • 24-Hour Clock as Hundreds (100)
Minute	Use the minute of the date-time. Only applies to DateTime columns.	Number of the minute (0-59)

NOTES:

- If a column is configured to display the full date or date-time, but the selected format only shows a part of it, the column sorting and filtering remains based on the full date or date-time value.
- If a DateTime column is configured to display the hour, the column filtering is always based on 0-23, regardless of the display format. For example, if the display format is a 12-hour clock with day period, filtering by 13 displays values of 1 PM.
- If a Date or DateTime column is configured to use a date part that is not the full date part—such as Year, Quarter, or Month—the column becomes a Dimension date type for purposes of inheriting the default alignment and column width.

Fiscal year options

The fiscal year for your system is determined by the system configuration setting **ClientFiscalYearEndMonth**. By default, this is set to 12, which means the fiscal year is the same as the calendar year. If your organization uses a different fiscal year end, your implementation consultant should adjust this setting accordingly.

For example, if your organization's fiscal year ends in June, the **ClientFiscalYearEndMonth** setting should be changed to 6. This means:

- A date of 6/1/2022 is in fiscal year 2022 and represents month 12 of the 2022 fiscal year.
- A date of 7/12022 is in fiscal year 2023 and represents month 1 of the 2023 fiscal year.

When the fiscal year is different than the calendar year, the fiscal year options will return different date information than the corresponding standard date options. Continuing the example where the fiscal year end is June, the following return values apply to a date of 7/1/2022:

- The Year part will return 2022, whereas the Fiscal Year part will return 2023.
- The Quarter part will return Q3, whereas the Fiscal Quarter part will return Q1.
- The Month part will return 7, whereas the Fiscal Month part will return 1.

Date Part	Description	Format
Fiscal YearMo	Use the combined fiscal year and month that the date belongs to.	Year and Month combined (202310)
Fiscal Year	Use the fiscal year that the date belongs to.	Full year (2023)
Fiscal Quarter	Use the fiscal quarter that the date belongs to.	• Number of the Quarter (1-4) • **Number of the Quarter with Prefix (Q1)** • Text Description (1st quarter)

Date Part	Description	Format
Fiscal Month	Use the fiscal month that the date belongs to.	• **Number of the Month (1-12)** • Number of the Month with 2-Digits (01) • Number And Short Name of the Month (1 - Jan) • Number And Name of the Month (1-January)

Custom formats

When using the Full Date or Full DateTime parts, you can optionally specify a custom format to display the date or date-time value. When you select **Custom** as the format, a **Custom Date Format** box becomes available so that you can enter the custom format syntax. The following case-sensitive syntax can be used in the custom format:

Desired Date/Time Part	Syntax	Notes
Day Period	a	Returns the day period AM or PM.
Day of Month	d	For the day number (1), use one or two letters (d or dd). dd enforces 2 digits.
Day of Week	E or e	• For the abbreviated day name (Sun), use one upper-case letter (E). • For the full name (Sunday), use four upper-case letters (EEEE). • For the numerical day of the week (1), use one lower-case letter (e). Sunday is the first day.
Hour	H or h	• For the hour in the 12-hour clock (1-12), use one or two lower-case letters (h or hh). hh enforces two digits. • For the hour in the 24 hour clock (0-23), use one or two upper-case letters (H or HH). HH enforces two digits. **NOTE:** Use k if you want to display the 24 hour clock as 1-24 instead of 0-23.
Minutes	m	For the minutes number (1), use one or two letters (m or mm). mm enforces 2 digits.
Month	M	• For the numerical month (1), use one or two letters (M or MM). MM enforces 2 digits. • For the short name (Jan), use three letters (MMM). • For the wide name (January), use four letters (MMMM).

Desired Date/Time Part	Syntax	Notes
Seconds	s	For the seconds number (1), use one or two letters (s or ss). ss enforces 2 digits.
Quarter	Q	• For the numerical quarter (1), use one or two letters (Q or QQ). QQ enforces 2 digits. • For the abbreviation (Q1), use three letters (QQ). • For the text description (1st quarter), use four letters (QQQQ).
Year	y	• To render the full year (2022), use one letter (y). • To render a two-digit year (20), use two letters (yy).

For example, to render a date as 2022 Oct 10, you would enter the following into the **Custom Date Format** box: `y MMM d`.

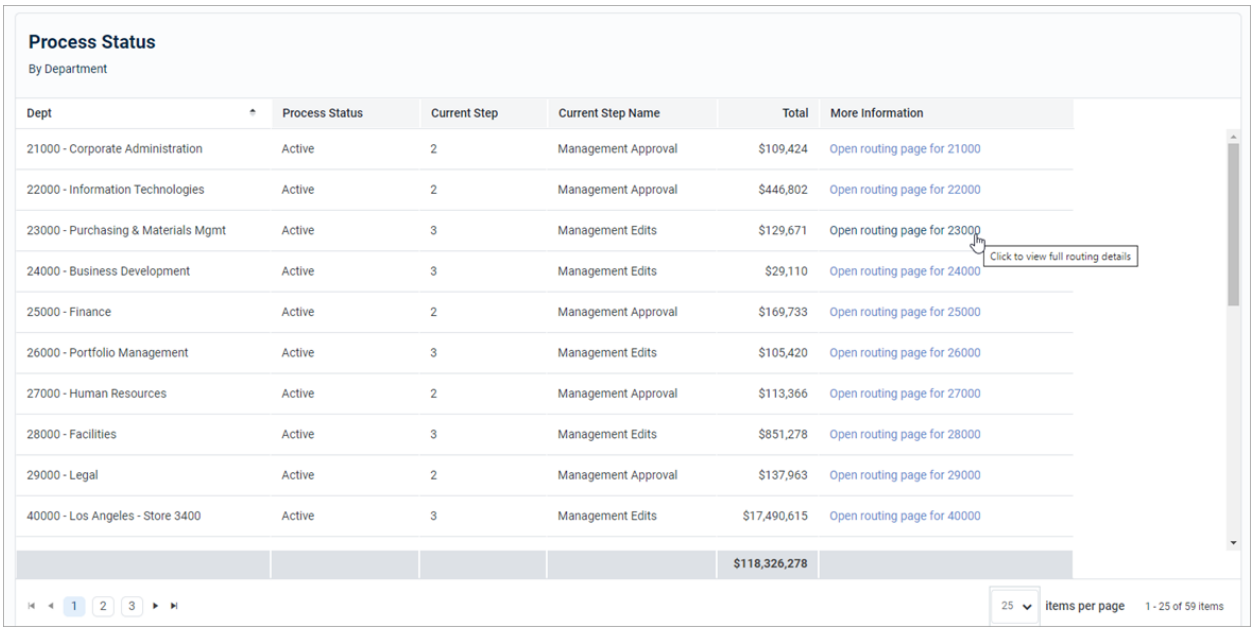


Example custom date format

Displaying hyperlinks in web reports

Web reports can display hyperlinks within a column, so that each row can link to a designated page or plan file relating to the current row of the report. You can define two different types of links:

- **Custom**: Link to any page in the Axiom Rolling Forecasting system by entering a relative URL. Variables can be used in the URL so that it is unique per row of the report.
- **Plan File**: Link to any set of plan files in the Axiom Rolling Forecasting system. When using this option, Axiom Rolling Forecasting dynamically generates the URL to each plan file on a per row basis, given a file group context. The row dimension of the report must be the key column of the plan code table in order to generate the links.



Example report with a hyperlink column

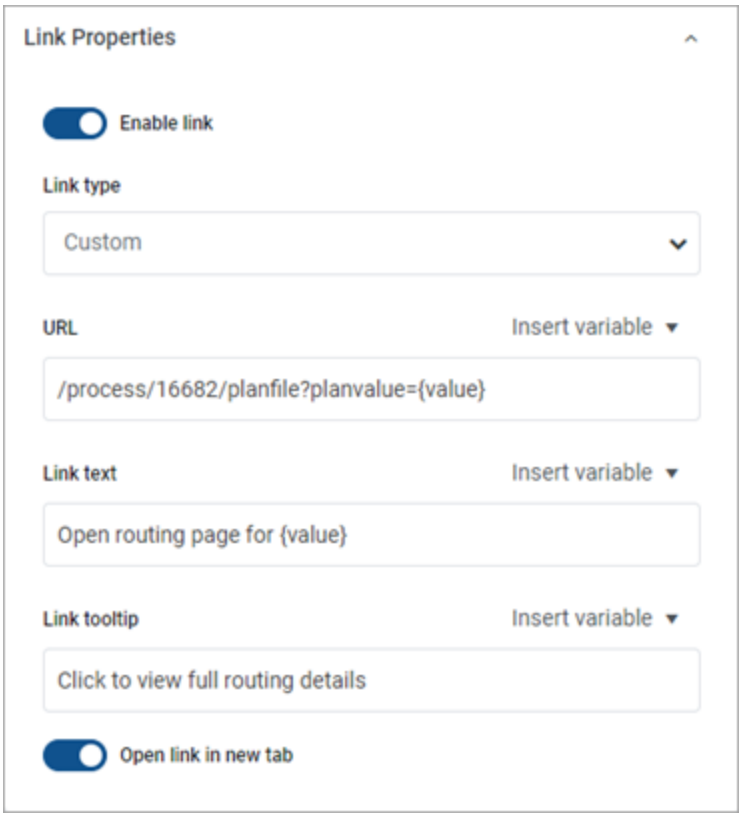
To configure a column in a web report to show hyperlinks:

1. On the **Build** tab of the Report Builder, in the Report Canvas, click a column name in either the Row Dimensions box or the Column Definitions box to select that column.

   You must select the column name in the setup boxes and not the column name in the grid below. Selecting a column name in the preview grid causes the Grid Configuration to display instead of the Column Configuration.

   NOTE: The ability to display hyperlinks within a column is not available if the report uses fixed rows. Additionally, the following column types cannot be enabled to display hyperlinks: dynamic columns and process columns.

2. In the **Column Configuration** panel, select the **Advanced** tab.
3. In the **Link properties** section, select **Enable links**.
4. Complete the **Link properties** as needed.



Example hyperlink properties

Once a column is enabled to show links, the column will display the contents of the **Link text** property. If the **Link text** property is left blank, the normal column contents display. Column contents are styled as hyperlinks with blue underlined text when the report is viewed in Preview mode or in the report viewer.

NOTES:

- Hyperlinks do not show on the column within the Report Canvas grid. You must view the report in Preview mode or the report viewer in order to see and interact with the hyperlinks.
- If you click a hyperlink while viewing the report in Preview mode, the link always opens in a new tab, regardless of the link property configuration. This is done so that clicking the hyperlink does not cause you to exit the Report Builder.
- Hyperlinks are not preserved when exporting a report. If you export to PDF, the column displays the link text without an active hyperlink. If you export to Excel or a delimited file, the link configuration is ignored, and the regular column value is exported (as if the column were not enabled to show links).

Link properties

The following properties are available in the **Advanced** tab of the **Column Configuration** panel when **Enable links** is enabled.

Item	Description
Link type	Specifies the type of link to display in the column: • **Custom**: You specify the relative URL for the hyperlink, including using variables to dynamically incorporate the current column value in the URL. • **Plan file**: Axiom Rolling Forecasting dynamically generates a hyperlink to the plan file associated with each row. In order to use this option, the report must have a specified **File group context** in the Report Configuration properties, and the row dimension must be the key column of the plan code table for that file group. For more information, see Setting up a report for plan file links. **NOTE:** This option only displays if the report meets the requirements to support plan file links. Otherwise, all links are custom links by default, and this option does not display.

Item	Description

URL	The URL to link on each row. The URL must be to a relative location within the Axiom Rolling Forecasting system. When the report is viewed, the full URL will be generated by appending the relative URL to the current Axiom Rolling Forecasting system address.
	
	To make the link dynamic, use the **Insert Variable** menu above the box to insert a variable for use within the URL. For more information, see Using variables in the link properties.
	
	For example, imagine that the report contains the key column of a plan code table (such as Dept or CapReq), and you want each plan code to link to the Process Routing page for a particular plan file process. The full URL to the Process Routing page uses the following syntax:
	
	`https://mycompany.axiom.cloud/process/`
	`*processdefinitionID*/planfile?planvalue=*plancode*`
	
	The process definition ID will be constant for the URL, but the plan code value needs to be the current row's department value. The `{value}` variable can be used for this purpose. The following relative URL with a variable would be entered into the URL field:
	
	`/process/16682/planfile?planvalue={value}`
	
	NOTE: The relative URL can be entered with or without the beginning forward slash.
	
	When the report is viewed, the column will resolve to use the full URL with the current column value. For example, the row showing Dept 22000 will have the following URL:
	
	`https://mycompany.axiom.cloud/process/16682/planfile?planvalue=22000`
	
	When the user clicks on the hyperlink in this row, they will be taken to the Process Routing page for Dept 22000, for the plan file process associated with process definition ID 16682.
	
	NOTE: The URL property only displays if the specified link type is custom, or if the **Link type** option is not present because all links in the report are custom. When using the plan file link type, the URL to the plan file is automatically generated by Axiom Rolling Forecasting.

Item	Description
Link text	Optional. Specifies the display text for the hyperlink column. Enter the desired text, using variables as needed. For more information, see Using variables in the link properties. If you want the link text to be the regular column value—meaning the same value that would display in the report if the column was not enabled as a link column—then you can leave this field blank. The regular column value is automatically used as the link text.
Link tooltip	Optional. Specifies the tooltip to show when a user hovers the cursor over the hyperlink. Enter the desired text, using variables as needed. For more information, see Using variables in the link properties.
Open link in new tab	Specifies whether the hyperlink opens in the same tab (replacing the report) or in a new tab. By default, the hyperlink opens in the same tab. Enable this option if you want the hyperlink to open in a new tab. **NOTE:** If the link type is **Plan file** and the plan files are spreadsheets that will open in the Axiom Rolling Forecasting Desktop Client, then you should *not* enable this option because it does not apply. The links will work either way, but if you enable the option to open in a new tab, then Axiom Rolling Forecasting will first open an empty browser tab and then launch the Desktop Client.

Using variables in the link properties

The following variables can be used in the **URL**, **Link text**, and **Link tooltip** properties, so that these values can be unique per row of the report. To insert a variable, use the **Insert Variable** menu above each field. Once the variable has been inserted into the field, you can enter any additional text as needed.

Item	Description
`{value}`	Resolves as the raw column value for the current row. For example, if the column is a numeric column, the value will not have numeric formatting and will show all decimal places. This variable is most appropriate for use in the URL property, when the URL contains the column value. For example, the URL to the Process Routing page contains the plan code value.
`{formattedvalue}`	Resolves as the formatted column value for the current row, honoring any default formats for the column type and applied formatting in the Column Configuration properties.

Item	Description
`{column:` `TableName.ColumnName}`	Resolves as the raw value in the specified table column, for the current row. This can be used if you need to reference a value from a different column than the current column in any of the URL properties. Edit the variable to replace the *TableName.ColumnName* text with the desired table column name. For example: `{column:Dept.Description}`

`{column:`
`TableName.ColumnName`
`:format}`
	Resolves as a formatted value in the specified table column, for the current row. This can be used if you need to reference a numeric value from a different column than the current column in any of the URL properties, and you need to apply formatting to that numeric value.
	
	Edit the variable as follows:
	• Replace the *TableName.ColumnName* text with the desired table column name.
	• Replace the *format* text with syntax that indicates the desired numeric format. See the following table for details on this syntax.
	
	For example: `{column:BGT2022.m1:$#,#}`

NOTE: If you use a variable to display values from a different column as the **Link text**, the total row will continue to display the total of the actual column values. It is recommended to omit the column from the total row in this case.

Number format syntax

Number format syntax is case-sensitive. All examples assume the raw value is 1234.5678

Syntax	Description	Examples
0 (zero)	The zero placeholder replaces the zero with the corresponding digit if such is present. Otherwise, zero appears in the result string.	0 returns 1234 00000 returns 01234
# (pound)	The digit placeholder replaces the pound sign with the corresponding digit if one is present. Otherwise, no digit appears in the result string.	# returns 1234 ##### returns 1234
. (period)	The decimal placeholder determines the location of the decimal separator in the result string.	0.00 returns 1234.57 #.## returns 1234.57

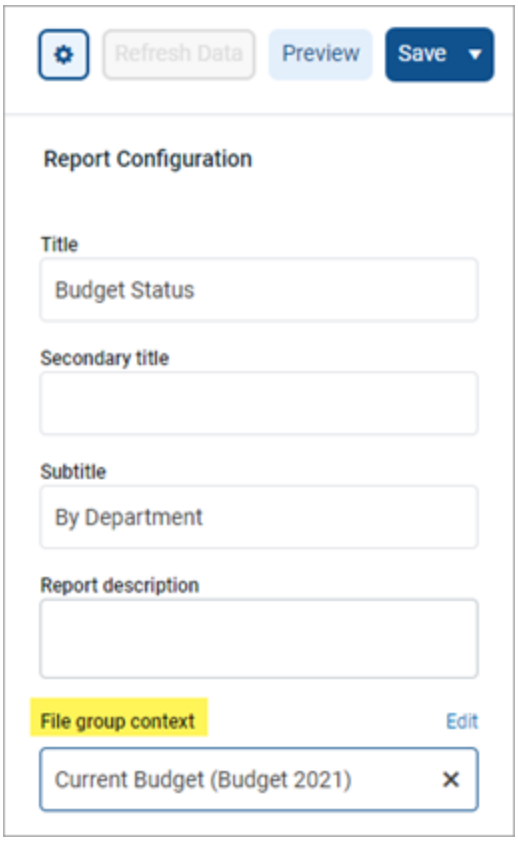
Syntax	Description	Examples
, (comma)	The group separator placeholder inserts a localized group separator between each group.	0,0 returns 1,234 #,# returns 1,234
% (percent)	The percentage placeholder multiplies a number by 100 and inserts a localized percentage symbol in the result string.	#% returns 123456%
$ (dollar)	The currency placeholder specifies that the number will be formatted by using the currency culture settings. The $ symbol is replaced with the localized currency symbol. $ is interpreted as a format specifier in the format string.	$#,#.00 returns $1234.57

Setting up a report for plan file links

You can enable a column to link to plan files in a file group, without needing to manually create the necessary URLs to the plan files. The application will automatically generate the correct URL syntax to each plan file.

In order to do this, the report must be set up as follows:

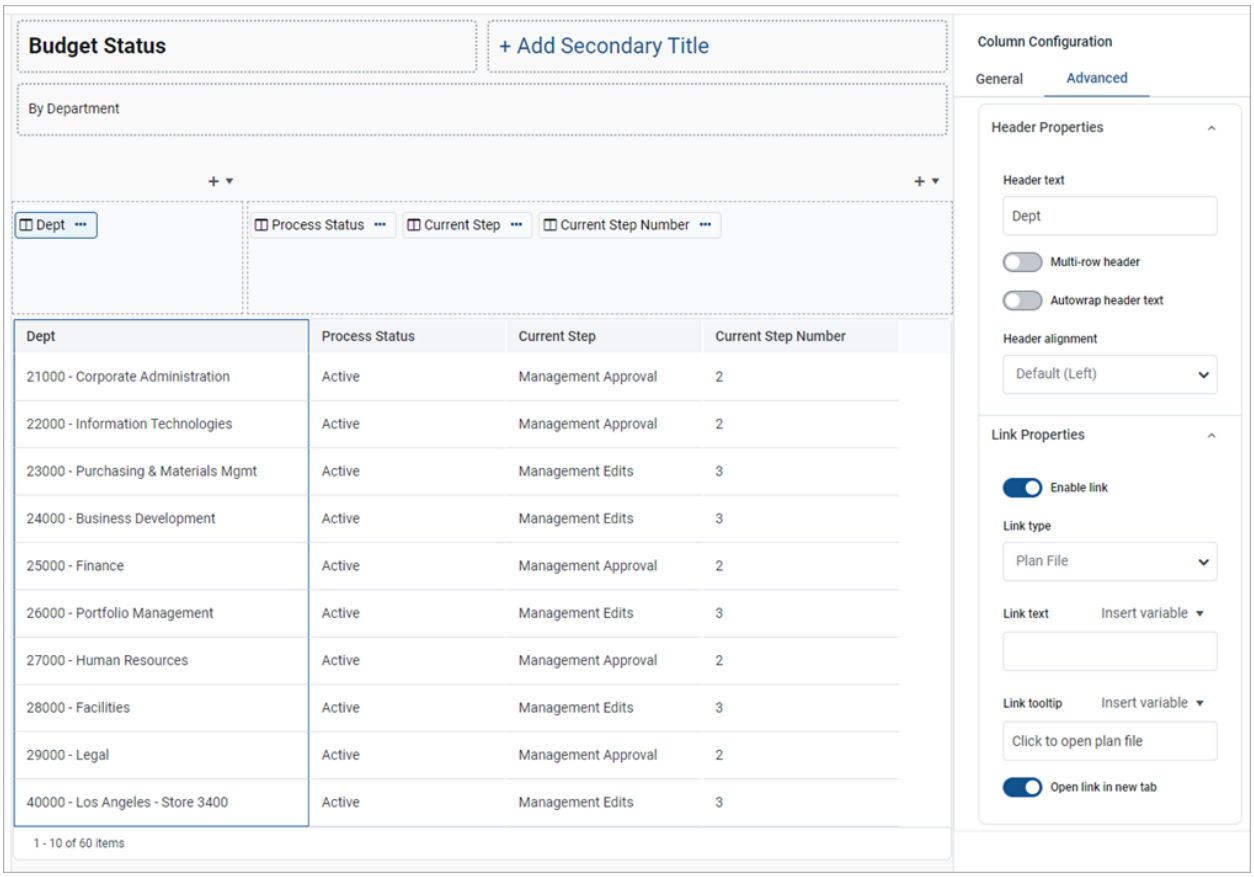
- A file group must be specified as the **File group context** for the report. The plan file hyperlinks will open the plan files in the designated file group.
    - Click the gear icon to view the **Report Configuration** panel.
    - Click **Edit** over the **File group context** field.
    - Select a file group or file group alias, then click **OK**. Selecting a file group alias means the report will be dynamically associated with the file group that is currently assigned to the alias. For example, if the Current Budget alias is updated so that it points to the Budget 2023 file group instead of the Budget 2022 file group, the report will update to link to plan files in the Budget 2023 file group.
- The row dimension for the report must be the key column of the plan code table. For example, if the plan code table of the file group is Dept, the row dimension for the report must be Dept.Dept.



Example Report Configuration panel with a designated file group context

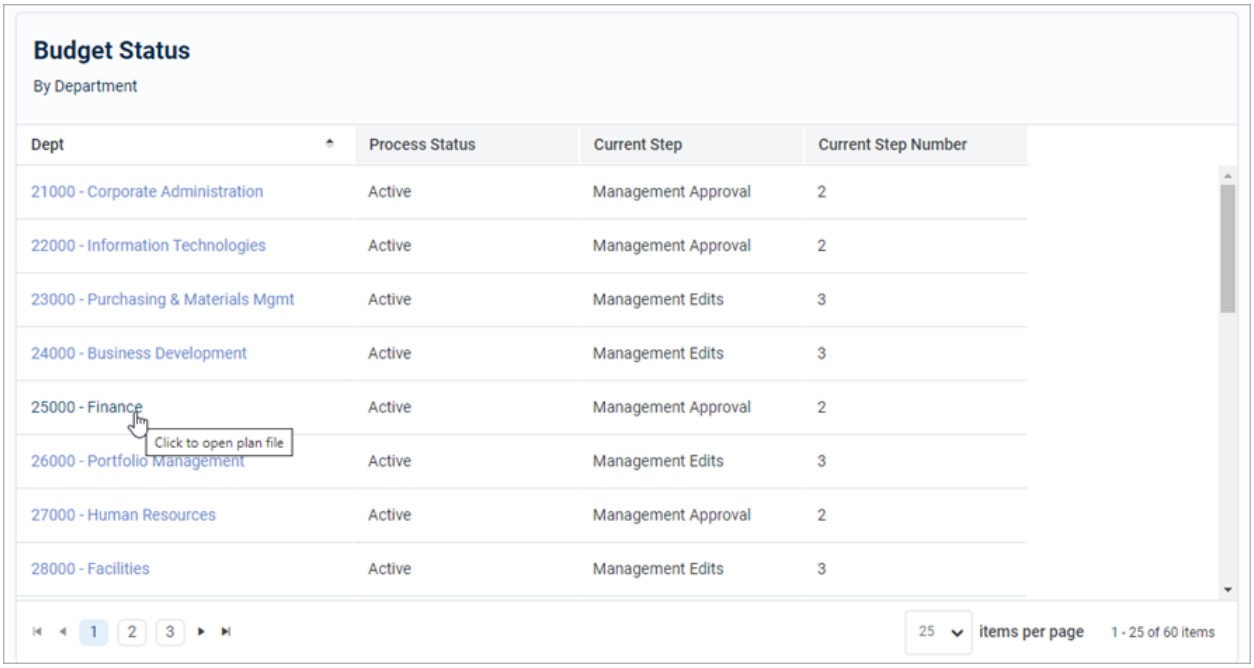
Once the report is configured so that plan file links are possible, then the **Plan file** link type becomes available as an option in the **Link properties**. Once this option is selected, the URL field becomes hidden because Axiom Rolling Forecasting will automatically generate the necessary URL to the plan files.

In the following example, the Dept column has been enabled to contain hyperlinks to plan files. The **Link text** field has been left blank to use the column values in the Dept column, which have been configured to show descriptions.



Example link properties to use plan file links

When the report is viewed, the column enabled for plan file links will contain hyperlinks to the plan files in the designated file group. If the plan files are web-enabled, the hyperlinks open the plan files in the browser. If the plan files are spreadsheet-based, the hyperlinks open the plan files in the Axiom Rolling Forecasting Desktop Client.



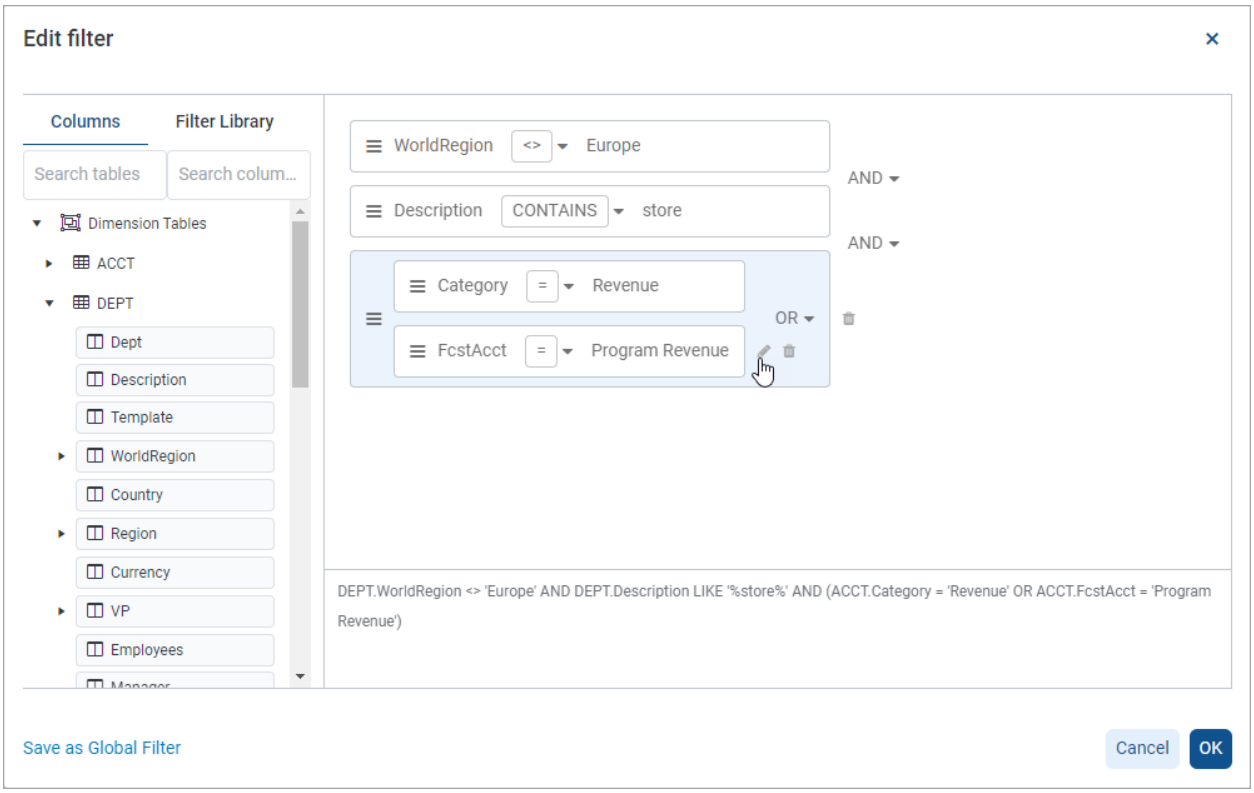
Example report with a column enabled for plan file links

NOTES:

- If the designated file group has a Show On List column, the row dimension is *not* automatically filtered to only show plan codes where the Show On List column is true (1). You should define a general filter for the report to exclude plan codes where the Show On List column is false (0). The row dimension will only be filtered automatically if you have also chosen to include process management columns in the report.
- If a plan file has not been created for a plan code, the row will still contain a hyperlink but the hyperlink will fail with a "plan file has not been created" error.
- You can select the **Plan file** link type for any column in the report that you want to link to the plan files. The column with the hyperlinks does not have to be the key column of the plan code table.

Using the Filter Wizard in the Report Builder

The Filter Wizard displays when you create or edit a filter in the Report Builder. The same dialog is used for report filters, column filters, and column group filters. The dialog provides a user-friendly way to build data filters using your current system's data structures.



Example Filter Wizard in the Report Builder

Using the Filter Wizard, you can:

- Browse and search table columns to create a new filter, or, use a global filter from the Filter Library.
- Select the operator for the filter such as equals, not equals, greater than, less than, and so on.
- Select existing column values to filter by, or manually enter values.
- Easily combine and group multiple filter statements using AND and OR.

Creating a filter

Each filter that you create in the Filter Wizard can consist of one or more *filter statements*. Multiple filter statements are combined using OR or AND to create compound filters. Each filter statement consists of a Table.Column name, an operator, and one or more values. For example, the following are all filter statements:

```
Dept.Region='US West'

Acct.Acct IN (1250, 1300, 1400)

Encounter.AdmitDate BETWEEN 1/1/2020 and 12/31/2021

GL2022.M1 > 0
```

The following steps describe the general process of creating a new filter from scratch. For more information on specific aspects of the Filter Wizard, see the other sections in this topic.

To create a filter in the Filter Wizard:

1. In the Filter Wizard dialog, on the **Columns** tab, use the table tree to find the column that you want to use for the first column filter statement. Note the following:
    - The table tree is automatically filtered to only show tables that are relevant to the current context. For example, if you are creating a table-specific report-level filter, the table tree is filtered to only show the selected table.
    - You can use the search boxes over the table tree to search for a particular table or column by name.
2. Select the column and drag it over to the right-hand area of the dialog. This area is known as the *filter canvas*. Once you drop the column to the filter canvas, it creates a filter statement "box" that is structured as follows:

    ColumnName *Operator* *Values*

3. If the column is a Date or DateTime column, select the date part that you want to use for the filter. For more information on this choice, see Using date part filtering.

    By default, when you drag over a Date or DateTime column, the date part menu automatically opens. If you press the Escape key or otherwise close the date part menu without making a selection, the default is Full Date or Full DateTime. If you select a date part from the menu, the operator menu automatically opens next.
4. From the operator menu, select the operator that you want to use for the filter statement. By default, when you drag over the column, the operator menu automatically opens. The data type of the column determines the default operator and the list of available operators. For more information, see Using operators.
5. Select or input one or more values for the column filter statement. If you selected an operator from the operator menu, the following occurs:
    - If the operator is equals or not equals, the **Select Values** dialog automatically opens so that you can select one or more values. If you select multiple values, the operator will automatically adjust to IN or NOT IN to accommodate the multiple values. For more information on using this dialog, see Using the Select Values dialog.
    - If the operator is anything else, an input box becomes focused so that you can input or select one or more values. In most cases, this will be a single input box where you can type the desired value. Note the following:

- If the column is a String column and you are manually typing in text instead of selecting values in the column, do not type quotation marks or wildcard characters. The Filter Wizard will automatically add quotation marks or wildcard characters as needed.
- If the operator is BETWEEN or NOT BETWEEN, two input boxes become available so that you can input or select both values.
- If the column is a Boolean column, the input becomes a drop-down menu for selecting True or False.
- If the column is a Date or Date time column, the input becomes a calendar control to select a date or date/time from a calendar.

If instead you closed the operator menu without making an explicit selection, then the default operator is used and the column filter statement is set to `<no values>`. You can manually click on the `<no values>` text to specify one or more values using the same behavior described previously.

6. Repeat the previous steps as needed to create more filter statements.

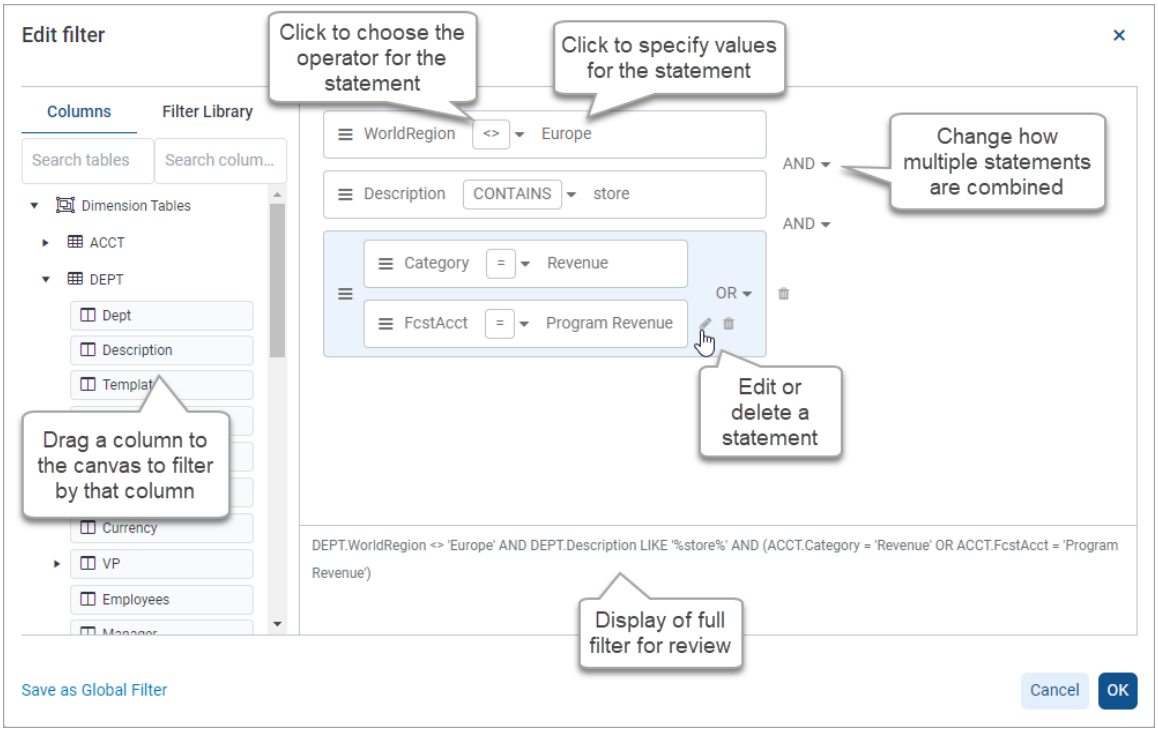
   NOTE: You can use preexisting global filters instead of creating filter statements, or use global filters in combination with filter statements. Select the **Filter Library** tab, locate the desired filter, and drag and drop it to the filter canvas. For more information, see Using global filters in the Report Builder.

7. If your filter consists of multiple filter statements and/or global filters, these are combined using AND or OR. By default, all statements in the filter are combined using AND. You can group multiple statements together and change the compound operator as needed. For more information, see Creating compound filters.
8. Review the complete filter as shown at the bottom of the Filter Wizard.
9. Click **OK** to complete the filter and apply it to the current context.

When building a filter, or when editing an existing filter, you can:

- **Change the operator:** Click on the operator to open the operator menu and select a different operator. In most cases your current value or values are preserved and will apply to the new operator if applicable.
- **Change the value(s):** Click on the value to select or input a different value or values. You can also hover your cursor to the right of the filter statement and click the pencil icon to edit the value.
- **Add more statements:** Drag additional columns or global filters to the canvas, then specify how these statements are combined. You can group and reorder statements by selecting and dragging them.

- **Remove statements:** Hover your cursor over an existing filter statement or global filter, then click the trash can icon to remove it from the filter. Note that if you want to clear a filter, this is not achieved by deleting all the filter statements within the filter. Instead you should delete the filter from the current context. For example, if the filter is a column filter, click the **Clear** option for the filter in the **Column Properties**.



- **Add values manually:** You can type values manually or paste from other sources, such as spreadsheets. For pasted content, the filter wizard will recognize most filter delimiters (such as spaces and semi-colons) and correctly create the SQL statement. However, if you are typing values manually, use commas. When you enter simple string values, you do not have to place the quotes around the string because they are added automatically. In this example, the string contains several countries (France, Italy, US, UK) without quotes. In the case of Costa Rica, you must add quotes because that country has two words.



Filter wizard with manually entered strings

Notes about manual entries:

- If your string has leading or trailing spaces, use quotes that include those spaces (for example, ' a ').
- If you search for a value in a large table (such as the EDS Encounters table), you can type the first few characters or numbers in the search field to retrieve those results more quickly.
- You cannot directly edit the SQL statement for your filter. If you need to make changes or additions, use the filter options to select or manually enter the values needed.

Using operators

When you initially drag and drop a column to the filter canvas, it is assigned a default operator based on the column data type. For example, Integer and String columns default to equals, while Date, DateTime, and Numeric columns default to greater than. You can accept the default or choose any valid operator from the operator menu. At any time, you can click the operator to open the operator menu.

The available operators depend on the column data type. Most columns can use the following operators:

- Equals (=) and not equals (<>)

- IN and NOT IN
- Greater than (>) and greater than or equals to (>=)
- Less than (<) and less than or equals to (<=)
- BETWEEN and NOT BETWEEN (both inclusive of the specified values)

In addition, Numeric columns has this operator:

- IS NULL AND IS NOT NULL

Additionally, String columns have the following options—all of which generate LIKE or NOT LIKE filter statements with the appropriate wildcard syntax:

- STARTS WITH and DOES NOT START WITH
- ENDS WITH and DOES NOT END WITH
- CONTAINS and DOES NOT CONTAIN
- IS EMPTY and IS NOT EMPTY

For example, if you select CONTAINS and then specify a value of `store`, the filter will be created such as `Description LIKE '%store%'`. You can see the created filter at the bottom of the Filter Wizard dialog.

NOTES:

- CONTAINS and ENDS WITH (and the DOES NOT versions) are not available for tables that use the Large Data index scheme, for performance reasons.
- The operator menu displays equals/not equals or IN/ NOT IN depending on whether multiple values are currently selected. The operator will be automatically adjusted for single or multiple values depending on your selections. It is not necessary to manually select the appropriate operator.

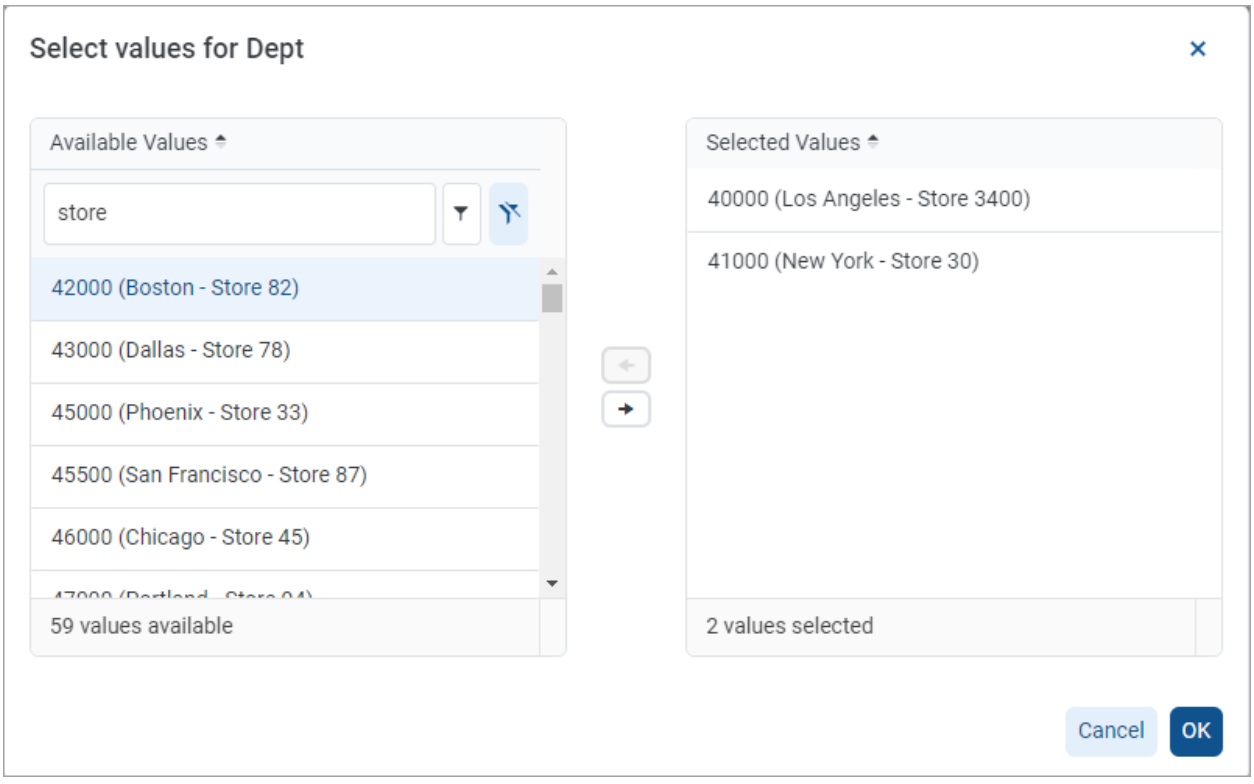
Using the Select Values dialog

When creating an equals or not equals filter statement, the **Select Values** dialog is available to select one or more values in the column. This dialog opens automatically when you initially select the equals or not equals operator. You can manually open the dialog by clicking the currently selected values (or the `<no values>` placeholder text), or by hovering your cursor to the right of the filter statement and clicking the pencil icon.

The available values in the column display in the left-hand side of the **Select Values** dialog, and the currently selected values for the filter statement display in the right-hand side of the dialog. You can:

- Search for a particular value using the search box over the **Available Values** list. Only the first 100 column values show in the dialog for performance reasons, but you can find any value in the column using the search box.
    - You can use the filter icon to the right of the search box to change how the search matches values. The default matching behavior depends on the column type. String columns and validated columns with descriptions default to "contains" matching, while numeric columns default to "equals" matching.
    - To clear the search text, use the Clear icon to the right of the filter icon. This icon only displays when search text is present. You can also manually select and delete the search text.
- Select values by moving them from the **Available Values** list to the **Selected Values** list. You can double-click values to move them between lists, or you can use the arrow keys in the middle to move values. You can select multiple values in either list using the SHIFT or ALT keys, and then move those values using the arrow keys.

When you click **OK**, all values in the **Selected Values** list are included in the filter statement. The operator automatically adjusts as needed for single or multiple values—for example, if you selected the equals operator but then chose multiple values, the operator automatically changes to IN (and vice versa).



Example Select Values dialog for the Filter Wizard

NOTES:

- If you want to use an equals operator but the value does not currently exist in the column, then you must first switch the operator to greater than or less than, manually type the value, then switch back to equals. It is not currently possible to manually type multiple values for use with the IN operator.
- If the column is a validated column with descriptions, the descriptions display next to the column values in parentheses. You can search for values using the actual column values or the descriptions. However, when you select values, keep in mind that you are selecting the actual column values and not the descriptions. If you want to create a filter that is based on the description values, you must base this filter on the actual Description column.
- The Select Values dialog is not available for calculated fields from the database. When the equals operator is used with a calculated field, you can type the desired value for the filter. Currently, it is not possible to create an IN filter for multiple values in a calculated field. If necessary, you can create multiple filter statements and combine them with OR as a workaround.

Creating compound filters

You can drag any number of columns over to the filter canvas and create filter statements for each one. When multiple filter statements are present, they are combined using either AND or OR to create a compound filter.

- AND means that records must match both filter statements to be included or excluded by the filter.
- OR means that records must match one of the filter statements to be included or excluded by the filter.

By default, filter statements are combined using AND. You can change this to OR as needed by using the drop-down menu on the AND/OR operator to the left of the filter statements.

If the operator change could create an ambiguity in how the statements are combined, you will be prompted to choose whether to group or split the statements when changing the operator. For example, if you choose to group the statements, the two statements associated with the operator will become grouped. If you choose to split the statements, one statement will be separated while the other statement is grouped with the statement next to it. Grouped statements are the equivalent of using parentheses in SQL.

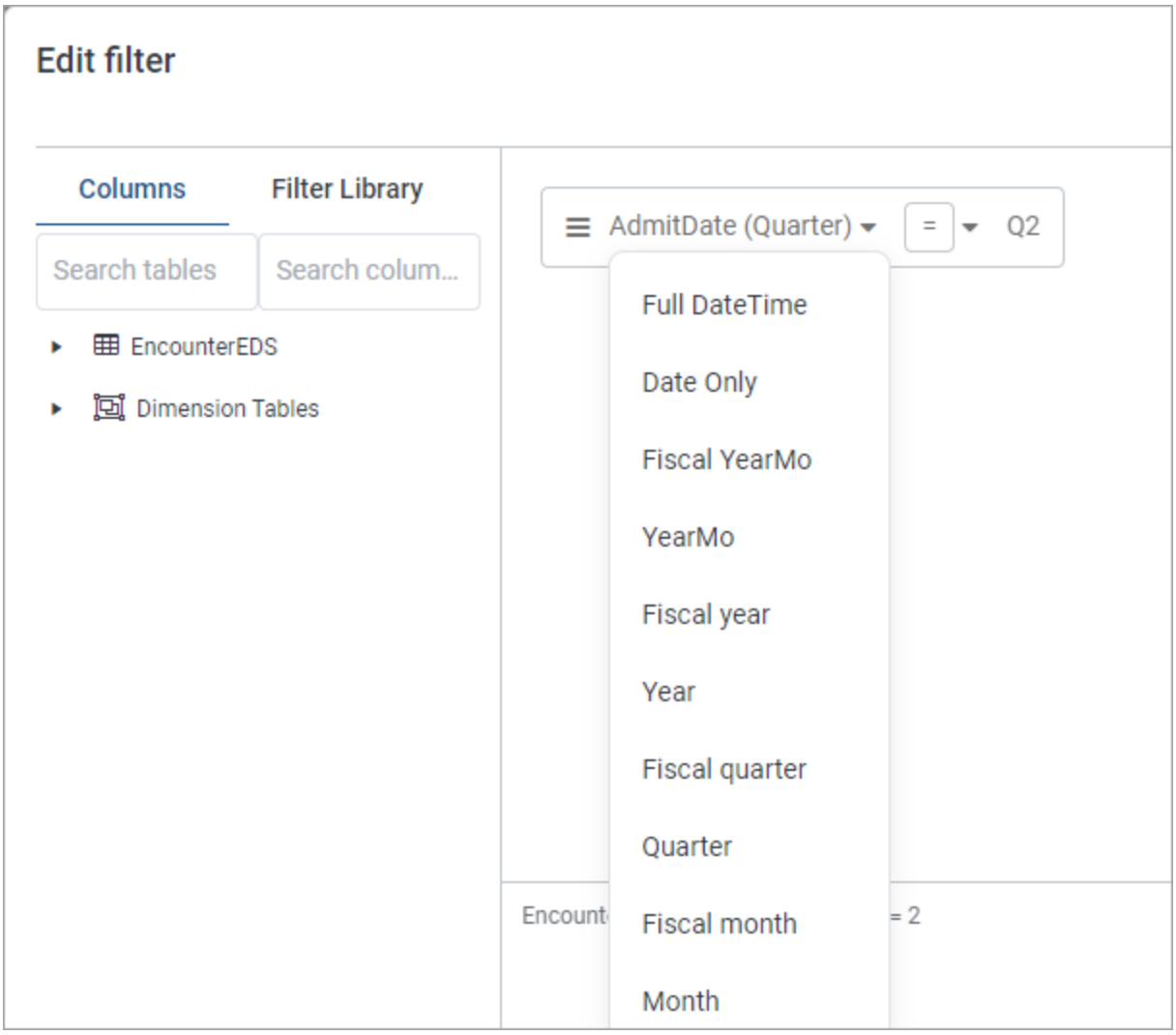
Multiple filter statements can be grouped, combined, and reordered by dragging and dropping the statements, and by changing the AND/OR operator.

NOTE: The Filter Wizard will automatically place parentheses as needed in filters that use multiple filter statements. There is no way to manually add or remove parentheses.

Using date part filtering

When the column used in the filter is a Date or DateTime column, you can filter based on the full date or date-time as saved in the column, or you can filter based on a date part such as the year or quarter. For example, you can create a filter statement such as StartDate > 2019, when the StartDate column contains full date or date-time values. Using date parts makes it easier to construct filters that restrict data based on a particular aspect of the date or date-time value.

- By default, the filter is based on the full date or date-time.
- You can click the name of the column to open the date part menu and select a specific date part for filter. The same date part options that are available in the **Column Configuration** properties for Date and DateTime columns are available for use in filter statements.
- If you select a date part other than the Full Date or Full DateTime, the selected date part displays in parentheses next to the column name. For example: **StartDate(Year)** when Year is the selected date part.
- If you select a date part with a finite set of available values—such as Quarter or Month—then the **Select Values** dialog displays those values.
- If you select a date part with an open-ended set of available values—such as Year or YearMo—then the **Select Values** dialog converts the actual dates or date-times in the column into the selected date part and displays those values. This means that if you want to create an equals or not equals filter which uses a value that is not currently present in the column, you must first change the operator to greater than, type the desired value using the correct format for the date part, and then change the operator back to equals or not equals.
- When using the following date parts, only the equals/not equals and IN/NOT IN operators are available: Quarter, Fiscal Quarter, Month, and Day of Week. For example, it is not possible to create a filter such as StartDate(Quarter)>Q2. Instead you would select the specific values of Q3 and Q4, which would create the filter StartDate(Quarter) IN (Q3,Q4). For all other date parts, the normal set of operators can be used.



Example date part menu for Date and DateTime columns

Limitations and known issues

The following limitations and known issues currently apply to the Filter Wizard:

- If a String column has a blank entry (empty string), this displays in the **Select Values** dialog as a blank entry. This blank entry cannot be selected, and it is not currently possible to create a filter statement that includes or excludes empty strings. However, if a report with an empty string filter statement was created in a previous version, this filter statement will be preserved and will continue to work.

- If a column contains null values, this displays in the **Select Values** dialog as `<no value>`. This no-value entry cannot be selected, and it is not currently possible to create a filter statement that includes or excludes null values. However, if a report with a null value filter statement was created in a previous version (using operators IS NULL or IS NOT NULL), this filter statement will be preserved and will continue to work.
- If you want to create a filter statement using equals/not equals or IN/ NOT IN, it is not currently possible to manually type the desired value or values. You must use the **Select Values** dialog. For single values, a workaround is available as follows: you can change the operator to greater than, type the desired value, then change the operator back to equals or not equals. There is no equivalent workaround for multiple values.
- Filter statements that directly compare two columns, such as `Column1 > Column2`, are not currently supported in the Filter Wizard. However, if a report with a column comparison statement was created in a previous version, this filter statement will be preserved and will continue to work.

When viewing reports that were created in previous versions, you may find other filter statements that use syntax which is not currently supported in the Filter Wizard. Generally speaking, if the report does not error and the filter statement is not flagged as invalid, these filter statements will continue to work as they did in previous versions, although you may not be able to edit the filter statement or newly create it in exactly the same way.

Using global filters in the Report Builder

A *global filter* is a report filter that is stored in the Filter Library. These filters can be referenced in various reports as needed. Storing the filters separate from the reports has the following advantages:

- A filter that is commonly used can be defined once and then used in all reports that need it.
- If the filter needs to be modified, you can edit the global filter once, instead of needing to modify all of the reports that use the filter.

When you are defining filters for a web report, you can use an existing global filter, or you can build a filter in the report and then save it as a global filter so that it is available for others to use. If a web report references a global filter, and that filter is modified, the report automatically uses the current version of the global filter.

Global filters can also be used as starting points to create a local report-level filter. For example, there may be an existing global filter that is almost exactly what you need to filter the current report. In this case you can do either of the following:

- Add the global filter to the report, then convert the filter to a local filter. This conversion breaks the reference with the global filter and copies the filter statement into the current report. You can then edit the filter as needed for use in the current report.

  OR

- Add the global filter to the report, then combine that filter with additional filter statements in the report to arrive at the overall desired filter. In this case the global part of the filter will continue to be linked to the Filter Library and will update as needed, while the rest of the filter provides the additional context needed in the report. This approach only works if you need to extend the global filter, not fundamentally change the global filter to use a different operator or values.

All of these global filter actions can be done in the Filter Wizard dialog in web reports. The Filter Wizard is available when defining report-level filters on the Filters tab, or when defining filters for individual columns or column groups on the Build tab.

Global filter features in the Filter Wizard

Using a global filter in a web report

When you are creating or editing a filter in a web report using the Filter Wizard, you can add a global filter to the filter statement. You can add any of the following filter types that are stored in the Filter Library:

- **Report filters**: Filters created in web reports using the new Filter Wizard.
- **Legacy standard filters**: Filters created using the legacy Filter Wizard (in any location of the application). Basically, a "standard filter" means any regular Axiom Rolling Forecasting filter that is not a limit filter and not a visualization filter.

Limit filters and visualization filters cannot be used as global filters in web reports. Visualization filters do not display in the Filter Wizard. Limit filter statements display in the Filter Wizard, however, if you attempt to use one as a global filter, an error will occur regarding the unsupported filter format.

You can use a global filter on its own, or in combination with locally defined filter statements and other global filters. In order to use a global filter, you must have read-only access to at least one filter in the Filter Library, as determined by your security permissions.

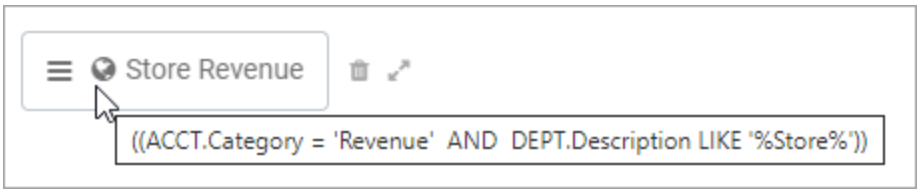
To add a global filter to a filter statement:

1. In the Filter Wizard, in the left-hand pane, select the **Filter Library** tab.
2. Locate the global filter that you want to use in the Filter Library. You can use the search box above the folder tree to search for a specific filter by name.

   This area shows all folders and filters that you have permission to access in the Filter Library. If you do not have access to the Filter Library, then the tab is still present in the dialog but it will be empty.
3. Drag the desired filter over to the right-hand pane (the filter canvas).

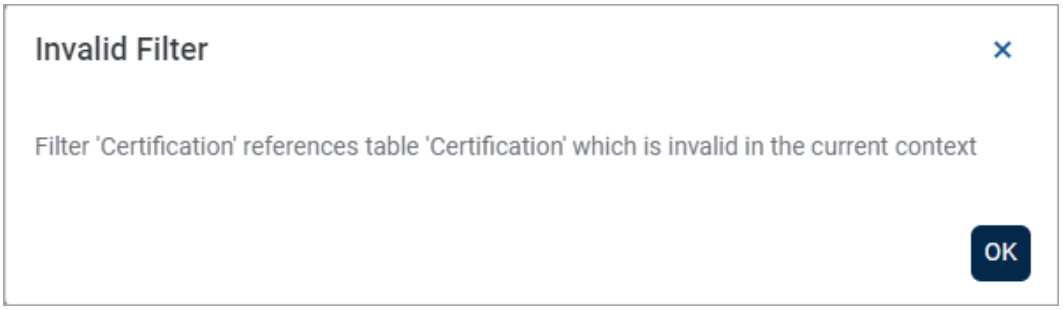
Before the global filter is added to the filter canvas, it is validated to make sure the contents of the global filter are valid in the current context.

- If the filter is valid, then the filter is added to the filter canvas. The filter box displays the filter name with a globe icon. You can see the actual underlying filter statement in the tooltip, or by viewing the filter shown at the bottom of the dialog.



NOTE: When displaying the filter statement for a global filter in the Filter Wizard, the statement is always wrapped in parentheses, even if it is the only statement used in the filter. If the global filter itself is a compound filter statement that is wrapped in parentheses, you may see double parentheses displayed in the Filter Wizard. These "extra" parentheses do not cause an issue and only serve to identify the global filter statement within the overall filter.

- If the filter is not valid, an error message will display and the global filter will not be added to the canvas. Generally speaking, the global filter must use columns from the same tables that display on the **Columns** tab of the Filter Wizard.



Once the global filter is added to the filter canvas, it becomes a filter statement that can be combined and rearranged just like the locally defined filter statements. The only difference is that you cannot modify the contents of the global filter, unless you want to break the association with the global filter in the Filter Library and convert it to a local filter (see the next section).

Although security permissions to the Filter Library are required in order to add a global filter to a report, once the filter is present in the report it is treated like part of the report and governed by the report's permissions. It is not necessary to grant filter permissions to users who only need to view or edit the report.

Converting a global filter to a local report filter

Once a global filter has been added to the Filter Wizard, you can optionally convert the filter to a "local" filter. This will break the association with the global filter and copy the filter statement into the report. You can then edit the filter statement as needed.

To convert a global filter to a local filter:

1. In the Filter Wizard, locate the global filter that you want to convert.
2. Hover your cursor to the right of the global filter, then click the Convert icon.



3. At the confirmation prompt, click **Yes** to convert the filter.

The filter statement for the global filter is copied into the report, and now displays like a regular filter statement created in the Filter Wizard. The filter statement is no longer associated with the global filter, and will not update if the global filter is changed. You can now edit the filter statement as needed for use in the report.

Saving a global filter to the Filter Library

After creating a filter in the Filter Wizard, you can optionally save that filter to the Filter Library. Saving the filter to the Filter Library allows the filter to be used by other web reports, so that all of the reports reference the same global filter.

Currently, filters created in the Report Builder's Filter Wizard and saved to the Filter Library can only be used in web reports. Future releases may expand the use of this Filter Wizard, so that its filters can be used in other places.

Any filter that can be created in the Filter Wizard can be saved as a global filter. The filter can contain multiple filter statements, and can even contain references to other global filters. The context where the filter was created does not matter for purposes of saving it as a global filter. For example, you can create a filter for use as a General report-level filter, save the filter as a global filter, then later use the global filter as a column filter in a different report. As long as the filter statement is valid in both contexts, it does not matter where the global filter was initially created.

In order to save a global filter to the Filter Library, you must have read/write access to at least one folder in the Filter Library. If you do not have this permission, then the **Save as Global Filter** option is not present in the Filter Wizard.

To save a global filter:

1. In the Filter Wizard, create the filter that you want to save to the Filter Library.

2. Click **Save As Global Filter** in the bottom left of the dialog.
3. In the **Save As Global Filter** dialog, complete the following fields and then click **Save**:

Item	Description
File name	The name of the filter. This is the name that users will see when finding filters in the Filter Library, and when editing web reports that use the global filter. Keep in mind that when users add the global filter to a report, they cannot see the actual filter statement—they can only see the filter name. Because of this, it is recommended to include the table name used by the filter statement in the filter name, so that users can understand whether the filter will be valid in the current context.
Description	Optional. A description of the filter. Currently, filter descriptions do not display in Filter Wizard, but they can be viewed in the Axiom Rolling Forecasting Desktop Client using Axiom Explorer.
Save to folder	The folder in the Filter Library where you want to save the filter. • Click the folder icon to the right of the field. • In the **Choose output folder** dialog, select a folder in the Filter Library. You can only select folders where you have read/write access to the folder. If a folder name displays with a lock icon, this means you have read-only access to that folder and therefore cannot save a new report there. • Click **OK** to choose the folder and return to the save dialog. The path to your selected folder now displays in the field.

   If you use a name that already exists in the target folder, you will be prompted to choose whether or not to overwrite the existing filter. If you choose not to overwrite, the save operation is canceled and you are returned to the Filter Wizard.
4. After the filter is saved to the Filter Library, you are prompted to copy the global filter into the report to replace the current filter. Click **Yes** if you want to reference the newly created global filter in the current report. If you do not want to reference the global filter in this report, click **No**.

The global filter is saved to the Filter Library and is now available for use in other web reports. Additionally, if you chose Yes at the prompt after saving, the current filter in the Filter Wizard is replaced with a reference to this newly created global filter.

Editing an existing global filter

If a global filter is edited, all web reports that reference this global filter will now use the updated filter statement. For example, a healthcare organization may have a filter that limits the report to codes associated with COVID-19. If later a new code is added, you can edit the filter to include the new code,

and this new code will now be applied to all reports that reference the global filter.

Currently, there is no user interface to edit a global filter directly. Instead, global filters can be edited as follows:

- Open the Filter Wizard and add the global filter to the filter canvas.
- Convert the global filter to a local filter.
- Edit the local filter as needed.
- Save the local filter as a global filter, using the same name as the existing global filter.

This process will overwrite the existing global filter with the newly saved version of the filter. All reports that reference the global filter will now use the updated version of the filter statement.

NOTE: If a web report is being viewed or edited when the global filter is changed, the report will not reflect the changed filter until the report is closed and reopened (or until it is reloaded by refreshing the browser).

Deleting a global filter

If a global filter is no longer needed within a particular report, you can delete it from the filter. Hover your cursor to the right of the global filter and then click the Delete icon. This action simply removes the reference to the global filter from the current filter. It has no impact on the global filter in the Filter Library.

If a global filter is no longer needed at all, you can delete it from the Filter Library. Currently, this can only be done from the Desktop Client. In order to delete a global filter, you must have permission to use the Windows Client or the Excel Client, and read/write permission to the folder that the global filter resides in.

To delete a global filter from the Filter Library:

1. From the **Area** menu, click **Windows Client** or **Excel Client** to launch the Desktop Client.
2. On the **Axiom** tab, in the **Administration** group, click **Manage > Axiom Explorer**.

   NOTE: In systems with installed products, this feature may be accessible from the **Admin** tab. Click **System Browser** to open Axiom Explorer.

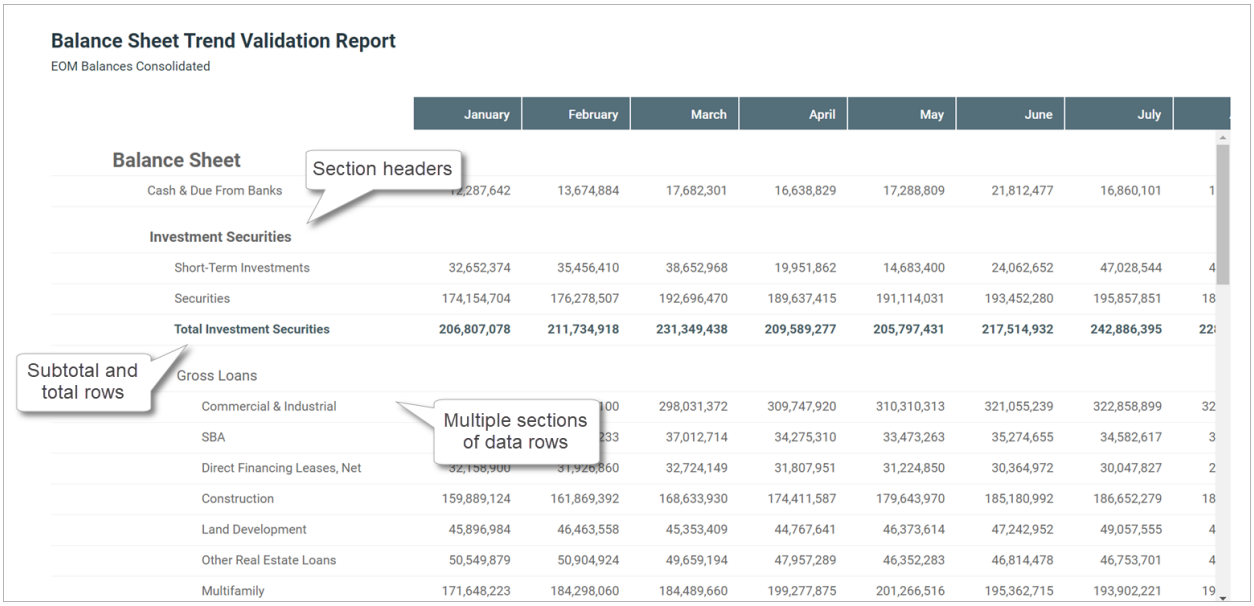
   TIP: You can also use the Explorer task pane to delete a global filter.
3. Navigate to the **Filter Library**, and then locate the filter that you want to delete.
4. Right-click the filter and then select **Delete**.

If any web reports reference the deleted filter, these reports will display an error about the missing global filter. You must edit the reports to remove the reference in order to refresh the reports again.

Managing Fixed Row Structures

Fixed row structures can be used to define data sections for a web report, including section headers, data rows, subtotals, and totals. Fixed row structures are defined separately so that you can reuse them with different web reports, and so that you can update the row structure in one place and have the changes propagate to all reports that reference the structure.

Fixed row structures can be used with "custom" web reports created in the Report Builder, and with web report templates provided by installed Axiom Rolling Forecasting products. The fixed row structure defines the data sections in the report, while the web report defines other report properties such as the data columns, filters, and drilling options.



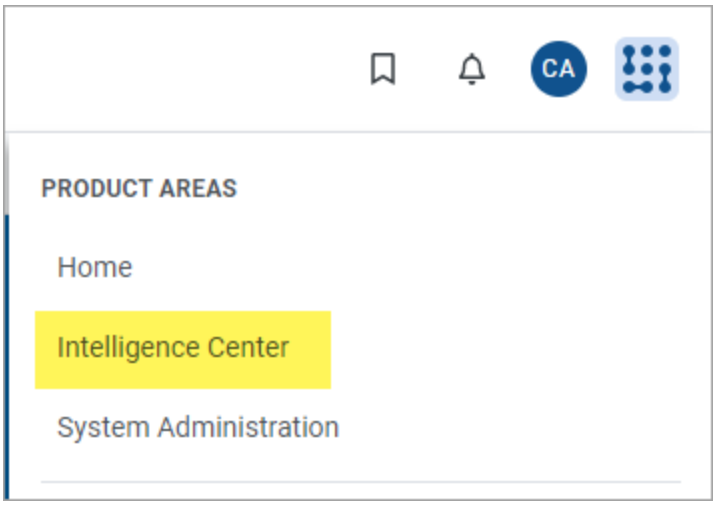
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July
Balance Sheet							
Cash & Due From Banks	12,287,642	13,674,884	17,682,301	16,638,829	17,288,809	21,812,477	16,860,101
Investment Securities							
Short-Term Investments	32,652,374	35,456,410	38,652,968	19,951,862	14,683,400	24,062,652	47,028,544
Securities	174,154,704	176,278,507	192,696,470	189,637,415	191,114,031	193,452,280	195,857,851
Total Investment Securities	**206,807,078**	**211,734,918**	**231,349,438**	**209,589,277**	**205,797,431**	**217,514,932**	**242,886,395**
Gross Loans							
Commercial & Industrial			298,031,372	309,747,920	310,310,313	321,055,239	322,858,899
SBA			37,012,714	34,275,310	33,473,263	35,274,655	34,582,617
Direct Financing Leases, Net			32,724,149	31,807,951	31,224,850	30,364,972	30,047,827
Construction	159,889,124	161,869,392	168,633,930	174,411,587	179,643,970	185,180,992	186,652,279
Land Development	45,896,984	46,463,558	45,353,409	44,767,641	46,373,614	47,242,952	49,057,555
Other Real Estate Loans	50,549,879	50,904,924	49,659,194	47,957,289	46,352,283	46,814,478	46,753,701
Multifamily	171,648,223	184,298,060	184,489,660	199,277,875	201,266,516	195,362,715	193,902,221

Example report using a fixed row structure

You can define as many different fixed row structures as you need. A row structure can be used with any web report where the structure's row dimensions are compatible with the report's columns, filters, drilling options, and any other report property that impacts queried data. Row structures can be created, edited, and deleted using the Intelligence Center.

To access the Intelligence Center:

- Click the Syntellis icon in the Navigation bar. From the Area menu, select **Intelligence Center**.



Fixed row structures are not file-based—they are stored directly in the database. There is no file type or library folder for fixed row structures, and you cannot see them in Axiom Explorer. The only place to view and manage fixed row structures is using the Intelligence Center.

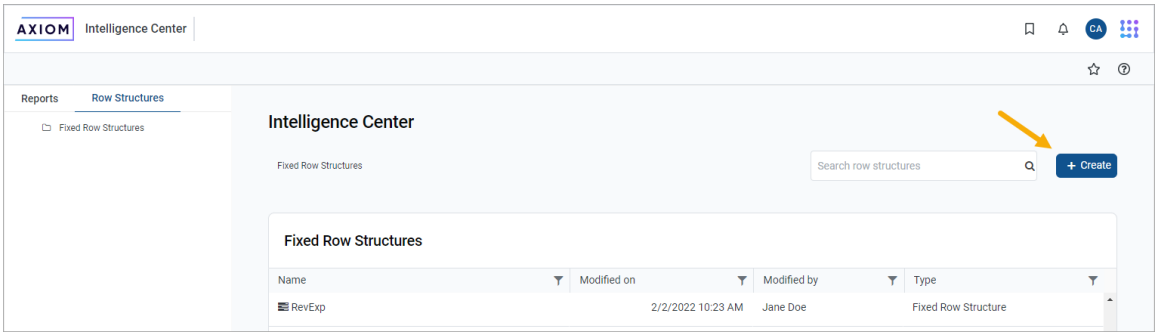
Creating fixed row structures

You can create new fixed row structures as needed for use in web reports.

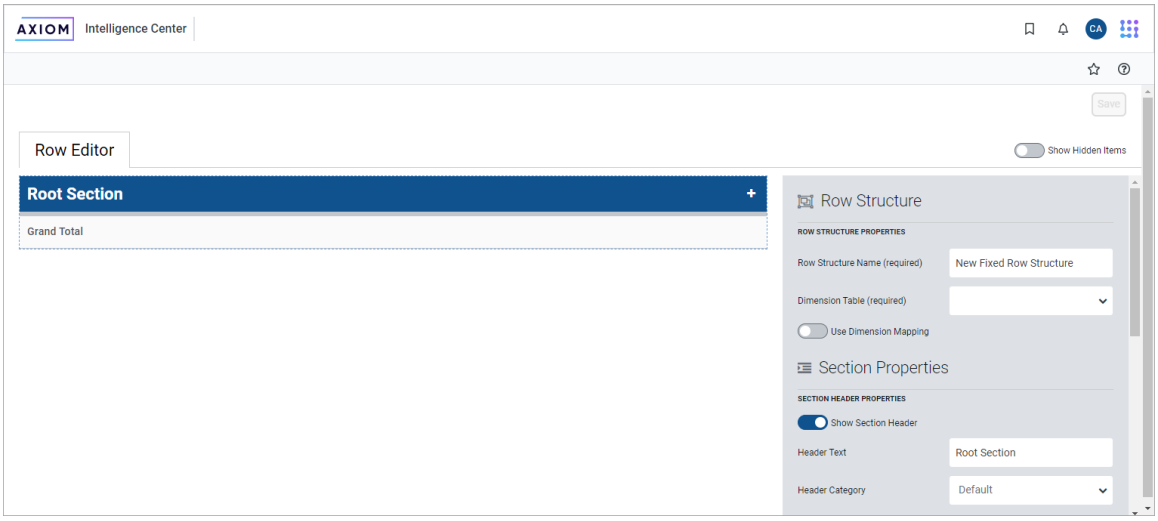
In order to create a fixed row structure, you must be an administrator or have the **Create Web Reports** security permission. If you do not have permission to create web reports, then the option to create a new fixed row structure will not be available in the Intelligence Center.

To create a new fixed row structure:

1. In the Intelligence Center, select the **Row Structures** area from the left-hand panel, then click **Create**.



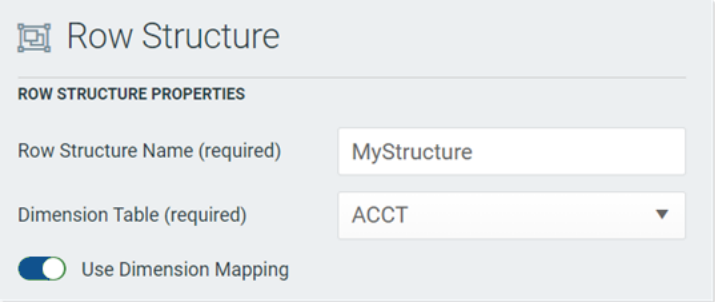
The row structure editor opens in the current browser tab, showing a new blank row structure. The row structure starts with just a top-level section header and a grand total row.



Example new blank row structure

2. In the top of the right-hand panel, complete the following required properties for the row structure:

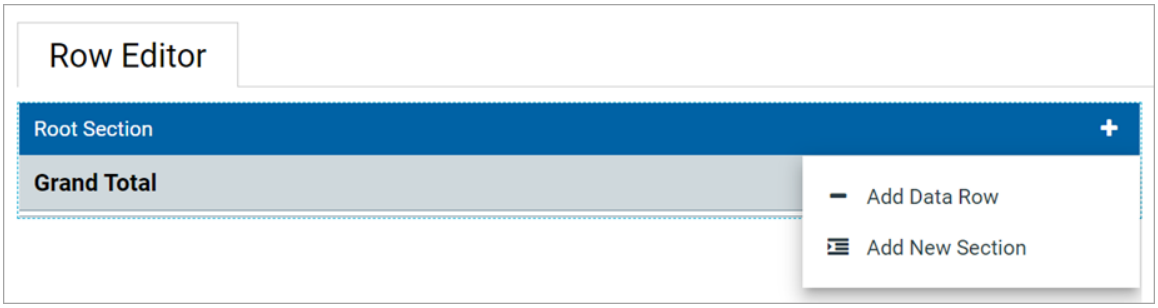
Item	Description
Row Structure Name	Enter the name of the row structure. The name identifies the row structure so that users can select it when creating a new fixed report.
Dimension Table	Specify the dimension table to use for the Filter Wizard when defining row data. For example, if rows will be defined using accounts or account groupings, select the ACCT table.
Use Dimension Mapping	Enable this toggle switch if you want to map specific items in the dimension table to specific rows in the structure. When using dimension mapping, all row data is defined at the key column level of the dimension table, and each dimension item can only be assigned to a single row. The toggle switch shows as green when enabled and as gray when disabled. If this option is not enabled, then row data is determined by defining filter criteria statements at the row and section level. For more information, see Using dimension mapping versus row filters in a fixed row structure.



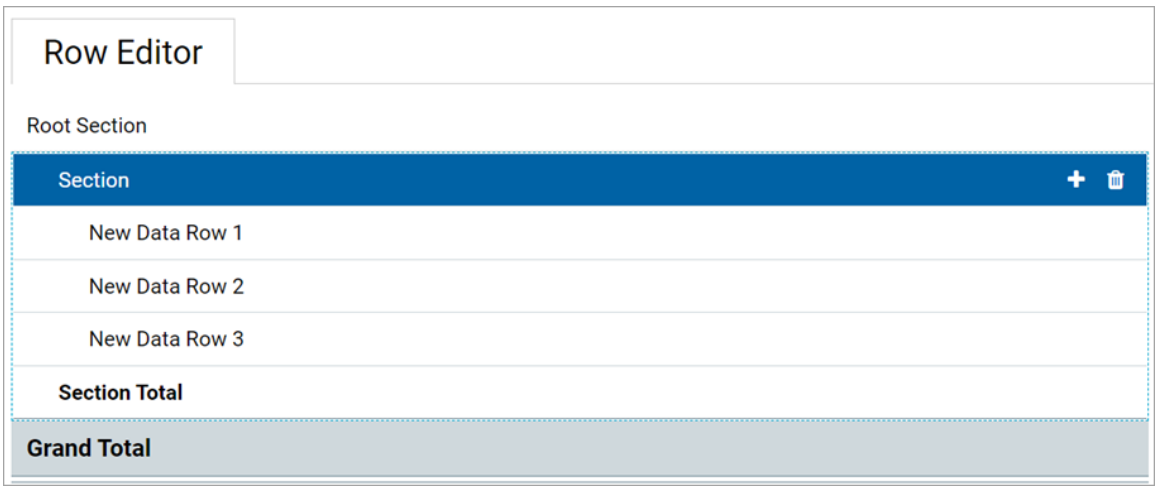
Example required properties with dimension mapping enabled

Once these items are completed, you can use the **Save** button to save the row structure.

3. In the left-hand row editor, add sections and data rows as desired to create the overall row structure. Think of the Root Section as the overall "wrapper" in which all row sections are placed. To create the first row section, click the plus icon on the **Root Section** header and then select **Add New Section**.



Your row structure will now look like this:



You can then continue to add data rows or additional sections:

- **To add a section**, select the section header where you want to add the section, then click the plus icon > **Add New Section**. The new section is added as a subsection to the current section. By default, all new sections contain a section header row, three data rows, and a total row. You can add or remove data rows as needed.
- **To add a data row within a section**, select the section header where you want to add the data row, then click the plus icon > **Add Data Row**. The new data row is added to the current section.

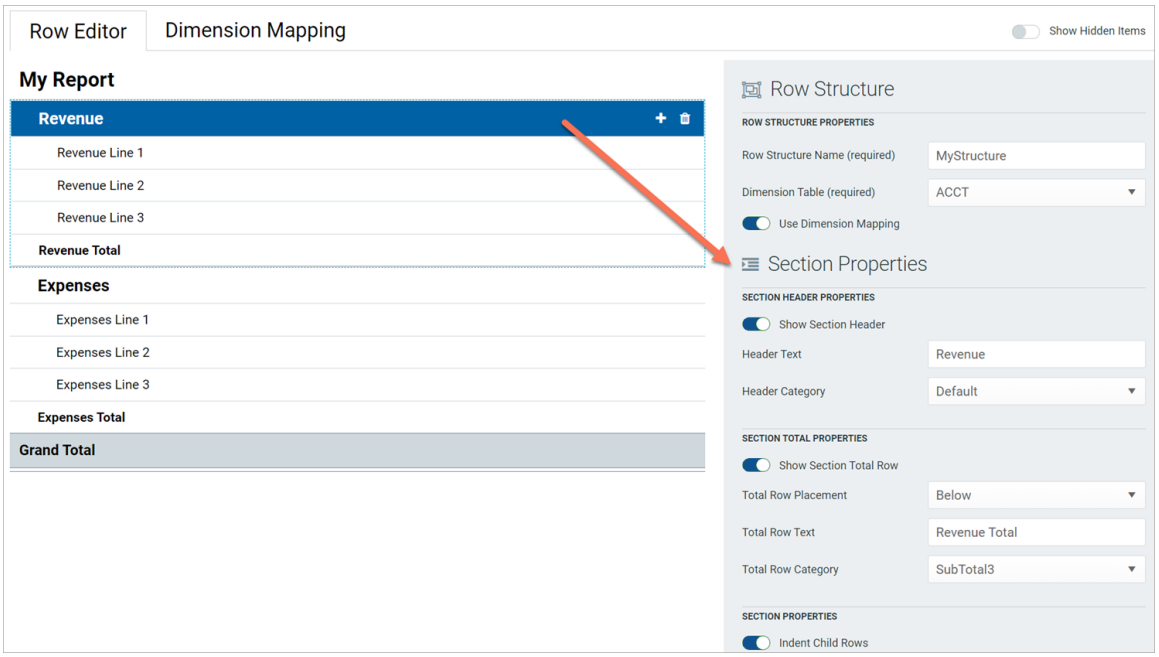
When you add a new data row or section, it is always added at the bottom of the current section. You can drag and drop the row or section to a different location within the section as needed (but not to a different section).

If a data row or a section is not needed, select the row or section header and then click the trash can icon. The row or section is deleted from the row structure.

NOTE: Header rows and total rows cannot be deleted from a section. The trash can icon on a section header row is used to delete the entire section, not the header row. If you do not want a particular section to display a header row or a total row, you can hide these rows on a per section basis using the Section Properties.

4. For each section in the report—including the Root Section—configure the properties for that section. To configure a section, select the section header and then complete the **Section Properties** in the right-hand panel. The section properties control the following:
   - Visibility, text, and style of the section header row
   - Visibility, text, placement, and style of the section total row
   - Whether data rows are indented from the parent section
   - Whether section data is added or subtracted when calculating the parent total
   - An optional data filter to apply to all data rows in the section (only available if the structure does not use dimension mapping)

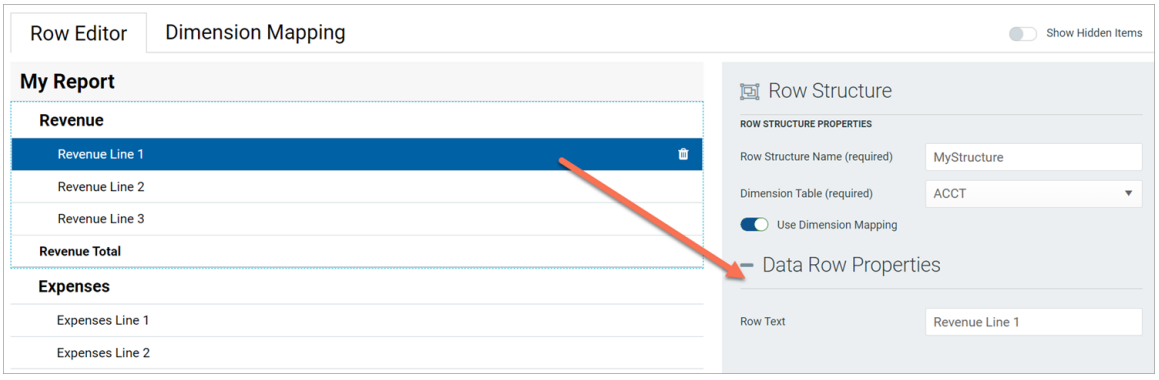
   For more information on all of the section properties, see Section properties.



In most cases, the row structure immediately updates to reflect section properties that affect the display. For example, if you define header text, that text is immediately shown on the row structure. However, if you hide the section header row, the row will continue to display in the row structure unless you disable the option **Show Hidden Items**. This option is located at the top right of the row editor, under the Save button. By default, the row editor continues to show hidden section headers so that you can use the Add Data Row and Add New Section actions on the header row.

5. For each data row in the report, configure the properties for that row. To configure a row, select the row and then complete the **Row Properties** in the right-hand panel.

   At minimum, the row properties define the label text for the row. If the structure does not use dimension mapping, then the row properties also define a data filter to determine the data to be shown on the row. For more information on defining the row properties, see Row properties.



6. If **Use Dimension Mapping** is enabled for the row structure, click the **Dimension Mapping** tab to map dimension elements to each row. This mapping determines the data to be shown on each row, instead of defining a filter. For more information on mapping dimension elements, see Using the Dimension Mapping editor.
7. Click **Save** to save the row structure.

The new row structure can now be used when creating or editing web reports.

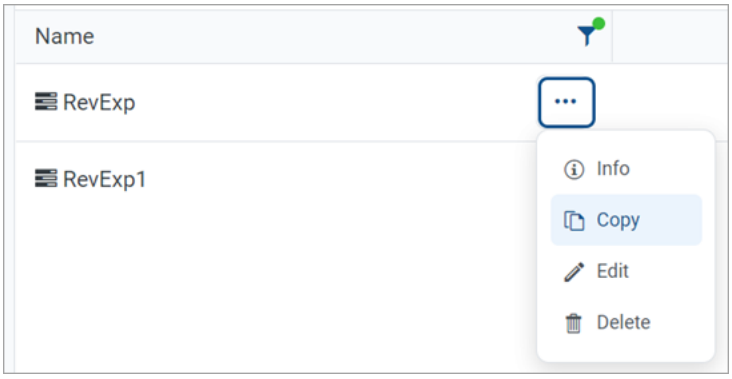
Copying fixed row structures

You can copy existing fixed row structures as needed to create additional fixed row structures.

In order to copy a fixed row structure, you must be an administrator or have the **Create Web Reports** security permission. If you do not have permission to create web reports, then the Copy action is disabled.

To copy a fixed row structure:

1. In the Intelligence Center, select the **Fixed Row Structure** area from the left-hand panel.
2. Locate the fixed row structure that you want to copy, then hover your cursor over the **Name** column to make the three dots icon visible. Click the icon then select **Copy** from the menu.



3. In the **Copy Fixed Row Structure** dialog, enter a **Name** for the new fixed row structure, then click **OK**. By default, the name is **Copy of *OriginalName***.

The fixed row structure is copied with the specified name. You can now open this fixed row structure for editing.

Editing fixed row structures

Any user can edit a fixed row structure. The **Create Web Reports** permission is not required.

Keep in mind that when a row structure is assigned to a report, that report always uses the most current version of the row structure. Any edits that you make to a row structure are immediately available in any reports that use the row structure.

To edit a fixed row structure:

1. In the Intelligence Center, select the **Fixed Row Structure** area from the left-hand panel.
2. Locate the fixed row structure that you want to edit, then click on the row structure name to open it.

   > **TIP:** You can also select **Edit** from the actions menu (using the three dots icon) to edit the fixed row structure.

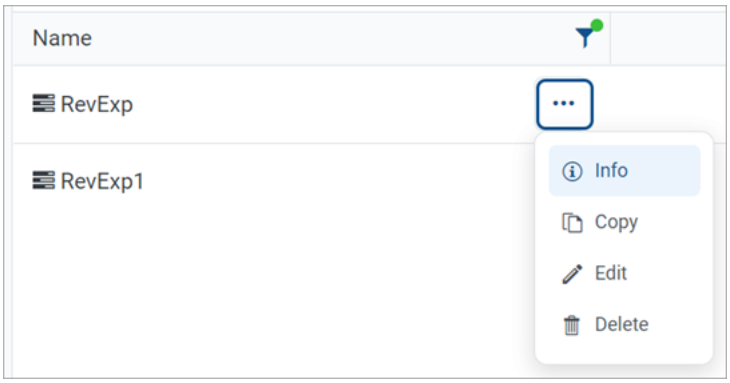
   The row structure opens in the row structure editor, in the current browser tab.
3. Using the row structure editor, make changes to the row structure as needed.
4. Click **Save** to save your changes.

Changing fixed row structure names and descriptions

You can rename a fixed row structure or change its description. If existing reports use the fixed row structure, those reports will continue to reference the renamed structure.

To change a fixed row structure name and/or description:

1. In the Intelligence Center, select the **Fixed Row Structure** area from the left-hand panel.
2. Locate the fixed row structure that you want to edit, then hover your cursor over the **Name** column to make the three dots icon visible. Click the icon then select **Info** from the menu.



   The Information panel opens along the right-hand side of the page.
3. In the Information panel, edit the fixed row structure **Name** or **Description** as needed, then click **Apply**.

   The name can be up to 250 characters, and the description can be up to 2000 characters.

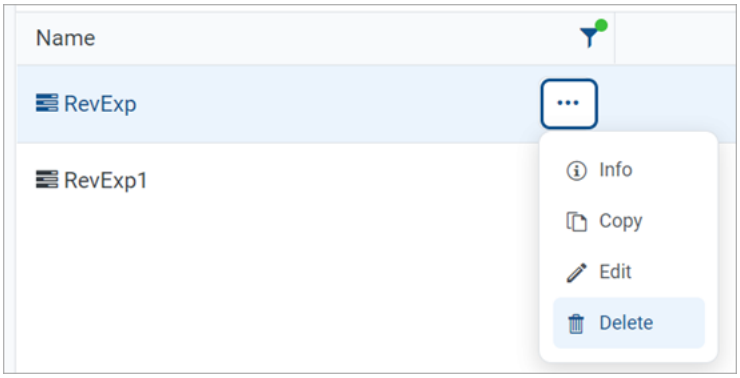
Deleting fixed row structures

Any user can delete a fixed row structure. The **Create Web Reports** permission is not required. If the fixed row structure was used by any web reports, those reports will no longer function correctly until they are edited to use a different fixed row structure.

IMPORTANT: If the deleted fixed row structure was used by a web report built from a template, that report will no longer work. Currently, there is no way to edit the row structure assignment for template-based reports. If the report is still needed, it must be re-created from template with a different fixed row structure.

To delete a fixed row structure:

1. In the Intelligence Center, select the **Fixed Row Structure** area from the left-hand panel.
2. Locate the fixed row structure that you want to delete, then hover your cursor over the **Name** column to make the three dots icon visible. Click the icon then select **Delete** from the menu.



3. When you are prompted to confirm that you want to delete the structure, click **OK**.

The structure is deleted from the system and no longer displays in the Intelligence Center.

Using the Row Editor

Using the Row Editor, you can define fixed row structures for use in web reports. Fixed row structures define the following:

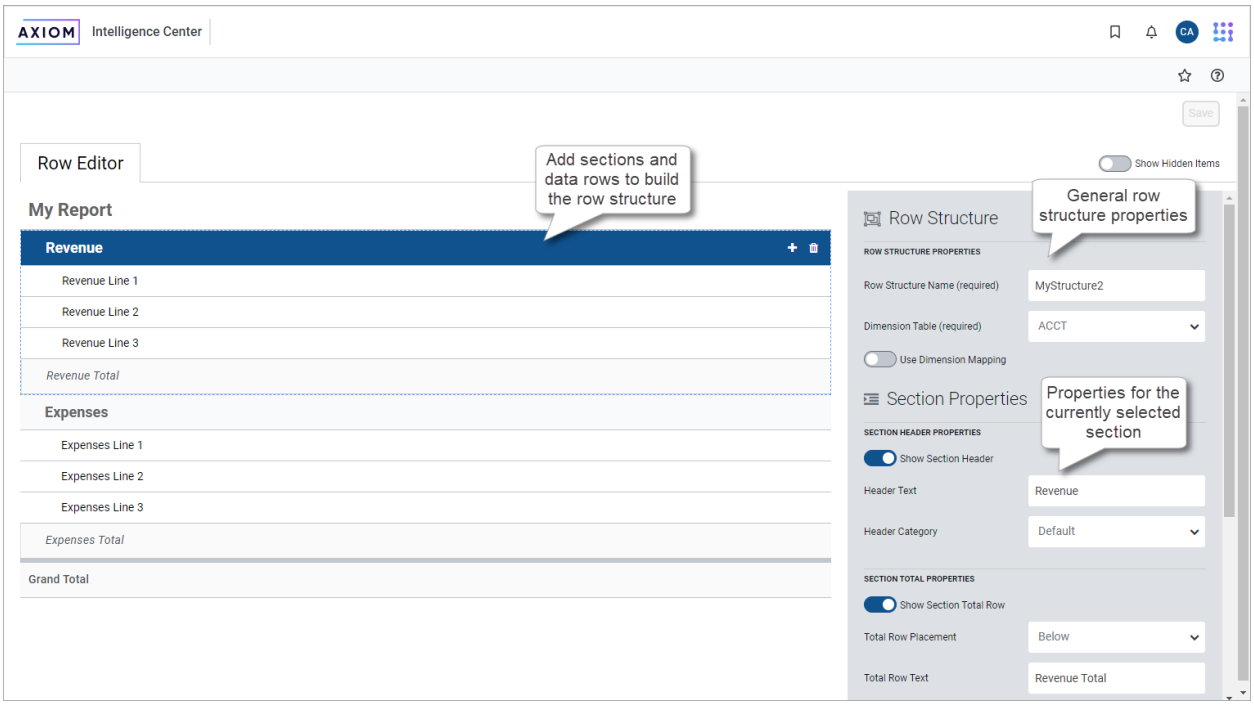
- The sections to be displayed in the report, including section titles and subtotal rows
- The data rows to be displayed within each section

When you use the Intelligence Center to create a new fixed row structure or to edit an existing fixed row structure, it opens in the fixed row structure editor.

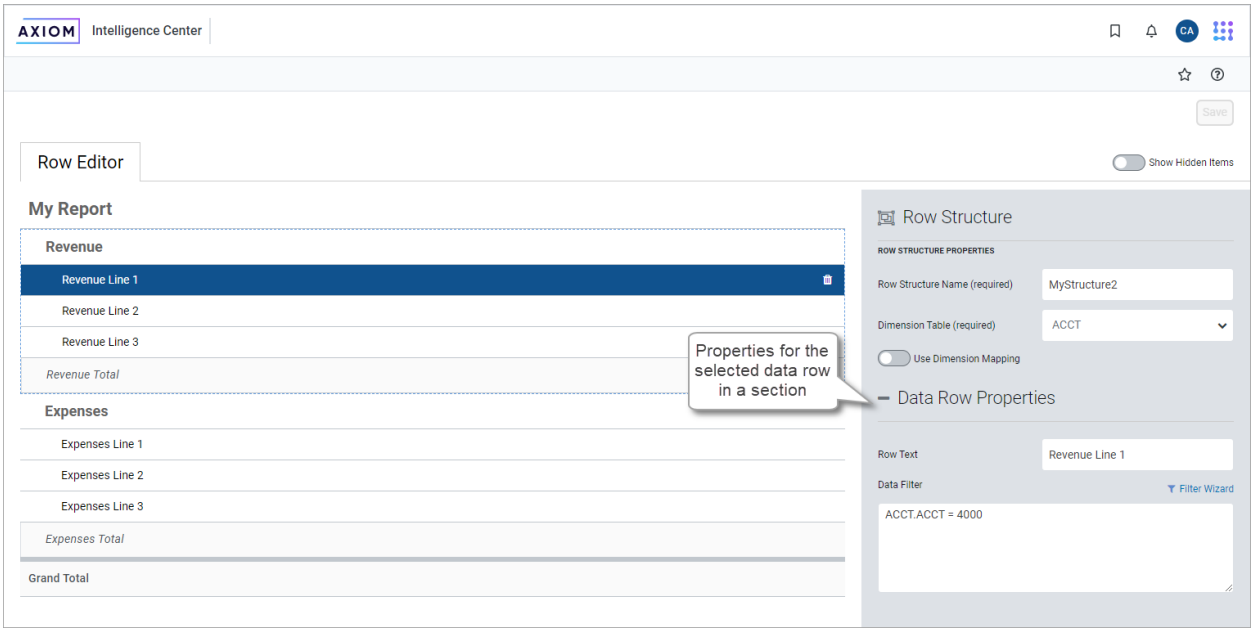
Overview

By default, the Row Editor consists of two primary areas:

- The section editor on the left-hand side, where you can add, reorder, and remove sections and data rows
- The property editor on the right-hand side, where you can define properties for the overall row structure, the selected section, or the selected row

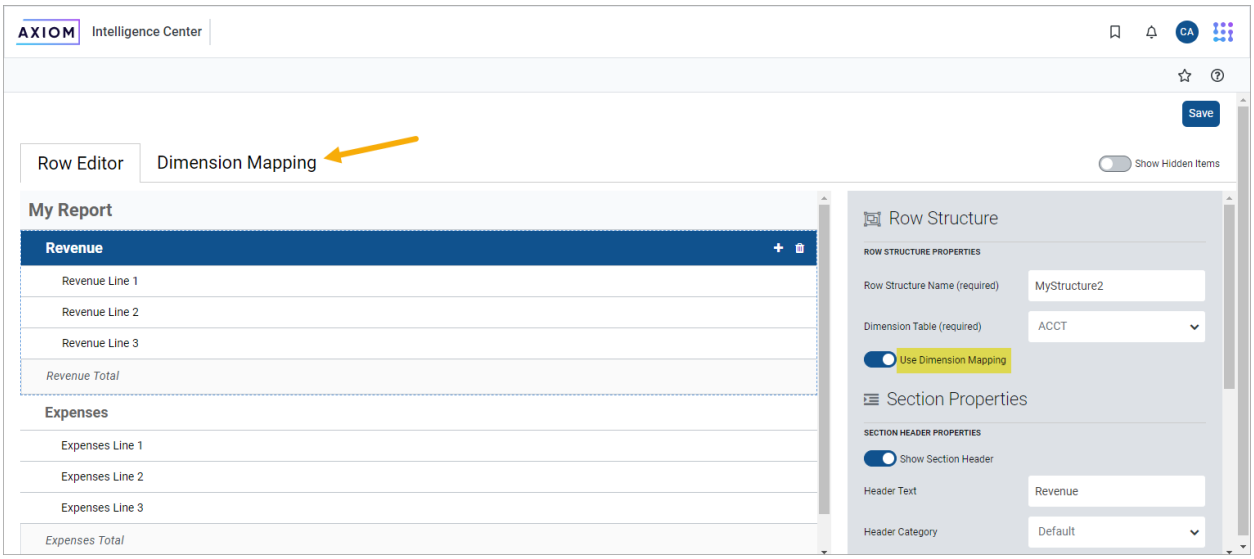


Row structure editor with a selected section



Row structure editor with a selected data row

If the row structure is configured to **Use Dimension Mapping** to define the row data, then another area is available via the **Dimension Mapping** tab. You can use the Dimension Mapping area to map dimension items to individual data rows. For more information on using dimension mapping, see Using the Dimension Mapping editor.



Row structure editor with Dimension Mapping tab

To save the row structure after making changes, use the **Save** button located at the top right of the editor.

Certain parts of the row structure can be configured as hidden, such as section header rows or total rows. By default, these hidden items no longer display in the editor. If you need to view these items so that you can work with them and configure them, you can toggle the option **Show Hidden items** at the top right of the editor.

Using dimension mapping versus row filters in a fixed row structure

When you build a fixed row structure, there are two different ways to define the data to be shown each in row:

- **Filters**: Each row can have a filter criteria statement that defines the data for that row. For example, `Acct.Acct=4100` or `Acct.Category='Revenue'`.
- **Dimension mapping**: Each row can be assigned one or more items in a specified dimension. For example, if Acct is the specified row dimension, then you can view the list of accounts and map them to specific rows in the report as needed.

The filter option is the most flexible way to build a fixed row structure, because:

- You can use any valid filter criteria statement to define the data in each row, including compound statements using AND or OR, and referencing any table (not just the specified dimension table).
- You can define filters at the section level, which then combine with all row-level filters in the section.
- You can repeat dimension elements within the row structure—for example, to create multiple sections that show revenue for different regions or lines of business.

However, because the filter option is more flexible, it also requires a more advanced level of knowledge about your data structures. You must take care not to create invalid or conflicting filters, and make sure that your filters result in the data that you want to display in the report.

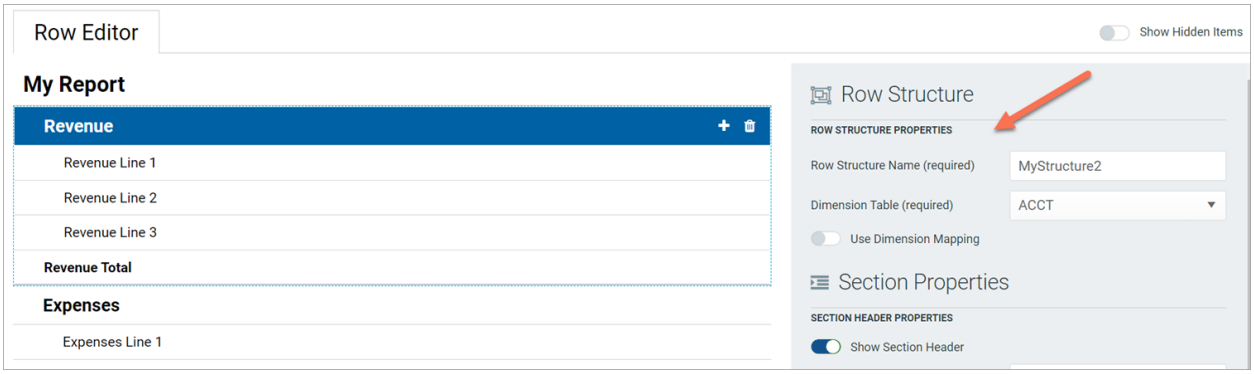
In contrast, the dimension mapping option is the easiest to set up, because:

- You are presented with a full list of all items in the specified dimension, which you can search and filter as needed.
- To assign an item to a row in the report, you simply select the item and then click the arrow button to move it over to the row. Each row can be assigned as many items in the dimension as needed.
- It is very easy to see exactly which dimension items will display on each row, and to see which items have not yet been assigned to rows.

However, the dimension mapping option is less flexible. Rows can only display data from the specified row dimension, and each item in the dimension can only be assigned to a single row.

Row structure properties

The following required properties at the top of the right-hand pane apply to the entire row structure.



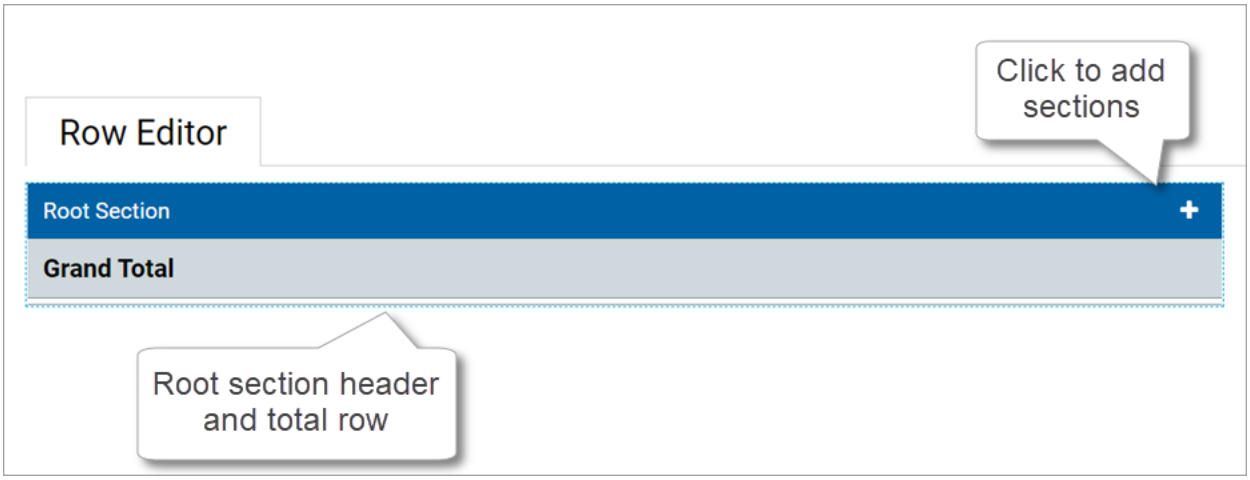
Example Row Structure properties area

Item	Description
Row Structure Name	The name of the row structure. The name identifies the row structure so that it can be selected when creating or editing a web report.

Item	Description
Dimension Table	The primary dimension table to be used on the data rows. You can select any reference table in your system. This selection is used as follows: • By default, it determines the table available to the Filter Wizard when defining filters for sections and data rows. For example, if the dimension table is Acct, then you can use the Filter Wizard to build filters based on Acct. **NOTE:** When using filters to define the data in sections and rows, the dimension table is simply a default table. If you want to define a filter using a different dimension, then you can manually enter a filter criteria statement using that dimension. • If **Use Dimension Mapping** is enabled, then it determines the dimension table for the row mappings. For example, if the dimension table is Acct, then you can map one or more accounts to each data row. In this case, data rows can only use the dimension table.
Use Dimension Mapping	Specifies whether the data in data rows is defined by using filters or by using dimension mapping. By default, this is disabled, so data is defined using filters. If instead you want to use dimension mapping for the rows, click the toggle switch to enable this option. The toggle switch shows as green when enabled and as gray when disabled. If **Use Dimension Mapping** is enabled, the row structure editor updates as follows: • A new tab named **Dimension Mapping** becomes available next to the **Row Editor** tab. You can use this tab to define dimension mappings for the rows. Typically, you should define the sections and rows in the structure first, then go to the **Dimension Mapping** tab to assign mappings to each row. • The **Filter** fields in the **Section Properties** and the **Row Properties** become hidden, because they do not apply when using dimension mapping. If a filter is defined for a section or a row before dimension mapping is enabled, the filter is retained in the properties (assuming it was saved) but it will be ignored in reports. For more information on the differences between using filters or dimension mapping to define data rows, see Using dimension mapping versus row filters in a fixed row structure.

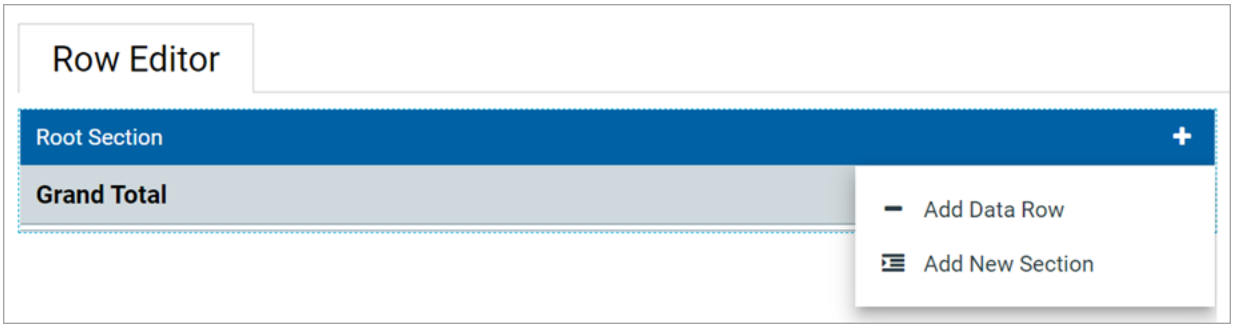
Adding, removing, and reordering sections

Using the **Row Editor** tab, you can build your row structure by adding, removing, or reordering sections. Each row structure starts with a top-level root section that includes an optional header and an optional grand total.



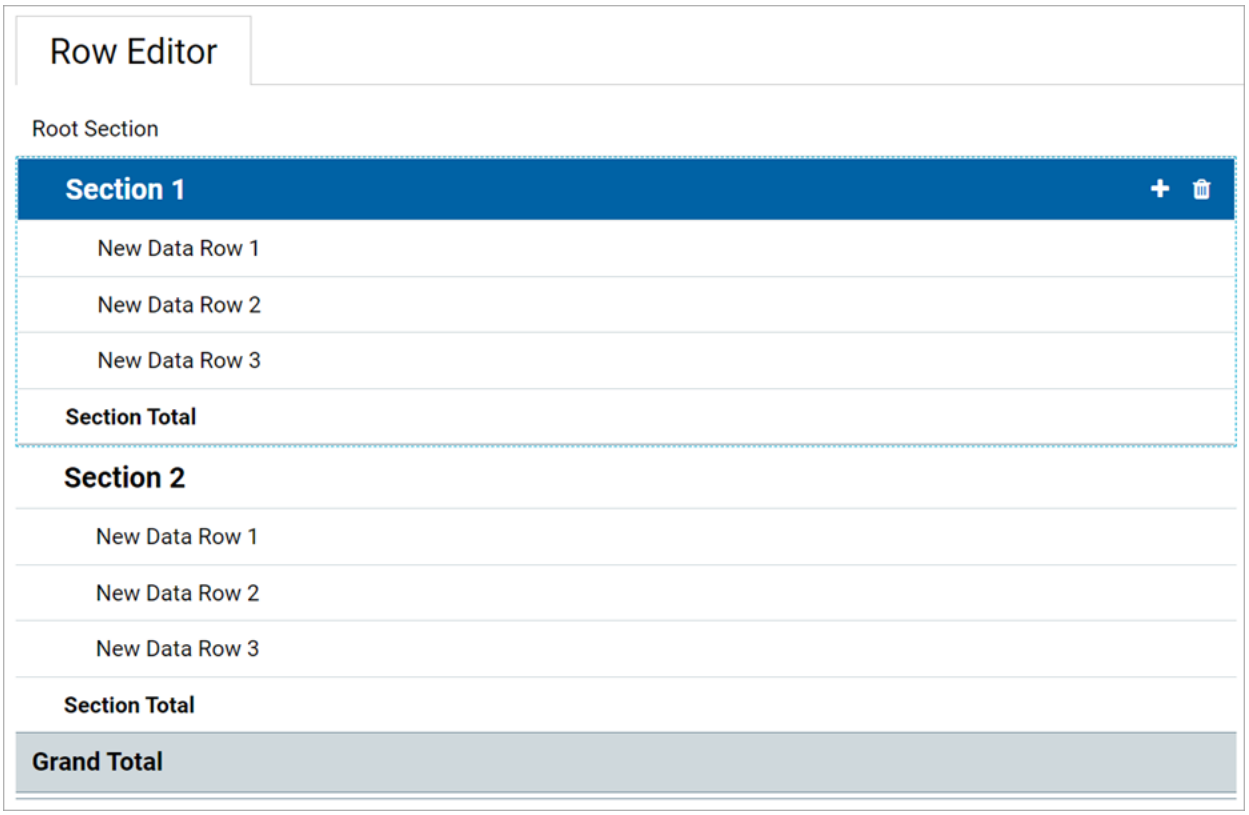
Row editor with starting root section

To add new sections to the row structure, select the section header row—the **Root Section** row—and then click the plus sign and select **Add New Section**.



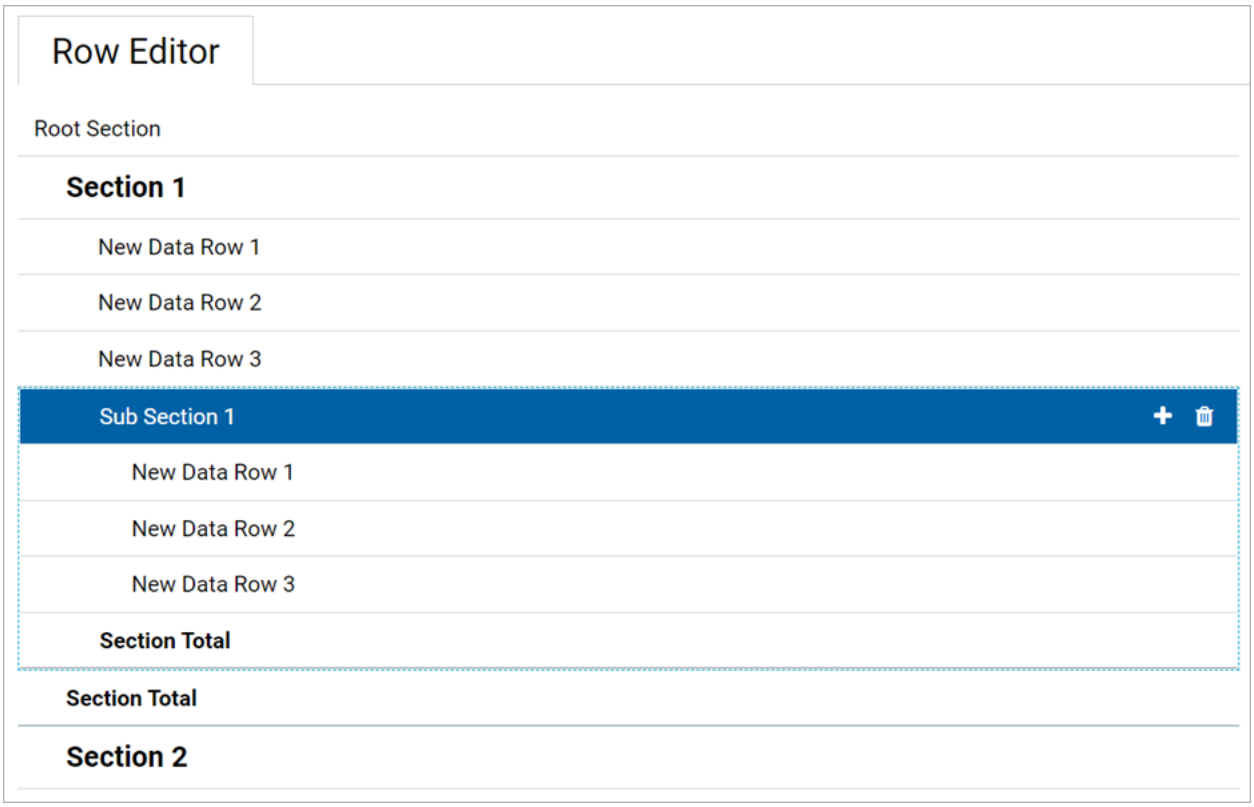
Option to add a new section

The new section is added within the root section. You can continue to add as many sections as needed at this level.



Row editor with two newly added sections

To add subsections within a section, select the section header row for any section, and then click the plus sign and select **Add New Section**. The new subsection is added to the current section. You can nest as many section levels as you need by adding subsections to sections.



Row editor with newly added subsection

Newly added sections use default text and styling, which can be configured for each section. Each newly added section consists of the following by default:

- A **header row** to display optional header text for the section. If you do not want a header row to display for a particular section (including the root section), you can hide it by disabling **Show Section Header** when configuring the section properties.
- Three **data rows** to display queried data in the section. You can add or remove data rows as needed.
- A **total row** to display the totaled data for the section. If you do not want a total row for this section (including the root section), you can hide it by disabling **Show Section Total Row** when configuring the section properties.

Once you have added sections, you can make further section changes as follows:

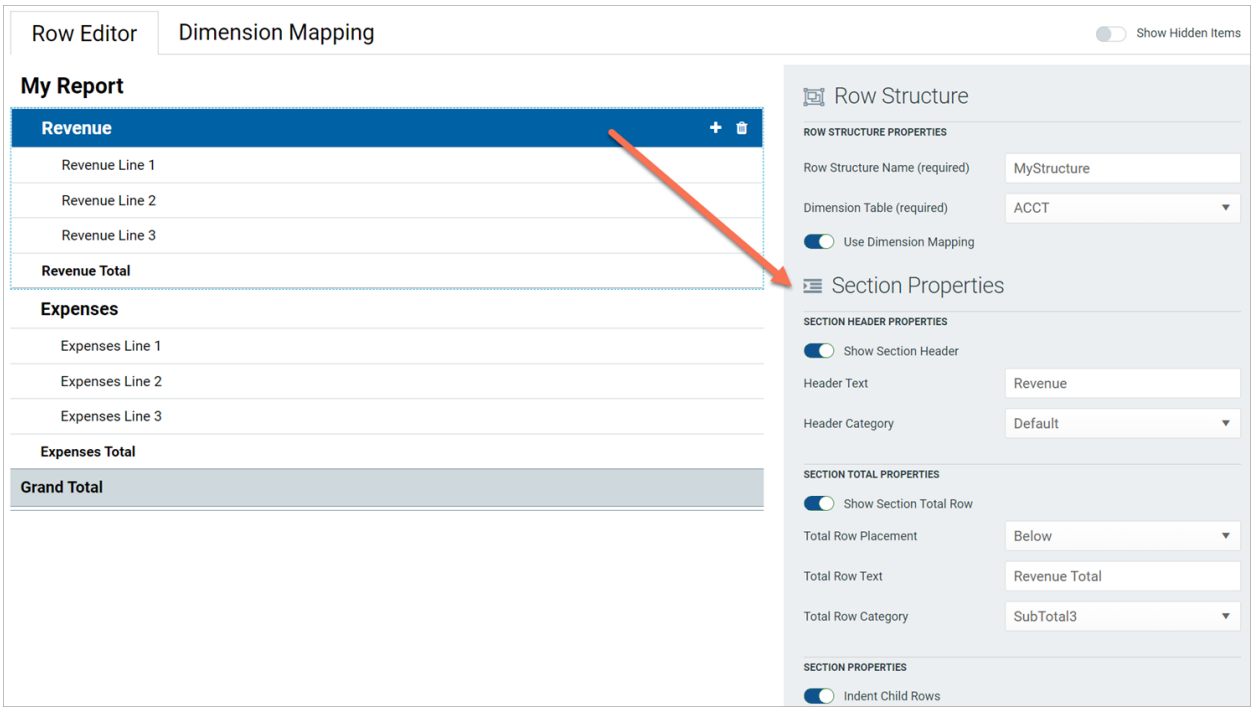
- **To reorder sections**: Select the header row of a section and then drag and drop it to a new location within the same level of the structure. For example, if you have three sections at the same level, you can drag and drop these three sections to change their order. But you cannot drag and drop one of these three sections to a lower level or a higher level.

- **To delete a section**: Select the header row of the section and then click the delete icon (trash can). The section and all of its subsections are deleted. Note that the root section is required and cannot be deleted.

  IMPORTANT: Make sure you no longer need the section before clicking the delete icon. The section will be deleted immediately with no confirmation prompt. If you deleted a section by accident, then you can exit the row structure editor without saving, but you will also lose any other unsaved changes that you have made during the current session.

Section properties

To configure the properties for a section, select the section header and then complete the **Section Properties** in the right-hand pane.



Example Section Properties area

Section Header Properties

Item	Description
Show Section Header	Specifies whether the section header row is visible when the row structure is used in a report. By default, this option is enabled, so the section header row is visible. If you do not want this section to have a header row, disable this option. The toggle switch shows as green when enabled and as gray when disabled. If this option is disabled, then the remaining section header properties become hidden because they do not apply. Note that you may want to define header text before disabling the option, to make it easier to identify the section when working within the row structure editor. **NOTE:** If you hide the section header, then you will no longer be able to select the header row in the editor for purposes of adding rows or subsections, configuring the section, reordering the section, or removing the section. If you need to work with the section header row, you can enable the option **Show Hidden Items**, located at the top right of the editor. This will cause all hidden items to show in the row structure, so that they can be selected and configured.
Header Text	The text to display on the section header row. By default, this is set to "Root Section" for the root section header and "Section" for all other newly added sections. The header text should be edited to reflect the data shown in this section.
Header Category	The style to use on the section header row. The style determines display attributes such as font size and font weight. Select one of the following: • **Header1** through **Header6**: These styles apply specific formatting to the header row. Although Header1 is designed to be used as the top-level section header, followed by Header2, and so on, you can assign these styles to any section header row as needed. • **Default**: Axiom Rolling Forecasting automatically applies the appropriate header style depending on the section's placement in the row structure hierarchy. The header row for the root section uses Header1, sections in the next level use Header2, and so on. By default, the header category is set to **Header1** for the root section header, and **Default** for all newly added sections.

Section Total Properties

Item	Description
Show Section Total Row	Specifies whether the section total row is visible when the row structure is used in a report. By default, this option is enabled, so the section total row is visible. If you do not want this section to have a total row, disable this option. The toggle switch shows as green when enabled and as gray when disabled. If this option is disabled, then the remaining section total properties become hidden because they do not apply.
Total Row Placement	The location of the total row in the section, either **Below** the data rows or **Above** the data rows. The total row is located below the data rows by default.
Total Row Text	The text to display on the section total row. By default, this is set to "Grand Total" for the root section total and "Section Total" for all other newly added sections.
Total Row Category	The style to use on the section total row. The style determines display attributes such as font size, font weight, shading, and borders. Select one of the following: • **Grand Total** or **Total**: These styles are intended to be used for "final" total rows. Both styles use shading and top and bottom borders. The bottom border of the Grand Total is a double border. • **SubTotal1** through **SubTotal4**: These styles are intended to be used for subtotal rows. These options provide varying combinations of bold and regular text, shading or no shading, and border or no border. By default, the total row category is set to **Grand Total** for the root section total row, and **Subtotal3** for all newly added sections.

Section Properties

Item	Description
Indent Child Rows	Specifies whether the rows in this section are aligned with the section header row or indented. By default, this is enabled, so the rows are indented. If instead you want the rows to be aligned with the section header row, disable this option. The toggle switch shows as green when enabled and as gray when disabled.

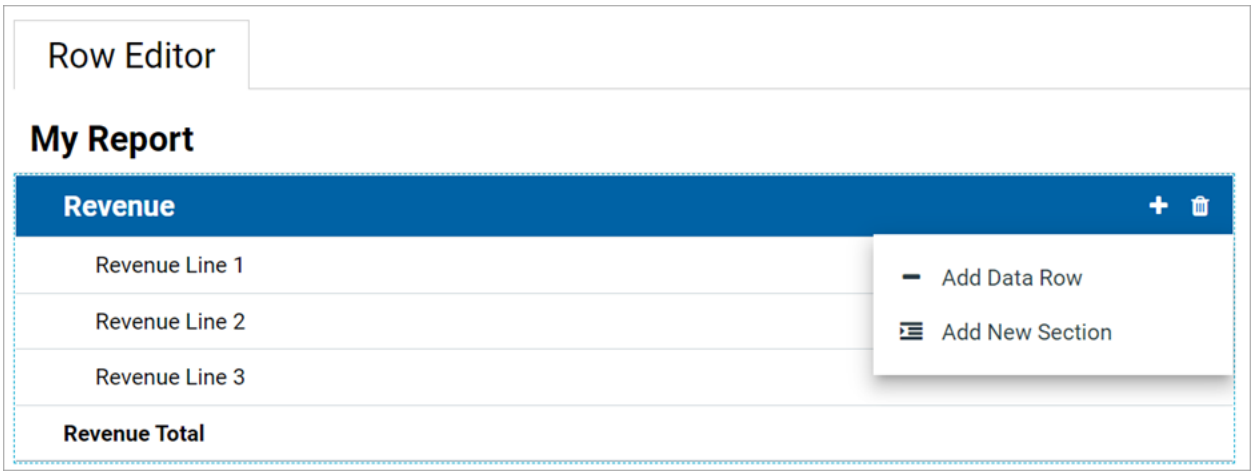
Item	Description
Parent Total Row Behavior	Specifies how the data in this section is treated when computing the total row of the parent section. Select one of the following: • **Add**: The data in this section is added when computing the parent total. This is the default behavior. • **Subtract**: The data in this section is subtracted when computing the parent total. • **Ignored**: The data in this section is ignored when computing the parent total. You might do this if the rows in this section contain supporting detail that should not impact the overall totals. Although this option displays on the root section, it does not apply because the root section does not have a parent section. For example, imagine that you have a parent section with two subsections. Subsection A totals 5000, and Subsection B totals 1000. • If both subsections are set to add, then the total of the parent section is 6000. • If Subsection A is set to add but Subsection B is set to subtract, then the total of the parent section is 4000. • If Subsection A is set to add but Subsection B is set to ignore, then the total of the parent section is 5000.
Section Data Filter	Optional. A data filter to apply to all of the data rows in this section, including any subsections. This is intended to be used when all rows in the section need to be filtered by a particular dimension or grouping, so that you do not need to repeat that dimension grouping on each individual data row. Only applies when **Use Dimension Mapping** is disabled. Enter the filter criteria statement to apply to the data rows in this section. Section data filters use normal filter syntax for Axiom Rolling Forecasting. Although you can use the Filter Wizard to create the filter criteria statement, it is limited to creating filters based on the specified dimension table for the row structure. In many cases the section data filter needs to use a different dimension, so you must manually create the filter criteria statement. For example, imagine that you want to show revenue accounts in the rows of your report, but you want to split the data into two sections reflecting two different sales regions. You can create two sections and define section filters for each, such as `Dept.Region='East'` and `Dept.Region='West'`. All of the data rows in those sections will be filtered by the specified region in addition to the specific account filters listed on each row.

Adding, removing, and reordering data rows

Using the **Row Editor** area, you can add data rows to a section, remove unneeded rows, and reorder rows. Each data row represents a record of data that you want to query from the database and display within the report.

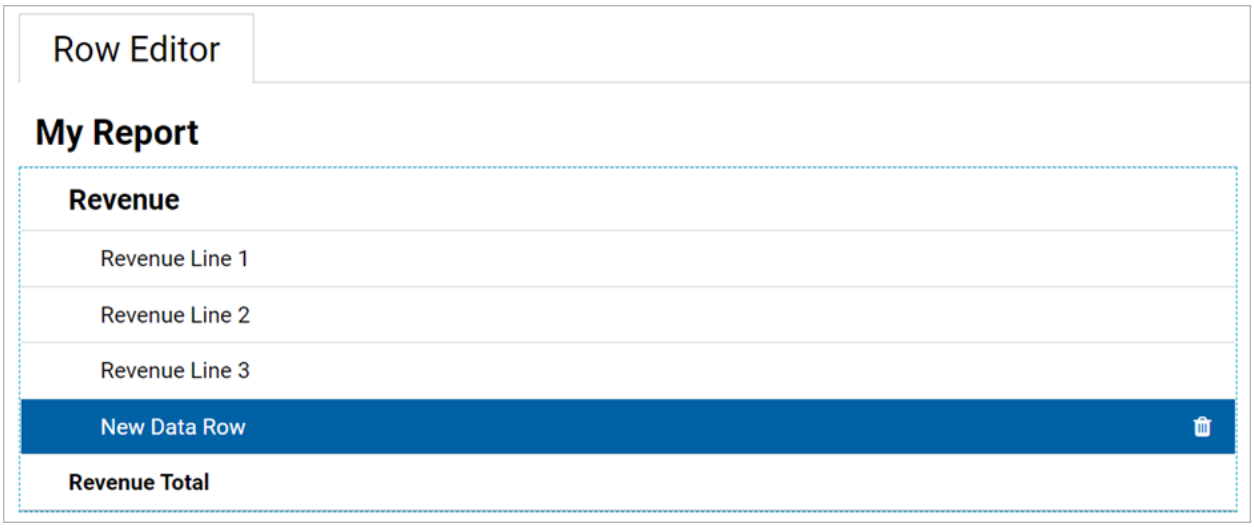
To add new data rows to a section:

- Select the section header row, then click the plus sign and select **Add Data Row**.



Option to add a new data row

The new row is added to the bottom of the section. You can continue to add as many new rows to the section as needed.



Section with a newly added data row

Once you have added data rows, you can make further row changes as follows:

- **To reorder rows**: Select the data row that you want to move, and then drag and drop it to a new location within the same section. For example, if you want a newly added row to be at the top of the section instead of the bottom, then you can drag and drop it to that location. But you cannot drag and drop the row to a different section, not even to subsections of the current section.
- **To delete a row**: Select the data row that you want to delete and then click the delete icon (trash can). The row is deleted.

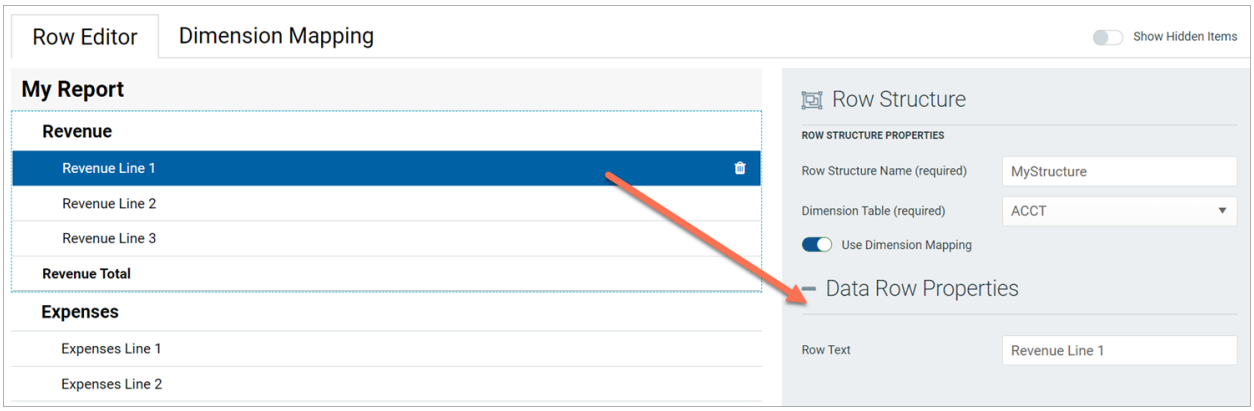
  IMPORTANT: Make sure you no longer need the row before clicking the delete icon. The row will be deleted immediately with no confirmation prompt. If you deleted a row by accident, then you can exit the row structure editor without saving, but you will also lose any other unsaved changes that you have made during the current session.

Only data rows can be individually added, deleted, and reordered. Section header rows and section total rows are not considered to be data rows and are managed as part of the section. Note the following:

- The delete icon on section header rows does not delete the header row; it deletes the entire section. If you do not want a particular section to have a header row, you can configure the section to hide the header row.
- Section total rows do not have delete icons. If you do not want a particular section to have a total row, you can configure the section to hide the total row.
- Section header rows are always located at the top of the section. When you drag and drop a section header row you are moving the entire section, not just the header row. It is not possible to move just the header row.
- Section total rows can be located at either the top or bottom of the section, but not by dragging and dropping. When you configure the section, you can specify the location of the total row.

Row properties

To configure the properties for a data row, select the row and then complete the **Row Properties** in the right-hand pane.



Example Row Properties area

Item	Description
Row Text	The text to display on the data row. By default, this is set to "New Data Row". The row text should be edited to reflect the data shown on this row. For example, if this row is going to display data for the Travel account, the row text should be something like "Travel" or "Account 5000 - Travel".
Data Filter	A filter criteria statement to define the data to query into this row. Only applies when **Use Dimension Mapping** is disabled. If dimension mapping is enabled, then use the Dimension Mapping tab to map the data for this row. Row filters use normal filter syntax for Axiom Rolling Forecasting. You can type the filter, or you can use the Filter Wizard to create a filter based on the specified Dimension Table for the row structure. For example, if the data filter is `Acct.Category='Revenue'`, then this row will display data for all revenue accounts when this row structure is used in a report. The specific data returned will depend on the data columns used in the report, and any other filters applied to the report. Each row's data filter is independent from any other row, and does not need to use the same grouping level or even the same dimension as other rows. For example, one row can be `Acct.Acct=4000`, while another row is `Acct.Category='Marketing'`, and a third row is `Fcst.Acct=670`. However, keep in mind the following: • If you use the Filter Wizard to make the filter, it is limited to the table selected as the **Dimension Table** for the row structure. If you want to use a different table for a particular row, you must manually write the filter. • Although there are no restrictions on the individual row filters, all of the filters used must be compatible with the eventual primary table selected for the report, when the fixed row structure is used in a report.

If the row uses a data filter, then the row's data filter will be combined with any upstream section data filters (using AND). For example, imagine the row structure has sections and rows configured as follows:

Parent Section Filter	`Dept.Company='Company A'`
Current Section Filter	`Dept.Region='US West'`
Row Filter	`Acct.Acct=4000`

Then the data for this row is determined as follows:

```
Dept.Company='Company A' AND Dept.Region='US West' AND Acct.Acct=4000
```

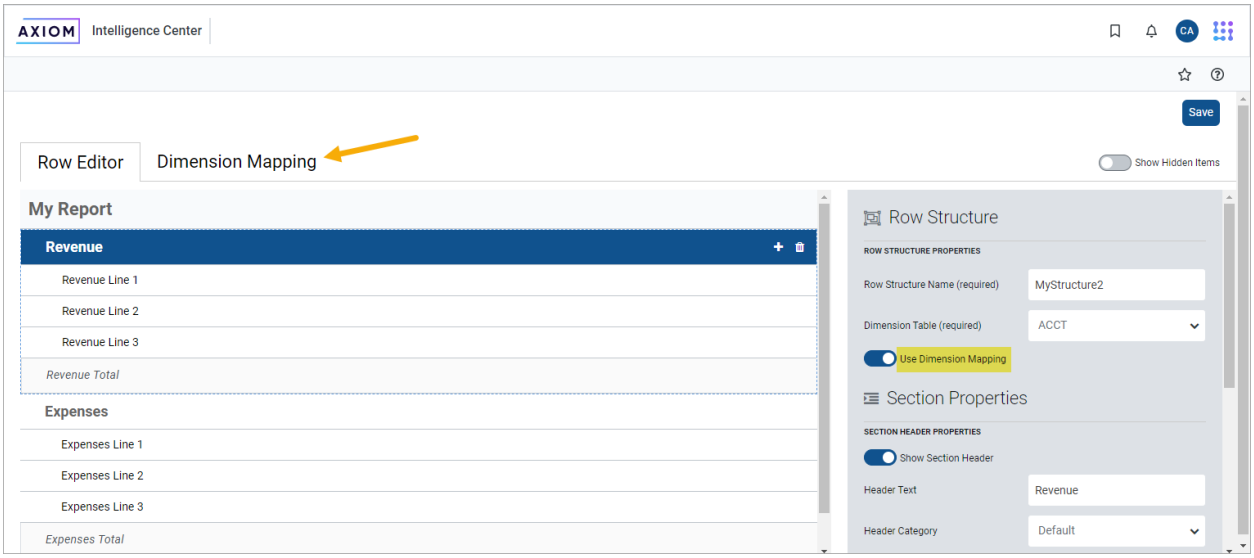
Using the Dimension Mapping editor

Using the Dimension Mapping editor, you can assign dimension items to specific rows of a fixed row structure. When the row structure is used in a web report, the rows will display data for the assigned dimension items.

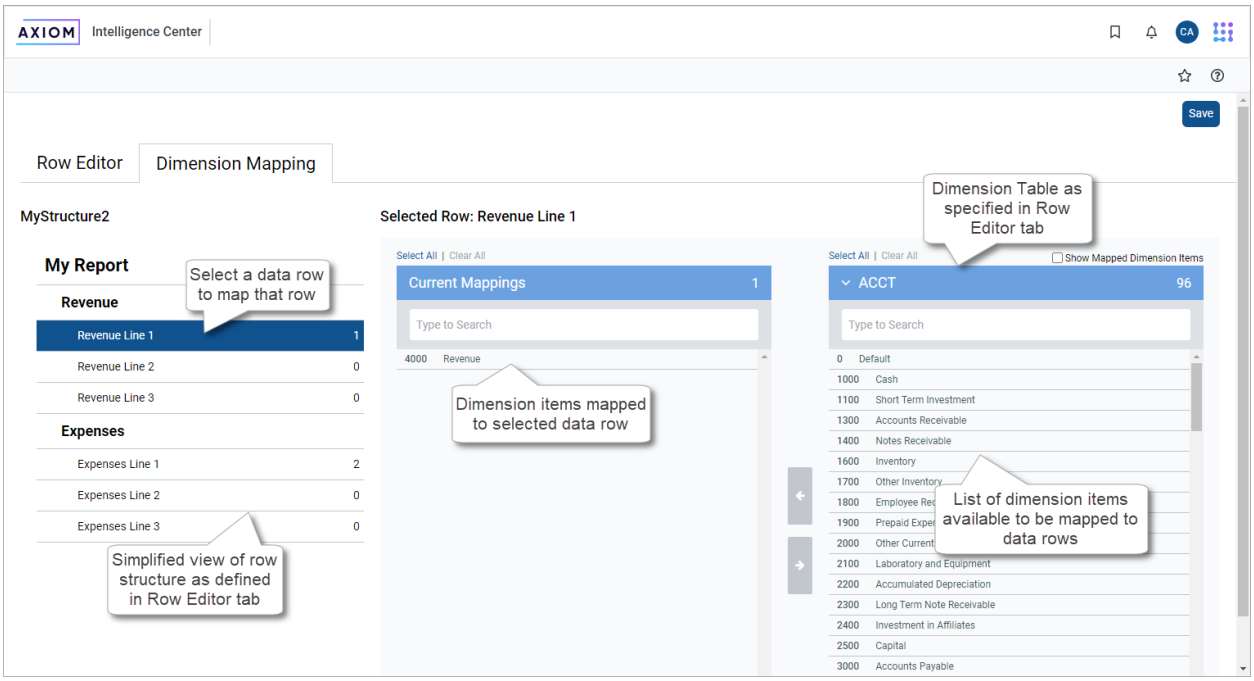
For example, if the row dimension is Acct, you can assign one or more accounts to each row in the row structure. If a row is assigned Acct 4000, then that row will display data for Acct 4000, for each of the columns used in the report.

Dimension Mapping editor overview

The Dimension Mapping editor is only accessible when creating or editing a row structure. If **Use Dimension Mapping** is enabled for the row structure, then a **Dimension Mapping** tab displays next to the **Row Editor** tab. You can click this tab to open the Dimension Mapping editor and assign dimension items to each row.



Dimension Mapping tab available in row structure when Use Dimension Mapping is enabled



Example Dimension Mapping editor

- The left side of the Dimension Mapping editor displays a simplified view of the row structure defined on the **Row Editor** tab. You can select a data row in the row structure in order to map dimension items to that row.
    - Each data row must be assigned at least one dimension item when using dimension mapping. It is not possible to mix use of data filters and dimension mappings.
    - The number to the left of the row label shows how many dimension items have been assigned to that row.
- The two columns on the right side of the Dimension Mapping editor are used to map dimension items.
    - The **Current Mappings** column in the middle of the page shows the dimension items mapped to the currently selected data row.
    - The dimension column on the right side of the page shows the remaining unmapped dimension items. The dimension used for the mappings is determined by the specified **Dimension Table** in the **Row Editor** tab. In this example, the dimension table is **Acct** and the column shows the list of accounts defined in that table.
    - You can use the arrow buttons between the columns to move dimension items from the dimension column to the Current Mappings column and vice versa.

Each dimension item can only be assigned to a single row in the row structure. Once a dimension item is moved to the Current Mappings column, it is removed from the list of unmapped dimension items and cannot be assigned to another row.

NOTE: When building a fixed row structure with large tables (such as the EDS Encounter table) dimension mapping is disabled, as it can cause performance issues. Instead, you can use the filter wizard to define that row in a report. See Specifying the row dimension for a web report for more information.

Assigning dimension items to data rows

Each data row in the row structure must be assigned at least one dimension item. When the row structure is used in a report, the dimension mappings determine what data displays in each row.

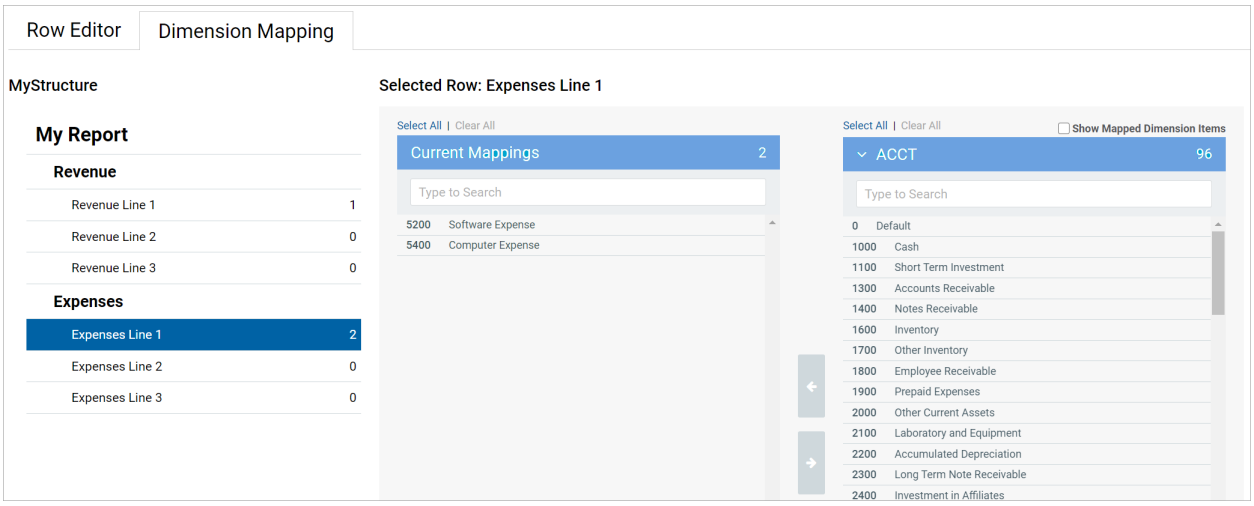
To assign one or more dimension items to a data row:

1. In the row structure on the left side of the page, select the data row that you want to map. If any dimension items are already mapped to this row, those dimension items display in the **Current Mappings** column.
2. In the dimension column on the right side of the page, select the dimension item or items that you want to map to the data row.
    - Click a dimension item once to select it. If you select a dimension item by accident, click it again to de-select it.
    - Note that using the Shift key or the CTRL key to select multiple dimension items at once does *not* work here. You must individually click on each dimension item that you want to assign.

    You can search and filter the dimension list to help find the desired dimension items.
3. Once all of the dimension items that you want to assign are highlighted, click the left arrow to move the selected dimension items to the **Current Mappings** column.

If you want to remove a mapped dimension item from a data row, you can select the item in the Current Mappings column and then click the right arrow to move it back to the dimension column.

In the following example, two accounts have been mapped to the Expenses Line 1 data row. When this row structure is used in a report, this row will display summed data for the Software Expense and Computer Expense accounts. (In a real report, the label text for this data row would likely be defined as "Software and Computer Expenses" or something similar.)



Example data row with mapped dimension items

The two accounts that are mapped to this data row no longer display in the dimension column and cannot be mapped to any other row. You can optionally enable **Show Mapped Dimension Items** to see all items in the dimension column, but mapped items will display as grayed out and cannot be selected.

Searching and filtering the dimension column

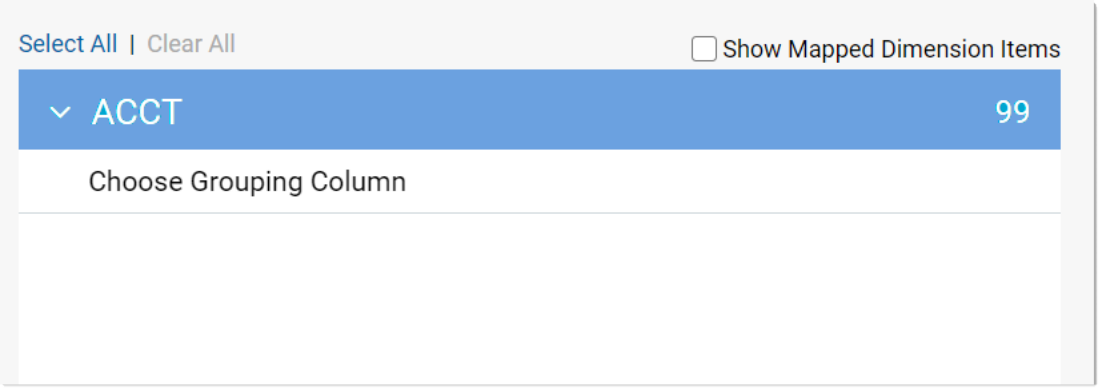
You can search and filter the dimension column to more easily find the dimension items that you want to map.

- You can type into the search box at the top of the column to find items by dimension value. The search matches any dimension value that contains the search text. Currently, the description text is not included in the search.
- You can select a grouping column so that the dimension column is filtered to only show values for a particular grouping. For example, you may have a grouping column of Category, which you can use to show accounts within a particular category—such as Revenue, Capital, or Marketing.

If you use **Select All** when the list is filtered by a search or by a grouping value, then only the currently visible items are selected. This can be a convenient way to find, select, and map multiple dimension items at a time.

To filter the dimension column by a grouping value:

1. Click the down arrow icon in the column header, and then click **Choose Grouping Column**.

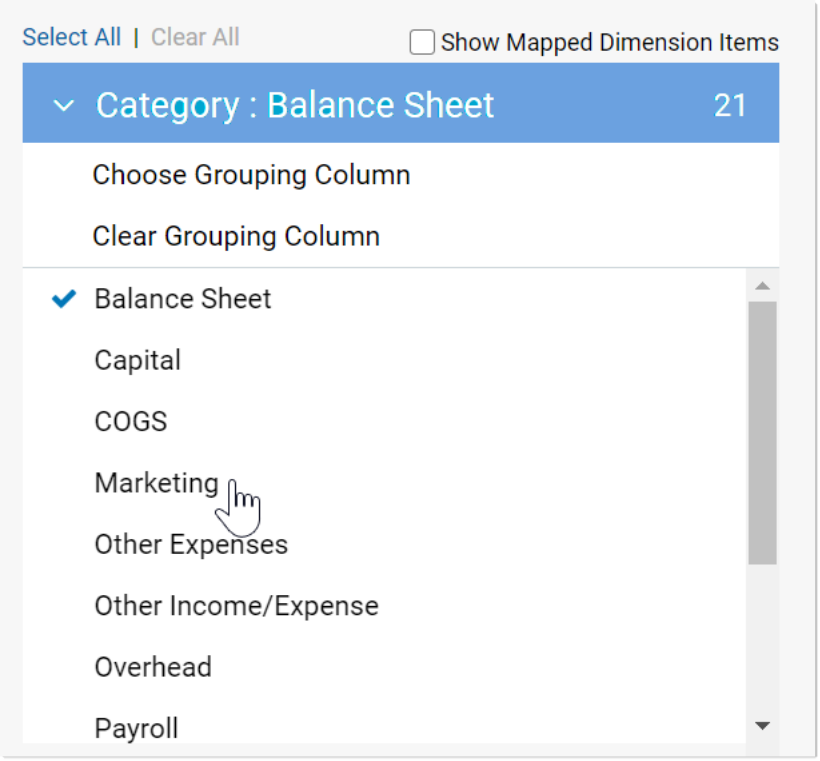


2. In the **Choose a Grouping Column** dialog, select the grouping column that you want to use, and then click **OK**.

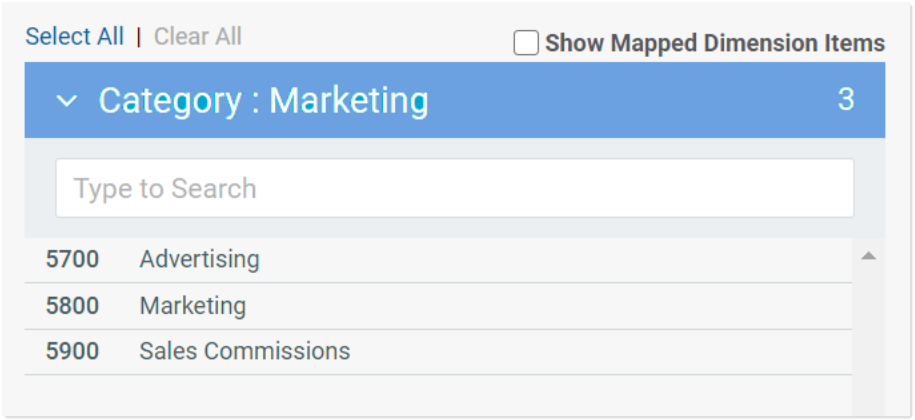
   The dimension column becomes filtered by the first value in the selected grouping column. This value displays in the column header.

3. To filter the dimension column by a different value in the grouping column, click the down arrow icon in the column header, and select the desired value.

   In the following example, "Balance Sheet" was the automatically-selected value from the grouping column, and we are now going to select "Marketing" instead.



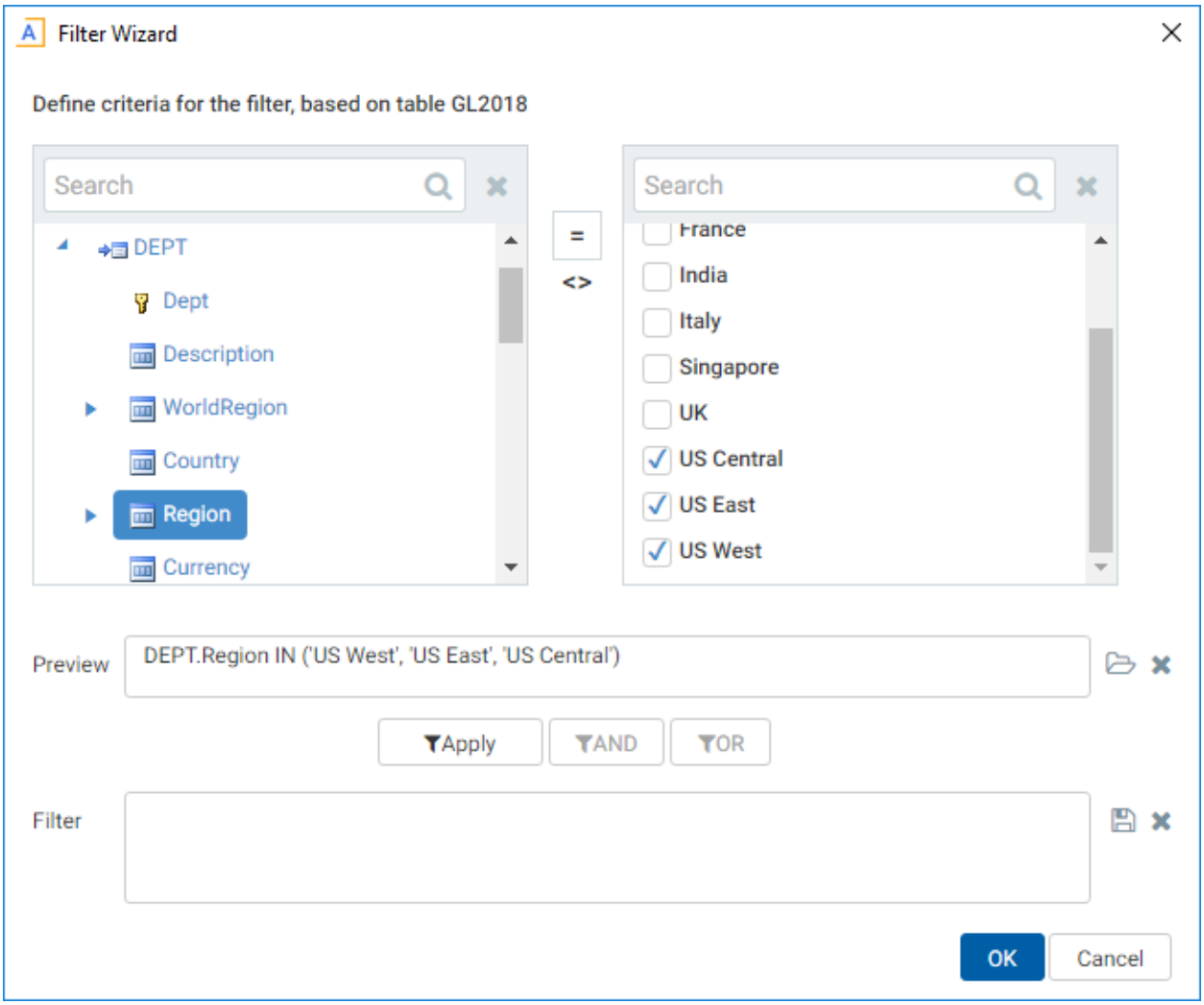
   The dimension column is now filtered to only show accounts that belong to the Marketing category.



If you want to clear the grouping column filter, click the down arrow icon in the column header, and select **Clear Grouping Column**.

Using the Filter Wizard in the Fixed Row Structure editor

The Filter Wizard is available in the Fixed Row Structure editor to assist you in building a valid filter criteria statement.



Example Filter Wizard

The tables available in the wizard depend on the table specified as the dimension table for the fixed row structure.

To create a filter:

1. In the left-hand side of the dialog, select the table column on which you want to base the filter.

   For example, if you want to create a filter such as `DEPT.DEPT>=5000`, then you must select the DEPT column from the DEPT table.

   To find the desired table and column, you can filter the list by typing into the Search box. The filter matches based on table and column names.

   Once you select a table column, the values in that column display in the right-hand side of the dialog.

TIP: Alternatively, you can use the folder icon to the right of the **Preview** box to load a previously saved filter from the Filters Library. If you do this, your selected filter is placed in the Preview box, overwriting any current content in the preview. Skip to step 4.

2. In the right-hand side of the dialog, select the value(s) on which you want to base the filter. You can type into the filter box above the list of values to filter the list.
3. In the space between the two selection boxes, select the operator to use for the filter criteria statement, such as equals, not equals, greater than, or less than. By default, the filter statement uses equals (=).

   Note the following about filter operators:

   - Greater than / less than options are only available if the column data type holds numbers or dates.
   - If multiple items are selected, then IN and NOT IN syntax is automatically used for equals and not equals respectively.
   - If the column is a string column and the value contains an apostrophe (such as O'Connor), the wizard automatically converts this value to double apostrophes so that it is valid for use in the filter (O''Connor). Apostrophes in string values must be escaped this way so that they are not interpreted as the closing apostrophe for the filter criteria statement.
   - The LIKE operator is supported, but is not available for selection in the Filter Wizard. You must manually edit the filter criteria statement if you want to use it. Only advanced users with knowledge of valid SQL LIKE syntax should do this.
4. Review the filter criteria statement in the **Preview** box to ensure that it is as intended. If you need to make changes, you can manually edit the statement, or you can start again with a new statement. If you want to clear the statement, click the **X** icon to the right of the Preview box.
5. If no filter is currently present in the **Filter** box, click **Apply** to move the filter down to the Filter box. If a filter is currently present in the Filter box, you can do one of the following:
   - Click **Replace** to overwrite the current filter with the preview filter.
   - Click **AND** or **OR** to add the preview filter to the current filter. This creates a compound criteria statement.

   You can repeat the filter creation process as many times as necessary to create the desired statement. You can also manually modify the filter in the Filter box as needed, such as to add parentheses to group statements.
6. When the filter in the Filter box is complete, click **OK**.

TIP: If you want to save the filter you have created for future use, click the save icon to the right of the Filter box. You can select a folder location in the Filters Library (or My Documents if applicable), and specify a name for the filter. This option is only available if you have read/write access to at least one location where filters can be stored.

Opening web reports

In order to open an existing web report, you must have at least read-only access to the report, as defined in Axiom Rolling Forecasting security. Web reports can be opened from either the Web Client or the Desktop Client.

This topic discusses the default ways to access and view web reports. Your system may be designed so that you can open web reports in other ways, such as:

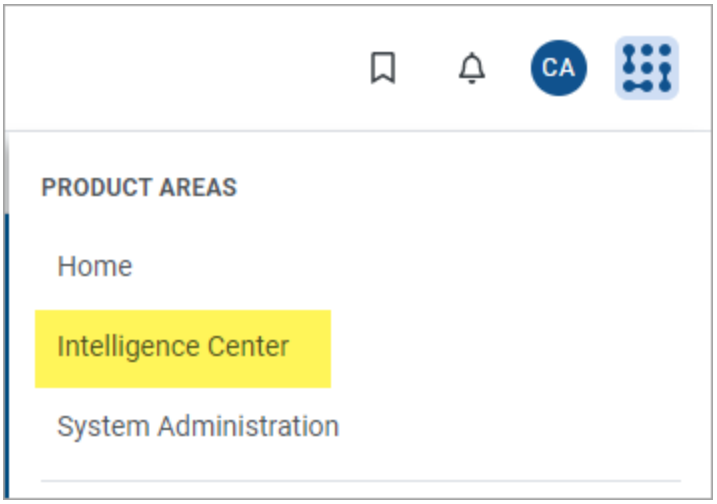
- Using the Navigation menu in the Web Client
- Using links within your home page or product pages
- Using links within a task pane or ribbon tab in the Desktop Client

Opening web reports from the Intelligence Center

The Intelligence Center in the Web Client is a hub where you can access all of your available reports, regardless of the report type. The Intelligence Center is automatically filtered to show only the reports that you have access to.

To open a web report from the Intelligence Center:

1. Click the Syntellis icon in the Navigation bar. From the Area menu, select **Intelligence Center**.



2. In the left-hand panel, select the **Reports** tab if it is not already selected.
3. Do one of the following to locate the report that you want to open:
   - Use the folder tree in the left-hand panel to navigate to the folder where the report is located.

     OR

   - Use the Search box to search for the report by name.

For more information on how to search, filter, and sort the Intelligence Center, see Intelligence Center overview.

4. Once the report displays in the Intelligence Center grid, click on the report name to open it.

The report opens in the current browser tab. You can now view and explore the data using various features. For more information, see Viewing and exploring data in web reports.

▶ Opening web reports from the Desktop Client

You can open a web report from the Reports Library in the Desktop Client (Excel Client or Windows Client). You can differentiate web reports from other types of Axiom Rolling Forecasting reports using the following icons:

 Web report

 Visualization report

 Axiom form

 Spreadsheet Axiom file

To open a web report from the Desktop Client:

1. On the **Axiom** tab, in the **Reports** group, click **Reports** to bring up the Reports menu.

   NOTE: In systems with installed products, this feature may be present on a different ribbon tab, such as the **Main** tab.

   TIP: You can also open reports from the Explorer task pane or Axiom Explorer.

2. Use the Reports Library folders at the bottom of the menu to navigate to the specific web report that you want to open, and then click on it.

The web report opens in the Web Client using your default browser. You can now view and explore the data using various features. For more information, see Viewing and exploring data in web reports.

Viewing and exploring data in web reports

Once a web report is opened, you may have access to a variety of features to view and explore the data in the report, including filtering, sorting, and drilling. Additionally, web reports may be configured with report parameters, which can be used to dynamically change the data shown in the report.

NOTE: The features described in this topic apply to web reports created in the Report Builder. Web reports created from template may have similar features, but do not work in exactly the same way. For more information on viewing and exploring data in a web report created from template, consult the product documentation for the product that provided the template.

Drilling data

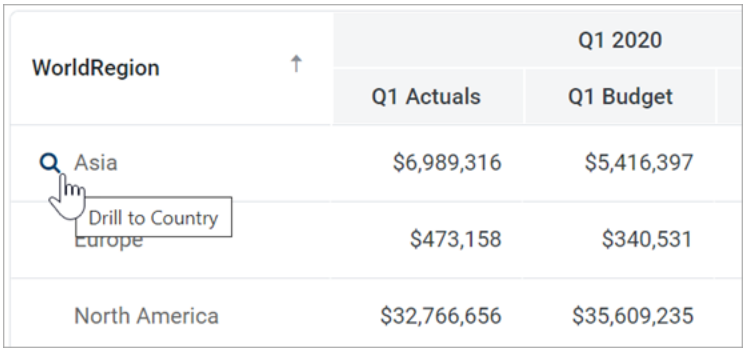
If the web report has been configured to enable drilling, you can drill any data row in the report. Total rows, subtotal rows, and section header rows are not drillable.

To drill a data row:

1. Hover your cursor over the far left column in the report so that a magnifying glass icon appears on the row.

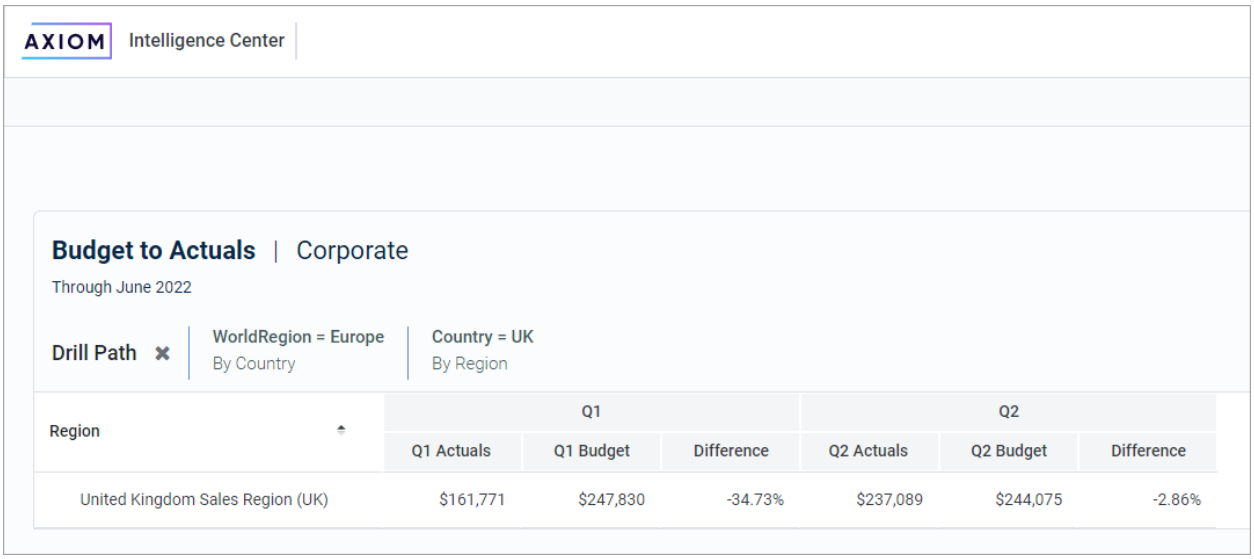
   The tooltip for the magnifying glass will be either "Drill" (if multiple drill paths are available) or "Drill to <path>" (if a single drill path is available). For example, the tooltip will say "Drill to Acct" if the Acct drill path is the only available drill path.

2. Click the icon to drill the row.
   - If multiple drill paths are available, these paths display in a menu when you click the icon. Click the drilling path that you want to view.
   - If a single drill path is available, that path is automatically used when you click the icon to drill.



Hover and click to drill

The drill results are presented within the current tab, replacing the original report. The current row being drilled and the current drill level display at the top of the drill results.

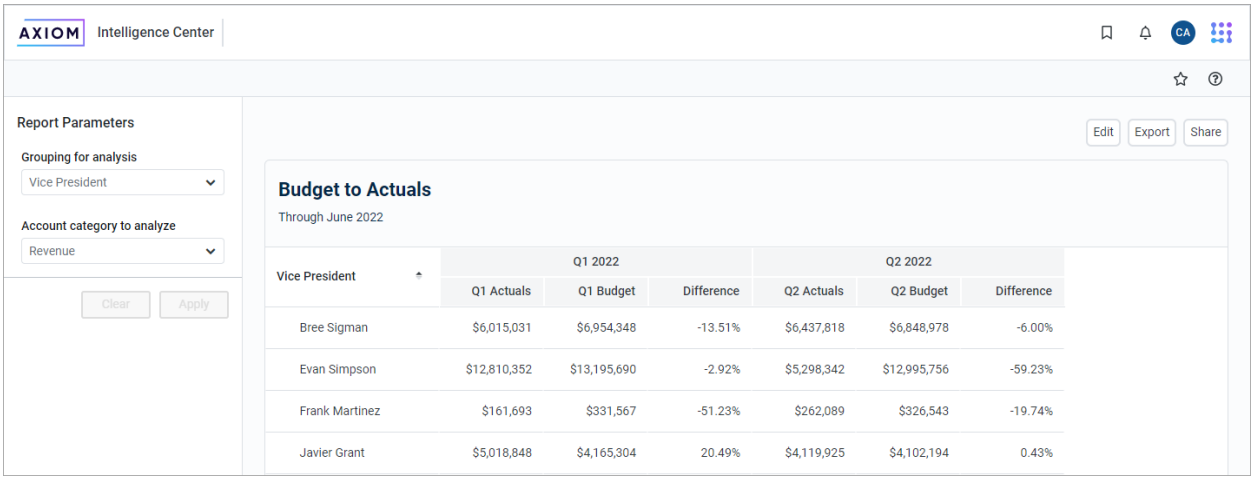


Example drill results with drilling path displayed at the top

You can continue drilling the drill results if additional drill paths are available. You can return to a previous path by clicking on that path name in the header. When you are finished viewing the drill results, you can click the **X** icon in the drill path to clear the drill and return to the original report.

Using report parameters

If the web report is configured with report parameters, you can use the **Report Parameters** panel along the left-hand side of the report to dynamically change the data shown in the report.

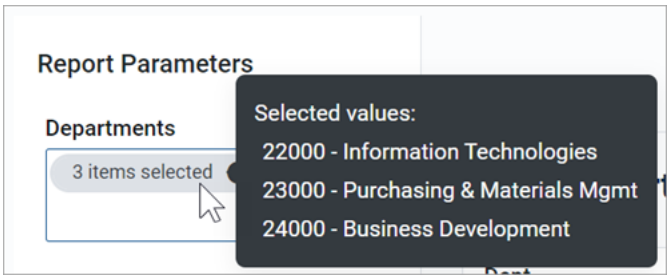


Example report with report parameters

The Report Parameters panel contains one or more parameters that you can set as needed. If the report requires you to select a parameter value in order to refresh data in the report, then when you open the report the message "Waiting for input" displays in the report grid. Otherwise, the report opens and refreshes data using default values defined for report parameters as needed.

You can interact with report parameters as follows:

- You can select one or multiple values for each parameter, depending on the parameter type and configuration. If a parameter allows multiple values to be selected, the parameter box shows text such as "3 items selected". You can hover your cursor over this text to view the selected values in a tooltip.



  If the parameter allows selection of multiple values, and some values are already selected, then using the drop-down list to select more items will add to the current list of items. If instead you want to clear the list of items and start over, click the **X** icon in the selection text.

- A parameter may start out blank (unset), or it may start with a default value, depending on the parameter type and configuration.
- Some parameters may be dependent on other parameters. In this case, the dependent parameter will not become available for use until its parent parameter has a selected value.
- Parameters may be required or optional:
  - If a parameter is optional, then you can leave it unset, or you can clear its value using the **X** icon to the right of it.
  - If a parameter is required, then it cannot be cleared. You can select a different value, but you cannot fully clear the parameter. Exception: If the parameter allows selection of multiple values, then you can click the **X** icon in the selection text to clear the current selections.

Once you have made selections for the parameters, you can apply and clear them as follows:

- Click **Apply** to refresh the report using your parameter selections. The Apply button is not active until all required parameters have selected values.
- Click **Clear** to clear all optional parameters. You can then click Apply to refresh the report with the optional parameters unset.

NOTES:

- When you share or export a report, it does not honor the report parameter selections, with one exception. If the report parameter determines the row dimensions of the report, and the parameter has a default value, the exported report will use that default value.
- The specific parameters available and how they impact the report depends on the report configuration. Contact your system administrator or the report designer if you have any questions about how the parameters affect the report data.

Adjusting column width and order

You can make minor adjustments to the column display as follows:

- To change the column width, hover your cursor along the right edge of the column header, then drag to make the column thinner or wider.
- To reorder columns, click on a column header and then drag it to a new location. Note that columns cannot be moved in or out of a column group (meaning a set of columns grouped under header text). If a column belongs to a column group, you can change its order within the group but you cannot drag it out of the group.

Sorting data

If the web report uses a data grid with dynamic rows, then you can sort the data by any column in the grid. To sort the grid by a column, click on the column header. Each click toggles between ascending sort, descending sort, and no sort. If the grid is currently sorted by a column, the sort direction is indicated by an arrow on the column header (up for ascending, down for descending).

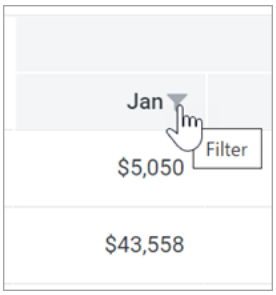
The web report may only allow sorting by a single column, or it may allow sorting by multiple columns. This is configured by the report designer. If the grid uses single-column sorting, then it is not possible to clear the sort on a column. Instead you must click on a different column to change the sort to use that column.

If the web report uses a fixed row structure, then the row values are fixed in position and cannot be sorted.

Filtering by column data

If the web report uses a data grid with dynamic rows, you may be able to filter the report by the column data. For example, you might want to filter a column to hide zero-value records, or to show all records above or below a certain value. You might want to filter a dimension column to hide or show certain dimensions (such as departments, accounts, and so on). The report designer determines whether a column is enabled for filtering.

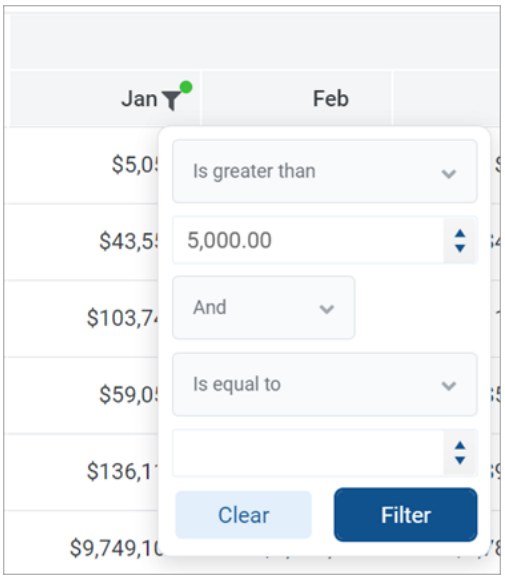
If a column allows filtering, the filter icon displays in the column header when you hover your cursor over the column header.



Filter icon for a column with filtering enabled

To filter the report based on a column:

1. Click the filter icon in the column header to show the filter options.
2. Set the filter options as desired. The options vary depending on the column type.



Example filtering options

3. Click **Filter**.

The report updates to only show records that meet the filter. Additionally, the filter icon in the column header remains visible to indicate that the grid is filtered by this column.

The filter is retained until you clear it, or until the report is refreshed with new data.

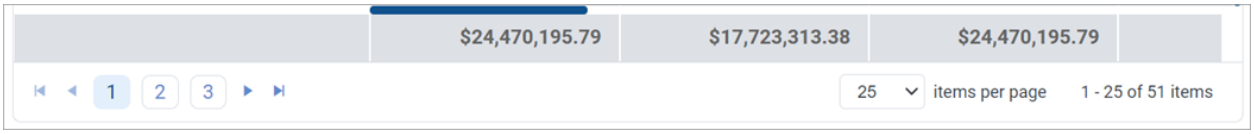
To clear a filter:

1. Click the filter icon in the column header to show the filter options.
2. Click **Clear**.

The grid updates to clear the filter. The filter icon is now only visible when hovering over the column header.

Viewing paged data

If the web report uses dynamic rows, the data is paged to show a specified number of records per page. If the data in the grid exceeds the page limit, you can move between pages using the page controls at the bottom left of the grid.



Page controls for data grids

- Click a page number to move directly to that page.
- Click the single arrow buttons to move one page back or forward.
- Click the double arrow buttons to move to the first page or the last page.

By default, the data grid shows 25 records per page. You can use the drop-down list next to the page controls to change this to 50, 100, or 500 as needed.

Web report sharing, export, and distribution

The information in web reports can be distributed throughout the organization using a variety of features:

- You can export a web report as a PDF, Excel, or delimited file, and save it locally or to the Axiom Rolling Forecasting repository.
- You can share a web report via email to other users, by sending a link to the live file in the system, or by attaching a PDF or Excel file.
- You can process web reports iteratively over a dimension, and then automatically save and/or email the report to designated recipients.

Exporting a PDF copy of a web report

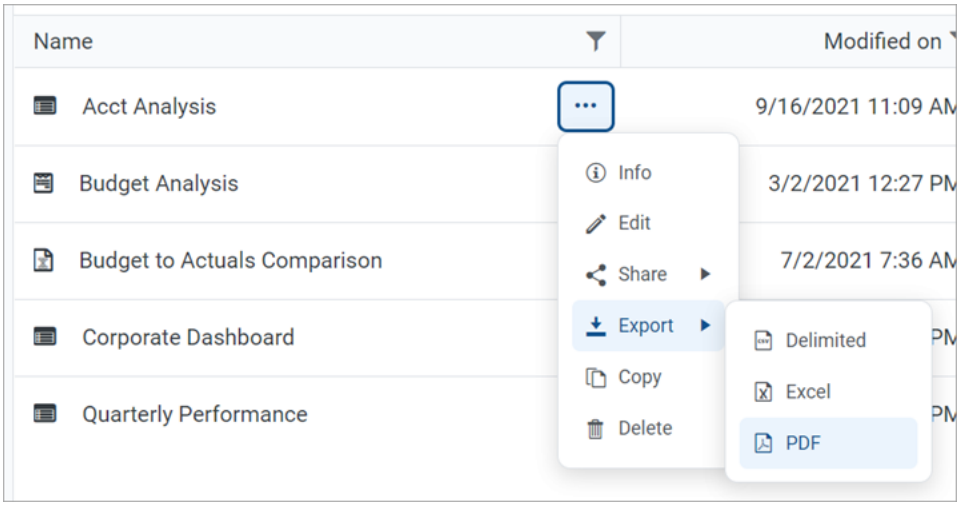
You can export a web report as a PDF file, and save the file locally or to the Axiom Rolling Forecasting repository. The export can be performed while viewing the report, or from the Reports Library in the Intelligence Center.

- When exporting the report from the Intelligence Center, it is exported using default settings. If the report requires user input to return data, you should instead open the report and export from the report viewer.
- When exporting the report from the report viewer, the export honors the current report state such as sorting, filtering, and drilling.

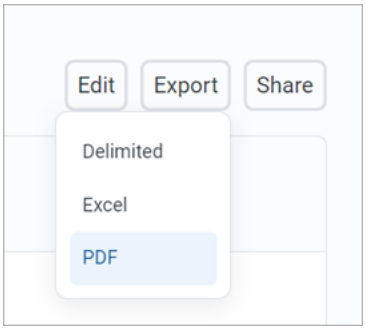
Any user who can view the report can export to PDF and save it to a local folder location. In order to save a PDF copy to the Axiom Rolling Forecasting repository, you must have read/write access to at least one folder in the Reports Library.

To export a web report as a PDF file:

1. In the Intelligence Center, locate the report in the folder tree, or search to find it.
2. Do one of the following:
    - Hover your cursor over the **Name** column to make the three-dots icon visible. Click the icon then select **Export > PDF** from the menu.



    - Click the report name to open the report. In the top right corner of the report, click **Export > PDF**.



3. In the **Export Report** dialog, enter a file name into the **File name** field. By default, the file name is the same as the web report file name.
4. Select the export destination from the **Export to** drop-down:
    - **My computer**: Save the PDF to your computer.
    - **Axiom repository**: Save the PDF to a folder in the Axiom Rolling Forecasting Reports Library, or to your My Documents folder.

NOTES:

- If you save the PDF to a folder in the Reports Library, any user with at least read-only access to that folder will be able to view the PDF. You should be sure that it is acceptable for users with permission to the target folder to view the data in the PDF.
- If you do not have read/write access to any folders in the Axiom repository, then the **Export to** option is not available and does not display in the dialog. The PDF will be automatically saved to your computer.
- If you save the PDF to your computer, keep in mind that Axiom Rolling Forecasting does not enforce any security on the exported file.

5. If you are saving to the Axiom repository, select an **Output folder**:
   - Click the folder icon to the right of the field.
   - In the **Choose output folder** dialog, select a folder in the Reports Library. The dialog only shows folders where you have read/write access to that folder or a child folder.

     NOTE: If you have access to the My Documents folder, then you can also save reports to that location for your personal use.

   - Click **OK** to choose the folder and return to the **Export to PDF** dialog.

   The path to your selected folder now displays in the **Output folder** field.
6. In the **Configuration Settings** section, select the following:

Item	Description
Pages	If you are exporting from the report viewer and the report has paged data, select one of the following: • **Current Page**: The export will contain the current page of data only. For example, if you are currently viewing page 2 of the data in the report, the export will contain that data only. • **All Pages**: The export will contain all pages of data, up to 10 pages maximum. A "page" refers to a page of data as displayed in the report, not PDF pages. Report pages can be configured to show 25 (default), 50, or 100 rows. For example, if you select to export the current page and the page size is 100, the PDF will contain those 100 rows which may span several PDF pages. **NOTES:** • If you are exporting from the Intelligence Center, this option does not display and the PDF will contain all data pages (up to the maximum). • If the report uses a fixed row structure, data is not paged and this option does not apply. The PDF will contain the full contents of the report.
Layout	Select the page size for the PDF. You can choose from the following standard page sizes: **A3**, **A4**, **A5**, **Legal**, **Letter**, or **Tabloid**. Letter is the default size.
Orientation	Select the orientation for the PDF, either **Portrait** or **Landscape**. Portrait is the default orientation.
Margin	Specifies the PDF page margins. Select one of the following: • **None**: No margin • **Narrow**: 0.5 inch margins all around • **Normal**: 1 inch margins all around (default)
Header Footer	Specify optional header and footer text. The variables `{page_number}` and `{total_pages}` can be used in the header or footer. You can select from several predefined header and footer options using variables, or you can type text into the Header or Footer box. **NOTE:** If the margin is set to None, then the Header, Footer, and Alignment options are not available because there is no room to display a header or footer.
Alignment	Specify the alignment of the header and footer text, if defined: **Left**, **Center** (default), or **Right**.

7. Click **Export** to create the PDF.

    - If you are saving to the Axiom repository, and you used a file name that already exists in the target folder, you are prompted to choose whether or not to overwrite the existing file. If you choose not to overwrite, you are returned to the Export to PDF dialog so that you can use a different name and/or output folder.
    - If you are saving to your computer, the exact behavior is determined by your browser settings. The default behavior for most browsers is to save the file to the **Downloads** folder on your computer.
    - In either case, a notification message displays at the top of the page to indicate whether the PDF creation succeeded or failed.

Export behavior

When you create the PDF, the web report contents are handled as follows:

- If the grid in the web report has paged data, the PDF will contain either all rows shown on the current page, or all rows in the report up to 10 pages of data. The number of rows in a page of data depends on the paging selection in the report (25, 50, or 100).
    - Column headers are present on the first PDF page only; headers do not repeat on PDF pages.
    - If the report has a total row, that row is always included in the PDF and always displays the full total, even if the PDF only contains a partial set of data.
    - If exporting from the Intelligence Center, the PDF contains all data pages up to the maximum, using the default of 25 rows per page.
- If you have sorted, filtered, or drilled the data displayed in the report, these changes are reflected in the PDF. The exception is if you have reordered columns—columns display in their original order.

    NOTE: Drill results can only be saved as a PDF if the report was created in the Report Builder. Web reports created from template display drill results slightly differently, and these results cannot be saved to PDF.

- If the report uses report parameters, those parameter selections are not reflected in the export. Exception: If the report uses a dynamic column tied to a Column List report parameter, the default value for that parameter will be used for the export.

    NOTE: For reports created from template, refresh variable selections are applied to the export.

- If the report contains a column with links, the column displays the link text without an active hyperlink.

Exporting grid data in a web report to Excel

You can export grid data in a web report to a spreadsheet, so that you can further examine the data using spreadsheet features. You can save the spreadsheet locally, or save it to the Axiom Rolling Forecasting repository.

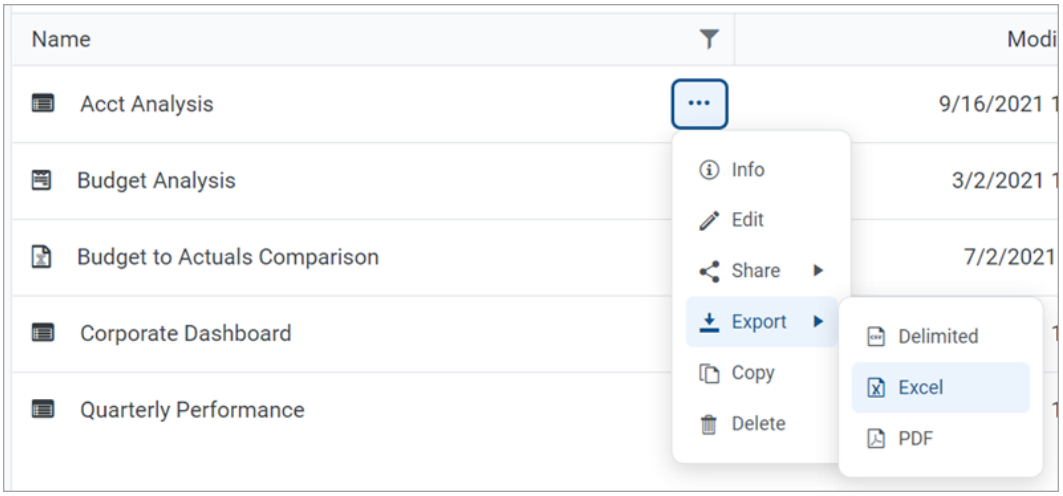
The export can be performed while viewing the report, or from the Reports Library in the Intelligence Center.

- When exporting the report from the Intelligence Center, it is exported using default settings. If the report requires user input to return data, you should instead open the report and export from the report viewer.
- When exporting the report from the report viewer, the export honors the current report state such as sorting, filtering, and drilling.

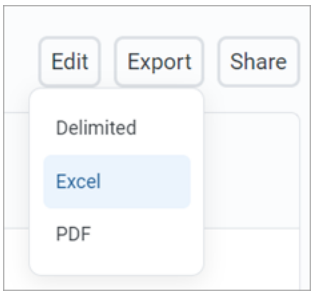
Any user who can view the report can save the spreadsheet export locally. In order to save the spreadsheet export to the Axiom Rolling Forecasting repository, you must have read/write access to at least one folder in the Reports Library.

To export grid data to an Excel spreadsheet:

1. In the Intelligence Center, locate the report in the folder tree, or search to find it.
2. Do one of the following:
   - Hover your cursor over the **Name** column to make the three-dots icon visible. Click the icon then select **Export > Excel** from the menu.



   - Click the report name to open the report. In the top right corner of the report, click **Export > Excel**.



3. In the **Export to Excel** dialog, enter a file name into the **File name** field. By default, the file name is the same as the web report file name.
4. Select the export destination from the **Export to** drop-down:
   - **My computer**: Save the spreadsheet to your computer.
   - **Axiom repository**: Save the spreadsheet to a folder in the Axiom Rolling Forecasting Reports Library, or to your My Documents folder.

   NOTES:
   - If you save the spreadsheet to a folder in the Reports Library, then any user with at least read-only access to that folder will be able to view the spreadsheet. You should be sure that it is acceptable for users with permission to the target folder to view the data in the spreadsheet.
   - If you do not have read/write access to any folders in the Axiom repository, then the **Export to** option is not available and does not display in the dialog. The spreadsheet will be automatically saved to your computer.
   - If you save the spreadsheet to your computer, keep in mind that Axiom Rolling Forecasting does not enforce any security on the exported file.
5. If you are saving to the Axiom repository, select an **Output folder**:
   - Click the folder icon 🗁 to the right of the field.
   - In the **Choose output folder** dialog, select a folder in the Reports Library. The dialog only shows folders where you have read/write access to that folder or a child folder.

     NOTE: If you have access to the My Documents folder, then you can also save reports to that location for your personal use.
   - Click **OK** to choose the folder and return to the **Export to Excel** dialog.

   The path to your selected folder now displays in the **Output folder** field.

6. If the current report is enabled for directed drilling, you can optionally choose to **Export all drill levels**. If this option is enabled, then the report data is "flattened" using all drill levels. For example, if the report is currently showing rows by Acct, and the report has configured drilling levels of Region and Dept, then the exported report contains data rows by unique combination of Acct/Region/Dept.

   NOTES:
   - If this option is enabled, the export ignores any sorting, filtering, or drilling in the report. The directed drilling columns are added to the report as row dimensions, and all data is exported at this level.
   - This option is not available if the report uses a fixed row structure, or if the report is built from template.

7. Click **Export** to create the spreadsheet.
   - If you are saving to the Axiom repository, and you used a file name that already exists in the target folder, you are prompted to choose whether or not to overwrite the existing file. If you choose not to overwrite, you are returned to the Export to Excel dialog so that you can use a different name and/or output folder.
   - If you are saving to your computer, the exact behavior is determined by your browser settings. The default behavior for most browsers is to save the file to the **Downloads** folder on your computer.
   - In either case, a notification message displays at the top of the page to indicate whether the spreadsheet creation succeeded or failed.

Export behavior

When the grid data is exported, the behavior is as follows:

- If the data is paged in the report, the export contains all pages of data.
- By default, the basic number format applied to the column is preserved in the export. The exception is negative numbers, which will always be shown using a minus sign regardless of the configured format. Other formats such as background colors and borders are not applied to the exported data.
- Date and DateTime columns are exported as follows:
  - Columns configured to display the full date part are exported using the default date or date-time format, regardless of the format configured to display in the report.
  - Columns configured to display other date parts display the numeric value of the date part only. For example, if the column is configured to display the Quarter part as Q1 format, the value is exported as only the number (1 for Q1).

- If you have sorted, filtered, or drilled the data displayed in the report, these changes are reflected in the export. The following exceptions apply:
    - Reordered columns are ignored. Columns are exported in their original order.
    - Drill results can only be exported to Excel if the report was created in the Report Builder. Web reports created from template display drill results slightly differently, and these results cannot be exported.
    - If **Export all drill levels** is enabled, the export ignores any sorting, filtering, or drilling in the report. The directed drilling columns are added to the report as row dimensions, and all data is exported at this level.
- If the report uses report parameters, those parameter selections are not reflected in the export. Exception: If the report uses a dynamic column tied to a Column List report parameter, the default value for that parameter will be used for the export.

  NOTE: For reports created from template, refresh variable selections are applied to the export.

- Column group headers are omitted from the export. Additionally, if a column has a 2-row header, only the first row of that header is exported.
- If the report contains a column with links, the link configuration is ignored, and the regular column value is exported (as if the column were not enabled to show links).
- Export to Excel is capped at 150,000 rows. If a report contains over 150,000 rows, only partial data is exported, and the total row is omitted.

Exporting grid data in a web report to a delimited file

You can export grid data in a web report to a delimited file such as comma-separated (CSV). You can save the delimited file locally, or save it to the Axiom Rolling Forecasting repository.

The export can be performed while viewing the report, or from the Reports Library in the Intelligence Center.

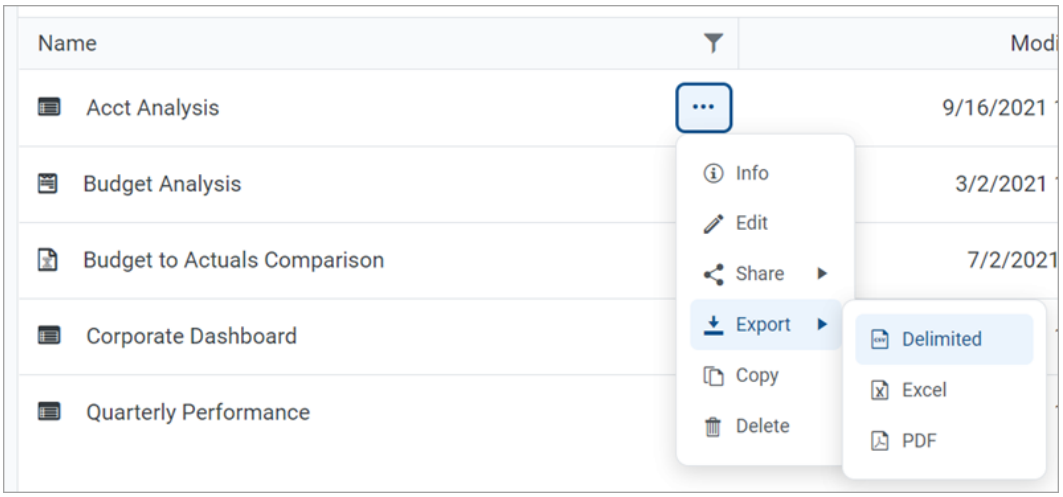
- When exporting the report from the Intelligence Center, it is exported using default settings. If the report requires user input to return data, you should instead open the report and export from the report viewer.
- When exporting the report from the report viewer, the export honors the current report state such as sorting, filtering, and drilling.

Any user who can view the report can save the delimited file locally. In order to save the delimited file to the Axiom Rolling Forecasting repository, you must have read/write access to at least one folder in the Reports Library.

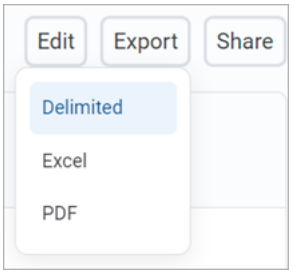
To export grid data to a delimited file:

1. In the Intelligence Center, locate the report in the folder tree, or search to find it.

2. Do one of the following:
    - Hover your cursor over the **Name** column to make the three-dots icon visible. Click the icon then select **Export > Excel** from the menu.



    - Click the report name to open the report. In the top right corner of the report, click **Export > Excel**.



3. In the **Export Report** dialog, enter a file name into the **File name** box. By default, the file name is the same as the web report file name.
4. For **Export to**, select the export destination:
    - **My computer**: Save the delimited file to your computer.
    - **Axiom repository**: Save the delimited file to a folder in the Axiom Rolling Forecasting Reports Library, or to your My Documents folder.

NOTES:

- If you save the delimited file to a folder in the Reports Library, then any user with at least read-only access to that folder will be able to view the file. You should be sure that it is acceptable for users with permission to the target folder to view the data in the file.
- If you do not have read/write access to any folders in the Axiom repository, then the **Export to** option is not available and does not display in the dialog. The file will be automatically saved to your computer.
- If you save the file to your computer, keep in mind that Axiom Rolling Forecasting does not enforce any security on the exported file.

5. If you are saving to the Axiom repository, select an **Output folder**:
   - Click the folder icon to the right of the field.
   - In the **Choose output folder** dialog, select a folder in the Reports Library. The dialog only shows folders where you have read/write access to that folder or a child folder.

     NOTE: If you have access to the My Documents folder, then you can also save reports to that location for your personal use.

   - Click **OK** to choose the folder and return to the **Export to Excel** dialog.

   The path to your selected folder now displays in the **Output folder** field.
6. In the **Configuration options** section, select the desired **Delimiter**. You can select any of the following: **Comma** (default), **Space**, **Period**, **Pipe**, **Tab**, **Semi-Colon**, **Colon**.

   If the delimiter is a comma, the file format for the exported file is CSV. For any other delimiter, the file format is TXT.
7. If the current report is enabled for directed drilling, you can optionally choose to **Export all drill levels**. If this option is enabled, then the report data is "flattened" using all drill levels. For example, if the report is currently showing rows by Acct, and the report has configured drilling levels of Region and Dept, then the exported report contains data rows by unique combination of Acct/Region/Dept.

NOTES:

- If this option is enabled, the export ignores any sorting, filtering, or drilling in the report. The directed drilling columns are added to the report as row dimensions, and all data is exported at this level.
- This option is not available if the report uses a fixed row structure, or if the report is built from template.

8. Click **Export** to create the delimited file.
    - If you are saving to the Axiom repository, and you used a file name that already exists in the target folder, you are prompted to choose whether or not to overwrite the existing file. If you choose not to overwrite, you are returned to the Export Report dialog so that you can use a different name and/or output folder.
    - If you are saving to your computer, the exact behavior is determined by your browser settings. The default behavior for most browsers is to save the file to the **Downloads** folder on your computer.
    - In either case, a notification message displays at the top of the page to indicate whether the file creation succeeded or failed.

Export behavior

When the grid data is exported, the behavior is as follows:

- If the data is paged in the report, the export contains all pages of data.
- If the report uses row dimensions, then the first row of data in the file contains the column headers. Group headers are omitted from the export. Additionally, if a column has a 2-row header, only the first row of that header is exported. The total row is excluded from the export.
- If the report uses a fixed row structure, all rows are included in the delimited file, including header rows and subtotal rows.
- The raw data is exported to the delimited file. No formatting is applied. For example, this means number formats are not applied, date formats are not applied, and the Show Description option is not applied. The Description will only display if you click the **Show description** toggle in the **Formatting Properties** area of your report's column configuration settings.
- If a data value in the export contains the delimiter, that value is escaped in double quotation marks. For example, if the delimiter is a space character, then values with spaces are wrapped in double quotation marks (such as "Finance Department").
- If the report contains a column with links, the link configuration is ignored, and the regular column value is exported (as if the column were not enabled to show links).

- If you have sorted, filtered, or drilled the data displayed in the report, these changes are reflected in the export. The following exceptions apply:
    - Reordered columns are ignored. Columns are exported in their original order.
    - Drill results can only be exported to file if the report was created in the Report Builder. Web reports created from template display drill results slightly differently, and these results cannot be exported.
    - If **Export all drill levels** is enabled, the export ignores any sorting, filtering, or drilling in the report. The directed drilling columns are added to the report as row dimensions, and all data is exported at this level.
- If the report uses report parameters, those parameter selections are not reflected in the export. Exception: If the report uses a dynamic column tied to a Column List report parameter, the default value for that parameter will be used for the export.

  NOTE: For reports created from template, refresh variable selections are applied to the export.

Sharing a web report via email

You can share a web report with other Axiom Rolling Forecasting users via email. The report can be shared as a link to the live report, or as a PDF or Excel attachment. Sharing can be done while viewing the report, or from the Reports Library in the Intelligence Center.

- When sharing the report from the Intelligence Center as a PDF or Excel attachment, the attachment is generated using default settings. If the report requires user input to return data, you should instead open the report and share from the report viewer.
- When sharing the report from the report viewer as a PDF or Excel attachment, the attachment honors the current report state such as sorting, filtering, and drilling. Exception: report parameter selections are not honored unless the report is built from template.
- When sharing the report as a link, the email recipient can click the link to log in to Axiom Rolling Forecasting and view the report within the application. The recipient must have at least read-only security permission to the report in order to view it. When using the link, the report is opened in its default state, and the user can explore the report as needed.

Any user who can view the report can share it. The report can be shared with any user in Axiom Rolling Forecasting, or any email address that the Axiom Rolling Forecasting system can send email to.

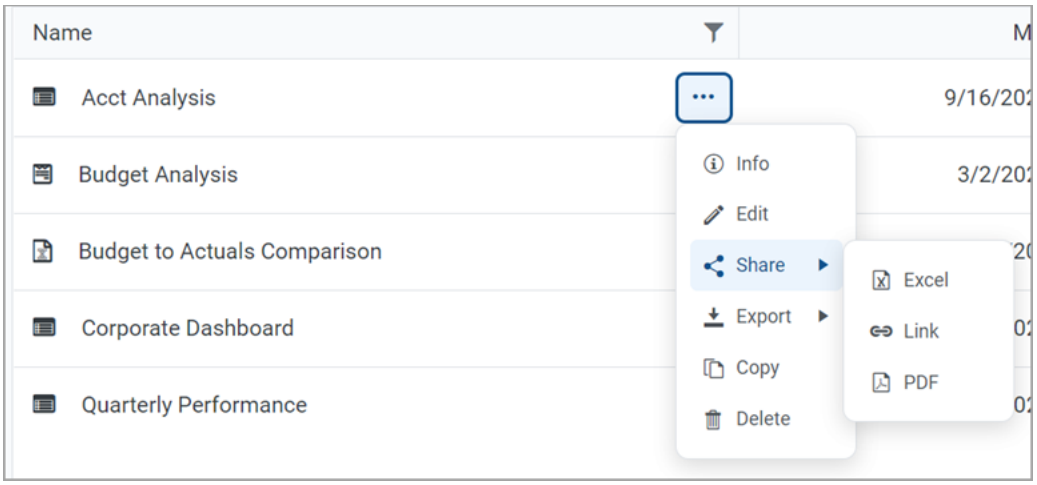
NOTE: When sharing a web report as a PDF or Excel attachment, keep in mind that Axiom Rolling Forecasting does not enforce any security on these attachments. Any user who receives the email can view the attachment.

To share a web report via email:

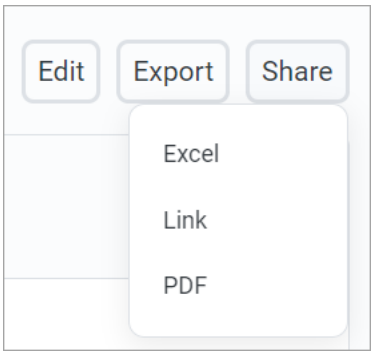
1. In the Intelligence Center, locate the report in the folder tree, or search to find it.

2. Do one of the following:

   - Hover your cursor over the **Name** column to make the three-dots icon visible. Click the icon and select **Share** from the menu, then select either **Excel**, **Link**, or **PDF**.



   - Click the report name to open the report. In the top right corner of the report, click **Share**, then select either **Excel**, **Link**, or **PDF**.



3. If you selected to share as either **Excel** or **PDF**, then complete the settings in the **Share Report** dialog, and then click **Share**. The settings are the same as when exporting to Excel or PDF, except that you do not specify a location to save the exported file—the file will be attached to the sharing email. For example:

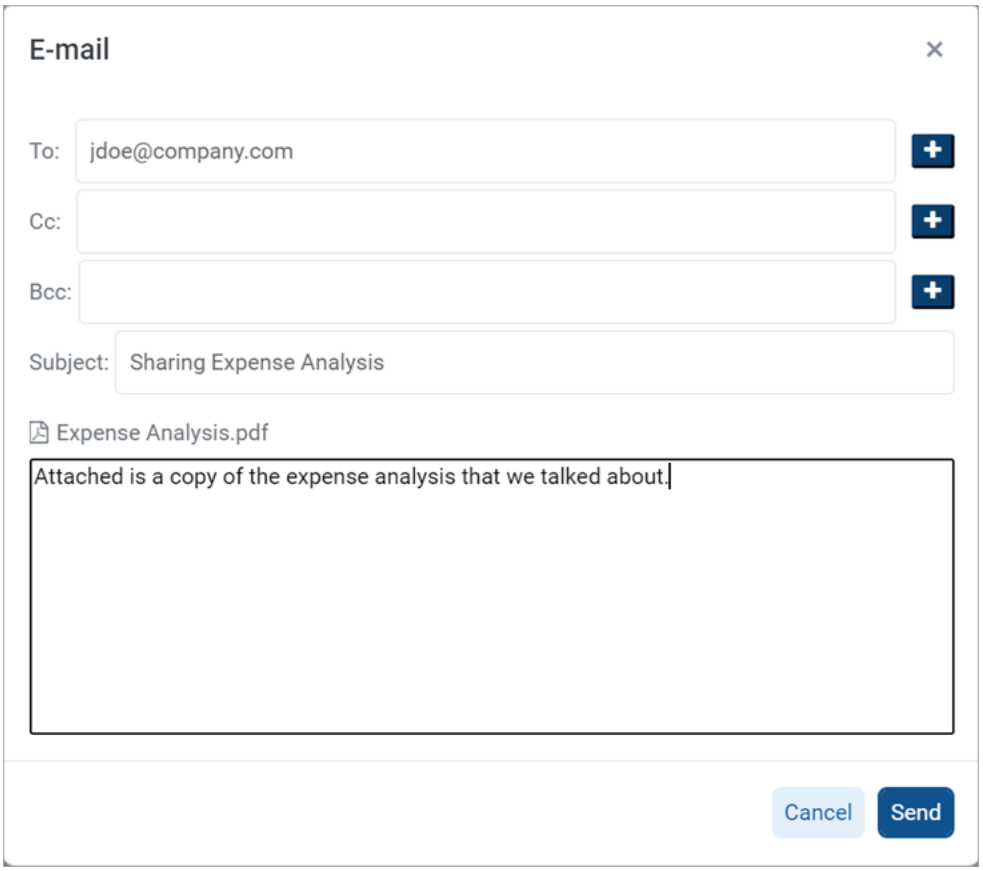
   - For PDF, you can specify the file name, layout, orientation, margin size, and header/footer content.
   - For Excel, you can specify the file name and whether to export all drilling levels.

NOTES:

- The Share Report dialog for Excel only displays if you are sharing from within the report viewer, and only if the report is configured for directed drilling. Otherwise, the dialog does not display and the file name of the Excel attachment will always be the report file name.
- The PDF or Excel attachment is generated using the same behavior as when exporting the file to PDF or Excel. For more information, see Exporting grid data in a web report to Excel or Exporting a PDF copy of a web report.
- If you selected to share as a link, this dialog does not display and you are taken directly to the E-mail dialog.

4. In the **E-Mail** dialog, select the recipients of the email. You can type email addresses into the **To**, **CC**, and **BCC** boxes, or you can click the plus icon next to the recipient box to look up email addresses for Axiom Rolling Forecasting users:
   - In the **Select Users** dialog, select the check boxes next to the users that you want to share the report with.
   - You can search on the user first or last name to find users.
   - Once you have selected one or more users, click **OK**. The recipient box is populated with the email addresses for the selected users. If the box already contained one or more email addresses, the newly selected addresses will be added to the existing list.

   If you are manually typing email addresses, separate multiple addresses with semicolons.



Example E-mail dialog

5. In the **E-Mail** dialog, complete the **Subject** and body text as needed.
    - By default, the subject is set to "Sharing *FileName*".
    - If you are sharing a link, the link is pre-populated into the body text.
6. Click **Share** to share the report and send the email.
    - If you are sharing the report as a PDF or Excel file, the attachment is generated at this point. If the report is large, there may be a delay while the attachment is generated.
    - A notification message displays at the top of the page to indicate whether the email and its attachment (if applicable) was generated successfully. Once the email is generated, it will sent by the Axiom Rolling Forecasting server using the standard System.SMTPMessageDelivery job.

Production reporting for web reports

Using production reporting features with web reports, you can generate and deliver report "snapshots" to various audiences as needed.

- You can perform multipass processing on a web report over a specified dimension, such as by department, region, or entity. The report is iteratively refreshed—one "pass" for each value of the dimension—and during each pass a filter is automatically applied to limit the data to the current dimension value.
- The output of each pass is a filtered PDF or Excel "snapshot" of the report. This static snapshot is then saved to a target folder location—either a local folder in your network or the Axiom repository—and/or emailed to a specified recipient. Folder locations and email recipients can be determined dynamically so that the location and recipient changes as needed for each pass.
- Multiple PDF or Excel snapshots can be optionally collected into larger "report books" and then dynamically saved and/or emailed as needed. For example, you might process three different web reports by entity, and then collect the three resulting entity snapshots into a single file per entity.

To perform multipass processing on a web report, use the Scheduler task **Web Report Processing**. This task will process a target report by a specified dimension, and then save and/or email the output files as configured in the task.

To collect output files into report books, use the File Collect option of File Processing. To do this, you must create a spreadsheet report, enable it for file processing, and then configure file collect options. Once it is configured, file collect processing can be run manually in the Desktop Client, or can be run using the Scheduler task **File Processing**.

IMPORTANT: In phase one of production reporting for web reports, processing is only supported for web reports created from product-delivered templates. Ad hoc web reports created in the Report Builder cannot be processed yet. Support for ad hoc report processing may be added in a future release.

Setting up web report processing

You can perform production reporting for web reports using multipass processing. The report can be processed multiple times over a dimension, generating a filtered PDF or Excel copy of the report for each value of the dimension. The report copies can be saved to a designated location and/or emailed to designated recipients.

To perform multipass processing on a web report, use the Scheduler task **Web Report Processing**. When you set up this task, you configure the following:

- The web report to process. You can process any web report created from a product-delivered template.

- The output format of the processing. Each pass will generate a filtered PDF or Excel output file. The name of the file can be set dynamically using processing variables and job variables.
- The delivery option for the processing. Each output file can be saved to a folder location, emailed to a recipient, or both.
    - If the output is saved, you specify the location of the target folder (local or Axiom repository) and the folder path. The folder path can be set dynamically using processing variables and job variables.
    - If the output is emailed, you specify the recipients of the email, and the email subject and body text. The recipients can be manually entered into the task settings (and can optionally use job variables), or you can specify a table column to dynamically look up the recipients. Recipients can be email addresses, or you can list user and role names to look up email addresses from Axiom security. The email subject and body text can be set dynamically using processing variables and job variables.
- The dimension to process. You can specify any dimension that will be compatible against the data queried in the target web report. The web report will be processed once for each value in the dimension. If desired, you can define a filter to limit the dimension values to process.

Configuring a web report processing task

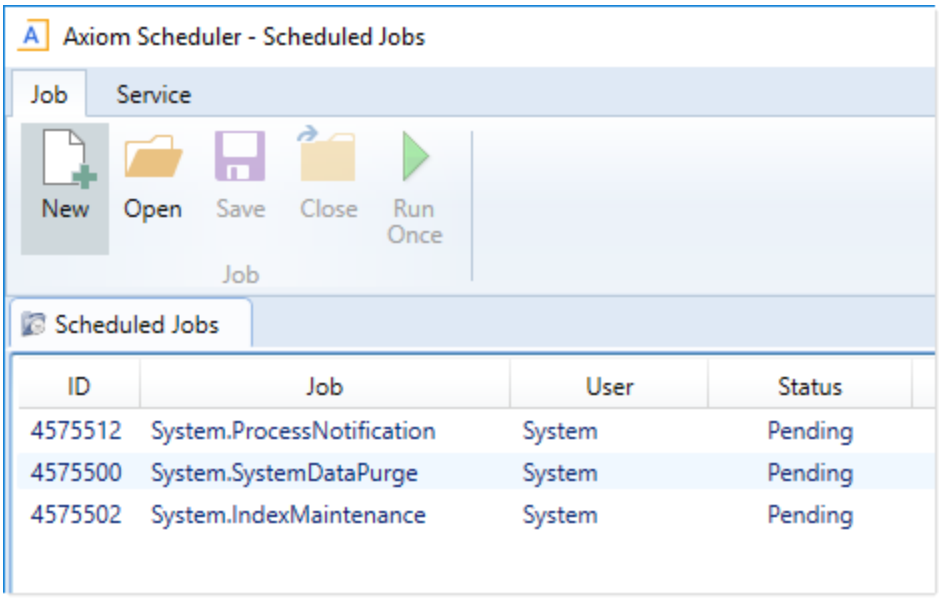
In order to create a Scheduler job with a Web Report Processing task, you must be an administrator or a user with the **Scheduled Jobs User** permission. You must also have read/write access to at least one folder in the Scheduler Jobs Library to save the job. Scheduler jobs can only be created in the Desktop Client.

To create a Scheduler job with a web report processing task:

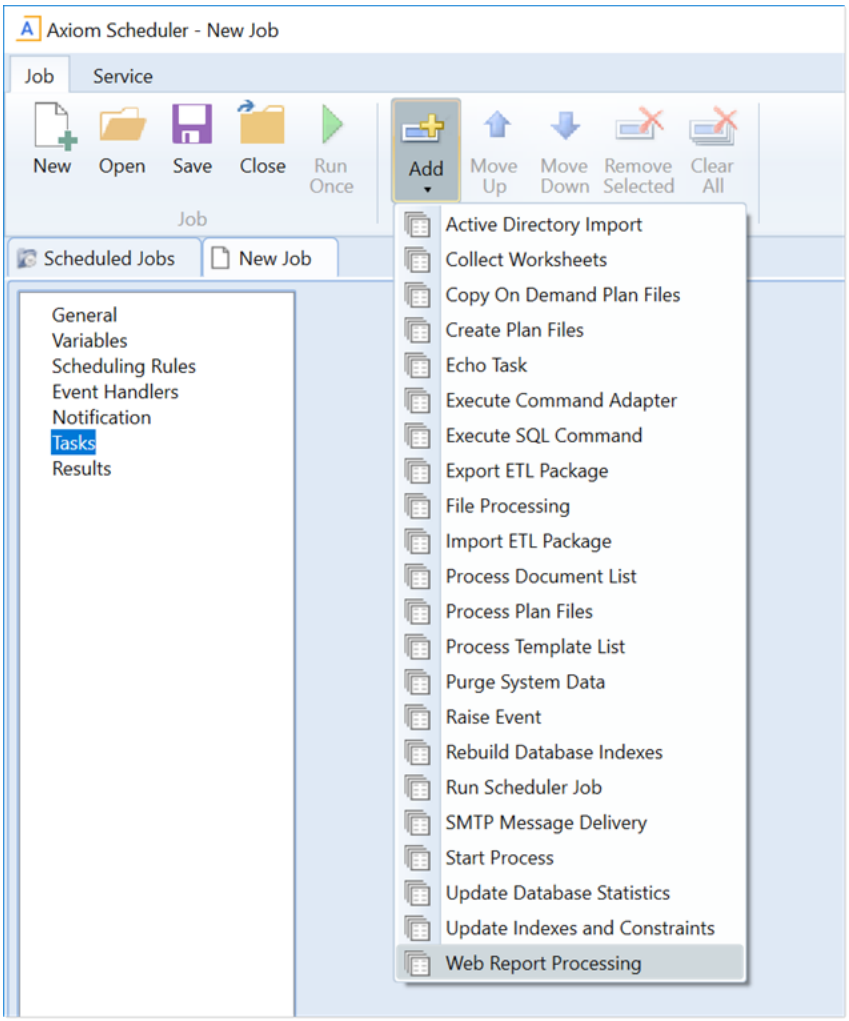
1. On the **Axiom** tab, in the **Administration** group, click **Manage > Scheduler**.

    NOTE: In systems with installed products, this feature may be located on the **Admin** tab. In the **System Management** group, click **Scheduler**.

2. In the **Scheduler** dialog, on the **Job** tab, click **New**.



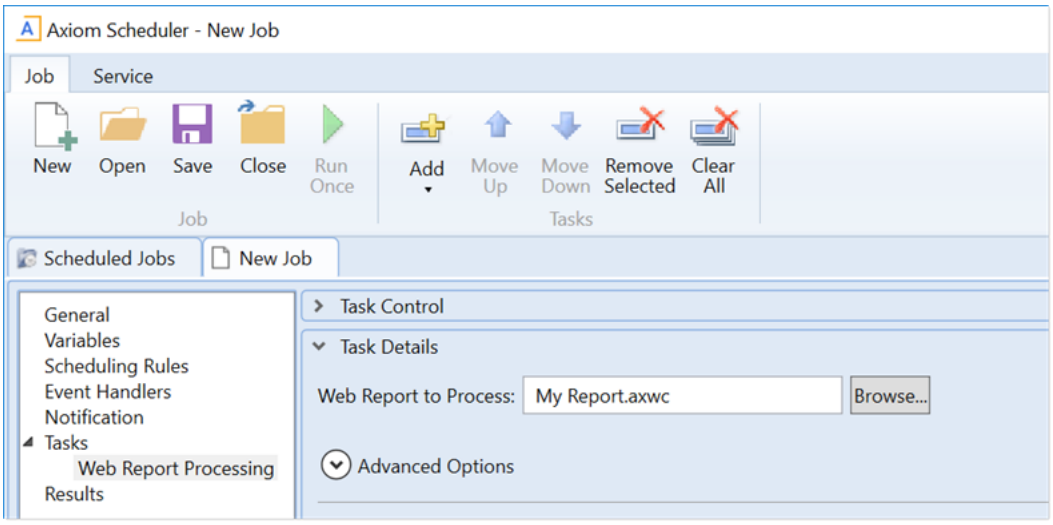
3. Select the **Tasks** section of the job, then on the **Job** tab, click **Add > Web Report Processing**.



4. Select the **Web Report to Process**. This is the report that will be processed by the task.
    - Click the **Browse** button to open the Axiom Explorer dialog.
    - Navigate to the web report that you want to process, then select the report and then click **Open**.

    The selected report is listed in the Web Report to Process box.

> **IMPORTANT:** Remember, only web reports that are created from a product-delivered template can be processed. The Axiom Explorer dialog is filtered to only show reports that were created from template.



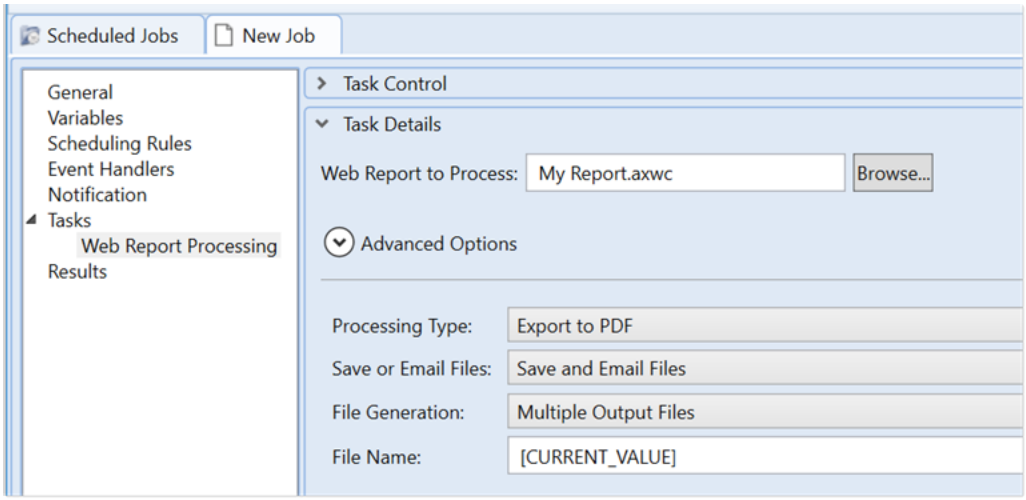
Example task with report selected for processing

5. Complete the general processing properties that determine the processing type and the output:

Item	Description
Processing Type	Select one of the following to determine the output format of each pass: • **Export to Excel** (default): The contents of the report are exported to a spreadsheet (XLSX) file. The output uses the same behavior as when you export to spreadsheet while viewing the web report. • **Export to PDF**: The report is saved as a PDF file. The output uses the same behavior as when you save to PDF while viewing the web report.
Save or Email Files	Select one of the following to determine the delivery method for the output: • **Save Files** (default): The output files are saved to the specified output folder. • **Email Files**: The output files are emailed to the specified recipients. The output files are not saved anywhere on the file system. • **Save and Email Files**: The output files are both saved and emailed.

Item	Description
File Generation	Select one of the following to determine whether the output is saved as a single file or multiple files: • **Multiple Output files** (default): The results of each pass are saved as individual output files. For example, if the multipass settings result in 10 passes, then 10 output files are created (one file for each pass). • **Single Output File**: The results of each pass are collected into a single output file. For example, if the multipass settings result in 10 passes, then the results of all 10 passes are placed in a single output file. If the output type is Excel, then each pass is a separate sheet in the Excel file. If the output type is PDF, then the PDF for each pass is combined into one large PDF file.
File Name	Specify how the output file (or files) should be named. You can do the following: • You can use processing variables and/or Scheduler job variables to generate dynamic file names. • You can type a "hard-coded" file name. If the task will generate multiple output files, then the file name (or the output folder path) must use a processing variable so that the output of each pass is unique. If the task will generate a single output file, then variables are not required. To use a processing variable, you can type the variable or you can click the pencil icon to open a text editor. From the **Insert Variable** list, select the variable that you want to use. For example, you could set the file name to `Income Statement [Current_Value]`. If the report is being processed by region to multiple output files, this will generate file names such as `Income Statement West`, `Income Statement East`, and so on (where "East" and "West" are region names). **NOTE:** Processing variables and Scheduler variables use different syntax. Processing variables are enclosed in square brackets. Scheduler job variables are enclosed in curly brackets.

Item	Description
Sheet Name	Specify how the sheet for each pass should be named. This property only applies when the processing type is **Export to Excel**. You can do the following: • You can use processing variables and/or Scheduler job variables to generate dynamic sheet names. • You can type a "hard-coded" sheet name. If the task will collect all of the output into a single spreadsheet file, then the sheet name must use a processing variable so that the output of each pass is unique. If the task will generate multiple output files, then variables are not required. To use a processing variable, you can type the variable or you can click the pencil icon to open a text editor. From the **Insert Variable** list, select the variable that you want to use. For example, you could set the sheet name to `[Current_Value]`. If the report is being processed by region, this will generate sheet names such as `West`, `East`, and so on (where "East" and "West" are region names). **NOTE:** Processing variables and Scheduler variables use different syntax. Processing variables are enclosed in square brackets. Scheduler job variables are enclosed in curly brackets.



Example task with general processing properties configured

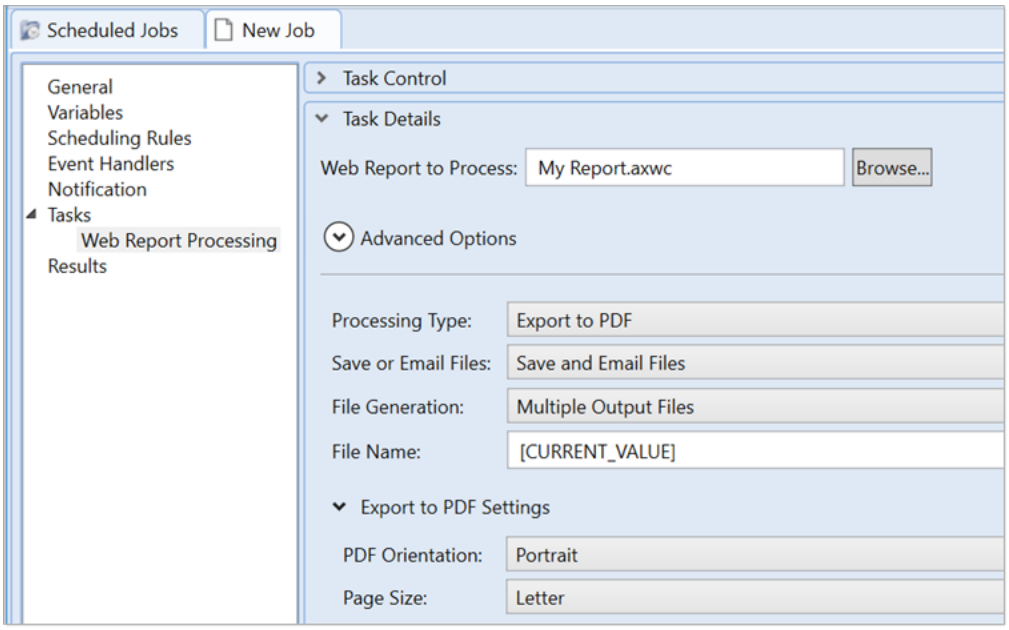
6. Depending on the selected processing type (PDF or Excel), complete the properties specific to that processing type:

Export to PDF Settings

Item	Description
PDF Orientation	Select the orientation for the PDF, either **Portrait** or **Landscape**. Portrait is the default orientation.
Page Size	Select the page size for the PDF. You can choose from the following standard page sizes: **A3**, **A4**, **A5**, **Legal**, **Letter**, or **Tabloid**. Letter is the default size.

Export to Excel Settings

Item	Description
Include Column Headers	Specifies whether column headers are included in the file output. By default this is set to **On**, which means column header text is included in the first row of the spreadsheet. Column grouping headers and multi-row headers are not included. If this option is set to **Off**, then column headers are omitted from the file output and the data starts in the first row of the spreadsheet.
Include total row	Specifies whether the total row is included in the file output. By default this is set to **On**, which means that the total row is included in the spreadsheet. If this option is set to **Off**, then the total row is omitted from the file output. **NOTE:** This option only applies when the web report being processed is a dynamic row report with the total row enabled. If the web report being processed uses a fixed row structure, then the total and subtotal rows defined in the fixed row structure are always included in the spreadsheet.



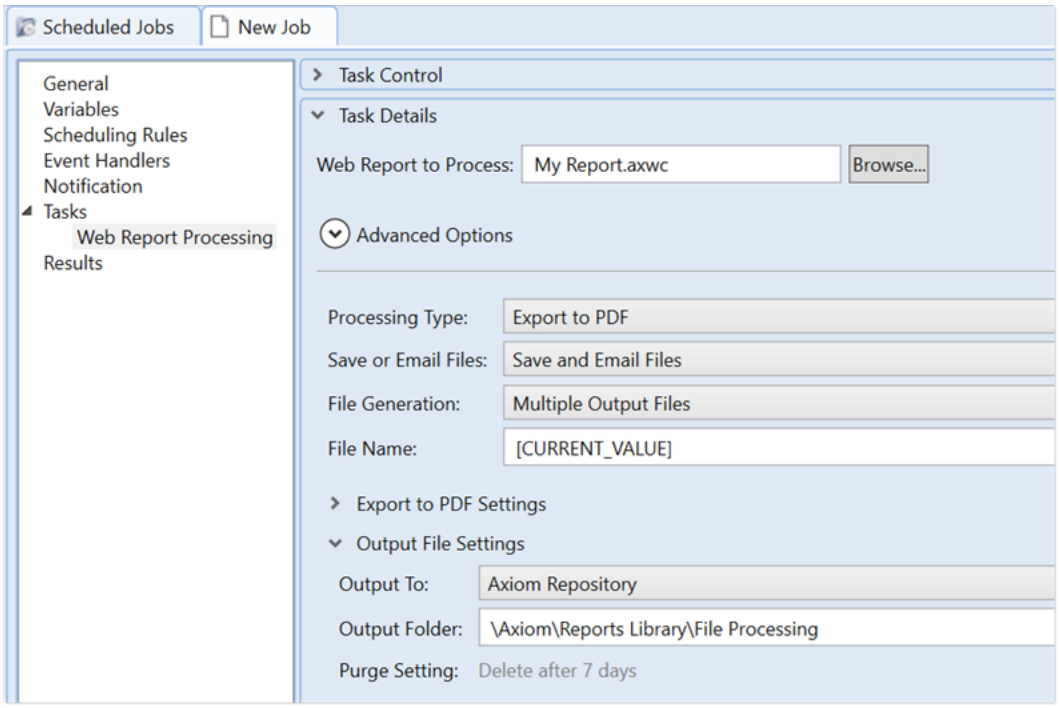
Example task with PDF-specific settings

7. If the processing is set to **Save Files** or **Save and Email Files**, complete the **Output File Settings**:

Item	Description
Output To	Select one of the following: • **Local File System** (default): The output location is outside of Axiom Rolling Forecasting, to a location on your local network share. The specific path is detailed in the **Output Folder** setting. Access to output files is not controlled by Axiom Rolling Forecasting. • **Axiom Repository**: The output location is the Axiom Rolling Forecasting file system, within the Reports Library. The specific path is detailed in the **Output Folder** setting. Access to output files is controlled by security access to the designated folder within Axiom Rolling Forecasting.

Item	Description
Output Folder	Specify the folder location for the file output. You can type a folder path, or you can click the folder icon to browse to the folder location. The browse dialog will display either your local file system or the Axiom file system, depending on what you selected for **Output To**. The output folder can be made dynamic as follows: • If **File Generation** is set to **Multiple Output Files**, then processing variables can be used in the output folder path. For example, you can include `[Current_Value]` in the output folder path, and this will be replaced with the current multipass value. Processing variables are not valid in the output folder path if the task is configured to generate a single output file. • Scheduler job variables can be used in the output folder path. **NOTE:** Processing variables and Scheduler variables use different syntax. Processing variables are enclosed in square brackets. Scheduler job variables are enclosed in curly brackets. **Local file system** The output folder location must be entered as a UNC path, and must be accessible by the Scheduler service user account (for on-premise systems) or the Axiom Cloud Integration Service (for cloud systems). The ability to save files to the specified location and access them after saving is controlled by local network security. **Axiom repository** The specified location in the Axiom file system must be within the Reports Library, and the location must use the full path (meaning: `\Axiom\Reports Library\...`). The ability to save files to the specified location and to create new folders (if necessary) depends on the Axiom Rolling Forecasting security permissions for the user processing the file. Users can only create new folders if they have read/write permissions to the parent folder, and they can only create new files if they have read/write permissions to the target folder. Once the files are created within the Axiom file system, access to those files is dependent on the user's permissions to the output folder. Typically you should create the output folder in advance (or if you want to create output folders on-the-fly, create a parent folder to hold the output folders), and then set permissions for that folder as appropriate in Axiom Rolling Forecasting security, so that the appropriate users will be able to access the files after they are created.

Item	Description
Remote Data Connection	This option only applies when the file output is being saved to your local file system, and only for Axiom Cloud systems that are using remote data connections. Select the name of the remote data connection to use for the file processing operation. The designated remote data connection will be used to access the local file system and save output file(s) to the designated location. A remote data connection is required to save files locally from an Axiom Cloud system. For more information, see the section on remote data connections in the *Scheduler Guide*.
Purge Setting	This option only applies when the file output is being saved to the Axiom Repository. If you want the file output to be automatically deleted after a specified period of time, then click the pencil icon to open the **Choose Date** dialog. • **No purge date** (default): File output is not automatically deleted. • **Static purge date**: Select a specific date, after which the output will be deleted. • **Relative purge date**: Specify a number of days to keep the output after it has been generated. The output will be deleted after the specified number of days have passed.



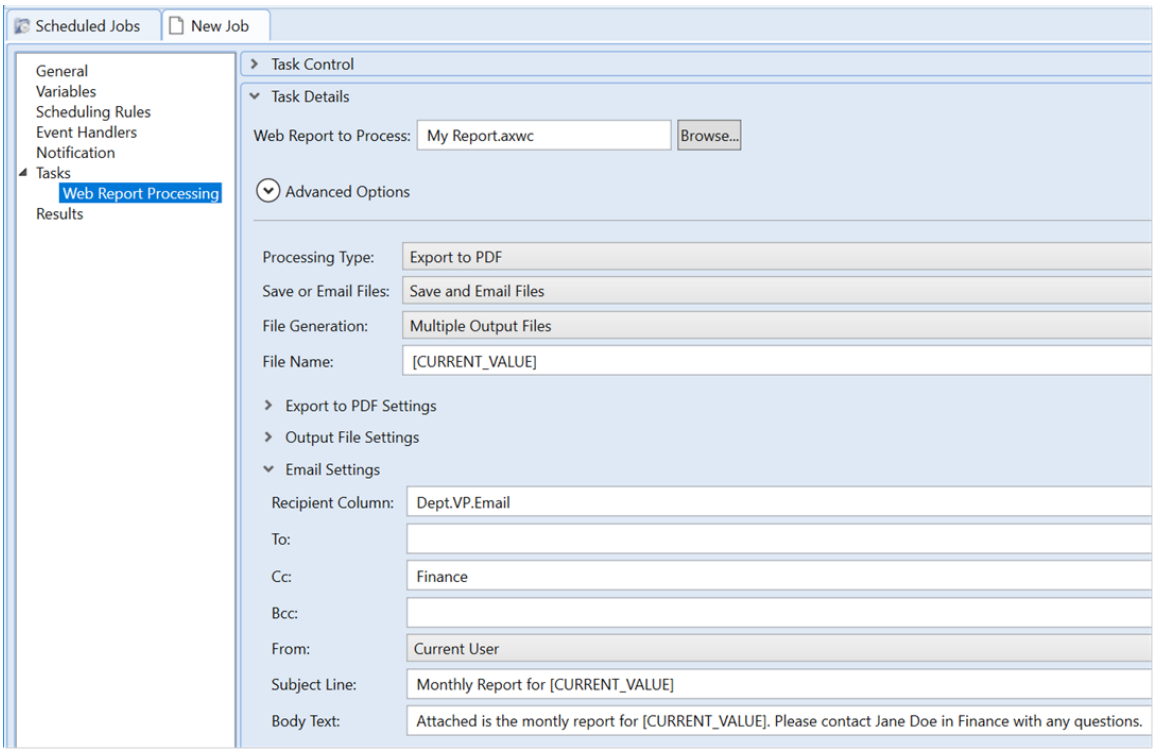
Example task saving output to the Axiom Repository

8. If the processing is set to **Email Files** or **Save and Email Files**, complete the **Email Settings**:

Item	Description
Recipient column	Optional. Specify a table column that holds the desired email recipients for each pass. This option only applies if **File Generation** is set to **Multiple Output Files**, so that each pass will be sent a separate email. You can type the name of a table column, or click the column button to select a column from the multipass table or a lookup table. (You must select a multipass column first before you can use the column button to select a column.) For example, if the multipass column is Dept.VP, the recipient column might be Dept.VP.Email. The specified column can contain any of the following: email addresses, user login names, and/or role names. The column can contain multiple values separated by a semicolon. The recipients listed in the column will be used as the To address for the email (in addition to any recipients listed directly in the To field). If the column contains a user login name, that user's email address as defined in security will be used. If the column contains a role name, the email will be sent to all users in the role. To verify that the recipient column will resolve as you expect for each pass, you can click the **Preview Multipass List** button in the **Multipass Data Settings** section. The specified recipient column displays in this preview so that you can see the recipient column values associated with the multipass column values. **NOTE:** The recipient column must have a one-to-one relationship with the values in the specified multipass column.
To	Specify the To recipient(s) for the email. This is required if a recipient column is not specified. If a recipient column is specified, the recipients listed here will be added to the recipients listed in the column for each pass. You can type one or more email addresses, user login names, and/or role names. Separate multiple recipients with semicolons. If a user login name is listed, that user's email address as defined in security will be used. If a role name is listed, the email will be sent to all users in the role. **NOTE:** If **File Generation** is set to **Multiple Output Files**, the recipients in the To field will receive a separate email for each pass. The only way to dynamically send the emails to different recipients per pass is to use the **Recipient Column** option.
CC	Optional. Specify the CC recipient(s) for the email. This field follows the same rules as the To field.

Item	Description
BCC	Optional. Specify the BCC recipient(s) for the email. This field follows the same rules as the To field.
From	Select one of the following to specify the From address for the email: • **Current User**: The email will be sent from the user who executes the Scheduler job. • **System User**: The email will be sent from the designated From user for Scheduler. This is the same value returned by the `{Scheduler.FromEmailAddress}` job variable.
Subject Line	Enter the subject line for the email. Processing variables can be used in the subject line when **File Generation** is set to **Multiple Output Files**. To use a processing variable, you can type the variable or you can click the pencil icon to open a text editor. From the **Insert Variable** list, select the variable that you want to use. For example, you could set the subject line to `Monthly report for [Current_Value]` in order to include the current pass value in the subject line.
Body Text	Enter the body text for the email. Processing variables can be used in the body text when **File Generation** is set to **Multiple Output Files**. To use a processing variable, you can type the variable or you can click the pencil icon to open a text editor. From the **Insert Variable** list, select the variable that you want to use.

Scheduler job variables can be used in any of the email settings except the From setting.



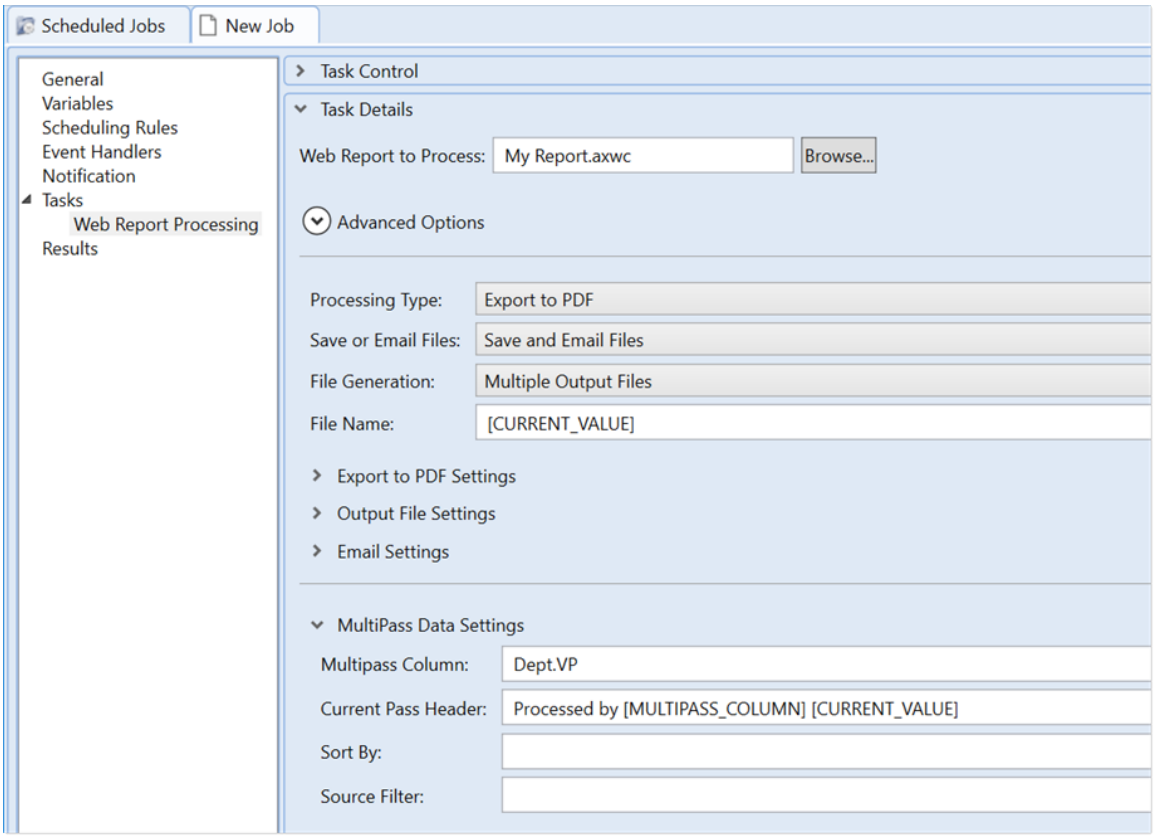
Example task looking up email addresses from a recipient column

9. Complete the multipass settings for processing:

Item	Description
Multipass Column	Specify the column to use for multipass processing. You can type a Table.Column name, or click the column icon to select the column from a dialog. You can select any column on a data or reference table, though typically processing is performed by a dimension such as Dept.Dept, or a grouping such as Dept.Region. The report will be processed once for each unique value in the specified column (except for any values excluded by the Source Filter). A filter is applied to the data query in the report so that the data is limited to the current pass value. For example, if you are processing by Dept.Dept, then the report will be processed once for each department, and the report data will be limited to only the data for that department. Keep in mind the difference between processing by a data table column such as GL2022.Dept, versus a dimension table column such as Dept.Dept. When processing by GL2022.Dept, the report will be processed by each department with data in the GL2022 table. When processing by Dept.Dept, the report will be processed by each department in the Dept table. To verify the list of values for processing, click the **Preview Multipass List** button to view the list of items. The first 100 values are shown, in the order they will be processed. If the task configuration includes a **Recipient Column** (in the email settings) or a **Sort By** column, these columns are also shown in the preview.

Item	Description
Current Pass Header	Optional. Define a header to display in the report output file. This option only applies if the processing type is **Export to PDF**. The current pass header should use processing variables to display information about the current pass. To use a processing variable, you can type the variable or you can click the pencil icon to open a text editor. From the **Insert Variable** list, select the variable that you want to use. For example, you can define a header such as: `Processed by [MULTIPASS_COLUMN] [CURRENT_VALUE]` When processing by Dept.Dept, this would resolve such as **Processed by Dept 22000** By default, if the current pass header is left blank, then the PDF output will not include a header to indicate the current pass information. However, it is possible that the template used to create the report may have been designed with a dynamic header that will display this information.
Sort By	Optional. Specify one or more sort columns for the list of multipass values. You can type a Table.Column name, or click the column icon to select the column from a dialog. You can also optionally specify `Asc` or `Desc` after the column name (ascending order is used if not specified). For example: `Dept.Dept Desc`. Separate multiple values with semicolons. By default, the values are sorted by the multipass column in ascending order. The Sort By field only needs to be used if you want the values to be sorted in descending order instead, or if you want the values sorted by a different column in the same table. The processing order is only relevant when **File Generation** is set to **Single Output File**, since it determines the order of each individual pass within the single file. When outputting to **Multiple Output Files**, the order is still used during processing but it has no useful impact on the outcome.
Source Filter	Optional. Specify a filter to limit the multipass list of items. You can type a filter, or you can click the filter icon to use the Filter Wizard. When the multipass list of values is generated, any value that does not meet the source filter will be excluded from processing. By default, all values in the specified multipass column are processed if the source filter is left blank.

Scheduler job variables can be used in any of the multipass settings.



10. Complete the remaining task and job settings as desired. For more information, see the Scheduler documentation. Note the following:
    - Generally speaking, the **Advanced Options** displayed at the top of the Web Report Processing task should only be modified as advised by Axiom Support.
    - If you want to schedule the job for execution at a later date and/or time, including setting up recurring execution, use the **Scheduling Rules** section of the job.
    - If you want to use Scheduler job variables in any task settings, these variables should be defined in the **Variables** section of the job.
    - It is recommended to review the **Notification** settings for the job and adjust them as needed. By default, Scheduler jobs are configured to send an email to the user who executed the job when the job completes, regardless of the job status.
11. On the **Job** tab, click **Save** to save the job.
12. In the Axiom Explorer dialog, select a folder location in the Scheduler Jobs Library and define a name for the job, then click **Save**.

If the job settings included an active scheduling rule, this rule is evaluated when the job is saved and the next scheduled execution is added to the Scheduler job queue.

Executing web report processing

Once you have set up a Scheduler job with a Web Report Processing task, you can execute the web report processing by executing the Scheduler job. Scheduler jobs can be executed on demand by using the **Run Once** feature within Scheduler, or you can schedule the job for future execution by defining and saving a scheduling rule in the job. Scheduler jobs can also be executed on demand using RunEvent, such as to kick off the Scheduler job from a custom task pane, Axiom form, or spreadsheet Axiom report.

When web report processing is executed, the following occurs:

- The list of multipass values to process is obtained using the Multipass Column limited by the Source Filter, sorted in the default or specified sort order.
- The specified report is processed once for each value in the multipass list.
    - The report data query is filtered by the current pass value and the report data is refreshed.
    - A PDF or Excel copy of the report is generated, depending on the specified Processing Type.
- If the File Generation is Multiple Output Files, then the output file for each pass is saved and/or emailed according to the task configuration.
- If the File Generation is Single Output File, then the result of each pass is saved in temporary storage and then merged into a single file once all passes are complete. This single file is then saved and/or emailed according to the task configuration.

Each pass of multipass processing can succeed or fail independently without affecting the other passes. For example, imagine the multipass list has 10 items. Pass 1 fails because the specified recipient column does not contain a valid email address, user name, or role for the pass 1 value. This pass-level failure does not stop passes 2-10 from being processed. The job status will report partial success in this case.

A Scheduler job can contain multiple Web Report Processing tasks, followed by a File Processing task to collect the various output files into "report books", and then save and/or deliver the collected books. For more information, see Setting up file collect with web report processing.

Using processing variables

The following processing variables can be used in various settings within the Web Report Processing task, in order to dynamically change the setting using information for the current pass.

Item	Description
[CURRENT_VALUE]	This variable returns the current multipass processing value. For example, if you are processing by Dept.Dept, and the current pass is for department 20000, the variable will be replaced by the value "20000" for this pass. This variable is typically used in settings such the file name, sheet name (when generating Excel output), and folder path.
[CURRENT_PASSNUMBER]	This variable returns the current pass number. For example, if the current pass is number 20 of 35 passes, the variable will be replaced by the value "20" for this pass.
[MULTIPASS_COLUMN]	This variable returns the name of the multipass column. For example, if you are processing by Dept.Dept, the variable will be replaced by the value "Dept" for all passes. This variable could be used whenever you want to reference the name of the dimension processed. For example, instead of just referencing the current value in the file name, you might want to reference the column name and the value. A variable construction like `[MULTIPASS_COLUMN] [CURRENT_VALUE]` would resolve to "Dept 20000" when processing by Dept.Dept and the current pass is for department 20000.

Processing variables can only be used in certain settings, and sometimes only when the output is multiple files (versus a single file). See the documentation for each individual setting to see if processing variables are supported in that setting.

NOTE: Processing variables and Scheduler variables use different syntax. Processing variables are enclosed in square brackets. Scheduler job variables are enclosed in curly brackets.

Using Scheduler job variables in task settings

Scheduler job variables can be used in any Web Report Processing task setting that you can directly type into, such as the file name, sheet name, folder path, and various email settings. To use a Scheduler job variable, you first define the variable on the **Variables** tab of the job, then you enter the variable in the desired setting using curly brackets. For example, if the variable name as defined on the Variables tab is `columnname`, then enter `{columnname}` in the task setting. When the job is executed, the variable in curly brackets will be replaced by the current value of the variable.

Scheduler job variables are useful when you want a task setting to change dynamically based on a variable value that gets passed to the Scheduler job. Various processes in Axiom Rolling Forecasting can trigger a Scheduler job for execution and pass variable values to the job. Additionally, previous tasks in the job can set a variable value that is then passed to subsequent tasks in the job.

NOTE: Processing variables and Scheduler variables use different syntax. Processing variables are enclosed in square brackets. Scheduler job variables are enclosed in curly brackets.

Using Scheduler job variables to pass refresh variable values

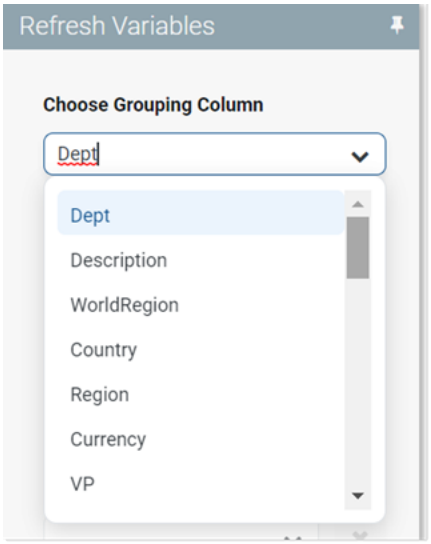
If the web report uses refresh variables, Scheduler job variables can be used to pass variables to these variables. For example, in some cases the report may require certain refresh variables to be set before data can be queried. In this case, the Scheduler job must pass values for these required refresh variables. The refresh variables will be used to refresh data for each pass, in addition to the multipass filter for the current pass.

In order to pass a Scheduler job variable value to the report as a refresh variable value, special syntax is used for the job variable:

`ReportVariable.`*`VariableID`*

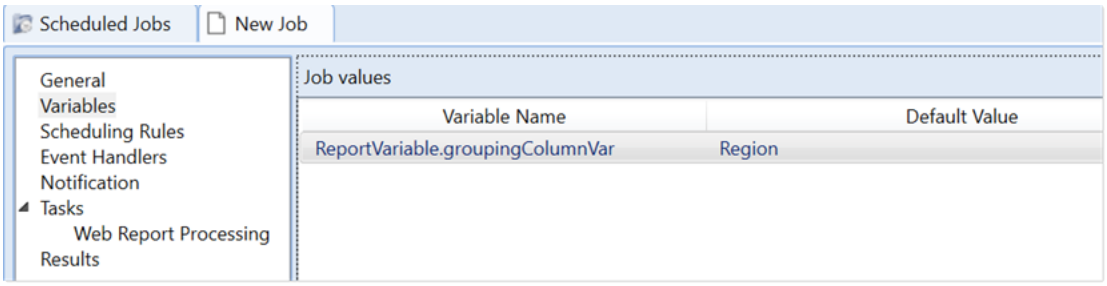
Where ReportVariable is a dedicated keyword that tells processing to apply the variable as a report parameter, and VariableID is the name of the specific report parameter.

For example, the report may contain a refresh variable that specifies the grouping level (row dimension) of the report. This refresh variable takes values such as Dept, WorldRegion, Country, and so on.



Example refresh variable

In this example, the ID of this refresh variable is `groupingColumnVar`. Therefore to pass a value to this refresh variable, a Scheduler job variable named `ReportVariable.groupingColumnVar` can be used. This variable must be assigned a value that exactly corresponds to a value that can be selected for the refresh variable within the Refresh Variables panel.



When this report is processed, the value for this refresh variable will be set to Region.

NOTES:

- The processing variable `[Current_Value]` can be used as the variable value, if it will resolve to a valid value for the refresh variable. In this case, the value of the variable will change dynamically for each pass.
- Because the variable IDs are not exposed on the report, this feature is primarily useful for product developers to deliver a pre-configured Scheduler job with a product.

Setting up file collect with web report processing

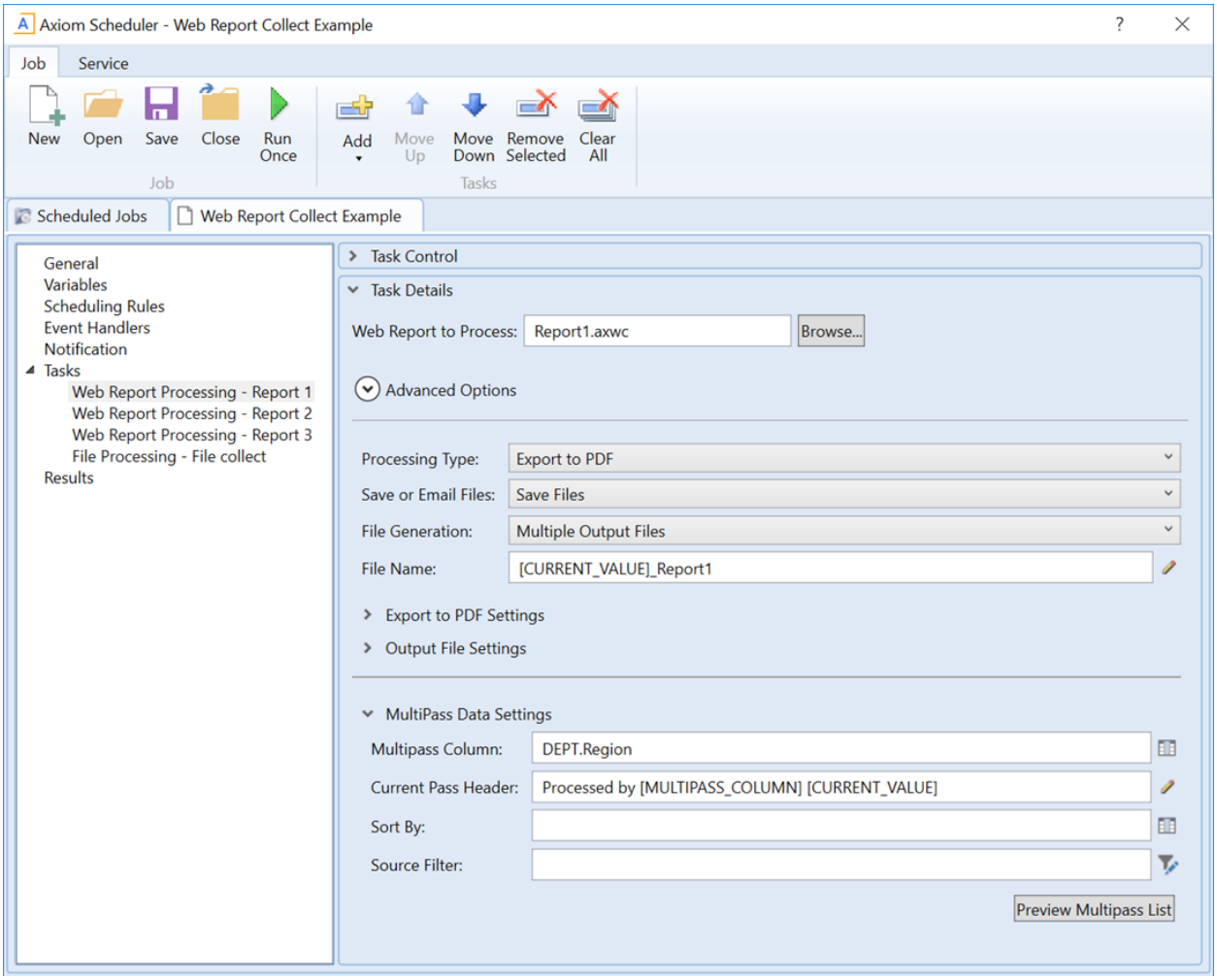
You can combine web report processing with the File Collect feature to create and deliver "report books". For example, you may have three different reports that you want to process by region, then you want to collect the output into region-specific report books to deliver to each regional manager.

This process works as follows:

- You set up multiple Web Report Processing tasks in Scheduler to process the web reports and save the output to a designated location. The output can be PDF or Excel.
- You set up File Collect in a separate spreadsheet utility to collect the output from the Web Report Processing tasks. This configuration specifies:
  - The type of files to collect, PDF or Excel.
  - The source folder(s) from which to gather the files to collect.
  - The file filter to specify the files to collect.
  - The file name of the output file, and the file type if applicable—PDF files can only be collected as PDF, but Excel files can be collected as either PDF or Excel.
  - The delivery method of the output file—save only, email only, or save and email—as well as the output folder and email settings (as applicable).
  - Optional common files to include in each output file, such as a cover page.
  - Optional multipass column to perform the file collect operation iteratively over a dimension
- You set up a File Processing task in Scheduler and configure it to run the File Collect report utility. Typically all of the tasks would be in a single Scheduler job, so that the Web Report Processing tasks are run first, then the File Processing task runs afterward to perform the final collect operation.

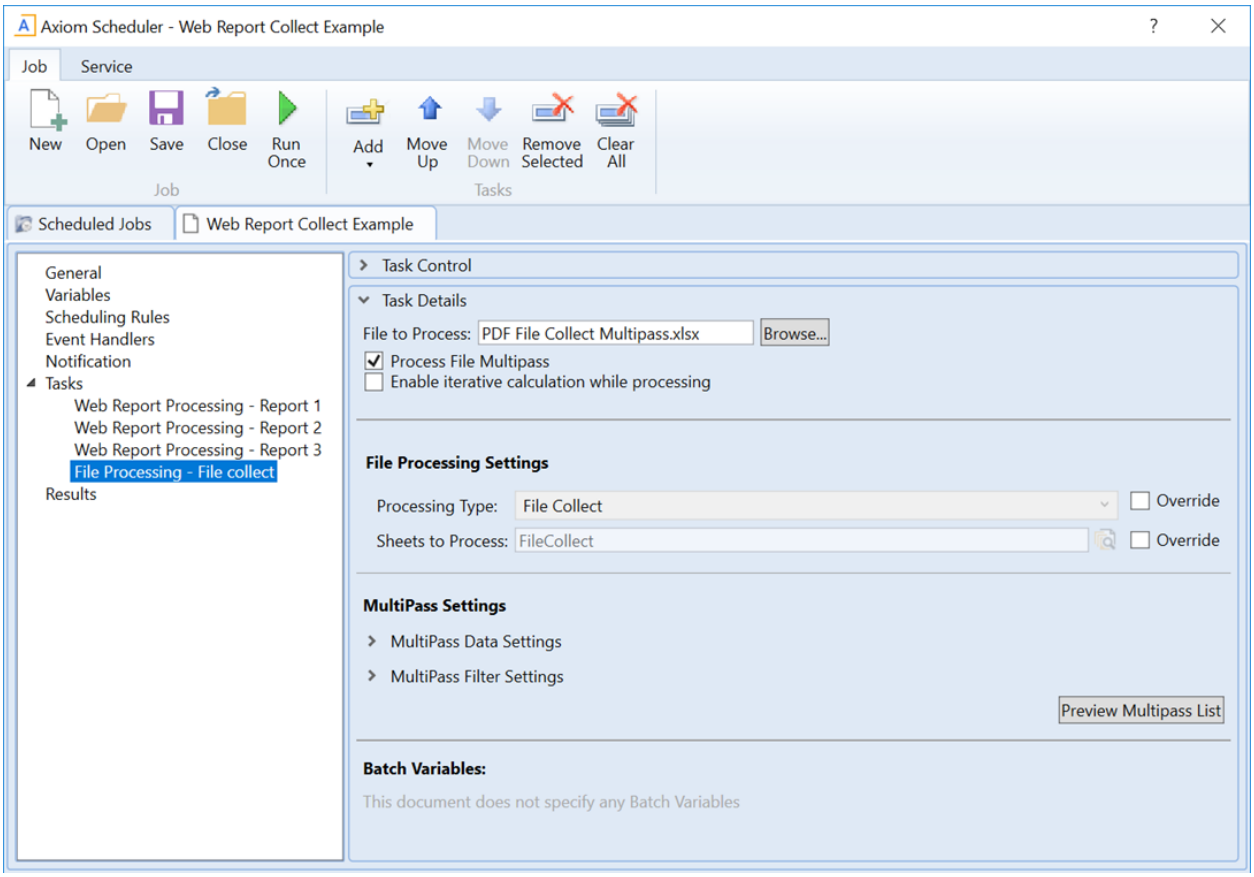
File Collect is an option of File Processing. It can be used to collect any PDF or Excel files, regardless of how they are generated. For more information on how to configure file collect, see the File Collect documentation.

The following example shows a Scheduler job with three Web Report Processing tasks and one File Processing task. The three Web Report Processing tasks are used to process three different web reports by region and then save the output files to a designated folder in the Axiom Rolling Forecasting repository.



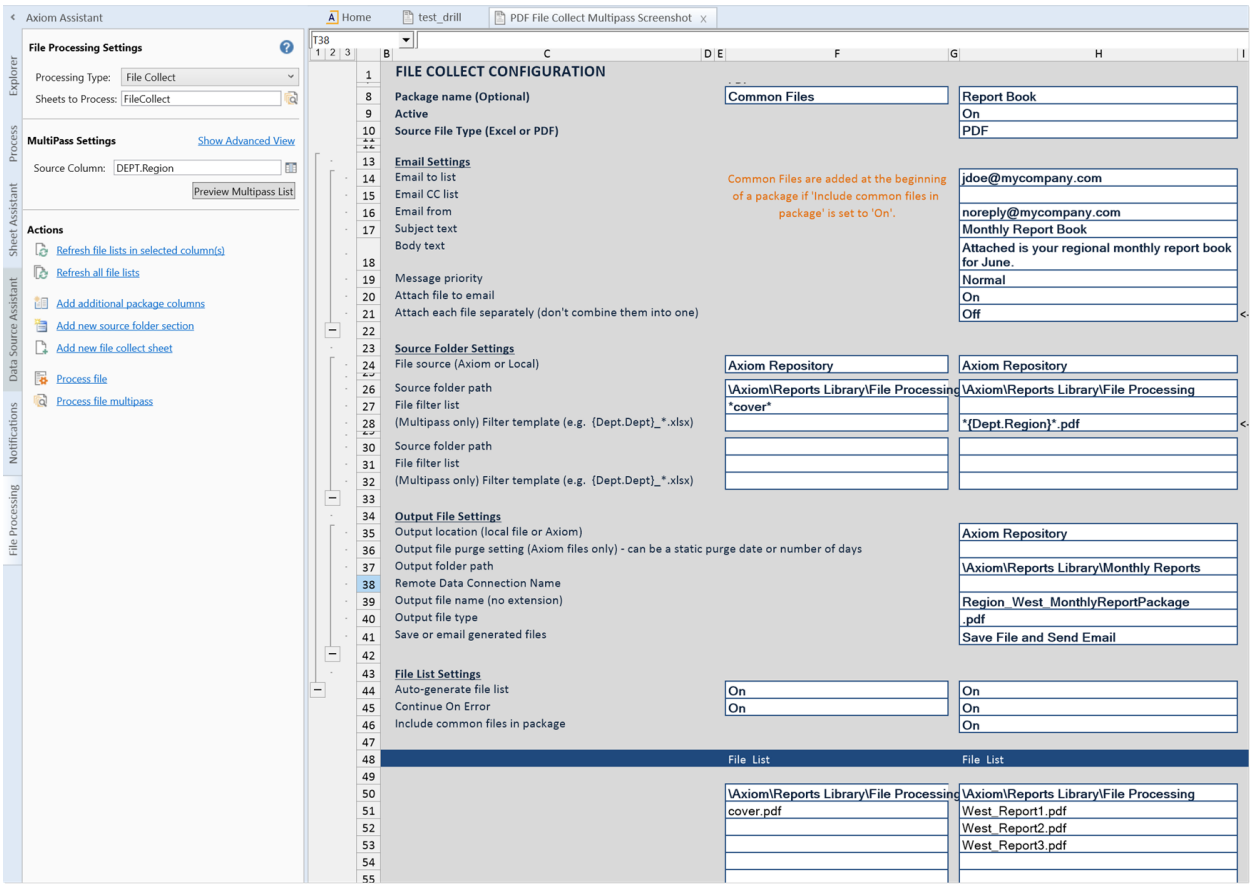
Example Scheduler job with multiple Web Report Processing tasks

The File Processing task is used to run the File Collect report utility once all of the Web Report Processing tasks are completed. Note that the File Processing task simply points to the spreadsheet report that contains the File Collect configuration; the settings are not defined within the Scheduler job.



Example Scheduler job with File Processing task to run the File Collect operation

The following screenshot shows an example of how the File Collect settings could be configured within the spreadsheet report. The File Collect operation will be performed using multipass processing by region. The file filter will collect all files in the source folder location based on the current pass region name, then save and email the output file. The email address and file name settings use a formula with a GetCurrentValue function in order to dynamically set the email address and file name for each pass.



Example File Collect configuration to collect the PDF output into a PDF report book

10

Working with forecasting calculators

In addition to viewing data in reports, Axiom Rolling Forecasting includes specialized reports that allow you to calculate data and save it back to the database. In certain circumstances, it may be more appropriate to use a report to save data rather than plan files, driver files, or imports.

Axiom Rolling Forecasting includes the following calculators:

- Balance Sheet and Cash Flow – Computes budgeted balance sheet and cash flow based upon selected inputs and assumptions.
- Deductions Model calculator – Computes contractuals and allowances for the rolling forecast.

Saving data to the database

In addition to viewing data in reports, you can also use reports to calculate data and save data back to the database using the Axiom Rolling Forecasting calculators and utilities. In certain circumstances, it may be more appropriate to use a report to save data rather than plan files, driver files, or imports.

If a report has been configured to save to the database, on the **Main** ribbon tab, click **Save** to save data back to the database or alternately, you can process the file on the Axiom Assistant's File Processing tab if enabled for the report or calculator.

About the Balance Sheet and Cash Flow calculator

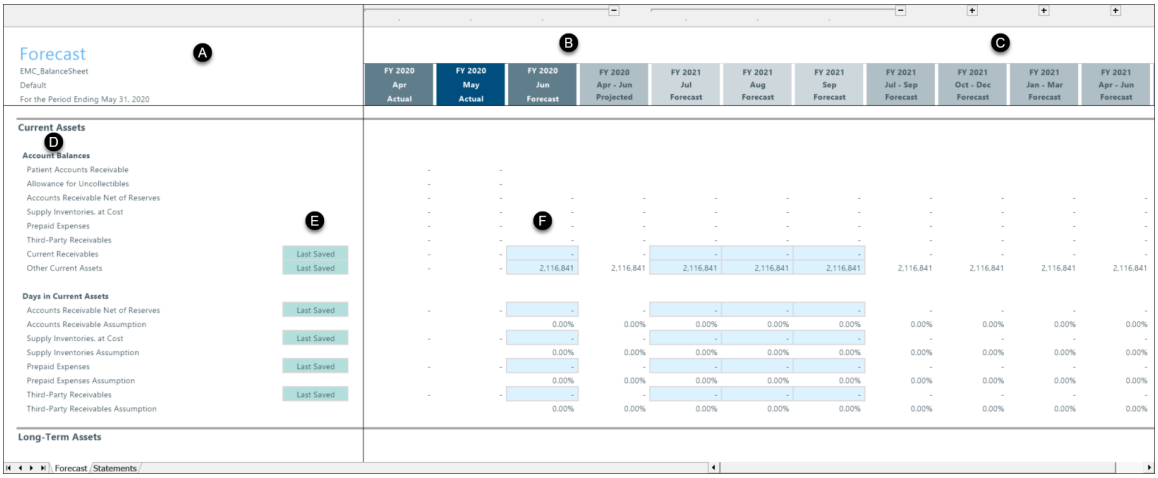
Use the Balance Sheet and Cash Flow calculator to model forecast balance sheets. The Balance sheet includes statistics, ratios, and cash flow, and automatically updates data when changes are made to operating plan files. The sheet also updates any time changes are made to other plan files that affect the balance sheet values. You can also manually update certain sections of this utility as needed.

The Balance Sheet and Cash Flow calculator does the following:

- Summarizes historical financial statement data for any completed fiscal periods in the current quarter, plus year-to-date (YTD) for the current year
- Creates a forecast for both the Balance Sheet and Cash Flow using the save-to-database functionality

Forecast sheet overview

The Balance Sheet and Cash Flow calculator Forecast sheet includes the following main areas:



A **Info section** – Contains tab name, the RF balance sheet group modeled, the applied scenario, and the period from which the data is pulled.

B **Month columns in first quarter** – Expanded columns in current quarter. In this example, the first two months contain actuals while the last month is forecast.

C **Quarter columns** – Unexpanded group of forecast quarter columns.

D **Section and row names** – The left pane of the Forecast sheet is divided into main sections. You can jump to each main section using the **GoTo** menu on the **Main** ribbon tab. Each section has subsections with rows of imported, calculated, and manually added data. See the following Forecast sheet sections table for details.

E **Calculation method inserts** – Select the calculation method from the drop-down lists:

- **Last Saved** – The calculator retrieves the amount that was last saved to the database for the item.
- **History** – The amount comes from actuals.
- **Default** – Default value for items without history.

F **Input cells** – Blue cells for entering data manually.

Forecast sheet sections

Section	Explanation
Current Assets	**Account Balances** – Includes account balances such as receivables, supply inventories, prepaid expenses, and so on. **Days in Current Assets** – Each of the Current Asset values is populated from actuals and converted into a *Days in* calculation. To change Forecast values, modify the targeted *Days in* value.
Long-Term Assets	Use the input cells to enter and modify long-term assets. Historical values are populated, and the forecast is calculated as additions or subtractions.
Current Liabilities	Each of the Current Liability values is populated from actuals and converted into a *Days in*calculation. To change forecast values, modify the targeted *Days in* value.
Long-Term Liabilities	Use the input cells to enter new debt, adjust current maturities of existing debt, and interest on new debt. Total Long Term Debt will be reduced by Total Current Maturities for each period. Adding to Current Maturities decreases your long-term debt.
Net Assets	You can modify net assets in each category by adding adjustments. Unrestricted Net Assets (Controlling Interest) – This field is populated from historical data. Driver settings determine whether Excess Revenue over Expense should be added.
Cash Balances	Contains rows for cash and Trusteed Assets. You can add adjustments for cash balances in each category. Cash is used to balance the Balance Sheet, so you cannot change the total cash directly in your model; instead, you need to change other assets, liabilities, or net asset values, to add or reduce cash.

Financial Statements sheet

RFCodes are summarized by balance sheet categories, and the resulting summary data can be posted back to the database for both the Current Year Projection and New Forecast as well as inclusion in all related Forecast Analysis reports. If necessary, you can adjust values for Balance Sheet categories or enter them directly.

As forecasts and assumptions change, refresh the data in the calculator to update and view newly computed Balance Sheet information in the Financial Statement sheet.

Create an RF balance sheet group

Before using the Balance Sheet and Cash Flow calculator, you must set up at least one Rolling Forecasting (RF) balance sheet group. An RF balance sheet group is a rollup of selected RFGroups that contain the data you want to include when using the calculator.

To create an RF balance sheet group:

1. Open the **RFGROUP** dimension table by accessing **Libraries** > **Table Library** > **!Dimensions** > **RFGROUP**.
2. In the next available row of the **RFGROUP** column, enter a name for the RF balance sheet group.
3. In the **BalanceSheet Grp** column, and on the same row in which you created the RF balance sheet group, type the name of the RF balance sheet group. This step is necessary to display the new balance sheet group in the Refresh Variables drop-down when you open the calculator.
4. Save the table.

Rolling Forecast Group	Description	Rolling Forecast Plan Group	Grouping column for Balance Sheet Groups	KHA Budget Template
RFGROUP	Description	RFPlanGrou	BalanceSheetGrp	KHABgtTem
ELM_Exclude	ELM Exclude	ELM	NA	NA
EMA_Exclude	EMA Exclude	EMA	NA	NA
EMA_InternalMedicine	EMA Internal Medicine	EMA	NA	RollingForecas
EMC_BalanceSheet	EMC Balance Sheet	EMC	EMC_BalanceSheet	NA
EMC_Cardiac	EMC Cardiac	EMC	EMC_BalanceSheet	RollingForecas
EMC_Clinics	EMC Clinics	EMC	EMC_BalanceSheet	RollingForecas
EMC_CriticalCare	EMC Critical Care	EMC	EMC_BalanceSheet	RollingForecas

5. In the **BalanceSheetGrp** column, enter the name of each RFGroup that you want to include in the RF balance sheet group.
6. For RFGroups that you do not want to include, enter NA (the default) in the **BalanceSheetGrp** column.
7. On the **Main** ribbon tab, click **Save**.

Configure Balance Sheet and Cash Flow assumptions

Driver settings for the Balance Sheet and Cash Flow calculator are applied from the scenario you select in the Refresh Variables dialog when you open the calculator. You can edit assumptions specific to the calculator in the Balance Sheet Assumptions settings of the Drivers utility.

NOTE: To edit driver settings, you must have the Rolling Forecast Global Management role in addition to either the RF Admin or RF Analyst role. Records you can view depend on your RF Plan Group permissions set up in the Drivers Security Utility.

To configure assumptions for the calculator:

1. If you have not already done so, create a balance sheet group before continuing.
2. In the **RF Admin** task pane under **Setup**, double-click **Drivers**.
3. In the **Filters** panel, from the **Scenario for Driver Settings** drop-down, select the scenario to associate with the calculator.
4. Click the **Balance Sheet Assumptions** tab.
5. (Optional) To change the range of columns used in this setting:
    a. Click **Column View**.
    b. In the **Column Views** dialog, click the **Select Visible Columns** arrow.
    c. In the pop-up dialog, select the months to include, and then click **OK**.
    d. In the **Column Views** dialog, click **OK**.
6. In the **Global Assumptions** section, enter an increase or decrease as a percentage for any listed assumption and for each month, as needed.
7. To add an assumption to a balance sheet group (RFGroup.BalanceSheetGrp level), complete the following steps in the **Balance Sheet Group Assumptions** section:
    a. Click **+ Insert New Balance Sheet Group Assumptions**.
    b. From the **Select BalanceSheetGrp** drop-down, select the balance sheet group.
    c. For any of the listed assumptions, enter percentage adjustments for the needed months.
8. Click **Save**.

Model balance sheet and cash flow

Use the Balance Sheet and Cash Flow calculator to model how your forecasts affect your balance sheet.

To set up the calculator:

1. Configure planning settings specific to the calculator:
    - Enable the calculator to update automatically in response to changes in related plan files.

      NOTE: The trigger must be set to **Yes** if you intend to use the calculator.

    - Select to include or exclude income in the Balance Sheet (default is exclude). Select Include if net income is not already included in the Balance Sheet net assets.
2. Create a balance sheet group (BalanceSheet Grp) to designate which RFGroups to include in your balance sheet model.
3. Configure balance sheet assumptions.

To use the Balance Sheet and Cash Flow calculator:

1. In the RF Admin task pane under **Other Calculators** section, double-click **Balance Sheet and Cash Flow**.
2. In the **Refresh Variables** dialog, do the following:
    a. For **Select an RF Balance Sheet Group**, click **Choose Value**, select the balance sheet group, and then click **OK**.

    > **NOTE:** The RF balance sheet group determines which RFGroups are included in the calculator. You can have as many balance sheets groups as necessary.

    b. For **Select a Scenario**, click **Choose Value**, select a scenario, and then click **OK**.
3. In the **Forecast** tab of the Balance Sheet and Cash Flow calculator, work your way across and down the sheet, selecting calculation methods and adding or adjusting values as needed for the various sections and time periods.
4. On the **Main** ribbon tab, click **Save**.
5. In the **Financial Statements** sheet, view the modeled results.
6. (Optional) Return to the Financial sheet and make adjustments as needed to refine forecast results. At any time, you can select **Refresh Data** on the **Main** ribbon tab to select other scenarios or balance sheet groups.

About the Deductions Model calculator

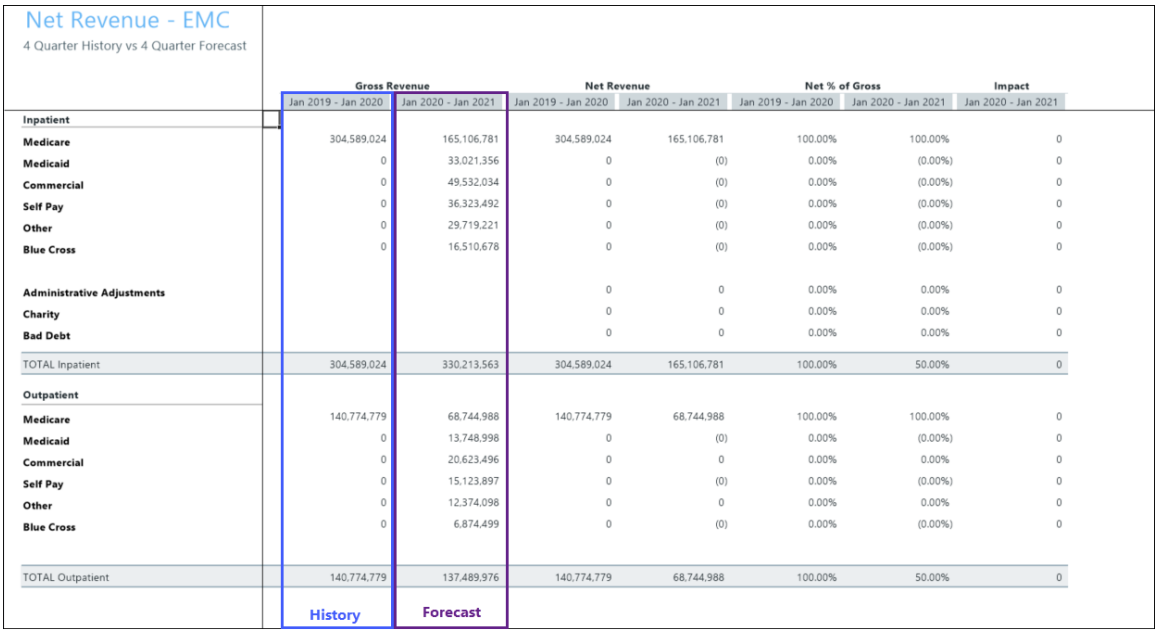
The Axiom Rolling Forecasting Deductions Calculator (Deductions Model calculator) enables Axiom Rolling Forecasting administrators to forecast reimbursement assumptions using the preferred Net Revenue approach. There are configurable options to include payor-level detail using Inpatient, Outpatient, or Physician displays. Additionally, there are forecasting options for Administrative Adjustments, Bad Debt, and Charity assumptions.

Use the Deductions Model calculator to compute contractuals and allowances for monthly and quarterly rolling forecast periods. This topic provides an overview of the calculator.

Summary tab

This tab compares the 4-quarter history with the 4-quarter forecast of Gross Revenue, Net Revenue, Net % of Gross, and Impact for the entire deductions model, based on your payers. Use the information on this tab to get an idea of what your history is and what assumptions (drivers) are included in your forecast.

The summary has two main sections: Inpatient and Outpatient. Within each section are rows for each payor: Administrative Adjustments, Charity, and Bad Debt. There is no overall total, but rather totals by Inpatient and Outpatient. As shown in the following example, the first column is of each set is historical data, the second is forecast.



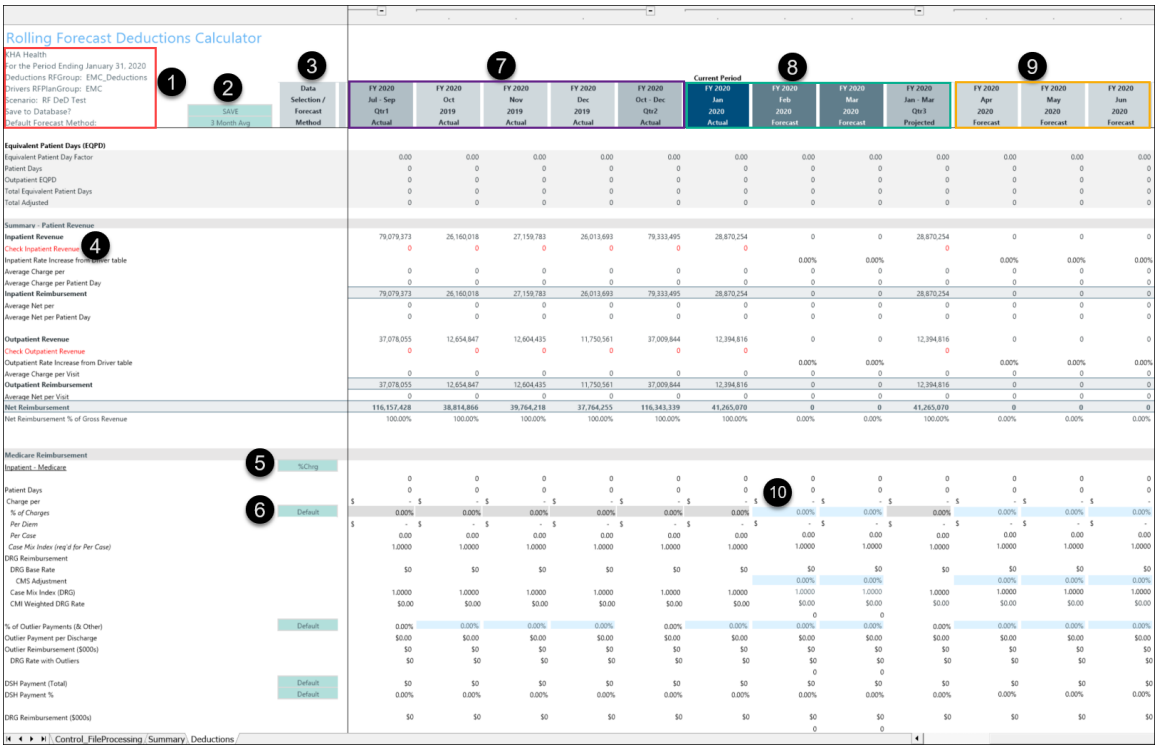
Net Revenue - EMC

4 Quarter History vs 4 Quarter Forecast

	Gross Revenue		Net Revenue		Net % of Gross		Impact
	Jan 2019 - Jan 2020	Jan 2020 - Jan 2021	Jan 2019 - Jan 2020	Jan 2020 - Jan 2021	Jan 2019 - Jan 2020	Jan 2020 - Jan 2021	Jan 2020 - Jan 2021
Inpatient							
Medicare	304,589,024	165,106,781	304,589,024	165,106,781	100.00%	100.00%	0
Medicaid	0	33,021,356	0	(0)	0.00%	(0.00%)	0
Commercial	0	49,532,034	0	(0)	0.00%	(0.00%)	0
Self Pay	0	36,323,492	0	(0)	0.00%	(0.00%)	0
Other	0	29,719,221	0	(0)	0.00%	(0.00%)	0
Blue Cross	0	16,510,678	0	(0)	0.00%	(0.00%)	0
Administrative Adjustments			0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0
Charity			0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0
Bad Debt			0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0
TOTAL Inpatient	304,589,024	330,213,563	304,589,024	165,106,781	100.00%	50.00%	0
Outpatient							
Medicare	140,774,779	68,744,988	140,774,779	68,744,988	100.00%	100.00%	0
Medicaid	0	13,748,998	0	(0)	0.00%	(0.00%)	0
Commercial	0	20,623,496	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0
Self Pay	0	15,123,897	0	(0)	0.00%	(0.00%)	0
Other	0	12,374,098	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0
Blue Cross	0	6,874,499	0	(0)	0.00%	(0.00%)	0
TOTAL Outpatient	140,774,779	137,489,976	140,774,779	68,744,988	100.00%	50.00%	0
	History	Forecast					

Deductions tab

Deduction calculations are performed and displayed on this tab. The Deductions tab allows you to split out the total revenue values by payor. If you currently store statistics at the payor level, they will populate for you. The calculator opens to this tab by default.



Key

1 = Information section contains the following:

- Name of selected plan group
- Period Ending set in your RF Driver period (note this is not your system current period)
- RF Deductions Group you selected when opening the calculator
- Associated driver
- Scenario you selected when opening the calculator
- Save option for the calculator
- Default forecast method for the tab (can be changed for individual payors at the line level)

2 = Save option and Forecast Method drop-downs

3 = Data Selection column with data selection drop-downs for individual lines, and Forecast Method column (this is populated with the default, but you can change it for each payor by block)

4 = Red text indicating attention needed in the row

5 = Calc method for each payor in the block

6 = Forecast method for the payors in the block

7 = Historical quarter columns that bring in actuals from the previous years

8 = Actuals from the current year quarters/months

9 = Forecasted quarters for next year

10 = Input cells (blue) for adding data manually

How the Deductions Model calculator works

The Deductions Model calculator uses the RF Deductions Setup utility to assist with configuring default and exception-based options that control the content displayed in the calculator. The configuration utility includes payor-level configuration as well as inpatient and outpatient selections.

Upon opening the Deductions Model calculator, a Refresh Variables dialog prompts you to select the RF deductions group, a scenario (within your security permissions), and optionally the RF Deductions Model option of either Standard or Physician Only. Based on your selections, the Associated Axiom Queries populate the calculator, after which you can begin editing.

When saving your changes, the Deductions Model calculator posts all identified content to two sets of tables:

- **RF_Deductions_yyyy** – These tables contain manually-entered data such as Patient Days by payor if not in your organization's history. These tables also save user elected changes such as drop-down selections or edits to blue cells.
- **RF_Forecast_yyyy** – Results of the deduction values are saved to these tables using the DType of "DeductionResult." This is the reporting code needed to display deduction content to reports like the Consolidated Summary report.

On-demand file processing is also available.

Create an RF deductions group

Before setting up the Deductions Model calculator, you need to set up RF deductions groups. An RF deductions group is a rollup of selected RFGroups that contain the data you want to include when processing the Deductions Model calculator for a specific job.

NOTE: Any time you make a change to an RF deductions group in the RFGROUP dimension table, remember that you may need to update the settings for that deductions group in the RF Deductions Setup utility.

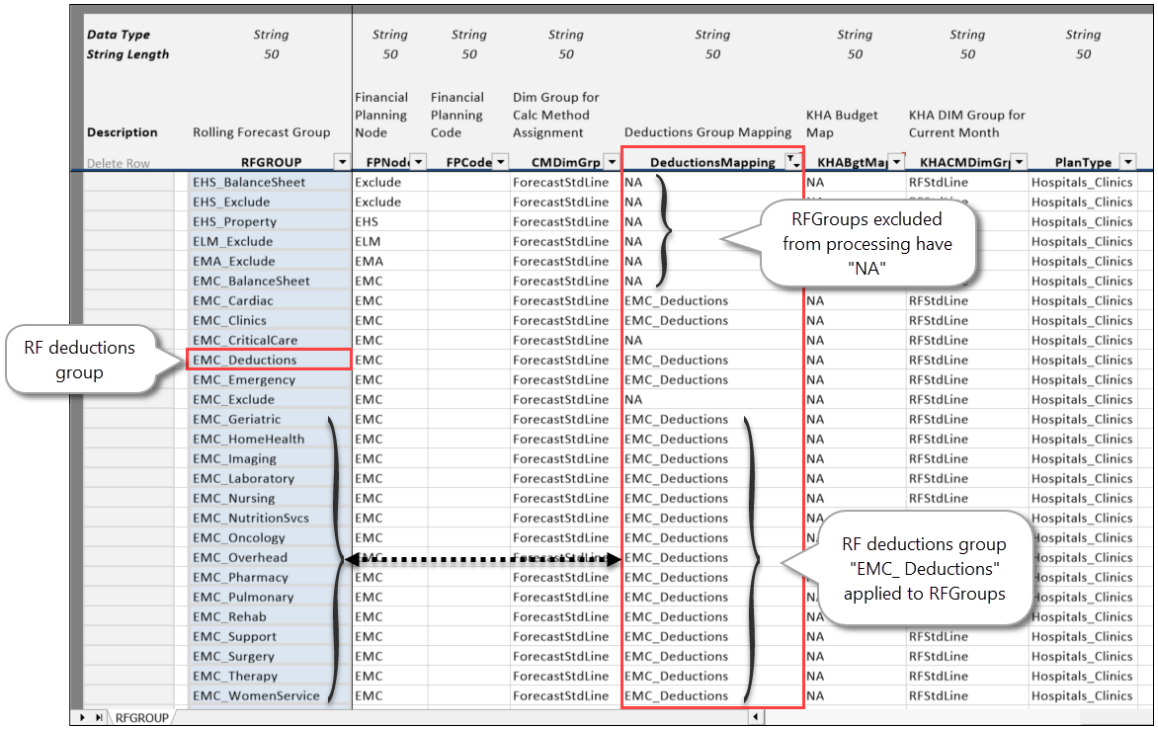
To create an RF deductions group:

1. Open the **RFGROUP** dimension table: **Libraries** > **Table Library** > **!Dimensions** > **RFGROUP**.

2. In the next available row of the **RFGROUP** column, enter a name for the RF deductions group. To make the name easy to recognize, you can combine the name of the RFPlanGroup with the word Deductions, if you like.
3. In the **DeductionsMapping** column, on the same row in which you created the RF deductions group, type the name of the RF deductions group. This step is necessary for the new deductions group to display in the Refresh Variables drop-down when you open the Deductions Model calculator.

Rolling Forecast Group	Description	Planning Code	Calc Method Assignment	Deductions Group Mapping	KHA Budg Map
RFGROUP	**Description**	**FPCod**	**CMDimGrp**	**DeductionsMappin**	**KHABgt**
EMC_CriticalCare	EMC Critical Care		ForecastStdLine	NA	NA
EMC_Deductions	EMC Deductions		ForecastStdLine	EMC_Deductions	NA
EMC_Emergency	EMC Emergency		ForecastStdLine	EMC_Deductions	NA

4. In the **DeductionsMapping** column, for each RFGroup that you want to include in the RF deductions group , enter the name of the RF deductions group.
5. For RFGroups that you do not want to include, in the **DeductionsMapping** column, enter NA (the default).



Example of RFGROUP dimension table with a configured RF deductions group

6. On the **Main** ribbon tab, click **Save**.
7. Open the **RF Deductions Setup utility** and configure the new RF deductions group.

Set up the Deductions Model calculator

Use these instructions to configure the calculator for a new RF Deductions Group. Setup includes selecting your RF Deductions Group and the Administrative Adjustments, Charity, and Bad Debt sections of the calculator. Setting up payors is now handled in the RF Payor Configuration Utility.

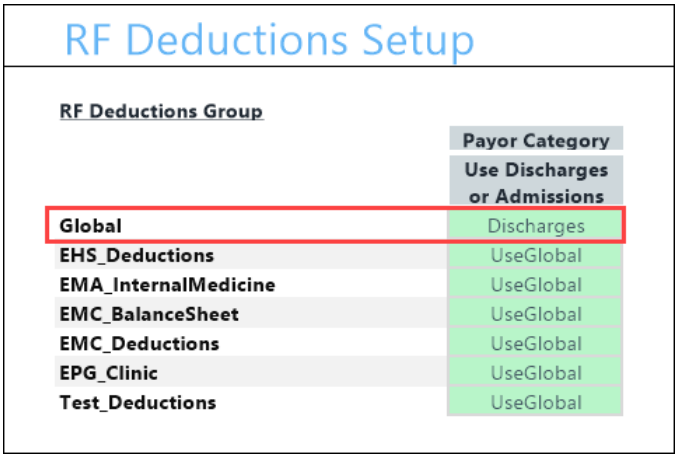
To set up the Deductions Model:

1. If you have not already done so, set up payors.
2. If you have not already done so, set up RF deductions groups.
3. In the **RF Admin** task pane under **Other Calculators**, double-click **Deductions Model Configuration Utility**.

   NOTE: The utility opens as read-only but saves as Save Data Only.

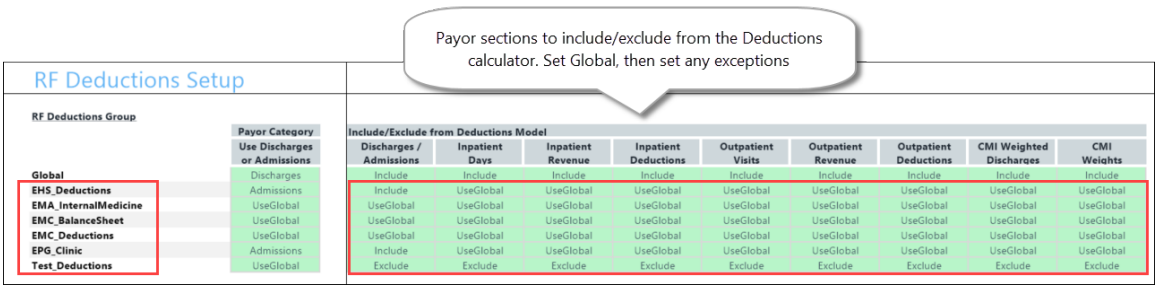
4. The first section in the utility is the statistical section. The Global row contains the default setting for the calculator, so whatever is configured here will be used unless you have set up RF deductions groups that supersede the Global setting.

   a. In the **Global** row of the **Payor Category** column, set the global discharges/admissions to be used for RF deductions groups. The Global default is **Discharges**.



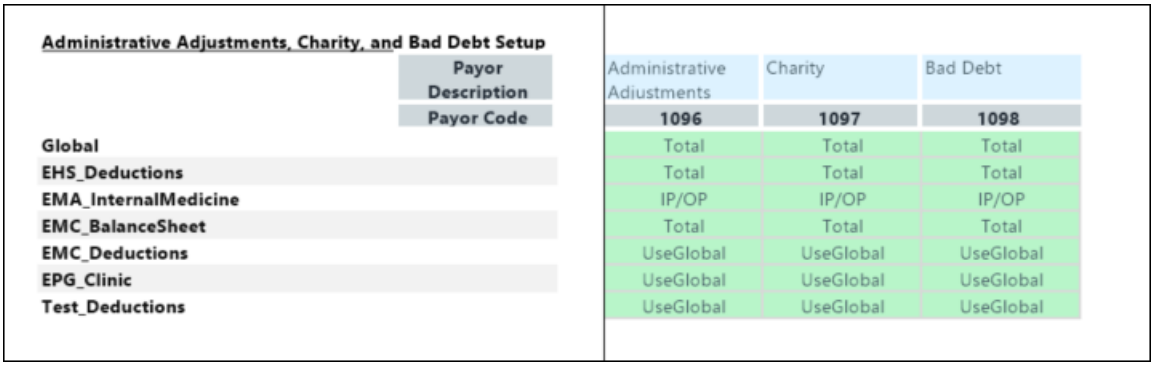
   b. Below the Global row are your RF deductions group rows. For non-global groups, the default is **UseGlobal**. If any of these need to be different from the Global setting, then in the **Use Discharges/Admissions** column, select the exception from the drop-down for that RF deductions group.

5. Select whether or not to include each payor category in the Deductions Model calculator. For Global, the default is **Include**. For non-global plan groups, the default is **UseGlobal**.



6. In the next section, configure Administrative Adjustments, Charity, and Bad Debt. These settings determine whether the totals in the corresponding sections on the calculator's Deductions tab are displayed as two amounts: one for inpatient and one for outpatient or combined into a single total.

   For Global, the default is **Total**. For non-global plan groups, the default is **UseGlobal**.



7. On the **Main** ribbon tab, click **Save**.

Calculating deductions

IMPORTANT: If you are an administrator with read/write permissions, take care to use Save only if you intend to save results. Failure to do so will also save the current filtered data in the Deductions Model calculator. To test if this has occurred, open the file with Open Without Refresh option to see if filtered data exists. If it does, then contact Syntellis support to have the data within each AQ's start/stop tag deleted and the file resaved as Save.

The Deductions Model calculator computes the contractuals and allowances for the rolling forecast period. After you set up payors in the Payor Setup utility, most of the work is performed on the calculator's Deductions tab.

The Deductions tab has four main sections: Volume, Revenue, Reimbursement, and Administrative and Other Adjustments.

To use the RF Deductions Model calculator:

> **TIP:** When working in the Deductions tab, to navigate quickly to a section in the sheet, on the **Main** ribbon tab, click **GoTo** > **Section** > [**listed section**].

Step 1: Select calculator defaults

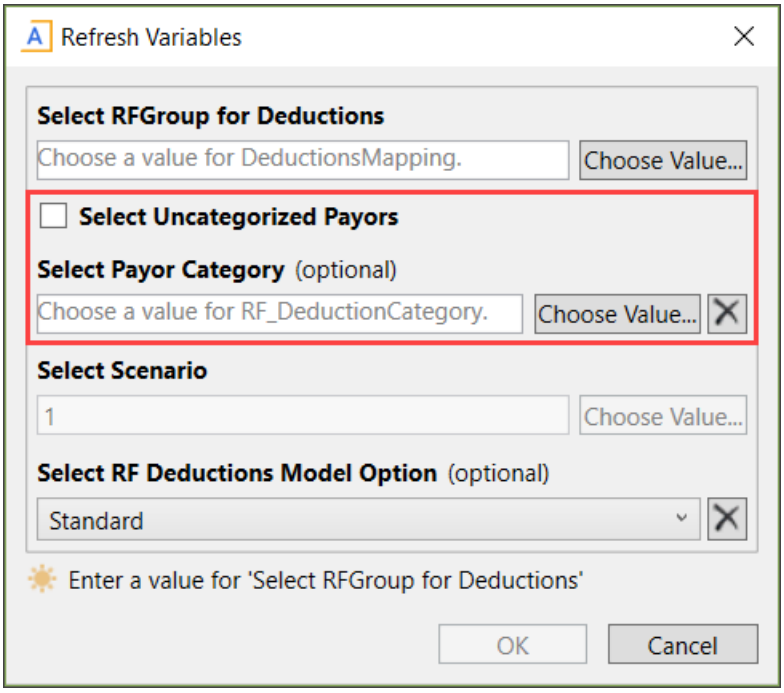
1. Open the Deductions Model calculator:

    a. In the RF Admin task pane, in the **Other Calculators** section, double-click **Deductions Model**.

    b. In the **Refresh Variables** dialog, for **Select an RFGroup for deductions**, click **Choose Value**, and then select an RF deductions group.

    c. If you set up payor categories, do one of the following, otherwise, skip to step d:

    - **Select Uncategorized Payors** – Select the checkbox to include only payors that are not assigned to a payor category. If you select this option, the option to select a payor category is no longer available.
    - (Optional) **Select Payor Category** – To limit payors to one of the categories, click **Choose Value**, then select a category, and then click **OK**.
    - To include all payors, leave the checkbox and the Select Payor Category blank:

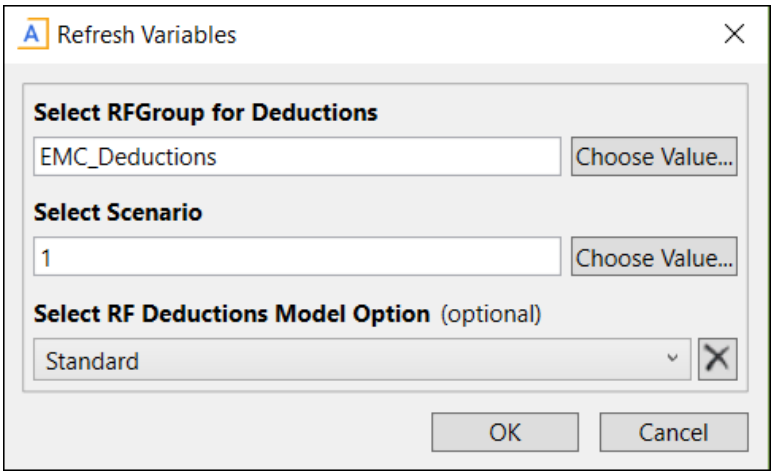


    d. For **Select Scenario**, click **Choose Value**, and then select the scenario.

    e. (Optional) To use an alternate configuration to present data in a format more consistent

with outpatient reporting, from the **Select RF Deductions Model Option** drop-down, select one of the following:

- **Standard**: Displays all sections of the model for Inpatient and Outpatient data.
- **Physician Only**: Hides and deactivates AQs for Inpatient leaving only Outpatient related sections of the model visible.:

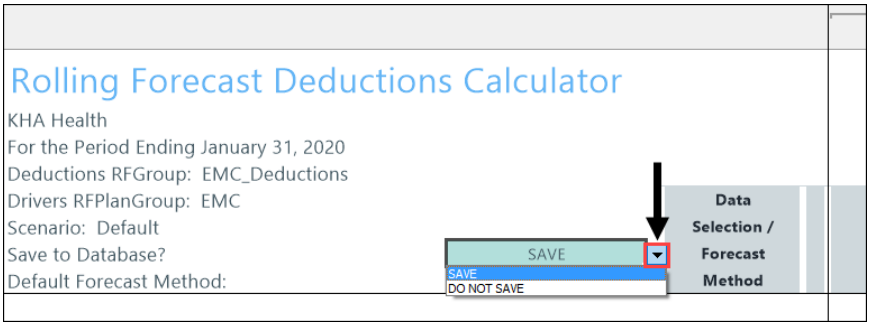


f. Click **OK**.

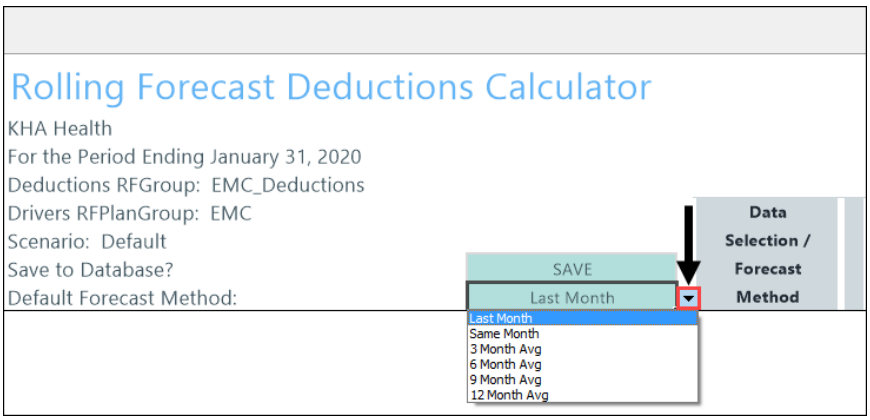
2. Select a Save option for the calculator: at the top of the sheet in the **Save to Database?** drop-down, select one of the following:

   - **Save** – Saves all data in the calculator to the database.
   - **Do Not Save** – Does not save anything to the database. Saves your temporary work in the calculator only. Select this option if you are working in the sheet and do not want your work to save to the database.

   IMPORTANT: Be careful about saving to the database, because when you select **Last Saved** as the calc method for any item, the calculator will retrieve whatever was last saved to the database for that item.



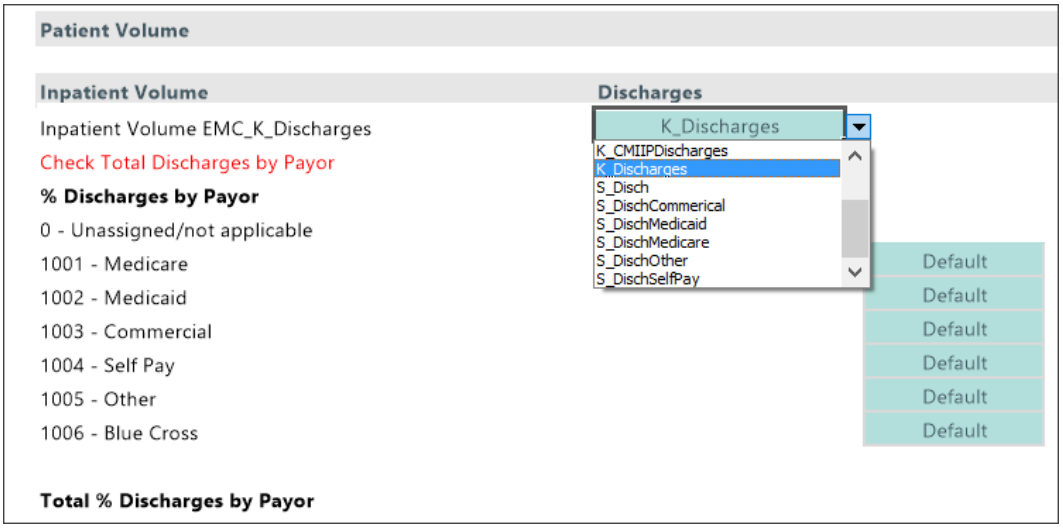
3. Select a default Forecast Method: from the **Default Forecast Method** drop-down, select the default forecast method to use. This sets the forecast method in the Data Selection/Forecast Method column as the default for all payors. You can override this default at the individual payor level in other sections of the sheet.



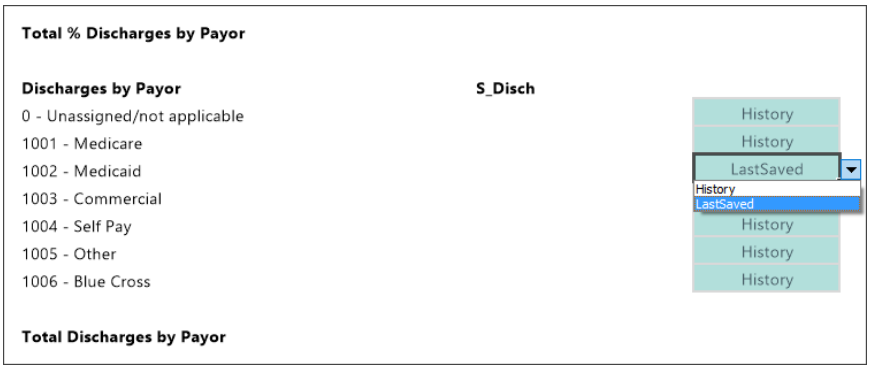
Step 2: Calculate Patient Volume

1. For **Inpatient Volume**, select the section data driver and calculation methods for payors:

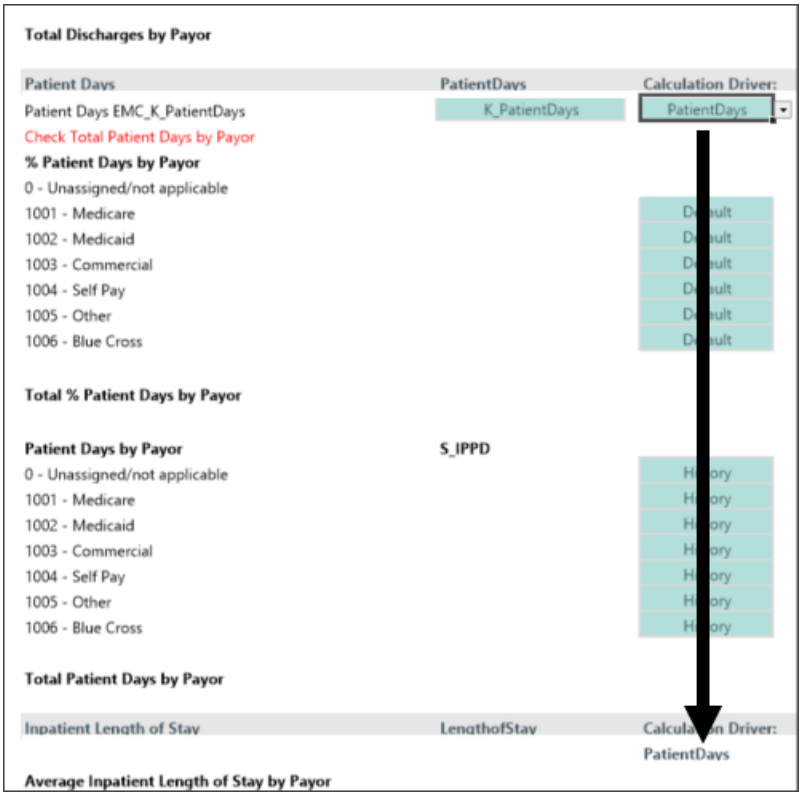
   a. From the drop-down, select the data driver. In the following example, a discharges RF Code is selected as the driver for the Inpatient Volume. However, you can select an Admissions RF Code, which changes the entire block to Admissions, pulling in admissions data based on the selected RF Code.



   b. To change the calc method for any payor in this section, in the **Discharges/Admissions by Payor** block, select the option from the drop-down for that payor.



2. In the **Patient Days** section, make the following selections:
    a. From the **PatientDays** drop-down, select the data driver.
    b. For **Inpatient Length of Stay**, in the **Patient Days** header, select the driver from the **Calculation Driver** drop-down. Your selection displays in the Inpatient Length of Stay header row, as shown in the following example:



    c. To select a calc method different from the default for any payor, select one from the drop-down.
    d. To select a forecast method different from the default for any payor, in the **Data Selection/Forecast Method** column of the payor's row, select a forecast method from the drop-down.

3. For **Outpatient Visits**, select the following:
    a. From the **OPVisits** drop-down, select the RF Code data driver. This drop-down is populated with any RF Code that contains the word “visit.”
    b. For **% Outpatient Visits by Payor**, for payors that need a calc method different from the default, select one from the drop-down on the payor’s row.
    c. For **Outpatient Visits by Payor**, for payors that need calc methods different from the default, select one from the drop-down on the payor’s row.

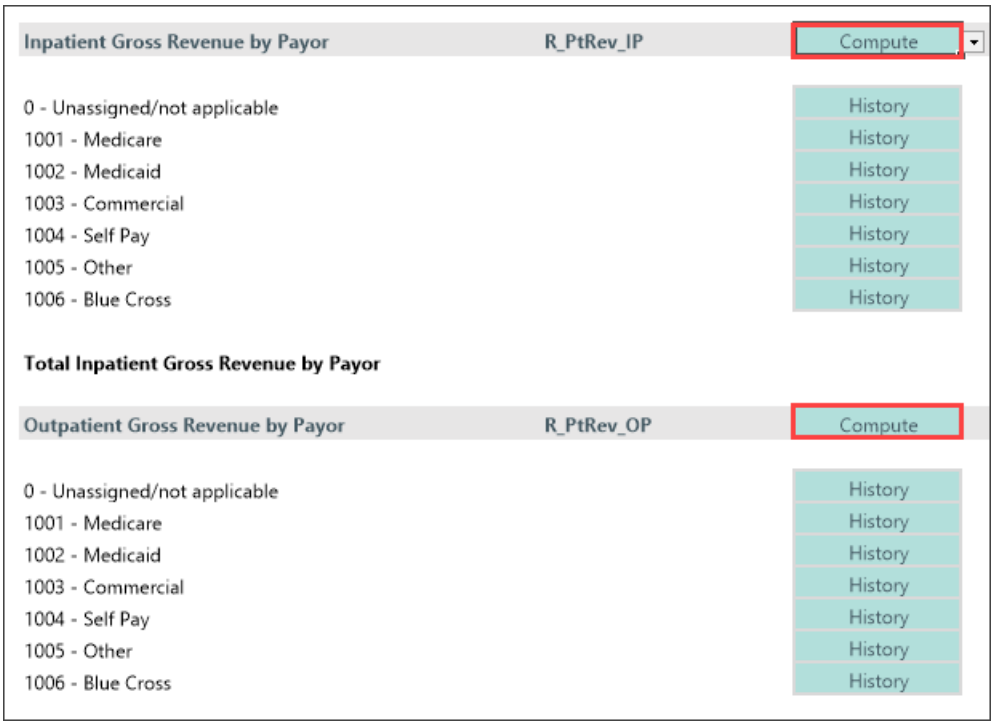
Step 3: Calculate Patient Revenue

The patient revenue section brings in all your revenue and any rate increases or decreases from your driver table.

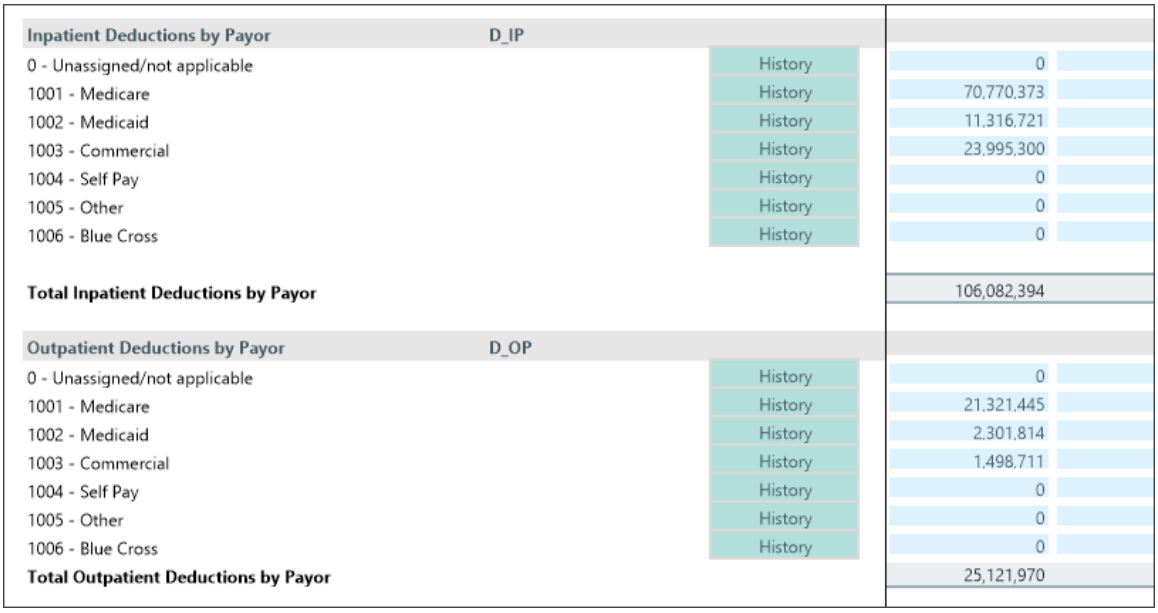
In the following example, for the forecast year, a 5% inflation factor is pulled from the driver table for Inpatient Rate Increase, and a -2% factor is pulled in for Outpatient Rate Increase. The calculator uses these adjustments when calculating the Inpatient Revenue and Outpatient Revenue amounts.

RF Plan Group: CLM01 Deductions RF Group: CLM01_Revenue Save to Database? Default Forecast Method:	DO NOT SAVE LastQuarter	Forecast Method	FY2019 Jan 2020 Forecast	FY2019 Feb 2020 Forecast
Summary - Patient Revenue				
Inpatient Revenue			30,769,257	30,628,130
Inpatient Rate Increase from Driver table			**5.00%**	**5.00%**
Average Charge per Discharges			22,088	23,506
Average Charge per Patient Day			3,725	3,964
Inpatient Reimbursement			5,372,210	5,075,771
Average Net per Discharges			3,857	3,895
Average Net per Patient Day			650	657
Outpatient Revenue			28,415,854	26,142,899
Outpatient Rate Increase from Driver table			**-2.00%**	**-2.00%**
Average Charge per Visit			4,549	4,474
Outpatient Reimbursement			3,717,690	3,477,820
Average Net per Visit			595	595
Net Reimbursement			9,089,901	8,553,591
Net Reimbursement % of Gross Revenue			15.36%	15.07%

1. For the **Inpatient Gross Revenue by Payor** and **Outpatient Gross Revenue by Payor** blocks, you can set to pull data from History or Last Saved. However, if you do not have Revenue by Payor in your Axiom system, you can enter this data manually in the blue cells.
2. To change the forecast method for Inpatient / Outpatient gross revenue by payor, in the **Forecast Method** column, select one of the following:
    - **Compute** – Performs a calculation to derive the amount.
    - **Forecast** – Uses the values set in the RF Forecast table.



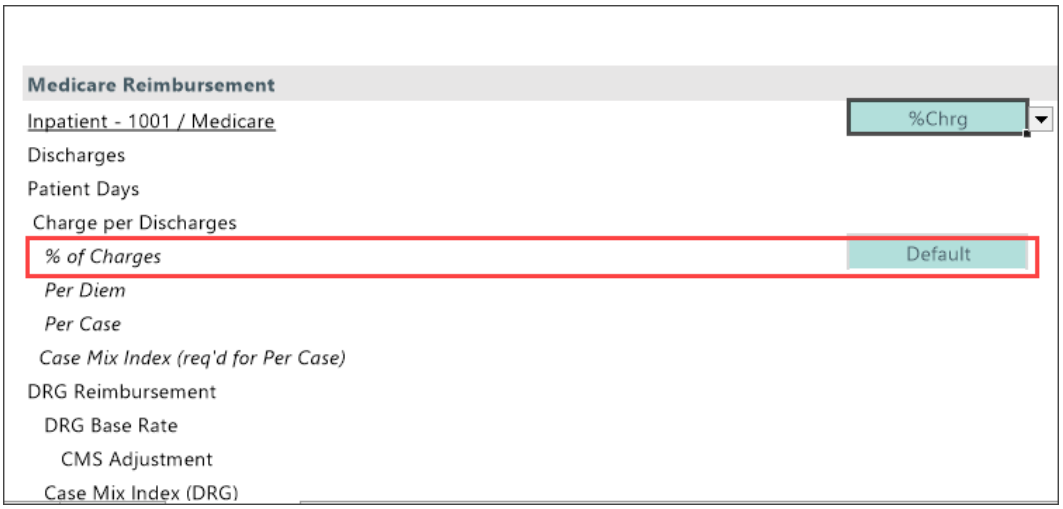
3. The **Inpatient Deductions by Payor** and **Outpatient Deductions by Payor** blocks function similarly to the Gross Revenue blocks: data is brought in based on the RF Code displayed in the D_IP and D_OP columns for each payor; or, you can enter the amounts manually.



Step 4: Calculate Reimbursement

Reimbursements calculated in this section include Medicare followed by your configured payors.

1. In the **Medicare Reimbursement** section, do the following:
    a. For **Inpatient - Medicare**, select the reimbursement methodology from the drop-down. Note that the selected methodology causes a drop-down to appear in the row of the related reimbursement type, as shown in the following example.

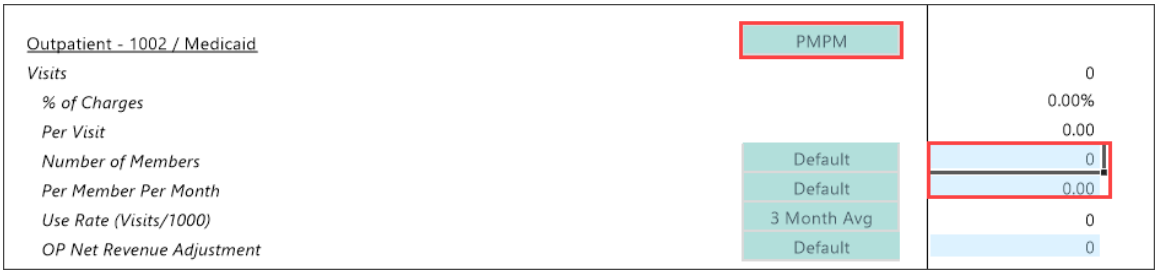


    The calculations displayed in the month and quarter columns reflect the selected reimbursement methodology.

    b. In the rows for each item with a drop-down, select one of the following:
        - **Default** – Uses the default formulas that were used prior to the changes you made.
        - **Last Saved** – Uses the data from the last time you saved the calculator.

    c. In the **Outpatient - Medicare** section, select the reimbursement methodology, and, if needed, change the calc method.

2. In the **Medicaid Reimbursement** section, if you select **PMPM** (Per Member Per Month) as the reimbursement methodology for the Inpatient or Outpatient blocks, you will need to manually enter the amounts in the blue cells of the Per Member Per Month row.



3. For the rest of the payors in this section, select the reimbursement methodology and calc methods as needed. Remember that you can also change the forecast method for any payor.

Step 5: Calculate Administrative and Other Adjustments

This section includes Administrative Adjustments, Charity, and Bad Debt.

You can select to have the total amounts in each section broken out by inpatient and outpatient totals or display a single total that combines both. This setting is controlled on the PayorCodes tab. For information on setting this, see Set Total types for Administrative Adjustments, Charity, and Bad Debt in Set up the RF Deductions Model calculator.

For Administrative and Other Adjustments, Charity, and Bad Debt, you can select the calc methods from the drop-downs for each item, and you can also set the forecast method to be different from the default.

Step 6: Review and save

1. Review the results of the calculations.
2. Do one of the following:
    - If you are satisfied with your changes and you want to post the values to the database, from the **Save to Database?** drop-down at the top of the sheet, select **Save**.
    - If you are not ready to post the values to the database, from the **Save to Database?** drop-down, select **DO NOT SAVE**.
3. On the **Main** ribbon tab, click **Save**.

Process the Deductions Model calculator on demand

You can process the Deductions Model calculator automatically using multi-pass whenever you need to instead of waiting to complete all plan file processes or opening the calculator and processing one file group at a time. This on-demand ability saves processing time and makes it easier for you to get a sense of net revenue earlier in the forecasting process.

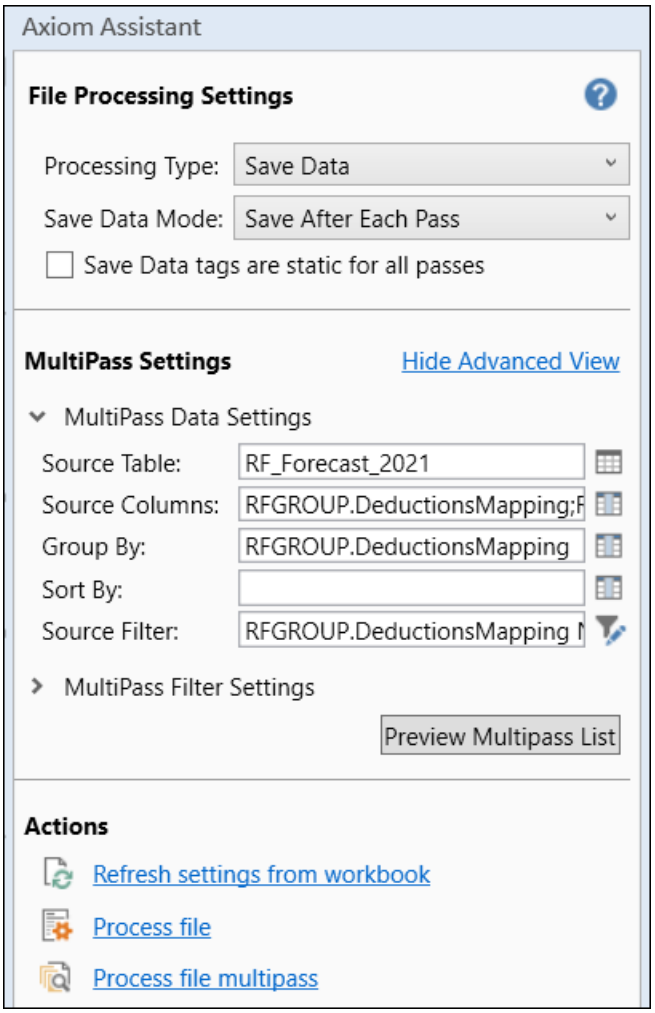
NOTE: To use this feature, you must be an Axiom Rolling Forecasting administrator or analyst with full Scheduler access and the ability to configure the RF Deductions Model - File Processing job. You also need full access to the Deductions Model calculator, to the plan file groups to be processed, and to the related RFPlanGroups.

Before using the calculator, you select which RFGroups to process by creating a special RF Deductions Group and assigning it to the RFGroups you want to include in your process job.

To process the calculator using multi-pass:

1. Create a new RF deductions group and then assign the new deductions group to the RFGroups you want to include in your processing job.
2. Open the **RF Deductions Setup utility** and configure the new deductions group.
3. Open the **Deductions Model calculator** and select the RF deductions group you created, and then select a scenario.

4. In the **Axiom Assistant** pane, click the **File Processing** tab.
5. In the **File Processing** tab, make any additional selections if needed in the MultiPass Settings and then process the file. For more information on using file processing, see File processing in the advanced Axiom help.



11

Setting up forecasting for the current year

Axiom Performance Reporting includes a set of reports and utilities that allow you to forecast the remaining periods of the current year based on actuals to date.

NOTE: This chapter applies only if your organization has purchased the Axiom Performance Reporting application.

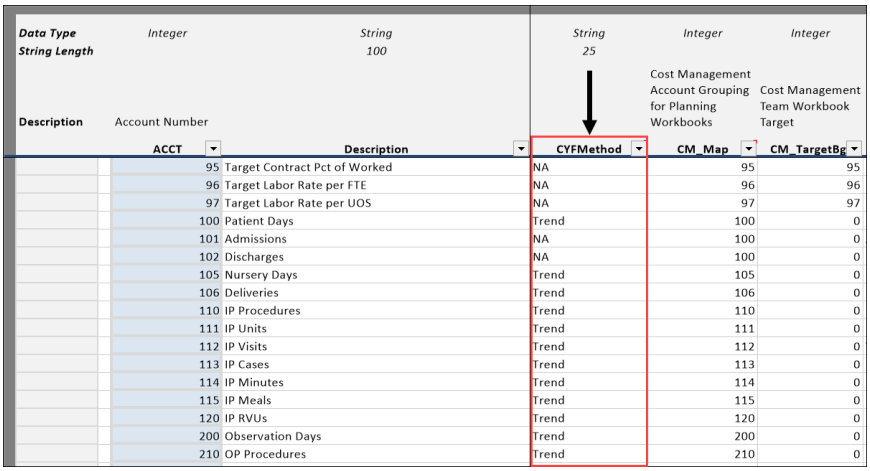
Set up dimensions for current-year forecasting

Before taking advantage of the Current Year forecasting reports, you need to populate the following columns in the following dimensions:

- **CYFMethod** column in the **ACCT** table: Determines which forecasting method gets applied to each account. Refer to the Monthly Forecast Utility report for a list of account types and the methods most commonly used for each of them.
- **CYFDimGrp** column in the **DEPT** table: Determines which CYFMethod column each department uses to forecast accounts.

To set up dimensions for current-year forecasting:

1. Open the **ACCT** dimension table. For more information, see Editing a dimension.
2. In the **CYFMethod** column, make the following changes:



Data Type		Integer	String		String	Integer	Integer
String Length			100		25		
Description	Account Number					Cost Management Account Grouping for Planning Workbooks	Cost Management Team Workbook Target
	ACCT		Description		CYFMethod	CM_Map	CM_TargetBg
	95		Target Contract Pct of Worked		NA	95	95
	96		Target Labor Rate per FTE		NA	96	96
	97		Target Labor Rate per UOS		NA	97	97
	100		Patient Days		Trend	100	0
	101		Admissions		NA	100	0
	102		Discharges		NA	100	0
	105		Nursery Days		Trend	105	0
	106		Deliveries		Trend	106	0
	110		IP Procedures		Trend	110	0
	111		IP Units		Trend	111	0
	112		IP Visits		Trend	112	0
	113		IP Cases		Trend	113	0
	114		IP Minutes		Trend	114	0
	115		IP Meals		Trend	115	0
	120		IP RVUs		Trend	120	0
	200		Observation Days		Trend	200	0
	210		OP Procedures		Trend	210	0

Row	Description
Current Year Budget	*RemBud = Remaining Budget from CYB*
Straight Line	*Annual = YTD / Calendar Days * Remaining Calendar Days*
Historical Weighting Trend	*Rolling12 = YTD Actual / YTD Budget * Remainder of LYA*
Budget Weighted Trend	*PctBud = YTD Actual / YTD Budget * Remainder of CYB*
Variable	*Actual Rate per Unit * Forecast Volume*
Trend	*Trend Method (standard spreadsheet formula)*
CapBud	*Remaining Budget Not to exceed the annual budget*

3. On the **Main** ribbon tab, click **Save**.
4. To apply different sets of methods for different departments, create an additional column and enter a method for each account. You will determine which column each department refers to in the CYFDimGrp column of the DEPT dimension table. For more information, see Creating a grouping column.
5. Open the **DEPT** dimension table.
6. In the **CYFDimGrp** column, make the following changes:

Row	Description
CYFMethod	Uses the method specified in ACCT.CYFMethod.
NA	For Not Applicable.
[Other Column Name]	Uses the method specified in the corresponding column on the ACCT dimension table.

Configure the Monthly Forecast Utility

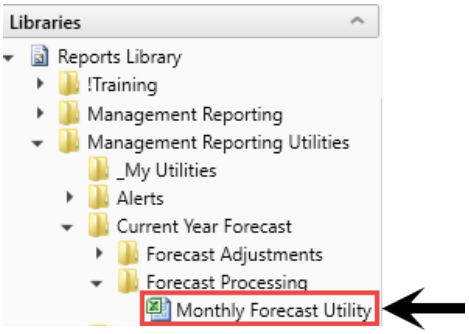
After setting up dimensions for current year forecasting, you need to configure some settings and key statistics on the PROJDriver tab of the Monthly Forecast Utility.

NOTE: This utility is associated with Management Reporting and is accessed through the Web Client or Desktop Client Explorer.

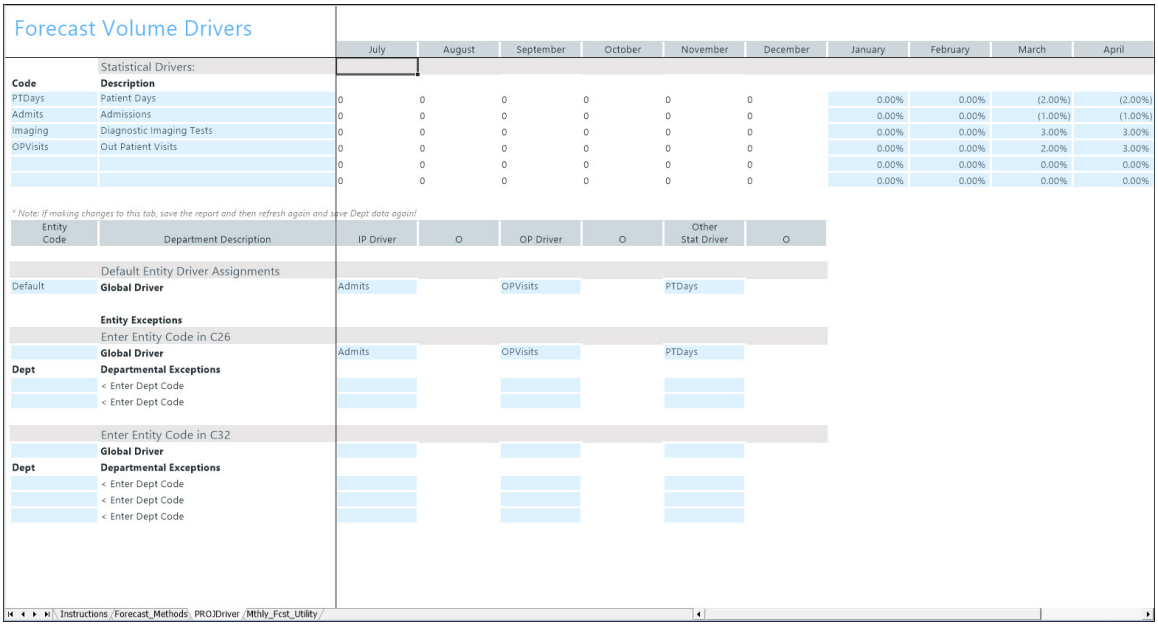
In this tab, you define high-level statistical drivers that Axiom Rolling Forecasting applies when calculating the individual departmental forecast volumes.

To configure the Monthly Forecast Utility:

1. In the Explorer task pane, in the **Libraries** section, click **Reports Library > Management Reporting Utilities > Current Year Forecast > Forecast Processing**, and double-click **Monthly Forecast Utility**.



2. Click the **PROJDriver** tab, and make the appropriate changes in the blue cells.

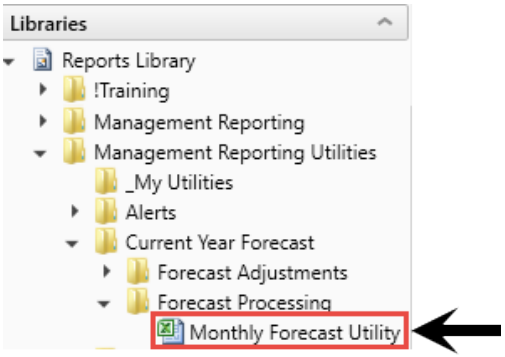


3. After making changes, on the **Main** ribbon tab, click **Save**.

Process and review the Monthly Forecast

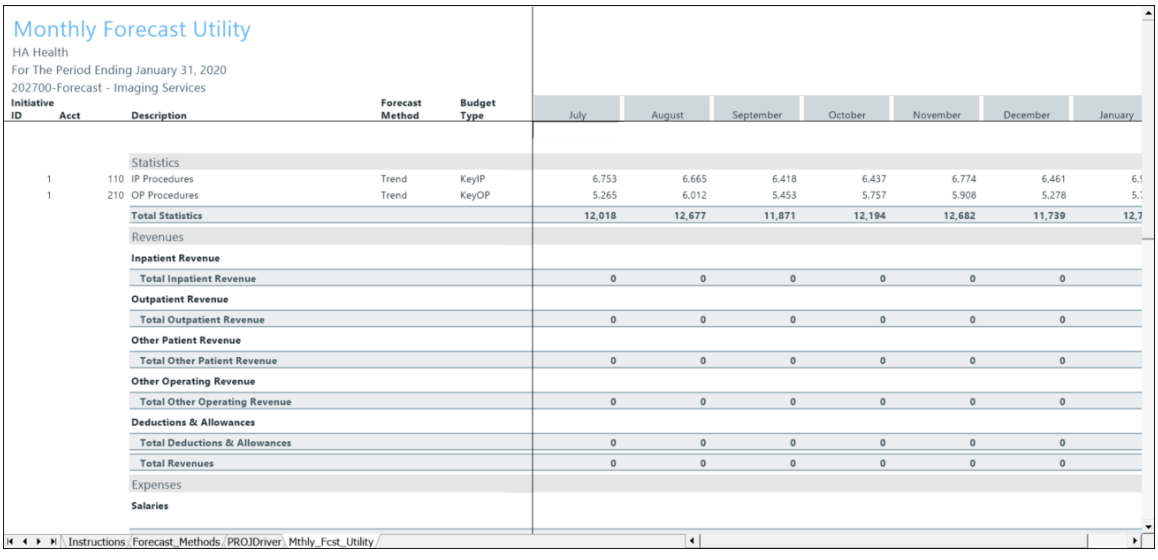
To process and review the Monthly Forecast:

1. In the Explorer task pane, in the **Libraries** section, click **Reports Library > Management Reporting Utilities > Current Year Forecast > Forecast Processing**, and double-click **Monthly Forecast Utility**.

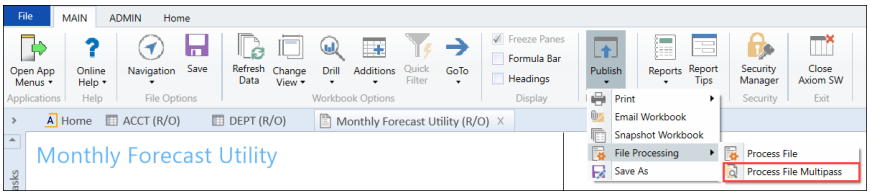


2. Click the **Mthly_Fcst_Utility** tab, if it is not already selected.

   A view of the Monthly Department Forecast Utility displays.



3. After you have saved the drivers as discussed above, on the **Main** ribbon tab, click **Publish > File Processing > Process File Multipass**.



4. To view the report, click the **Report** tab.

Review the results to verify that all computations on the report are as you expected.

If everything is in order, then all of your Axiom Healthcare Suite products can use the forecast data.

Making forecast adjustments

You can use two different reports to enter overrides for current-year forecasts:

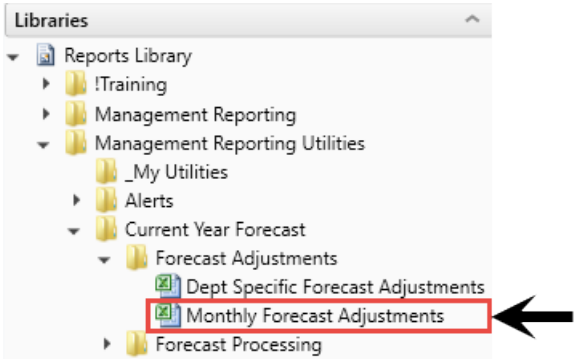
- **Monthly Forecast Adjustments** – Allows for overrides at an Income Statement category level.
- **Dept. Specific Forecast Adjustments** – Allows for overrides for a specific dept/acct level.

NOTE: After making adjustments using either of these two reports, running the Monthly Forecast Utility again will remove these adjustments.

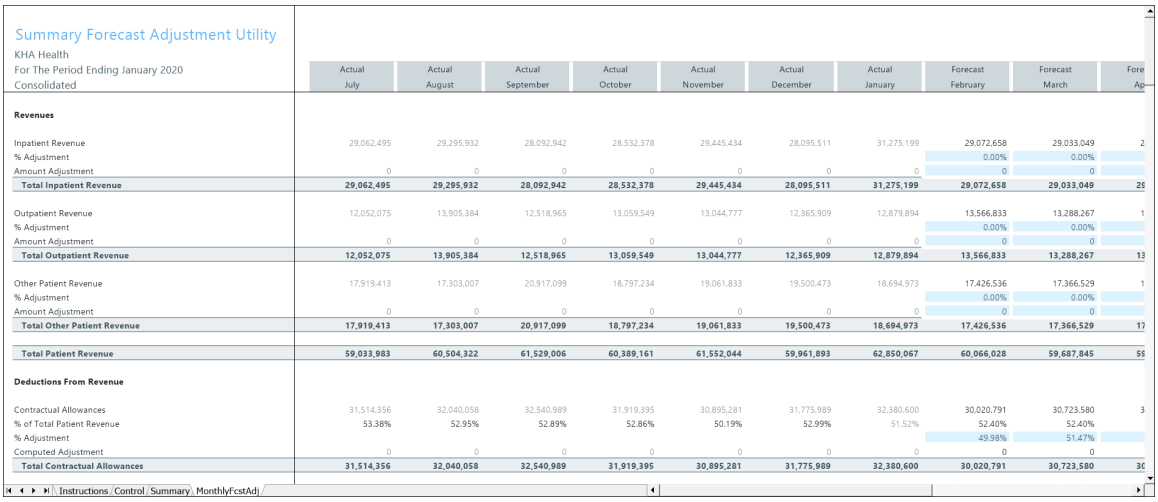
Process monthly forecast adjustments

This report allows you to change the monthly forecast at an Income Statement Summary level:

1. In the Explorer task pane, in the **Libraries** section, click **Reports Library > Management Reporting Utilities > Current Year Forecast > Forecast Adjustments**, and double-click **Monthly Forecast Adjustments**.

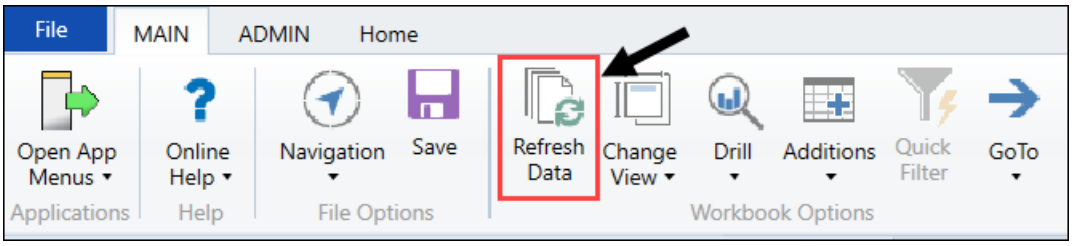


2. Click the **Mthly_Fcst_Utility** tab, and make changes in the blue cells for future months by entering a positive or negative percent, or whole number by each category.

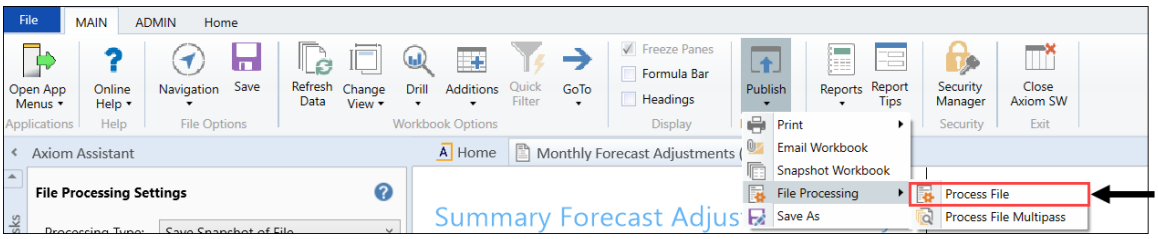


3. To apply the adjustments to categories, you must first create a dummy department/account combination for each category in Dimensions, then enter the dummy department/account combinations on the **Control** tab.

4. To make sure that you have the latest data, on the **Main** ribbon tab, in the **Workbook Options** group, click **Refresh Data**.

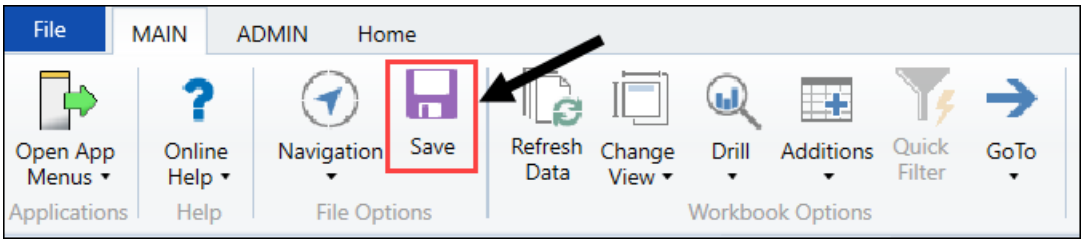


5. On the **Main** ribbon tab, click **Publish > File Processing > Process File**.



The report runs by KHABgtCode in the DEPT dimensions. It posts the results by department and account to the CYF20XX table (where *20XX* is the current year), using the projection methods that you selected earlier.

6. On the **Main** ribbon tab, click **Save**.



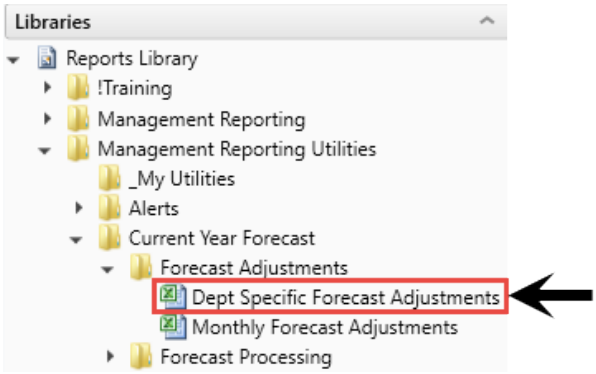
Review to verify that all of the computations on report are as you expected.

The final forecast will be the original forecast calculated by the Monthly Forecast, plus any manual changes made in Monthly Forecast Adjustments. All changes post to CYF20XX.

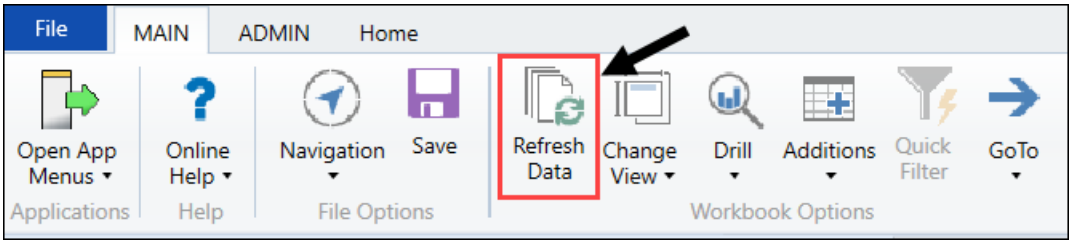
Process department-specific forecast adjustments

This report allows you to change the monthly forecast at a department/account level.

1. In the Explorer task pane, in the **Libraries** section, click **Reports Library > Management Reporting Utilities > Current Year Forecast > Forecast Adjustments**, and double-click **Dept Specific Forecast Adjustments**.



2. On the **Main** ribbon tab, in the **Workbook Options** group, click **Refresh Data**.



3. In the **Refresh Variables** dialog, do the following, and click **OK**:

Option	Description
Select RptMap	a. Click **Choose Values**. b. In the **Choose Values** dialog, select the departments to include. c. Click **OK**.
Select Yes to recompute variable costs	• To recompute the variable account forecast for the department or departments you will include, select **Yes**. • If you feel that it is not necessary to recompute variable costs, click **No**.
Select Yes to post results to the database	• To post the results to the database, select **Yes**. • To view the results on the screen without posting, select **No**.

4. On the **DeptSpecificFcstAdj** tab, make changes in the blue cells for future months by entering positive or negative whole numbers for each expense account.

   NOTE: You can only change revenue by making changes to the key stats in the department. Only then will the report calculate the change to revenue.

5. To make sure you have the latest data, on the **Main** ribbon tab, in the **Workbook Options** group, click **Refresh Data**.
6. To process, do any of the following:
   - To process selected departments only, on the **Main** ribbon tab, click **Publish > File Processing > Process File**.
   - To process for all departments, on the **Main** ribbon tab, click **Publish > File Processing > Process File Multipass**.

The final forecast will be the original forecast calculated by the Monthly Forecasting Utility, plus any manual changes made in this utility.

12

Process Management

Using the Process Management feature, you can define a set of process steps—including assigning ownership and due dates—and then track the completion of these steps. For example, you could manage and track an annual rollover process, monthly data updates, or any specialized process such as cash flow forecasting for financial institutions.

Process management provides the following benefits:

- A documented workflow to complete a particular process in Axiom Rolling Forecasting. All necessary steps can be detailed in the process, including steps that happen outside of Axiom Rolling Forecasting (for example, preparing a source file for use in an import). Steps can be dependent on prior steps, or they can be performed in parallel as appropriate.
- Clear ownership of each process step, including due dates. Users who are assigned a step will be notified of this responsibility, and can view and complete the step within their Process task pane.
- Easy access to features necessary to complete process steps. Each step can be associated with certain features in Axiom Rolling Forecasting, so that the user responsible for the step can often launch the necessary feature directly from the Process task pane and perform the assigned task.
- A permanent audit trail for the process, including who completed a step and when. The process status details can be viewed while the process is active, and also after the process is complete, so that there is always a record of the process.

NOTE: In order to manage plan files in a planning process, you must use a special version of process management known as a *plan file process*. These processes are defined at the file group level using a *plan file process definition*. Plan file processes are dedicated to editing and reviewing plan files according to a defined set of steps, owners, and due dates. Because plan file processes support different step types and different features, they are not discussed in this section. This section only discusses general process definitions.

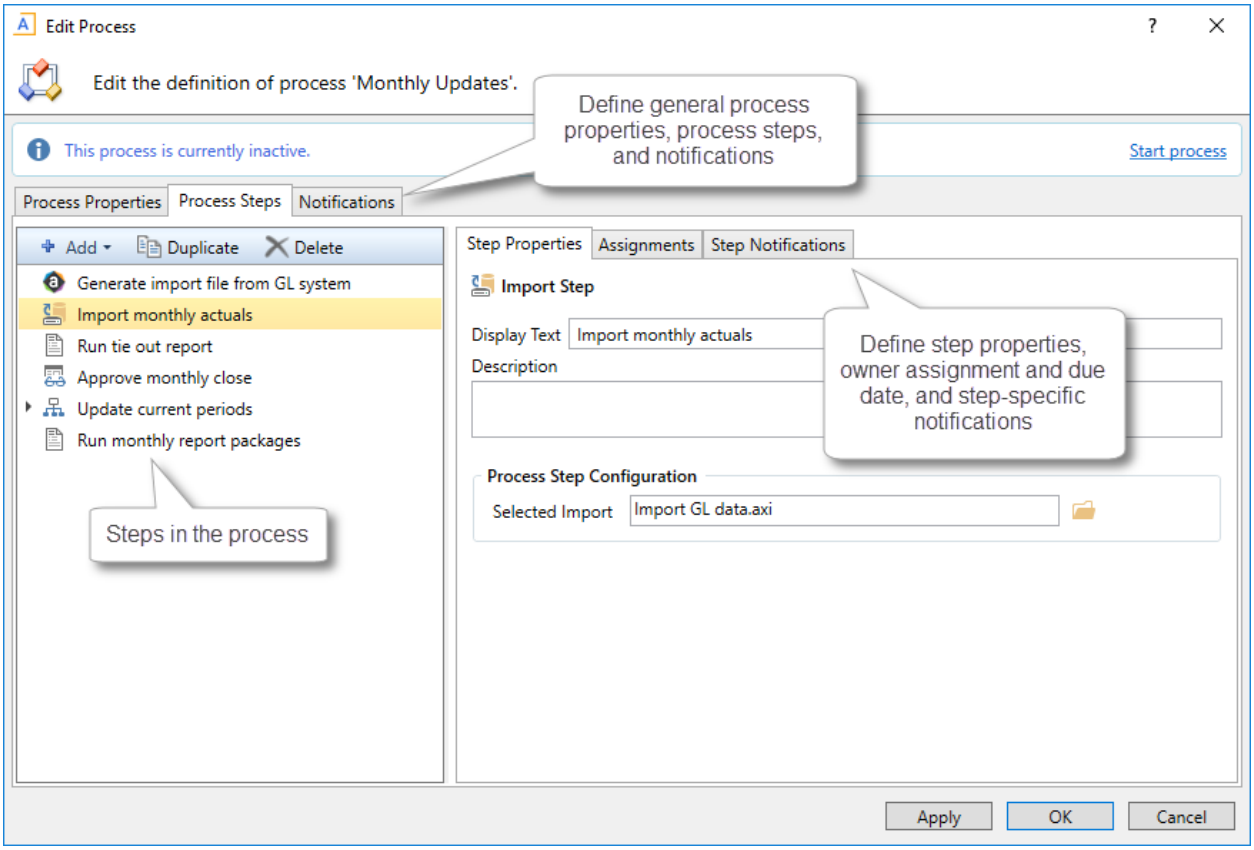
About process management

Process management can be used to manage and track an Axiom-related process from end to end—encompassing all aspects of the process, including steps that may need to be completed outside of the system.

Defining processes

In order to use process management, you first create a process definition. This file defines the properties of the process, such as:

- Name and description (for example "Annual Rollover")
- Process owner
- Steps in the process
- Owners and due dates for each step
- Associated files and features for each step
- Notifications to be sent during the process



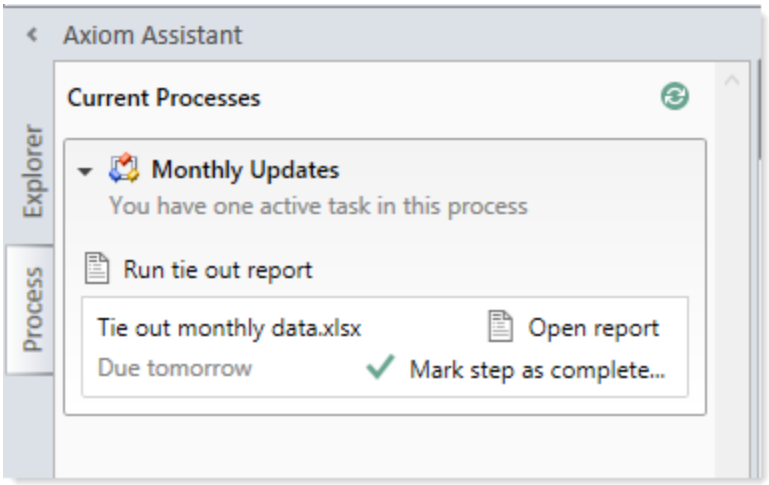
Example process definition

The process definition is a file that is stored in the Process Definition Library (or for processes that belong to a file group, within the file group's Process Definitions folder). The process definition can be subsequently edited and "activated" as needed, whenever you need to perform and track the process. When a process is activated, a new incarnation of the process is created to track the details of that particular process instance. This ensures that you always have a history of each time the process is performed, including who completed each step in the process and when.

Performing a process

When you are ready to perform a process, you "activate" or start it. The first step in the process is made active, and a notification is sent to the assigned step owner (or owners). This default notification gives the user information such as the process name, the step name and description, and the due date. You can optionally customize the notifications for a process, and you can disable them if desired.

When a process is active, the process owner and all administrators can see the process in the Process task pane. Other users only see the process if they are the assigned owner of a step in the process.



Example process task pane for a step owner (non-admin)

The assigned user must perform the task and then mark the step as complete by the designated due date. For more information, see Step ownership and completing process tasks. If necessary, an administrator or the process owner can override step ownership and complete the step.

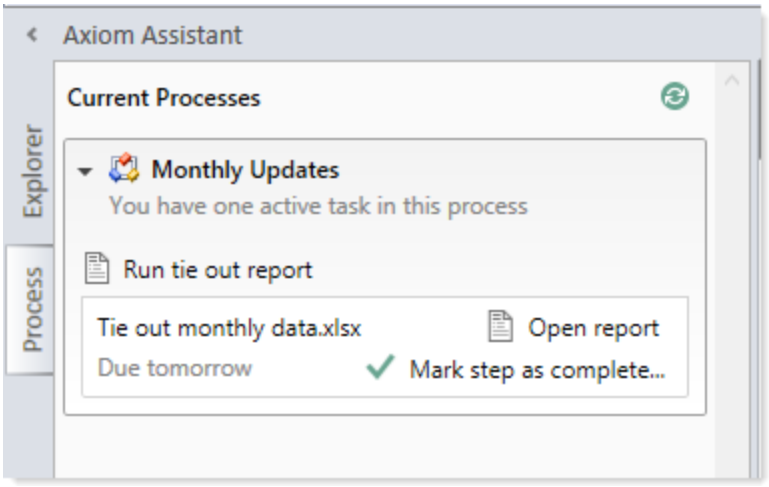
Once the currently active step is complete, the process moves to the next step, and so on until all steps are complete. Generally speaking, only one step at a time is active in a process. However, there can be multiple active steps at the same time if a Parallel Subprocess step is used in the process. When the active step is a parallel subprocess, all sub-steps of the subprocess become active simultaneously and can be completed in parallel. The subprocess is not completed until all sub-steps are completed. For more information, see Performing process steps in parallel. The Multiple Approvals Process Step also counts as a parallel subprocess.

When all steps in the process are complete, the process instance is automatically completed.

Step ownership and completing process tasks

Each step in a process represents a task to be performed, and that step has one or more assigned owners. When a step becomes active in a process, a task is generated for the assigned owner. This user is expected to perform the task for that step, and then mark the step as complete by its assigned due date. This is done using the Process task pane.

If a user is the assigned owner of an active step, the process and the active step display in the Process task pane (or in a custom task pane that has been configured to show the process task control).



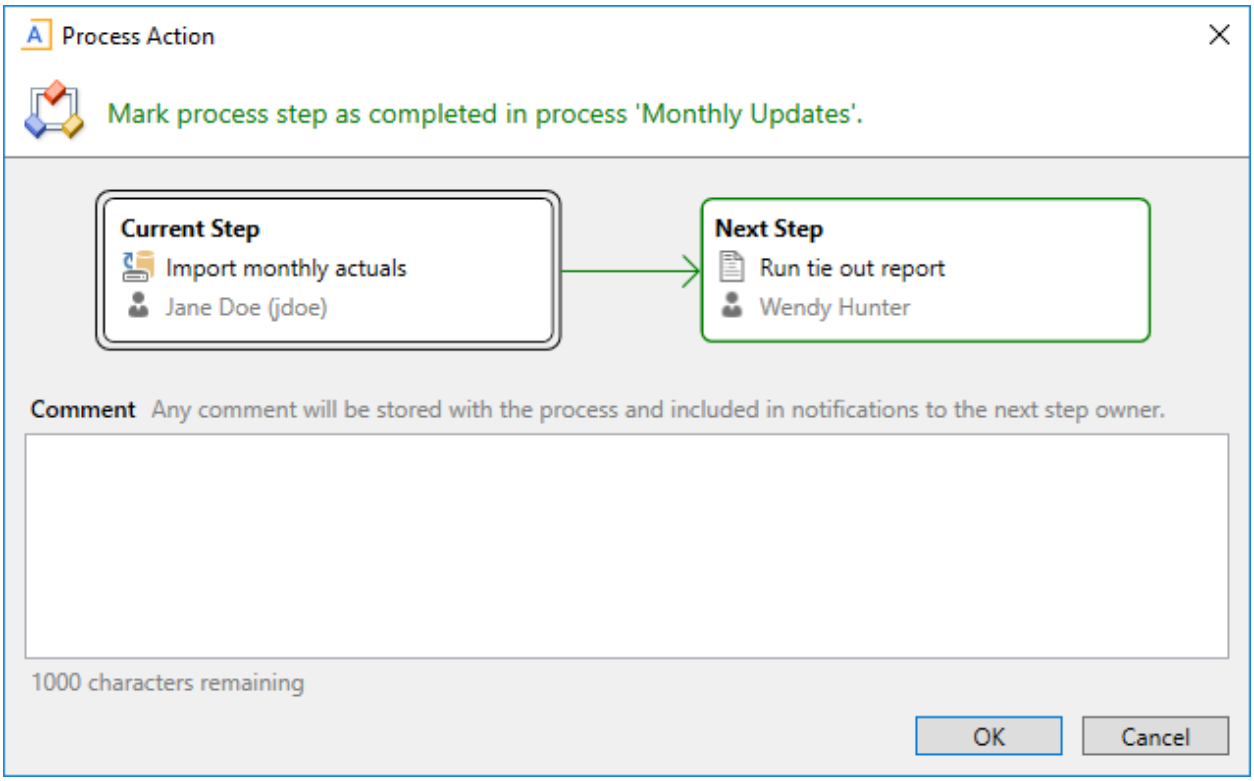
Example active task in task pane

The process task may be an activity that the assigned user performs in Axiom Rolling Forecasting, such as running an import, or it may be an activity that the user completes externally, such as obtaining the source file for the import from another system and saving it to the designated location. The task may be simply to confirm that the process is ready to continue (an approval step).

The step name and description should be defined so that the assigned user clearly understands what they are expected to do to complete the task. In some cases, the step may have an associated "action", such as the **Open report** button in the example screenshot above. This is provided as a convenience, so that the user can easily access features that are related to the task. However, once the file or feature is open, it is up to the user to decide what to do with that file or feature in order to perform the task. Axiom Rolling Forecasting does not perform any validation before allowing a step to be completed; it is up to the assigned user to determine that the step is complete.

Once the user has completed the task to their satisfaction, they can mark the step as complete by clicking the button in the task pane. This opens the Process Action dialog, so that the user can confirm that they want to complete the step, as well as enter any step comments.

This dialog displays slightly differently depending on step type. Most steps will display as follows, showing a step progression diagram for context:



NOTE: If the step is part of a Parallel Subprocess, then the step progression diagram is not displayed, because the process does not continue to the next step until all steps in the subprocess are complete. The user is simply informed that they are completing the current step.

Certain step types have slightly different step completion behavior. For example:

- If the step is an Approval Process Step, then the **Mark step as complete** button does not display in the task pane. Instead, the user can click either **Approve** or **Reject**. If they click Approve, the step is completed and the process moves to the next step. If they click Reject, the process is moved back to the prior step.
- If the step is a Scheduler Process Step, then the step displays in the Process task pane for information only, because the step will be processed and completed automatically by Axiom Rolling Forecasting. However, if the Scheduler job experiences errors, then the user has various options to restart the job or to manually mark the step as complete if the job does not need to be re-run.

In most cases, the current, next, and prior step owners show in the completion dialog. Prior steps and their owners only show when the task can be rejected back to the prior step. However in some cases, it is not possible or feasible to show the step owners. For example, if the next step in the process is a subprocess that may resolve to multiple steps with multiple possible owners, then Axiom Rolling Forecasting does not attempt to show the next steps or their owners. Instead it displays the name of the subprocess and that there will be "(multiple step owners)".

Once the step is completed, the process no longer displays in the user's Process task pane (unless the user is also the step owner of the next step). If the user has no active tasks in any processes, then the Process task pane will be empty for the remainder of the current session, and will not open the next time the user logs in (unless the user has been assigned a new active task in the meantime). Exceptions are as follows:

- Process owners see the process in their Process task pane as long as the process is active.
- The Process task pane is visible to administrators as long as any process in the system is active.

If necessary, an administrator or the process owner can mark a step as complete. For example, imagine that the assigned user already performed the necessary task but then left on vacation before they marked the step as complete. The administrator can mark the step as complete so that the process can continue. In this case the process history will reflect both the original assigned owner, and the fact that the administrator completed the step.

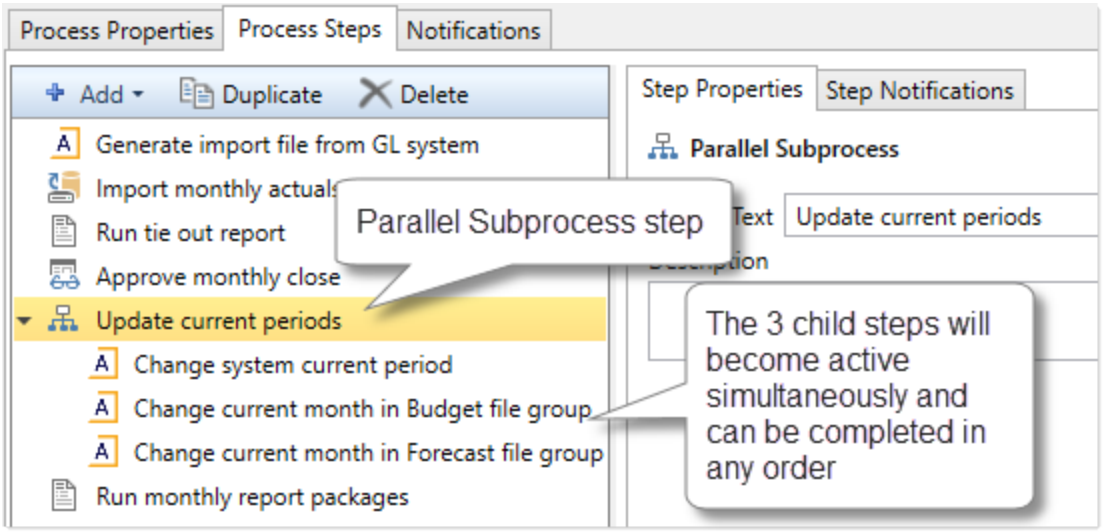
Performing process steps in parallel

In general, the order of steps in your process definition determines the order in which tasks for the process can be completed.

When the process is started, the individual steps are made active in the order they are listed. By default, each step is dependent on the prior step being completed (sequential steps). So if step 1 is the currently active step, step 2 is not made active and cannot be completed until step 1 is marked as complete. Once step 1 is completed, step 2 becomes active, and so on.

However, you may have some steps in your process that are not dependent on each other and can be completed in any order. These steps are known as parallel steps, meaning they can all be active at the same time.

To configure parallel steps, you must use a **Parallel Subprocess** step, and then define the parallel steps as sub-steps of the subprocess. This tells Axiom Rolling Forecasting that the sub-steps of the subprocess can be completed in any order.



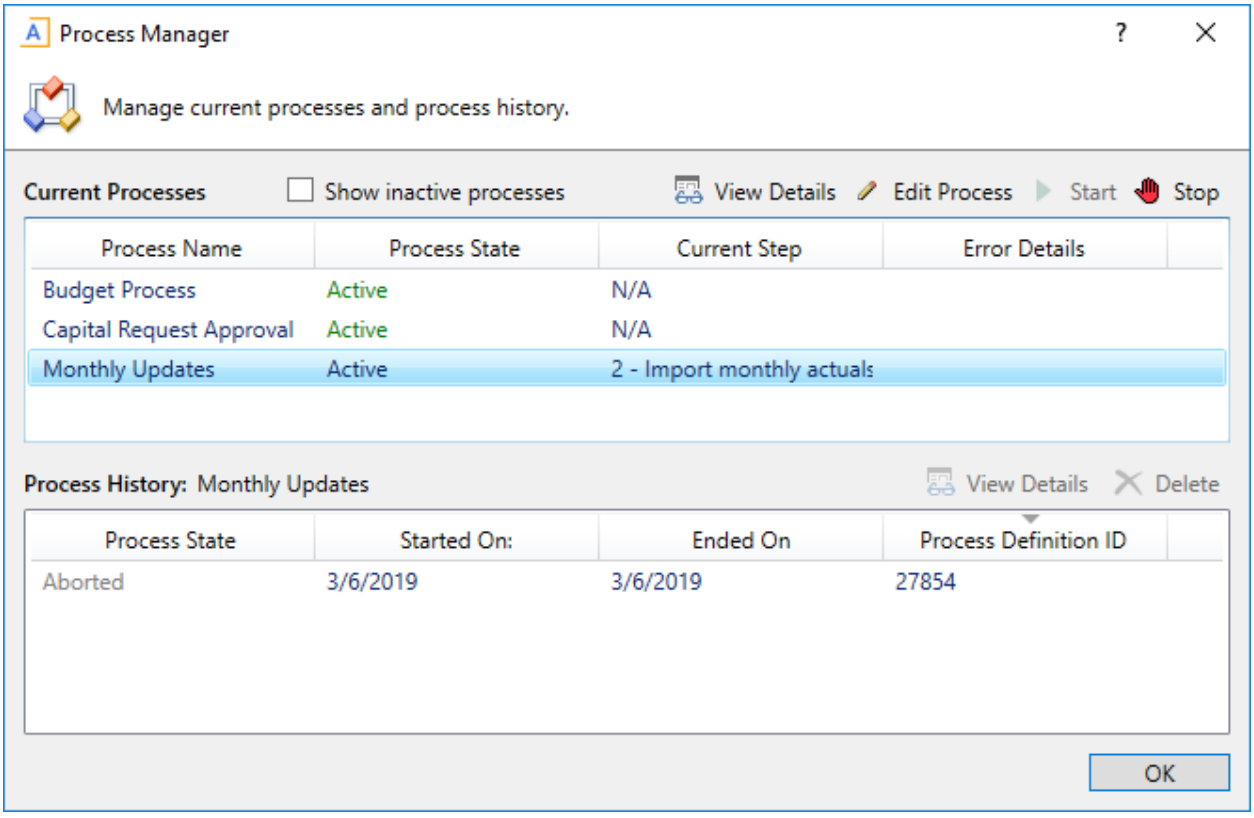
When the Parallel Subprocess step becomes the active step, all sub-steps are also made active. Once all sub-steps in the subprocess are completed, then the Parallel Subprocess step is automatically marked as completed, and the process moves to the next step.

Imagine that step 2 of a process is a Parallel Subprocess step, and the subprocess has 5 sub-steps. Once step 1 is completed, then step 2 becomes active as well as all 5 of its sub-steps. The owners of the sub-steps can work on these steps and complete them in any order. Once all 5 of the sub-steps are completed, step 2 is automatically completed, and then step 3 of the process becomes the active step.

NOTE: The Multiple Approvals Process Step is a special type of Parallel Subprocess. It can only contain Approval Process Steps as sub-steps, but otherwise its behavior is the same as the Parallel Subprocess.

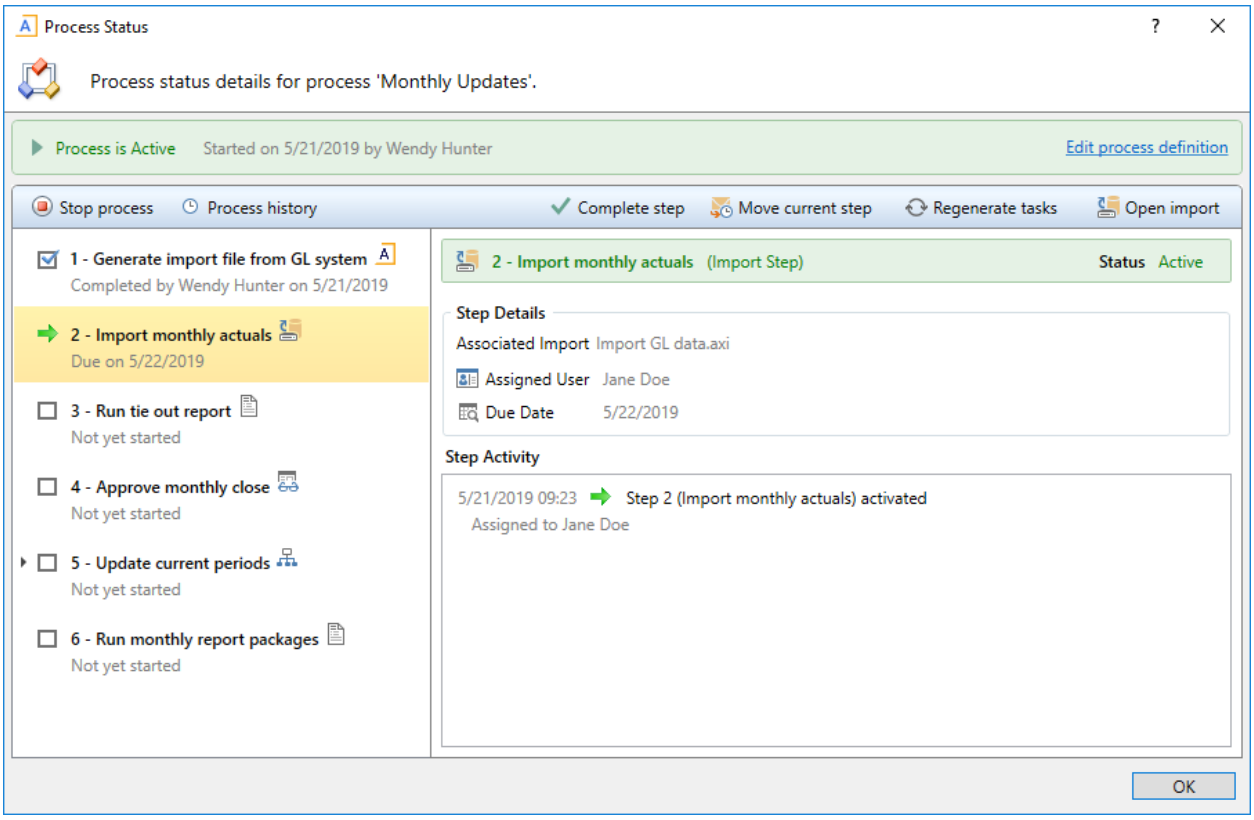
Tracking process status and history

Administrators and process owners can view process status and history at any time. Using the Process Manager dialog, you can see the status of all active processes or all current processes at-a-glance.



Example Process Manager dialog

Administrators and process owners can view the details for an active process, to see when each step was completed and by whom, as well as any comments added by users. You can also perform process administration tasks within this dialog, such as overriding step ownership, restarting stalled steps, and stopping the process.



Example process details in the Process Status dialog

Administrators can view the historical details for any process. For example, if you have a process that you run monthly, you can go back and view the prior month's details, or any amount of history that you want to retain.

Managing Active Processes

Once process definitions have been created, administrators and process owners can perform tasks such as starting or stopping a process, viewing overall process status and process history, and managing step status.

Management tasks can be performed from the following locations:

- On the **Axiom** tab, in the **Administration** group, go to **Manage > Process Management > Current Processes**.

  NOTE: In systems with installed products, this feature may be located on the **Admin** tab. In the **Workflow** group, click **Process Management > Current Processes**.

- From the **Process** task pane, click **View status**. This is only available for active processes.

You can also start processes and access process details from within the process definition itself.

Starting or stopping a process

A process is only managed by the system if it has been started. Once a process is started, it will remain active until it is completed or stopped.

NOTE: Only administrators or process owners can start or stop a process.

Starting a process

Once you have completed a process definition and you are ready to work on the process, you can start it. When you start a process, Axiom Rolling Forecasting does the following:

- Creates a unique process instance to track the process steps and store the process details. Each activation of a particular process definition is stored separately, so that you can always see the historical details.
- Activates the first step in the process and creates one or more tasks as appropriate.
- Displays the activated process in the Process task pane. Administrators can see every activated process; other users will only see the process if they are the process owner or if they have a task for the currently active step.

To start a process:

1. On the **Axiom** tab, in the **Administration** group, click **Manage > Process Management > Process Definitions**.

   NOTE: In systems with installed products, this feature may be located on the **Admin** tab. In the **Workflow** group, click **Process Management > Process Definitions**.

   This opens the Axiom Explorer dialog, showing the Process Definition Library (and any file group Process Definitions folders that you have access to). You can also access these definitions from the Explorer task pane.

2. Open the process definition that you want to start, and then click **Start Process** in the top right-hand corner of the dialog.

   NOTE: The process definition cannot be started if it contains any missing or invalid settings. These validation errors will display at the bottom of the dialog if present. You can click the link to be taken to the tab or step that contains the error. Once all errors are resolved, you will be able to start the process.

3. At the confirmation prompt, click **OK**.

The process is now active. Once a process has been started, you can track its progress using the Process Manager or by clicking the **View status** link in the Process task pane. For more information, see Viewing process status and comments.

You can also start processes from the Process Manager dialog. On the **Axiom** tab, click **Manage > Process Management > Current Processes**. In the **Process Manager** dialog, select **Show inactive processes**. Select the process that you want to start, then click **Start**.

NOTE: In systems with installed products, this feature may be located on the **Admin** tab. In the **Workflow** group, click **Process Management > Current Processes**.

Stopping a process

When you stop a process, all current tasks are deleted and the process status changes from Active to Aborted. If the process definition is started again later, a new process instance will be created and the process will start over from the first step. There is no way to restart a particular process instance at the step it was on when it was stopped.

To stop a process:

1. On the **Axiom** tab, in the **Administration** group, go to **Manage > Process Management > Current Processes**.

   NOTE: In systems with installed products, this feature may be located on the **Admin** tab. In the **Workflow** group, click **Process Management > Current Processes**.

2. In the **Process Manager** dialog, select the process that you want to stop, and then click **Stop**.
3. At the confirmation prompt, click **OK**.

You can also stop processes using the Process Status dialog. From the **Process** task pane (or a custom task pane configured to show the process control), click **View status**. In the **Process Status** dialog, click **Stop process**.

Completing a process

General processes are automatically completed when all steps in the process are complete. Once a particular process instance is completed, that same instance cannot be restarted. If the process definition is started again, a new process instance will be created and the process will start over from the first step.

Axiom Rolling Forecasting saves the process details for each activated instance of a process. Administrators and process owners can always go back and view the available history. For more information on viewing process history, see Viewing process history.

Scheduling a process

You can use the Scheduler task **Start Process** to automatically start a process at a specific point in time. The schedule can be one-time, or recurring.

If the process is already active when the Scheduler job executes, you can decide what to do with the current process. You can leave the current process running, or you can stop the current process and then start a new process.

If you use a recurring schedule to start the process, then the process steps should use relative due dates so that the due dates will adjust dynamically for each execution. If the due dates are specific calendar dates, then you must remember to edit the process definition before each scheduled execution for the new calendar dates.

Viewing process status and comments

Administrators can view the status of all processes at any time. They can view a summary of process status, and they can view details for each individual process. Any comments added by users when completing steps are also displayed in these details.

Designated process owners can also view the status of processes that they own.

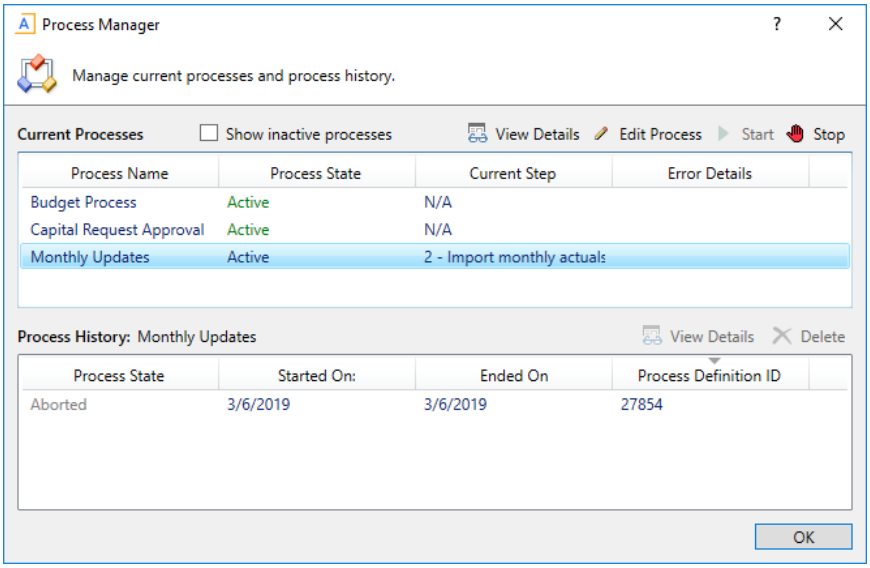
Process status summary

The Process Manager dialog shows key information for processes at a glance, such as the current state of the process and the current step of the process. To access this dialog:

- On the **Axiom** tab, in the **Administration** group, click **Manage > Process Management > Current Processes**.

> **NOTE:** In systems with installed products, this feature may be located on the **Admin** tab. In the **Workflow** group, click **Process Management > Current Processes**.

By default, the Process Manager dialog shows active processes only. You can click **Show inactive processes** to see all processes. The details displayed are for the most recent instance of the process (the "current" process).



Example summary of active processes

From here you can perform actions such as viewing the process details, editing the process definition, and starting and stopping the process. You can also view process history.

For administrators, this dialog shows all processes. For process owners, the dialog only shows processes that the user owns.

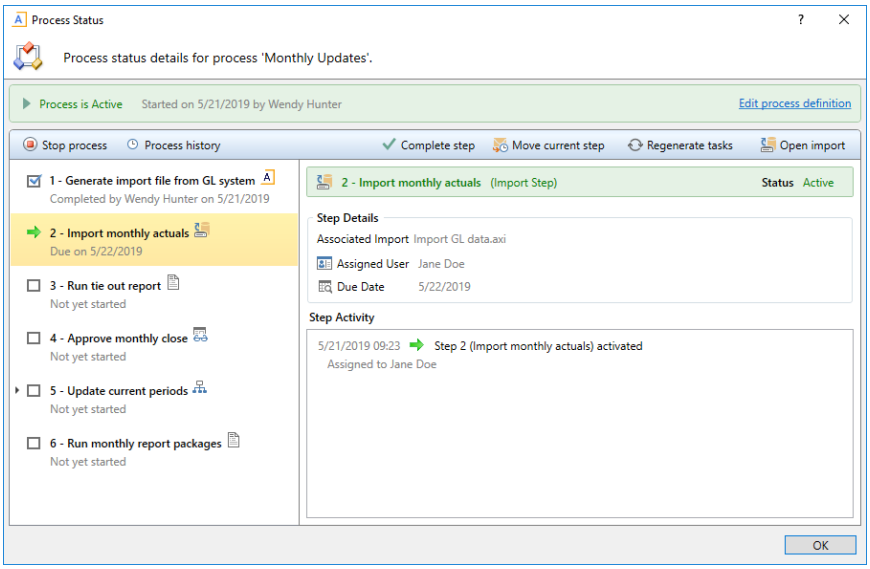
Viewing individual process details

To view the details of a specific process from the Process Manager dialog, select the process in the list and click **View Details**. Alternatively, administrators and process owners can view the details of an active process by clicking the **View status** link in the Process task pane (or in the process definition).

In the **Process Status** dialog, you can view all of the information about the process, including:

- Status of each individual step, whether it is completed, active, or not yet started

- Properties of each individual step, including step type, assigned owner, due date, and any associated file or feature
- Details of all step activity, such as when it was made active, when it was completed (and by whom), and any comments associated with the activity



Example process details

You can also perform administrative activities for the process from this dialog, such as stopping the process, performing step actions, completing steps (overriding step ownership), and reactivating stalled steps.

Modifying active processes

If a process is not active, you can edit its definition as desired. When a process is active, then certain edits are not allowed, and other edits have no effect on the active process.

To edit a process definition:

1. On the **Axiom** tab, in the **Administration** group, go to **Manage > Process Management > Process Definitions**.

   NOTE: In systems with installed products, this feature may be located on the **Admin** tab. In the **Workflow** group, click **Process Management > Process Definitions**.

   The Axiom Explorer dialog opens, filtered to only show the Process Definition Library.

2. Double-click the process definition that you want to edit.
3. In the **Edit Process** dialog, make any allowed edits as needed.

If the process is currently active, a warning message displays at the top of the **Process Properties** tab.

4. Click **Apply** to save (or **OK** if you are finished making edits).

Disallowed edits for active processes

The following edits cannot be made to the process definition of an active process, because they would invalidate the currently active step or the process history:

- Making any edits to the properties of a completed step
- Moving the currently active step to another level
- Deleting the active step

Editing considerations

All properties of the currently active step can be edited. Note the following:

- If you change the step name, description, or action of the active step, and the current step owner currently has the Process task pane open, they will need to refresh it in order to see these changes.
- If you change the step owner or due date of the active step, this will cause the task for the step to be regenerated with the new information, including sending a new Step Activated notification to the step owner (if applicable).
- If you add a step to an active parallel subprocess or multiple approvals step, the new step will be automatically activated in the process when you save the change to the process definition.

For the most part, any new, deleted, or moved steps should be after the currently active step, so that they will still be part of the step progression. However, it is possible to add new steps to any point of the process, delete any steps other than the currently active step, and move any steps (except as noted in the previous section). You should carefully consider the effect any of these types of changes will have on the active process before making them. For example:

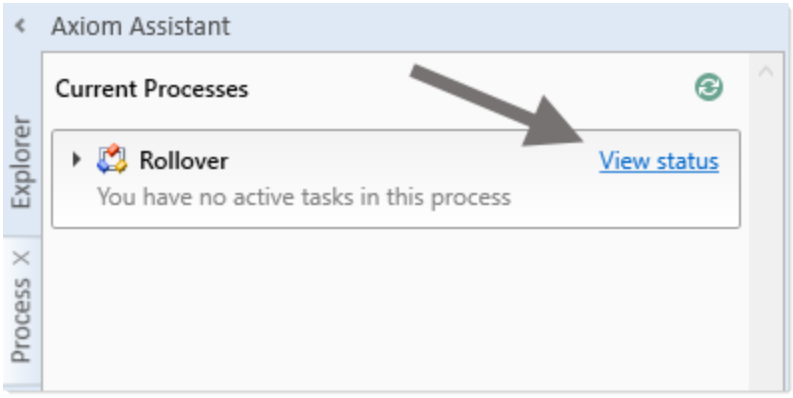
- If you add a step before the currently active step, then that step will not be part of the progression unless you move the process back to that step, or unless it is possible for the process to be rejected back to that step.
- If you move the currently active step to an earlier point in the process, this may result in re-activating already completed steps as the process moves forward from the currently active step. If you move the currently active step to a later point in the process, this may result in some steps never being started.
- If you delete a completed step, that step will no longer display in the process definition or in the Process Status dialog for the current instance. The only way to view the details of that step would be to query the Axiom.ProcessEvents table, which would still contain the events for the step activation and completion.

Moving processes to different steps

Administrators and process owners can move an active process to a different step. There are two different options for moving a process to a different step. These options are intended to be used for different circumstances as follows:

- **Complete step** should be used when you need to override step ownership, but the step should be completed as normal and the process should move on to the next step. For example, the step owner may have forgotten to complete the step before leaving for vacation, so they have asked an administrator to complete it for them.
- **Move current step** should be used when you need to make administrative adjustments to the process. When moving a step, the current task is aborted instead of completed, and the target step is activated. Any steps in between the aborted step and the target step are simply not started.

These actions can be performed in the **Process Status** dialog. To open this dialog, click **View status** for the process in the Process task pane (or in a custom task pane configured to show the process control).



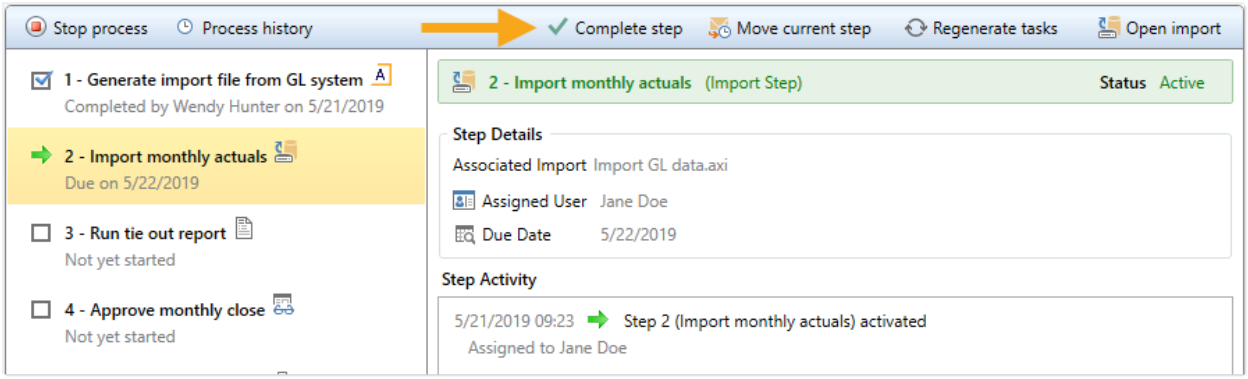
The process definition also contains a **View status details** link to open the Process Status dialog, when the process is active.

Completing a step (overriding step ownership)

As necessary, you can override step ownership and mark the active step as completed. The process history will track both the original ownership assignment and the user who actually completed the step.

For example, imagine that the assigned user for a step performed the necessary task, but forgot to mark the step as complete before leaving on vacation. In this case, an administrator can mark the step as complete so that the process can continue.

To do this in the Process Status dialog, select the step that you want to complete, then click **Complete step**. If the step is an approval step, then you can click **Approve step** or **Reject step** as appropriate.



This opens the same **Process Action** dialog that you see when completing a step from the Process task pane, where you can define a comment if desired. When you click **OK**, the step will be completed just as if the owner had completed it (including any resulting notifications), except that you will be recorded as the completing user instead of the owner.

Moving to a different step

As necessary, you can move a process from the currently active step to a different step. The ability to move the current step depends on which step is currently active and whether it is a top-level step or part of a subprocess:

- If the currently active step is a top-level step, then the process can be moved to any other top-level step. If the process is a plan file process definition, then any or all plan files can be moved to any other top-level step.
- If the currently active step is a sub-step in a parallel subprocess (including sub-steps of a multiple approvals step), then you can select the parent subprocess step and choose to move the process to any other step at the same level. In this case, all subprocess steps are aborted and the process is moved to the selected step.

To move a step in the Process Status dialog:

1. Select a currently active step (or its parent step) and then click **Move current step**.
2. In the **Move Current Step** dialog, select the step that you want to move to. The dialog only displays eligible steps as described previously in this section.
3. By default, notifications are *not* sent to new step owners when moving the current step. If you want to send notifications as part of the move, then select **Send notifications to users affected by this current step change**. If this check box is selected, then you can also optionally enter a comment to be included in the notification and stored with the process.

   If enabled, the notification sent when a step is moved will always be the Step Activated notification for the target step. Because the currently active step is aborted instead of completed, no Step Completed notifications will be sent.
4. Click **OK** to move the step.

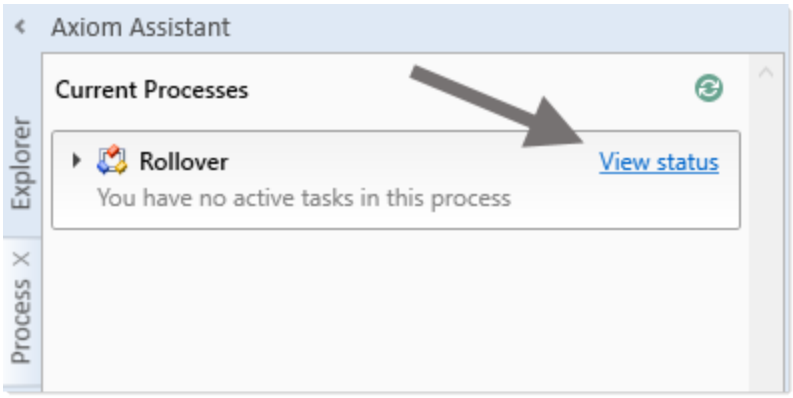
The current step is aborted, and the target step is made active.

Fixing common process issues

While a process is active, administrators and process owners may need to address common process issues such as:

- Regenerating tasks for a stalled step
- Regenerating tasks to reflect changes in the process assignments or security
- Restarting a Scheduler Process Step

These actions can be performed in the **Process Status** dialog. To open this dialog, click **View status** for the process in the Process task pane (or in a custom task pane configured to show the process control).



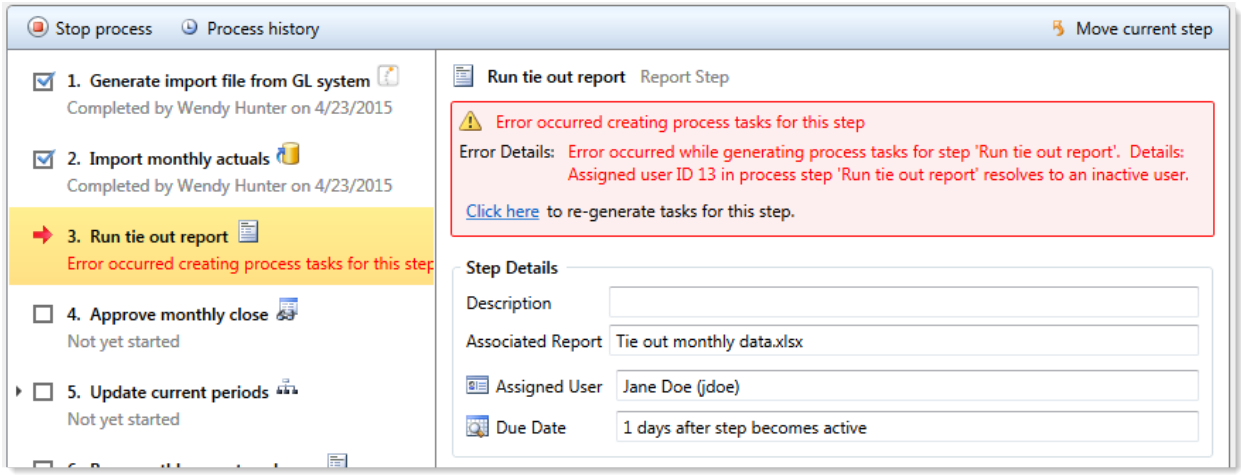
The process definition also contains a **View status details** link to open the Process Status dialog, when the process is active.

Regenerating tasks for a stalled step

If an issue occurs that prevents a step from becoming active, the step will stall in the process, and the process cannot continue.

For example, imagine that the assigned user for step 2 of a process has been disabled or deleted in security. When step 1 is completed, step 2 cannot be made active because the assigned user is not eligible or the user record does not exist. Step 2 then becomes stalled, which causes the overall process to become stalled.

In this example, if the user was disabled in the system accidentally, you could edit Security to re-enable the user, and then regenerate the tasks for the step. To do this in the Process Status dialog, select the stalled step and then click the link in the error message.



Axiom Rolling Forecasting will attempt to reactivate the step, which causes any associated tasks to be regenerated. If the task generation is successful, the step will be made active and the process can continue as normal.

NOTE: If instead the step needs a different owner, then you can edit the process definition to assign a different user. When you save the change to the process definition, the task for that step will automatically be regenerated for the new owner, and the error state will be removed.

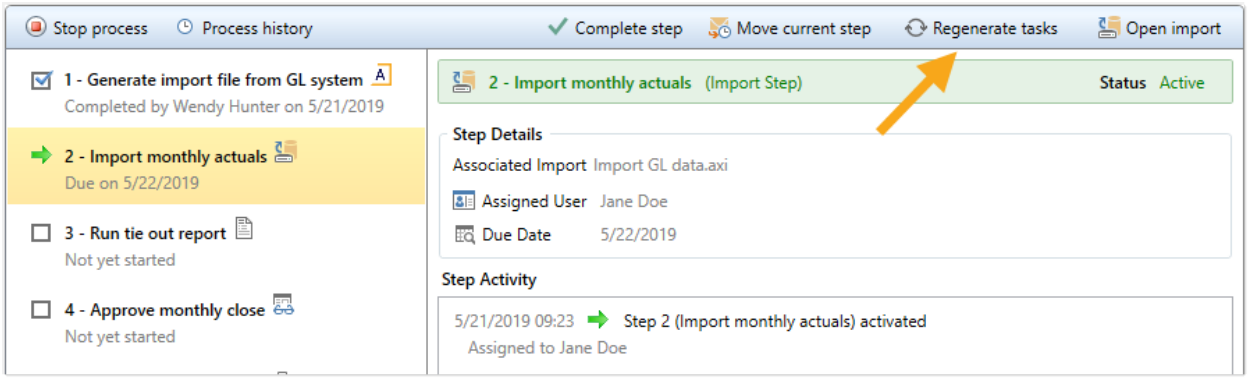
Regenerating tasks to reflect process or security changes

In certain cases, you may need to regenerate tasks for an active step in order to incorporate changes made to the process assignments or to security. For example:

- If the owner assignment is an assignment column or an assignment workbook, and the assignments in the column or workbook have been changed since the step became active.
- If the owner assignment is a role, and the members of the role have changed since the step became active.
- If security permission changes have been made that would affect the ownership of the active step.

NOTE: It is not necessary to manually regenerate tasks if you change the assignment *type* for a step (for example, from user to assignment column), or change the specifically assigned user or role. In these cases, the tasks are regenerated automatically when you save the change to the process definition. In the examples listed above, the process is not aware of the changes made outside of the process definition, so the process does not know to automatically regenerate the tasks.

To regenerate tasks for a step in the Process Status dialog, select the step and then click **Regenerate tasks**.

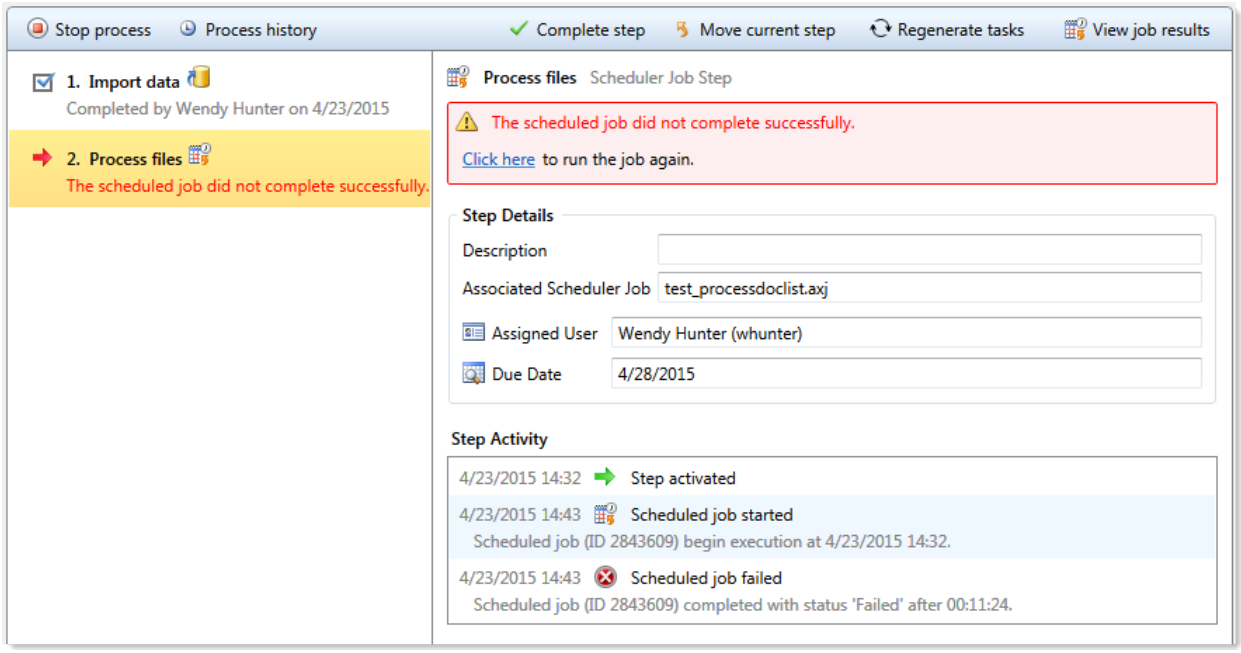


A message box informs you that all current tasks for the step will be deleted and new tasks will be created. Click **OK** to continue.

Restarting Scheduler jobs after errors

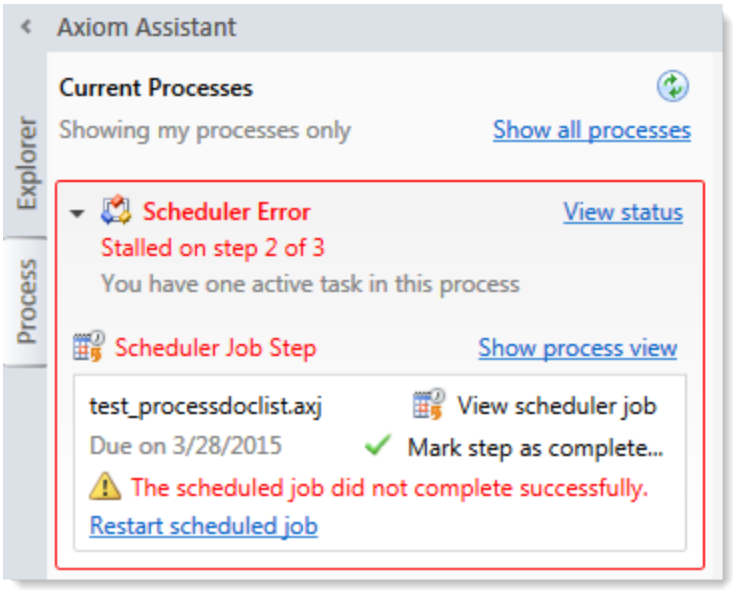
If a Scheduler Process Step experiences an error when attempting to run a Scheduler job, then you have the option to restart the job. You should restart the job if the error was the result of a temporary condition that no longer applies, or if the underlying condition that caused the error has since been addressed and you no longer expect the job to experience any errors. If you are not certain why the job experienced errors, you can click the **View job results** link to investigate the issue before restarting the job.

To restart the job from the Process Status dialog, select the stalled Scheduler step, and then click the link in the error message. This will remove the error state and place the job in the Scheduler queue again.



Alternatively, you can choose to manually mark the step as complete if the job does not need to be run again. For example, the job results may have been Partial Success and in this case that may be enough to consider the step complete. Or, you may have manually run the job or run the associated activity while troubleshooting the error, and therefore the job does not need to be run again.

Unlike other error conditions for active processes, the administrator or process owner is not required to intervene. The step owner also has access to these options within the Process task pane when a Scheduler job experiences errors, and therefore may be able to address the issue without requiring assistance.



Creating Process Definitions

Using a process definition, you can define the set of steps to be managed and tracked as part of a process, including step order, ownership, associated actions, and due dates.

Process definitions are stored in the Process Definition Library. Access to the definitions is controlled by the file security settings on the **Files** tab of security. Only users who need to create and modify the process definitions need access to these files. Users who are assigned to perform individual steps in the process do not need access to the definition in order to perform the task or to view the process status.

NOTE: This topic discusses how to create a general process definition. If you want to manage plan files in a planning process, then you should use a *plan file process definition* instead. General process definitions and plan file process definitions share certain basic settings, but plan file process definitions are dedicated to plan file process steps, and also support additional features that are unique to plan file processes.

Process definitions are typically created by administrators, or other power users who are responsible for administrating parts of the system. The creator of the process definition needs to understand all steps of the process, who needs to perform each step, and when that step needs to be performed.

Process definitions do not have any impact on the system until they are activated.

To create a new process definition:

1. On the **Axiom** tab, in the **Administration** group, click **Manage > Processes > Process Definitions**.

   NOTE: In systems with installed products, this feature may be located on the **Admin** tab. In the **Workflow** group, click **Process Management > Process Definitions**.

   The Axiom Explorer dialog opens, filtered to show the Process Definition Library. If you have access to the Process Definitions folder for any file groups, those folders also display here.

2. Right-click the **Process Definition Library** (or a subfolder), then click **New > Process Definition**. If you want to create a process definition for a file group, you can right-click the **Process Definitions** folder in the file group.

   The **Edit Process** dialog opens. As you are working in this dialog, any validation errors for missing or invalid settings will display at the bottom of the dialog. You can save the process definition with configuration errors, however, you will not be able to start the process until all configuration errors are resolved.

3. In the **Process Properties** tab, complete the general process settings as desired. For more information, see:
   - Designating the process owner
   - Configuring process visibility to step owners
   - Process Definition Properties

4. In the **Process Steps** tab, define the steps for the process.
   - To add a step, click **Add** and then select the type of step to add. New steps are added after the step that you currently have selected in the list.

     However, if the currently selected step supports sub-steps, then the new step is added as a sub-step. This applies to step types such as Parallel Subprocess. In this case, if you want to add a new top-level step that comes after the subprocess step, you must click **Add After Current Step** and then select the type of step to add.
   - To remove a step, select that step and then click **Delete**. If the deleted step has child steps, those steps are removed as well.
   - To change the order of steps, you can drag and drop them to different locations in the list.
   - To copy a step, select the step and then click **Duplicate**. You can then modify the copied step as needed and move it to the desired location in the list.

Steps are performed in the order listed. By default, steps are dependent and sequential—meaning, each step in the list must be completed before the next step can be done. However, it is possible to use a Parallel Subprocess to define parallel steps—meaning multiple steps that are not dependent and can be performed at the same time. The parallel steps are then defined as sub-steps to the Parallel Subprocess. (Multiple Approvals Process Steps also behave like Parallel Subprocesses.)

Once you have added a step to the process, you can configure the settings for that step in the right-hand pane. This includes the display text for the step, the step ownership and due date, and other properties specific to the step type. You can also configure step-specific notification settings.

For more information on configuring the steps in the process, see the following topics:

- Assigning owners to process steps
- Defining the due date for a process step
- Process step types
- Defining notifications at the step level

TIP: In most cases, you should configure the process-level notification settings on the **Notifications** tab before configuring any step-level notification settings. This way the steps will have access to the inherited process-level settings.

5. In the **Notifications** tab, complete the notification settings for the process. You can enable or disable notifications for the process, define the default notification delivery method, and define default notifications to apply to the steps in the process. For more information, see Configuring Notifications.
6. Click **Apply** to save, or **OK** if you are finished editing.

Copying an existing process definition

You can create a new process definition by copying an existing definition. To do this, use normal Axiom Explorer functionality:

- Right-click the definition file in the Process Definition Library, and then select **Copy**.
- Right-click a folder, and then select **Paste** to paste a copy of the file. The new file will be named ***OriginalFileName*** **- Copy**.
- Rename the file, then open the file and change the process definition settings as desired.

Creating a general process definition for a file group

You can create general process definitions that belong to a file group. For example, you might use a general process definition in a file group to document and manage the rollover procedures for the file group.

General process definitions in file groups have the following special properties:

- The processes are stored in the **Process Definitions** folder of the file group, instead of in the Process Definition Library.
- All step types that require a designated file group are automatically associated with the current file group. There is no option to specify a file group because the current file group is assumed.
- Processes can be copied when the file group is cloned, so that you do not have to create new processes for cloned file groups.
- The ability to create and edit processes for a file group is reserved for administrators and for users with the appropriate file access to the Process Definitions folder of the file group (as granted on the **Files** tab of the **Security Management** dialog).

General process definitions cannot be used to manage the plan files in a file group through a defined set of planning steps. To do that, you must use a *plan file process definition*. This is a special type of process definition that can only be created in a file group.

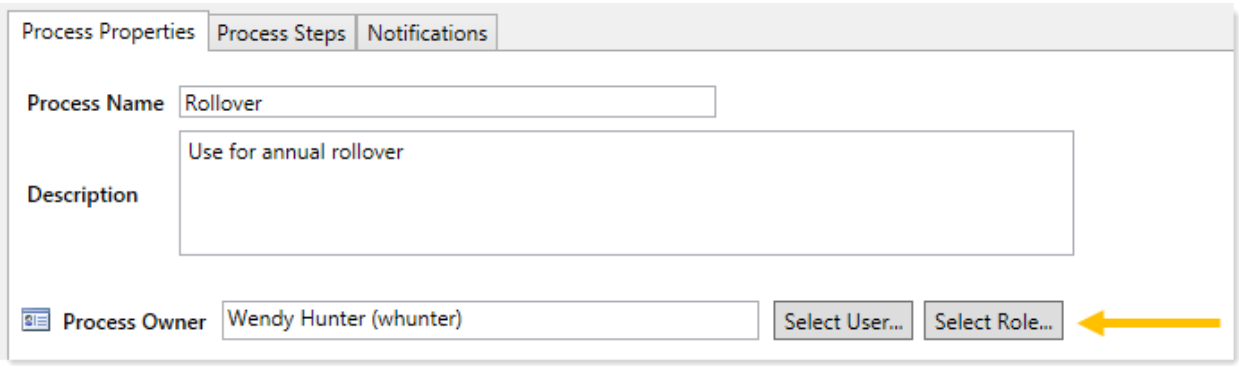
Designating the process owner

Each process definition has a designated owner. The process owner receives all administrative notifications for the process, and can also:

- Start and stop the process
- Access the Process Status dialog when the process is active
- Move, complete, and regenerate steps

NOTE: Administrators can also perform all of these actions, regardless of whether or not they are the process owner.

The owner of the process is designated by the **Process Owner** setting on the **Process Properties** tab. By default, the process owner is set to the user who created the process definition. If desired, you can change the owner to a different user or to a role by clicking **Select User** or **Select Role**. If the owner is a role, then all users in that role are treated as process owners.



If the designated owner is a non-admin user, then you should make sure that the user has read/write access to the process definition, so that the user can open and edit the definition as needed, and can start the process. Once the process has been started, the process will display in the owner's Process task pane for the duration of the process, and the owner will gain access to the **View status** link so that they can perform any necessary administrative functions for the process. Process owners can also access the Process Manager dialog to perform process management activities for the processes they own.

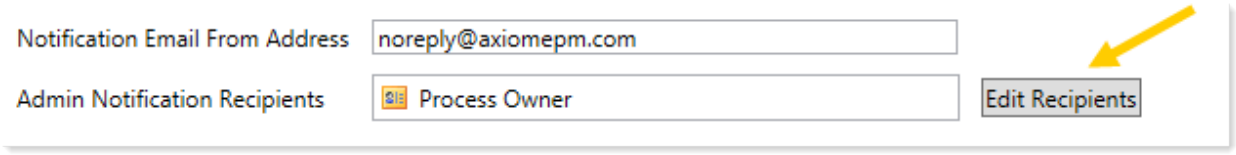
Administrative notifications

Notifications are automatically sent to the designated process owner when the following situations occur:

- The process is started or stopped.
- An error occurs in a process step.

These notifications are system-managed and cannot be disabled or customized. However, you can designate additional users to receive these notifications.

The **Admin Notification Recipients** are designated on the **Notifications** tab. By default, the process owner is the only recipient of these notifications. To add or remove recipients, click **Edit Recipients**.



In the **Edit Recipients** dialog:

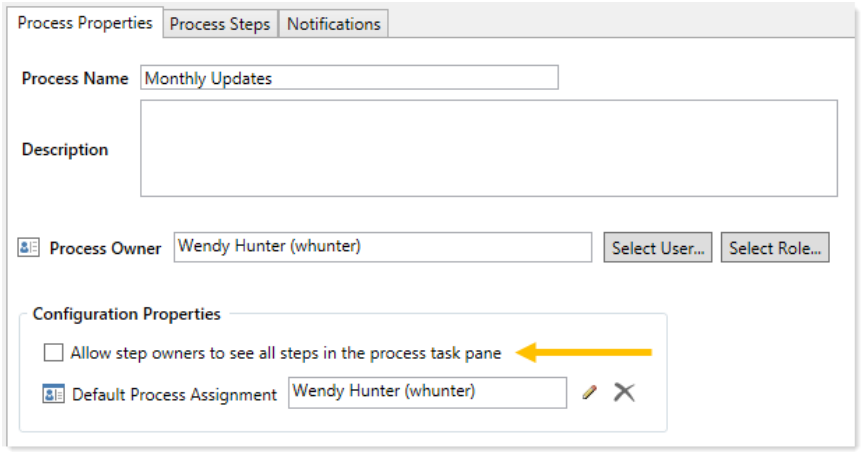
- To add a recipient, click **Add Recipients>User** or **Add Recipients> Role** to choose a user or role.
- To remove a recipient, select the user or role in the Notification Recipients list and then click **Delete**.

The process owner cannot be removed as a recipient. If the designated process owner is a role, then all users in that role will receive the administrative notifications.

NOTE: If the user who stopped or started the process is also an administrative notification recipient, that user will not receive a notification, because that user already knows about the change in process status. The intent of the started/stopped notifications is to inform interested parties that somebody else stopped or started the process.

Configuring process visibility to step owners

When you create a process definition, you can specify whether step owners can see all steps in the process in the Process task pane, or only their current step. This is controlled using the following setting on the **Process Properties** tab: **Allow step owners to see all steps in the process task pane**.

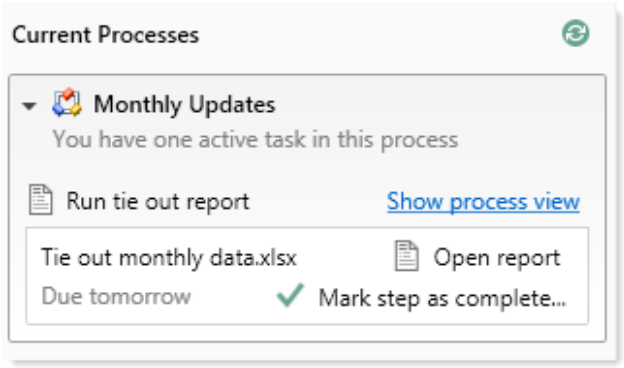


This setting is disabled by default, which means that step owners only have access to the Task View in the Process task pane. The Task View displays the currently active step as follows:

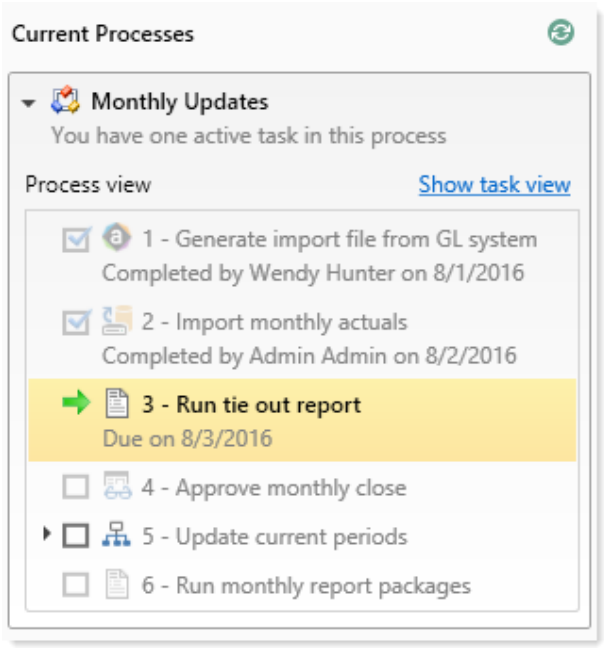
- The name and details of the currently active step are displayed without any reference to the step number. However, the user can see the step number in the tooltip.
- The step owner cannot see any other steps in the process, within the Process task pane. When the user completes the step, they can see the next step in the process. If the step can be rejected backwards, the user can also see the prior step.

If desired, you can enable this setting, which gives step owners access to the Process View in the Process task pane. Process View displays the full list of all steps in the process, so that the user can understand the context of the currently active step within the overall process. Process View is for information only—users cannot complete steps or launch files / features from Process View. Users can toggle between Task View and Process View as desired.

The following screenshots show examples of Task View versus Process View, including the toggles to switch back and forth. If a user does not have permission to see Process View, then the **Show process view** toggle does not display.



Task View



Process View

This setting does not apply to administrators or to process owners. These users always have access to Process View, regardless of whether this setting is enabled. Process View is the only available view for these users when they do not have an active task in the process.

Assigning owners to process steps

Each step in a process definition must have a defined owner to perform that step and mark it as complete. The assigned step owner can be a user or a role.

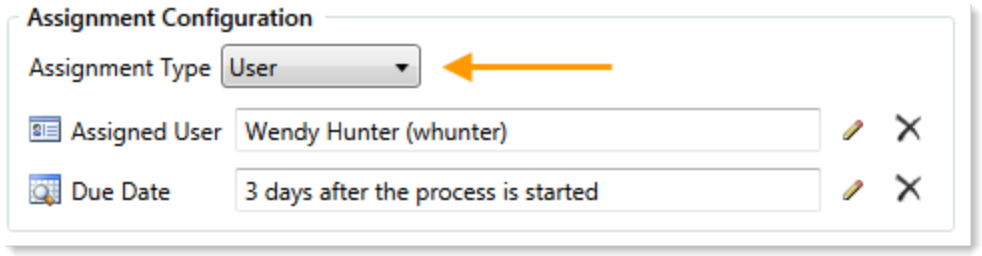
When a step is made active, the assigned owner is notified that they have a task to complete in the process (if notifications are enabled for the process and for the step). The owner can view the active task in the Process task pane, perform actions associated with the task, and then mark the step as complete.

This topic discusses step ownership options for general process definitions. Plan file process definitions have additional options to assign step ownership, so that each plan file can be assigned a different owner for each step.

NOTE: When using a Parallel Subprocess or a Multiple Approvals step, ownership assignments are only made on the child steps. The parent step does not have ownership assignments.

Assigning owners to individual steps

In the process definition, step owners are assigned on the **Process Steps** tab, in the **Assignments** sub-tab. Select the step for which you want to assign ownership, then use the **Assignment Type** field to select the ownership type.



For steps in general process definitions, the assigned owner can be a user or a role:

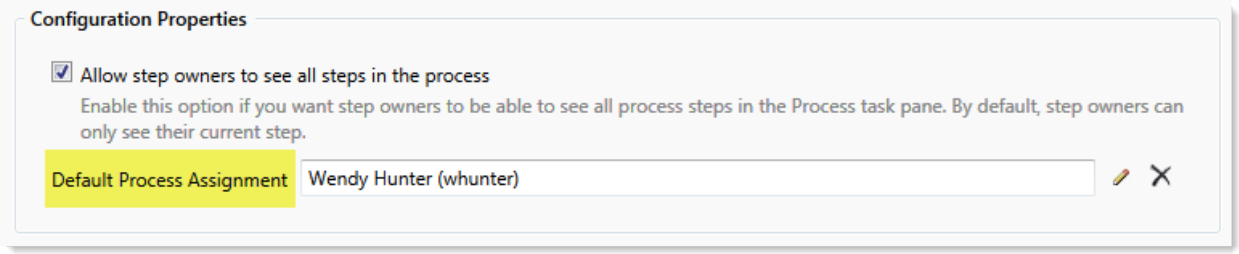
Assignment Type	Description
User	Assign a specific user as the owner of the step. When the step becomes active, a process task will be generated for the user to complete the step. Click the Edit button to the right of the **Assigned User** box to select a user. You can select any user in the Axiom Rolling Forecasting system. **NOTE:** If most or all of the steps in your process use the same owner, you can choose to set a default owner at the process level. If you do this, then you can leave the Assigned User at the step level blank, and that step will automatically be assigned to the default owner.
Role	Assign a role as the owner of the step. When the step becomes active, a process task will be generated for all users in that role, and any of those users can complete the step. Click the Edit button to the right of the **Assigned Role** box to select a role. You can select any role in the Axiom Rolling Forecasting system.

Until a process is active, you can edit step ownership settings as desired. Once a process is active, you can edit ownership settings for any step that is not already completed. If you change the ownership settings of an active step, new tasks will be regenerated as needed to reflect the new settings, including sending new Step Activated notifications (if enabled for the process).

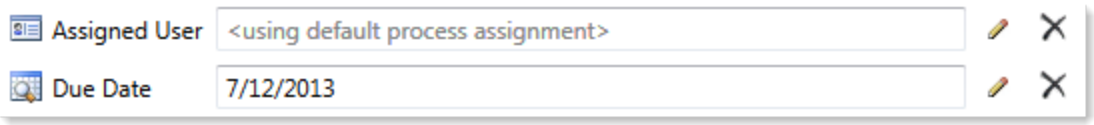
Defining a default user assignment for the process

If desired, you can specify a default user assignment at the process level. This option is useful when you have a process where most or all of the steps are performed by the same user.

The default user assignment can be set on the **Process Properties** tab, as the **Default Process Assignment**.



If an individual step is set to User as the Assignment Type, but no user has been specified, then the step will use the default assignment. This is indicated in the step properties as follows:



Once a process has been started, the default process assignment cannot be changed. However, you can still change the owner of any individual steps that have not yet been completed.

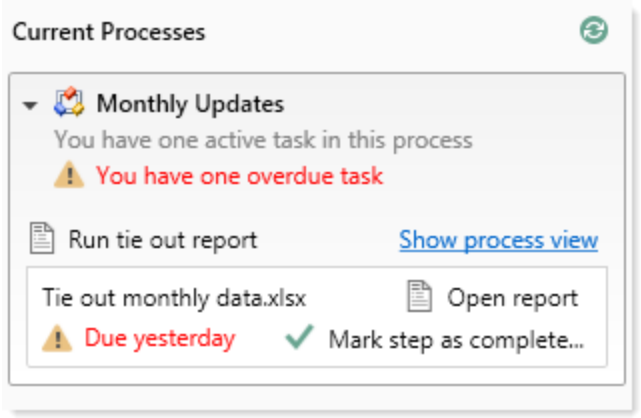
Step ownership and security permissions

For steps in a general process definition, step ownership only grants the ability to mark the step as completed in the process. It does not grant the user the necessary security permissions to perform any associated action for the step, and it does not prevent any other user from performing that associated action. When assigning owners to process steps, you should be sure that the owner has the appropriate security permissions to perform the associated task for the step.

For example, imagine that the step is "Import actuals data" and the step has been linked to the GLActuals import utility. If the user has permission to execute that import (as defined in security), then the user can click **Open import** for the task in the Process task pane to execute that import. However, if the user does not have permission to execute the import, then being the step owner does not grant them the permission. Additionally, if other users have security permissions to execute that import, they can still do so.

Defining the due date for a process step

Each step in a process definition can have a defined due date. If a step has not been completed by the due date, then the step becomes overdue. If the active step in a process has become overdue, a warning displays in the Process task pane and the due date displays in red.

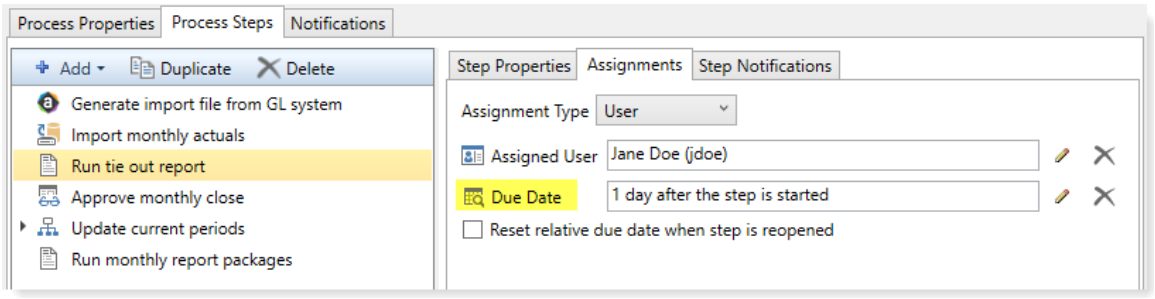


Example display of overdue step

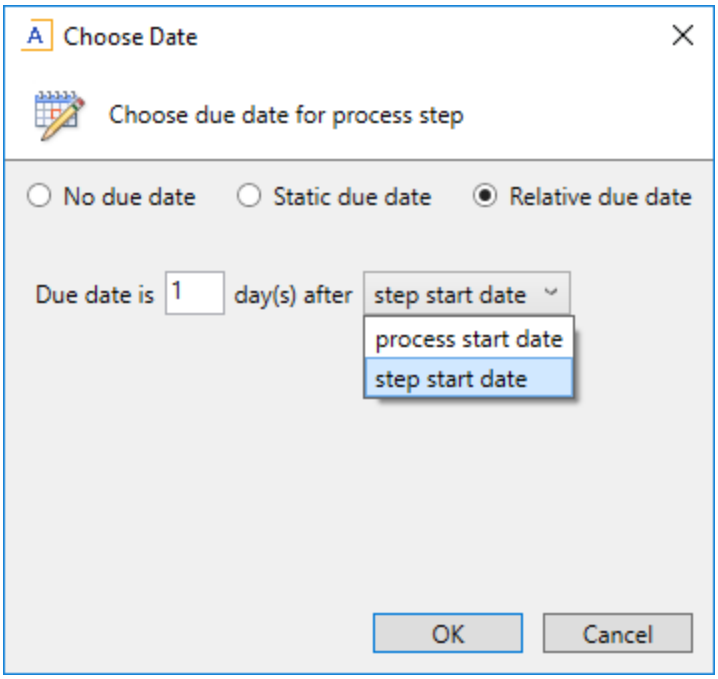
In the process definition, step due dates are defined per step on the **Process Steps** tab, in the **Assignments** sub-tab.

To define the due date for a step:

1. Click the **Edit** icon to the right of the **Due Date** box.



2. In the **Choose Date** dialog, select one of the following options:
    - **No Due Date**: The step does not have a due date.
    - **Static Due Date**: Select a specific date for the due date. You can select the date from a calendar.
    - **Relative Due Date**: Specify a number of days to dynamically determine the due date. The number of days can be relative to the date the process was started (**process start date**), or to the date this particular step was started (**step start date**). For example, the step can be due 7 days after the process was started, or 7 days after this step was started. By default, the process start date is used.



Example Choose Date dialog

3. If you specified a relative due date that is based on the step start date, decide whether or not to enable **Reset relative due date when step is reopened**. This option displays underneath the **Due Date** field.

   By default this option is disabled, which means that the step due date is calculated when the step is first started, and that due date does not change if the step is later reopened. So if the step due date is 6/1/2022 when the step is first started, and then later the step is reopened on 6/2/2022, the step due date will remain at 6/1/2022 and the reopened task will be 1 day past due.

   If instead you want the step due date to be reset (recalculated) based on the date the step is reopened, then you should enable this option. Continuing the above example, if the step is reopened on 6/2/2022 and the due date for the step is configured to be 3 days after the step start date, the due date for the reopened task will be recalculated to 6/5/2022.

Changing due dates

You can change the due date of a step at any time if the process is not active. If you have already defined a due date and now you want to clear it (so that the step has no due date), click the **Delete** icon ✕ to the right of the **Due Date** field.

For active processes, you can change the due date of any step that is not already completed. If you change the due date of an active step, new tasks will be regenerated as needed to reflect the new due date, including sending new Step Activated notifications (if enabled for the process).

Using the result of a previous step

You can configure a step in a process definition to perform an action on the result of a previous step. This is intended to support processes where an item is created in one step and then you want to perform one or more actions on this newly created item.

Currently, this configuration is only supported for processes that use a File Group Process Step with the Clone File Group action. This is the only step type that officially creates a new item in Axiom Rolling Forecasting. Although you can use other process steps to direct step owners to create any kind of item, the creation is not an official step action and is not tracked by the process.

The typical use case for this configuration is for a rollover process. For example:

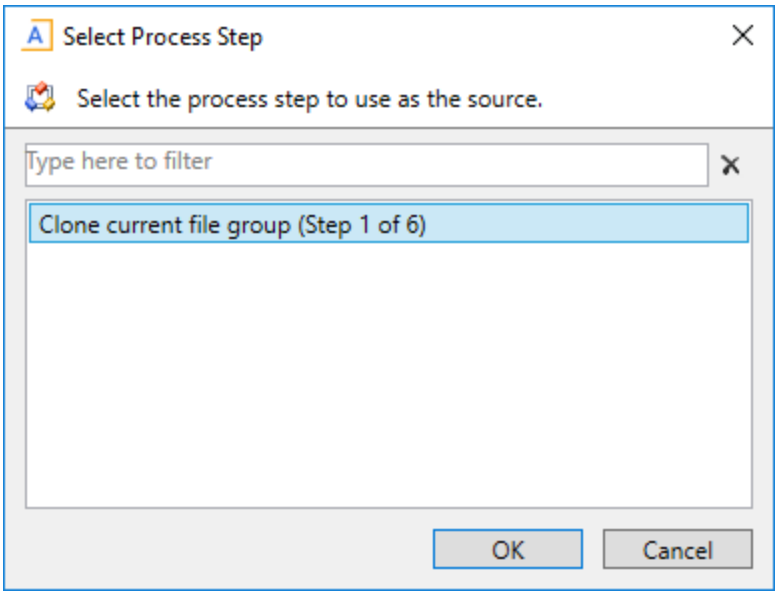
- Step 1 uses the Clone File Group action to create a new file group for the new cycle of planning.
- Step 2 creates the plan files for the new file group that was created in Step 1.
- Step 3 processes the plan files for the new file group that was created in Step 1.

For Step 1, you would point the step to an existing file group such as Budget 2022. When the process is activated, the step owner would perform the cloning process and create a new file group such as Budget 2023. However when setting up the process definition, you can't point Step 2 to the Budget 2023 file group because it isn't created yet. Instead, you would configure Steps 2 and 3 to use the result of Step 1.

Configuring a step to use the result of a previous step

When defining a File Group Process Step, do the following to use the result of a previous step:

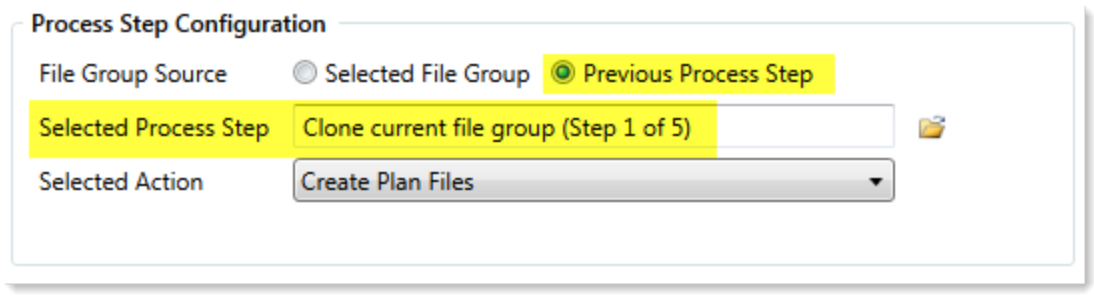
1. For **File Group Source**, select **Previous Process Step**.
2. For **Selected Process Step**, click the Browse button to select the step where the file group is created.



The Select Process Step dialog displays a list of steps that are eligible for selection. If no steps are eligible, a message informs you of this. Only steps that meet the following criteria are eligible for selection:

- Must precede the current step.
- Must create a file group using the Clone File Group action.

To continue the example in the previous section, the configuration for Step 2 will look like the following:

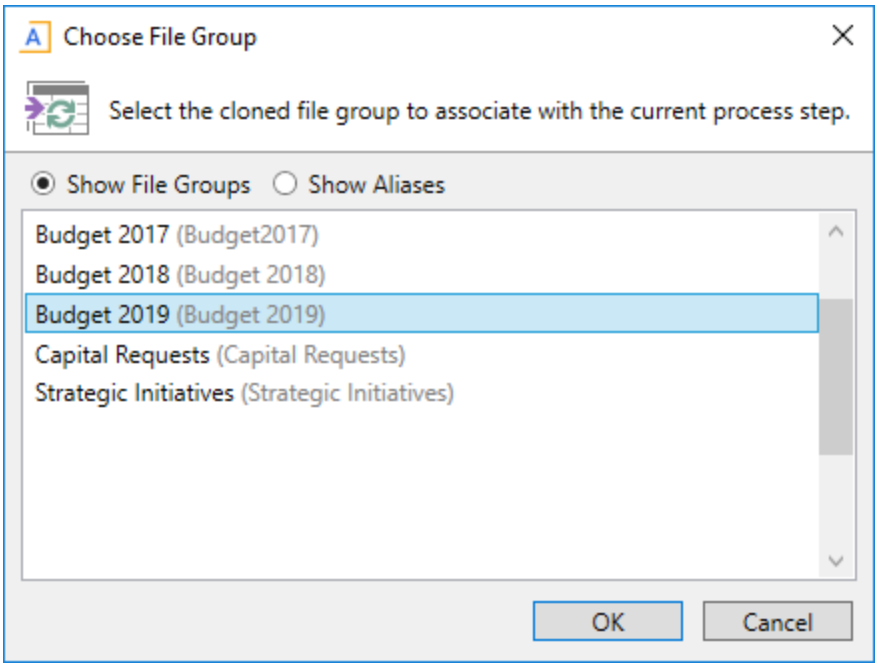


This means that Step 2 will create plan files for the file group that was created in Step 1.

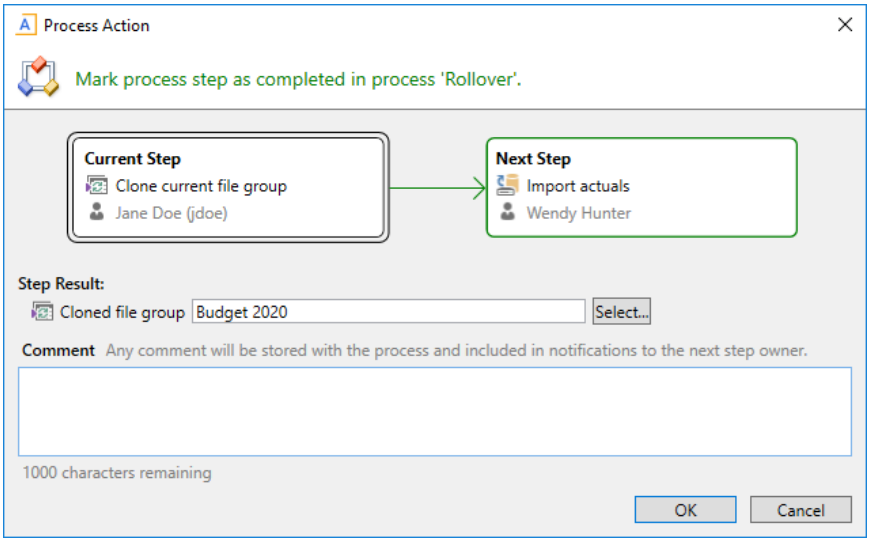
Tracking the step result in active processes

If a process is configured to use the result of a previous step, then the result of that step must be tracked within the process. To continue the previous example, when Step 1 is completed the process needs to know the name of the file group that was created, so that it can pass the name of that file group to Steps 2 and 3.

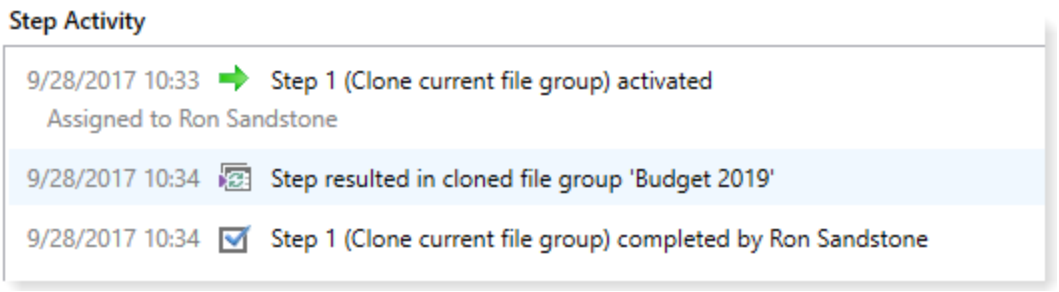
When a step owner completes a step where the created file group is used by a subsequent step, then as part of the completion process they must specify the name of the file group that was created.



This selected file group is then associated with the step. In the Process Action dialog, it is displayed as the **Step Result**. If needed, you can change the selected file group here before completing the step, by clicking **Select**. However, once the step has been completed, the step result is then fixed and cannot be changed without reopening the step.



The file group that is specified as the step result will be passed to the subsequent steps that use that result. The step result is also documented in the process details for future reference.



Process Definition Properties

This topic is a reference for all properties that can be configured for general process definitions.

Process Properties tab

This tab defines the basic properties of the process definition.

Item	Description
Process Name	The name of the process. This name defines: • The name of the process definition file. • The process name displayed in process dialogs and web pages, if no separate display name is defined.
Display Name	Optional. The display name of the process. By default, the process name is used as the display name. If a display name is defined, then the process displays in process dialogs using the display name instead of the process name. The process definition file continues to use the process name.
Description	Optional. The description of the process definition. This description displays in the Process Status dialog.
Process Owner	The owner of the process. By default, this is set to the user who created the process definition, but it can be changed to another user. The process owner receives all administrative notifications for the process and can perform all administrative actions for the process (such as starting and stopping the process, overriding task ownership to mark steps as complete, and so on).

Configuration Properties

The following configuration properties can be set for the process:

Item	Description
Allow step owners to see all steps in the process task pane	Specifies whether the assigned step owners can see all steps in the process when they interact with tasks in the Process task pane. By default, this option is disabled, which means that step owners only have access to the Task View in the Process task pane, which shows the currently active task. If this option is enabled, then step owners gain access to the Process View, which shows all steps in the process. Users can toggle between each view. This setting is only applicable to non-admin step owners. Administrators and process owners can always see all steps of any process.
Default Process Assignment	The user to be used as the default step owner if no specific user assignment is made for a particular step. The default assignment only applies to steps where the **Assignment Type** is set to **User**.

Process Steps tab

This tab defines the steps for the process. Steps are managed in the left-hand pane. Step properties are defined in the right-hand pane using the following sub-tabs: **Step Properties**, **Assignments**, and **Step Notifications**.

Step Properties

This sub-tab defines basic properties for the selected step.

Item	Description
Display Text	The display text for the step. If left blank, the display text is the step type (for example, "Approval Step" or "Generic Process Step"). It is strongly recommended to define display text that clearly identifies the specific purpose of this step.
Description	Optional. The description of the step. You can use this field to further explain the purpose of the step or to provide additional instruction to the step owner. Users can see the step description in a tooltip when hovering the cursor over the step in the Process task pane.
Process Step Configuration	Some step types have additional properties that only apply to that particular step type. For more information about each step type and its unique configuration properties, see Process step types.

Assignments

This sub-tab defines ownership assignments and due dates for the selected step. This tab does not apply to parent Parallel Subprocess or Multiple Approvals steps.

Item	Description
Assignment Type	Specifies the type of ownership assignment. The following assignment types are available: • **User**: A specific user will be assigned to the step. • **Role**: A specific role will be assigned to the step. Additional inputs are required, depending on the selected type. For example, if the type is User, then you must specify the assigned user. For more information, see Designating the process owner.
Due Date	The date when the step must be completed. This can be a specific calendar date, or the due date can be relative based on a number of days after either of the following: the date the process was started, or the date this particular step was started. The due date can also be left blank if the step does not have a specific due date. For more information, see Defining the due date for a process step.
Reset relative due date when step is reopened	Specifies whether the due date is reset when the step is reopened. This option is only available if the step uses a relative due date that is based on the step start date. By default, the step due date is calculated when the step is started, and that due date persists if the step is reopened. If instead you want the due date to be reset (recalculated) based on the date the step is reopened, select this option.

Step Notifications

This sub-tab defines notification properties for the selected step. The settings on this tab are only used if notifications are enabled at the process level. If notifications have been disabled for the entire process, a note displays across the top of the tab.

This tab has the following sections:

- **Inherited Notifications**: Use this section to manage the inherited notifications for this step. Inherited notifications are notifications defined at the process level. You can optionally enable or disable the inherited notifications on a per step basis, and you can edit the recipients for this step.
- **Custom Notifications**: Use this section to manage custom notifications for this step. You can add new notification types, or you can add custom versions of the inherited notification types.

For more information on customizing notifications for steps, see Defining notifications at the step level.

▶ Notifications tab

This tab defines email notification settings for the entire process.

Item	Description
Enable Process Notifications	Specifies whether notifications will be sent for the process. These notifications are typically sent to step owners, but can also be sent to other recipients. This option is enabled by default. When this option is enabled, you can also optionally enable or disable notifications for individual steps, using the **Step Notifications** sub-tab for the steps. If this option is disabled, then no notifications will be sent for the process. Any step-level notification settings will be ignored. This setting does not affect administrative notifications, which are always sent to the process owner (and any other recipients designated in **Admin Notification Recipients**).
Default Notifications	Defines the default notifications to apply to each step in the process. Each process starts with two notification types by default: Step Activated and Step Rejected. By default, these notifications are enabled for all eligible steps. You can define additional default notification types as desired and customize the existing default notifications. For more information, see Defining default notifications for a process.
Notification Delivery	Specifies the default delivery setting for all notifications in this process. Select one of the following: • **Notification task pane**: Display the notification in the recipient's Notifications task pane. • **Email notification** (default): Send the notification by email, using the recipient's email address as defined in Axiom Security. • **Both notifications**: Send the notification by email and display it in the Notifications task pane. All notifications defined for the process will use the default delivery setting, unless you choose to specify a different delivery setting on a per notification basis. Administrative notifications always use the default delivery setting.
Notification Email From Address	Specifies the "from" email address for all notifications sent for the process. By default, the "from" address is the default "from" address defined for Scheduler in the system configuration settings (for example, `noreply@axiomepm.com`). If desired, you can override this default and type in a different email address to be used for the process.
Admin Notification Recipients	Specifies the recipients of administrative notifications for the process. By default, the process owner receives all administrative notifications, but you can designate other users or roles to receive these notifications as appropriate. For more information, see Designating the process owner.

Deleting a process definition

You can delete a process definition if it is not active and you no longer need it. Deleting a process definition will also delete all history for that process, so you should make absolutely sure that the definition and its history are not needed before you delete it.

To delete a process definition:

1. On the **Axiom** tab, in the **Administration** group, go to **Manage > Process Management > Process Definitions**.

   NOTE: In systems with installed products, this feature may be located on the **Admin** tab. In the **Workflow** group, click **Process Management > Process Definitions**.

   The Axiom Explorer dialog opens, filtered to show the Process Definition Library (as well as any file group Process Definition folders that you have access to, if applicable).

2. Right-click the definition that you want to delete, then click **Delete**.

   You will be prompted to confirm that you want to delete the definition, and warned that all associated history will also be deleted.

3. At the confirmation prompt, click **OK**.

The process definition is now deleted.

Process step types

Process management supports various step types to be used for different purposes. This section details the available step types for general process definitions, and the type-specific settings.

This section does not cover the special step types supported by *plan file process definitions*.

Approval Process Step

The Approval Process Step is intended to be used for steps where you need the explicit approval of a user in order to move forward with the process.

Process behavior

When the Approval Process Step is the active step, the step owner has the following options:

- **Approve** the process so that it will move to the next step.
- **Reject** the process so that it will return to the prior step.

The Approval Process Step is the only step type that supports moving the process either forward or backward; all other steps only have the option to move forward when completed.

Step-specific settings

Approval Process Steps in general processes do not have any unique step settings. Only the general step settings apply.

Restrictions

Approval Process Steps cannot be sub-steps of a Parallel Subprocess step. Because the sub-steps of a parallel subprocess can be completed in any order, an approval or a rejection would not make sense in this context. If you want to approve the steps in a parallel subprocess, then the next step after the parallel subprocess should be an approval step. In this case, note that if the assigned user rejects the process to return to the prior step, the entire parallel subprocess will be "reopened" and made active again.

If you want to enable parallel approval steps (approvals that can occur concurrently instead of sequentially), then you can use the special Multiple Approvals Process Step. This step works like a parallel subprocess, however, it is specially designed to handle approval steps only. For more information, see Multiple Approvals Process Step.

File Group Process Step

The File Group Process Step is intended to be used for steps where you need the user to perform some kind of action on a file group.

NOTE: This step type is for performing actions on a file group as part of a larger process. If instead you want to manage plan files through a planning process, use a plan file process.

Process behavior

When the File Group Process Step is the active step, the step owner has two actions available in the Process task pane:

- **<Action>**: The user can click the action link to open a file or perform the action associated with this step. The text of the action and what it does depends on the selected action for the step. For example, if the selected action is Process Plan Files, then the link text is "Process Plan Files" and clicking on it opens the Process Plan Files dialog for the file group.
- **Mark step as complete**: The user can click on this link to complete the active task.

Step-specific settings

When configuring a File Group Process Step, complete the following settings in addition to the general step settings:

Item	Description
File Group Source	Specify the source of the file group for this step: • **Selected File Group**: You will select an existing file group on which to perform an action. • **Previous Process Step**: The file group for this action is created in a previous process step. You will select the step in the process where this file group is created. For example, imagine a process where step 1 clones a file group to create a new file group, and then step 2 creates plan files for the new file group. In step 1, you would use Selected File Group to specify the existing file group that you want to clone. In step 2, you would use Previous Process Step to specify the file group that was created in step 1. This step does not apply if the process definition is associated with a particular file group. In that case, the current file group is assumed.
Selected File Group	The file group for the step. Click the **Select** button to select an existing file group. This option is only available if File Group Source is set to Selected File Group. This step does not apply if the process definition is associated with a particular file group. In that case, the current file group is assumed.
Selected Process Step	The previous step in the process where the file group for this step is created. This option is only available if File Group Source is set to Previous Process Step. For more information, see Using the result of a previous step. Click the **Select** button to select the step. Only steps that meet the following criteria are eligible for selection: • Must precede the current step. • Must create a file group using the Clone File Group action. This step does not apply if the process definition is associated with a particular file group. In that case, the current file group is assumed.

Item	Description
Selected Action	The action to perform on the file group: • **Open Plan Files**—If the user has one available plan file in the file group, that plan file will open. Otherwise, the Open Plan Files dialog opens, showing the user's available plan files. • **Create Plan Files**—Opens the Create Plan Files dialog with no special setup; the user will need to configure it as needed to complete the step. **NOTE:** If the file group is an on-demand file group, then this action behaves like the "Add new file" link in the Open Plan Files dialog. The user can click on the link to create a new on-demand plan file. • **Clone File Group**—Opens the Clone File Group dialog with no special setup; the user will need to configure it as needed to complete the step. • **Edit File Group**—Opens the Edit File Group dialog with no special setup; the user will need to configure it as needed to complete the step. • **Process Plan Files**—Opens the Process Plan Files dialog with no special setup; the user will need to configure it as needed to complete the step. The display text and/or description for the step should make it clear to the user what they are expected to do in order to consider the step complete.

NOTE: The assigned user for the step must have the appropriate security permissions to access the file group and perform the designated action. The File Group Process Step does not grant any permissions or elevate any existing permissions.

Generic Process Step

The Generic Process Step can be used for any step that is not covered by the other step types. This step type has no special behaviors and is not associated with any particular feature in Axiom Rolling Forecasting.

You might use this step for:

- A task that a user needs to compete outside of Axiom Rolling Forecasting.
- A task that uses an Axiom Rolling Forecasting feature for which there is no specific step type.

Process behavior

When the Generic Process Step is the active step, the step owner can use **Mark step as complete** in the Process task pane to complete the step.

This step cannot be associated with an action; the assigned user will need to perform the task on their own. It is important to define the display text and description clearly so that the user understands what they need to do in order to consider the step complete.

Step-specific settings

Generic Process Steps do not have any unique settings. Only the general step settings apply.

Import Process Step

The Import Process Step is intended to be used for steps where you need a user to access an import utility in Axiom Rolling Forecasting, whether to edit the import settings and/or execute the import.

Process behavior

When the Import Process Step is the active step, the step owner has two actions available in the Process task pane:

- **Open import**: The user can click this link to access the import according to their security permissions. The step name and/or description should make it clear to the user what they are expected to do with the import.
- **Mark step as complete**: The user can click this link to complete the active task.

Step-specific settings

When configuring an Import Process Step, complete the following setting in addition to the general step settings:

Item	Description
Selected Import	The import utility to associate with this step. Click the folder icon to select the import.

NOTE: The assigned user for the step must have the appropriate security permissions to access the import and perform the desired action. The Import Process Step does not grant any permissions or elevate any existing permissions.

Multiple Approvals Process Step

The Multiple Approvals Process Step is intended to be used when you want multiple users to approve a process concurrently instead of sequentially. The difference in approach is as follows:

- For sequential approvals, use several Approval Process Steps in a sequential order. Only one approval step is active at a time, and that step must be completed before the process moves to the next approval step.
- For concurrent approvals, use a Multiple Approvals Process Step with two or more Approval Process Steps as sub-steps. When the parent Multiple Approvals Process Step becomes active, then all approval sub-steps become active concurrently. All of the sub-steps must be completed before the process moves to the next step.

Process behavior

When the Multiple Approvals Process Step is the active step, then all of its approval sub-steps are also made active. Owners of the approval sub-steps can complete their steps as appropriate without any dependencies on the other sub-steps. When *all* sub-steps are approved by their owners, then the Multiple Approvals Process Step is automatically marked as complete and the process moves on to the next step. However, if *any* of the sub-steps are rejected, then the entire step is rejected and the process is moved back to the step immediately before the Multiple Approvals Process Step.

Step-specific settings

The only available step settings for Multiple Approvals Process Steps are display text and description. These steps do not have owner assignments or due dates. Owner assignments and due dates are defined individually for each sub-step.

Restrictions and limitations

- A Multiple Approvals Process Step must have two or more sub-steps. The sub-steps can only be Approval Process Steps.
- When an owner of a sub-step in a Multiple Approvals Process Step completes a step, the previous and next steps shown in the Process Action dialog are the top-level steps before and after the Multiple Approvals Process Step. The other sub-steps do not have an order and therefore are not shown in relation to the step being approved or rejected.

Parallel Subprocess

The Parallel Subprocess step is intended to be used when you have several steps that are not dependent on each other, and instead can be performed at the same time (in parallel). The only purpose of this step is to define a set of sub-steps that can be performed concurrently.

Process behavior

When the Parallel Subprocess step is the active step, all sub-steps of that subprocess are also made active. Owners of the sub-steps can complete their steps as appropriate without any dependencies on the other sub-steps. When *all* sub-steps of the subprocess are marked as complete by their owners, then the Parallel Subprocess step is automatically marked as complete. For more information, see Performing process steps in parallel.

Step-specific settings

The only available step settings for Parallel Subprocesses are display text and description. They do not have owner assignments or due dates. Owner assignments and due dates are defined individually for each sub-step.

Restrictions and limitations

- A Parallel Subprocess must have two or more sub-steps, to define the steps that can be performed in parallel.
- Approval Process Steps cannot be sub-steps of a Parallel Subprocess. Because the child steps of a Parallel Subprocess can be completed in any order, an approval or a rejection would not make sense in this context.
    - If you want to approve the steps in a Parallel Subprocess, then the next step after the Parallel Subprocess should be an Approval Process Step. In this case, note that if the assigned user rejects the process to return to the prior step, the entire Parallel Subprocess will be "reopened" and made active again.
    - If you want multiple Approval Process Steps to be active simultaneously, then you should use a Multiple Approvals Step. This is a special type of parallel subprocess that only allows for approval steps.
- When an owner of a sub-step in a Parallel Subprocess completes a step, they will not see the previous and next steps in the Process Action dialog. Within the context of the subprocess, all sub-steps are occurring concurrently and there is no "previous" and "next". However, if a user has the ability to view all steps of the process in the Process task pane, they can see the overall step progression there.

Report Process Step

The Report Process Step is intended to be used for steps where you need a user to run a report in Axiom Rolling Forecasting. For example, you may want a user to run a report for any of the following reasons:

- Verify data before moving on in the process
- Run a save-to-database report utility
- Distribute report packages using File Processing features
- Process alerts

Process behavior

When the Report Process Step is the active step, the step owner has two actions available in the Process task pane:

- **Open report**: The user can click this link to access the report according to their security permissions. The step name and/or description should make it clear to the user what they are expected to do with the report.
- **Mark step as complete**: The user can click this link to complete the active task.

Step-specific settings

When configuring a Report Process Step, complete the following settings in addition to the general step settings:

Item	Description
Selected Report	The report to associate with this step. Click the folder icon to select a file in the Reports Library.
Open Form As	If the report is form-enabled, then you can specify how the file is opened when the user opens it from the Process task pane: • **Form in the client**(default) • **Form in web browser** • **Spreadsheet** This option only displays if the selected report is form-enabled. **NOTE:** When using the Axiom Excel Client, Axiom forms will always open in the user's browser instead of within the application, regardless of this setting.

NOTE: The assigned user for the step must have the appropriate security permissions to access the report and perform the desired action (such as Allow Save Data to perform a save-to-database). The Report Process Step does not grant any permissions or elevate any existing permissions.

Scheduler Process Step

The Scheduler Process Step is intended to be used for steps where you want to run a Scheduler job as part of the process. Unlike other step types, the Scheduler Process Step is an automated step, meaning that no user intervention is required to run the Scheduler job or to complete the step (assuming no errors occur).

▶ Process behavior

When the Scheduler Process Step is made active, Axiom Rolling Forecasting will automatically place the job in the Scheduler queue for immediate processing (pending Scheduler thread availability). If the processing completes successfully, then the step is automatically marked as complete and the process continues to the next step. Any notifications defined in the job are honored; no additional notifications are sent.

If the job experiences any errors, or if Axiom Rolling Forecasting is unable to schedule the job for some reason, then the step is effectively stalled. However, unlike other stalled steps, if this occurs the assigned user has several options available in the Process task pane to attempt to resolve the issue:

- **View job results**: The user can view the job results to troubleshoot the issue. However, note that the user must have the **Scheduled Jobs User** permission and at least read-only access to the job in order to view the job results.
- **Restart scheduled job**: This option places the job in the Scheduler queue to be run again. This assumes that the error was the result of some temporary issue which no longer applies, or that the underlying issue has been addressed and the job is now expected to complete without error.

- **Mark step as complete**: This option can be used to ignore the job error and manually complete the step. This may be appropriate for situations where the job completed with partial success which is sufficient to consider the step complete, or for cases where the step owner or an administrator ran the Scheduler job or related utility manually as part of troubleshooting the original issue, so the job does not need to be run again as part of processing this step.

Step-specific settings

When configuring a Scheduler Process Step, complete the following settings in addition to the general step settings:

Item	Description
Selected Scheduler Job	The Scheduler job to associate with this step. Click the folder icon to select the job.

Although the step is automated, you must still specify an assigned user for the step. The job will run using the permissions of the assigned user. The assigned user is not required to have any access to Scheduler or to the specified job, although ideally the user will have this level of permissions in order to troubleshoot the job results if any errors occur.

Table Process Step

The Table Process Step is intended to be used for steps where you need a user to perform some kind of administrative action on a table.

Process behavior

When the Table Process Step is the active step, the step owner has two actions available in the Process task pane:

- **<Action>**: The user can click the action link to open a table or perform the action associated with this step. The text of the action and what it does depends on the Selected Action for the step. For example, if the Selected Action is Clone Table, then the link text is "Clone Table" and clicking on it opens the Create Table dialog for table cloning.
- **Mark step as complete**: The user can click on this link to complete the active task.

Step-specific settings

When configuring a Table Process Step, complete the following settings in addition to the general step settings:

Item	Description
Selected Table	The table on which to perform the designated action. Click the folder icon to select a table.
Selected Action	The action to perform on the table: • **Clone Table** • **Edit Table Data** (meaning Open Table in Spreadsheet) • **Edit Table Structure** In all cases, the assigned user will be able to open the associated dialog from the Process task pane when the step is active. The display text and/or description for the step should make it clear to the user what they are expected to do in order to consider the step complete. If Edit Table Data is the selected action, then you can optionally define a Data Filter and/or a Row Limit for the task.
Data Filter	Optional. Define a data filter to limit the data to be displayed in Open Table in Spreadsheet. Use the Filter Wizard to create the filter criteria statement. This setting only applies if Edit Table Data is the selected action.
Row Limit	Optional. Enter a number to limit the number of rows to be displayed in Open Table in Spreadsheet. This setting only applies if Edit Table Data is the selected action.

NOTE: The assigned user for the step must have the appropriate security permissions to access the table and perform the designated action. The Table Process Step does not grant any permissions or elevate any existing permissions.

Configuring Notifications

General processes can send several different types of notifications, all of which can be configured at the process level and at the step level. These notifications are used to inform or remind users about tasks they need to perform, or to inform other interested parties about the current step status.

When setting up notifications for a process, you can determine:

- The types of notifications that are sent for the process and for each step
- The recipients of each notification
- The content of each notification
- The delivery method of each notification (email, Notifications task pane, or both)
- Whether notifications are sent at all, for the entire process or per step
- The frequency and timing of reminder notifications

When defining notifications for a process, you can define default notifications at the process level. These process-level notifications are inherited by the individual steps in the process. At the step level, you can choose to enable or disable the inherited notifications as needed, and you can define custom notifications to be used for that step only.

NOTE: The information in this section does not apply to administrative notifications for a process, which are system-managed notifications intended to inform the process owner about the general operation of the process and any errors encountered. For more information about process ownership and administrative notifications, see Designating the process owner.

Notification types for general processes

The following types of notifications can be sent for a general process in process management:

Notification Type	Description	Available Recipient Types
Step Activated	Notification that is sent when a step is made active. By default, the notification informs the step owner(s) that they have a task to perform in the process. You can customize the default notification as desired. **NOTE:** This notification type is *not* used when a previously active step is reopened due to an approval step rejection. Instead, the Step Reopened notification type is used.	• Task owners • Any named user or role • Process owner
Step Reopened	Notification that is sent when a step is reopened, due to a subsequent approval step being rejected. By default, the notification informs the step owner that their task has been reopened. You can customize the default notification as desired.	• Task owners • Any named user or role • Process owner
Step Rejected	Notification that is sent when an approval step is rejected. This notification type is not configured by default and is entirely user-definable. This notification type only applies to approval steps and multiple approval steps. **NOTE:** This notification type is about the step that was rejected, not about the prior step that was reopened as a result of the rejection. It is intended to inform the process owner or other interested parties about the rejection.	• Previous step owners • Any named user or role • Process owner

Notification Type	Description	Available Recipient Types
Step Completed	Notification that is sent when a step is completed. This notification type is not configured by default and is entirely user-definable.	• Previous step owners • Any named user or role • Process owner
Due Date Reminder	Notification that is sent to remind users of an upcoming step due date. This notification type is not configured by default and is entirely user definable, including the reminder schedule.	• Task owners • Any named user or role • Process owner
Overdue Reminder	Notification that is sent to remind users of an overdue step. This notification type is not configured by default and is entirely user definable, including the reminder schedule.	• Task owners • Any named user or role • Process owner

NOTE: For more information on the recipient types, see Customizing recipients for process notifications.

Most of these notification types do not apply to subprocess steps (the parent step of the subprocess). For example, a Step Activated notification is *not* sent when a multiple approvals step is made active; instead the notification is sent for the first sub-step in the subprocess. Similarly, the Due Date Reminder and Overdue Reminder notification types do not apply to subprocess steps, because these steps do not have due dates (only the sub-steps do).

The only notification types that apply to subprocess steps are:

- **Step Completed**: This can be used with any subprocess. It will be sent when all sub-steps in the subprocess are completed.
- **Step Rejected**: This only applies to multiple approvals steps. It will be sent when the multiple approvals subprocess is rejected due to any of its approval sub-steps being rejected.

You can define multiple instances of the same notification type, at any level of the process. If multiple notifications apply when a particular step activity occurs (such as when a step is activated), then all eligible notifications will be sent. For example, you might do this if you want to define different notification content for different recipients of the notification type.

Notification design considerations

Keep in mind the following design considerations when defining notifications for a process.

- **Step Activated / Step Reopened - Sending to recipients other than step owners**

  If you want to send the Step Activated or Step Reopened notification to any recipients other than the step owners, you should consider creating a second instance of the notification type with text that is appropriate for the other recipients.

  The default text for these notification types assumes that the notification is being read by the step owners. The text includes statements such as "You have a new task..." and "Please login to Axiom Rolling Forecasting to complete your tasks." It may be confusing for process owners or other recipients to receive this notification because these users do not actually have a new task, they are just being informed of someone else being assigned a new task. The non-owner recipients should have a separate instance of the notification type, with text that better reflects the informational status of the notification, such as: "A new task has been issued for Step 'Import data' in Process 'Rollover'."

- **Step Activated / Step Reopened - Delivering to the Notifications task pane**

  Because the default delivery method is email, the default text for these notifications contains the sentence "Please login to Axiom Rolling Forecasting to complete your tasks." If you decide to deliver notifications to the Notifications task pane instead, this sentence does not apply and should be removed.

- **Step Rejected - Using with multiple approvals steps**

  If you want to use the Step Rejected notification type with a multiple approvals step, you should consider at which level you want the notification to be issued. You can enable Step Rejected for each approval sub-step in the subprocess, which means that the notification will be sent at the level of the individual sub-step that was rejected. Or, you can enable Step Rejected at the subprocess level (the parent multiple approvals step), which means that the notification will be sent for the parent step when any of the sub-steps are rejected.

  This choice impacts how the variables are resolved in the notification text and what information is available to the notification. You can also choose to send both levels of notification, but this is probably more notifications than necessary for the same event, unless each notification is for different recipients.

Disabling notifications for a process

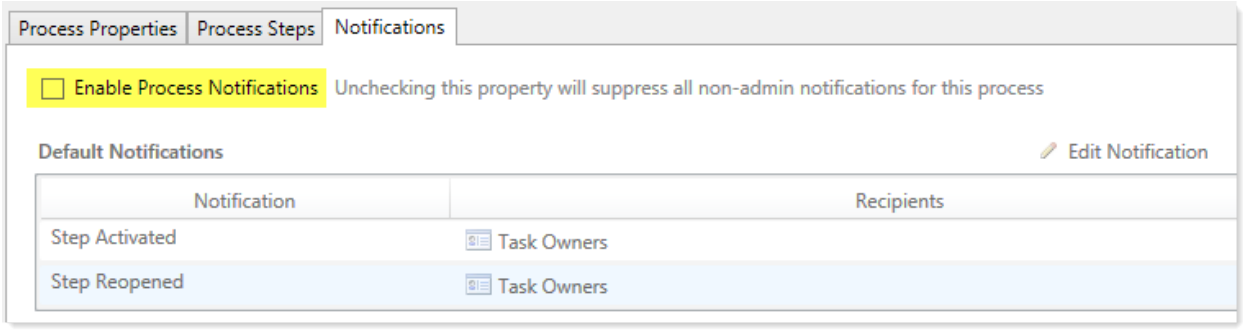
By default, each process includes "built-in" notifications intended to inform step owners about new and reopened tasks in the process. You can define additional notifications and customize the built-in notifications as needed.

However, if you don't want to send these notifications, then you can disable notifications for the entire process or for specific steps. If notifications are disabled, then the only way users can learn of their active tasks is through the Process task pane, or through other custom reports created by your organization.

Disabling notifications at the process level

Use the **Enable Process Notifications** option on the Notifications tab to enable or disable notifications for the entire process.

- By default, this check box is selected, which means notifications are enabled for the process. Notifications will be sent according to the notification settings defined for each individual step (which may include using the inherited process-level notifications).
- If you clear this check box, then notifications are disabled for the process. No notifications will be sent. The **Default Notifications** section becomes grayed out and cannot be edited. Additionally, any notification settings made at the individual step level will be ignored.



Notifications disabled for a process

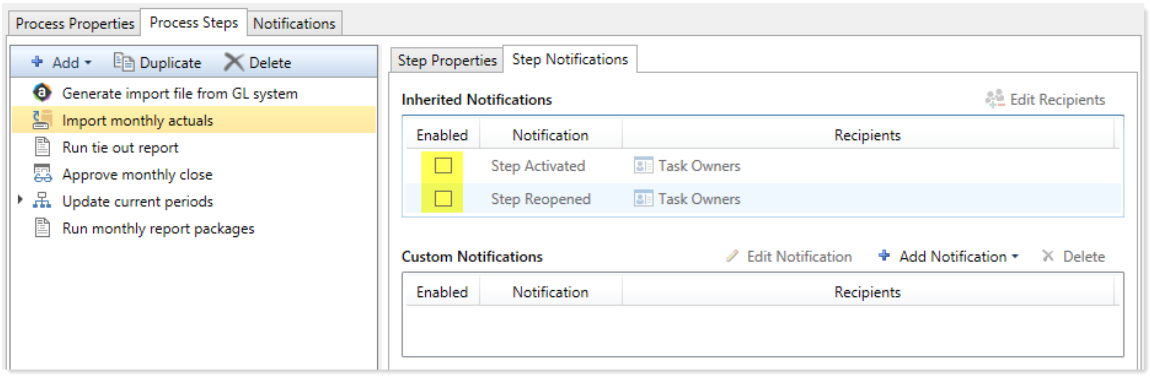
Administrative notifications are always sent and cannot be disabled. For more information on these notifications, see Designating the process owner.

Disabling notifications at the step level

If **Enable Process Notifications** is enabled at the process level, then you can enable or disable notifications at the individual step level.

To disable notifications for a particular step, go to the **Process Steps** tab and then select the desired step. In the **Step Notifications** sub-tab, you can enable or disable notifications by type.

- **Inherited Notifications**: These notifications are inherited from the process-level notifications. To disable the inherited notifications at the step level, clear the **Enabled** check box for each notification.



Inherited notifications disabled for a step

- **Custom Notifications**: These notifications are defined for the current step. To disable a custom notification, clear the **Enabled** check box.

  It would be unusual to define a custom notification for a step and then disable it, unless you are disabling it temporarily for testing purposes or for other transient reasons. If you do not need the custom notification for the step, you can delete it instead of disabling it.

Any inherited or custom notifications that are disabled for the step will not be sent for that step.

If **Enable Process Notifications** is *disabled* at the process level, then any step-level notification settings are ignored and no notifications will be sent for the process. However, you can continue to edit the step-level notification settings so that they are configured as you want them in case you later re-enable notifications at the process level. A warning message displays across the top of the Step Notifications sub-tab to inform you when notifications are disabled at the process level.

Disabling notifications at the subprocess level

It is not possible to disable notifications for all sub-steps of a subprocess. If you want to disable notifications for a subprocess, you must disable them for each individual sub-step in the subprocess, using the methodology described in the previous section.

Inherited and custom notifications can also be disabled for the subprocess (parent) step itself, using the methodology described in the previous section.

Defining default notifications for a process

You can define default notifications at the process level. These notifications are inherited by all eligible steps in the process, and can be enabled or disabled for those steps.

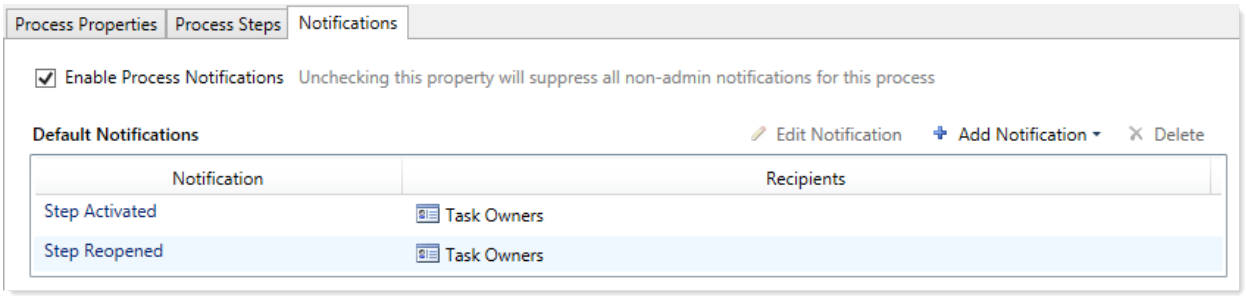
Default notifications are best for notifications that you want to use for all or most of the steps in the process. If many steps use the same notification, then it is easier to define it at the process level rather than for each individual step. If you don't want a default notification to apply to a particular step, then you can disable it at the individual step level.

The following steps are eligible to inherit the default notifications defined at the process level:

- Any top-level step that is not a subprocess step can inherit all default process-level notifications.
- Subprocess steps (the parent step of the sub-steps) can only inherit certain notification types from the default process-level notifications. Notification types that do not apply to subprocess steps will not be inherited by those steps.
- Sub-steps of parallel subprocesses (including multiple approvals steps) can inherit all default process-level notifications.

Built-in default notifications for all processes

By default, all process definitions start with two default notifications at the process level: a Step Activated notification and a Step Reopened notification.



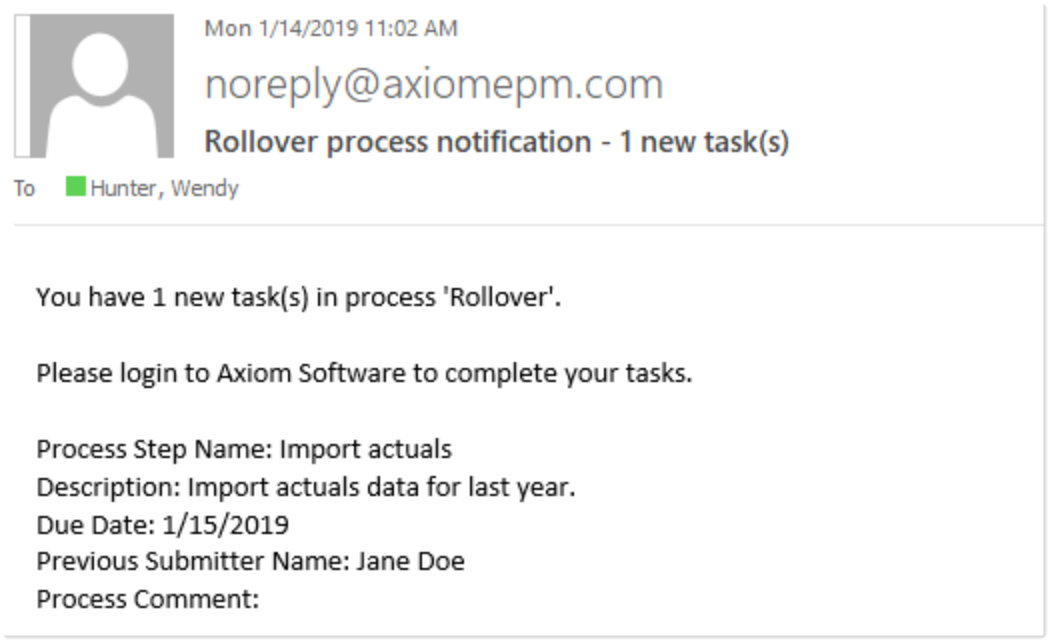
Built-in default notifications for a process

These built-in notifications are configured as follows:

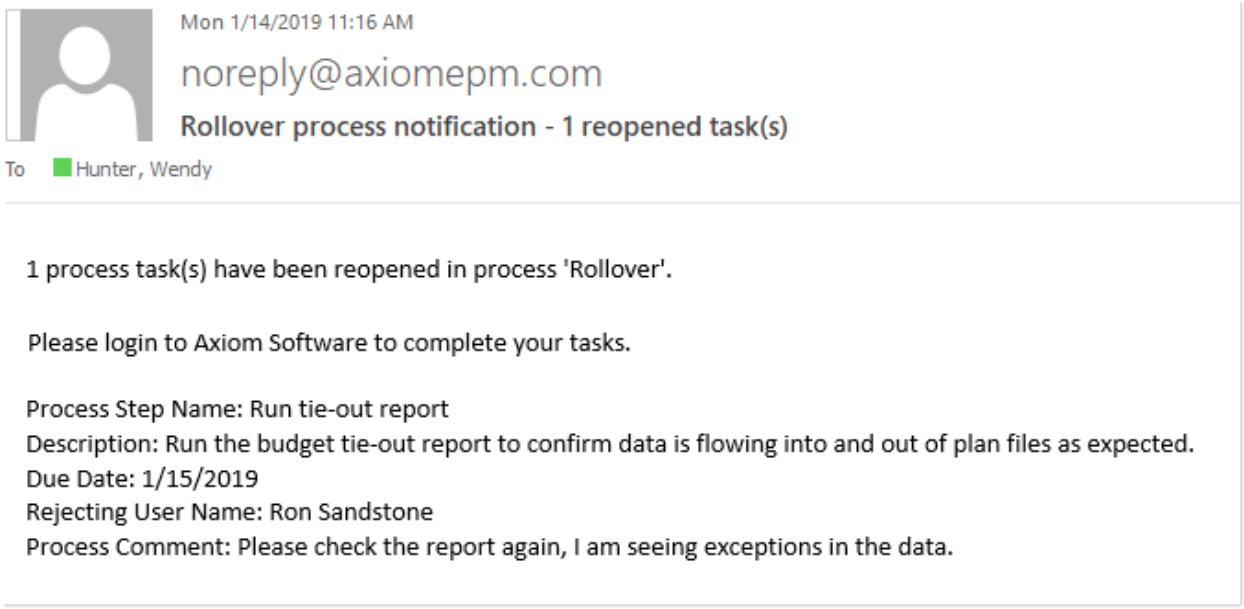
- Notification recipients are set to task owners.
- Notification delivery is set to use the process-level setting (which by default is email delivery).
- The messages contain basic details about the process and the current task.

You can use the built-in notifications as is, or you can customize them as desired. All aspects of the notification are customizable. You can also opt to delete the built-in notifications and create your own from scratch.

The following screenshots show example default process notifications for a general process definition.



Step Activated notification



Step Reopened notification

Adding, editing, and deleting default process notifications

You can add, edit, and delete default process notifications using the **Notifications** tab of the **Edit Process** dialog. Any existing default notifications defined for the process (including the built-in notifications) display in the **Default Notifications** grid.

You can define default process notifications at any time. If the process is already active, any changes made will apply to new notifications delivered after that point.

To add a default notification:

1. Click **Add Notification**, then select the notification type that you want to add. For more information on the available notification types, see Notification types for general processes.
2. In the **Edit Process Notification** dialog, define the properties for the new notification. For more information, see Notification properties for process definitions. Note the following:
    - Most newly added notifications do not have any default recipients. You must add the desired recipients before the notification is valid for use. The exception is reminder notification types—these notifications go to task owners by default.
    - Newly added notifications do not have any defined message text. You must define this content before you can save the notification.
3. Click **OK** to save the notification.
4. You are prompted to choose whether you want the new notification to be enabled in existing steps by default. Click **Yes** or **No** as appropriate.

    NOTE: It is not possible to globally enable the notification for all steps after it is saved. If you don't enable the notification at this point, you must manually go to each existing step and enable it as needed.

The notification is added to the grid, and is available to be inherited by all eligible steps. Whether the notification is enabled in existing steps depends on your Yes/No selection when saving the notification. Whether the notification is enabled for newly created steps depends on the **Default Enablement** setting for the notification.

To delete a default notification:

- Select the notification in the grid, and then click **Delete**.

The deleted notification is removed from the process. Any steps that were inheriting the notification can no longer use it.

To edit a default notification:

- Double-click the notification in the grid. You can also select the notification in the grid and then click **Edit Notification**.

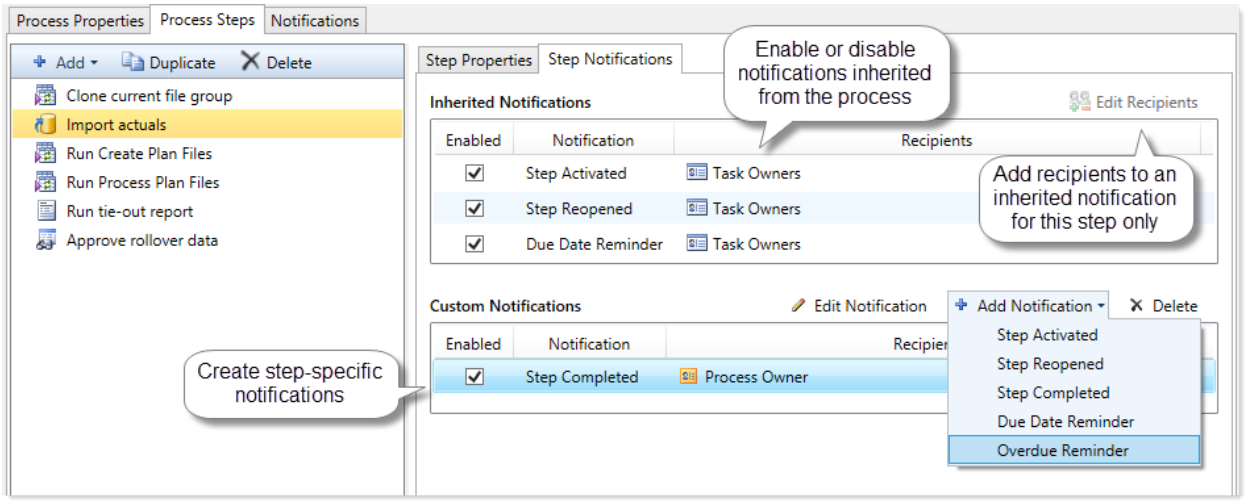
Within the **Edit Process Notification** dialog, you can edit notification properties such as:

- The delivery method for the notification (email, Notifications task pane, or both)
- The urgency of the notification
- The recipients of the notification
- The notification message contents
- The notification reminder schedule (for reminder notification types only)

Defining notifications at the step level

For each step in a process definition, you can configure notifications as follows:

- You can manage inherited notifications for the step. These are notifications that the step inherits from the default process-level notifications. Inherited notifications can be enabled or disabled, and you can optionally add recipients for the current step.
- You can define custom notifications for the step. These notifications only apply to the current step.



NOTE: If multiple instances of the same notification type apply to a step, then each instance will be sent when the notification is triggered. For example, if a step has an inherited Step Activated notification as well as a custom Step Activated notification, then both notifications will be sent (unless one of the notifications is disabled).

Manage inherited notifications for a step

You can manage inherited notifications for the individual steps in a process. All steps inherit the default notifications defined at the process level. You can enable or disable inherited notifications at the step level, and you can add recipients at the step level.

To manage inherited notifications for a step, go to the **Process Steps** tab in the **Edit Process** dialog. Select the step, then go to the **Step Notifications** sub-tab. Any existing inherited notifications for the step display in the **Inherited Notifications** grid.

- Use the **Enabled** check box to enable or disable an inherited notification. If enabled, the notification will be sent for this step; if disabled, the notification will not be sent.

  Whether an inherited notification is enabled by default for a step depends on the choices made when the notification was created at the process level or the subprocess level.

- To add recipients to an inherited notification, select the notification in the grid and then click **Edit Recipients**. For more information, see Adding step-specific recipients to inherited notifications.

The only inherited notification property that can be customized at the step level is the recipients. If you want to customize the text of an inherited notification for use with a specific step only, then you should do one of the following (depending on what you want to accomplish):

- Disable the inherited notification and instead create a custom notification of the same type for the step.

  OR

- Leave the inherited notification enabled and create a custom notification of the same type for the step, but send each notification to different recipients.

Inherited notifications for subprocess steps

Parallel subprocess steps and multiple approvals steps can only inherit certain types of notifications from the process. This only applies to the parent subprocess step itself. The child steps of the subprocess can inherit all notification types as normal.

The only notification types that a subprocess step can inherit are:

- **Step Completed**: When all steps in the subprocess have been completed, the Step Completed notification will be sent.
- **Step Rejected**: This notification type only applies to multiple approvals steps. If any of the approval sub-steps are rejected, the Step Rejected notification will be sent for the parent multiple approvals step. Note that this type of notification should be defined at either the parent level or the child level, but not both (unless you want to send each notification to different recipients).

▶ Define custom notifications for a step

You can define custom notifications for each step in a process. The custom notifications defined at the step level only apply to that step. If the process is already active, any changes will apply to new notifications delivered after that point.

To define custom notifications for a step, go to the **Process Steps** tab in the **Edit Process** dialog. Select the step, then go to the **Step Notifications** sub-tab. Any existing custom notifications defined for the step display in the **Custom Notifications** grid.

To add a custom notification:

1. Click **Add Notification**, then select the notification type that you want to add. For more information on the available notification types, see Notification types for general processes.
2. In the **Edit Process Notification** dialog, define the properties for the new notification. For more information, see Notification properties for process definitions. Note the following:

- Most newly added notifications do not have any default recipients. You must add the desired recipients before the notification is valid for use. The exception is reminder notification types—these notifications go to task owners by default.
- Newly added notifications do not have any defined message content. You must define this content before you can save the notification.

3. Click **OK** to save the notification.

The notification is added to the grid, and by default it is enabled for the step. You can disable it if desired, if you want to temporarily turn off the notification for the step.

To delete a custom notification:

- Select the notification in the grid, and then click **Delete**.

The deleted notification is removed from the step.

To edit a custom notification:

- Double-click the notification in the grid. You can also select the notification in the grid and then click **Edit Notification**.

Within the **Edit Process Notification** dialog, you can edit notification properties such as:

- The delivery method for the notification (email, Notifications task pane, or both)
- The urgency of the notification
- The recipients of the notification
- The notification message contents
- The notification reminder schedule (for reminder notification types only)

Custom notifications for subprocess steps

You can define custom notifications for parallel subprocess steps and multiple approvals steps. The process is the same as for normal steps. However, only Step Completed and Step Rejected (for multiple approvals steps) notifications can be defined for the parent subprocess step. The child steps of the subprocess can use all notification types as normal.

Customizing notification content for general process definitions

The default Step Activated and Step Reopened notifications for process definitions have default content that you can use as is, or you can customize it as desired. When defining all other notifications, the content is entirely up to you—there is no default content.

All notification content is defined in the **Notification Message** tab of the **Edit Process Notification** dialog. To access this dialog, go to the **Notifications** tab for the process or the **Step Notifications** tab for a step, and then add or edit a notification.

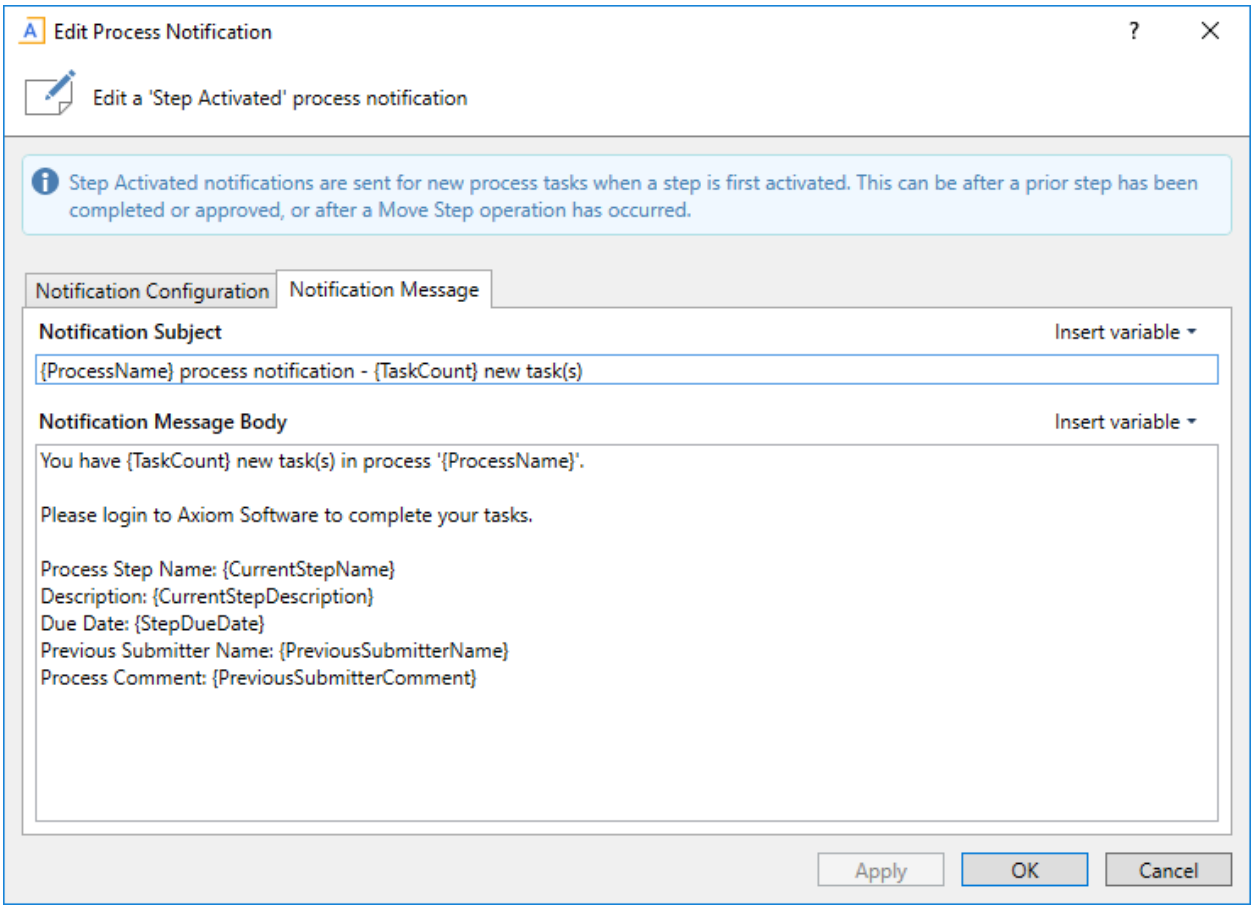
NOTE: If a step has inherited a notification from the process level, the content of that notification cannot be edited at the step level. You must go to the process level to edit the content of the inherited notification.

Process management supports a set of process variables that can be used to return process, step, and task information for use in notification content. For example, you can return the name of the process, the name of the step, and the due date of the step.

Notification message sections

Each notification message has two sections—the **Notification Subject** and the **Notification Message Body**. Both sections for the notification must have some content in order to be valid.

The subject is rendered as the email subject line and/or as the notification title in the Notifications task pane. The message body is the body text.



Example notification for a general process definition

Process variables

Process variables can be used in all sections of the notification message, although certain variables can only be used in certain sections. The variables use standard variable syntax in Axiom Rolling Forecasting—for example: `{StepDueDate}`.

Use the **Insert variable** menu for the current section to insert a variable into the text. The menu displays only the variables that are currently valid for use, based on the current section, the step type, and the process type. Although you can manually type the variables, it is recommended to use the menu to ensure that you only use variables that are valid for the current section. When you choose a variable from the menu, it is displayed in plain text—for example, Due Date for `{StepDueDate}`.

General variables

The following variables return general information about the process and its steps.

Variable	Description	Notification Types
{CompletingUserComment}	The comment made by the user who completed the step. • This variable resolves to blank if no comment was entered. • If the step that was completed was a parallel subprocess or a multiple approvals step, then this variable resolves as a list of sub-steps, completing users, and comments, such as: Sub-step 1 name - user name - comment Sub-step 2 name - user name - comment	Step Completed
{CompletingUserName}	The name of the user who completed the step. • If the step that was completed was a parallel subprocess or a multiple approvals step, then this variable resolves as a list of sub-steps and completing users, such as: Sub-step 1 name - user name Sub-step 2 name - user name	Step Completed

Variable	Description	Notification Types
{CurrentStepName}	Name of the current step.	All notification types
{CurrentStepDescription}	Description of the current step.	All notification types
{CurrentStepNumber}	Number of the current step.	All notification types
{DaysPastDue}	Number of days past the due date for the current step.	Due Date Reminder, Overdue Reminder
{DaysTilDueDate}	Number of days until the due date for the current step.	Due Date Reminder, Overdue Reminder
{OwnerFullName}	The full name of the current task owner.	Step Activated, Step Reopened, Due Date Reminder, Overdue Reminder

Variable	Description	Notification Types
{NextStepDueDate}	The due date of the next step in the process. • If the next step is a parallel subprocess or a multiple approvals step, then this variable resolves as a list of sub-steps and due dates, such as: Sub-step 1 name - due date Sub-step 2 name - due date • If the completed step was a sub-step of a parallel subprocess or a multiple approvals step, and the subprocess is still active, then this variable resolves to text such as "N/A - parallel subprocess step is not complete". • If the completed step was the last step in the process, then this variable resolves to text such as "N/A - the process is complete".	Step Completed, Step Rejected
{NextStepName}	The name of the next step in the process. • If the next step is a parallel subprocess or a multiple approvals step, then this variable resolves as follows: Parallel Subprocess Step Name (Comma-separated list of sub-step names) • If the completed step was a sub-step of a parallel subprocess or a multiple approvals step, and the subprocess is still active, then this variable resolves to text such as "N/A - parallel subprocess step is not complete". • If the completed step was the last step in the process, then this variable resolves to text such as "N/A - the process is complete".	Step Completed, Step Rejected

Variable	Description	Notification Types
{NextStepOwner}	The owner of the next step in the process. • If the next step is a parallel subprocess or a multiple approvals step, then this variable resolves as a list of sub-steps and owners, such as: Sub-step 1 name - user name Sub-step 2 name - user name • If the completed step was a sub-step of a parallel subprocess or a multiple approvals step, and the subprocess is still active, then this variable resolves to text such as "N/A - parallel subprocess step is not complete". • If the completed step was the last step in the process, then this variable resolves to text such as "N/A - the process is complete". • If the owner is a role, then this variable resolves as a comma-separated list of all owners in the role.	Step Completed, Step Rejected
{PreviousStepName}	The name of the previously active step in the process. • This resolves to N/A for the first step in the process when used in Step Activated notifications. • If the previous step was the last-completed step of a parallel subprocess or a multiple approvals step, then this variable resolves as follows: Parallel Subprocess Step Name (Comma-separated list of sub-step names)	Step Activated, Step Reopened

Variable	Description	Notification Types
{PreviousSubmitterComment}	The comment made by the user who completed the previously active step. • This resolves to N/A for the first step in the process. For other steps, it resolves to blank if no comment was entered. • If the previous step was a parallel subprocess or a multiple approvals step, then this variable resolves as a list of sub-steps, submitters, and comments, such as: Sub-step 1 name - user name - comment Sub-step 2 name - user name - comment	Step Activated
{PreviousSubmitterName}	The name of the user who completed the previously active step. • This resolves to N/A for the first step in the process. • If the previous step was a parallel subprocess or a multiple approvals step, then this variable resolves as a list of sub-steps and submitters, such as: Sub-step 1 name - user name Sub-step 2 name - user name	Step Activated
{ProcessName}	The name of the process (display name if defined, process name if not).	All notification types
{RecipientFirstName}	The first name of the notification recipient.	All notification types
{RecipientFullName}	The full name of the notification recipient.	All notification types

Variable	Description	Notification Types
{RejectingUserComment}	The comment made by the user who rejected the step (or in the case of On Demand Process Aborted, the user who aborted the plan file in the process). This variable resolves to blank if no comment was entered.	Step Reopened, Step Rejected, On Demand Process Aborted
{RejectingUserName}	The name of the user who rejected the step (or in the case of On Demand Process Aborted, the user who aborted the plan file in the process).	Step Reopened, Step Rejected, On Demand Process Aborted
{StepDueDate}	The due date for the step.	Step Activated, Step Reopened, Due Date Reminder, Overdue Reminder
{TaskCount}	The count of tasks covered by this notification.	Step Activated, Step Reopened, Due Date Reminder, Overdue Reminder

Other variables

The following variables can only be used in notifications for Report Process Steps.

Variable	Description	Notification Types
{LinktoReport}	Link to open the specified report for the step.	Any notification type

Note the following when using the `{LinkToReport}` variable:

- If the report is form-enabled, then the hyperlink will open the file as a form or as a spreadsheet depending on the step-level setting **Open Form As**. For email notifications, if the step is configured to open the file as a form, then the form will be opened in the Web Client (browser) in all cases. For notifications delivered to the Notifications task pane, the option to open the form in the browser or the desktop client will be honored.

- If the report is not form-enabled, the hyperlink opens the report as a spreadsheet in the user's default desktop client.
- When the report is opened as a spreadsheet and the notification is sent via email, the hyperlink uses the same format as hyperlinks generated using GetDocumentHyperlink, including the differing URL format for systems using SAML or OpenID Authentication.

Customizing recipients for process notifications

When defining the notifications for a process definition, you can customize the recipients for each notification. You can choose specific users and roles to receive notifications, and you can select defined classes of recipients such as task owners and the process owner.

Recipient types

The following recipient types are available for process notifications. Certain recipients are only available for certain notification types.

Recipient Types	Description
Task Owners	The notification will be sent to the current task owners for the step. This recipient type is not available for the Step Completed or Step Rejected notification types, because once the step is completed it has no current owners.
User	Select any named user defined within Axiom Rolling Forecasting security to send the notification to that user. This recipient type is available for any notification.
Role	Select any named role defined within Axiom Rolling Forecasting security to send the notification to all users in that role.
Process Owner	The notification will be sent to the process owner. This recipient type is available for any notification.

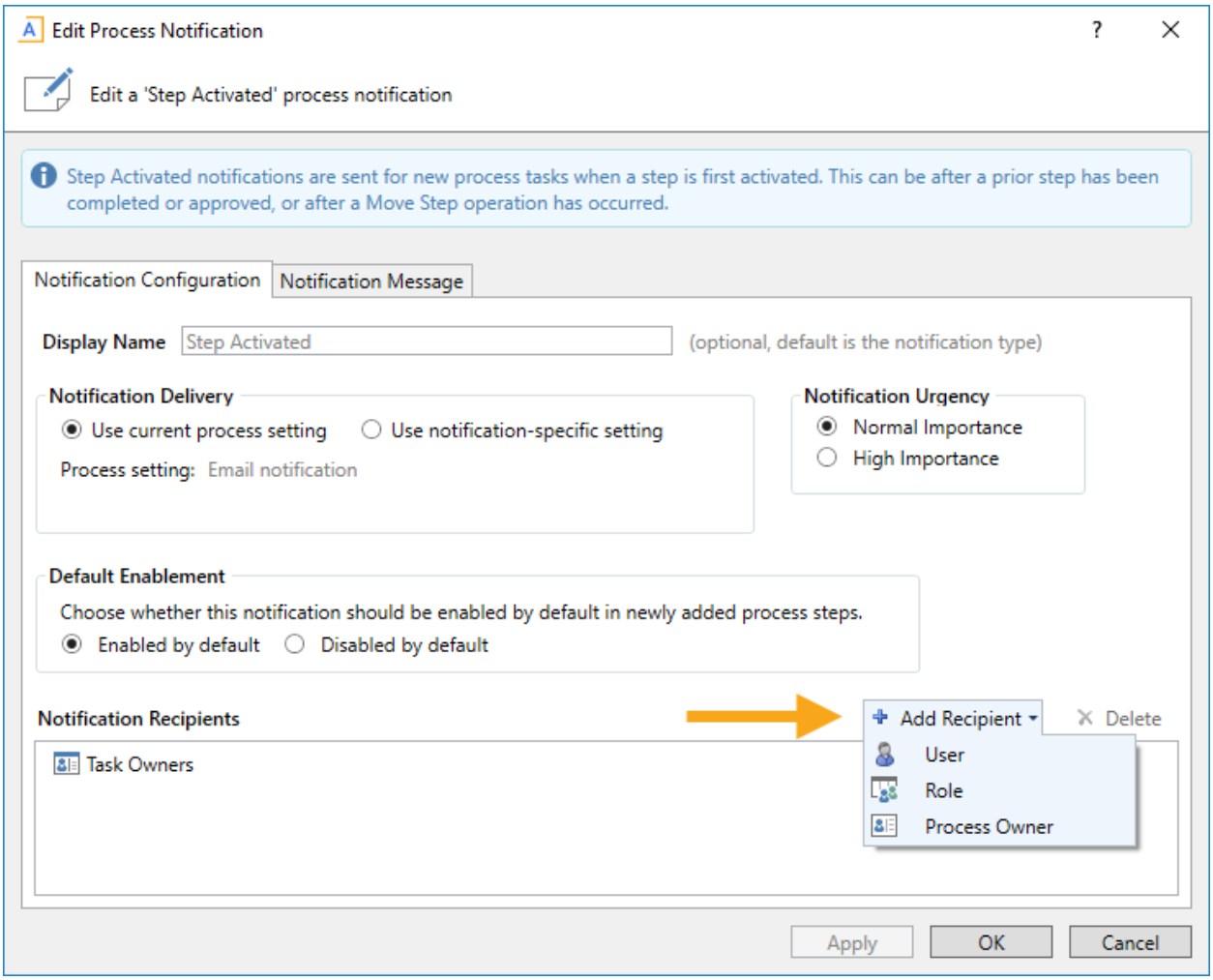
Recipient Types	Description
Owners of All Previous Steps	The notification will be sent to the assigned owners of all previous steps in the process. If any previous step was a Multiple Approvals step or a Parallel Subprocess step, then the notification will be sent to the owners of each of the substeps. This recipient type is only available for the Step Completed and Step Rejected notification types. When a step is activated, all assigned owners at that time are logged in the process history. As long as the step is completed or rejected instead of aborted, then those logged step owners will be considered as previous step owners and will receive notifications triggered by subsequent steps. If the user who actually completed or rejected the step was not an assigned step owner, that user will not receive a notification. When a substep of a Multiple Approvals step or a Parallel Subprocess step is completed or rejected, any sibling substeps are not considered to be previous steps. The list of previous steps starts at the previous parent step.
Completer of Previous Step	The notification will be sent to the user who completed the immediately previous step in the process. If the previous step was a Multiple Approvals step or a Parallel Subprocess step, then the notification will be sent to the users who completed each of the substeps. This recipient type is only available for the Step Completed and Step Rejected notification types. When a substep of a Multiple Approvals step or a Parallel Subprocess step is completed or rejected, the previous step is the previously completed parent step, not any sibling substeps.

Generally speaking, the Task Owners recipient type is intended to be used when you want to inform a user that they have a task to complete in the process, or to remind the user that they need to complete the task. All other recipient types are intended to inform interested users about what is currently going on with the process. For example, a process owner may want to receive a notification as each step in the process is completed, to help them keep tabs on the process. Similarly, there may be a specific user or role who is also interested in receiving this information, for the entire process or perhaps for a specific step.

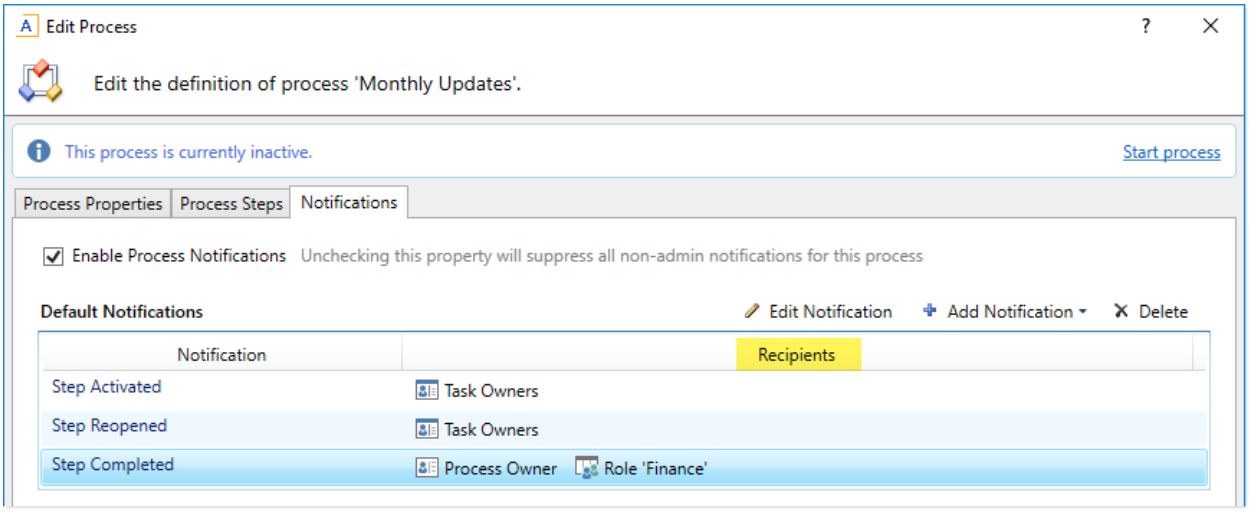
When using different types of recipients for the same notification type, in most cases you should define multiple notifications with different text. The text for task owners should be action-oriented (such as "You have a new task to complete for process Rollover"), whereas the text for interested parties is more informational ("User jdoe completed step Import Actuals for process Rollover").

Defining recipients for a notification

When you create or edit a notification at any level of the process, you can specify the recipients on the **Notification Configuration** tab of the **Edit Process Notification** dialog. The **Add Recipient** list only shows the recipients that are valid for the current notification type and process type.



Once the notification has been saved, you can see the list of recipients in the notifications grid:

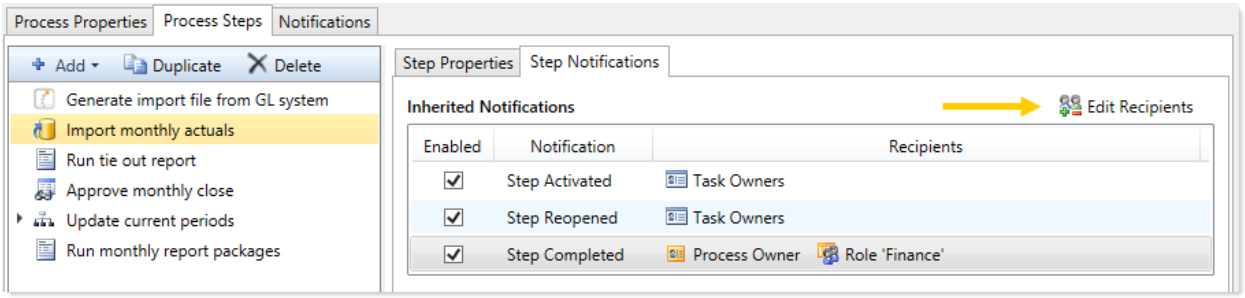


Adding step-specific recipients to inherited notifications

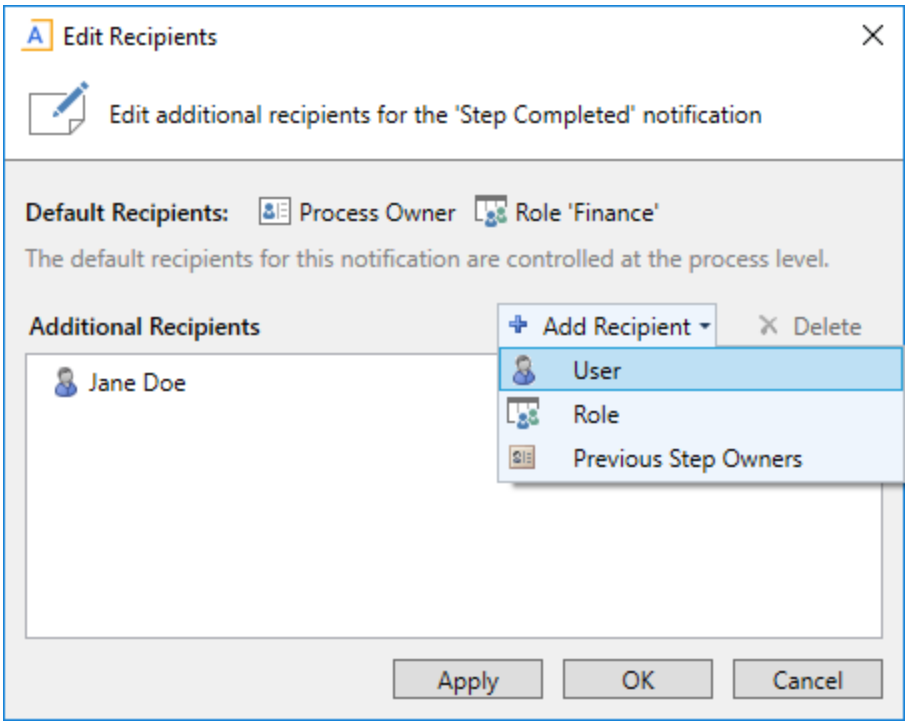
When a step inherits a notification from the process level, you have the option of adding recipients for that step only.

For example, imagine that you want to notify a specific user when a particular step completes. You can always choose to create a custom notification for that step and send it to that user. However, if an inherited Step Completed notification is already available to the step, then you can just add the user to that notification.

To add the user to the inherited notification, select the step and go to the **Step Notifications** sub-tab. Select the notification in the grid, then click **Edit Recipients**.



In the **Edit Recipients** dialog, you can see the default recipients defined for the inherited notification at the top of the dialog. You cannot remove any of these recipients, but you can add a recipient for this step only. In the following screenshot, the user Jane Doe will be included in the notification when this step is completed.



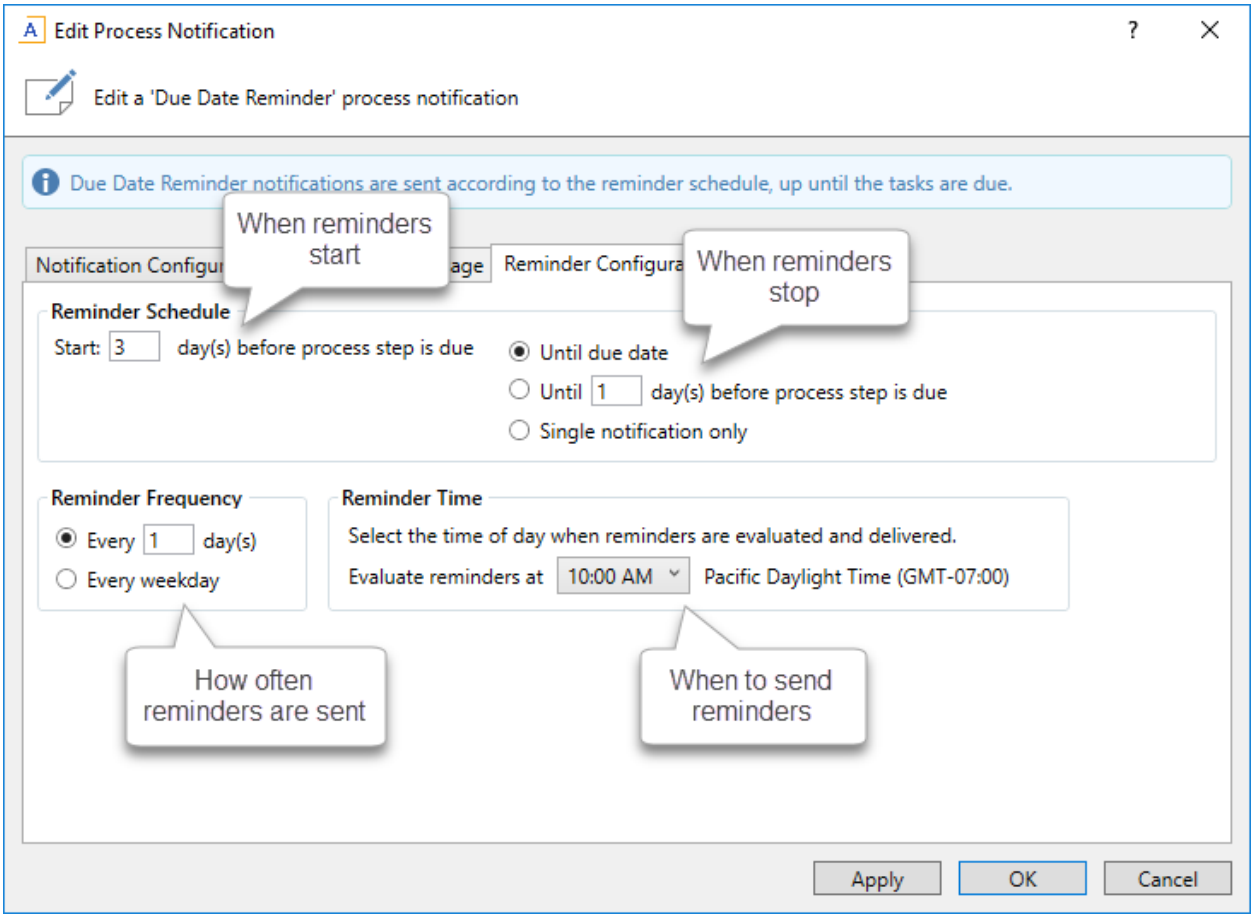
- To add a recipient, click **Add Recipient** and then select the type of recipient to add. Any recipient types that are already included in the default recipients are not listed here.
- To remove an additional recipient, select the recipient and then click **Delete**.

Any recipients listed in the **Additional Recipients** section will receive the notification for this step only.

Setting up schedules for reminder notifications (standard processes)

When defining a Due Date Reminder or Overdue Reminder notification for a process definition, you must set the schedule for these reminders.

Within the **Edit Process Notification** dialog, the schedule is defined on the **Reminder Configuration** tab. This tab is only present for reminder notifications—all other notifications are triggered by step events such as step activation or completion.



Example Reminder Configuration tab

Due Date Reminder schedules

To decide on the appropriate Due Date Reminder schedule, you should consider the following:

- How many days before the due date do you want the reminders to start? This will impact the start of the schedule.
- How many reminders do you want to send / how frequently should the user be reminded? This will impact the reminder frequency and the end of the schedule.
- Do you want to send a reminder on the due date itself?

If you want to send reminders prior to the due date *and* on the due date itself, keep in mind that you may want to use different text for these notifications. For example, when sending reminders before the due date, you probably want to include text such as: "This is a reminder that your task for Step 'Import Data' is due in 3 days." If you use the same text on the due date, it will resolve as "due in 0 days"—which is technically true, but not as clear as saying "this task is due today." You might also want to use stronger wording in the notification on the due date itself. To do this, you can create two Due Date Reminder notifications, one to be sent before the due date, and one to be sent only on the due date. Each notification would have different text, and use a different reminder schedule.

To set the reminder schedule for a Due Date Reminder notification, complete the following settings on the **Reminder Configuration** tab:

1. In the **Reminder Schedule** section, set the start date for the reminder by editing the setting **Start __ day(s) before process step is due**. Enter any number of days before the due date. By default, this is set to 1 day before the due date.

   For example, if the step is due on 1/10/2016 and you set the start date to 3 days before the due date, then reminders will start on 1/7/2016.

   You can specify 0 days as the start date if you only want to send a reminder on the due date itself.

2. In the **Reminder Schedule** section, set the stop date for the reminder by selecting one of the following options:
   - **Until due date** (default): Reminders will be sent from the start date until the due date (including the due date itself).
   - **Until __ day(s) before process step is due**: Reminders will be sent from the start date until the number of days specified before the due date. By default this is set to 1 day before the due date.
   - **Single notification only**: The reminder will be sent once, on the start date.
3. In the **Reminder Frequency** section, select the frequency of the notifications:
   - **Every __ day(s)** (default): The reminder notification will be sent according to the specified day interval, from the start date to the end date. By default this is set to send a notification every 1 day, meaning a notification will be sent each day. All days of the week are included when choosing this option, including Saturday and Sunday.

- **Every weekday**: A reminder notification will be sent each weekday (Monday-Friday), from the start date to the end date. No notifications will be sent Saturday or Sunday.

  NOTE: If **Every weekday** is selected and the configured schedule causes a notification to fall on the weekend, that notification is simply not sent—it is not moved to the nearest weekday. This means that some schedule configurations may not send any notifications if the entire schedule happens to fall on the weekend. Specifically, you should not select this option if you are only sending a single notification, in case that single notification falls on the weekend.

4. In the **Reminder Time** section, select the time of day at which this reminder will be evaluated and delivered. You can select any hour from 12:00 AM to 11:00 PM. By default, this is set to 5:00 PM. See How reminder schedules work for more information.

The following table contains some example schedules and the resulting notifications. The frequency is assumed as every 1 day in these examples.

Example	Start Date	Stop Date	Resulting Notifications
Reminders before and on the due date	3 days before	Until due date	4 - one each on the three days before the due date, and one on the due date
Reminders only before the due date	3 days before	Until 1 days before step is due	3 - one each on the three days before the due date, none on the due date
Reminder only on the due date	0 days before	Single notification	1 - one on the due date

The frequency impacts how many of these notifications are ultimately sent. If the frequency is set to every 2 days in the first example, then only 2 of the 4 eligible notifications will be sent. Similarly if the frequency is set to weekdays only, then the number of notifications sent depends on how many of those days (if any) fall on a weekend.

Overdue Reminder schedules

To decide on the appropriate Overdue Reminder schedule, you should consider the following:

- How many days after the due date do you want the reminders to start?
- How many reminders do you want to send / how frequently should the user be reminded?

Of course, at a certain point, if a task is persistently overdue then some other action should be taken. Your organization may run reports that are intended to inform the process owner about tasks that are overdue, so that they can take action accordingly. Another option in this case would be to create an Overdue Reminder notification that goes to the process owner or to other designated users. For example, your organization may have a rule that if a task is 3 days late, the situation should be escalated

to the task owner's manager. You could have two Overdue Reminder notifications—one that goes to the task owners when the task becomes overdue, and another that goes to the process owner when the task is 3 days late.

To set the reminder schedule for an Overdue Reminder notification, complete the following settings on the **Reminder Configuration** tab:

1. In the **Reminder Schedule** section, set the start date for the reminder by editing the setting **Start __ day(s) after process step is due**. Enter any number of days after the due date. By default, this is set to 1 day after the due date.

   For example, if the step is due on 1/10/2016 and you set the start date to 1 day after the due date, then reminders will start on 1/11/2016.

2. In the **Reminder Schedule** section, set the stop date for the reminder by selecting one of the following options:
   - **No end date** (default): Reminders will be sent from the start date until the step is completed.
   - **Until __ day(s) after process step is due**: Reminders will be sent from the start date until the number of days specified after the due date. By default this is set to 1 day after the due date.
   - **Single notification only**: The reminder will be sent once, on the start date.
3. In the **Reminder Frequency** section, select the frequency of the notifications:
   - **Every __ day(s)** (default): The reminder notification will be sent according to the specified day interval, from the start date to the end date. By default this is set to send a notification every 1 day, meaning a notification will be sent each day. All days of the week are included when choosing this option, including Saturday and Sunday.
   - **Every weekday**: A reminder notification will be sent each weekday (Monday-Friday), from the start date to the end date. No notifications will be sent Saturday or Sunday.

     NOTE: If **Every weekday** is selected and the configured schedule causes a notification to fall on the weekend, that notification is simply not sent—it is not moved to the nearest weekday. This means that some schedules may not send any notifications if the entire schedule falls on the weekend. Specifically, you should not select this option if you are only sending a single notification, in case that single notification falls on the weekend.
4. In the **Reminder Time** section, select the time of day at which this reminder will be evaluated and delivered. You can select any hour from 12:00 AM to 11:00 PM. By default, this is set to 5:00 PM. See How reminder schedules work for more information.

How reminder schedules work

Reminder notifications are evaluated once per hour using the system Scheduler job **System.ProcessNotifications**.

This job checks all active steps in all active processes to see if these steps have any configured reminder notifications.

- If a step has reminder notifications, the job checks the due date of that step and the schedule of those notifications to see if any are eligible to be sent.
- If the notification is eligible to be sent, and the configured reminder time of the notification falls within the current hour in which the job is running, the notification will be sent.

Under normal circumstances, this setup results in only one reminder being sent per day, for each eligible step / notification combination. However, a reminder notification could be sent multiple times in a day if either of the following occurs:

- The reminder time is edited for an active process.
- The schedule for the system job is changed so that the job runs multiple times in an hour (or the job is manually run again within an hour).

All times for this process are evaluated on the Axiom Application Server. When you select a time, you select it based on your local time zone (shown next to the selected time for your reference). This selected time is converted to Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) when it is saved to the server, so that the reminders will be evaluated relative to your selected local time.

Reminder schedules are only evaluated while the step is active. If the step is completed, rejected, or aborted, then no reminder notifications will be sent.

Notification properties for process definitions

The following properties can be set for each notification defined in a general process definition.

Notification Configuration tab

This tab defines general properties for the notification.

Item	Description
Display Name	Optional. The name of the notification. This name is for use when configuring notifications for the process; it is not displayed anywhere in the actual notification to users. If left blank, the notification type is used as the display name (such as "Step Activated"). If you have more than one of a particular notification type, you should define a unique display name for each to avoid confusion.

Item	Description
Notification Delivery	Specifies how the notification will be delivered to recipients. By default, the option **Use current process setting** is enabled, which means that the notification will be delivered according to the process-level delivery settings on the **Notifications** tab. If you want to override the process-level settings for this particular notification, then select **Use notification-specific setting** instead. If **Use notification-specific setting** is enabled, then select one of the following: • **Notification task pane**: Display the notification in the recipient's Notifications task pane. • **Email notification** (default): Send the notification by email, using the recipient's email address as defined in Axiom Security. • **Both notifications**: Send the notification by email and display it in the Notifications task pane.
Notification Urgency	Specifies the urgency of the notification. Select one of the following: • **Normal Importance**: The notification will not be called out as having any particular importance. • **High Importance**: The notification will be flagged as important. In the Notifications task pane, the notification will display with an exclamation point. For email notifications, the display depends on the recipient's email client configuration.
Default Enablement	Specifies whether the notification will be enabled by default in newly added process steps that are eligible to inherit the notification. Select one of the following: • **Enabled by default** (default): The notification will be enabled by default in newly added process steps. • **Disabled by default**: The notification will be disabled by default in newly added process steps. This setting is only present when defining default notifications for the process. It does not display for step-specific custom notifications. This setting does not impact whether a notification will be enabled in existing steps. When you create a new default notification, you will be prompted to choose whether you want the new notification enabled in existing steps.
Notification Recipients	The recipients of the notification. If recipients have already been selected, they will display in the Notification Recipients box. • To add recipients, click **Add Recipient** and then click the type of recipient to add. • To delete a recipient, select the recipient in the Notification Recipients box and then click **Delete**.

Notification Message tab

This tab defines the message for the notification. All message sections for the notification must have some content in order to be valid. For more information, see Customizing notification content for general process definitions.

Item	Description
Notification Subject	Defines the subject line for the notification.
Notification Message Body	Defines the message body for the notifications. This text should contain all necessary task details for the notification.

Reminder Configuration tab

This tab defines the reminder schedule for the "reminder" notifications. This tab only applies to the following notification types: Due Date Reminder and Overdue Reminder. For more information, see Setting up schedules for reminder notifications (standard processes).

Item	Description
Reminder Schedule	Specifies when reminder notifications will start, and how long they will continue. To specify when reminder notifications will start (the start date): • For due date reminders, enter the number of days before the due date that you want reminders to start. By default, reminders start 1 day before the step is due. • For overdue reminders, enter the number of days after the due date that you want reminders to start. By default, reminders start 1 day after the step is due. To specify how long reminder notifications will continue (the stop date), select one of the following: • **Until due date / No end date** (default): For Due Date Reminders, notifications will continue until the due date is reached. For Overdue Reminders, notifications will continue until the step is completed. • **Until __ day(s) before / after process step is due**: Notifications will continue until the specified number of days before the step is due (for Due Date Reminders) or after the step is due (for Overdue Reminders). By default this is set to 1 day. • **Single notification only**: The notification will only be sent once, on the specified start date.

Item	Description
Reminder Frequency	Specifies the frequency of reminder notifications between the start date and the stop date. Select one of the following: • **Every X days**: A reminder notification will be sent according to the specified day interval. By default this is set to send a notification every 1 day, meaning a notification will be sent each day. All days of the week are included when choosing this option, including Saturday and Sunday. • **Every weekday**: A reminder notification will be sent each weekday (Monday-Friday). No notifications will be sent Saturday or Sunday. This option does not apply if the notification is set to **Single notification only**.
Reminder Time	Specifies the time of day when reminders will be evaluated and delivered. Select any hour from 12:00AM to 11:00PM. By default, this is set to 5:00 PM.

Viewing process history

Each time a process is started, a new process instance is created to track the details of that particular execution of the process. This ensures that you always have a history of each time the process is performed, including who completed each step in the process and when. You can retain this history as long as needed.

Administrators and process owners can view the history for a process. Administrators can view history for all processes, whereas process owners can only view history for processes they own.

To view the history for a process:

1. On the **Axiom** tab, in the **Administration** group, click **Manage > Process Management > Current Processes**.

   NOTE: In systems with installed products, this feature may be located on the **Admin** tab. In the **Workflow** group, click **Process Management > Current Processes**.

2. In the **Process Manager** dialog, select the process for which you want to view the history. If necessary, select **Show inactive processes** to display all processes.

   When you select a process in the top of the dialog, the bottom of the dialog populates to show the historical instances for that process.

3. In the **Process History** section, select the process instance for which you want to view the history, and then click **View Details**.

   Make sure to click the View Details button that is directly over the Process History section, not the button that is above the Current Processes section.

The **Process Status** dialog opens, displaying the details for the historical instance of that process. In addition to reviewing the details, you can perform the following actions from this dialog:

- **View process definition**: Opens a read-only copy of the process definition as it existed at the time of this historical instance. If desired you can use **Save As** to "restore" this historical definition as a new definition.
- **Start process**: Starts a new instance of the process, using the current process definition. This option is only available if there is not already an active instance of the process.

  If there is already an active instance of the process, a message will display at the top of the dialog to inform you of this. You can click the link in this message to be taken to the currently active instance.

Deleting process history

If you do not need the history of a particular process instance anymore, you can select that instance in the Process History section and then click **Delete**  . Process history is retained until it is manually deleted (it does not get automatically purged by the Purge System Data Scheduler job).

If the process definition is deleted, all history for that process is also automatically deleted.

Deleting a process definition

You can delete a process definition if it is not active and you no longer need it. Deleting a process definition will also delete all history for that process, so you should make absolutely sure that the definition and its history are not needed before you delete it.

To delete a process definition:

1. On the **Axiom** tab, in the **Administration** group, go to **Manage > Process Management > Process Definitions**.

   NOTE: In systems with installed products, this feature may be located on the **Admin** tab. In the **Workflow** group, click **Process Management > Process Definitions**.

   The Axiom Explorer dialog opens, filtered to show the Process Definition Library (as well as any file group Process Definition folders that you have access to, if applicable).

2. Right-click the definition that you want to delete, then click **Delete**.

   You will be prompted to confirm that you want to delete the definition, and warned that all associated history will also be deleted.

3. At the confirmation prompt, click **OK**.

The process definition is now deleted.



Managing System Administration

This section includes topics related to system administration tasks for Axiom Rolling Forecasting.

Topics in this section include:

- Axiom EPM Security Primer
- Security
- Working with Scheduler
- Setting up home pages

Axiom Healthcare Security Primer

Introduction to Product Security

Welcome to the Axiom Healthcare Security Primer. This primer is intended to help security administrators understand and configure Axiom security. This guide covers basic security concepts, such as Axiom subsystems and roles, and explains the different components that work together to comprise security, the utilities and tools used to configure security, and the steps needed to set security for new and existing users. Additionally, security setting reference tables are provided in the Appendix.

Security Basics

Security is configured by the four areas described in the following table, and further covered in the Roles, and Axiom Healthcare Product Roles sections.

Permissions	These are for general administrative functions. Many of these permissions span all products. Many of the permissions can and are granted in the other sections. This permission level is suite wide.
File Groups	Permissions in this section determine access to file groups, plan files, and abilities.
Tables	Permissions in this section determine access to Data tables. Tables are categorized by type (e.g., Financial type contains all GL financial tables).
Files	Permissions in this section determine access to select Axiom Security files.

Security Tools

The following table describes the various security utilities and when to use them.

Security Manager	Use the Security Manager to access the complete security options for all users and roles. This is the recommended tool for on-going maintenance and Individual Security Adjustment.
Security Spreadsheet	This provides a spreadsheet view of File Group and Table options for all users and roles. **IMPORTANT:** Be careful when using this tool, because two or more security members saving this file with overlapping filters at shared times will overwrite one another.
Product Security Setup Utilities	Use these configured security tools to bulk assign roles and data filters. Each product has a configured set in one of its Utilities. The file is usually named <product>Security Setup. You must be a member of Security Admin to post changes. This is the recommended tool for initial Product and Role assignment.

Dimension Security Utility	Use this configured security tool to assign permissions for Admin and Local Admin members to maintain dimensions. You must be a member of Security Admin to post changes.
Product Driver Security Utility	Use this configured security tool to assign permissions for Admin or Analyst members to maintain dimensions. You must be a member of Security Admin to post changes.
Active Directory Import	Use the Active Directory Import to map directory groups to Axiom Healthcare Product Roles to automate enabling new members.

Security Design

Security is preconfigured per Axiom product. Each product provides three primary roles: Product Admin, Product Analyst, and Product User. Each role has preconfigured security to access specific locations, files, and features based on each role. You apply data filters to control each user's reach into the data.

- **Roles** provide access to features and files, but not data. Roles define what you can do. Each Role is further defined and explained in Axiom Healthcare Product Roles and in Axiom Healthcare Product Role general security settings.
- **Filters** provide access to data and plan files. Standard filters are built in to each role. The filters are directly referenced from the dimension tables. This provides the ability to maintain data access through the dimensions for additional disseminated control. These are explained in the User-level Security section.

Security setup requires you to assign each member to a required product role or roles and apply unique filters to control access to the data and plan files.

Overview

Axiom Healthcare Suite security is comprised of three major components: Subsystems, Roles, and User-level security.

- **Subsystems** define the maximum product-level security. These subsystems are predefined as part of the installation. Subsystem security is managed by KHA and should not be changed by client or field personnel. New subsystem definitions should not be created.
- **Roles** define which assets (files) a user can access. These roles are predefined as part of the installation. Roles do *not* provide access to data. Roles provide access to specific assets (files).

  Currently, 2-3 roles per product are delivered.

  - **Product Admin:** Person(s) responsible for configuring the product and overseeing the administration of the process.
  - **Product Analyst:** Person(s) assisting product users in the planning process. This role provides the ability to read/write reports and facilitate Q&A on the plan files.
  - **Product User:** Typical end-user of the product.
  - Additional Axiom Healthcare provided roles are used to grant/restrict access to specific areas within plan files. See the following Role section for further explanation.
  - Roles are provided by KHA are managed by KHA. These roles should not be modified by client or field personnel.
  - Additional roles may be created to facilitate process ownership needs. Please see the following Roles section for additional information and guidelines.
- **User security** grants access to data tables and plan files by assigning filters to each user.

  - Users and product administrators will not have access to any data until a filter is applied to them.
  - KHA provides tools to apply standard data filters in bulk.
  - Each user-level security can be modified to the user-specific circumstances to include unique data filters as well as additional access levels beyond what the assigned role may provide. A user's security cannot exceed the parameters dictated by the subsystem. For example, data imports are restricted to product admins. However, you can grant a specific user who is assigned to a "user" role access to data imports at the User level without re-assigning a new role. However, if the corresponding subsystem does *not* grant maximum permissions to the data import folder, then no user, regardless of role, will have access to those imports. Subsystem security sets the top limit on the permission.

Security has the following three significant areas of impact:

- Plan file access
- Data access
- File / Asset security

Plan file access

This document outline three approaches for user access to plan files.

- Users can only access their plan files when in their assigned stage.
- Users can access their plan files at any time. Read/write when in stage, Read-only when out of stage.
- Users can access their plan files with read/write anytime.

Data Access

- Data access is the ability to write and report from specific tables with user-specific filters.
- Key: data access is assigned and managed at the user level.

File / Asset Security

- Security for files and assets is the ability to access specific files and folders.
- Key: file and asset security is assigned and managed at the role level.

Axiom Healthcare Suite has active directory integration that provides the ability to import a group of users from a client's internal network security. Contact Axiom Support for additional information.

Subsystems

Definition

A subsystem is a licensed Axiom product that is part of the Axiom Healthcare Suite. A subsystem does not grant rights but rather it defines the maximum rights allowed for that subsystem.

- KHA manages these rights. Clients should not modify these because subsequent software patches will replace any modifications.
- Basically, for each subsystem (product), we grant full access to Reports, Data, Plan files, etc., *within* the Product.
- Subsystem rights do *not* cross products.
- Axiom Healthcare Suite uses roles and user-level security to adjust these rights down. If something is not granted at the subsystem level, then it cannot be granted at the role or user level.

Axiom Healthcare Subsystem Examples

- Budget Planning
- Capital Planning
- Capital Tracking
- Cost Accounting
- Decision Support
- Financial Planning
- Management Reporting
- Productivity
- Rolling Forecasting
- Strategy Management
- Comparative Analytics

Roles

Definition

To streamline security settings, KHA provides a number of security roles. Users inherit the security settings defined for their assigned roles.

Axiom Healthcare supports role-based security. Each user can be assigned to one or more roles and will inherit the security settings defined for each of those roles. In general, role rights are additive. Users are granted the most permissive set of rights among their own personal user security settings and any roles that they are assigned to. Roles are intended to grant permissions, not deny permissions.

Additionally, Axiom Healthcare provides a built-in Everyone role for security settings that apply to all users.

Role inheritance for file group permissions is handled differently than in other areas of Security. See the Product File Group settings section for additional information.

Axiom Healthcare Product Roles

Each Axiom Healthcare license / product comes with the following Roles and general permission sets:

Role	Description	Configuration Abilities	Table Abilities	Plan File Abilities	Report Abilities
System Admin	Person with all-access security. No restrictions. Admin box checked in User security. Recommend no person have this right. Recommend one generic login in case of rare need.	• All Access	• All Access	• All Access	• All Access
Suite Admin	Manages overall suite, table, and system configuration. Typically limited to 1-2 members.	• Home Page • File Group Mgmt. • Apply SW Updates • System Browser • Admin Ribbon	• Current Period Settings • Table Modifications • New Dimension Grouping Columns • Open Tables (R/W)	• None	• R/W access to all Suite Files

Role	Description	Configuration Abilities	Table Abilities	Plan File Abilities	Report Abilities
Product Admin	Product administrator. Responsible for configuration, process, and structure. Data Imports, Dimension Maintenance, Drivers, Report Writing.	• Audit History • Imports • System Browser • Drivers • Dimensions • Exports • Admin Ribbon • Scheduled Jobs • Process Definitions	• Filtered Access to Data Tables • Dimension Edit • Driver Edit • View Tables (R/O) • Custom Tables (R/W)	• Create New • R/W Filtered Access • Unprotect • Recalculate	• Product Reports – R/O • Product Utilities – R/W • Create New
Product Local Admin	Local product administrator. Data imports, Dimension Maintenance, Drivers, Report Writing	• Drivers • Dimensions • Imports • Admin Ribbon • Scheduled Jobs • Process Definitions	• Filtered Data Access • Dimension Edit • Driver Edit • View Tables (R/O) • Custom Tables (R/W)	• Create New • R/W Filtered Access • Unprotect • Recalculate	• Product Reports – R/O • Product Utilities – R/W • Create New
Product Analyst	Designated to support plan owners during planning process. R/W access to filtered plan files	• Main Ribbon	• Filtered Data Access	• R/W Filtered Access • Unprotect	• Product Reports – R/O • Product Utilities – R/W • Create New
Product User	General consumer of the process and information.	• Main Ribbon	• Filtered Data Access	• R/O Access until Step Owner.	• Product Reports-R/O

Role	Description	Configuration Abilities	Table Abilities	Plan File Abilities	Report Abilities
Security Admin	Manages security settings	• Security Access	• None	• None	• Product Security Tools
Table Admin	Ability to create & edit table structure	• None	• Create • Edit • Delete	• None	• None
Tech Admin	Ability to apply updates and scheduled jobs	• Admin Ribbon	• None	• None	• None

Budget Planning Additional Roles

Role	Description	Configuration Abilities	Table Abilities	Plan File Abilities	Report Abilities
Budgeting Physician Admin	Manages Provider Budget Configuration & Data Access to Provider Reports, Utilities, & Drivers	• Provider Drivers • Imports	• View Provider Dimensions • Provider Drivers • View Provider Dimensions • Edit Provider Dimensions	• See Provider Tabs • Need Budget Admin Role	• Provider Reports • Provider Utilities
Budgeting Physician	Access to Provider Reports, Drivers	• None	• Filtered Data Access	• See Provider Tabs • Need Budget User Or Analyst role	• Provider Reports
GlobalDriverMgmt	Ability to manage Budget Planning Drivers for all Budget Groups. Provides Full Access to all Budget Planning Driver data	• Budget Planning Drivers Global Configuration Parameters	• Read Access to Budget Planning Driver Tables – no data restrictions	• None	• None

Other Product Specialty Roles

Role	Purpose / Use
Budgeting CDM	Provides access to the CDM Rev/Usage Budget Tables and Related Budget Reports folder
Budgeting Hide Labor	Hides Labor tabs in Budget workbooks
Budgeting Hide ProvComp	Hides provider volume and labor tab in budget workbooks
Budgeting Physician	Provides access to the Budget Provider Reports folder
Capital Planning Approver	Provides access to the Capital Approval Report Folder
Capital Tracking Accounting	Capital Tracking > Utilities > Accounting Tools
Capital Tracking Approver	Capital Tracking > Approval Tools
Capital Tracking Purchasing	Work Flow Role
Capital Tracking PurchReq Approver	Cap Tracking > Approval > Purchase Request Approval File
Capital Tracking Transfer	Cap Tracking > Utilities > Capital Transfer File
Security Admin	Provides access to the Security Module
Suite Administrator	Provides access to the platform and product software updates

User-level Security

Definition

User-level security is defined and assigned by user. This allows clients to tailor each user to specific needs of access and data filters.

Each user requires a two-part setup:

1. Role and Data security setup
2. Plan File security setup

Data Security

User-level security provides access to data. Roles do not provide access to data. Until each user is assigned a data filter, they will not have access to any data. This includes product administrators. Assigning a product administrator role to a user does not grant rights to data. The roles defined in the Axiom Healthcare Product Roles section provide access to physical files and features but not data itself.

Data security is assigned via Security Setup tools within each Axiom Healthcare product. Each product security setup tool will compute a default data filter for each of your users automatically. The next section explains the recommended setup sequence and process. You must repeat this process for each licensed product. Axiom Healthcare leverages the table dimensions to assign data filters. This provides the added benefit of users' data access dynamically changing as dimensions change, without the need for you to edit each user's security.

The following table explains the default data filters for each product by major role.

Product User

Product	Filter
Performance Reporting	Dept.Owner=<login> or Dept.Reviewer=<login> or Dept.Approver=<login> Provides access based on Dept Dimension leveraging the owner, reviewer, and approver fields. If my login is assigned as either owner, reviewer or approver for four departments, this filter will give me access to the data for those four departments.
Budgeting	Dept.Owner=<login> or Dept.Reviewer=<login> or Dept.Approver=<login> Provides access based on Dept Dimension leveraging the owner, reviewer, and approver fields. If my login is assigned as either owner, reviewer or approver for four departments, this filter will give me access to the data for those four departments.

Product	Filter
Capital	Capreq.Dept.Owner=<login> or Capreq.Dept.Reviewer=<login> or Capreq.Dept.Approver=<login> Provides access based on Dept Dimension leveraging the owner, reviewer, and approver fields. If my login is assigned as either owner, reviewer or approver for four departments, this filter will give me access to the data for those four departments.
Financial Planning	Node.Model.ReportGrp=<Dimension Element> Provides access based on Model Dimension leveraging the ReportGrp field. If three models are assigned to “EastSide” ReportGrp, and I am assigned to “EastSide” in the security setup tool, then I will have rights to the data for those three models.
Rolling Forecast	RFGroup.Owner=<login> or RFGroup.Reviewer=<login> or RFGroup.Approver=<login> Provides access based on RFGroup Dimension leveraging the owner, reviewer, and approver fields. If my login is assigned as either owner, reviewer, or approver for four RFGroups, this filter will give me access to the data for those four RFGroups.

Product Admin

Product	Filter
Performance Reporting	Dept>0 Provides access to all department data
Budgeting	Dept>0 Provides access to all department data
Capital	Capreq.Dept>0 Provides access to all department data
Financial Planning	Node.Model.ModelGrp<>’X’ Provides access to all model data
Rolling Forecast	RFGroup<>’X’ Provides access to all RFGroup data

Plan Files

Plan files (Models, Budgets, etc.), require an additional setup step. This is explained further in Set up file group security for product users.

- Scenario 1: User can view and modify plan files only when in an assigned process stage.
    - No required setup. Process Management elevates the security from No Access to Read/Write when the user is in an assigned stage and then returns to No Access once the user exits the assigned stage.
- Scenario 2: User can view in all stages but can modify plan files only when in an assigned process stage.
    - Requires a User-level plan file filter + Change access level to “Read.”
- Scenario 3: User can view and modify in all stages. This should be restricted to Product Admins/Analyst as needed.
    - Requires a User-level Plan file filter + Change access level to “Read/Write” and select the save data option.

Setting up initial product security

Initial security setup involves two main steps:

1. For each user, establish Roles and Files and Data Access.
2. For each user, establish Plan File Filters and Access.

Set up table (data access) and file folder security for existing users

Use these instructions to set up table and file folder security for users that have already been added to the system.

NOTE: All existing Axiom Healthcare System users appear in the Existing EPM[1] Users section of the Security Update utility.

1. For the desired product, from the Admin task pane, launch the **Security Update** or **Security Setup** utility. The following table lists the path to the utility for various products.

Product	Path to Security Setup file from the Admin task pane
Budget Admin	Budget Admin > Budget Reporting > Budget Utilities > Security > **Budget Security Update**
Capital Planning	Capital Planning Admin > Administration > Administrative Utilities > Security Setup > **Cap Plan Security Update**
Capital Tracking	Capital Tracking Admin > Administration > Administration Utilities > Security Setup > **Cap Tracking Security Update**
Cost Management	Cost Mgmt Admin > System Maintenance > **Security Setup Utility**
Financial Planning	Financial Planning Admin > Administration > Administrative Utilities > Security Setup > **FinPlan Security Update**
Performance Reporting	Budget Admin > Financial Reporting > Financial Utilities > Security Setup > **Performance Reporting Security Update**
Rolling Forecast	Rolling Forecast Admin > Security > **Security Update Utility**

NOTE: To set up new Axiom Healthcare users, use the New EPM User section located at the bottom of the spreadsheet. See the section on setting up access and folder security for new users for more information.

2. In the **Existing EPM Users** section, working left to right, assign each user to the appropriate

[1]Enterprise Performance Management

subsystem.

- TRUE = Access
- FALSE = No Access

Input			Select	Select	Select
FirstName	IsEnabled	IsAdmin	Budget Planning System	Management Reporting System	Productivity System
System	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE
Angela	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE
Amanda	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
Andrew	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE

3. Working left to right, assign the appropriate product role to each user you assigned to the subsystem.
    a. Assign Admin, Analyst, and User roles as needed. See Axiom Healthcare Product Roles for rights assigned to each role.
    b. Assign any additional roles each product may have as needed. See the Role definition section for impact understanding.

    Based on the role assigned, the required filters per Table Type are highlighted blue, and a default data filter is computed.

4. Ensure that each blue cell has a filter if the user is to have access to that table type.
    - No Filter = No Data Access
    - Using the proper syntax, you can change the filter if desired. The user is retained and re-appears the next time you launch this tool.

FirstName	Financial Table Filter
Diane	Dept>=0
Dan	
Delois	DEPT.Approver = 'DSims' OR DEPT.Owner = 'DSims' OR DEPT.Reviewer = 'DSims'
Daniel	FullAccess
Elsie	DEPT.Approver = 'EEast' OR DEPT.Owner = 'EEast' OR DEPT.Reviewer = 'EEast'
Erik	FullAccess

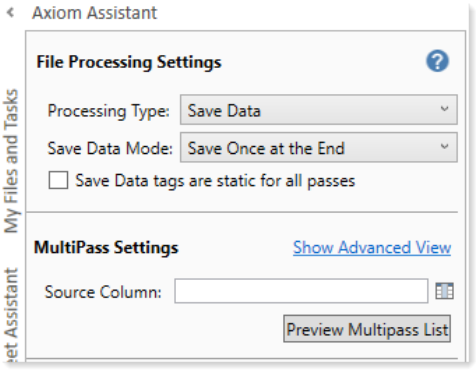
5. Modifying the filter for any specific user requires the following syntax:
    - Budget / Performance Reporting / Cost Management / Costing requires Dept.<Grouping Column> syntax.
    - Capital requires a CapReq.Dept. < Group Column> syntax
    - Financial Planning requires Node.Model. <Grouping Column> syntax
    - Rolling Forecast requires RFGroup. <Grouping Column> Syntax
6. If the user is assigned Full Access to the data table using the Security Manager, they will appear with FullAccess as their filter. This permission gives them full, unfiltered access to every data table under the Financial Table type. Dept>=0 will accomplish the same purpose.
7. If you do not want a user to have access to a data table, either leave the filter blank or enter a filter that excludes any results (e.g., Dept=0).
8. Any changed row is highlighted with a pink or green [Save] tag. This indicates either a change was made or an unexpected previous parameter was found and modified.

    NOTE: This utility only assigns subsystems and Roles to a user; it will not remove a Role from a user. To remove a role from a user, access the Security Manager.

    NOTE: If you assign a user to a product subsystem but not a Role, this tool automatically assigns them to the Product User role, thereby creating a change.

9. When finished, click **Save** or, from the **File Processing** task pane on the left, from the **Processing Type** field, select an option to save to the database.

    IMPORTANT: Do *not* execute a Save-as or open in Read/Write mode. Structural modifications to this tool could negatively impact your security setup.



This completes Part I of user security setup. At this point, the configured new users have rights to specified products, reports, and corresponding data.

10. Continue to Set up file group security for product users to configure security for Plan Files (Models, Budgets, Plans, etc.).

Set up file group security for product users

This section covers setting plan file access with Process Management for product users.

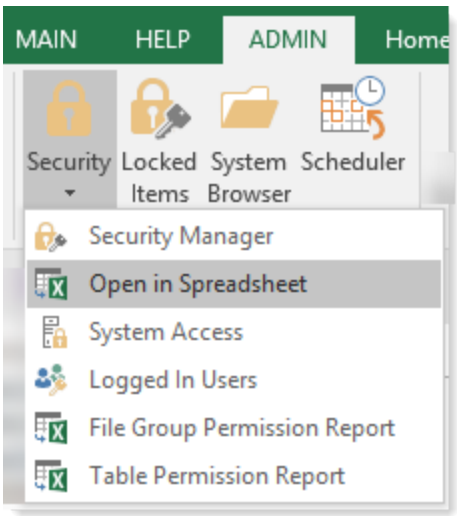
NOTE: This process assumes the use of Process Management (Workflow).

This setup is recommended for Budgeting, Cost Management, Capital Planning, and Capital tracking.

IMPORTANT: Financial Planning should not use this configuration.

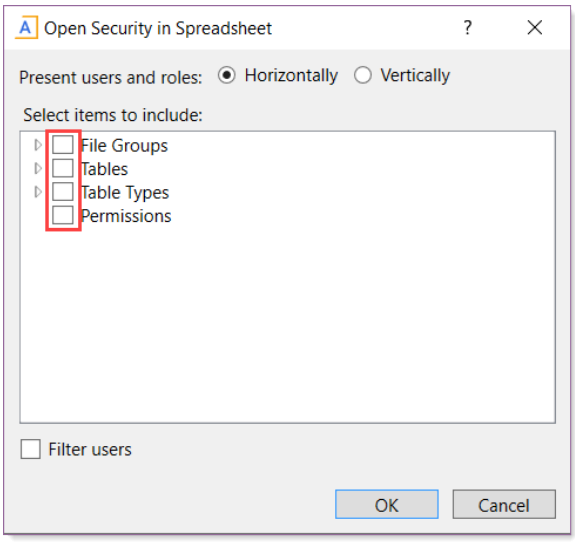
To set up plan file access for product users:

1. In the **Admin** ribbon tab, click **Security** > **Open in Spreadsheet**.

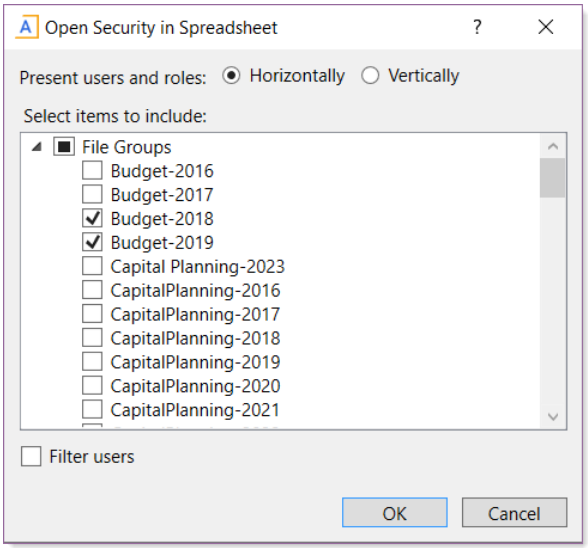


The purpose of the next two steps is to filter for only the roles and users you are configuring. Take each step carefully per the instructions.

2. In the **Open Security in Spreadsheet** dialog, clear all options (remove checkmarks).



3. Expand the **File Groups** section, and then select the desired file groups. Select filters for only the specific File Group instead of selecting all File Groups:

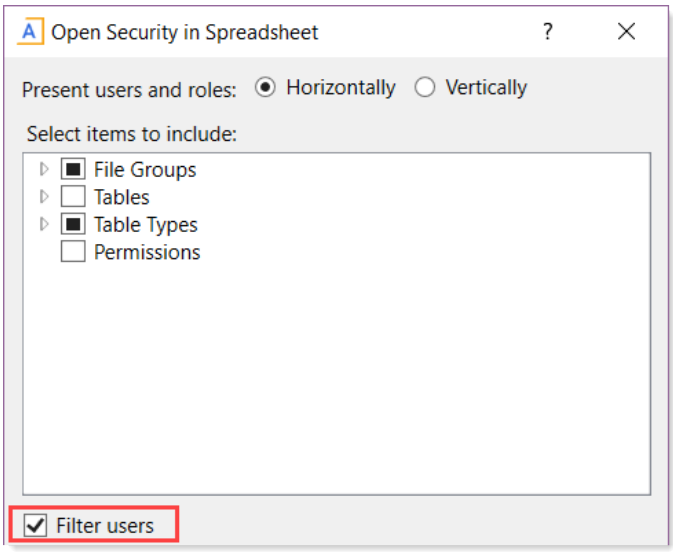


Exception: Capital Tracking has two File Groups to set up. You can select them both or do one at a time, but both File Groups need to have security established.

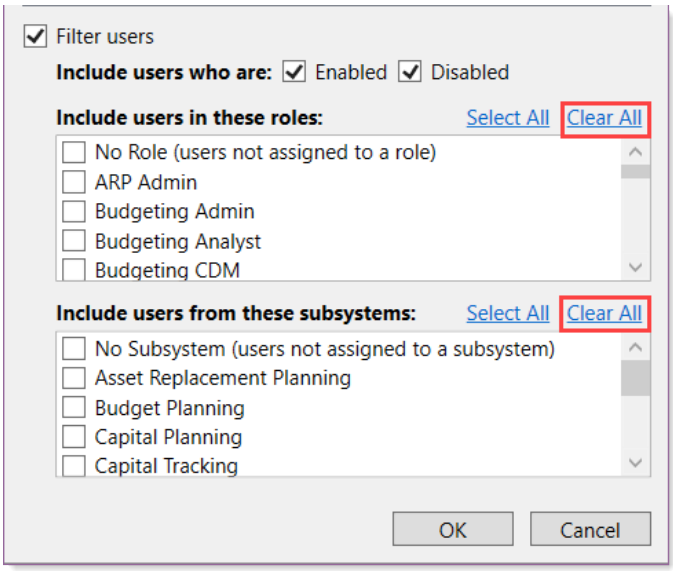
- Capital Tracking-Projects
- Capital Tracking-Purchase Requests

4. Expand **Table Types**.

5. Select according to the following matrix based on the product to which you are applying security:
    - Budget/Performance/Cost Management: select **Financial**.
    - Capital Planning / Capital Tracking: select **Capital**.
    - Financial Planning: select **Financial Planning**.
    - Rolling Forecasting: select **RF**.
6. At the bottom of the **Open Security in Spreadsheet** dialog, click the **Filter Users** option as shown in the following image:

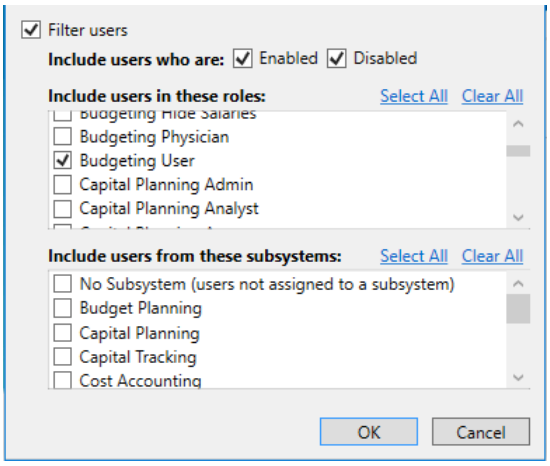


7. In the **Filter users** section, click **Clear All** for both sections, as shown by the highlights in the following image:



8. In the **Include users in these roles** section, select the first non-admin product user role to update.

> **NOTE:** We recommend that you not mix roles during this edit session. Configure members of the User role first, and then configure Admin and Analyst roles in a repeat exercise. **Do not select subsystem options**. The goal is to filter for only those to update. If you select a subsystem, you will receive all users regardless of roles for that system, increasing the complexity of this task.

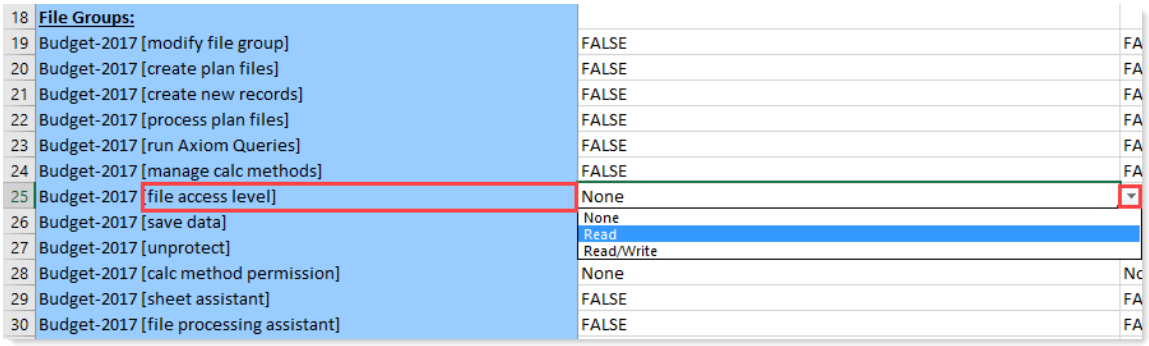


9. Click **OK**.

   The Security spreadsheet opens.

10. In the **File Groups** list, locate the row for **file access level**, and then click the drop-down arrow on the right and select one of the following:

    - **Read** – Provides Read-Only Access except when the user is the stage owner, in which case they have Read/Write access when in that stage. After the plan file advances to the next stage owner, the previous stage owner will only be able to view the plan file (this is the most common setup).
    - **None** – Provides no access to the plan file until user is the stage owner, in which case they then have Read/Write access when in that stage. Once the plan file moves to the next stage owner, the previous stage owner will no longer be able to access the plan file.



11. Set **Interact with process management** to **TRUE**.
12. To enable the user to insert new accounts, projects, etc., into the plan files, set **Calc Method permission** to **Insert**.
13. Make the same three elections for the remaining non-admin users.

    IMPORTANT: The last few columns are the role definitions. You *do not* want to replace the role definition with these user settings. Identify in advance the column at which your user list ends, and only copy these element changes within that range.

14. Scroll down to the **Table Types** section. For each user, copy each user filter from the Table Type you selected to the Plan File Access row for that user.
15. Verify that your screen is similar to the following:

File Groups:	
Financial Planning-2017 [modify file group]	FALSE
Financial Planning-2017 [create plan files]	FALSE
Financial Planning-2017 [create new records]	FALSE
Financial Planning-2017 [process plan files]	FALSE
Financial Planning-2017 [run Axiom Queries]	FALSE
Financial Planning-2017 [manage calc methods]	FALSE
Financial Planning-2017 [file access level]	Read
Financial Planning-2017 [save data]	FALSE
Financial Planning-2017 [unprotect]	FALSE
Financial Planning-2017 [calc method permission]	Insert
Financial Planning-2017 [sheet assistant]	FALSE
Financial Planning-2017 [file processing assistant]	FALSE
Financial Planning-2017 [interacts with process management]	TRUE
Financial Planning-2017 [all plan files]	FALSE
Financial Planning-2017 [access filter, ignored if all plan files]	
Financial Planning-2017 [role inheritance mode]	Independent
Financial Planning-2017 [inherit role, blank means all]	

16. To save your settings, in the **Main** ribbon tab, click **Save**.

Exception: Capital Planning and Capital Tracking-Projects – must do the following:

1. For the filters to work properly for the plan files, you need to replace the “CapReq.” text for the user in the Capital Type Filter column. You can use Excel’s Find and Replace function to do this.
    a. Select the entire filter row or cells in which to make the replacement, then open the Excel Find and Replace feature or use the keyboard shortcut **Crrl+r**.
    b. In the **Find what:** field, type “CapReq.” including the period but without the quotes.
    c. Leave the **Replace with:** field empty.

d. Click the **Replace All** option.

e. Verify that the filters for each user are now “Dept.Approver=<User> or Dept.Owner=<User> or Dept.Reviewer=<User>.”

2. To save your settings, in the **Main** ribbon tab, click **Save**.

Exception: Capital Tracking-Purchase Requests – must do the following:

1. Replace the “CapReq.” text so the filters work properly for the Plan Files.
2. Using the Replace Function in Excel, do the following:
   a. Select the filter row or cells with the filters, and then press **CtrlL+r**.
   b. In the **Find what:** field, type “CapReq.” including the period but without the quotes.
   c. In the **Replace with:** field, type “POTRANS.CapReq.” including the periods but without the quotes.
   d. Click **Replace All**.
3. To save your settings, in the **Main** ribbon tab, click **Save**.

Set up file group security for administrators and analysts

This section covers setting plan file access for Product Administrator / Analyst and Financial Planning user roles.

NOTE: This setup ignores workflow and provides Read/Write to each filtered plan file full-time.

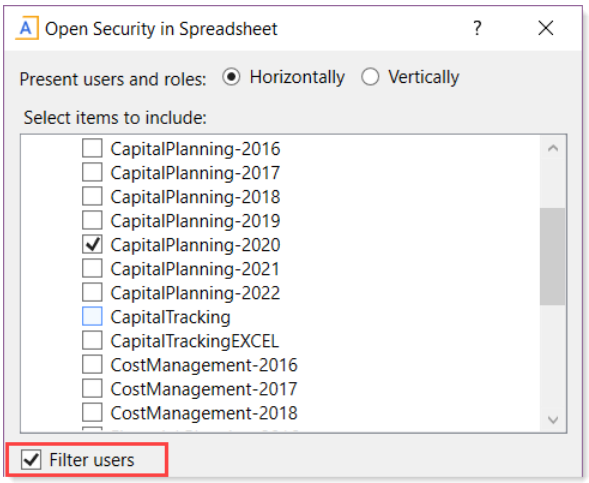
This setup is recommended for Budgeting, Cost Management, Capital Planning, and Capital Tracking and Financial Planning Product Admins and Analysts and Financial Planning User Roles.

To set up plan file access for product users:

1. In the **Admin** ribbon tab, click **Security** > **Open in Spreadsheet**.

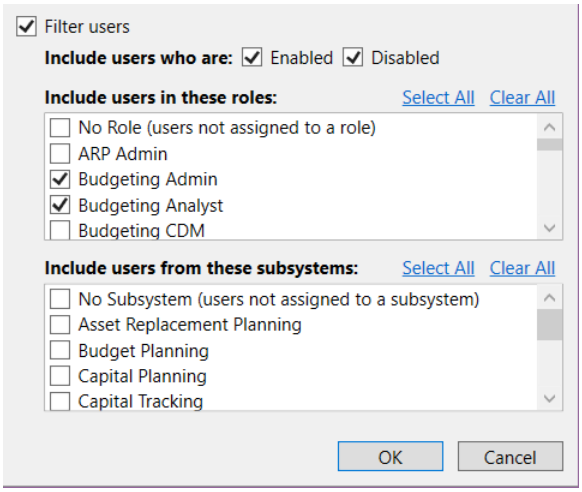
   The purpose of the next few steps is to filter for only the roles and users you are configuring. Take each step carefully per the instructions.

2. Filter for only specific File Groups and Table Types:
   a. In the **Open Security in Spreadsheet** dialog, clear all options (remove checkmarks).
   b. Expand **File Groups**, and then select the File Group.



c. Expand **Table Types** and select only the desired tables according to the following matrix:
   - Budget/Performance Reporting: Financial
   - Capital Planning / Capital Tracking: Capital
   - Financial Planning: FinancialPlanning
   - Rolling Forecast: RF

3. Select Filter user options:
   a. Select the **Filter users** checkbox.
   b. In both the **Include users in these roles** section, click **Clear All**.
   c. Select the [product] Admin and Analyst roles to be updated.
   d. In the **Include users from these subsystems** section, click **Clear All**.
   e. Click **OK**.



The Security spreadsheet opens.

4. Modify the following for the selected role members (Admin/Analyst Members):
    a. Set **file access level** to **Read/Write** – Provides Read/Write Access regardless of stage or if Workflow is active. You will apply a filter to each user at a later step.
    b. Set **Save Data** to: **TRUE**.

> **IMPORTANT:** This is very important. If File Access is set to Read/Write, then Save Data should *always* be set to TRUE. If not Read/Write, then always set to FALSE. Read/Write allows a user to save the plan files regardless of workflow ownership but *not* the data. You have to set Save Data to True to allow data to save to the database but only if Read/Write is the File Access method.

    c. Change **Calc Method** permission to one of the following:
        - **Insert Only** – Select to allow members the ability to insert new accounts, projects, etc., into the plan files.
        - **Insert/Change** – Select to allow members to either insert new methods or change existing methods.

> **NOTE:** To enable each user to leverage the role-level configuration of the preceding items, you need to change the Role Inheritance Mode to "Combine." "Combine" combines the role permissions with the individual user permissions. "Independent" ignores the role permissions and leverages only the "independent" user permissions.

    d. Open the **Security Manager** and make the preceding security changes to the Product Role under Plan Files for the appropriate File Group, and then click **OK**.
    e. In the **Security** spreadsheet, change the role inheritance mode for the first user to **Combine**.



    f. Copy the selections to the remaining users to the right.

> **IMPORTANT:** The last few columns are the role definitions. You do *not* want to replace the role definition with these user settings. Identify in advance at which column your user list ends. And only copy these element changes within that range.

    g. Further down the spreadsheet are the data filters you created in Step 1. Copy each user filter from the Table Type you selected to the Plan File Access row.
        - Blank Plan File Access Filter = No Access
        - Each filter per user (column) established when you set up Data security is unique (Step 1).
5. To save your settings, in the **Main** ribbon tab, click **Save**.

Exception: Capital Planning and Capital Tracking - Projects – must do the following:

Replace the “CapReq.” text (using Excel’s Find and Replace function) so that the filters work correctly for the plan files:

1. Select the entire filter row or the cells containing the filters, and then press **Ctrl+r**.
2. In the **Find what:** field, type “CapReq.” including the period but without the quotes.
3. Leave the **Replace with:** field empty.
4. Click the **Replace All** option.
5. Verify that the filters for each user now have the Dept.<Grouping Column> = Syntax.
6. To save your settings, in the **Main** ribbon tab, click **Save**.

Exception: Capital Tracking-Purchase Requests – must do the following:

1. Replace the “CapReq.” text so the filters work properly for the Plan Files. In Excel, open the Find and Replace function.
2. Highlight the Filter Row or cells with the filters using CTRL+R.
3. In the **Find what:** field, type “CapReq.”
4. In the **Replace with:** field, type “POTRANS.CapReq.”
5. Click **Replace All**.
6. To save your settings, in the **Main** ribbon tab, click **Save**.

Adding new users: product security setup

New user security setup involves the following steps:

1. For each user, establish Roles and Files and Data Access
2. For each user, establish Plan File Filters and Access.

NOTE: Follow the same procedures as Setting up Initial Product Security, except as modified by the following procedure.

Set up table (data access) and file folder security for new users

NOTE: The new users section is located at the bottom of the Security Update utility spreadsheet.

1. For the desired product, from the Admin task pane, launch the **Security Update** or **Security Setup** utility. The following table lists the location of each product's utility.

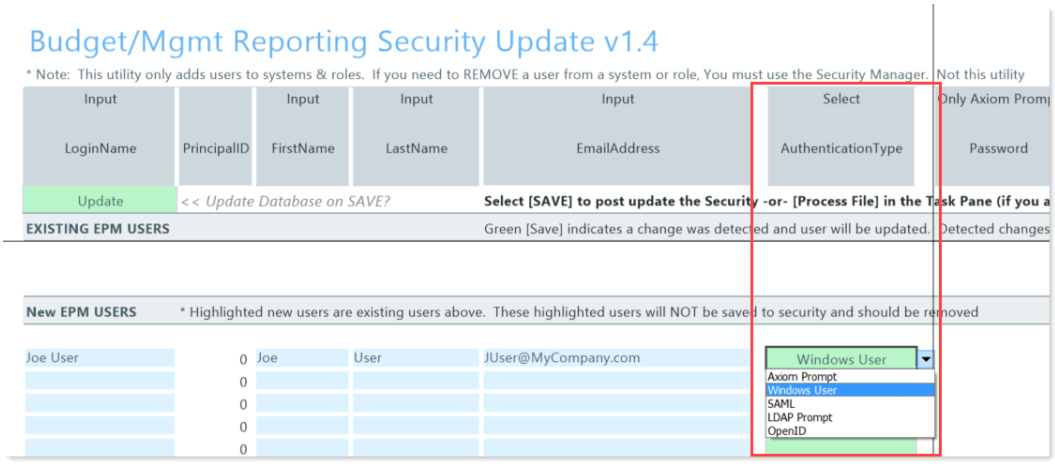
Product	Path to Security Setup file from the Admin task pane
Budget Admin	Budget Admin > Budget Reporting > Budget Utilities > Security > **Budget Security Update**
Capital Planning	Capital Planning Admin > Administration > Administrative Utilities > Security Setup > **Cap Plan Security Update**
Capital Tracking	Capital Tracking Admin > Administration > Administration Utilities > Security Setup > **Cap Tracking Security Update**
Cost Management	Cost Mgmt Admin > System Maintenance > **Security Setup Utility**
Financial Planning	Financial Planning Admin > Administration > Administrative Utilities > Security Setup > **FinPlan Security Update**
Performance Reporting	Budget Admin > Financial Reporting > Financial Utilities > Security Setup > **Performance Reporting Security Update**
Rolling Forecast	Rolling Forecast Admin > Security > **Security Update Utility**

2. In the Security Update spreadsheet, scroll to **New EPM Users** section at the bottom.

   NOTE: Change settings for existing users in the Existing EPM Users section. See the section on setting up security for existing users for more information.

3. Complete the new user demographic section:
   a. Login Name
   b. First, Last Name and Email Address.

c. Select Authentication type.



4. See the sections in Setting up Initial Product Security for configuring the remaining options for each user.

   NOTE: This utility only adds subsystems and Roles to a user; It will not remove a Role from a user. To remove a role from a user, use the Security Manager.

5. In the File Process task pane on the left, Save or select file process to save to database when complete.

   IMPORTANT: Do *not* execute a Save-as or open in a read/write mode. Structural modifications to this tool could negatively impact your security setup.

   This completes Part I of user security setup. At this point, the configured new users have rights to specified products, reports, and corresponding data.

6. Next, configure security for Plan Files (Models, Budgets, Plans, etc.).

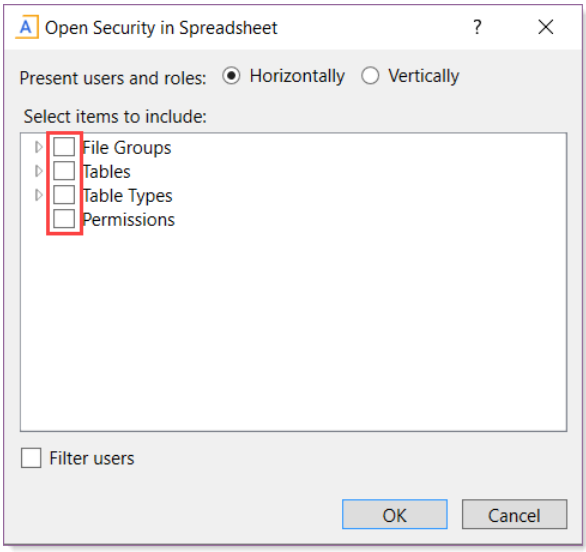
Set up file group security with Process Management

Follow the same instructions listed previously in Setting up Initial Product Security, or you can use the Security Manager to establish or update security for one user at a time.

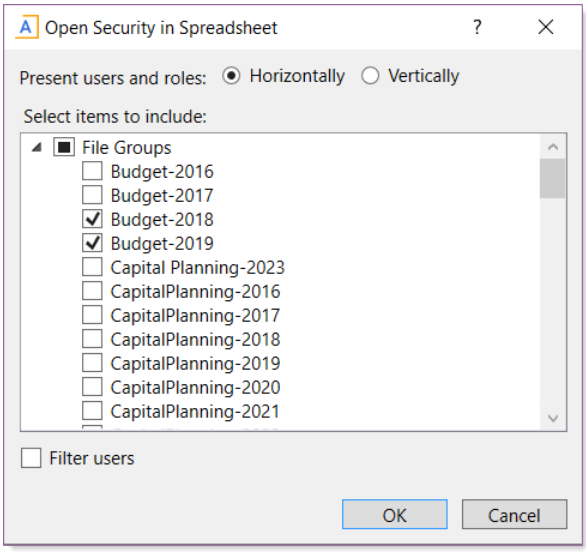
Copying Plan File security to a new File Group

If you have established security for prior file group (e.g., Budget 2019), the following steps are required to activate the security for a next year file group (e.g., Budget 2020). If the product file group security is not established, then please follow the security setup instructions provided by your implementation consultant.

1. In the **Admin** ribbon tab, click **Security** > **Open in Spreadsheet**.
2. In the **Open Security in Spreadsheet** dialog, clear all checkboxes so that none is selected.



3. In the **Filter** dialog, expand **File Groups**.



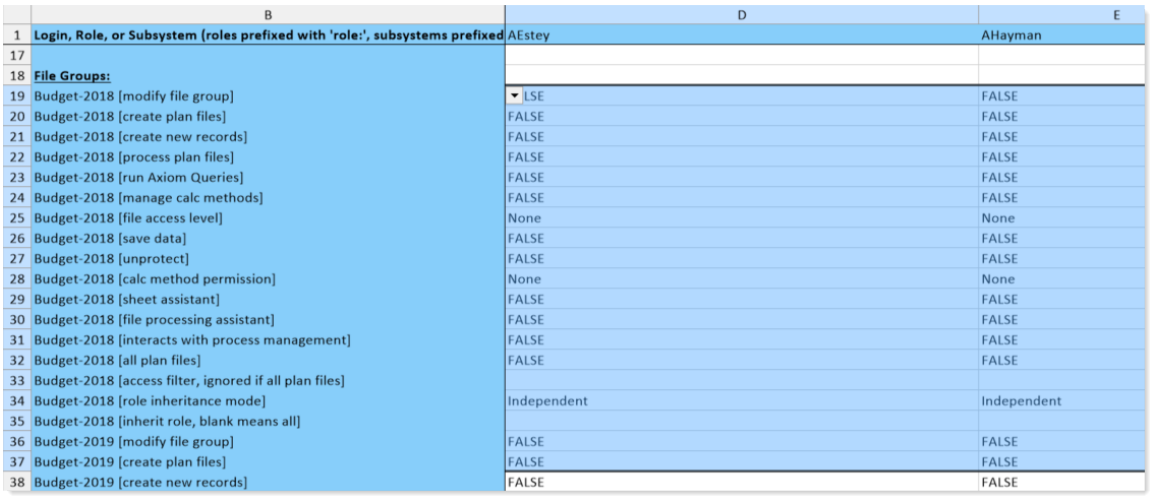
4. Select the current file group and the next year file group:

   For example, Budget–2018 and Budget –2019.

5. Click **OK**.

6. Beginning in the column of the first username, highlight the cells for each row prefixed with Budget–[year] for all users.

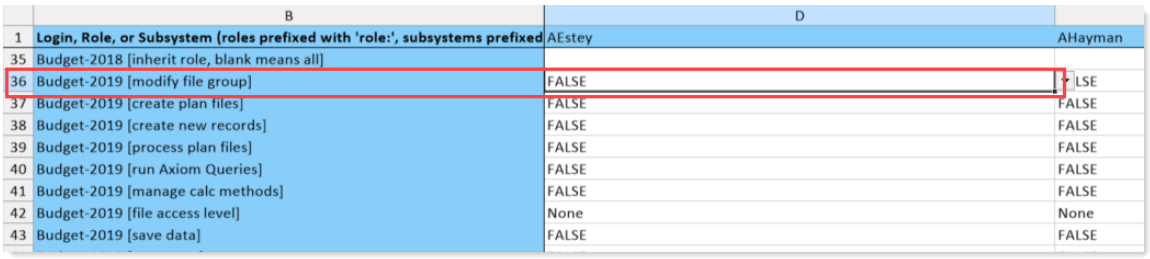
   - Include only the users; do *not* include the Roles.
   - You can determine that by row 1 of the spreadsheet. The spreadsheet lists users from left to right, then lists Roles, and then Subsystems. You only need to highlight the Users.



	B	D	E
1	**Login, Role, or Subsystem (roles prefixed with 'role:', subsystems prefixed**	AEstey	AHayman
17			
18	**File Groups:**		
19	Budget-2018 [modify file group]	LSE	FALSE
20	Budget-2018 [create plan files]	FALSE	FALSE
21	Budget-2018 [create new records]	FALSE	FALSE
22	Budget-2018 [process plan files]	FALSE	FALSE
23	Budget-2018 [run Axiom Queries]	FALSE	FALSE
24	Budget-2018 [manage calc methods]	FALSE	FALSE
25	Budget-2018 [file access level]	None	None
26	Budget-2018 [save data]	FALSE	FALSE
27	Budget-2018 [unprotect]	FALSE	FALSE
28	Budget-2018 [calc method permission]	None	None
29	Budget-2018 [sheet assistant]	FALSE	FALSE
30	Budget-2018 [file processing assistant]	FALSE	FALSE
31	Budget-2018 [interacts with process management]	FALSE	FALSE
32	Budget-2018 [all plan files]	FALSE	FALSE
33	Budget-2018 [access filter, ignored if all plan files]		
34	Budget-2018 [role inheritance mode]	Independent	Independent
35	Budget-2018 [inherit role, blank means all]		
36	Budget-2019 [modify file group]	FALSE	FALSE
37	Budget-2019 [create plan files]	FALSE	FALSE
38	Budget-2019 [create new records]	FALSE	FALSE

7. Right-click and select **Copy** or use the keyboard shortcut **Ctrl+c** to copy the selected material.

8. Select the first cell in the first username column for the first Budget-2019 row, as shown in the following example.



	B	D	
1	**Login, Role, or Subsystem (roles prefixed with 'role:', subsystems prefixed**	AEstey	AHayman
35	Budget-2018 [inherit role, blank means all]		
36	Budget-2019 [modify file group]	FALSE	LSE
37	Budget-2019 [create plan files]	FALSE	FALSE
38	Budget-2019 [create new records]	FALSE	FALSE
39	Budget-2019 [process plan files]	FALSE	FALSE
40	Budget-2019 [run Axiom Queries]	FALSE	FALSE
41	Budget-2019 [manage calc methods]	FALSE	FALSE
42	Budget-2019 [file access level]	None	None
43	Budget-2019 [save data]	FALSE	FALSE

9. Paste the copied contents.

10. In the **Main** ribbon tab, click **Save**.

11. Close the Security spreadsheet.

12. Budget-[year] security has been configured.

The Budget-[year] Plan File Group is now activated for use. Proceed with the typical budget preparation process.

Appendix – Security Settings

This appendix contains security setting reference tables.

Axiom Healthcare Product Role general security settings

Category	Everyone	Prod User	Prod Admin	Analyst
Permissions				
Exports	No	No	Read/Write	No
File Groups	No	Yes	Yes	No
Imports	No	No	Read/Write	No
Tables	No	No	Read/Write	No
Security	No	No	No	No
Updates	No	No	No	No
Task Panes – Edit	No	No	No	No
Workflow	No	No	Read/Write	No
Audit	No	No	Read	Read
Remove Protection	No	No	Yes	Yes
Sched. Jobs	No	No	Read/Write	Read/Write
User Folder	No	No	Yes	Yes
Table Types				
Dimensions	Read Only	No	Read/Write	Read Only
Drivers	Read Only	No	Read/Write	Read/Write
Validation Tables	Read Only	No	Read/Write	Read Only
Custom Data	No	Read Only	Read/Write	Read/Write

Category	Everyone	Prod User	Prod Admin	Analyst
Product Data	No	Read/Write	Read/Write	Read/Write
EPM Home Page	Read Only	No	Read/Write	Read Only
Product Files				
Product Reports	No	Read Only	Read Only	Read Only
Prod Rpt Custom	No	Read Only	Read/Write	Read/Write
Product Utilities	No	Read Only	Read/Write	Read/Write
Prod Utility Custom	No	Read Only	Read/Write	Read/Write
System Files				
Prod Doc User	No	Read Only	Read/Write	Read/Write
Prod Doc Admin	No	Read Only	Read/Write	Read/Write
Product Forms	No	Read Only	Read Only	Read Only
Home Page	Read Only	No	Read/Write	Read Only
Product Drills	No	Read Only	Read Only	Read Only
Suite Variables	Read Only	Read Only	Read/Write	Read Only
Ribbons				
Admin	No	No	Read Only	Read Only
Main	Read Only	No	No	No

Product permission settings

Category	Subsystem	Everyone	Prod User	Prod Analyst	Prod Local Admin	Prod Admin	Suite Admin	Notes
Announcements	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Not needed. Currently not in use.
Explorer	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Access to the System Browser via the Admin task pane. All users have access to explorer task pane
Exports	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Ability to create new data Exports Ability to run existing Exports is managed in FILES.
File Groups	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Clone and edit file groups.
Imports	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Ability to create new Imports. Ability to run existing imports is managed in FILES.
Locked Items	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ability to unlock items.
Security	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	Access to the Security Module
Tables	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Ability to create/ delete/modify Table structure. Ability to change table current periods

Category	Subsystem	Everyone	Prod User	Prod Analyst	Prod Local Admin	Prod Admin	Suite Admin	Notes
Task Panes-Edit	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	Do not modify the provided task panes. Permission should be granted at the User level.
Updates	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Ability to apply Axiom updates. System Admin role
Audit History	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Ability to view full system activity log for the suite. Use caution granting this. User Level exceptions
Remove Protection	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Ability to unprotect any file accessible. Unprotect rights is granted in the Files section. Not here.
Sched. Jobs	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ability to edit/ create/Delete scheduled jobs
User Folder	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Access to “my documents”. Typically applied to users who will be writing “in-progress” reports

Product File Group settings

File Groups – File Group							
Category	Subsystem	Everyone	Prod User	Prod Analyst	Local Prod Admin	Prod Admin	Notes
Modify	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Edit file group configuration and clone. Limited Membership
Create Plans	Yes	No	No Yes=CP,FP	No Yes=CP,FP	Yes	Yes	Ability to create new plan files for the file group. Data population is the role of Process Plan Files.
Create Records	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Only used with on-demand FGs. Yes for Capital Planning, Tracking, and Financial Planning
Process Plan	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Ability to Rebuild the plan files via data interface.
Run Queries	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Ability to refresh a plan file on demand.
Calc Methods	No	No	No	No	No	No	Refrain from making calc method changes. Calc methods are replaced with each update thereby removing any modifications you may have made.

File Groups – Plan Files							
Category	Subsystem	Everyone	Prod User	Prod Analyst	Local Prod Admin	Prod Admin	Notes
File Access	R/W	Not Config	Read Only	R/W	R/W	R/W	Product Users are dependent on Process Management to escalate them to R/W
Save Data	Yes		No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Required if R/W above is selected.

File Groups – Plan Files							
Category	Subsystem	Everyone	Prod User	Prod Analyst	Local Prod Admin	Prod Admin	Notes
CM Insert	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ability to add new Accts/Jobcodes/Other Records
CM Change	Yes		No	No	Yes CP=No	Yes CP=No	Ability to change a calc method from one to another.
Unprotect	Yes		No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ability to unprotect the workbook.
Sheet Assistant	Yes		No	No	Yes	Yes	Ability to view the Plan File Sheet Assistant
File Processing	Yes		No	No	No	No	Not needed
Interacts with Process Mgmt	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Should be marked TRUE. Will not interfere even if you don't use Process Management for that file group.
All or Filtered	All		Filtered	Filtered	Filtered	All Access	All = Access ALL Plan Files with no filter. Optional User filters can be applied Filtered = Limited access to Plan Files

Data Table Type settings

Table Types							
Category	Subsystem	Everyone	Prod User	Prod Analyst	Local Prod Admin	Prod Admin	Notes
No Type (Drivers)	Full	Full	NC	NC	NC	NC	Driver & Reference tables. Everyone has full access to these tables. Enables
Budget Drivers	Full/Read	Full RO/CW	NC	NC	NC	NC	Exception: Everyone has full read access & no write. Editors of Drivers must be assigned a filter via Budget Driver Security tool.
Dimension Validation	R/W Full	Full OTIS=None	NC	NC	NC	NC	Everyone has full Read access to these tables. Editing requires the “Table Admin” Role

Table Types							
Category	Subsystem	Everyone	Prod User	Prod Analyst	Local Prod Admin	Prod Admin	Notes
Dimensions	R/W Full	Full Read Custom W. No Filter OTIS-None	NC	NC	NC	NC	Everyone has ReadOnly, No write dimension access. Requires product admin/analyst user to have a write filter to product dimensions to be able to modify. Use Dimension Security tool to assign filters.

Table Types							
Category	Subsystem	Everyone	Prod User	Prod Analyst	Local Prod Admin	Prod Admin	Notes
Budget Exceptions:		Full Access: GLPeriod CalDate			OTIS = READ for: Acct CDMCode Dept Entity Initiative ID	OTIS = READ for: Acct CDMCode Dept Entity Initiative ID	See Physician Admin or Physician user for Provider related data & dimensions. Product Admins can view the listed CDM codes with read.only table view access for viewing. Editing Dimensions is accomplished in Dimension Maintenance Utility
Capital Exceptions:		Full Access: CapAcct Code CPReq20XX CTReq Payor POTrans TempPOTrans				OTIS=Read For: CapAcct Code CPReq20XX CTReq Payor POTrans TempPOTrans	The listed dimensions are not part of the Dimension Maintenance Utility. Everyone has Full access managed by forms & utilities. Product Admins get OTIS Read for additional rights.

Table Types							
Category	Subsystem	Everyone	Prod User	Prod Analyst	Local Prod Admin	Prod Admin	Notes
Fin Plan Exceptions		Full Access: Code GlobalSet Model Node Node_Type Payor Scenario				OTIS=READ For: Code GlobalSet Model Node Node_Type Payor Scenario	The listed dimensions are not part of the Dimension Maintenance Utility. Everyone has Full access managed by forms & utilities. Product Admins get OTIS Read for additional rights.
RF Exceptions:		Full Access: RFCode RFID RFGroup				OTIS=Read RFCode RFID RFGroup	The listed dimensions are not part of the Dimension Maintenance Utility. Everyone has Full access managed by forms & utilities. Product Admins get OTIS Read for additional rights.

Table Types							
Category	Subsystem	Everyone	Prod User	Prod Analyst	Local Prod Admin	Prod Admin	Notes
Product Custom Data	R/W Full	No	Full OTIS=None	Full OTIS=None	Full OTIS=None	Full Access OTIS=RW Allow Change	Full Access. Only Product Admin members can change structure. This is the table Type to assign all Non-Filtered custom tables & mapping tables. Custom Tables with data filters should be assigned an existing table type with similar filter.
MR-BP: EmpRoster	Full/RW/Chg	NC	Role Filter OTIS=None	Role Filter OTIS=None	Role Filter OTIS=RW	Full Access OTIS=RW	Employee Roster.
MR-BP: Financial	Full/RW/Chg	NC	Role Filter OTIS=None	Role Filter OTIS=None	Role Filter OTIS=Read	Full Access OTIS=RW	Financial Data: GL & GL Transactions
MR-BP: Payroll	Full/RW/Chg	NC	Role Filter OTIS=None	Role Filter OTIS=None	Role Filter OTIS=Read	Full Access OTIS=RW	Bi-weekly & Monthly Payroll
MR-BP: Provider	Full/RW/Chg	NC	Role Filter OTIS=None	Role Filter OTIS=None	Role Filter OTIS=Read	Full Access OTIS=RW	Physician Billing & Budget Data
MR-BP: RU	Full/RW/Chg	NC	Role Filter OTIS=None	Role Filter OTIS=None	Role Filter OTIS=Read	Full Access OTIS=RW	Revenue & Usage

Table Types							
Category	Subsystem	Everyone	Prod User	Prod Analyst	Local Prod Admin	Prod Admin	Notes
CP: Cap comments	Full/RW/Chg	NC	Role Filter OTIS=None	Role Filter OTIS=None	Role Filter OTIS=Read	Full Access OTIS=RW	Capital Planning Comments
CP: Capital	Full/RW/Chg	NC	Role Filter OTIS=None	Role Filter OTIS=None	Role Filter OTIS=Read	Full Access OTIS=RW	Capita Planning Data
CP: Cap Def	Full/RW/Chg	NC	Full OTIS=None	Full OTIS=None	Full OTIS=None	Full Access OTIS=RW	Capital Planning Definition & Configuration
FP: FinancialPlan	Full/RW/Chg	NC	Role Filter OTIS=None	Role Filter OTIS=None	Role Filter OTIS=Read	Full Access OTIS=RW	Financial Planning Data
FP: FPDefaults	NC	NC	Full Read Custom W OTIS=None	Full Read Custom W OTIS=None	Full Read Custom W OTIS=Read	Full Access OTIS=RW	Financial Planning Default Template Configuration
EPM	Full/RW/Chg	Full/None	NC	NC	NC	NC	Home page announcements. Only Product Admins can make announcement changes.
CM: CostMgmt	Full/RW/Chg	NC	Role Filter OTIS=None	Role Filter OTIS=None	Role Filter OTIS=Read	Full Access OTIS=RW	Cost Management Data
Cost: Costing Data	Full/RW/Chg	NC	Role Filter OTIS=None	Role Filter OTIS=None	Role Filter OTIS=Read	Full Access OTIS=RW	Costing Tables. Filtered
Cost: Costing Reference	Full/RW/Chg	NC	Full OTIS=None	Full OTIS=None	Full OTIS=Read	Full Access OTIS=RW	Full Access. Reference Data

Table Types							
Category	Subsystem	Everyone	Prod User	Prod Analyst	Local Prod Admin	Prod Admin	Notes
Cost: Costing Reference Data	Full/RW/Chg	NC	Full OTIS=None	Full OTIS=None	Full OTIS=Read	Full Access OTIS=RW	Full Access. Reference Data
Cost: CostingGL	Full/RW/Chg	NC	Role Filter OTIS=None	Role Filter OTIS=None	Role Filter OTIS=Read	Full Access OTIS=RW	Costing GL Tables. Filtered
PR: Daily	Full/RW/Chg	NC	Role Filter OTIS=None	Role Filter OTIS=None	Role Filter OTIS=Read	Full Access OTIS=RW	
DSS: DSS Reference	Full/RW/Chg	NC	Full OTIS=None	Full OTIS=None	Full OTIS=None	Full Access OTIS=RW	Full Access. Reference Data
DSS: DSS Reference Data	Full/RW/Chg	NC	Full OTIS=None	Full OTIS=None	Full OTIS=None	Full Access OTIS=RW	Full Access. Reference Data
DSS: DSSCosting Data	Full/RW/Chg	NC	Full OTIS=None	Full OTIS=None	Full OTIS=None	Full Access OTIS=RW	Full Access. Reference Data
DSS: DSS Encounter Data	Full/RW/Chg	NC	Full OTIS=None	Full OTIS=None	Full OTIS=None	Full Access OTIS=RW	Full Access. Reference Data
DSS: DSS Encounter Reference	Full/RW/Chg	NC	User Filter OTIS=None	User Filter OTIS=None	User Filter OTIS=Read	Full Access OTIS=RW	Filtered data. No Role Level filter. Should assign user filter via the DSS Security Setup Utility
RF: RF	Full/RW/Chg	NC	Role Filter OTIS=None	Role Filter OTIS=None	Role Filter OTIS=Read	Full Access OTIS=RW	Filtered Access. Rolling Forecasting Data

Product file settings

FILES Category	Subsystem	Everyone	Prod User	Prod Analyst	Local Prod Admin	Prod Admin	Notes
Product Files							
Product Reports	R/W Full	NC	RO/E	RO/E/SA/FP	RO/E/SA/FP	RO/E/SA/FP	General: all reports in the Product reports folder are Read Only for all roles. If you want to edit a report you must save as to the custom folder to gain rights.
Product Report Custom	NC	NC	NC	RW/E/SA/U/FP	RW/E/SA/U/FP	RW/E/SA/U/FP	
Product Utilities	R/W Full	NC	NC	RW/E/SA/U/FP	RW/E/SA/U/FP	RW/E/SA/U/FP	General: all reports in the Product Utility folder are Read Write for admin & analyst roles.
Prod Utility Custom	NC	NC	NC	RW/E/SA/U/FP	RW/E/SA/U/FP	RW/E/SA/U/FP	
Security Setup	NC	NC	NC	No Access	RO/E/SD	RO/E/SD	Requires the Security Admin role to modify
System Files							

FILES Category	Subsystem	Everyone	Prod User	Prod Analyst	Local Prod Admin	Prod Admin	Notes
Dimension Maint Folder	RW/E/SD/U	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	
Dimension Maint File	NC	NC	NC	NC	RO/E/SD	RO/E/SD	Dimension security filter must be established to modify.
Prod Doc Admin	RW/E	NC	NC	RW/E	RW/E	RW/E	
Prod Doc User	RW/E	NC	RO	RW/E	RW/E	RW/E	
Product Forms	RO	NC	RO	RO	RO	RO	
Suite Forms	RO	RO	NC	NC	NC	NC	
Home Files	RO/SD	RO	NC	NC	NC	RO/SD	
Images	RO	RO	NC	NC	NC	NC	
Product Drills	RO	NC	RO	RO	RO	RO	
Suite Variables	RW/E/SD	Read Only	NC	NC	NC	RW/E/SD	
Scheduler - Product	RW/E	NC	NC	NC	RW/E	RW/E	
Exports - Product	RW/E/E	NC	NC	NC	RW/E/E	RW/E/E	
Imports - Product	RW/E/E	NC	NC	NC	RW/E	RW/E	
Task Pane - Product	RO/E	NC	RO-no admin	RO	RO	RO	
Task Pane - Suite	RO/E	RO	NC	NC	NC	NC	
Ribbons	RO	NC	RO	RO/E	RO/E	RO/E	

FILES Category	Subsystem	Everyone	Prod User	Prod Analyst	Local Prod Admin	Prod Admin	Notes
Admin	NC	NC	No access	RO	RO	RO	
Main	NC	RO	NC	NC	NC	NC	
Process Definition – Product	RW/E	NC	RO	RO	RW/E	RW/E	
Data Diagrams							
File Groups – Product	Max Access	NC	NC	RW/E/SD	RW/E/SD	RW/E/SD	
Drivers	NC	NC	NC	RO/E/SD/SA	RO/E/SD/SA	RO/E/SD/SA	
Process Def	NC	NC		RO/E		RW/E	
Templates	No Access	NC		RO		RO	
Utilities	NC	NC		RW/E/SD/SA/FP		RW/E/SD/SA/FP	

Legend

RO	Read Only	SD	Save Data	CW	Custom Write Filter	None	No table access
RW	Read/Write	E	Explorer	U	Unprotect	NC	Not Configured

Security

All users of Axiom Rolling Forecasting must be defined within Security. Within Security, you can:

- Manage users and roles
- Control user access by file group
- Control user access to data in the database
- Control user access to specific features
- Control user access to data imports
- Control user access to files and folders
- Specify files to open on system startup

Security Overview

Using Axiom Rolling Forecasting Security, you can create users and roles, and assign access rights. This section explains how security is applied in Axiom Rolling Forecasting.

Users can be created manually within Axiom Rolling Forecasting, or you can import them from Active Directory. Once a user account is created, you must define the permissions for that user, at the user level or at the role level (or both). The security permissions determine which files, features, and data that the user can access within the Axiom Rolling Forecasting system.

The following users can access and manage security:

- Users designated as a system **Administrator**. Administrator users have full rights to all areas of the system, including security.
- Users who are granted the **Administer Security** permission. Administer Security users have full rights to security, except for a few features which are limited to administrators-only.
- Users who are assigned as a **Subsystem Admin** for a subsystem. Subsystem administrators can manage users and roles within the subsystem.

▶ Users and roles

To streamline security settings, you can define a number of roles, and then assign users to those roles. Users inherit the security settings defined for their assigned roles. Additionally, Axiom Rolling Forecasting provides a built-in Everyone role, for security settings that apply to all users.

Systems with installed products may also have roles that are designed for use with the product. These roles are product-controlled and delivered with the product. For example, a system with the Capital Planning product may have roles for Capital Planning Admin and Capital Planning User. You can assign users to these roles based on the level of permissions they need to the product.

The specific way that security settings are inherited depends on the type of setting. Generally, roles grant permissions, they do not deny permissions. For more information, see How role settings are applied to users.

Authentication behavior

There are several options to authenticate users into Axiom Rolling Forecasting. The basic authentication type is Axiom Prompt authentication, which means that users will be prompted for an Axiom user name and password each time they want to access Axiom Rolling Forecasting.

If desired you can use an integrated authentication option instead, which means that users are authenticated based on certain supported external credentials—such as the user's Windows domain credentials or LDAP credentials. These options are typically enabled and configured during the installation of Axiom Rolling Forecasting. For more information, see Axiom Rolling Forecasting can integrate with your organization's existing network security. You can:.

Security subsystems

If desired, you can create security subsystems and assign users to subsystems. Subsystems allow you to:

- Define a maximum level of permissions for a subset of users. Any user that is assigned to the subsystem cannot be granted rights that exceed the subsystem rights.
- Assign a user as a subsystem administrator, so that the user can manage security permissions for the users and roles that belong to the subsystem.

In systems with installed products, subsystems are used to control access to specific products. These subsystems are product-controlled and delivered with the product. For example, you may have subsystems for Capital Planning and Budget Planning. You can assign users to subsystems based on the specific products they should be able to access.

For more information, see Security Subsystems.

The Security Management dialog

All security settings for Axiom Rolling Forecasting are controlled in the **Security Management** dialog. To access this dialog:

- On the **Axiom** tab, in the **Administration** group, click **Manage > Security > Security Manager**.

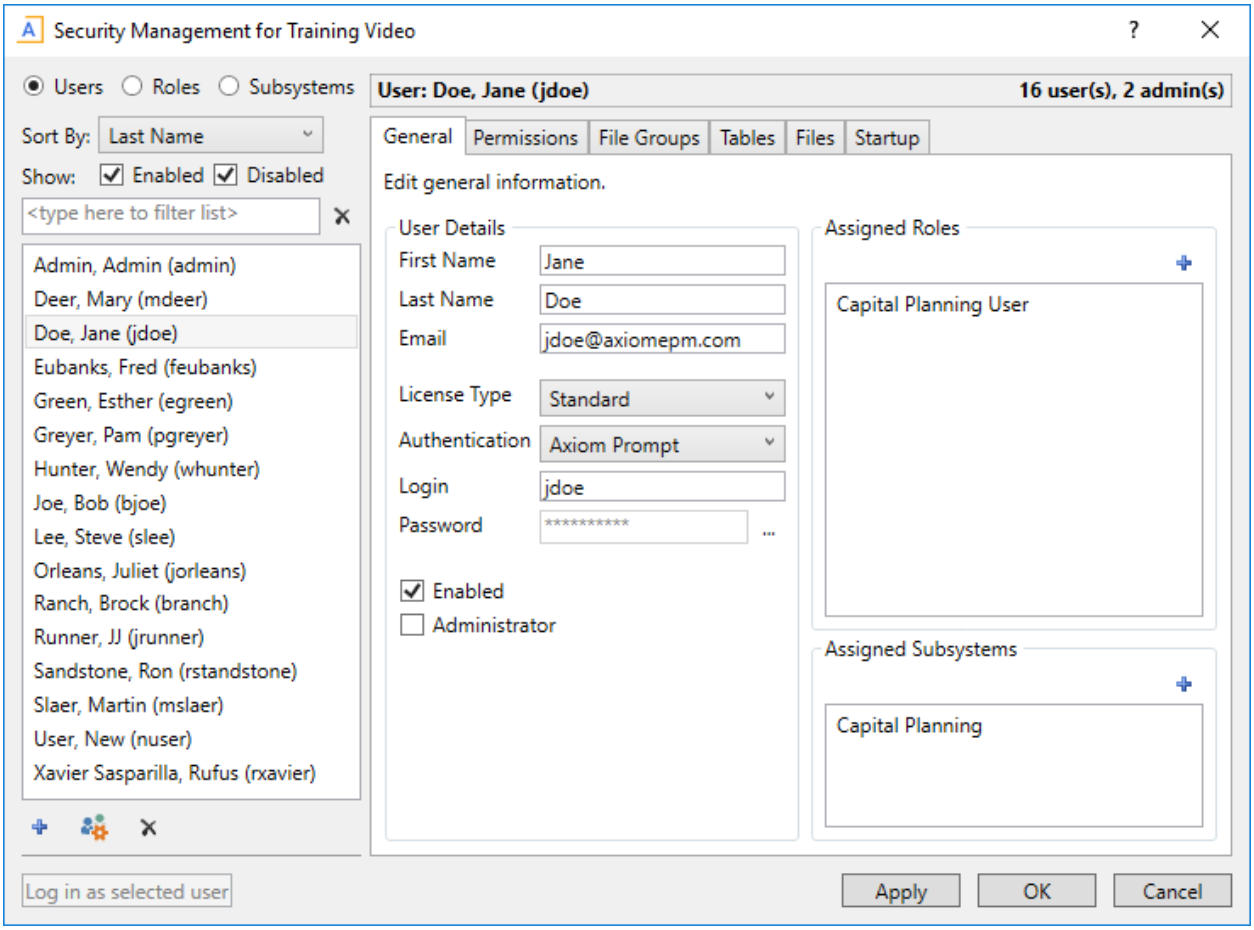
  NOTE: In systems with installed products, this feature may be located on the **Admin** tab. In the **System Management** group, click **Security > Security Manager**.

Only users with the following permissions can access the Security Management dialog:

- System administrators
- Users with the **Administer Security** permission
- Users assigned as a subsystem administrator

Viewing users, roles, and subsystems

Users, roles, and subsystems are listed in the left-hand side of the dialog. To switch between items, select one of the radio buttons at the top of the dialog. By default, users are displayed.



- You can sort the user list by last name, first name, and login name. To change the sort, select the desired option from the **Sort By** list. By default, the list is sorted by last name.
- To search for a particular user, role, or subsystem, type the name into the search box at the top of the list. To clear the search, click the **Clear filter** icon ✕ to the right of the search box. Note that this will search the user's login name as well as first and last name.
- To show or hide users by their enabled status, use the **Enabled** and **Disabled** check boxes. By default, both check boxes are selected which means that all users are shown (enabled and disabled).

When a user, role, or subsystem is selected in the list, the settings for that item display in the right-hand side of the dialog, organized by tabs.

TIP: You can double-click on any user, role, or subsystem name listed in the Assigned Users / Assigned Roles / Assigned Subsystems sections to open that record.

NOTE: Subsystems are optional in systems without installed products. Subsystem features are only available if you have enabled them using the system configuration settings.

Editing security

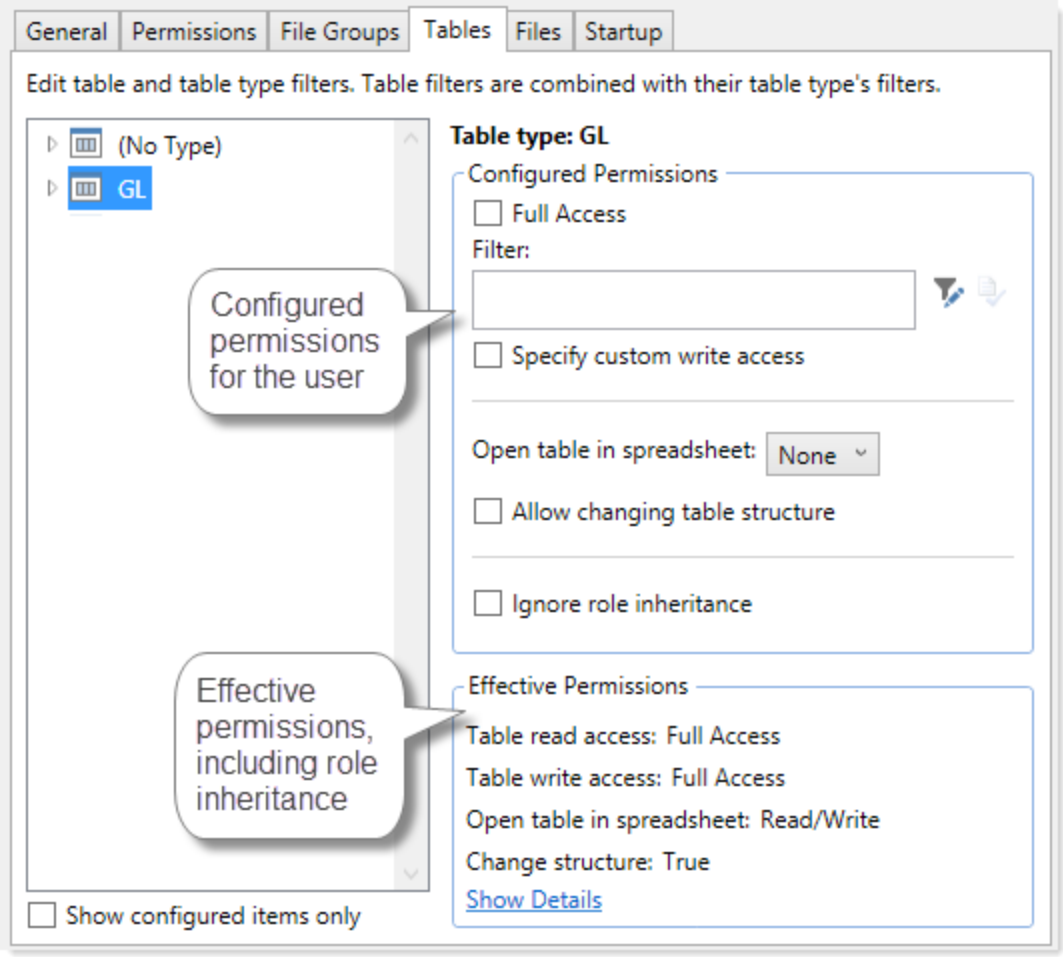
Changes made in the Security Management dialog are reflected in "real-time" within the dialog. If a required setting is missing, a validation message appears in the bottom left of the dialog. You can click on the message to be taken to the applicable setting. This issue must be resolved before you can save any changes.

At any time you can save changes by clicking **Apply** (to leave the dialog open) or **OK** (to close the dialog). In most cases, changed security permissions will be effective within seconds of being saved; the user does not need to log out and log back in before changes are applied.

Effective permissions

Several tabs of the Security Management dialog, such as the **File Groups** tab and the **Tables** tab, display the effective permissions for the user. This is the permission that the user has after applying all of the relevant security settings, including inherited role permissions, subsystem restrictions, and administrator permissions. This allows you to understand exactly what permission the user has.

For example, if you select a table type or a table in the Tables tab, the **Configured Permissions** section displays what permissions have been granted at the user level, and the **Effective Permissions** section displays the actual access rights of the user. In the following example screenshot, although the user herself has no configured access to the table type, her effective permission is full access. This means that either the user is assigned to a role with full access to the table type, or the user has been granted administrator rights. You can see exactly which rights contribute to the effective permissions by clicking the **Show Details** link.



Example effective permissions

As edits are made in the dialog, those changes are reflected in the effective permissions immediately. For example, if you grant a user permission to **Administer Imports**, and then switch to the **Files** tab, the effective permissions for the Imports Library will reflect that the user has full permissions to all imports, even though the change has not yet been saved.

Managing Users and Roles

All users of Axiom Rolling Forecasting must be defined within security. Users can be assigned access rights on an individual basis, and/or they can be assigned to specific roles and inherit the rights of the role.

The total number of active users that can be defined for your implementation depends on your license agreement with Syntellis Performance Solutions, LLC. If you have any questions, please contact Axiom Support for assistance.

The total number of available licenses and currently active users are displayed in the upper right-hand corner of the **Security Management** dialog. This area also displays the total number of users who have been granted administrator rights. For example: **20 of 25 licenses in use, 3 admins**.

NOTE: In addition to the Security Management dialog, you can also manage users and roles in bulk via a spreadsheet interface. For more information, see Bulk edit of security.

Axiom Rolling Forecasting user roles

You can assign each user in the Security Manager to one or more roles to define the user's security permissions. Generally speaking, the permissions of each assigned role are combined with any user permissions to result in the most permissive set of rights available to the user. There are some exceptions. For more information, see How role settings are applied to users.

You can assign users to roles from the user record or from the role record. Users have an **Assigned Roles** section that lists their assigned roles. Roles have an **Assigned Users** section that list their assigned users.

The standard available roles in Axiom Rolling Forecasting include the following:

NOTE: Access to integrated products depends on your system's integrations. For example, if your system is integrated with Axiom Capital Planning, system users may have access to additional tables and files not listed in the following role descriptions.

▶ Rolling Forecast User

This is the baseline role in Axiom Rolling Forecasting. Grants end-user level access to plan files and reports.

Tab	Access to
Permissions	• Excel Client Access • Windows Client Access
File Groups	Rolling Forecasting: • File Group – Run Axiom queries • Plan files – Insert/change calc methods
Tables	• RF Custom Data tables – Full access • RF Monthly Data – Read/Write

Tab	Access to

Files > Reports Library	• Rolling Forecasting Reports – Read Only, with show in Explorer, save data
	• Rolling Forecasting Utilities – No access except:
	  ◦ Rolling Forecasting Home Page – Read Only
	• System Files > No access, except:
	  ◦ Forms > Rolling Forecast – Read Only
	  ◦ Home Files > Suite – Read Only
	  ◦ RFVCC Drills – Read Only

Files > Task Panes Library	Rolling Forecasting – Read Only* * No access to the Admin task pane
Files > Process Definition Library	Rolling Forecast Processes – Read Only

Rolling Forecast Analyst

These individuals assist the RF Admins at each entity with the Rolling Forecast and Reporting process.

This role grants more access than a user but less than an administrator. Access includes all RF User role permission plus additional rights such as access to drivers, utilities, and editing reports, but not security or platform access.

Tab	Access to
Permissions	• Administer Axiom Explorer • Administer Exports • Scheduled Jobs User • User Documents Folder Access

Tab	Access to
File Groups	Rolling Forecasting: • File Group – ◦ Create plan files ◦ Process plan files ◦ Run Axiom queries • Plan files – ◦ Read/Write ◦ Save data ◦ Unprotect plan files ◦ Insert/change calc methods
Tables	• RF Custom Data – Read/Write, OTIS: Read/Write, with can change table structure

Tab	Access to
Files > Reports Library	• Budgeting Reports > Custom Reports – Read/Write, with: ◦ Show in Explorer ◦ Save data ◦ Unprotect files ◦ Use Sheet Assistant ◦ Process files • Rolling Forecasting Reports – Read Only (except _My Reports, which is Read/Write), with: ◦ Show in Explorer ◦ Save data ◦ Unprotect files ◦ Use Sheet Assistant ◦ Process files • Rolling Forecast Utilities – Read/Write (except RF Deductions Model, which is No Access; Security Setup, which is No Access; RF Input Monthly Statistics form, which is Read Only, with save data) ◦ Show in Explorer ◦ Save data ◦ Unprotect files ◦ Use Sheet Assistant ◦ Process files • System Files > ◦ Forms > Rolling Forecast – Read Only ◦ Home Files > Suite – Read Only ◦ RFVCC Drills – Read Only
Files > Scheduler Jobs Library	Rolling Forecasting – Read/Write, with show in Explorer
Files > Exports Library	Rolling Forecast – Read/Write, with show in Explorer, execute
Files > Task Panes Library	Rolling Forecasting – Read Only, with show in Explorer
Files > Ribbon Tabs Library	Read Only, with show in Explorer, show Admin ribbon tab

Tab	Access to
Files > Process Definition Library	Rolling Forecast Processes – Read/Write, with show in Explorer
Files > File Groups	Rolling Forecast – • Drivers – Read/Write except RF Drivers is Read Only, with save data • Process Definitions – Read/Write, with show in Explorer • Templates – Read Only, with show in Explorer, save data, process files • Utilities – Read/Write, with show in Explorer, save data

Rolling Forecast Admin

These individuals manage the drivers for each of the entities, load data, and maintain the systems for Forecasting and Reporting.

In addition to the same access as the RF User and RF Analyst roles, this role grants the user access to the Admin ribbon tab, the RF Admin task pane, as well as administrative rights to all file groups, reports, and utilities for the specified application.

Tab	Access to
Permissions	Permissions provided to RF User and RF Analyst plus: • Administer File Groups • Administer Imports • Administer Locked Items • Administer Tables • Browse Audit History • Create Web Reports

Tab	Access to
File Groups	Rolling Forecasting: • File Group – ◦ Can modify file group ◦ Can create plan files ◦ Can process plan files ◦ Can run Axiom queries • Plan files – ◦ Read/Write ◦ Save data ◦ Unprotect plan files ◦ Insert/change calc methods
Tables	• Dimensions > ◦ ACCT, DEPT, ENTITY, RFCODE, RFGROUP – Read, OTIS: Read ◦ RFDType – Full read access • Implementation > ◦ ClientAcctCategoryMap – Full Access, OTIS: Read/Write, with can change table structure ◦ FSDetailMap – Read, OTIS: Read • RF Custom Data – Full Access, OTIS: Read/Write, with can change table structure

Tab	Access to
Files > Reports Library	• Rolling Forecasting Reports – Read Only (except as noted in Exception) ◦ Show in Explorer ◦ Save data ◦ Unprotect files ◦ Use Sheet Assistant ◦ Process files **Exception:** ◦ _My Reports – Read/Write, with show in Explorer, save data, unprotect files, use Sheet Assistant, process files • Rolling Forecast Utilities – Read/Write (except as noted in Exceptions) ◦ Show in Explorer ◦ Save data ◦ Unprotect files ◦ Use Sheet Assistant ◦ Process files **Exceptions:** ◦ Database Updates > RF Input Monthly Statistics form – Read Only with save data ◦ Security Setup – Read Only, with show in Explorer, save data, and unprotect files; Rolling Forecast Security is No Access • System Files > No access except the following: ◦ Dimension Maintenance > Dimension Maintenance – Read Only, with show in Explorer, save data, and process files; ◦ Forms > Rolling Forecast – Read Only ◦ Home Files > Suite – Read Only, show in Explorer ◦ Implementation – Read/Write, with show in Explorer, save data, and unprotect files ◦ RFVCC Drills – Read Only
Files > Scheduler Jobs Library	Rolling Forecasting – Read/Write, with show in Explorer
Files > Exports Library	Rolling Forecast – Read/Write, with show in Explorer, execute
Files > Imports Library	• Implementation – Read/Write, with show in Explorer, execute • Rolling Forecasting – Read/Write, with show in Explorer, execute

Tab	Access to
Files > Task Panes Library	• Rolling Forecasting – Rolling Forecast 2.0 – Read Only, with show in Explorer • Suite – Read Only
Files > Ribbon Tabs Library	Read Only **Exception:** Admin – Read Only, with show in Explorer
Files > Process Definition Library	Rolling Forecast Processes – Read/Write, with show in Explorer
Files > File Groups	Rolling Forecasting: • Drivers – Read Only, with show in Explorer, save data, process files, unprotect, Sheet Assistant, file processing, except: ◦ Drivers – Read Only, with save data • Process Definitions – Read/Write, with show in Explorer • Templates – Read Only, with show in Explorer, save data, process files • Utilities – Read Only, with save data, process files

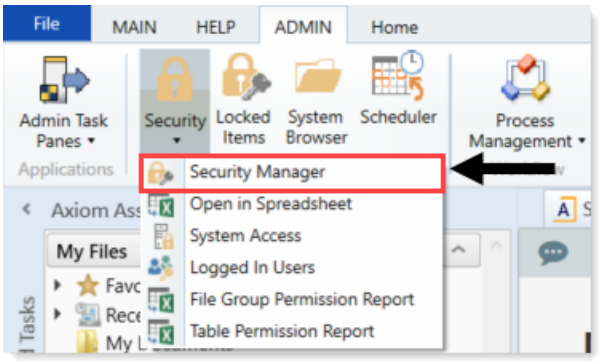
Rolling Forecast Global Driver Management

Grants the user the ability to configure and manage the Rolling Forecasting configuration drivers (drivers available from the Configuration tab in Rolling Forecast Adjustments Setup: General, Workbook Visibility, Workday Period, Census Codes, and Revenue & Salary Codes). Rolling Forecasting administrators need this additional role to manage configuration drivers.

NOTE: This role does not provide access to Axiom Rolling Forecasting by itself. Users with this role must also have a role that grants them access to Axiom Rolling Forecasting Admin task pane, such as the Admin role or Analyst role.

To access the Security Manager:

On the **Admin** ribbon tab, in the **System Management** group, select **Security > Security Management**.



How role settings are applied to users

Axiom Rolling Forecasting supports role-based security. Each user can be assigned to one or more roles, and that user inherits the security settings defined for those roles. This topic explains how role-level rights are inherited by individual users.

In general, role rights are additive. Users are granted the most permissive set of rights among their own personal security settings and any roles that they are assigned to. Roles are intended to grant permissions, not deny permissions.

Role inheritance works slightly differently for different areas of security, as detailed in the following sections. When configuring security settings for a user, be sure to review the **Effective Permissions** section that is available in most areas of the dialog. This section displays the user's effective permissions after taking into account all applicable factors, including role inheritance, subsystem restrictions, and administrator status.

NOTE: If subsystems are being used, then role inheritance works in the same way, but users' effective permissions are limited by the subsystem's maximum permissions. For more information, see Security Subsystems.

Permissions

The **Permissions** tab of security defines access rights for specific Axiom Rolling Forecasting features. By default, users inherit security permissions from any roles that they are assigned to. However, you can override role inheritance for a user on a per permission basis.

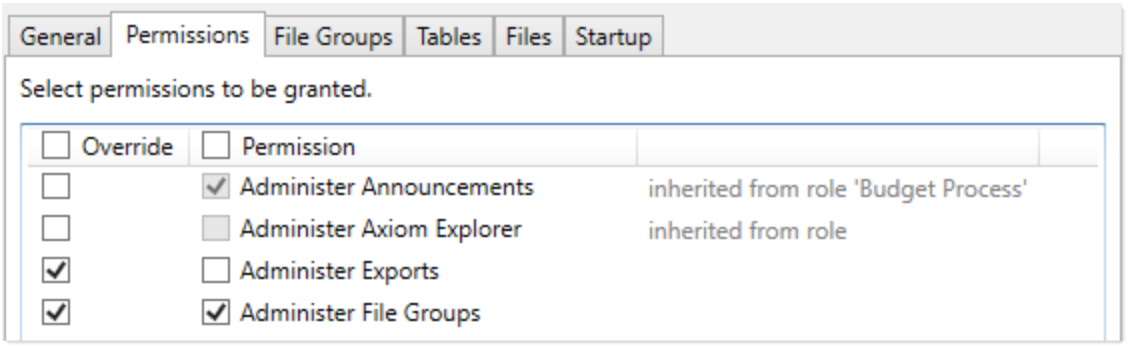
If a permission is set to inherited, then the user is granted the most permissive set of rights among any roles the user is assigned to. For example, imagine the following settings for the **Browse Audit History** permission:

User	Inherited
Role1	Unchecked
Role2	Checked

If the user is assigned to both Role1 and Role2, then the user inherits the permission and can access the audit history for the system.

If instead you select to **Override** a permission for a user, then that permission is no longer inherited from roles. The user is granted or denied the permission based on whether the **Permission** box is checked for the user.

The following screenshot shows what the Permissions tab looks like in all possible states:



Example Permissions tab

In this screenshot, the example permissions are treated as follows:

- **Administer Announcements**: Inherited from role. The Budget Process role grants this permission to the user, so the Permission check box shows as checked, and the role name is listed in the details to the right.
- **Administer Axiom Explorer**: Inherited from role. None of the roles that the user belongs to currently grant this permission, so the Permissions check box shows as unchecked.
- **Administer Exports**: The Override check box is checked, so the user does not inherit this permission from any roles. The Permission check box is not checked, so the user does not have this permission.
- **Administer File Groups**: The Override check box is checked, so the user does not inherit this permission from any roles. The Permission check box is also checked, so the user has this permission.

Startup documents

The **Startup** tab of security specifies files to open when a user starts Axiom Rolling Forecasting, such as the home page, task panes, and ribbon tabs. Users inherit startup files from roles in addition to their own individually assigned startup files.

Each user can have only one home page. If a user has an individually assigned home page, that file will be used and any role settings are ignored. Otherwise, the user will inherit the home page from a role. If no home page is assigned, the default home page is used.

For more information about startup file inheritance, see Assigning startup files (Startup tab), and review the section for the applicable type of startup file.

File groups

The **File Groups** tab of security defines access rights for plan files in file groups. For file groups, you can configure role inheritance to be handled in a variety of ways. You can specify that role settings are combined with user settings, or that role settings are inherited independently from user settings, or that role settings are ignored entirely and not inherited.

For more information and examples of how role file group permissions apply to users, see Understanding role inheritance options for file group permissions.

All other areas

For all other areas of Security, the user inherits the most permissive set of rights among their own personal security settings and any roles that they are assigned to. This applies to the **Tables** tab and the **Files** tab.

For example, imagine the following access level settings for a report folder:

User	Read-Only
Role1	None
Role2	Read/Write

If the user is assigned to both Role1 and Role2, then the user has Read/Write access to that report folder, because that is the most permissive set of rights available to the user.

Each tab has an **Effective Permissions** section where you can view the rights that the user will be granted after taking into account role inheritance, administrator status, and folder inheritance (where applicable).

NOTES:

- For table access, if both the user and a role have filtered access, the filters are concatenated using OR. So if a user has a table filter of `DEPT.Region='North'` and a role the user is assigned to has a table filter of `DEPT.Region='South'`, then that user's full filter is:

  ```
  DEPT.Region='North' OR DEPT.Region='South'
  ```

  That user has access to data for either the North or South regions.

- For table access, you can choose to ignore role inheritance. If this option is enabled for a user, then any applicable role access settings for the table are not inherited (including the **Full Access** setting) and the only filter applied is the user's filter.

Managing users

Using the **Security Management** dialog, you can create new users, edit existing users, and delete users. To access this dialog:

- On the **Axiom** tab, in the **Administration** group, click **Manage > Security > Security Manager**.

  NOTE: In systems with installed products, this feature may be located on the **Admin** tab. In the **System Management** group, click **Security > Security Manager**.

To work with users, make sure that **Users** is selected in the top left-hand corner of the dialog. To save changes, click **Apply** (or **OK** if you are finished editing security settings).

NOTE: Subsystem administrators can only work with users that belong to their assigned subsystem. The user list is filtered to only show these users.

Creating users

You can create a new blank user, or you can clone the settings of an existing user. If you clone a user, all of that user's settings are copied to the new user, except for unique personal information (name, email, login, password).

To create a user, click one of the following buttons located underneath the user list:

- To create a new blank user, click **Create user** .
- To clone an existing user, select that user in the list and then click **Clone user** .

The new user is added to the list. You can define the security settings for the new user as desired, including assigning the user to one or more roles.

If you are a subsystem administrator, then all users that you create must belong to a subsystem. If you are an administrator for only one subsystem, then any new users are automatically added to that subsystem. If you are an administrator for multiple subsystems, then the user is automatically assigned to one of the subsystems—you can later change the assignment as needed.

Editing user properties

To edit user properties, select a user from the **Users** list, then make any changes to that user. Changes to user settings are applied to that user when the changes are saved.

Deleting users

IMPORTANT: If a user has made any changes to the system or data, deleting the user will have implications on auditing. In order to comply with SOX, HIPAA, and other protocols for standard security practices, it is strongly recommended to *disable* existing user records instead of deleting them. Generally speaking, a user record should only be deleted if it is newly created and has not been used.

To delete a user, select a user from the **Users** list, then click **Delete user** ✕. You are prompted to confirm that you want to delete the user.

If you delete a user, that user is removed from Axiom Rolling Forecasting security entirely. Alternatively, you can disable a user if you want to keep the user record, but prevent the user from accessing Axiom Rolling Forecasting. On the **General** tab, clear the **Enabled** check box.

When a user is deleted, the user's associated user folders in `\Axiom\Axiom System\User Folders` are also deleted (such as My Favorites and My Documents) .

NOTE: Only Axiom Support users can delete other Axiom Support users.

Managing roles

Using the **Security Management** dialog, you can create new roles, edit existing roles, and delete roles. To access this dialog:

- On the **Axiom** tab, in the **Administration** group, click **Manage > Security > Security Manager**.

  NOTE: In systems with installed products, this feature may be located on the **Admin** tab. In the **System Management** group, click **Security > Security Manager**.

To work with roles, select **Roles** in the top left-hand corner of the dialog. To save changes, click **Apply** (or **OK** if you are finished editing security settings).

NOTE: Subsystem administrators can only work with roles that belong to their assigned subsystem. The role list is filtered to only show those roles.

Creating roles

You can create a new blank role, or you can clone the settings of an existing role. If you clone a role, all of that role's settings are copied to the new role, including assigned users.

To create a role, click one of the following buttons located underneath the role list:

- To create a new blank role, click **Create role** ✚.
- To clone an existing role, select that role in the list and then click **Clone role**.

The new role is added to the list. You can define the security settings for the new role as desired, and you can assign users to the role.

If you are a subsystem administrator, then all roles that you create must belong to a subsystem. If you are an administrator for only one subsystem, then any new roles are automatically added to that subsystem. If you are an administrator for multiple subsystems, then the role is automatically assigned to one of the subsystems—you can later change the assignment as needed.

Editing roles

To edit a role, select a role from the **Roles** list, then make any changes to that role. Changes to role settings are applied to users who are assigned to that role when the changes are saved.

Deleting roles

To delete a role, select a role from the **Roles** list, then click **Delete role** ✕. You are prompted to confirm that you want to delete the role.

A role cannot be deleted if users are assigned to it.

TIP: If you have a role that you want to delete and many users are assigned to it, you can delete it using the Open Security in Spreadsheet feature. The users will be automatically updated to remove the role assignment. For more information, see Bulk edit of security.

Assigning users to roles

Each user in security can be assigned to one or more roles to define the user's security permissions. Generally speaking, the permissions of each assigned role are combined with any user permissions to result in the most permissive set of rights available to the user. There are some exceptions; for more information see How role settings are applied to users.

Users can be assigned to roles from the user record or from the role record. Users have an **Assigned Roles** section that lists their assigned roles. Roles have an **Assigned Users** section that list their assigned users.

NOTE: Alternatively, you can use the Security Manager page in the Web Client to assign users to roles. For more information, see Web Security Manager.

To assign roles to a user from the user record:

1. In the Security Management dialog, select the user.
2. On the **General** tab, in the **Assigned Roles** section, click the **Add** button ✚.
3. Use the **Assign Roles** dialog to assign one or more roles to the user:

- Use the **Add** and **Remove** buttons to move role names between **Available Roles** and **Assigned Roles**. All roles listed in the Assigned Roles box will be assigned to the user.
- You can also double-click role names to move them between the boxes.

4. When you have finished assigning roles, click **OK** to close the Assign Roles dialog, and then **Apply** or **OK** to save the changes to the user record.

To assign users to a role from the role record:

1. In the Security Management dialog, select the role.
2. On the **General** tab, in the **Assigned Users** section, click the **Add** button ✚.
3. Use the **Assign Users** dialog to assign one or more users to the role:
   - Use the **Add** and **Remove** buttons to move user names between **Available Users** and **Assigned Users**. All users listed in the Assigned Users box will be assigned to the role.
   - You can also double-click user names to move them between the boxes.
4. When you have finished assigning users, click **OK** to close the Assign Users dialog, and then **Apply** or **OK** to save the changes to the role record.

Granting administrator-level permissions

In Security, users can be designated as a system administrator, by enabling the **Administrator** option on the **General** tab.

System administrators have full rights to all features and all data for the system. Although you can configure security settings for administrators, such as to define file access or table filters, these settings will be overridden as long as the Administrator check box is enabled for the user. The Effective Permissions will reflect the user's full access.

▶ Administrator-only features

Administrators have access to all features and files in the current Axiom Rolling Forecasting system. While non-admin users can be granted access to many features and files, some features are only available to administrators:

- The ability to make another user a system administrator
- The ability to lock non-admin users out of the system, and the ability to log into a locked system
- The ability to restore a deleted file
- The ability to modify system configuration settings using Save Type 4, or using the System Configuration page in the Axiom Web Client
- Access to Scheduler administration features in the Scheduler dialog (such as viewing all job history, managing system jobs and event handlers, managing Scheduler servers, and managing remote data connections)
- Access to system folders in Axiom Explorer (therefore, any file management for system files that cannot be done using system utilities can only be done by administrators)

- Access to certain underlying file group folders such as the Plan Files folder, Plan File Attachments folder, and the Calc Method Libraries folder
- Access to the **Developer > Tools** menu on the Axiom Designer ribbon (though some of the features on this menu are available elsewhere without the administrator restriction)
- Access to the technical administration features in the Axiom Web Client, such as: Reset Services, Rebuild Table Views, System Logs, and Update License
- Ability to create and edit imports that use the current Axiom database as the source data

Security access for non-administrators

If you want a user to be able to access and edit security settings, but you do not want to make the user an administrator, there are two options:

- You can give the user the **Administer Security** permission. Users with this permission can add, edit, and delete users, roles, and subsystems, and can access security tools such as **System Access** and **Logged in Users**.
- If you are using subsystems, you can assign a user as a subsystem administrator. Users with this permission can edit the security settings for users that belong to the subsystem, and can also create and delete users within the subsystem. For more information, see About subsystems.

These users do not have access to the **Administrator** check box in Security. They cannot make themselves or any other user an administrator.

The Everyone role

The Everyone role is a built-in role for each Axiom Rolling Forecasting system. The purpose of this role is to define security settings that apply to every user in the system. All users automatically belong to the Everyone role.

The Everyone role has the following default settings:

- **Document reference tables.** When a new document reference table is created, the Everyone role is automatically granted full read access to that table. This permission grants all users the right to query the data in document reference tables. In most cases, this is the desired level of rights. If you have some particular document reference tables that you do not want every user to have access to, then you can do one of the following:
    - Modify the Everyone role to remove access to those tables, and instead grant access directly to specific users and roles.

      OR

    - Leave the Everyone role at the default of full access, and instead modify certain users to ignore role inheritance for that table.

- **On-demand file groups.** When a new on-demand file group is created, the Everyone role is automatically granted the **Create New Records** permission for that file group. Effectively, this means that any user who also has access to plan files in the file group will also have permission to create new plan files. If you do not want this behavior—meaning that you want some users to be able to access plan files in the file group without being able to create new plan files—then you can remove the permission from the Everyone role and instead grant it to individual users and roles as needed.
- **Startup task panes.** By default, the Everyone role is configured to open the Explorer and Process task panes on startup, as non-closeable task panes. You can modify the Everyone role to remove any of these task panes, and instead grant access directly to specific users and roles (or do not grant access to anybody, if you do not want to use these task panes at all). Only the Explorer task pane will open automatically for all users; the Process task pane only displays when it is relevant to the user.

  NOTE: In systems with installed products, your Everyone role may have been modified to not open these task panes on startup, and instead open different task panes.

- **Startup ribbon tabs**. By default, the Everyone role is configured to open the Axiom and Axiom Designer ribbon tabs on startup.
  - The Axiom ribbon tab shows for all users and provides the default menu for the Desktop Client. You should not remove this tab from the Everyone role unless you have created one or more custom ribbon tabs that you plan to assign to the necessary users and/or roles instead.
  - The Axiom Designer ribbon tab is limited to administrators only. You can modify the configuration of the startup file so that it displays to other users, or you can remove it from the Everyone role and instead grant access directly to specific users and roles (or do not grant access to anybody, if you do not want to use the ribbon tab at all).

  NOTE: In systems with installed products, your Everyone role may have been modified to not open these task panes on startup, and instead open different task panes.

If desired, you can modify the Everyone role to grant additional rights to every user. Any right granted at the Everyone level will be inherited by every user, except for rights that have been overridden at the user level. Subsystem restrictions, if applicable to the user, still apply.

Note the following about the Everyone role:

- The Everyone role cannot be renamed or deleted. The security settings for the role can be modified in either the **Security Management** dialog or by using **Open Security in Spreadsheet**.
- Users cannot be explicitly assigned to the role, nor can they be removed from the role. All users permanently belong to this role.

- The Everyone role is not recognized by GetSecurityInfo("InRole") or when querying security tables via Axiom query. It is assumed that all users belong to the role; therefore it is not listed as a role assignment.

Configuring Security Settings

Security settings for users, roles, and subsystems are organized by tabs in the Security Management dialog. The following tabs are available:

Tab	Description
General	Define general settings such as name and email, as well as role assignments and system access.
Permissions	Set permissions for individual features.
File Groups	Set access rights for file groups.
Tables	Set access rights for tables.
Files	Set access rights for files in the Axiom Rolling Forecasting file system. This includes reports, imports, task panes, and Scheduler jobs.
Startup	Specify certain files to open automatically on system startup.

Defining user properties (General tab)

The following settings are available for users on the **General** tab.

▶ User Details

Each user has the following general properties:

Item	Description
First Name	The user's first and last name.
Last Name	This information can be referenced by using the function GetUserInfo.
Email	The user's email address. This address is used to send user notifications, such as for process management. This information can be referenced by using the function GetUserInfo.
License Type	The user's license type. By default, users are **Standard** users unless a different user type is selected. Standard users have the potential to access any feature or file in Axiom Rolling Forecasting, limited by their security permissions. In addition to standard users, the following user types are available:

Item	Description
	• **Axiom Support** users are intended to allow Axiom Rolling Forecasting support representatives to log into your system as part of requested support activities. Any user accounts assigned to this license type must acknowledge that they are Axiom representatives when they log into the system. Once a user has been assigned an Axiom Support license, that license can only be removed by another Axiom Support user. Support users must use either Axiom Prompt authentication or Internal AD authentication (Axiom Cloud systems only). **NOTE:** The Axiom Support license type is primarily intended for use in on-premise systems. For Axiom Cloud systems, active Axiom support representatives can access your system to troubleshoot reported issues without requiring a support user to be created in the system. • **Consultant** users are intended to allow Axiom Rolling Forecasting consultants to log into your system as part of contracted consulting engagements. Any user accounts assigned to this license type must acknowledge that they are Axiom representatives when they log into the system. Only Axiom support users can create a consultant user. Consultant users must use **Internal AD** authentication for Axiom Cloud systems, and **Axiom Prompt** authentication for on-premise systems. • **Viewer** users allow for view-only access to Axiom Rolling Forecasting. Viewer users can access files as read-only, but they cannot save files or data, and they cannot otherwise perform "change actions" on the files (such as submitting a plan file for process management). Viewer users also cannot perform any administration functions. Security permissions for viewer users can be set as normal, but any settings above read-only access to files will be ignored. The Effective Permissions will note that the user is being limited due to the Viewer license. However, if you switch the user to a Standard license, the settings will be honored. The number of users that can be created and assigned to each license type depends on your Axiom Rolling Forecasting license.
Authentication	The method used to authenticate the user for access to Axiom Rolling Forecasting. By default, new users will be assigned to your installation's configured authentication mode; however, this can be changed on a per user basis as needed.

Item	Description
	• **Axiom Prompt**: Select this option if you want the user to be authenticated by using their Axiom Rolling Forecasting user name and password. You would use this option if your installation is not configured to enable an external authentication method, or if you are using an external authentication method but you want to create a user who can log in directly. • **Windows User**: Select this option if you want the user to be authenticated based on their Windows credentials. This option is only valid if your installation is configured to enable Windows Authentication. For more information, see Using Windows Authentication. • **LDAP Prompt**: Select this option if you want the user to be authenticated via your LDAP directory. This option is only valid if your installation is configured to enable LDAP Authentication. For more information, see Using LDAP Authentication. • **OpenID**: Select this option if you want the user to be authenticated using an OpenID provider. This option is only valid if your installation is configured to enable OpenID Authentication. For more information, see Using OpenID Authentication. • **SAML**: Select this option if you want the user to be authenticated using a SAML identity provider. This option is only valid if your installation is configured to enable SAML Authentication. For more information, see Using SAML Authentication. • **Internal AD**: This option can only be used with **Consultant** and **Support** license types, and only for Axiom Cloud systems. It allows the consultant or support user to be authenticated using Syntellis Performance Solutions, LLC' internal Active Directory. The login name must match the email address for the user within Active Directory. For example, if the user's email address is jdoe@syntellis.com, then the user's Axiom login name must be jdoe@syntellis.com. In order to log in using Internal AD authentication, the user must go to the following page for the system: `https://ClientName.axiom.cloud/internal`. An additional option of **Unspecified** exists to support backwards-compatibility for systems upgraded from older versions. Upgraded users may be assigned to it, but it cannot be selected otherwise. If you have users assigned to this option, we recommend changing their assignment to the appropriate authentication type.

Item	Description
Login	The user's login name. If the user's authentication type is anything other than Axiom Prompt, then the user's login name must match the user's login name for the designated authentication source (for example, it must match the user's Windows login name when using Windows Authentication). See the information on the appropriate authentication type for login name requirements. For Windows Authentication only, you can validate that the login name matches a user name in one of the allowed domains by clicking the **Validate** icon to the right of the box. A message box will let you know whether the name was found or not. This feature is only available if Windows Authentication is enabled and at least one valid domain name has been specified as an allowed domain. This information can be referenced by using the function GetUserInfo.
Password	The user's Axiom Rolling Forecasting password. Click the **...** button to the right of the box to set or change the user's password. All users must have a non-blank password. Users can change their own password later from within the application. **NOTES:** • By default, Axiom Rolling Forecasting enforces a basic set password rules. If desired, you can disable these rules and allow any password. See Enabling password rules. • The Password setting only displays for Axiom Prompt users. For all other authentication types, a randomly generated password will be created for the user and cannot be changed. Users cannot log in with this randomly generated password; they can only log in using their specified authentication type. If you are an administrator and you need to log into Axiom Rolling Forecasting as another user in order to test that user's security settings, you do not need to know that user's password. For more information, see Testing user security.
Enabled	Specifies whether the user can access Axiom Rolling Forecasting. If this check box is *not* selected, the user cannot log into any Axiom Rolling Forecasting system. **NOTE:** System administrators cannot disable other system administrators. The **Administrator** permission must be removed before the user can be disabled.

Item	Description
Locked Out	If a user has become locked out of the system due to exceeding the configured number of failed login attempts, then the system will automatically select this check box. You can clear the lockout by clearing this check box. This setting only displays if you have manually configured a lockout threshold. For more information, please contact Axiom Support. If an administrator becomes locked out, and no other administrator accounts are available to clear the lockout, the Axiom Software Manager can be used to reset the administrator's password and clear the lockout.
Administrator	Specifies whether the user has administrator-level permissions. If this check box is selected, then the user has access to all features and data in the current system. For more information, see Granting administrator-level permissions. **NOTE:** This check box only displays to users who have the **Administrator** permission. In other words, a user cannot make themselves an administrator, they have to be granted the right by a user who is already an administrator.
Directory Sync Enabled	Specifies whether the user will be synched with Active Directory the next time an Active Directory import is performed. This is enabled by default. • If enabled, then the user will be synchronized with Active Directory according to the settings in the Scheduler task for the import. For more information about how this import and synchronization occurs, see How Active Directory user synchronization works. • If disabled, then the user will not be affected by the Active Directory import, even if the user name matches a user name in the import. **NOTE:** This check box only displays if Active Directory import has been enabled for your system.

Assigned Roles

Users can be assigned to one or more roles. If the user is already assigned to roles, those roles are listed here.

- To add a user to a role, click **Add** ✚. In the **Assign Roles** dialog, you can select roles for the user.
- To remove a user from a role, select the role in the list and then click **Remove** ✕.

Role assignments can be made when editing either the user or the role. Any changes made in one area are automatically applied to the other area.

NOTE: The Everyone role is not listed in the **Assigned Roles** box. All users belong to the Everyone role and cannot be removed; therefore it is not listed as a role assignment.

For more information, see How role settings are applied to users.

Assigned Subsystems

This section only displays if subsystems are enabled for your system. See Security Subsystems.

If you are using subsystems, you can optionally assign the user to one or more subsystems. If the user is already assigned to subsystems, those subsystems are listed here.

- To add a user to a subsystem, click **Add** +. In the **Assign Subsystems** dialog, you can select subsystems for the user.
- To remove a user from a subsystem, select the subsystem in the list and then click **Remove** ✕.

IMPORTANT: If you remove a user from a subsystem, that subsystem's maximum permission limit will no longer apply to that user.

Subsystem assignments can be made when editing either the user or the subsystem. Any changes made in one area are automatically applied to the other area.

NOTE: If you are a subsystem administrator, then all users that you have access to must belong to a subsystem. If you are an administrator for only one subsystem, then any new users you create are automatically added to that subsystem. If you are an administrator for multiple subsystems, then the user is automatically assigned to one of the subsystems; you can change the assignment as needed.

Configuring role properties (General tab)

The following settings are available for roles on the **General** tab.

Role Details

Each role has the following general properties:

Field	Description
Name	The name of the role. **NOTE:** The name of the built-in Everyone role cannot be changed.
Description	A description of the role. The description is for the administrator's use only, to help explain the purpose of the role.

Assigned Users

Multiple users can be assigned to a role. If the role already has assigned users, those users are displayed here.

- To add a user to the role, click **Add** +. In the **Assign Users** dialog, you can select users to add to the role.
- To remove a user from the role, select the user in the list and then click **Remove** ✕.

Role assignments can be made when editing either the user or the role. Any changes made in one area are automatically applied to the other area.

NOTE: This section is not available when editing the built-in Everyone role. All users belong to the Everyone role and cannot be removed.

For more information, see How role settings are applied to users.

Configuring feature permissions (Permissions tab)

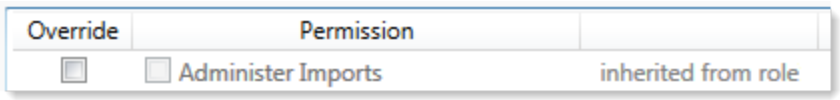
On the **Permissions** tab of the **Security Management** dialog, you can specify which features a user or role has access to. The **Permissions** tab works slightly differently depending on whether you are defining rights for a user or a role.

NOTE: If you are defining permissions for a subsystem, see Defining maximum permissions for subsystems.

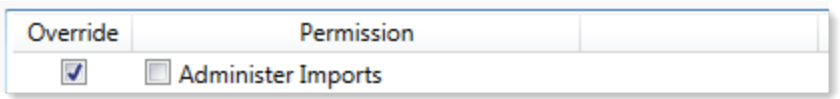
Setting permissions for users

For users, each permission has three available settings:

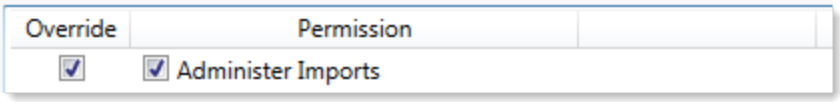
- **Inherited**: The permission is not set for the user. The permission is grayed out and the text "inherited from role" appears to the right of the permission name. If the user is assigned to a role, this permission can be inherited from the role.



- **Denied**: If the **Override** check box is selected, but the **Permission** check box is not selected, this means that the user explicitly does not have access to the feature. The user will not inherit the permission from any roles.



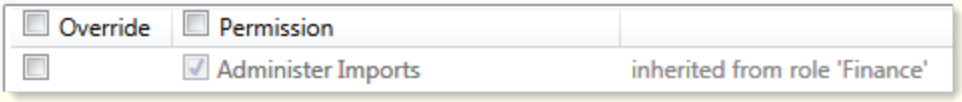
- **Allowed**: If the **Override** check box and the **Permission** check box are selected, this means that the user explicitly has access to the feature, regardless of any role settings.



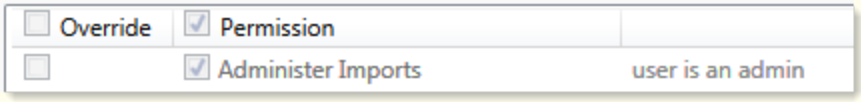
By default, all user permissions are left unset and are inherited from any role assignments. If you want to override role inheritance and explicitly set a permission for the user, then you must select the **Override** check box and then leave the permission unchecked (to deny the permission) or checked (to allow the permission).

NOTES:

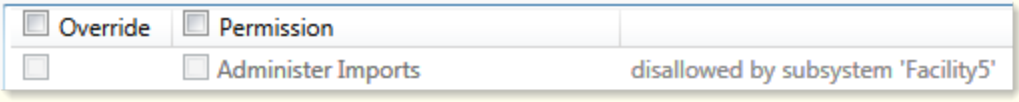
- When a permission is inherited from a role, it displays the effective permission for the user. For example, if a user is assigned to a role that has the **Administer Imports** permission, and that permission is eligible for inheritance, then the check box for that permission displays as grayed out and selected. The name of the role from which the permission is inherited is also listed. For example:



- If a user has administrator rights to the system, that user has all permissions. In this case, the permissions list is grayed out and cannot be edited, and all permissions display as selected. The text "user is an admin" displays next to the permission names.



- If the user belongs to a subsystem, and the subsystem settings do not allow a particular permission to be granted to users in the subsystem, then the permission is grayed out and cannot be edited. The text "disallowed by subsystem" (including the subsystem name) displays next to the permission name.



Setting permissions for roles

For roles, the **Permission** box for each permission is either checked or unchecked. If a permission is checked for a role, then users who have that permission set to "inherited" will inherit rights to that permission when they are assigned to that role.

Permissions

The following permissions are available:

Permission	Description
Administer Announcements	The user can create, edit, and delete announcements and announcement categories. The user must have access to a form-enabled file with an Announcements component in order to use this permission.
Administer Axiom Explorer	The user can access the Axiom Explorer dialog. The user's other security permissions determine what folders they can view within this dialog and what actions they can perform on them. **NOTE:** This permission has no impact on the availability of the Explorer task pane. Any user can use the Explorer task pane.
Administer Exports	The user can create exports in the Exports Library. The user must also have read/write permissions to at least one folder within the Exports Library (as configured on the **Files** tab), or else they will have no place to save their created exports. Execute permissions are also managed on the Files tab.
Administer File Groups	The user has general administrative permissions to *all* file groups. The user can: • Create and delete file groups • Edit file group settings • Clone file groups • Manage scenarios for file groups • Manage restore points for file groups • Manage categories for file groups • Manage file group aliases • Use the Delete Plan Files command to delete any plan file from an on-demand file group **NOTE:** Generally speaking, this permission does not grant access to any files within the file groups, such as plan files, templates, and drivers. The user must be granted access to these files separately if the user is expected to manage or use these files. There are two exceptions: the user can delete any on-demand plan file using Delete Plan Files, and the user can restore any plan file when using restore points.

Permission	Description
Administer Imports	The user can create import utilities. The user must also have read/write permissions to at least one folder within the Imports Library (as configured on the **Files** tab), or else they will have no place to save their created imports. Execute permissions are also managed on the Files tab.
Administer Locked Items	The user can remove file locks on documents and tables, and can remove save locks on Axiom forms. The list of locked items is limited to the files and tables that the user has some level of access to. The user cannot see or unlock items that the user does not have access to.
Administer Picklists	The user can administer picklist tables using the Web Client Table Manager. The user can create new picklist tables. For existing picklist tables, the user can edit table properties and delete tables (as long as the user has at least read-only permission to the table, otherwise the table does not display in the table manager). Administer Picklist users do not gain access to the table administration features in the Desktop Client.
Administer Security	The user can access and edit security settings for the current system. The user can also access security-related tools such as **System Access** and **Logged in Users**. The **Administrator** check box is not available to users with this permission.
Administer Tables	The user has general table administration permissions. The user can: • Create and delete tables • Edit table structure • Open tables using Open Table in Spreadsheet • Use other table utilities available on the table administration menu (**Administration > Tables > Table Administration** The user's read and write filters (as set on the **Tables** tab) are honored for purposes of viewing and saving table data.
Administer Task Panes	The user can create and edit task panes and ribbon tabs, as allowed by the user's folder / file access rights defined for the Task Panes Library and the Ribbon Tabs Library (as set on the **Files** tab).
Administer Updates	The user can apply product updates to the Axiom Rolling Forecasting installation.

Permission	Description
Create Web Reports	The user can create web reports and fixed row structures. The user must also have read/write access to at least one folder in the Reports Library in order to save any newly created web reports. This permission only controls creation of new web reports and fixed row structures. Users with the appropriate read/write access can still edit and delete existing web reports and fixed row structures. **NOTE:** Currently, this is the only report type with an explicit permission to control creation of new reports. For all other report types, any user can create a report as long as they have access to a location to save the report.
Browse Audit History	The user can view audit history for the system. **NOTE:** Users with this permission can see audit records for all changes, including changes made to tables that the user does not otherwise have access to. Use caution in granting this permission.
Excel Client Access	The user can launch and use the Axiom Rolling Forecasting Excel Client. If the user does not have this permission, the Excel Client icon does not display on the Quick Launch menu or the default Home page.
PowerPoint Add-In Access	The user can launch and use the PowerPoint Add-In for Axiom Rolling Forecasting. If the user does not have this permission, the PowerPoint Add-In icon does not display on the Quick Launch menu.
Remove Protection	The user can remove workbook and worksheet protections, for any Axiom file that the user can access. **NOTE:** Alternatively, you can grant unprotect rights for individual report files and folders on the **Files** tab, or for plan files on the **File Groups** tab.

Permission	Description
Scheduled Jobs User	The user can access the Scheduler dialog for the purposes of working with scheduled jobs. The user can create jobs, edit jobs, run jobs, and delete jobs, as allowed by the user's folder and file access rights defined for the Scheduled Jobs Library (as configured on the **Files** tab of Security). For example, you might create a sub-folder for each user and only grant the user rights to that folder. The user can view the results of jobs that the user has executed. Other job history is not available to the user. The user cannot manage Scheduler servers, edit system jobs, or use other Scheduler administration features. **NOTE:** Generally speaking, task-level security is not applied to users with this permission, within the context of Scheduler. However, file-level rights are enforced. For example, the user can create and/or run a Process Plan Files task within a Scheduler job, even if the user does not have the Process Plan Files permission. But within that task, the user can only process file groups and plan files that the user otherwise has access to.
User Documents Folder Access	The user can access a My Documents folder in their My Files section. The user can save files to My Documents. The user has read/write access over any file saved to this area. Typically this permission is only granted to power users who may need a place to save their own "personal" reports or an area to temporarily save "in progress" files. Administrators can access any user's My Documents folder. Other users cannot access it. **NOTE:** If a user has this permission and then later it is removed, the user's existing My Documents folder is not deleted; it is simply hidden from the user in Explorer dialogs. If desired, an administrator can delete the folder in `\Axiom\Axiom System\User Folders`.
Windows Client Access	The user can launch and use the Axiom Rolling Forecasting Windows Client. If the user does not have this permission, the Windows Client icon does not display on the Quick Launch menu or the default Home page.
Word Add-In Access	The user can launch and use the Word Add-In for Axiom Rolling Forecasting. If the user does not have this permission, the Word Add-In icon does not display on the Quick Launch menu.

NOTE: Generally speaking, if a user does not have rights to a feature, the menu item associated with that feature does not show on that user's ribbon tabs or other applicable areas.

Configuring file group permissions (File Groups tab)

On the **File Groups** tab of the **Security Management** dialog, you can manage user access to plan files and to file group features. On this tab, you can specify the following:

- Which plan files a user can access
- The level of access to those plan files (read-only or read/write)
- What features are available in those plan files (such as saving data or inserting calc methods)
- Which file group administration features the user can access (such as Create Plan Files or Process Plan Files)

NOTES:

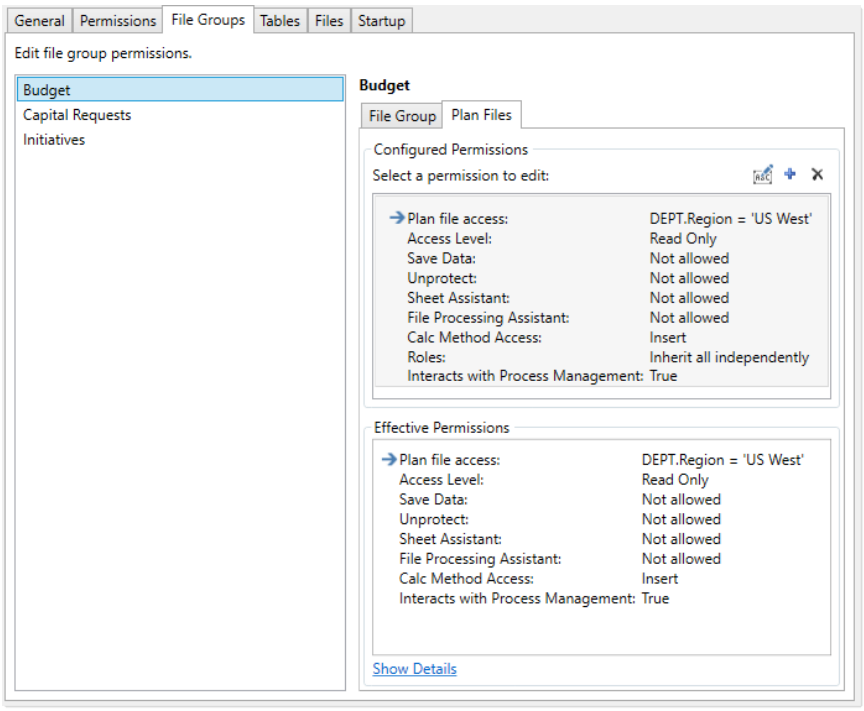
- The settings on this tab do not apply to administrators. Administrators have access to all plan files and all file group features.
- If you are defining permissions for a subsystem, see Defining maximum permissions for subsystems.

IMPORTANT: This tab does not control access to other files in a file group, such as templates, drivers and utilities. To give users access to these files, use the **Files** tab.

File group permissions

The settings on the **File Group** tab define permissions for each file group. The left-hand side lists the available file groups for the system. When you select a file group in the list, you can define the security settings for the user or role using the two sub-tabs on the right-hand side.

- **File Group**: Manage access to file group administration features such as Create Plan Files and Process Plan Files. This tab can be ignored for most end users.
- **Plan Files**: Manage access to plan files. It is necessary to configure access on this tab if you want the user to have any access to plan files in the file group.



Example File Groups tab, configuring permissions to plan files

File groups are listed by display name, followed by the file group code in parentheses. If the name of the file group is different than the display name, that name is also displayed in the parentheses.

The **Effective Permissions** section displays the full permissions of the user, taking into account any inherited role rights and other settings such as administrator rights.

NOTE: If a non-admin user has no effective permissions for a file group (either on the **File Groups** tab or on the **Files** tab), then that user cannot see the file group in Axiom Explorer, the Axiom ribbon tab, and other lists of file groups.

File Group tab

Use the **File Group** tab to configure user access to administration features for the file group. This tab is optional and can be ignored for most end users.

To grant a user access to one of these features, select the check box. By default, all check boxes on this tab are not selected, which means the user does not have access to any of these features.

Item	Description
Modify File Group	This permission grants general administrative rights to the file group. The user can: • Edit the file group settings • Clone the file group • Manage scenarios for the file group • Manage restore points for the file group
Create Plan Files	The user can create plan files for the file group, using the **Create Plan Files** feature. This permission is limited to those plan files where the user has read/write access, as defined in the **File Groups** tab of Security. This permission also grants access to the **Copy Plan Files** feature for standard file groups, which can be used in certain specialized configurations to copy plan files from one file group to another. In this case the user must have read/write access and **Create Plan Files** permission to the target file group. **NOTE:** If the file group is an on-demand file group, then users do *not* need this permission in order to create new plan files "on demand." Instead, users need the **Create New Records** permission.
Create New Records	The user can create new plan files for the on-demand file group. This process includes creating a new identity record in the plan code table and then creating a plan file for that record using either its assigned template or by copying an existing plan file (when using the **Clone selected item** feature). This permission only applies to on-demand file groups. By default, this permission is automatically enabled on the Everyone role when a new on-demand file group is created. This means that any user with at least **Read-Only** access to plan files in this file group will also have the ability to create new plan files. (This includes plan file permission sets with the potential to be elevated to read-only access or higher, due to the **Interacts with Process Management** permission.) If you do not want all users with access to the file group to be able to create new plan files, then you can remove the permission from the Everyone role and instead grant it to individual users and roles.
Process Plan Files	The user can process plan files for the file group, using the **Process Plan Files** feature. This permission is limited to plan files where the user has at least read-only access, as defined in the **File Groups** tab of Security. The user can run Axiom queries and save data as part of the process, but the user can only save the file if they have read/write access to it.

Item	Description
Run Axiom Queries	The user can refresh Axiom queries in plan files, using the **Refresh** feature. By default, non-admin users cannot use the **Refresh** feature in plan files. If you have a plan file design where users should be able to refresh the queries in the file as needed, then you should enable this permission. **NOTES:** • This permission does not apply to "refresh on open" Axiom queries, or to queries run using the RunAxiomQueryBlock function. These queries will always run, regardless of whether the user has this permission. • This permission does not apply to form-enabled plan files (when viewed as an Axiom form). Axiom queries in form-enabled plan files will refresh according to the standard form refresh behavior, regardless of whether the user has this permission.
Manage Calc Methods	The user can perform all management activities for calc method libraries in the file group, including adding new calc methods, editing calc methods, deleting calc methods, as well as use any other calc method features available on the **CM Library** menu. The user can also insert or change calc methods in any file group files that the user has access to, and can override any calc method controls.

Plan Files tab

Use the **Plan Files** tab to configure user access to plan files for the file group. Each plan file *permission set* defines the following:

- The plan files that the permission set applies to (all plan files or a filtered subset)
- The permissions to be applied to those plan files (such as: access level, ability to save data, and calc method permissions)
- The role inheritance to be applied to the permission set (none, combine, or independent)

Users can have multiple permission sets per file group—for example, to define read/write access to one set of plan files and read-only access to another set of plan files. These permission sets can be configured for the user directly or inherited from one or more roles. Roles can only have one defined permission set per file group.

You can add, edit, and delete permission sets as follows:

- To add the first permission set for a user or a role, click **Add a Permission**.
- To add an additional permission set for a user, click the plus icon ✚ .
- To edit a permission set, double-click it. You can also select it and then click the edit icon .
- To delete a permission set, select it and then click the delete icon ✕.

NOTES:

- If a user has no configured permission sets, the user will inherit role permissions using independent inheritance. Each role's permissions will be inherited as a separate unit. For more information on role inheritance behavior for file groups, see Understanding role inheritance options for file group permissions.
- If a user has multiple configured permission sets, only the first permission set displays in **Open Security in Spreadsheet**.

When creating or editing a permission set, the **Plan File Permission** dialog opens. Within this dialog, you can configure all permissions relating to this permission set.

Item	Description
File access level	The level of access that the user or role has to the plan files covered by this permission set. Select from one of the following: • **No Access**: The user or role has no access to plan files. The No Access option is intended to be used in conjunction with **Interacts with Process Management** and/or with **Combine** role inheritance. You can define other permissions for the plan files, and those permissions will apply when the user's access level is elevated due to a plan file process, or combined with another permission set to result in a higher level of access. • **Read Only**: The user or role has read-only access to plan files. • **Read/Write**: The user or role has read/write access to plan files in the file group. **NOTES:** • The ability to save data to the database from within a file is controlled separately, using the **Allow Save Data** permission. • If you are using a plan file process with this file group, select the level of access that you want the user to have when they are NOT the current step owner. For example, you may want the user to have no access if they are not the step owner, or read-only access. • If the file group uses virtual spreadsheet plan files, and you want file locking behavior to apply to the plan files, then users must have Read/Write access to the files instead of Read-Only access (even though the virtual files cannot be saved).

Item	Description
Allow Save Data	Select this check box if you want the user or role to be able to save data to the database from the plan files covered by this permission set. **NOTES:** • If you are using a plan file process to manage access to plan files, you do *not* need to select this option. When the user is a step owner of a plan file, the user's permissions will be "elevated" as needed, including the ability to save data to the database. Generally you would only enable **Allow Save Data** for a user if you want the user to be able to save the data at all times, regardless of process step ownership. • If a user has **Read Only** access and **Allow Save Data**, then the user will be able to save data to the database but not save changes to the file. Generally this configuration would only be used with form-enabled plan files. Users with this combination of rights can save data from the file at any time, regardless of whether the file is locked to another user. • In most cases, this option is only selected if the user also has **Read/Write** access to the file group, so that file changes and data changes can be saved in sync.
Allow Calc Method Insert	Select this check box if you want the user or role to be able to insert calc methods into plan files. This option enables or disables the user's overall ability to insert calc methods. Within individual templates/plan files, calc method controls can be used to further control which calc methods can be inserted and where they can be inserted. It is valid to select this option even if the user has **No Access** or **Read Only** access to plan files, if the user's access will be elevated by a plan file process or combined with another permission set. It is also valid to insert calc methods in read-only plan files when using form-enabled plan files. **NOTE:** This setting does not apply if the user has been granted the **Manage Calc Methods** permission. Users with this permission can perform any calc method action in any plan file that they have access to within the file group.

Item	Description
Allow Calc Method Change	Select this check box if you want the user or role to be able to change methodologies in the plan file by overwriting one calc method with another. This option enables or disables the user's overall ability to change calc methods. Within individual templates/plan files, calc method controls can be used to further control which calc methods can be used to overwrite and where overwrite is allowed. It is valid to select this option even if the user has **No Access** or **Read Only** access to plan files, if the user's access will be elevated by a plan file process or combined with another permission set. **NOTE:** This setting does not apply if the user has been granted the **Manage Calc Methods** permission. Users with this permission can perform any calc method action in any plan file that they have access to within the file group.
Allow Unprotect	Select this check box if you want the user or role to be able to unprotect the worksheet and workbook within plan files. If enabled, the user will have access to the **Protect** toggles in the **Advanced** group on the Axiom ribbon. This option should only be granted in special situations. Normally, end users are not allowed to unprotect plan files.
Allow Sheet Assistant	Select this check box if you want the user or role to see the Sheet Assistant. Generally, you should only expose the Sheet Assistant if the user is expected to edit file settings, including Axiom query settings. Enabling this permission also has the following impacts: • The user has access to the Control Sheet. The Control Sheet is hidden by default in plan files but the user can unhide it via the Sheet Assistant. • The Drilling Control Sheet will not be hidden if the user has the Sheet Assistant permission. • If the user has read/write permission and the Sheet Assistant permission, then the user can enable forms for the file and can see the Form Assistant and Form Control Sheet. • The Data Source Assistant is also available if the Sheet Assistant is available. If this check box is not selected, then the user cannot see the Sheet Assistant or the other related items as described above. This option should only be granted in special situations. Normally, end users are not allowed to edit settings in plan files.

Item	Description
Allow File Processing	Select this check box if you want the user or role to be able to perform file processing on the file. If selected, then the user has access to file processing features, including the File Processing button on the menu and the File Processing task pane. The related control sheets will also be visible to the user. If this check box is not selected, then the user cannot perform file processing actions and cannot see the related menu items, task panes, or control sheets. This option should only be granted in special situations. Normally, end users do not perform file processing in plan files.
Apply settings to	Select one of the following to determine the plan files that this permission set applies to: • **All Plan Files**: The configured permissions apply to all plan files in the file group. • **Filtered Plan Files**: The configured permissions apply to a subset of plan files in the file group, as defined using a filter. For more information on defining a plan file filter, see Defining plan file filters.
Interacts with Process Management	This option specifies whether this permission set interacts with plan file processes. It is enabled by default for users, and disabled by default for roles. Enabling this option has the following effects, for plan files covered by this permission set: • If the access level of the permission set is No Access, the permission set will still be considered for step ownership when the user is directly assigned as the step owner. If "interacts" is disabled, then the permission set is only considered if the access level is at least Read Only. • If the ownership assignment is through a role, enabling this option tells the process to consider this permission set when evaluating which role members should be step owners. If this option is not enabled, then this permission set will be ignored by the plan file process when evaluating the role permission.

Settings for users only

The following settings apply only to users, not to roles. These settings specify how the user will inherit file group rights from any roles that the user is assigned to. For more information, see Understanding role inheritance options for file group permissions.

Item	Description
Role Inheritance	Specify how the user will inherit file group permissions from roles: • **None**: The user will not inherit file group permissions from roles. Only the user's configured permissions will be applied. Role permissions will be ignored. • **Combine**: The user's permissions and any role permissions will be combined, so that the user will be granted the most permissive set of rights among all the plan file access settings. Using the **Role(s)** setting, you can specify whether this applies to all roles that the user belongs to, or only a specific role. • **Independent** (default): The user will inherit permissions from roles, but the user's configured permissions and the role's inherited permissions will be applied separately. Using the **Role(s)** setting, you can specify whether this applies to all roles that the user belongs to, or only a specific role.
Role(s)	Select which roles the role inheritance settings apply to. This setting only applies if the role inheritance is set to **Combine** or **Independent**. • If you select **(all roles)**, then the specified inheritance settings apply to all roles that the user belongs to. This is the default setting. • If you select a particular role, then the specified inheritance settings apply to only that particular role. If the user belongs to other roles, and those other roles are not selected in additional file group permission sets for the user, then those role permissions are ignored.

Defining plan file filters

To define a filter to control access to plan files, select the **Filtered Plan Files** option and then use the Filter Wizard to construct the filter. (You can also type a filter directly into the filter box.) The filter must be based on the plan code table for the file group, or on a reference table that the plan code table links to. When using the Filter Wizard, the wizard only displays the eligible tables.

After defining a filter, you can validate it by clicking the **Validate filter** button. This check is to ensure that the filter syntax is valid. You can test to make sure that a file group filter is operating as you expect by logging in as the user (or as a user assigned to the role) and checking to see which plan files display in the **Open Plan Files** dialog for the file group.

Filter variables can be used in plan file filters, to set a filter that is based on a user's login name (see example below) or on another related user property. This is useful to be able to set a filter at the role level, yet resolve the filter dynamically for each user in the role. For more information, see Filter variables.

NOTE: You can leave the filter blank only if you are using **Combine** role inheritance. This assumes that either the user or the role has a filter that will apply after the permissions are combined. If the filter remains blank after inheritance, then the user will have no access to plan files.

Example filters

```
DEPT.Dept IN (200,400)
```

This example limits the user to accessing plan files for departments 200 and 400.

```
DEPT.Region='North'
```

This example limits the user to accessing plan files for departments assigned to the North region.

```
DEPT.Owner='{CurrentUser.LoginName}'
```

This example limits the user to accessing plan files for departments that are assigned to that user (by the presence of the user's login name in the Owner column). This type of filter would most likely be set on a role, so that the filter could be set once yet resolve dynamically for each user in the role. For example, for user JDoe, this filter would resolve as `DEPT.Owner='JDoe'`.

Configuring plan file security for use with plan file processes

This section provides basic guidelines for setting user permissions when you intend to use a plan file process with the file group. There are many nuances to file group security settings and how they can interact with plan file processes, especially if you are using advanced security configurations such as multiple permission sets for plan files or the combine option for role inheritance.

Generally speaking, you should configure security permissions for plan files to reflect the "baseline" permissions that you want the users to have when they are *not* process step owners. When the users are step owners, their permissions will be temporarily "elevated" as needed so that they can complete the process task. For example, a user may have Read-Only access to a plan file configured in security, so this is their baseline permission. But when the user is the step owner of an edit step, their permission will be elevated to Read/Write and Allow Save Data so that they can edit and save the plan file.

Additionally, the **Interacts with Process Management** setting for plan file permissions can be used as follows:

- If you want a user to only have access to the plan file when they are the step owner, you can configure a permission set to the plan file with **No Access** and **Interacts with Process Management** enabled. This causes the permission set to be considered for step ownership of a plan file even though the access level is **No Access**. The user must still have a plan file filter that includes the plan file.
- If the ownership assignment is through a role, enabling **Interacts with Process Management** tells the process to consider this permission set when evaluating which role members should be step owners. If "interacts" is not enabled when using a role assignment, then this permission set will be ignored by the process.

Example user permissions for use with a plan file process

The first step in configuring plan file permissions for use with a plan file process is deciding what level of permissions that you want the user to have when the user is *not* a process step owner. This is the user's baseline level of security permissions that they will always have.

NOTE: All of the example permission sets below assume that the user's plan file filter includes the plan file where the user is assigned as a step owner. The user must have a configured or inherited permission set that includes this plan file. The plan file process cannot not grant permissions to plan files, they can only elevate existing permissions to those files.

No Access	If you want a user to have no access to the plan file when the user is not a process step owner, then set the permissions as follows: • **File Access Level**: No Access • **Allow Save Data**: Unchecked • **Interacts with Process Management**: Checked When the user is a step owner, the process will elevate the user's permissions as appropriate.
Read-Only Access	If you want a user to have read-only access to the plan file when the user is not a process step owner, then set the permissions as follows: • **File Access Level**: Read-Only • **Allow Save Data**: Unchecked • **Interacts with Process Management**: Checked if the ownership assignment comes through a role (can be left unchecked if the user will be assigned directly) When the user is a step owner, the process will elevate the user's permissions as appropriate.
Full Access	If you want a user to have full edit rights to the plan file when the user is not a process step owner, then set the permissions as follows: • **File Access Level**: Read/Write • **Allow Save Data**: Checked • **Interacts with Process Management**: Checked if the ownership assignment comes through a role (can be left unchecked if the user will be assigned directly)

These permissions can be set at the user level, or at a role level, or at some combination of the two (if using **Combine** role inheritance). All other plan file permissions can be enabled or not as appropriate for the user. In some cases, the other permissions will only be relevant when the user's access level has

been elevated by the process. For example, if the user has **No Access** plus **Allow Calc Method Insert**, then the ability to insert calc methods is only relevant when the user is a step owner (because otherwise they will be unable to see or open the plan file).

Enabling Interacts with Process Management

When creating new permission sets for users, **Interacts with Process Management** is enabled by default. You can disable this permission for the user if:

- The permission set grants Read-Only access or higher.

  AND

- The permission set does not need to be considered when using role ownership assignments.

When creating new permission sets for roles, **Interacts with Process Management** is disabled by default. You should consider whether to enable the option or leave it disabled, based on how you are granting permissions to users and how you are assigning step owners. Keep in mind the following:

- If ownership assignments are made through a role, then users who belong to the role must have permission to the plan file *and* **Interacts with Process Management** enabled in order to be a step owner.
- If the role assignment is configured to consider **All permissions**, then it is not necessary to enable **Interacts with Process Management** on the role that will be used as the assignment. In this case, the role simply defines the pool of eligible users. If a user has any permission set with access to the plan file and "interacts" enabled, then they will be a step owner.
- If the role assignment is configured to consider **Only permissions associated with the assigned role**, then either **Interacts with Process Management** must be enabled on the role so that users in the role inherit it, or the users must have an individual permission set with the "interacts" permission that is also configured to combine with the role.

Understanding role inheritance options for file group permissions

Role inheritance for file group permissions is handled differently than in other areas of Security. For each set of permissions defined for a user on the **File Groups** tab, you can specify whether role permissions are inherited and how they are inherited.

File group permissions have three different role inheritance options:

- None
- Combine
- Independent

By default, if no file group permissions are configured for a user, the role inheritance is set to independent. This means that users will inherit file group settings from all roles that they are assigned to, but those inherited settings will be applied independently instead of merged.

The following sections explain how each role inheritance option works.

No inheritance

The **None** option means that no role inheritance applies. Role settings are ignored for this particular permission set. If the user only has one permission set, then role settings are ignored entirely (for settings on the **File Groups** tab).

The following is an example of how file group settings are treated with no inheritance, assuming that the user belongs to the role:

File Group Settings	User Configured Settings	Role Configured Settings	User Effective Permissions
File Access Level	Read Only	Read/Write	Read Only
Allow Save Data	Unchecked	Checked	Unchecked
Allow Calc Method Insert	Checked	Checked	Checked
Allow Calc Method Change	Unchecked	Checked	Unchecked
Apply settings to	Filtered Plan Files: DEPT.Region='North'	Filtered Plan Files: DEPT.Region='South'	Filtered Plan Files: DEPT.Region='North'

In this example, the role settings are ignored, and the user has only his or her configured permissions.

Combine inheritance

The **Combine** option means that the user's permissions are combined with role permissions. The user is granted the most permissive rights as defined for either the user or the role, on a per permission basis.

The following is an example of how file group settings are treated with combine inheritance, assuming that the user belongs to the role:

File Group Settings	User Configured Settings	Role Configured Settings	User Effective Permissions
File Access Level	Read Only	Read/Write	Read/Write
Allow Save Data	Unchecked	Checked	Checked
Allow Calc Method Insert	Checked	Checked	Checked
Allow Calc Method Change	Unchecked	Checked	Checked
Apply settings to	Filtered Plan Files: DEPT.Region='North'	Filtered Plan Files: DEPT.Region='South'	Filtered Plan Files: (DEPT.Region='North') OR (DEPT.Region='South')

In this example, the user and role permissions are combined, and the user is granted the most permissive set of rights available for each individual setting.

When you select combine inheritance, you can choose to combine with all roles that the user is assigned to, or to combine with a specific role. For example, imagine that the user belongs to role A and role B, and the permissions are as follows:

File Group Settings	User Configured Settings	Role A Configured Settings	Role B Configured Settings
File Access Level	Read Only	Read/Write	Read Only
Allow Save Data	Unchecked	Checked	Unchecked
Allow Calc Method Insert	Checked	Checked	Unchecked
Allow Calc Method Change	Unchecked	Checked	Unchecked
Apply settings to	Filtered Plan Files: DEPT.Region='North'	Filtered Plan Files: DEPT.Region='South'	Filtered Plan Files: DEPT.Country='France'

In this case, the effective permissions of the user depend on whether the combine inheritance is set to all roles, or to a specific role:

File Group Settings	Combine: All Roles	Combine: Role A	Combine: Role B
File Access Level	Read/Write	Read/Write	Read Only
Allow Save Data	Checked	Checked	Unchecked
Allow Calc Method Insert	Checked	Checked	Checked
Allow Calc Method Change	Checked	Checked	Unchecked
Apply settings to	Filtered Plan Files: (DEPT.Region='North') OR (DEPT.Region='South') OR (DEPT.Country='France')	Filtered Plan Files: (DEPT.Region='North') OR (DEPT.Region='South')	Filtered Plan Files: (DEPT.Region='North') OR (DEPT.Country='France')

When combined with all roles, the user is granted the most permissive set of rights across all of the roles. When combined with only one of the roles, the second role is effectively ignored. Unless the user has another set of permissions that allows inheritance from the second role, the user will not inherit any file group settings from the second role.

Independent inheritance

The **Independent** option means that the user inherits permissions from roles, but the role permissions are applied independently from the user's configured permissions. The user and role permissions are not merged, as they are when using the combine option. The user effectively has two sets of permissions: one set based on the user's configured permissions, and one set based on the role's inherited permission. Additionally, if the user belongs to multiple roles, each role's permissions are inherited independently from each other (assuming that the independent inheritance is set to apply to "all roles").

The following is an example of how file group settings are treated with independent inheritance, assuming that the user belongs to the role:

File Group Settings	User Configured Settings	Role Configured Settings
File Access Level	Read Only	Read/Write
Allow Save Data	Unchecked	Checked
Allow Calc Method Insert	Checked	Checked
Allow Calc Method Change	Unchecked	Checked
Apply settings to	Filtered Plan Files: DEPT.Region='North'	Filtered Plan Files: DEPT.Region='South'

In this example, the user's effective permissions are the same as the user configured permissions and the role configured permission, except applied separately. When the user accesses a plan file that belongs to the North region, it will be read only, and the user will not be able to change calc methods. When the user accesses a plan file that belongs to the South region, it will be read/write, and the user has all of the other plan file permissions as defined for the role.

If there is any overlap between the two independent permissions, then the user will be granted the most permissive set of rights for the area of overlap only. In the above example the filters cannot overlap, but imagine that the user and role filters were instead something like the following:

User Filter: DEPT >= 5000 and DEPT < 6000

Role Filters: DEPT >= 4000 and DEPT < 6000

In this case, the role permissions alone would apply to any departments from 4000 up to 4999. Where the permissions overlap, for departments 5000 to 5999, the user and role permissions would be combined.

NOTE: If you use independent inheritance with a specific role instead of all roles, that configuration blocks inheritance from all other roles unless the user has another permission set that allows the inheritance from the other roles.

Multiple permission sets

For each file group, a user can have multiple sets of permissions that apply to the plan files in that file group. This allows you to define different permissions for different subsets of files. For example, you might want to give a user full read/write access to plan files belonging to the North region, but only read access to plan files belonging to the South region. In this case, you can create two sets of permissions for the user.

If a user has multiple permission sets, each permission set has its own role inheritance settings. For example, you may want to define filters at the user level, but define other access rights at the role level, as shown in the following example:

User Permission Set 1, Combine: Role A

File Group Settings	User Configured Settings (Set 1)	Role A Configured Settings	User Effective Permissions (Combine: Role A)
File Access Level	None	Read/Write	Read/Write
Allow Save Data	Unchecked	Checked	Checked
Allow Calc Method Insert	Unchecked	Checked	Checked
Allow Calc Method Change	Unchecked	Checked	Checked
Apply settings to	Filtered Plan Files: DEPT.Region='North'	Filtered Plan Files: <Blank Filter>	Filtered Plan Files: DEPT.Region='North'

User Permission Set 2, Combine: Role B

File Group Settings	User Configured Settings (Set 2)	Role B Configured Settings	User Effective Permissions (Combine: Role B)
File Access Level	None	Read Only	Read Only
Allow Save Data	Unchecked	Unchecked	Unchecked
Allow Calc Method Insert	Unchecked	Checked	Checked
Allow Calc Method Change	Unchecked	Unchecked	Unchecked
Apply settings to	Filtered Plan Files: DEPT.Region='South'	Filtered Plan Files: <Blank Filter>	Filtered Plan Files: DEPT.Region='South'

The ability to define multiple permission sets with separate inheritance settings is a very flexible feature, able to meet a wide variety of security needs. When using multiple permission sets, keep in mind that it is possible to configure settings that cancel out or contradict the settings of another set.

For example, if you configure one permission set with no role inheritance, and then you configure a second permission set with independent inheritance, then the no inheritance setting on the first set is pointless (since you are already independently inheriting all role settings from the second set). On the other hand, it can be meaningful to have no inheritance on the first permission set, and then combine inheritance on the second permission set (for either all roles or a specific role). Make sure that you understand the purpose of each permission set, and check the effective permissions section for the user to ensure that permissions are being inherited as intended.

Configuring table permissions (Tables tab)

On the **Tables** tab of the **Security Management** dialog, you can manage user access to tables. You can control what data a user can query from a table (*read access*), and what data a user can save to a table (*write access*).

Table access can be managed at the table level and at the table type level. By default, users have the following permissions:

- All table types, and stand-alone data tables and reference tables, start at "no access" for both read and write. You must configure access to these table types and tables on a per user or role basis. If access is defined for a table type, then any tables added to the table type will automatically inherit that access.
- All document reference tables are automatically set to full read access, via the Everyone role.

NOTES:

- If a user is an administrator, the settings on this tab are ignored. Administrators can access data in all tables.
- If you are defining permissions for a subsystem, see Defining maximum permissions for subsystems.

Understanding table permissions

This section explains how the table access settings in Security work.

▶ Read access and write access

Each table and table type can have read access permissions and write access permissions.

- *Read access* defines what data a user can query from a table—for example, via a GetData function or by running an Axiom query. For each table or table type, a user can have no read access, full read access, or filtered read access.

- *Write access* defines what data a user can save to a table. For most users this means via a Save Type 1 process set up in a plan file or a report, but it also applies to Open Table in Spreadsheet (if the user has access to it). For each table or table type, a user can have no write access, full write access, or filtered write access.

  NOTE: Table write access does not apply to document reference tables (Save Type 3). Document reference tables can only be created and edited via a source document; therefore the ability to write data to the table is controlled by the user's access rights to the source document. Also, write access is ignored for import packages—if the user has execute rights to an import, then they can save the imported data to the specified destination table, regardless of their write access to that table.

By default, the write access for a table or table type is set to the same level as the read access. If that is the desired level of access, then you only need to configure the read access; the write access will be automatically set. You can see this inheritance for the write access in the **Effective Permissions** box after you set the read access.

However, if you want differing levels of read and write access for a table or table type, then you must select the **Specify custom write access** check box, and then configure the specific write access.

For example, imagine the following settings for the table GL2022:

If the read access is set to...	And the write access is set to...	The user's permission is...
Full Access	(Default)	Read: Full Access Write: Full Access
Filter: DEPT.Region='North'	(Default)	Read: DEPT.Region='North' Write: DEPT.Region='North'
Full Access	Specify custom write access: Filter: DEPT.Region='North'	Read: Full Access Write: DEPT.Region='North'
Full Access	Specify custom write access: Filter: <Blank Filter>	Read: Full Access Write: No Access
No Access	Specify custom write access: Full Access	Read: No Access Write: Full Access

NOTES:

- For reference tables, the read access settings are only applied when the reference table is queried directly—for example, when viewing the reference table using **Open Table in Spreadsheet**, or when the reference table is the *primary* table of an Axiom query. The read access settings defined on a reference table are not applied when queries are made against a data table that joins to the reference table.

  Therefore if you want to restrict access to *data*, the filter must be defined on the data table or its table type. For example, if you want to restrict a user to only viewing planning data for the North region, then you must define that filter on the data table or the table type, not on the DEPT reference table.

- Read filters are not applied to data that already exists in a spreadsheet. For example, when the administrator runs the **Process Plan Files** utility to process Axiom queries in plan files, the plan files are populated with data according to the administrator's data rights. When individual users open these plan files, they see all of the data that was populated into the spreadsheet. The read filters of the individual users would only be applied if the users processed Axiom queries by using the Refresh feature. If you would like to limit data access in plan files, you can consider dynamically hiding sheets that you do not want particular users to access.

- Keep in mind that just because a user has write access to a table, it does not mean that the user actually has the means to save any data. For example, in order for a user to save data to a table from a plan file, the user must have access rights to the plan file, and the permission to save data from the file, and the file must be configured to save data to the table. If a user does not have access to files and/or features that facilitate saving data to the database, then the user cannot save any data, regardless of his or her write access permissions.

How table type access and table access combine

Tables inherit any rights set at the table type level, and then combine that access with any rights set at the table level, resulting in the most permissive set of rights for the table.

- If a table type is set to full or filtered access, then all tables in that table type inherit the full or filtered access. You cannot "override" the table type setting at the table level to deny access to a specific table in the table type. You can set individual tables to have more permissive access than the table type, but not less permissive.
- If desired, you can leave the table type access unset, and instead configure access at the table level. The user will be granted whatever access is set at the table level.
- If access filters are set at both the table type level and the table level, the filters are concatenated using OR (meaning the filters are combined to result in the most permissive set of rights for the table).

For example, imagine a table type of GL, which contains a table named GL2022:

If the table type GL is set to...	And the table GL2022 is set to...	The user's permission is...
Full Access	No Access (nothing is configured)	Full Access
Full Access	DEPT.Region='North'	Full Access
No Access (nothing is configured)	DEPT.Region='North'	DEPT.Region='North'
DEPT.Region='South'	Full Access	Full Access
DEPT.Region='South'	DEPT.Region='North'	(DEPT.Region='South') OR (DEPT.Region='North')

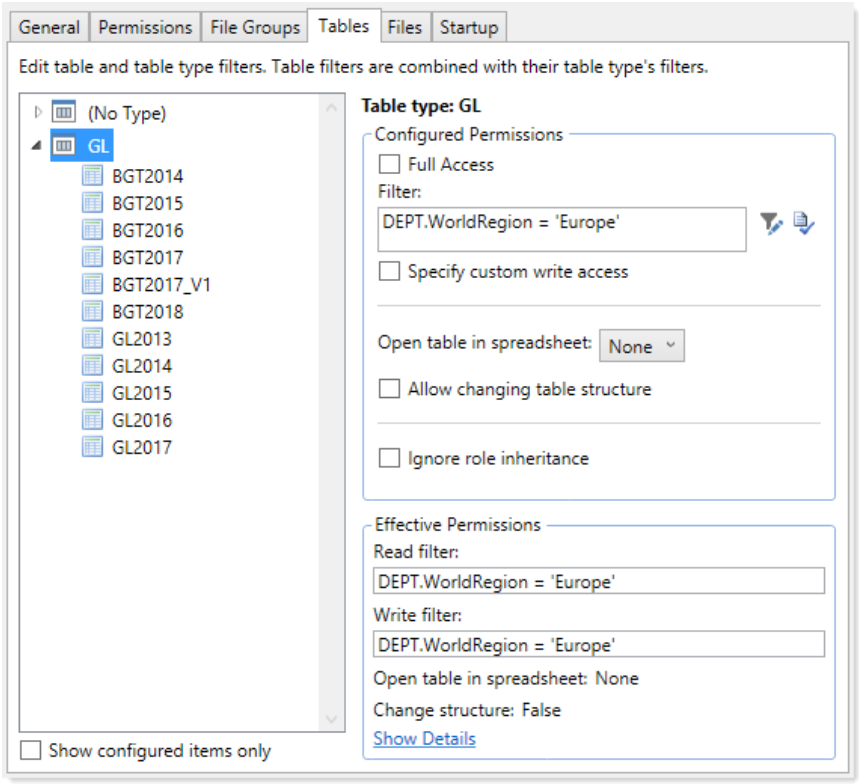
Tables that do not belong to a table type only have their individual table access rights.

Table visibility to users

If a user does not have any read access to a table, then that table will not display in lists of tables throughout the system, such as in the Sheet Assistant, or the Filter Wizard. Table Library folders and table types will only display if the user has read access to at least one table within the folder or the table type. (Exception: if the user has the Administer Tables permission, then that user will see all Table Library folders and table types for the purposes of creating new tables.)

Table permissions

The settings on the **Tables** tab define access for each table or table type. The left-hand side of the tab lists the available tables in the system, organized by table type. Tables that do not belong to a table type are listed under **(No Type)**. When you select a table or a table type in the list, you can configure the security settings for the user or role within the **Configured Permissions** section in the right-hand side of the tab.



Example Tables tab

The **Effective Permissions** section displays the full permissions of the user for the selected item, taking into account any rights inherited from the table type or a role, and other settings such as administrator rights or subsystem restrictions. Make sure to check this section to ensure that users are being granted rights as you expect.

Because table permissions can be set at any point in the treeview, it can be difficult to later tell which items have been configured. To change the view to only show items with configured permissions, select the check box for **Show configured items only**. If the treeview is blank after selecting this check box, this means that the user or role has no configured permissions.

NOTE: By default, the Everyone role grants all users full read access to document reference tables. Any changes made to document reference tables in the **Tables** tab will not apply to users unless you modify the Everyone role to remove full access (or unless you configure the user to ignore role inheritance for that table).

Read access settings

The following settings apply to all tables and table types, to define read access to data. By default, the write access is automatically set to the same level as the read access. If that is the desired level of access, then you do not need to do anything further to configure write access for a table or table type.

Item	Description
Full access (Full read access)	Select this check box if you want the user or role to have full access to the table or table type. By default, this check box grants full read and write access. If you want to configure write access separately, then you must enable the separate option to **Specify custom write access**. Selecting that option exposes additional settings for write access, and renames this check box to **Full read access**. **NOTE:** If you are defining access for a table that belongs to a table type, and full access has already been granted at the table type level, then this check box is effectively ignored. However, the setting will be stored at the table level and could apply in the future if the table type access is ever changed, or if the table is removed from the table type. Be sure to check the **Effective Permissions** section of the dialog to see what level of access is being granted due to inheritance.
Filter (Read filter)	If you want the user or role to have filtered access to the table or table type, specify the filter. For example: • `ACCT.Acct>10000` restricts the user to only accessing data for accounts over 10000. • `DEPT.Dept=100` restricts the user to only accessing data for department 100. • `DEPT.Region='North'` restricts the user to only accessing data for departments assigned to the North region. By default, the filter applies to both read and write access. If you want to configure write access separately, then you must enable the separate option to **Specify custom write access**. Selecting that option exposes additional settings for write access, and renames this option to **Read filter**. **NOTE:** If you are defining a filter for a table that belongs to a table type, the filter will be concatenated to the table type filter using OR. If full access has been granted at the table type level, then the table level filter is effectively ignored. However, the filter will be stored for the table and could apply in the future if the table type access is ever changed, or if the table is removed from the table type. Be sure to check the **Effective Permissions** section of the dialog to see what level of access is being granted due to inheritance.

To define a filter for a table or table type, type the filter into the **Filter** box, or use the Filter Wizard. Note the following:

- If the filter is for a table type, the filter should be based on key columns that are common to all tables in the table type (using either the key column itself, or a column in the lookup table that the key column links to). For example, if the GL table type has two required key columns, ACCT and DEPT, then you can create a table type filter that uses one or both of these columns, or one that uses grouping columns in the associated reference tables. Filters using any other columns may be invalid.
- If the table type has required columns, then any filter defined must be based on those required columns. If the required columns do not have lookups, then no valid filters can be defined.
- When selecting key columns in the Filter Wizard, the Filter Wizard automatically uses the lookup column in the reference table instead of the column in the data table. For example, if you select the column Acct in the GL2022 data table, the filter wizard automatically uses `ACCT.ACCT` in the filter (instead of `GL2022.ACCT`).

After defining a filter, you can validate the filter syntax by clicking the **Validate filter** button.

IMPORTANT: If you define a write filter on a reference table, then any columns used in the filter must also be included in the save definition when saving to that table using Save Type 1. For example, if the table is DEPT and the filter uses DEPT.Region, then the Region column must be included in the save definition in order for the user to save data.

Write access settings

The following settings only apply if you want to configure write access at a different level than the read access.

NOTE: Write access settings do not apply to document reference tables. Document reference tables are only created and edited via a source document; therefore the ability to write data to the table is controlled by the user's access rights to the document.

Item	Description
Specify custom write access	Select this check box if you want to configure write access at a different level than the read access. When this check box is selected, two additional settings become available in the dialog to set the write access: **Full write access** and **Write filter**. If you want the user to have no write access to the table, then select this check box and ignore the other write access settings. If **Full write access** is unchecked and **Write filter** is blank, then the user has no write access.

Item	Description
Full write access	Select this check box if you want the user or role to have full write access to the table or table type. **NOTE:** If you are defining access for a table that belongs to a table type, and full access has already been granted at the table type level, then this check box is effectively ignored. However, the setting will be stored at the table level and could apply in the future if the table type access is ever changed, or if the table is removed from the table type. Be sure to check the **Effective Permissions** section of the dialog to see what level of access is being granted due to inheritance.
Write filter	If you want the user or role to have filtered write access to the table or table type, specify the filter. For example: • `ACCT.Acct>10000` restricts the user to only saving data for accounts over 10000. • `DEPT.Dept=100` restricts the user to only saving data for department 100. • `DEPT.Region='North'` restricts the user to only saving data for departments assigned to the North region. **NOTE:** If you are defining a filter for a table that belongs to a table type, the filter will be concatenated to the table type filter using OR. If full access has been granted at the table type level, then the table level filter is effectively ignored. However, the filter will be stored for the table and could apply in the future if the table type access is ever changed, or if the table is removed from the table type. Be sure to check the **Effective Permissions** section of the dialog to see what level of access is being granted due to inheritance.

To define a filter for a table or table type, type the filter into the **Filter** box, or use the Filter Wizard . Note the following:

- If the filter is for a table type, the filter should be based on key columns that are common to all tables in the table type (using either the key column itself, or a column in the lookup table that the key column links to). For example, if the GL table type has two required key columns, ACCT and DEPT, then you can create a table type filter that uses one or both of these columns, or one that uses grouping columns in the associated reference tables. Filters using any other columns may be invalid.
- If the table type has required columns, then any filter defined must be based on those required columns. If the required columns do not have lookups, then no valid filters can be defined.
- When selecting key columns in the Filter Wizard, the Filter Wizard automatically uses the lookup column in the reference table instead of the column in the data table. For example, if you select the column Acct in the GL2022 data table, the filter wizard automatically uses `ACCT.ACCT` in the filter (instead of `GL2022.ACCT`).

After defining a filter, you can validate the filter syntax by clicking the **Validate filter** button .

IMPORTANT: If you define a write filter on a reference table, then any columns used in the filter must also be included in the save definition when saving to that table using Save Type 1. For example, if the table is DEPT and the filter uses DEPT.Region, then the Region column must be included in the save definition in order for the user to save data.

Other table permissions

The following permissions can also be defined for tables and table types:

Item	Description
Open Table in Spreadsheet	This option specifies whether the user can view the table in Open Table in Spreadsheet, and at what level of access. Select one of the following: • **None** (default): The user cannot view the table in Open Table in Spreadsheet. • **Read-Only**: The user can view the table as read-only in Open Table in Spreadsheet. • **Read/Write**: The user can view the table as read/write in Open Table in Spreadsheet. Granting this permission gives the user access to the Table Library, so that the user can launch Open Table in Spreadsheet for the table. This permission does not apply to document reference tables. Document reference tables cannot be opened via Open Table in Spreadsheet. This permission can only be assigned if the user has read or read/write permission to the table data (either configured on the user or inherited from a role). If the user inherits Open Table in Spreadsheet permission from a role but does not have any corresponding access to table data, then the permission will be ignored. If the user is granted read/write access to Open Table in Spreadsheet but only has read access to the table, then the spreadsheet access will be limited to read-only.

Item	Description
Allow changing table structure	Select this check box if you want the user to be able to edit the table structure and table properties. If selected, then the user can open the **Edit Table** dialog for the table. The user can add, modify, and delete table columns, as well as modify other table properties. Granting this permission gives the user access to the Table Library, so that the user can launch **Edit table structure** for the table. By default this option is not selected, which means the user cannot edit the table structure or table properties. This permission does not apply to document reference tables. The table structure of document reference tables is controlled via the source file. This permission can be granted regardless of whether the user has access to the table data.
Ignore role inheritance	Select this check box if you do not want the user to inherit table access settings from a role (including the Everyone role). • If selected, then only the user's individual settings will be used to determine access to data in the table or table type. • If this check box is not selected, then the user will be granted the most permissive set of rights among the user's configured settings and any roles that the user belongs to. If both the user and a role have filtered access, then the filters are concatenated using OR.

Restricting access to document reference tables

By default, all users have full read access to document reference tables, via the Everyone role. In most cases this is the desirable level of access. However, in some cases you may need to restrict access to a subset of users. To restrict access to a document reference table, you must do the following:

- In the Everyone role, clear the **Full Access** check box for the table. Now no non-admin users have access to the table.
- For each individual user or role that you want to grant full or filtered access to the table, modify the table access settings as desired.

TIP: Alternatively, you could leave the Everyone role at full access, and then modify specific users to **Ignore role inheritance** for the table. Those users would then have no access to the table.

Write access settings do not apply to document reference tables. Document reference tables are only created and edited via a source document; therefore the ability to write data to the table is controlled by the user's access rights to the document.

NOTE: If you have restricted access to a document reference table created by a driver file, keep in mind that your security changes will not be cloned when the file group is cloned. This is because the table itself is not cloned; the driver file is. If you want to apply the same changes to the new table created by the new driver file, then you will need to manually configure access to this table after processing the drivers for the new file group.

Configuring Axiom Rolling Forecast table (data access) and file folder security

The Security Update Utility is simply a spreadsheet version of the Security Manager that includes only a subset of security permissions specific to Axiom Rolling Forecasting. This utility allows you to give access and permissions to multiple users simultaneously instead of configuring user permissions individually. Any changes you make using this utility are also made in Security Manager.

NOTE: This utility in only additive. It does not remove a role from a user. You need access Security Manager to remove user roles. For more information, see Managing Users.

To configure table (data access) and file folder security:

1. In the RF Admin task pane, under **Security**, double-click **Security Utility**.

    a. Edit the columns in the utility from left to right, using the following table as a guide.

    NOTE: To add a new user, navigate to the **New EPM Users** section at the bottom of the worksheet.

Field	Steps
LoginName	The login name for the user. If your organization uses the login information supplied by your IT department, then the login name is auto-generated.
PrincipalID	This entry is auto-generated by the system. Do not make changes to this cell.
FirstName	Type the user's first name.
LastName	Type the user's last name.
EmailAddress	Type the user's email address.
AuthenticationType	Click the drop-down to select how the user is authenticated to use the system.
Only Axiom Prompt Password	If you use Windows authentication, then this field remains blank. If you are using the Axiom Prompt, then type the user's password.

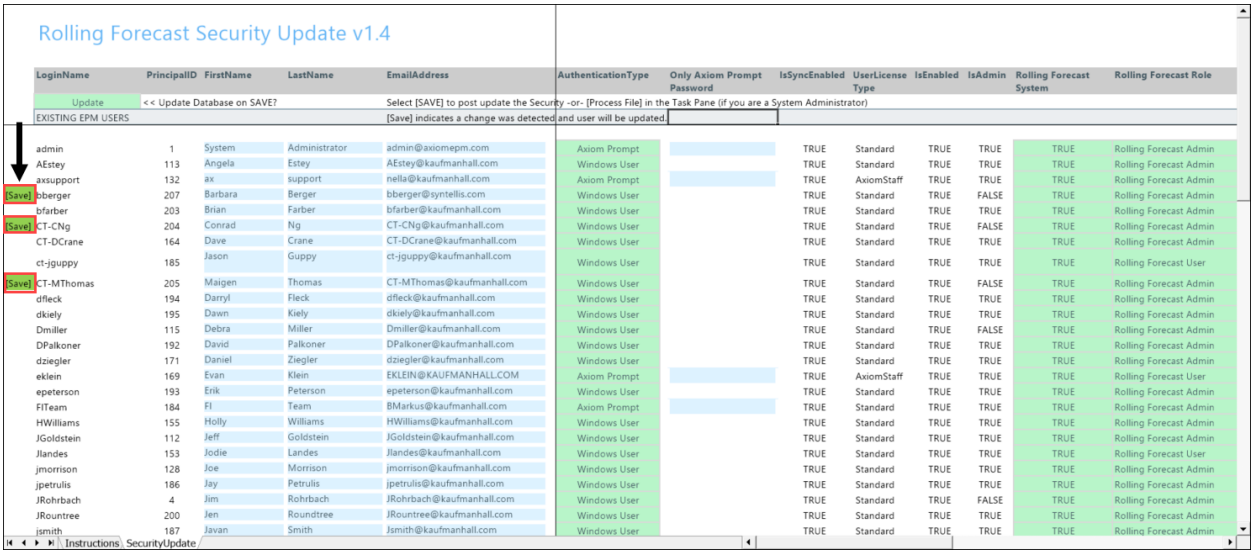
Field	Steps
IsSyncEnabled	This information is imported from Security Manager. Do not make changes to this cell.
UserLicenseType	This information is imported from Security Manager. Do not make changes to this cell.
IsEnabled	This information is imported from Security Manager. Do not make changes to this cell.
IsAdmin	This information is imported from Security Manager. Do not make changes to this cell.
Rolling Forecast System	Do one of the following: • To give a user access to Axiom Rolling Forecasting, type **TRUE**. • To not give access to a user, type **FALSE**.
Rolling Forecast Role	Do one of the following from the drop-down: • To assign the administrator role, select **Rolling Forecast Admin**. • To assign the analyst role, select **Rolling Forecast Analyst**. • To assign the user role, select **Rolling Forecast User**.
Rolling Forecast Provider	To give access to the provider module, from the drop-down, select **Rolling Forecast Provider**.

Field	Steps
RF Table Filter	Based on the role assigned, the required filters per Table Type are highlighted in blue and a default data filter is computed. • To give the user access to a table, you must enter a filter for that table type. • To not give a user access to data, leave the field blank. You can change the filter using the proper syntax, if desired. They are retained and display the next time you launch this tool. Modifying the filter for Axiom Rolling Forecasting requires the following syntax: • For users in workflow, the default filter is **RFGroup.<Grouping Column> Syntax** – ex. RFGroup.Owner='NewUser' • For Administrators, you can change the filter to **RFGroup<>'NA'**

2. On the **Main** ribbon tab, in the **File Options** group, click **Save**.

IMPORTANT: DO NOT execute a save-as or open in a read/write mode. Structural modifications to this tool could negatively impact your security setup.

Changed rows are indicated by a green [Save] tag, as shown in the following example. This indicates that a change was made or an unexpected previous parameter was found and modified, thereby creating a change.



NOTE: If a user is assigned to a product subsystem but not a role, this tool automatically assigns the user to the User role, thereby creating a change.

This completes the first part of setting up user security. At this point, the configured users have rights to specified products, reports, and corresponding data.

Configuring Axiom Rolling Forecasting driver security

The Rolling Forecasting Drivers Security Setup utility allows you to manage driver access for RF Admin and RF Analyst users who do not have the RF Global Driver Management role.

To use this utility, users must be assigned the Rolling Forecast Global Driver Management role and the Security Admin role in the Security Manager.

Configuring driver security includes setting which RFPlanGroups a user can access within each driver.

About the Drivers Security Setup utility

This utility displays all users who have the RF Admin role, the RF Analyst role, or both, as well as the subset of RF Admin and RF Analyst users who also have the RF Global Driver Management role.

The Driver Security Setup utility has three main parts:

- **View options** – These settings control which users with which roles display in the utility, and whether the Rolling Forecasting Administrator and Rolling Forecasting Analyst columns are visible. By default, the **Filter for Role** field is set to **All**, which includes users who have either one or both of the RF Admin and RF Analyst roles.
- **Top section** – List of users who have the RF Global Driver Management role in addition to either the RF Admin or RF Analyst role. For these users, the Member of RF Global Driver Management column displays TRUE. This section is display only; user access cannot be set in this section.
- **Bottom section** – List of users who have either the RF Admin or RF Analyst role but do not have the RF Global Driver Management role. Driver access for these users is set in this section.

To manage user access to the RF drivers:

1. In the RF Admin task pane, under **Security**, double-click **Drivers Security Utility**.

   The Rolling Forecasting Drivers Security Setup utility opens.

2. In the **Filter for Role** drop-down, select to filter the list by user role:

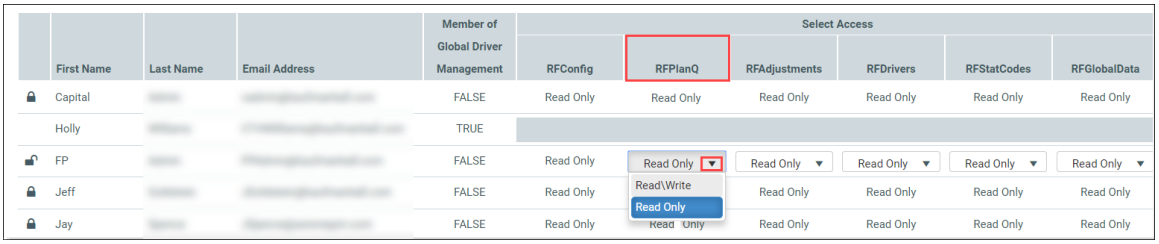
   - **All** – Displays all users.
   - **Rolling Forecasting Administrator** – Displays only users who have the RF Administrator role.
   - **Rolling Forecasting Analyst** – Displays only users who have the RF Analyst role.

NOTE: Users who have the RF Global Driver Management role automatically have full Read/Write access to all drivers, including the Drivers. For these users, "TRUE" displays in the Member of Global Driver Management column. Access for these users must be set in the Security Manager.

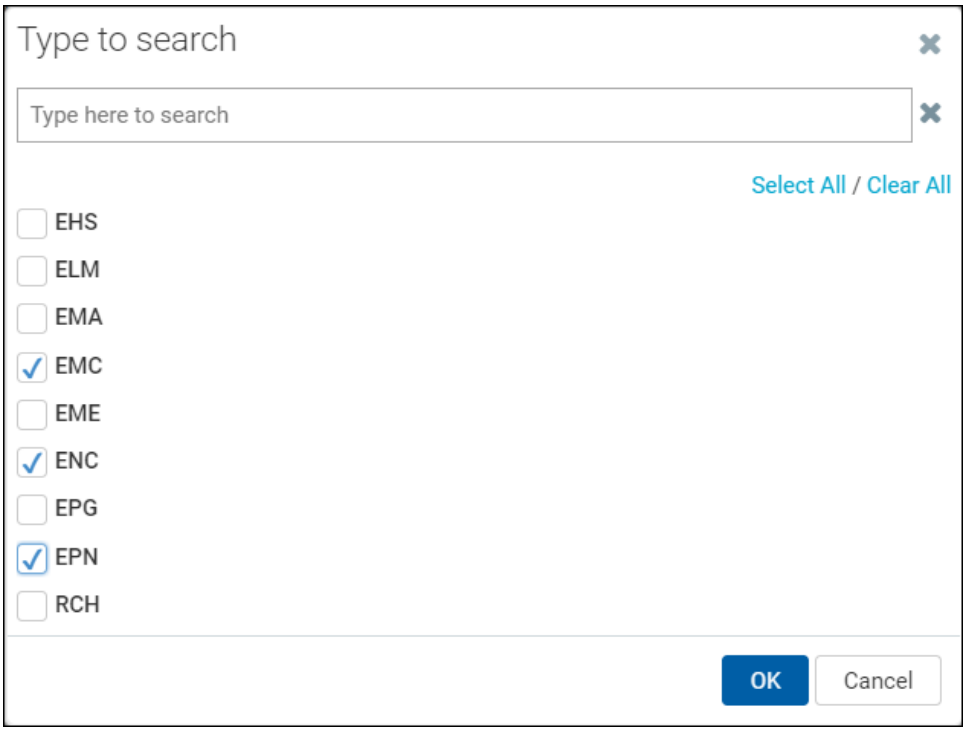
3. To collapse the list to only user roles that can be edited in this utility, select the **Hide Rolling Forecasting Global Driver Management Members** checkbox.
4. The RF Administrator and RF Analyst role columns are hidden by default. To view these columns, clear the last two checkboxes (these are selected by default):



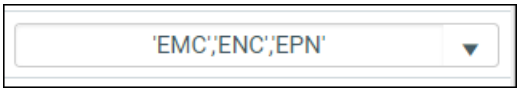
5. In the list of users who do not have the RF Global Driver Management role, locate the desired user, and then click the lock icon (🔒) to the left of the user's name to unlock the permission fields in that row.
6. In the group of **Select Access** columns, locate the desired driver, and then select the access type from the drop-down.



7. To set which RF Plan Groups the driver can be applied to for this user, at the end of the row, in the **Select RFPlanGroup Filter(s)** column, click the arrow in the field. In the dialog, select the checkboxes for the desired listed RFPlanGroups, and then click **OK**.



The selected RFPlanGroups are now listed in the field, as shown in the following example:



8. In the confirmation dialog, click **OK**.
9. At the top of the form, click **Save**.
10. To set driver access for another user, first click the open lock icon of the user you just set to close that row before unlocking another row. If you are done, you can close the form. The unlocked icon will reset to locked when the form closes.

Configuring file access (Files tab)

On the **Files** tab of the **Security Management** dialog, you can control access to files in the Axiom Rolling Forecasting file system. The following areas can be controlled:

- The Reports Library
- The Data Diagrams Library
- The Filter Library
- The Imports Library and the Exports Library
- The Process Definitions Library
- The Scheduler Jobs Library
- The Task Panes Library
- The Ribbon Tabs Library

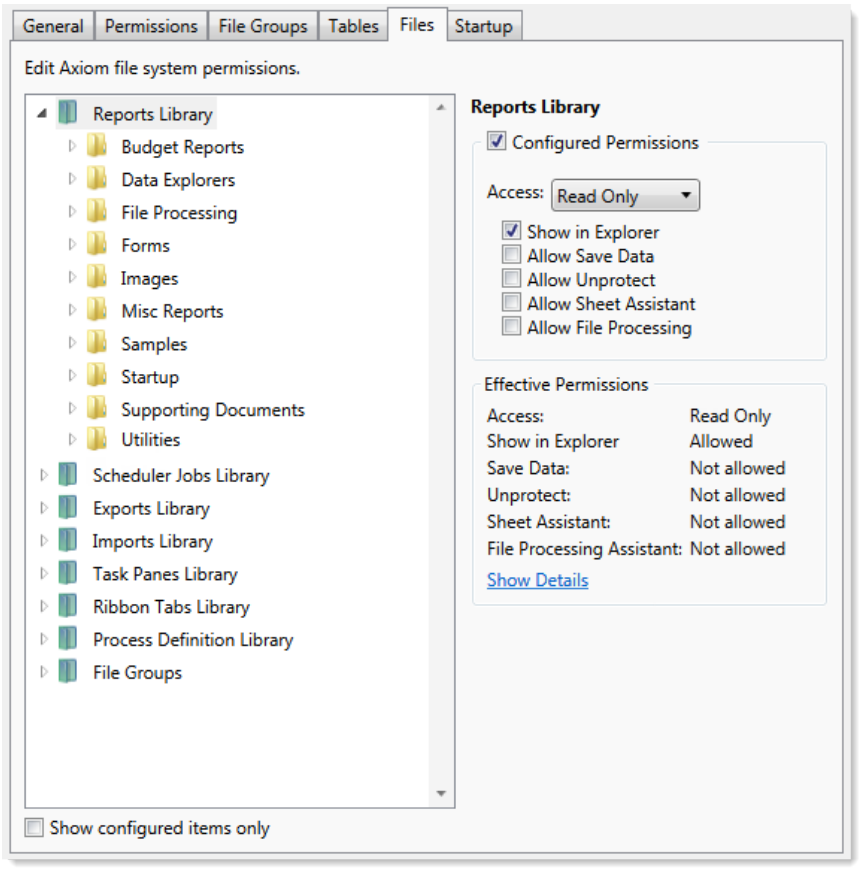
- Certain supporting files for file groups: Templates, Drivers, Utilities, and Process Definitions

NOTES:

- File permissions do not apply to users with administrator rights. Administrators always have full access to all files.
- File permissions must be defined within the Security Management dialog. The bulk editing tool Open Security in Spreadsheet does not support configuring file and folder permissions.
- If you are defining file permissions for a subsystem, see Defining maximum permissions for subsystems.

Configuring file permissions

The left-hand side of the **Files** tab displays the available folders and files. When you select a folder or a file in the list, you can define the security settings for the user or role within the **Configured Permissions** section in the right-hand side of the tab.



Example Files tab

File permissions can be set at the folder level and at the file level. By default, all sub-folders and files underneath a parent folder inherit the rights of the parent folder, unless rights are explicitly set for the sub-folder or file.

You can set permissions at the library level and then override those permissions for specific sub-folders and files as needed, or you can set permissions for specific sub-folders and files only.

By default, each user or role has no access to any files or folders on this tab. You must define file permissions for each user or role.

To configure permissions to a file or folder:

1. Select the file or folder in the treeview, and then select **Configured Permissions**.

   If this check box is selected for a sub-folder or a specific file, the sub-folder or file will no longer inherit any permissions set for the parent folder. You can clear the check box, and the sub-folder or file will once again inherit permissions from the parent folder.

2. Select the applicable permission options as desired.

   Each type of file (reports, import, etc.) has slightly different security settings that can be defined on this tab. For more information on the file-specific options, see the detailed sections.

If a new folder or file is added to any library, a user will have access to it if the folder or file is placed underneath an existing parent folder that the user has rights to. For example, if a user has rights to the entire Reports Library, that user will have access to any new folders and files added to the Reports Library. If a user only has rights to a specific sub-folder in the Reports Library, that user will have access to new folders and files added to that sub-folder.

The **Effective Permissions** section displays the full permissions of the user, taking into account any inherited role rights, and other settings such as administrator rights. This section also takes into account rights that are inherited from a parent folder.

NOTE: Because file permissions can be set at any point in the treeview, it can be difficult to later tell which items have been configured. To change the view to only show items with configured permissions, select the check box for **Show configured items only**. If the treeview is blank after selecting this check box, this means that the user or role has no configured permissions.

Reports Library

The following permissions can be set for files in the Reports Library:

Option	Description
Access	Select one of the following: • **No Access**: The user or role cannot access the folder or file. • **Read Only**: The user or role has read-only access to the folder or file. Users with read-only access to reports can open and refresh reports, but cannot save changes. If read access is set at the folder level, users cannot save new reports to that folder. • **Read/Write**: The user or role has read/write access to the folder or file. If the item is a file, the user can save changes to the file. If the item is a folder, the user can also save new files to the folder, create sub-folders, and delete and rename files and folders.
Show in Explorer	Select this check box if you want the file to display in the Explorer task pane and other "Explorer views" of the file library (such as Axiom Explorer, libraries displayed on the ribbon menu, and libraries displayed when saving files). This check box becomes selected by default when you assign an access level of Read Only or higher. If this check box is cleared, and the user has Read Only access or higher, then the file does not display in Explorer views but the user can still open the file if the user has access to a feature that indirectly opens the file. This includes features such as custom drilling, GetDocument functions, and file shortcuts in task panes and ribbon tabs. The idea is that the user never needs to directly open the file from a folder structure, but the user needs access to the file in order to use these other features. If the user's access level is No Access, then this setting is ignored. For example, you might clear this check box for the target report of a custom drill. The user only needs to be able to access this report when performing a custom drill on the source file. Displaying the file in the Reports Library would just clutter the list of files because the user never needs to open the file from that location. **NOTE:** The **Reports Library** dialog (accessible from **Reports > All Reports**) does not honor this permission. If a user has at least read-only access to a report, it will show in this dialog, regardless of the Show in Explorer permission.

Option	Description
Allow Save Data	Select this check box if you want the user or role to be able to save data to the database for the folder or file. If a report is set up to use Save Type 1, 3, or 4, the user will be able to save data to the database. If this check box is not selected, then the user cannot save data to the database from the report. **NOTE:** If a user has **Read Only** access and **Allow Save Data**, then the user will be able to save data to the database but not save changes to the file. Note that users with this combination of rights can save data from the file at any time, regardless of whether the file is locked to another user.
Allow Unprotect	Select this check box if you want the user or role to be able to remove workbook and/or worksheet protection for this folder or file. Users with this permission can use the **Advanced > Protect** options on the ribbon to remove workbook or worksheet protection from Axiom files. **IMPORTANT:** If you enable this permission at the folder level, then the user will be able to unprotect any file that they save to the folder (assuming that the user has read/write access to the folder). **NOTE:** This setting is ignored for users with the **Remove Protection** permission on the **Permissions** tab; those users can remove protection for any file.
Allow Sheet Assistant	Select this check box if you want the user or role to see the Sheet Assistant. Generally, you should only expose the Sheet Assistant if the user is expected to edit file settings, including Axiom query settings. Enabling this permission also has the following impacts: • The user has access to the Control Sheet. If the Control Sheet is hidden in the document, the user can make it visible by double-clicking any field name in the Sheet Assistant. • If the user has read / write permission and the Sheet Assistant permission, then the user can enable forms for the file and can see the Form Assistant and Form Control Sheet. • The Drilling Control Sheet, if present in the file, is not hidden if the user has the Sheet Assistant permission. • The Data Source Assistant is also available if the Sheet Assistant is available. If this check box is not selected, then the user cannot see the Sheet Assistant or the other related items as described above.

Option	Description
Allow File Processing	Select this check box if you want the user or role to be able to perform file processing on the file. If selected, then the user has access to file processing features, including the File Processing button on the menu and the File Processing task pane. The related control sheets will also be visible to the user. If this check box is not selected, then the user cannot perform file processing actions and cannot see the related menu items, task panes, or control sheets.

NOTE: If a user does not have access to any report files or folders, then the Reports menu item does not display on the menu, and the user cannot create reports.

Filter Library

The following permissions can be set for files in the Filter Library:

Option	Description
Access	Select one of the following: • **No Access**: The user or role cannot access the folder or filter. • **Read Only**: The user or role has read-only access to the folder or filter. Users with read-only access to saved filters can load those filters into the Filter Wizard for use. If read access is set at the folder level, users cannot save new filters to that folder. • **Read/Write**: The user or role has read/write access to the folder or filter. If the item is a filter, the user can save changes to the filter. If the item is a folder, the user can also save new filters to the folder, create sub-folders, and delete and rename filters and folders.
Show in Explorer	Select this check box if you want the file to display in the Explorer task pane and other "Explorer views" of the file library (such as Axiom Explorer, libraries displayed on the ribbon menu, and libraries displayed when saving files). This check box becomes selected by default when you assign an access level of Read Only or higher. If this check box is cleared, and the user has Read Only access or higher, then the file does not display in Explorer views but the user can still open the file if the user has access to a feature that indirectly opens the file. This includes features such as custom drilling, GetDocument functions, and file shortcuts in task panes and ribbon tabs. The idea is that the user never needs to directly open the file from a folder structure, but the user needs access to the file in order to use these other features. If the user's access level is No Access, then this setting is ignored.

Scheduler Jobs Library

NOTE: Users must also have the **Scheduled Jobs User** permission (on the **Permissions** tab) in order to access any files in the Scheduler Jobs Library.

IMPORTANT: Users do not have to have any file permissions to a Scheduler job in order to execute that job via an event handler (such as when using Run Event or Raise Event).

The following permissions can be set for files in the Scheduler Jobs Library:

Option	Description
Access	Select one of the following: • **No Access**: The user or role cannot access the folder or file. • **Read Only**: The user or role has read-only access to the folder or file. Users with read-only access to Scheduler jobs can open jobs and can manually execute jobs, but cannot save changes. If read access is set at the folder level, users cannot save new jobs to that folder. • **Read/Write**: The user or role has read/write access to the folder or file. If the item is a file, the user can save changes to the file. If the item is a folder, the user can also save new files to the folder, create sub-folders, and delete and rename files and folders.
Show in Explorer	Select this check box if you want the file to display in the Explorer task pane and other "Explorer views" of the file library (such as Axiom Explorer, libraries displayed on the ribbon menu, and libraries displayed when saving files). This check box becomes selected by default when you assign an access level of Read Only or higher. If this check box is cleared, and the user has Read Only access or higher, then the file does not display in Explorer views but the user can still open the file if the user has access to a feature that indirectly opens the file. This includes features such as custom drilling, GetDocument functions, and file shortcuts in task panes and ribbon tabs. The idea is that the user never needs to directly open the file from a folder structure, but the user needs access to the file in order to use these other features. If the user's access level is No Access, then this setting is ignored. For example, you might clear this check box if a user needs to be able to open a Scheduler job from a shortcut in a task pane, but otherwise the user does not need to be able to browse to it in the Scheduler Jobs Library.

Exports Library

The following permissions can be set for files in the Exports Library:

Option	Description
Access	Select one of the following: • **No Access**: The user or role cannot open the folder or file (however, they can execute the export, if they have the separate Execute permission). • **Read Only**: The user or role has read-only access to the folder or file. Users with read-only access to exports can open export files to view the settings, but they cannot edit the settings. • **Read/Write**: The user or role has read/write access to the folder or file. If the item is a file, the user can save changes to the file. If the item is a folder, the user can also save new files to the folder, create sub-folders, and delete and rename files and folders. **NOTE:** Read/write access to the Exports Library does not allow the user to create exports. Export creation is controlled by the **Administer Exports** permission on the **Permissions** tab.
Execute	Select this check box to give the user execute permissions to the folder or file. Users with execute permissions can run the export. **NOTE:** Table read permissions are honored for export packages. When the user executes the export, the user's permission to the table will determine the eligible data to export. If the user does not have access to the table at all, then no data will be exported.

Option	Description
Show in Explorer	Select this check box if you want the file to display in the Explorer task pane and other "Explorer views" of the file library (such as Axiom Explorer, libraries displayed on the ribbon menu, and libraries displayed when saving files). This check box becomes selected by default when you assign an access level of Read Only or higher. If this check box is cleared, and the user has Read Only access or higher, then the file does not display in Explorer views but the user can still open the file if the user has access to a feature that indirectly opens the file. This includes features such as custom drilling, GetDocument functions, and file shortcuts in task panes and ribbon tabs. The idea is that the user never needs to directly open the file from a folder structure, but the user needs access to the file in order to use these other features. For example, you might clear this check box if a user needs to be able to execute an export from a shortcut in a task pane, but otherwise the user does not need to be able to browse to it in the Exports Library. **NOTE:** If a user has Execute permissions but No Access to the export file, then you should select this check box if you want the export to display in the Export Library. When using this configuration, the user can double-click the file to open the Execute dialog only. If, however, the user will only execute the export from links in a task pane or other predefined links, then you can leave this option cleared.

NOTE: The export access permission and the execute permission are independent. A user can have no access to an export file but still be given execute permissions. Similarly, a user can have read/write access to the export settings, but not be able to execute it.

Imports Library

The following permissions can be set for files in the Imports Library:

Option	Description
Access	Select one of the following: • **No Access**: The user or role cannot access the folder or file (however, they can execute the import, if they have the separate Execute permission). • **Read Only**: The user or role has read-only access to the folder or file. Users with read-only access to imports can open import files to view the settings, but they cannot edit the settings. • **Read/Write**: The user or role has read/write access to the folder or file. If the item is a file, the user can save changes to the file. If the item is a folder, the user can also save new files to the folder, create sub-folders, and delete and rename files and folders. **NOTE:** Read/write access to the Imports Library alone does not allow the user to create new imports. The user must also have the **Administer Imports** permission on the **Permissions** tab.
Execute	Select this check box to give the user execute permissions to the folder or file. Users with execute permissions can run the import. **NOTE:** Table write permissions are ignored for import packages. If a user has execute rights to an import, then the imported data will be saved to the configured destination table, regardless of the user's write access to that table.
Show in Explorer	Select this check box if you want the file to display in the Explorer task pane and other "Explorer views" of the file library (such as Axiom Explorer, libraries displayed on the ribbon menu, and libraries displayed when saving files). This check box becomes selected by default when you assign an access level of Read Only or higher. If this check box is cleared, and the user has Read Only access or higher, then the file does not display in Explorer views but the user can still open the file if the user has access to a feature that indirectly opens the file. This includes features such as custom drilling, GetDocument functions, and file shortcuts in task panes and ribbon tabs. The idea is that the user never needs to directly open the file from a folder structure, but the user needs access to the file in order to use these other features. If the user's access level is No Access, then this setting is ignored. **NOTE:** If a user has Execute permissions but No Access to the import file, then you should select this check box if you want the import to display in the Import Library. When using this configuration, the user can double-click the file to open the Execute dialog only. If, however, the user will only execute the import from links in a task pane or other predefined links, then you can leave this option cleared.

NOTES:

- The import access permission and the execute permission are independent. A user can have no access to an import file but still be given execute permissions. Similarly, a user can have read/write access to the import settings, but not be able to execute it.
- The Import Errors folder is system-maintained and therefore does not display in this dialog. You cannot manually grant or deny access to this folder or the error files within it; access is automatically granted based on access to the import that generated the error.
- If an import uses an Axiom database as its source, then non-administrators cannot view or edit that import regardless of their access rights granted here. However, non-administrators can execute the import if they have that permission.

Task Panes Library

The following permissions can be set for files in the Task Panes Library:

Option	Description
Access	Select one of the following: • **No Access**: The user or role cannot access the folder or file. • **Read Only**: The user or role has read-only access to the folder or file. Users with read-only access to task panes can view and use task panes but cannot save changes. If read access is set at the folder level, users cannot save new task panes to that folder. • **Read/Write**: The user or role has read/write access to the folder or file. If the item is a file, the user can save changes to the file. If the item is a folder, the user can also save new files to the folder, create sub-folders, and delete and rename files and folders. **NOTE:** Users must also have the **Administer Task Panes** permission (on the **Permissions** tab) in order to create or edit task panes.

Option	Description
Show in Explorer	Select this check box if you want the file to display in the Explorer task pane and other "Explorer views" of the file library (such as Axiom Explorer, libraries displayed on the ribbon menu, and libraries displayed when saving files). This check box becomes selected by default when you assign an access level of Read Only or higher. If this check box is cleared, and the user has Read Only access or higher, then the file does not display in Explorer views but the user can still open the file if the user has access to a feature that indirectly opens the file. This includes features such as custom drilling, GetDocument functions, and file shortcuts in task panes and ribbon tabs. The idea is that the user never needs to directly open the file from a folder structure, but the user needs access to the file in order to use these other features. If the user's access level is No Access, then this setting is ignored. For example, you might clear this check box if a user needs to be able to open an associated task pane for a file, but otherwise the user does not need to be able to open the task pane from the Task Panes Library.

NOTES:

- Task panes can contain shortcuts to various files and system features. The ability of a user to open a file or use a feature from the task pane depends on the user's permission for that file or feature.
- Users do not need to have access permission to a task pane in order to open it at startup. If a user is assigned a task pane on the Startup tab of security, it will always open as read-only at startup, regardless of the user's access permission.
- By default, the Axiom ribbon tab does not contain any command to open task panes. If a user has rights to a file in the Task Panes Library, then in order to see and open this file manually the user must have access to either the Explorer task pane or the Axiom Explorer dialog, or you must include access to the task pane within another custom task pane or ribbon tab file that is assigned as a startup file to the user. For example, you might create a custom task pane that includes a link to the Task Panes Library, and if a user has file access rights to any task panes they could be launched from this location. Users only gain access to the **Manage > Task Panes** menu item if they have the **Administer Task Panes** security permission.

▶ Ribbon Tabs Library

The following permissions can be set for files in the Ribbon Tabs Library:

Option	Description
Access	Select one of the following: • **No Access**: The user or role cannot access the folder or file. • **Read Only**: The user or role has read-only access to the folder or file. Users with read-only access to task panes can view ribbon tab files but cannot save changes. If read access is set at the folder level, users cannot save new ribbon tab files to that folder. • **Read/Write**: The user or role has read/write access to the folder or file. If the item is a file, the user can save changes to the file. If the item is a folder, the user can also save new files to the folder, create sub-folders, and delete and rename files and folders. **NOTE:** Users must also have the **Administer Task Panes** permission (on the **Permissions** tab) in order to create or edit task panes.
Show in Explorer	Select this check box if you want the file to display in the Explorer task pane and other "Explorer views" of the file library (such as Axiom Explorer, libraries displayed on the ribbon menu, and libraries displayed when saving files). This check box becomes selected by default when you assign an access level of Read Only or higher. If this check box is cleared, and the user has Read Only access or higher, then the file does not display in Explorer views but the user can still open the file if the user has access to a feature that indirectly opens the file. This includes features such as custom drilling, GetDocument functions, and file shortcuts in task panes and ribbon tabs. The idea is that the user never needs to directly open the file from a folder structure, but the user needs access to the file in order to use these other features. If the user's access level is No Access, then this setting is ignored. This setting does not have much use for ribbon tab files because ribbon tabs are typically configured as startup files for end users, and end users do not need access permission to be able to open the file at startup.

NOTES:

- Users do *not* need to have access permission to a ribbon tab in order to open it at startup. If a user is assigned a ribbon tab on the Startup tab of security, it will always open as read-only at startup, regardless of the user's access permission.
- In general, there is no need to grant end users access to the Ribbon Tabs Library unless the user needs to be able to create and edit ribbon tabs. If a user opens a ribbon tab file directly from the Ribbon Tabs Library, it will always open in the editor, not in the application ribbon. There is no way to open a ribbon tab file on demand and have it display in the application ribbon.

Process Definition Library

The following permissions can be set for files in the Process Definition Library:

Option	Description
Access	Select one of the following: • **No Access**: The user or role cannot access the folder or file. • **Read Only**: The user or role has read-only access to the folder or file. Users with read-only access to the file can open the process definition from the Explorer task pane and view the settings. • **Read/Write**: The user or role has read/write access to the folder or file. If the item is a file, the user can save changes to the file. If the item is a folder, the user can also save new files to the folder, create sub-folders, and delete and rename files and folders. Users with read/write access cannot start or stop the process, they can only edit the process definition settings.

Option	Description
Show in Explorer	Select this check box if you want the file to display in the Explorer task pane and other "Explorer views" of the file library (such as Axiom Explorer, libraries displayed on the ribbon menu, and libraries displayed when saving files). This check box becomes selected by default when you assign an access level of Read Only or higher. If this check box is cleared, and the user has Read Only access or higher, then the file does not display in Explorer views but the user can still open the file if the user has access to a feature that indirectly opens the file. This includes features such as custom drilling, GetDocument functions, and file shortcuts in task panes and ribbon tabs. The idea is that the user never needs to directly open the file from a folder structure, but the user needs access to the file in order to use these other features. If the user's access level is No Access, then this setting is ignored. For example, you might clear this check box if a user needs to be able to open a process definition from a shortcut in a task pane, but otherwise the user does not need to be able to browse to it in the Process Definition Library.

Data Diagrams Library

The following permissions can be set for files in the Data Diagrams Library:

Option	Description
Access	Select one of the following: • **No Access**: The user or role cannot access the folder or file. • **Read Only**: The user or role has read-only access to the folder or file. • **Read/Write**: The user or role has read/write access to the folder or file. If the item is a file, the user can save changes to the file. If the item is a folder, the user can also save new files to the folder, create sub-folders, and delete and rename files and folders.

Option	Description
Show in Explorer	Select this check box if you want the file to display in the Explorer task pane and other "Explorer views" of the file library (such as Axiom Explorer, libraries displayed on the ribbon menu, and libraries displayed when saving files). This check box becomes selected by default when you assign an access level of Read Only or higher. If this check box is cleared, and the user has Read Only access or higher, then the file does not display in Explorer views but the user can still open the file if the user has access to a feature that indirectly opens the file. This includes features such as custom drilling, GetDocument functions, and file shortcuts in task panes and ribbon tabs. The idea is that the user never needs to directly open the file from a folder structure, but the user needs access to the file in order to use these other features. If the user's access level is No Access, then this setting is ignored. For example, you might clear this check box if a user needs to be able to open a data diagram from a shortcut in a task pane, but otherwise the user does not need to be able to browse to it in the Data Diagrams Library.

File Groups

The following permissions can be set for certain files and folders in file groups. Each file group is listed separately in this section, with sub-folders for Templates, Drivers, Utilities, and Process Definitions.

NOTE: Permissions cannot be set at the file group level and inherited by the folders. Each folder must be configured separately.

Option	Description
Access	Select one of the following: • **Hidden**: The user or role cannot access the folder or file. • **Read Only**: The user or role has read-only access to the folder or file. Users with read-only access to files can open and refresh those files, but cannot save changes. If read access is set at the folder level, users cannot save new files to that folder. • **Read/Write**: The user or role has read/write access to the folder or file. If the item is a file, the user can save changes to the file. If the item is a folder, the user can also save new files to the folder, create sub-folders, and delete and rename files and folders.

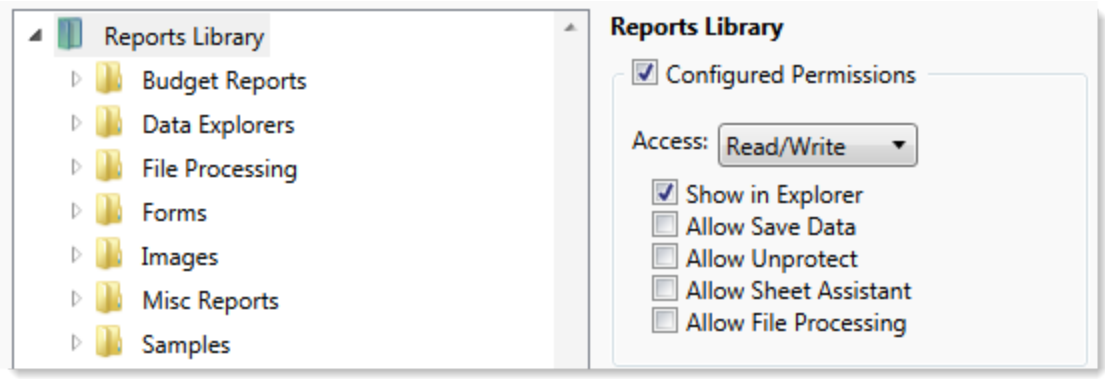
Option	Description
Show in Explorer	Select this check box if you want the file to display in the Explorer task pane and other "Explorer views" of the file library (such as Axiom Explorer, libraries displayed on the ribbon menu, and libraries displayed when saving files). This check box becomes selected by default when you assign an access level of Read Only or higher. If this check box is cleared, and the user has Read Only access or higher, then the file does not display in Explorer views but the user can still open the file if the user has access to a feature that indirectly opens the file. This includes features such as custom drilling, GetDocument functions, and file shortcuts in task panes and ribbon tabs. The idea is that the user never needs to directly open the file from a folder structure, but the user needs access to the file in order to use these other features. If the user's access level is No Access, then this setting is ignored. For example, you might clear this check box if a user needs to be able to open the file from a shortcut in a task pane, but otherwise the user does not need to be able to browse to it in the Explorer task pane.
Allow Save Data	Select this check box if you want the user or role to be able to save data to the database for the folder or file. If a file is set up to use Save Type 1, 3, or 4, the user will be able to save data to the database. If this check box is not selected, then the user cannot save data to the database from the report. **NOTES:** • If a user has **Read Only** access and **Allow Save Data**, then the user will be able to save data to the database but not save changes to the file. Note that users with this combination of rights can save data from the file at any time, regardless of whether the file is locked to another user. • This permission is ignored for template files and does not apply to process definitions. Save-to-database processes do not run within file group templates.

Option	Description
Allow Unprotect	Select this check box if you want the user or role to be able to remove workbook and/or worksheet protection for this folder or file. Users with this permission can use the **Advanced > Protect** options on the ribbon to remove workbook or worksheet protection from Axiom files. **IMPORTANT:** If you enable this permission at the folder level, then the user will be able to unprotect any file that they save to the folder (assuming that the user has read/write access to the folder). **NOTES:** • This setting is ignored for users with the **Remove Protection** permission on the **Permissions** tab; those users can remove protection for any file. • This setting does not apply to process definitions.
Allow Sheet Assistant	Select this check box if you want the user or role to see the Sheet Assistant. Generally, you should only expose the Sheet Assistant if the user is expected to edit file settings, including Axiom query settings. Enabling this permission also has the following impacts: • The user has access to the Control Sheet. If the Control Sheet is hidden in the document, the user can make it visible by double-clicking any field name in the Sheet Assistant. • If the user has read / write permission and the Sheet Assistant permission, then the user can enable forms for the file and can see the Form Assistant and Form Control Sheet. • The Drilling Control Sheet, if present in the file, is not hidden if the user has the Sheet Assistant permission. • The Data Source Assistant is also available if the Sheet Assistant is available. If this check box is not selected, then the user cannot see the Sheet Assistant or the other related items as described above. **NOTE:** This setting does not apply to process definitions. Also, control sheets are not hidden in template files.
Allow File Processing	Select this check box if you want the user or role to be able to perform file processing on the file. If selected, then the user has access to file processing features, including the File Processing button on the menu and the File Processing task pane. The related control sheets will also be visible to the user. If this check box is not selected, then the user cannot perform file processing actions and cannot see the related menu items, task panes, or control sheets. **NOTE:** This setting does not apply to process definitions.

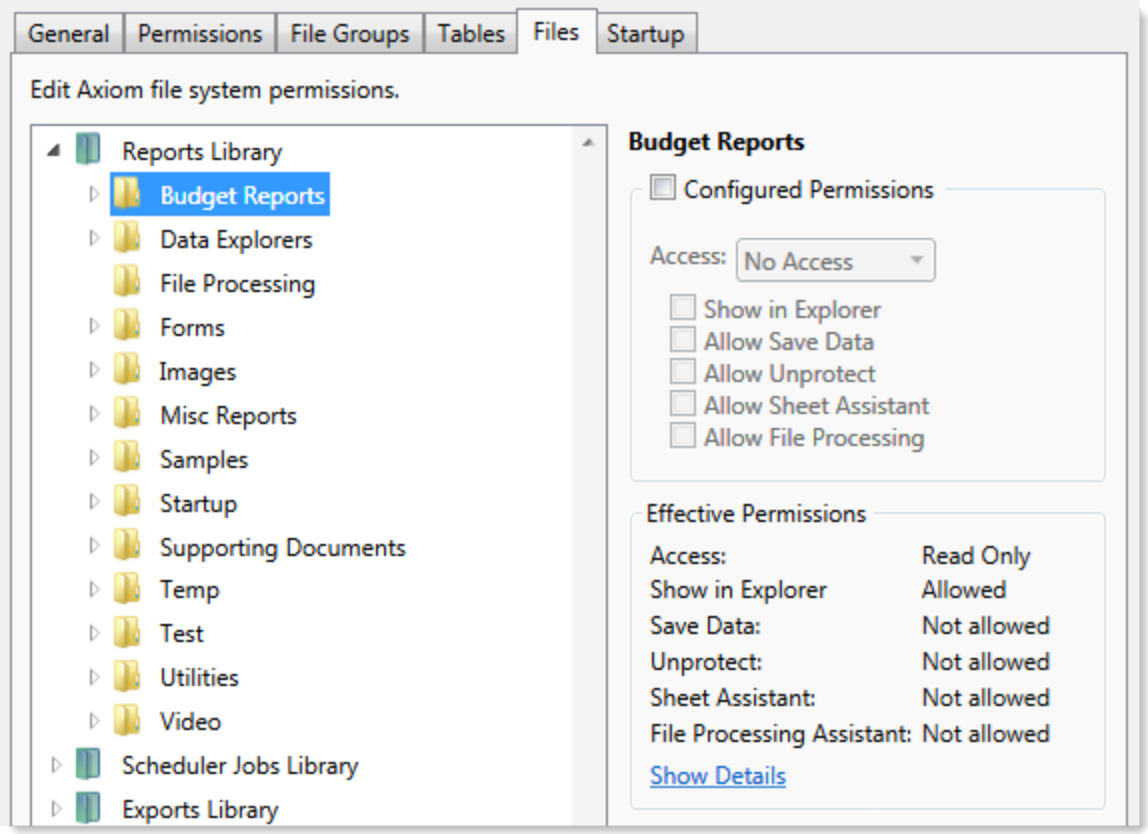
File permission examples

The following examples use the Reports Library, but the concept of folder inheritance applies to all files on the Files tab.

If a user has read/write access to the Reports Library, that user can access and save files anywhere in the library, unless a different level of access is explicitly set for a sub-folder or a file. For example:

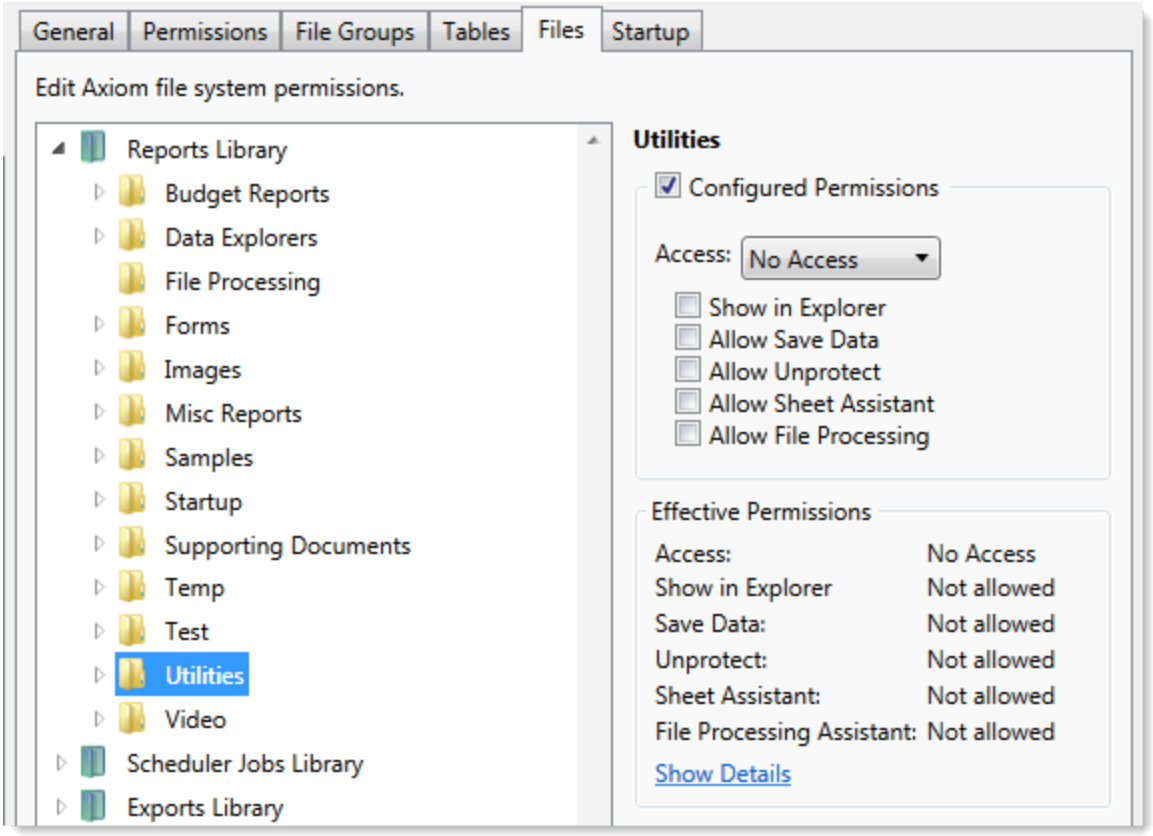


Sub-folders and files inherit the rights defined for the parent folder, unless permissions are explicitly set for the sub-folder or file. When you select a sub-folder or file in the folder tree, you can tell if it is inheriting permissions by whether the **Configured permission** check box is selected. If this check box is not selected, then the folder or file is inheriting permissions, and you can view the inherited permissions in the **Effective Permissions** section.



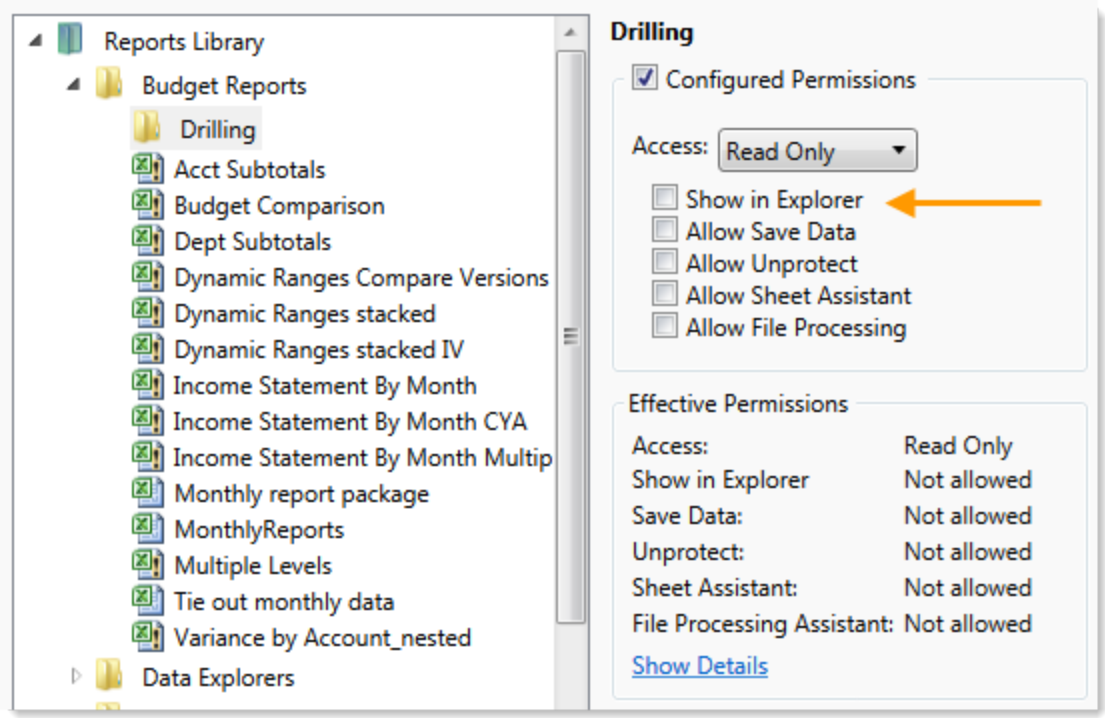
NOTE: The effective permissions also take into account role inheritance and administrator rights (if applicable). Therefore, the sub-folder or file might show a different level of permissions than its parent folder, if it is inheriting from a role.

If rights are set at the library level, but you want to set a different level of rights for a specific folder or file, select **Configured permission** for that folder or file and define the desired level of rights. In the following example, the user has read/write access to the Reports Library, but no access to the **Utilities** sub-folder.



Note that if the user was assigned to a role that had access to the Utilities folder, then the user would be granted that level of access even though the folder is explicitly hidden for the user. Users are granted the highest level of file permissions allowed by their user rights and assigned roles. You cannot override role inheritance for report file access.

It is also possible to grant a user access to a file or folder, but hide that file/folder in the user's Explorer task pane and other "Explorer views." In the following example, the **Drilling** sub-folder contains drill target files. The user needs read-only access to the files in order to perform the drill, but otherwise the user never needs to open the files directly or see the files in their Reports Library. By clearing the **Show in Explorer** option, this folder and its files will not display to the user.



Assigning startup files (Startup tab)

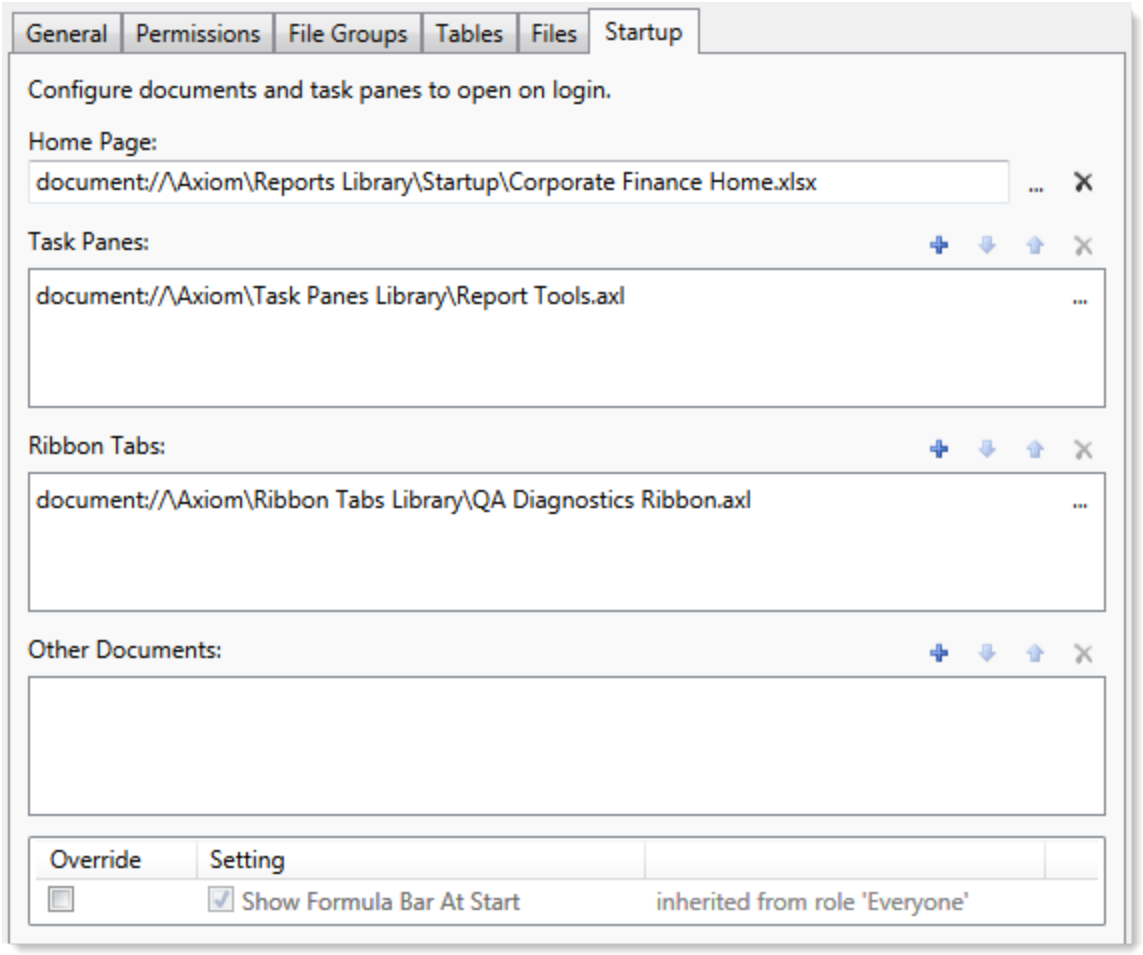
On the **Startup** tab of the **Security Management** dialog, you can specify which files to open automatically when a user logs into the system. You can also configure certain startup options.

Startup files are assigned using the following categories:

- **Home Page**: You can assign an alternate home page for a user or role.
- **Task Panes**: You can assign custom task panes to open on startup.
- **Ribbon Tabs**: You can assign custom ribbon tabs to open on startup.
- **Other Documents**: You can assign additional reports (regular or form-enabled) to open on startup.

NOTE: Startup files are stored by document ID. If you subsequently change the name of a startup file or move it to a different location, the startup configuration will still work. If the file is deleted, the startup item will simply be ignored; it will not cause an error on startup.

Startup files only apply when using the Excel Client or the Windows Client, with one exception: if the assigned home page is an Axiom form, that page will also display as the user's home page when accessing forms in the Web Client.



Example Startup tab

Assigning home pages

You can optionally assign home pages on a user or role basis. If a home page is specified in Security, this file will be used instead of the default files in the Startup folders. You can use any Axiom report (including web reports and Axiom forms), or any normal Excel file stored in the Reports Library.

You can assign each user or role a "global" home page to be used in all clients. You can also override this assignment to show a different home page in the Desktop Client (Excel Client or Windows Client).

The home page is always opened as read-only. The user does not need to be granted permissions to the file in order to open it on startup.

To assign a home page to a user or role:

1. On the **Startup** tab of the **Security Management** dialog, click the **[...]** button to the right of either of the following fields:

Item	Description
Home Page	This "global" home page is used in all clients, unless a Desktop Client Home Page is also specified. If you want this home page to display in the Web Client, the selected file must be web-enabled (either an Axiom form or a web report). If the file is not web-enabled, then the assignment will be ignored for purposes of the Web Client.
Desktop Client Home Page	This home page is used in the Desktop Client only (Windows Client or Excel Client), overriding the Home Page assignment.

The **Shortcut Properties** dialog opens so that you can select a file.

2. To specify the file, click the **[...]** button to the right of the **Shortcut Target** box. In the **Choose Document** dialog, select the desired file from the Reports Library, then click **OK**.
3. Once the file has been selected, specify any of the following optional **Shortcut Parameters**:

Item	Description
Axiom Tab Name	An alternate name to display on the file tab. By default, the tab name is "Home".
Quick Filter	A Quick Filter to apply to the file. The Quick Filter must be a valid filter criteria statement. Once the file is opened, users can clear the filter using the Quick Filter option on the ribbon. **NOTE:** Queries in the target file must be configured to refresh on open, in order for the filter to be applied to the data when the file is opened. This option does not apply to web reports.
Non-closeable	Specifies whether the user can close the file once it has been opened. By default, this is not enabled, which means the file is closeable. If a user closes the home page, they can reopen it using the **Show Home** button on the default Axiom ribbon tab. You might enable this option if you have defined a custom ribbon tab for end users that does not contain the Show Home button. This ensures that users will always have access to the home page by preventing them from closing it.
View As Form	Select this option to open the report as an Axiom form. This option only applies if the report is form-enabled.

4. Click **OK**.

The selected file displays in the **Home Page** box.

You can change the home page assignment at any time, or remove the assignment by clicking the delete ✕ button.

Home page priority order

When a user logs into an Axiom Rolling Forecasting client, their home page is determined using the following priority order. If the first item on the list is defined, then that file is used, otherwise the next item on the list is used, and so on.

Desktop Client (Excel and Windows)

1. Security-assigned home page at the user level
2. Security-assigned home page for a role the user belongs to (excluding the Everyone role)

   NOTE: If a user belongs to multiple roles, and more than one role has an assigned home page, the home page of the "first" role is used (determined alphabetically by role name).

3. Security-assigned home page for the Everyone role

   Axiom Rolling Forecasting first cycles through items 1-3 looking for a **Desktop Client Home Page** assignment. If no assignment is found, Axiom Rolling Forecasting cycles through items 1-3 again, this time looking for a **Home Page** assignment. If no security home page is found, Axiom Rolling Forecasting continues to the next item.

4. Default home page in the Axiom System directory
   - In the Windows Client, Axiom Rolling Forecasting checks `\Startup\Home\Windows Client` first, then moves on to `\Startup\Home`.
   - In the Desktop Client, Axiom Rolling Forecasting checks `\Startup\Home\Excel Client` first, then moves on to `\Startup\Home`.

If no valid home pages are found for the Desktop Client, a blank spreadsheet is used.

Web Client

1. Product-assigned home page

   This item only applies in systems with installed products. If a product area in the Web Client has a designated home page, that home page takes precedence over all other home page assignments. When the user logs into the Web Client, they see the home page for their default product area.

2. Security-assigned home page at the user level
3. Security-assigned home page for a role the user belongs to (excluding the Everyone role)

   NOTE: If a user belongs to multiple roles, and more than one role has an assigned home page, the home page of the "first" role is used (determined alphabetically by role name).

4. Security-assigned home page for the Everyone role

   For the Web Client, only the **Home Page** assignment is considered for items 1-3. The **Desktop Client Home Page** is ignored. The Home Page assignment must be a web-enabled file in order to be used as the Web Client home page. If no valid assignment is present in Security, Axiom Rolling Forecasting continues to the next item.

5. Default home page in the Axiom System directory

   In the Web Client, Axiom Rolling Forecasting checks `\Startup\Home\Web Client` for a web-enabled file, and uses that file as the home page if present. The `\Startup\Home` directory is ignored in this case, even if the file in that directory is web-enabled. If no valid home page is present in the Axiom System directory, Axiom Rolling Forecasting continues to the next item.

6. Default Web Client home page provided by Axiom Rolling Forecasting

   This page displays the user's notifications and web favorites. This built-in page is only used as the home page if no other home page assignment is found.

Assigning startup task panes

You can assign one or more custom task panes to display automatically when a user logs into the system. Typically, these settings are defined at the role level rather than at the user level—either on the Everyone role to display for all users, or on your organization's defined roles.

Users do not need to have file permissions to access the task panes that are designated to open on startup. Because of this, in most cases you should use the **Non-Closeable** option to specify that the task pane cannot be closed. This will ensure that the task pane is always available to the user. Otherwise, the user could close the task pane and then have no way to open it again, because they do not have access to the file itself.

Users inherit any task panes defined for roles that they are assigned to, in addition to their own assigned task panes. Task panes are opened in the following order:

- Task panes defined for the Everyone role, in the order specified on the Everyone role
- Task panes defined for roles (multiple roles sorted in alphabetical order), in the order specified for the role
- Task panes defined for the user, in the order specified for the user

If a single task pane is listed in more than one place, it is only opened once, the first time it is listed.

NOTES:

- The startup task pane settings do not control the display of system-controlled task panes such as the Sheet Assistant or File Processing. These task panes display dynamically when they are relevant to the current context, if the user has the appropriate rights.
- By default, the Everyone role is configured to open the following built-in task panes on startup: Explorer and Process. These task panes are not system-controlled; if desired you can change their security settings or remove the task panes entirely. For more information, see the discussion on built-in task panes and ribbon tabs in the *System Administration Guide*.

To assign startup task panes to a user or role:

1. On the **Startup** tab of the **Security Management** dialog, click the plus + button at the top of the **Task Panes** box.

   The **Shortcut Properties** dialog opens.

2. To specify the task pane, click the **...** button to the right of the **Shortcut Target** box. In the **Choose Document** dialog, select the desired task pane from the Task Panes Library and then click **OK**.

3. Once the task pane has been selected, specify any of the following optional **Shortcut Parameters**:

Item	Description
Axiom Tab Name	Define an alternate tab name for the task pane (by default, the tab name is the file name).
Non-closeable	Select this option to prevent the user from closing the task pane. This option should be selected for startup task panes if users do not otherwise have access to the task pane. Most end users are not granted access to the Task Panes Library and therefore they only see task panes that are configured to open on startup. In this case, if the user closes the task pane, they will have no way to reopen it (other than to exit the system and then log in again). Preventing users from closing the task pane ensures that it will always be available.

4. Click **OK**. The selected file displays in the **Task Panes** box.

You can repeat this process for as many custom task panes that you want to assign to the user or role.

Once one or more task panes have been assigned, you can modify the assignments as follows:

- To adjust the order of multiple assigned task panes, select the task pane that you want to move and then use the arrow buttons to move it up or down.
- To delete an assigned task pane, select the task pane in the list and then click the **Delete** ✕ button.
- To edit the shortcut parameters of an assigned task pane, double-click the task pane in the list to reopen the **Shortcut Properties** dialog.

Assigning startup ribbon tabs

You can assign one or more custom ribbon tabs to display automatically when a user logs into the system. Typically, these settings are defined at the role level rather than at the user level—either on the Everyone role to display for all users, or on your organization's defined roles.

Keep in mind that just because a ribbon tab is opened at startup does not necessarily mean it will display to the user. You can configure certain ribbon tab options that further control the display. For example, you can specify that a particular ribbon tab only displays if the user is an administrator, or if the current file is a plan file. These options make it easier to configure a ribbon tab for the Everyone role, yet still dynamically control the display so that only the users who need the ribbon tab can see it.

Users do not need to have file permissions to access the ribbon tabs that are designated to open on startup. Startup is the only time that ribbon tabs can be opened in the ribbon, so in general there is no reason to give end users file permissions to these files except for the small handful of users who need to create and edit the ribbon tabs.

Users inherit any ribbon tabs defined for roles that they are assigned to, in addition to their own assigned ribbon tabs. Ribbon tabs are opened in the following order:

- Ribbon tabs defined for the Everyone role, in the order specified on the Everyone role
- Ribbon tabs defined for roles (multiple roles sorted in alphabetical order), in the order specified for the role
- Ribbon tabs defined for the user, in the order specified for the user

Custom ribbon tabs display before (to the left of) any Excel ribbon tabs. In the case of the Windows Client, custom ribbon tabs display before the Home tab.

If a single ribbon tab is listed multiple times, it is only opened once, the first time it is listed.

NOTE: By default, the Everyone role is configured to display two built-in ribbon tabs: Axiom and Axiom Designer. These ribbon tabs are not system-controlled; if desired you can change the security settings for these tabs, customize the tab contents, or remove the tabs entirely. For more information, see the discussion on built-in task panes and ribbon tabs in the *System Administration Guide*.

To assign startup ribbon tabs to a user or role:

1. On the **Startup** tab of the **Security Management** dialog, click the plus ✚ button at the top of the **Ribbon Tabs** box.

   The **Shortcut Properties** dialog opens.

2. To specify the ribbon tab, click the **...** button to the right of the **Shortcut Target** box. In the **Choose Document** dialog, select the desired ribbon tab from the Ribbon Tabs Library and then click **OK**.

3. Once the ribbon tab has been selected, specify any of the following optional **Shortcut Parameters**:

Item	Description
Axiom Tab Name	Optional. Define an alternate tab name for the ribbon tab (by default, the tab name is the file name).
Requires Admin	Select this check box if the ribbon tab should only be visible if the user is an administrator. In general, this option is only used if you are assigning a ribbon tab for the Everyone role, but you want to limit the display to administrators.
Requires Sheet Assistant	Select this check box if the ribbon tab should only be visible if the user has Sheet Assistant permission to the current file. This option can be used to dynamically display a ribbon tab that contains tools appropriate for file designers. Keep in mind that the ribbon tab will dynamically show and hide as the user changes the current file (assuming the user only has Sheet Assistant permission to certain files).
Visible for doc type	Optional. Select a document type if the ribbon tab should only be visible when the current file is a certain type of file. You can specify **Plan File**, **Template**, or **Report**. By default, this option is set to **All**, which means the ribbon tab displays for all file types (assuming it is otherwise eligible to display). If you specify a document type, keep in mind that the ribbon tab will dynamically show and hide as the user switches between different documents. This may be confusing to the user if the ribbon tab is not very obviously designed for a particular document type.

4. Click **OK**. The selected file displays in the **Ribbon Tabs** box.

You can repeat this process for as many custom ribbon tabs that you want to assign to the user or role.

Once one or more ribbon tabs have been assigned, you can modify the assignments as follows:

- To adjust the order of multiple assigned ribbon tabs, select the ribbon tab that you want to move and then use the arrow buttons to move it up or down.
- To delete an assigned ribbon tab, select the ribbon tab in the list and then click the **Delete** ✕ button.
- To edit the shortcut parameters of an assigned ribbon tab, double-click the ribbon tab in the list to reopen the **Shortcut Properties** dialog.

Assigning other startup documents

You can assign other documents to open automatically when a user logs into the Axiom Rolling Forecasting Desktop Client. These documents are opened in addition to the home file. You can select any Axiom report (including web reports and Axiom forms) or any normal Excel file stored in the Reports Library.

There is no limit on the number of files that can be opened at startup, however, many files or large files may slow performance and cause delays starting Axiom Rolling Forecasting.

If a document is assigned to open on startup, then it will always open on startup as read-only, regardless of the user's file permissions for that document. The user does not need to have permission to access the file otherwise.

Users inherit any documents defined for roles that they are assigned to, in addition to their own assigned documents. Documents are opened in the following order:

- Documents defined for the Everyone role, in the order specified on the Everyone role
- Documents defined for roles (multiple roles sorted in alphabetical order), in the order specified for the role
- Documents defined for the user, in the order specified for the user

If a single document is listed in more than one place, it is only opened once, the first time it is listed. Note that the home page is always the first document opened.

To assign other startup documents to a user or role:

1. On the **Startup** tab of the **Security Management** dialog, click the plus + button at the top of the **Other Documents** box.

   The **Shortcut Properties** dialog opens.

2. To specify the document, click the **...** button to the right of the **Shortcut Target** box. In the **Choose Document** dialog, select the desired file from the Task Panes Library and then click **OK**.

3. Once the document has been selected, specify any of the following optional **Shortcut Parameters**:

Item	Description
Axiom Tab Name	An alternate name to display on the file tab. By default, the tab name is the file name. If the file is an Axiom form or a web report, then this tab name is only used when launching the Windows Client, and causes the file to open within the application instead of the browser.

Item	Description
Quick Filter	A Quick Filter to apply to the file. The Quick Filter must be a valid filter criteria statement. Once the file is opened, users can clear the filter using the Quick Filter option on the ribbon. **NOTE:** The target file must be refreshed in order for the filter to be applied to the data. One or both of the following settings should be enabled in the file: • **Refresh all Axiom functions on open** (if the file uses functions to return data instead of an Axiom query) • **Refresh data on file open** (for the applicable Axiom queries) This option only applies to Axiom spreadsheet reports and Axiom forms.
Non-closeable	Specifies whether the user can close the file once it has been opened. By default, this is not enabled, which means the file is closeable. You may want to enable this option if users do not otherwise have access to the file. In this case, if the user closes the file, they will have no way to reopen it (other than to exit the system and then log in again). Preventing users from closing the file ensures that it will always be available. You would only do this if the file is something that users need to see throughout their session. If the file is simply informational and users don't need to see it again once they have viewed it, then you probably want to let users close the file.
View As Form	Select this option to open the report as an Axiom form. This option only applies if the report is form-enabled.

4. Click **OK**. The selected file displays in the **Other Documents** box.

You can repeat this process for as many additional documents that you want to assign to the user or role.

Once one or more documents have been assigned, you can modify the assignments as follows:

- To adjust the order of multiple assigned documents, select the document that you want to move and then use the arrow buttons to move it up or down.
- To delete an assigned document, select the document in the list and then click the **Delete** ✕ button.
- To edit the shortcut parameters of an assigned document, double-click the document in the list to reopen the **Shortcut Properties** dialog.

NOTE: When a user launches the Excel Client, any web-enabled startup documents other than the Home file will be opened in the browser instead of within the Excel Client. In the Windows Client, if you define an **Axiom Tab Name** for the web-enabled document, it will open within the application instead within the browser.

Assigning startup options

You can configure startup options that impact how Axiom Rolling Forecasting displays when a user logs in. These options are listed at the bottom of the **Startup** tab of the **Security Management** dialog, underneath the assigned startup files. You can set these startup options at the user level or at the role level.

Currently there is only one startup option that can be set:

- **Show Formula Bar At Start**

If this option is enabled, then the formula bar automatically shows when a user logs into the Axiom Rolling Forecasting Excel Client or the Windows Client. If this option is disabled, then the formula bar is hidden.

Users can still toggle the formula bar shown or hidden using the **Formula Bar** check box on the **Axiom** ribbon tab. This startup option simply determines the initial state of the formula bar when the user logs in; it does not prevent the user from changing that state later.

By default, all users are set to show the formula bar at start, via the Everyone role. If you want to change this behavior, you have several options:

- You can override the behavior for specific users by clicking the **Override** check box and then clearing the check box for **Show Formula Bar At Start**. This means that the formula bar will be hidden at start for this user.
- You can clear the **Show Formula Bar At Start** check box for the Everyone role, and then set the option as desired for specific users and roles.

NOTE: It is not possible to leave the option enabled for the Everyone role and then override it by role. If you want some roles to show the formula bar and others to hide it, then you must disable the option on the Everyone role and then enable or disable it as appropriate for your other roles.

This setting is always enabled for admin users and cannot be disabled. However, for admin users only, Axiom Rolling Forecasting will remember the last state of the formula bar and apply that on startup, disregarding this setting.

Security Subsystems

Security subsystems allow you to define groups of users to be managed as a distinct "subset" of users within the system. Using subsystems, you can:

- Define a group of users to belong to the subsystem and be limited to a certain maximum level of permissions. When you create a subsystem, you are essentially drawing a permissions boundary that users who belong to the subsystem cannot cross.
- Assign one or more subsystem administrators who can manage security for the users that belong to the subsystem. This allows you to give certain users the right to manage other users' permissions, without needing to grant them full administrator rights or even full security administration rights.

Subsystems are *not* an alternative to roles. Roles grant permissions as a group; roles cannot be used to deny permissions or to grant user management rights. Subsystems are intended for situations where you need to create independently-managed user groups that work within the same system but only need access to specific defined areas of that system. Roles can then be used to grant permissions within the limits of the subsystem.

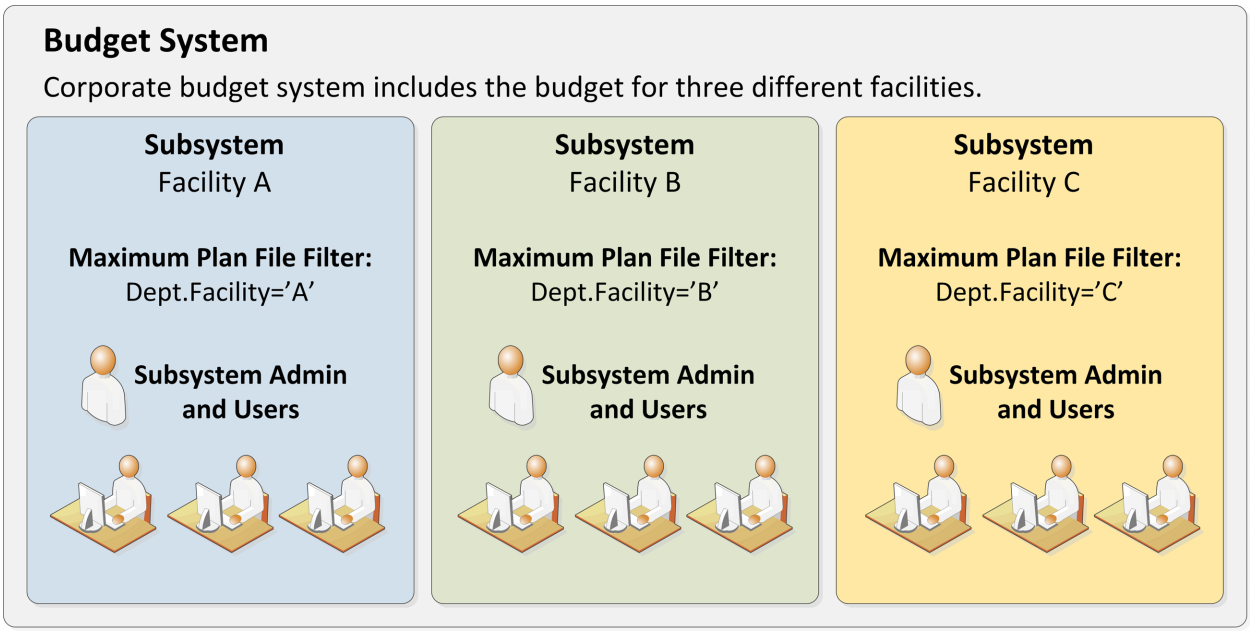
NOTE: Subsystems are optional in systems without installed products. Subsystem features are only available if you have enabled them using the system configuration settings.

About subsystems

Subsystems are used to create distinct groups of users who need to be restricted to a certain maximum level of access. When you create a subsystem, you define:

- The maximum permissions for the subsystem. Using the standard security permission settings, you specify the maximum level of permissions that any user who belongs to this subsystem can have.
- The users who belong to the subsystem. The permissions for these users cannot exceed the subsystem maximum permissions. Roles can also optionally belong to a subsystem, and will be limited to the subsystem maximum permissions.
- The subsystem administrators. Subsystem administrators can access Axiom Rolling Forecasting security for purposes of managing users and roles that belong to the subsystem.

For example, imagine that your organization has three different facilities, and you budget for all of these facilities within the same Axiom Rolling Forecasting system. Each facility has a set of users, and you want to limit those users to a specific set of plan files and reports. You also want to allow the finance manager of each facility to control the user rights for their facility, but you do not want to make them full system administrators.



Example system with subsystems

You could use subsystems for this configuration as follows:

- Create a subsystem for each of the facilities. You can assign existing users to the subsystem, and/or the subsystem administrator can create users for the subsystem.
- Within each subsystem, specify the maximum level of user rights for that facility. This would include plan file access filters to restrict the set of plan files in a file group, and folder permissions for the Reports Library (for example, each facility might have their own folder in the Reports Library, and you would grant each subsystem permission to only the appropriate folder).
- Within each subsystem, assign the facility's finance manager as the subsystem administrator. That user could then manage the rights for each user in the subsystem, including granting the users rights to the necessary plan files and reports (either individually or by using roles). The users can have a lower level of rights than what is allowed by the subsystem, but they cannot have a higher level.

Each user can belong to one or more subsystems. If a user belongs to multiple subsystems, the limits for each subsystem will be applied independently (in other words, using OR to concatenate the restrictions where applicable instead of AND).

In systems with installed products, subsystems are used to control access to specific products. These subsystems are product-controlled and delivered with the product. For example, you may have subsystems for Capital Planning and Budget Planning. You can assign users to subsystems based on the specific products they should be able to access.

About subsystem administrators

When a user is assigned as a subsystem administrator, that user can access security for the purposes of managing users and roles that belong to the subsystem.

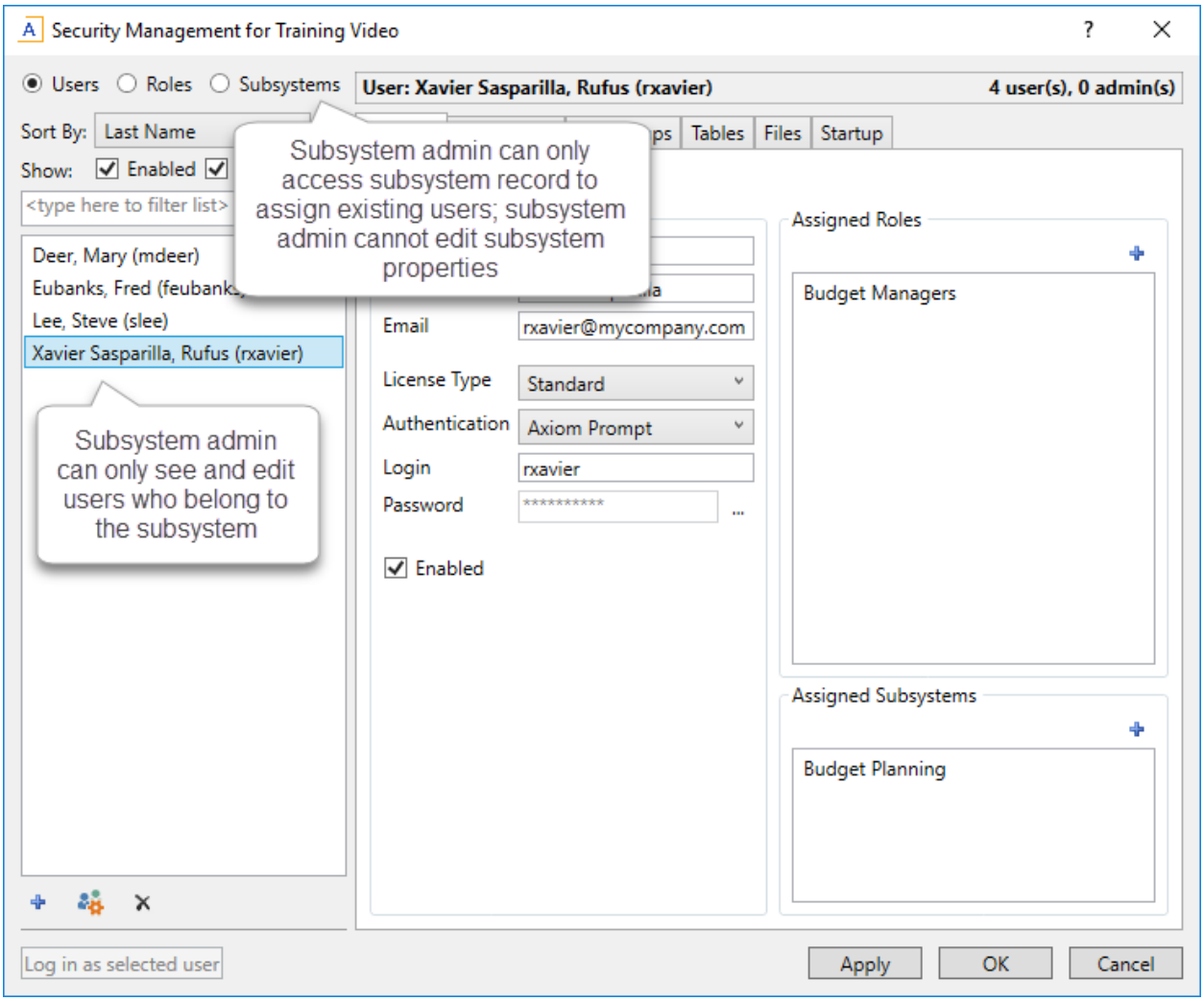
Subsystem administrators are not administrator-level users. The behavior is similar to being granted the **Administer Security** permission, except that the subsystem administrator can only work with users and roles within the subsystem.

Subsystem administrators can do the following:

- Create, edit, and delete users and roles within the subsystem.
- Assign roles to users in the subsystem. The users can be assigned to subsystem-specific roles or to "global" roles (roles that do not belong to any subsystem).
- Remove locks held by users in the subsystem. This applies to document and table locks, and save data locks, where the subsystem administrator has some level of access to the locked item.
- Use **Log in as selected user** to test the permissions of any user in the subsystem by logging in as that user. (Note that if a system administrator is assigned to the subsystem, the subsystem administrator cannot log in as that user.)

Subsystem administrators cannot edit the subsystem settings, except to assign users and roles to the subsystem. It is assumed that the subsystem is created by a system administrator (or delivered as part of an installed product), and then the subsystem administrator simply manages the users and roles within that predefined framework.

The subsystem administrator can be any user. The subsystem administrator may belong to the subsystem as a user if desired, but that is not a requirement. If the subsystem administrator is also a member of the subsystem, then the subsystem administrator can edit his or her own user permissions, but overall those permissions are restricted by the limits of the subsystem.



Example Security dialog for a subsystem administrator

About subsystems and roles

Subsystems can be used in conjunction with roles. You can assign a user to a subsystem, and then assign the user to one or more roles to grant security permissions. These permissions are then limited by the subsystem boundaries.

There are two ways that you can use roles with subsystems:

- You can assign subsystem users to "global" roles, meaning standard roles that don't belong to a subsystem. These roles can contain users that belong to any subsystem. The role permissions are inherited "as is" by the user and then the user's effective permissions are restricted by their assigned subsystem.
- You can assign a role to a subsystem, and then assign users in the subsystem to the role. In this case, only users who also belong to the subsystem can belong to the role. Also, the role permissions are restricted by the assigned subsystem before the user inherits the permissions.

Subsystem-specific roles are recommended if users may belong to multiple subsystems, due to the small but crucial difference in how role inheritance and subsystem restrictions interact. Also, subsystem administrators can create and edit subsystem-specific roles, which provides the subsystem administrator with greater control over the use of roles with their subsystem users. When using global roles, subsystem administrators can only assign users to the role, they cannot edit the role or see the role's permissions.

Role inheritance and subsystems

If each user only belongs to one subsystem, then there is no difference in the effective permissions when users inherit permissions from global roles or from subsystem-specific roles. However, if a user can belong to multiple subsystems, then the effective permissions can vary depending on which type of role is used.

To illustrate this difference, consider the following plan file filter settings for a file group:

User configured permission:	No Access
Role configured permission:	All Plan Files
Subsystem maximum permission:	DEPT.Facility=5

In this configuration, it doesn't matter whether the role is global or whether it belongs to the subsystem. In both cases, the user will ultimately be restricted to plan files that are assigned to Facility 5. If the role is global, then the subsystem restriction of Facility 5 will be applied to the user after the role inheritance. If the role belongs to a subsystem, then the Facility 5 restriction will be applied to the role before the permissions are inherited. Either way, the end result of the effective permission is the same.

Now consider what can happen if the role is global and the user belongs to two subsystems instead of just one:

User configured permission:	No Access
Role configured permission:	All Plan Files
Subsystem 1 maximum permission:	DEPT.Facility=5
Subsystem 2 maximum permission:	All Plan Files

In this configuration, the user inherits the permission from the global role before the subsystem restrictions are applied to the user. So the user's starting permission is All Plan Files. Because the user's multiple subsystem restrictions are combined using OR, the ultimate subsystem restriction is Dept.Facility=5 OR All Plan Files (which effectively means no restriction—the combined subsystem maximum permission allows access to all plan files). Together with the inherited role permission, this means the user has access to all plan files.

The organization may have intended the user to have access to all plan files. The user belongs to Subsystem 2 and that subsystem allows access to all plan files, so it is a valid result if the user is assigned to a role that grants access to all plan files. However, a potential issue may arise if the role assignment was made by the Subsystem 1 administrator. This subsystem administrator may not know that the user also belongs to Subsystem 2 and/or may not know that Subsystem 2 has a maximum permission of All Plan Files. The Subsystem 1 administrator can only consider the impact of his or her subsystem's restrictions, which would limit the user to plan files from Facility 5. The granting of all plan files via the Subsystem 2 maximum permission may be unintentional.

So if subsystem administrators are managing role assignments and users can belong to multiple subsystems, the only way to ensure that permissions are limited by each respective subsystem is to use subsystem-specific roles instead of global roles. For example, consider the following configuration where the user belongs to multiple subsystems and is assigned to subsystem-specific roles:

User configured permission:	No Access
Role configured permission (Subsystem 1):	All Plan Files
Role configured permission (Subsystem 2):	No Access
Subsystem 1 maximum permission:	DEPT.Facility=5
Subsystem 2 maximum permission:	All Plan Files

Now the role filters are limited by the subsystem restrictions *before* the user inherits permissions from the roles. This gets resolved as follows:

- Subsystem 1 role permission of All Plan Files is restricted by the Subsystem 1 maximum permission of Dept.Facility=5. The user can access only those plan files that belong to Facility 5.
- Subsystem 2 role permission of No Access needs no further resolution—the user is not granted access to any plan files via this subsystem.
- So even though the user's combined subsystem restriction is the same as in the previous example, this is no longer an issue because the role permissions are restricted by their respective subsystems before being inherited by the user. In this case this means the user is only granted the plan file access from the Subsystem 1 role, meaning the user only has access to plan files for Facility 5.

Now imagine the same permissions except that the role configured permission for Subsystem 2 is Dept.VP='Smith' instead of No Access. Now the user's effective permission is as follows:

```
(DEPT.VP='Smith') OR (DEPT.Facility=5)
```

This means the user can access any plan files from Facility 5, and any plan files where the assigned VP is Smith.

Managing subsystems

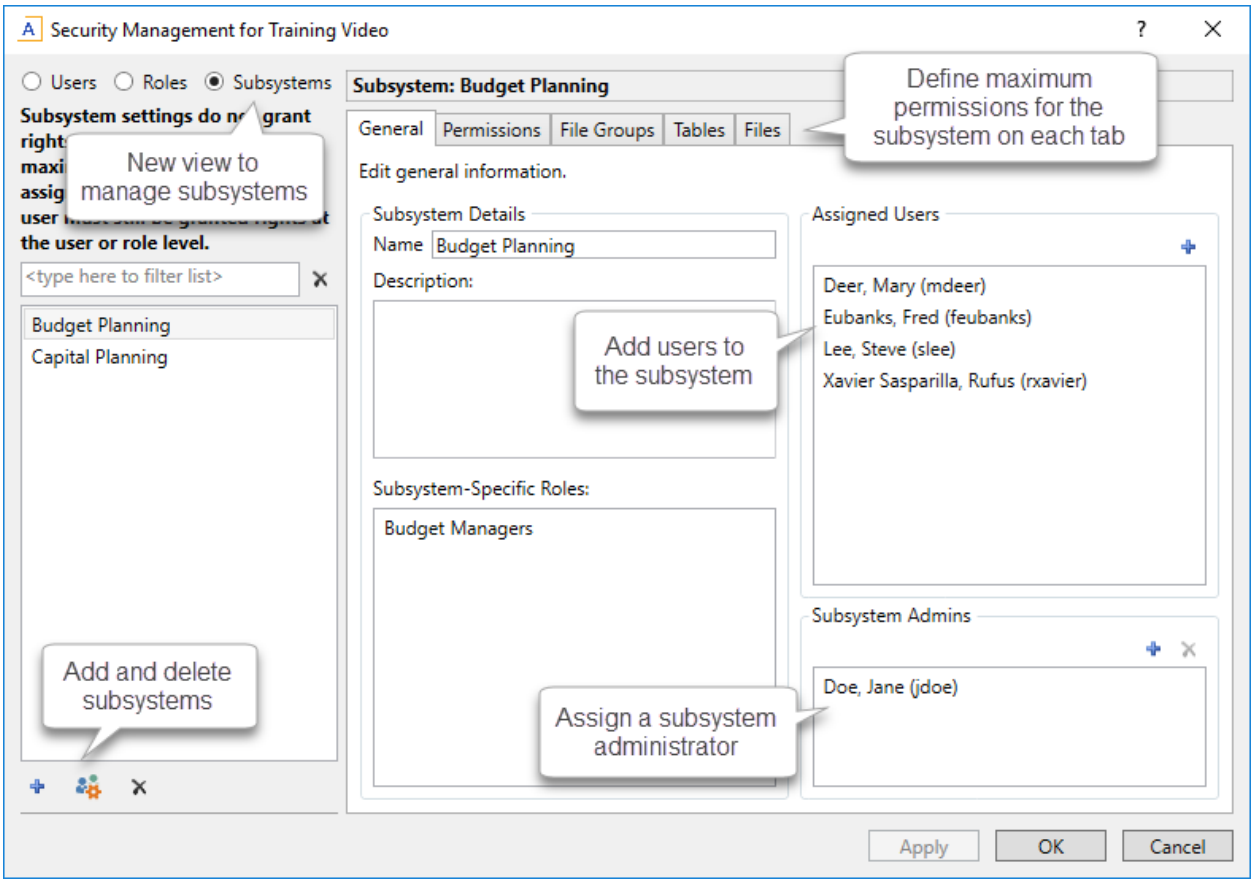
Using the **Security Management** dialog, you can create new subsystems, edit existing subsystems, and delete subsystems. To access this dialog:

- On the **Axiom** tab, in the **Administration** group, click **Manage > Security > Security Manager**.

> **NOTE:** In systems with installed products, this feature may be located on the **Admin** tab. In the **System Management** group, click **Security > Security Manager**.

To work with subsystems, select **Subsystems** in the top left-hand corner of the dialog.

> **NOTE:** Only administrators and users with the **Administer Security** permission can create, edit, and delete subsystems. Subsystem administrators are limited to viewing the **General** tab of the subsystem only, for purposes of assigning existing users to the subsystem.



Security dialog with subsystems enabled

To save changes, click **Apply** (or **OK** if you are finished editing security settings).

Creating subsystems

You can create a new blank subsystem, or you can clone the settings of an existing subsystem. If you clone a subsystem, all of that subsystem's settings are copied to the new subsystem, *except* for assigned users.

To create a subsystem, click one of the following buttons located underneath the subsystem list:

- To create a new blank subsystem, click **Create subsystem** .
- To clone an existing subsystem, select that subsystem in the list and then click **Clone subsystem** .

The new subsystem is added to the list. You can define the settings for the new subsystem as desired, and you can assign users and roles to the subsystem. You can also assign a user as a subsystem administrator, to manage the users within the subsystem.

For more information on completing subsystem settings, see:

- Defining subsystem properties (General tab)
- Defining maximum permissions for subsystems

Editing subsystems

To edit a subsystem, select a subsystem from the **Subsystems** list, then make any changes to that subsystem. Changes to subsystem settings take effect when the changes are saved.

Deleting subsystems

To delete a subsystem, select a subsystem from the **Subsystems** list, then click **Delete subsystem** . You are prompted to confirm that you want to delete the subsystem.

A subsystem cannot be deleted if users are assigned to it.

Defining subsystem properties (General tab)

The following settings are available for subsystems on the **General** tab.

Subsystem Details

Each subsystem has the following general properties:

Item	Description
Name	The name of the subsystem.
Description	A description of the subsystem.

Subsystem-Specific Roles

Multiple roles can be assigned to a subsystem. If the subsystem already has assigned roles, those roles are displayed here.

It is not possible to assign roles from the subsystem record. Roles can be assigned to subsystems from the role record, using the **Subsystem** box. See Managing subsystem roles.

Assigned Users

Multiple users can be assigned to a subsystem. If the subsystem already has assigned users, those users are displayed here.

Subsystem assignments can be made when editing either the user or the subsystem. See Managing subsystem users.

Subsystem Admins

One or more users can be assigned as a subsystem administrator. Only administrators and users with the **Administer Security** permission can assign or remove a subsystem administrator. Subsystem administrators do not see this section when they view the subsystem record.

- To assign a user as a subsystem administrator, click **Add** +. In the **Assign Users** dialog, you can select one or more users to add as a subsystem administrator.

  Assigning a user as a subsystem administrator does not automatically add the user to the subsystem. Subsystem administrators are not required to belong to the subsystem. However, if you want the user to also belong to the subsystem, then you must separately assign the user to the subsystem.

- To remove a user as a subsystem administrator, select the user in the list and then click **Remove** ✕. You can select and remove multiple users at once.

Subsystem administrators can access the **Security Management** dialog for the purposes of managing users for the subsystem. Subsystem administrators do not otherwise have administrator-level permissions. For more information on subsystem administration rights, see About subsystem administrators.

Defining maximum permissions for subsystems

When defining security settings for a subsystem, you are defining the maximum permission that any user who belongs to the subsystem can have. Users are not granted these permissions by the subsystem; they are restricted to having this level of permission or less. Generally this means that you must define the maximum desired settings on each tab of the dialog, or else no users in the subsystem can have access to the features controlled by that tab.

You can imagine the subsystem permissions as defining an outer boundary of user rights. Users that belong to the subsystem can be assigned to roles and can be granted individual permissions as normal. Any user permissions that fall within the subsystem boundary will be given to the user. Any user permissions that fall outside of the subsystem boundary will be ignored.

At minimum, you must define settings on the following tabs:

- **File Groups** tab, to specify which file groups the subsystem can access and the maximum allowed access.
- **Tables** tab, to specify which tables the subsystem can access and the maximum allowed access.
- **Files** tab, to specify which folders and files the subsystem can access and the maximum allowed access. In most cases this will include defining access permissions to reports. Optionally, you can grant access to scheduler jobs, task panes, and imports.

If users in the subsystem will not need any special permissions, then you can ignore the **Permissions** tab. Otherwise, you must define the maximum allowed access on that tab.

NOTES:

- If a user belongs to more than one subsystem, then the allowed permissions in one subsystem may exceed the permissions allowed in another subsystem. In this case the permissions "boundary" is the combination of the subsystems, where the user is granted the more permissive boundary (not restricted to the less permissive boundary). In this circumstance, you may find it useful to use subsystem-specific roles to grant permissions to users instead of "global" roles.
- If a system administrator is assigned to a subsystem, the administrator permission takes precedence over the subsystem limitation. Subsystem limitations do not apply to system administrators.

Permissions tab

Select the check boxes for the permissions that you want to be available to users in the subsystem.

For example, if you know that some users in the subsystem need to have access to Scheduler, then you must select the **Scheduled Jobs User** permission for the subsystem. The users' individual permissions and role inheritance will determine which users in the subsystem actually have the **Scheduled Jobs User** permission.

If no users in the subsystem need to have any of these permissions, then you can leave the entire tab unchecked.

NOTE: In most cases, you should *not* select the **Administer Security** permission for a subsystem. If a subsystem user is granted this permission, they will be able to manage all users and roles in the system, not just the subsystem users and roles. Subsystem administrators do not need to be granted this separate permission in order to manage the users in the subsystem.

File Groups tab

For subsystems, you can define a single permission set for each file group. This maximum permission set will be applied against all permission sets defined for the user and inherited from the user's roles. If no permission set is defined for a file group, then the subsystem does not allow access to that file group.

If you want the users in the subsystem to be able to access plan files in a particular file group, then you must create a permission set and configure it as follows:

- Set the file access level to the highest level that you need to make available to users in the subsystem. Typically this means setting the access to at least **Read-Only**. You must also specify whether the subsystem has access to **Allow Save Data**, **Allow Calc Method Insert**, and **Allow Calc Method Change**. Remember that if you are using process management to manage access to plan files, then you do not need to select Allow Save Data because the plan file process will automatically elevate user permissions as necessary.

  NOTE: The setting **Interacts with Process Management** is not available to subsystem permissions. There is no way to disable process interaction at the subsystem level.

- Apply the permission settings to the maximum group of plan files that you need to make available to users in the subsystem.

  You must either select **All plan files** or specify a plan file filter. For example, if you specify a filter such as `DEPT.Facility=5`, then users in this subsystem can only access plan files for facility 5. Any user or role permission that falls outside of that filter is ignored.

  If the subsystem has a plan file filter, and a user in the subsystem is assigned a plan file filter (either individually or via a role), then the subsystem filter and the user filter are concatenated using AND. This restricts the user to only accessing files that match both the user filter and the subsystem filter. For example, if the subsystem filter is `DEPT.Facility=5` and the user filter is `DEPT.VP='Jones'`, then the user can only access plan files that are assigned to VP Jones AND which belong to facility 5.

NOTE: The **Create New Records** maximum permission is enabled by default for on-demand file groups. This is set automatically on the subsystem whenever a new on-demand file group is created. Also, when you create a new subsystem, this permission is automatically set for any existing on-demand file groups. This behavior is to enable the default permissions for on-demand file groups, which are automatically set to allow creating new records via the Everyone role.

Tables tab

If you want the users in the subsystem to be able to access data in particular tables, then you must define access for the table (at either the table or table type level).

When granting access, you must define the maximum level of access needed for the subsystem. For example, if some users in the subsystem need full access to the GL table type, but other users need filtered access, then you must set the GL table type to full access. The users' individual rights and role inheritance will determine their actual level of rights within this boundary.

If a subsystem has a table filter, and a user in the subsystem is assigned a table filter (either individually or via a role), then the subsystem filter and the user filter are concatenated using AND. This restricts the user to only accessing data that matches both the user filter and the subsystem filter. For example, if the subsystem filter is `DEPT.Facility=5` and the user filter is `DEPT.VP='Jones'`, then the user can only access data for VP Jones within facility 5.

NOTE: The default maximum permission for document reference tables is full access. This is set automatically in the subsystem whenever a new document reference table is created. Also, when you create a new subsystem, the maximum permission is automatically set for any existing document reference tables. This behavior is to enable the default permissions for document reference tables, which are automatically set to full access via the Everyone role.

Files tab

If you want users in the subsystem to be able to access a particular folder or file, then you must define access to those folders / files.

NOTE: Remember that users do not need to be granted access to files that are configured as startup files. If the user or role is assigned a file to open on startup, that file will be opened as a startup file, regardless of whether the subsystem allows access to that file.

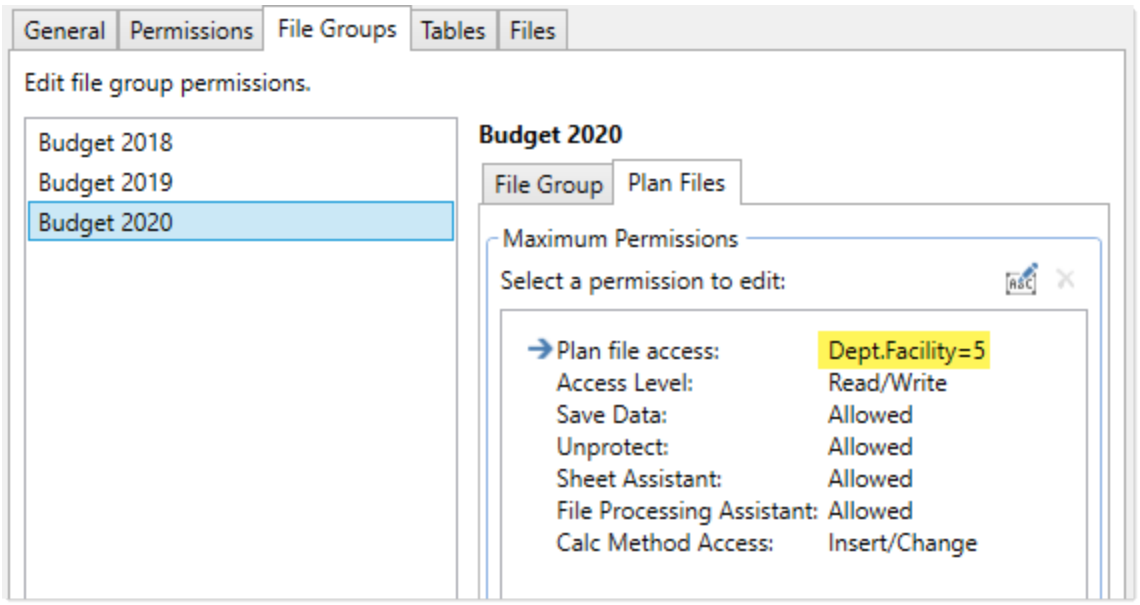
Remember that subfolders and files will inherit any permission set at a "parent" folder level (unless permission is explicitly set for the lower level). For this reason, the effective permissions section displays for the subsystem, so that you can select a folder or file and see any inherited permissions for that item.

Where applicable, you should attempt to specify permissions at a level that accommodates ongoing folder and file additions. For example, if each subsystem will have its own reports folder and that is the maximum access required, then you can define access for just that folder. If the subsystem needs access throughout the Reports Library, then you most likely want to define the maximum access at the Reports Library level (perhaps also explicitly blocking access to certain subfolders and files). The users' individual rights and role inheritance will determine their actual level of rights within this boundary.

Example

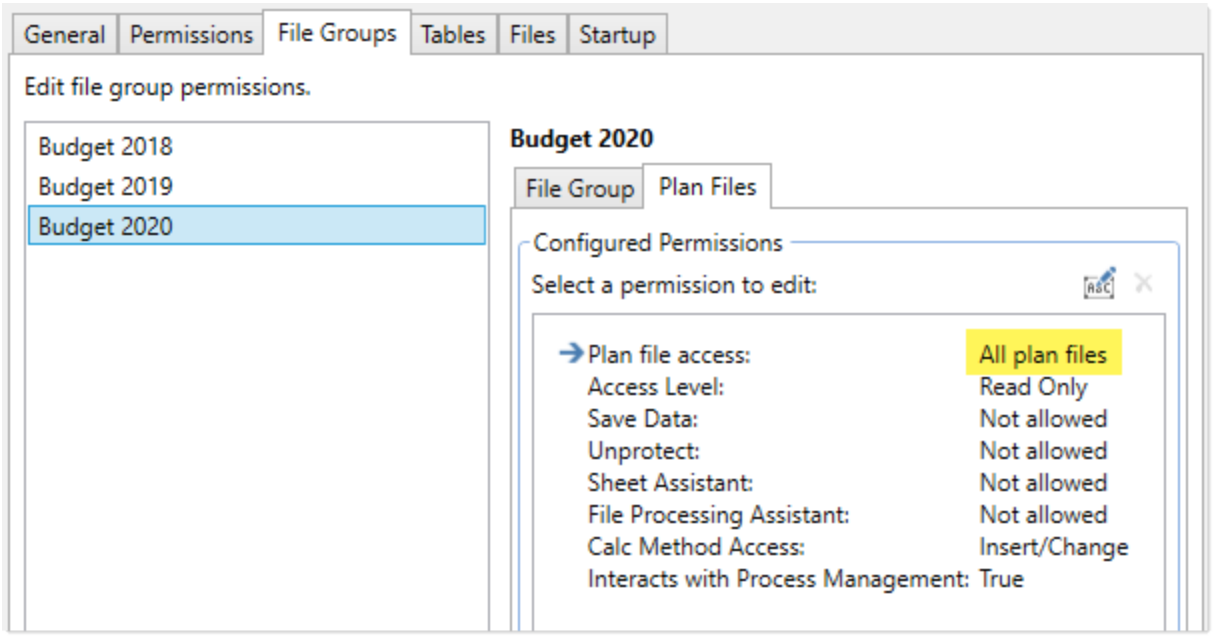
This example illustrates how subsystem maximum permissions limit users who are assigned to the subsystem.

The following screenshot shows file group maximum permissions for a subsystem named Facility 5. For file group Budget 2020, the subsystem is limited by the following filter: `DEPT.Facility=5`. Users who belong to this subsystem can only access plan files that are assigned to Facility 5.



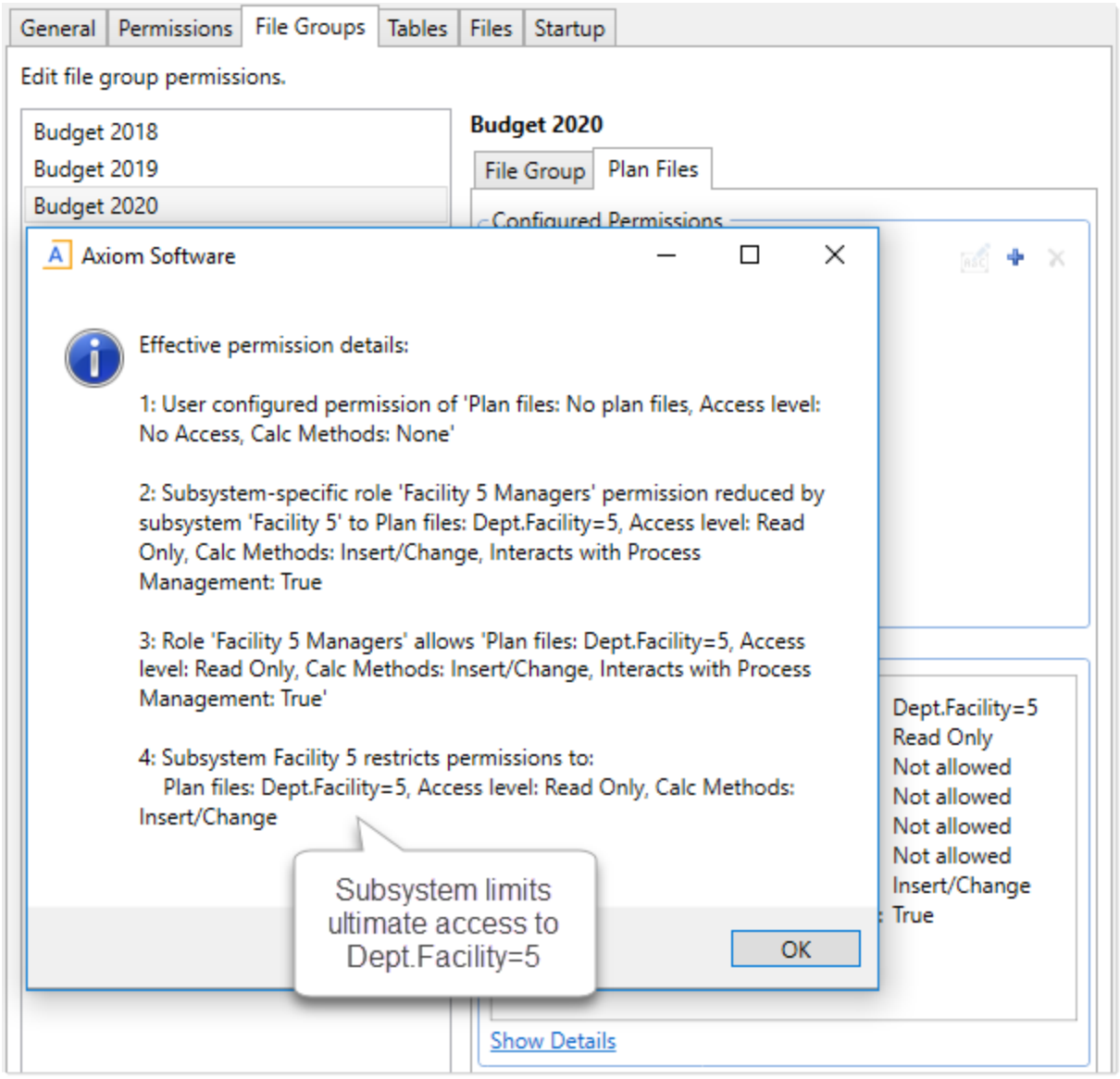
Subsystem maximum permissions

Subsystem settings do not grant any permissions; they only define a maximum boundary of permissions. Therefore users assigned to the subsystem must also be assigned to roles or be granted their own individual security permissions. Imagine that some users belonging to the Facility 5 subsystem are also assigned to the Facility 5 Managers role. This role grants access to all plan files within file group Budget 2020.



Role permissions

Although the role grants access to all plan files, the subsystem is limited to DEPT.Facility=5. The users in the subsystem cannot have greater permission than what is allowed by the subsystem (assuming the users only belong to one subsystem). Therefore the effective permission for this user is DEPT.Facility=5.



User effective permissions once roles and subsystems are applied

Managing subsystem roles

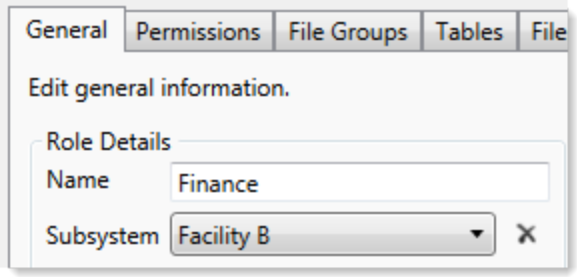
You can create new roles for a subsystem, and you can assign existing roles to a subsystem. When a role belongs to a subsystem, the role permissions are restricted by the subsystem boundaries, and all users in the role must also belong to the subsystem.

When assigning subsystem users to roles, you can use the subsystem roles or you can use "global" roles (that do not belong to the subsystem). For more information on the difference in behavior, see About subsystems and roles.

The subsystem settings should be completed before assigning any roles (unless the roles do not contain any users yet), to ensure that all desired subsystem restrictions are in place before any subsystem users log in.

Assigning a role to a subsystem

When you create or edit a role, you can assign it to a particular subsystem. Use the **Subsystem** drop-down list on the **General** tab to assign the role to a subsystem.



- This assignment can only be made on the role record. The **Subsystem-Specific Roles** section on the subsystem record is for information only; assignment changes cannot be made there.
- Only administrators and users with the **Administer Security** permission can assign an existing role to a subsystem. If the role already has assigned users who do not belong to the subsystem when the role is assigned to the subsystem, then a validation error displays in the Security Management dialog. All users in the role must belong to the subsystem in order to assign the role to the subsystem.
- Subsystem administrators can create new roles for the subsystem. When a subsystem administrator creates a new role, it is automatically assigned to the subsystem when it is created. If the subsystem administrator manages multiple subsystems, then the role's subsystem assignment can be changed to any of those subsystems.
- Only administrators and users with the **Administer Security** permission can remove a role from a subsystem. Click the **Remove** button to clear the assigned subsystem.

Managing subsystem users

You can create new users for a subsystem, and you can assign existing users to a subsystem. When a user belongs to a subsystem, the user's permissions are limited according to the subsystem boundaries. Users can belong to multiple subsystems.

The subsystem settings should be completed before assigning any users, to ensure that all desired subsystem restrictions are in place before any subsystem users log in.

If the subsystem feature is enabled, then all non-administrator users must be assigned to a subsystem. If a user does not belong to a subsystem, then that user will be blocked from logging in (unless the user is an administrator, a subsystem administrator, or a user with the **Manage Security** permission). This requirement is intended to help ensure that all non-administrator users have a subsystem limit applied to their security permissions.

NOTE: Alternatively, you can use the Security Manager page in the Web Client to assign users to subsystems.

Assigning existing users to a subsystem

Administrators and users with the **Administer Security** permission can assign existing users to a subsystem from either the user record or the subsystem record. Any changes made in one area are automatically applied to the other area.

- From the subsystem record, on the **General** tab, click the **Add** + button in the **Assigned Users** section to add a user to the subsystem.
- From the user record, on the **General** tab, click the **Add** + button in the **Assigned Subsystems** section to assign the user to a subsystem.

Subsystem administrators cannot assign existing users to a subsystem, because subsystem administrators can only see user records for users that are already in the subsystem. It is assumed that a general security administrator will add existing users to the subsystem as needed. (The exception is if a user is the subsystem administrator for multiple subsystems. In that case, if an existing user belongs to one of the subsystems but not the other, the subsystem administrator can assign that user to the other subsystem.)

Creating new users for a subsystem

Subsystem administrators can create new users for use in a subsystem. When the new user is created, the user is automatically assigned to the subsystem.

If the subsystem administrator manages multiple subsystems then one of those subsystems will be assigned at random when the user is created. Once the user has been saved, the subsystem administrator can edit the user to change the subsystem assignment as needed.

When creating a new user, administrators and users with the **Administer Security** permission must save the new user before they are able to assign the user to a subsystem. The **Assigned Subsystems** box is not editable until the user has been saved.

Removing a user from a subsystem

Administrators, users with the **Administer Security** permission, and subsystem administrators can remove a user from a subsystem. This can be done from either the user record or the subsystem record.

- From the subsystem record, on the **General** tab, select one or more users in the **Assigned Users** section and then click the **Remove** button.
- From the user record, on the **General** tab, select one or more subsystems in the **Assigned Subsystems** section and then click the **Remove** button.

If a non-admin user is removed from all subsystems, then that user will no longer be able to log into Axiom Rolling Forecasting. The user must be assigned to a subsystem or granted administrator-level permissions before they are able to log in again.

Bulk edit of security

You can manage users, roles, and subsystems in bulk by using the **Open Security in Spreadsheet** feature. You can edit, add, and delete multiple users, roles, and subsystems simultaneously within a spreadsheet interface.

Only users with access to security can use this feature: administrators, users with the **Administer Security** permission, and subsystem administrators. The spreadsheet is limited as appropriate depending on the user's rights.

The following items *cannot* be edited in the spreadsheet interface; you must use the Security Management dialog for these items:

- File and folder access to any Axiom library (settings defined in the **Files** tab)
- Startup documents (settings defined in the **Startup** tab)

Opening security in a spreadsheet

To manage security in a spreadsheet:

1. On the **Axiom** tab, in the **Administration** group, click **Security > Open in Spreadsheet**.

   NOTE: In systems with installed products, this feature may be located on the **Admin** tab. In the **System Management** group, click **Security > Open in Spreadsheet**.

   The **Open Security in Spreadsheet** dialog opens.

2. At the top of the dialog, specify how you want users and roles presented in the spreadsheet:
   - **Horizontally** (default): Users, roles, and subsystems are displayed horizontally across columns. The security settings are displayed in rows.
   - **Vertically**: Users, roles, and subsystems are displayed vertically down rows. The security settings are displayed in columns.

3. Optional. If you want to limit the security settings that display in the spreadsheet, modify the check boxes in the **Select items to include** section.

   For example, you might only want to work with a particular file group or table type. General user and role properties (such as name, email, etc.) are always included in the spreadsheet.

   Clear the check boxes for any items that you do not want to display in the spreadsheet. You can select or clear items by major category (File Groups, Tables, etc.), or you can expand the major categories to select or clear the individual items (such as individual file groups).

4. Optional. If you want to filter the users that display in the spreadsheet, select the **Filter users** check box. By default, the spreadsheet displays all users, roles, and subsystems for the current system.

   If **Filter users** is checked, you can specify the following options to filter users:

Item	Description
Include users who are	Select the following options to include those users in the spreadsheet: • **Enabled** users • **Disabled** users By default, both options are selected, which means that both enabled and disabled users will be included in the spreadsheet. If both options are cleared, then only roles (and subsystems, if applicable) will be included in the spreadsheet.
Include users in these roles	If you want to only view users that belong to specific roles, select the check boxes for those roles. You can also choose to view users who do not belong to any roles. You can use the **Select All** and **Clear All** links to select or clear all roles. This selection also limits the role records that will be included in the spreadsheet.
Include users from these subsystems	If you want to only view users that belong to specific subsystems, select the check boxes for those subsystems. You can also choose to view users who do not belong to any subsystems. You can use the **Select All** and **Clear All** links to select or clear all roles. This also limits the subsystem records that will be included in the spreadsheet. This option only displays if subsystems are enabled for your system.

   Selections from multiple categories will be combined. For example, if you select role Finance and subsystem 5, then the spreadsheet will contain all users that are in *either* the Finance role or subsystem 5 (*not* users who only belong to subsystem 5 and the Finance role).

5. Click **OK**.

The spreadsheet opens with the selected security options.

	B	D	E	F
1	**Login or Role (prefix role with 'role:')**	jbird	jdoe	jguppy
2				
3	**Delete**	No	No	No
4				
5	**General:**			
6	First Name or Role Description	jason	Jane	jason
7	Last Name	bird	Doe	guppy
8	Email Address			
9	Password			
10	Enabled	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE
11	Directory Sync Enabled	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE
12	User License Type	Standard	Standard	Standard
13	Authentication Type	Windows Passthrough	Axiom Prompt	Windows Passthrough
14	Roles (semi-colon separated)			
15	Administrator	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE
16				
17	**Permissions:**			
18	Access Custom Menus	Inherit	Inherit	Inherit
19	Administer Auditing Settings	Inherit	Inherit	Inherit
20	Administer Axiom Explorer	Inherit	Inherit	Inherit
21	Administer Calc Methods	Inherit	Inherit	Inherit
22	Administer Exports	Inherit	Inherit	Inherit

Example security spreadsheet (horizontal orientation)

Editing existing records

To edit the settings for a user, role, or subsystem, make changes directly in the spreadsheet. See the following section *Security settings in the spreadsheet interface* for more information on editing settings within the spreadsheet interface.

NOTE: You cannot edit user login names or role and subsystem names within the spreadsheet interface. If the name is changed, it will be saved as a new record, and the existing record will be unchanged.

For subsystem administrators, only users and roles that belong to their assigned subsystems are brought into the spreadsheet. Subsystem settings are not brought into the spreadsheet.

Adding new records

You can add new users, roles, and subsystems within the spreadsheet interface.

To add a new user, type the new user's login name in an empty cell in row 1 or column A (depending on the spreadsheet orientation), and then complete the desired security settings for that user. Note the following:

- Last name, first name, and email address are required for new users. If these items are blank, a save error will result. Other user properties such as license type and authentication type will use the same default values as when adding a new user in the Security Management dialog.

- You can type a password or leave the password blank. If left blank, the user will be assigned a randomly generated password.

To add a new role, type the role name in an empty cell in row 1 or column A (depending on the spreadsheet orientation), prefixed by "role:". For example, type `role:MyRole`. If the name is not prefixed by "role:", then it will be interpreted as a user login name. Note the following:

- No other settings are required to save a role.
- To assign users to the new role within the spreadsheet interface, you must add the role name to each individual user. There is no option to add users directly to the role record, like you can within the Security Management dialog.

NOTE: Adding subsystems works the same way as adding roles, except the subsystem name must be prefixed by "subsystem:". For example, `subsystem:MySubsystem`.

When adding new users, roles, or subsystems to the spreadsheet, all settings must be typed (or copied and pasted from other records). Drop-down lists are only available when editing existing records. For more information on the valid inputs for the settings, see the following section *Security settings in the spreadsheet interface*.

Users who are subsystem administrators can only create new users and roles. The new users and roles must be assigned to their subsystem.

Deleting records

You can delete users, roles, and subsystems within the spreadsheet interface. To delete a user or role, set **Delete** to **Yes**.

NOTE: When editing security in a spreadsheet, you can delete a role or a subsystem regardless of whether any users are assigned to it. The users will be updated to remove the assignment.

Users who are subsystem administrators can only delete users and roles that belong to their subsystem.

Saving changes

To save changes made in the spreadsheet:

- On the **Axiom** tab, in the **File Options** group, click **Save**.

A confirmation prompt lists the number of users, roles, and subsystems that you are about to update, create, or delete.

Settings are validated before the save occurs. If errors are found, they are displayed in the **Save Errors** pane. Any errors must be resolved before the save can occur.

After a successful save, you will be prompted to refresh the spreadsheet to bring in the most recent data.

Security settings in the spreadsheet interface

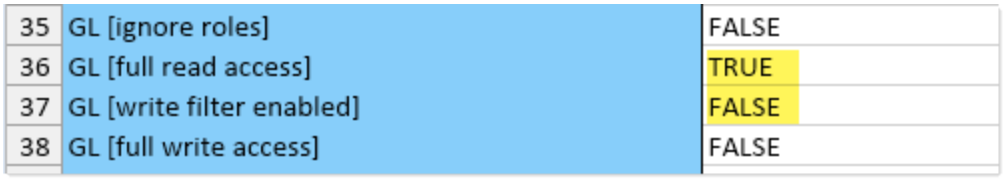
The following is a reference for completing or editing security settings via the spreadsheet interface.

NOTES:

- If an item is not explicitly discussed here, its input is the same as in the Security Management dialog. This section only discusses items that are completed differently than in the Security Management dialog.
- Most check boxes in the Security Management dialog correspond to TRUE (checked) and FALSE (unchecked) in the spreadsheet interface. Any deviations are noted in the following table.

For more information on the purpose of each security setting, see Security settings for users, roles, and subsystems are organized by tabs in the Security Management dialog. The following tabs are available:.

Item	Description
Login, role, or subsystem	The user's login name, the role's name, or the subsystem's name. Role names must be prefixed by `role:`. Subsystem names must be prefixed by `subsystem:`. For example, to create a role named Finance, type `role:Finance`. If users have been imported from Active Directory, those user names are prefixed with the Active Directory domain. For example: Corporate\JDoe. **NOTE:** You cannot rename existing records using the spreadsheet interface. If a name is changed, it is interpreted as a new record.
Delete	Select **Yes** if you want to delete the record. Otherwise, leave the default of **No**.
General	This section works the same way as the Security Management dialog, with the following exceptions: • **Role assignments**: For users, you can view and edit the list of roles that the user is assigned to. Each role name is separated by a semicolon. (The same thing applies to subsystem assignments if subsystems are enabled.) • **User assignments**: For roles, you cannot view or edit the list of assigned users in this interface. If you want to view all users assigned to a role or edit this list from the role perspective, then you must use the Security Management dialog. **NOTE:** The password display is always blank. You can change a user's password by entering a new password. When you save and then refresh the spreadsheet, the password field will return to blank.

Item	Description
Permissions	For users, specify one of the following: • **Inherit**: The user will inherit the permission from any role assignments. • **True**: The user is explicitly granted this permission; role inheritance is ignored. • **False**: The user is explicitly denied this permission; role inheritance is ignored. For roles and subsystems, specify either **True** or **False**.
File Groups	This section works the same way as the Security Management dialog, with the following exceptions: • ***FGName* [calc method permission]**: This item combines the Allow Calc Method Insert and Allow Calc Method Change options from the Security Management dialog. Valid entries are **Insert**, **Change**, or **Insert/Change**. • ***FGName* [create new records]**: This item is listed for all file groups, but only applies to on-demand file groups. A save error will result if this item is set to TRUE for a standard file group. • If a user has multiple permission sets, only the first set can be edited within the spreadsheet interface.
Tables and Table Types	All table types are listed first, followed by all individual tables. If **[write filter enabled]** is **False** for a table or table type, this means that the user or role's write access permissions are the same as their read permissions. In this case, the other write access permissions in the spreadsheet can be ignored, because they do not apply. For example, the following user has full read and write access to the GL table type, because **[full read access]** is **True** and **[write filter enabled]** is **False**. Even though **[full write access]** displays **False**, it does not matter because the setting does not apply.  If **[write filter enabled]** is **True**, then the **[full write access]** permission and the **[write filter]** permission determine the user's level of write permissions.

Security tools

Axiom Rolling Forecasting provides security tools to control and monitor user access to Axiom Rolling Forecasting.

Preventing users from accessing the system

You can prevent non-administrator users from accessing Axiom Rolling Forecasting by using the **System Access** feature.

For example, you may want to temporarily lock out users in the following situations:

- Before upgrading Axiom Rolling Forecasting
- While migrating between testing and production environments
- While preparing and testing the system prior to rollout for a planning cycle

The **System Access** feature prevents new logins only; it does not forcibly log off any users who are currently logged in. If a non-admin user is already logged into Axiom Rolling Forecasting when you change the system access settings, that user will remain logged in but they will not be able to save any files to the Axiom database or perform any Axiom processes. Before locking users out, you should make sure that all users have saved changes to their files, and ask all non-admin users to log off. Administrators can continue to log into the system and perform all activities as normal.

Only administrators can change the system access settings. System access can be controlled using either the Desktop Client or the Web Client. Regardless of which client you use, the system access settings affect all Axiom Rolling Forecasting clients.

To modify system access using the Desktop Client:

1. On the **Axiom** tab, in the **Administration** group, click **Manage > Security > System Access**.

   NOTE: In systems with installed products, this feature may be present on the **Admin** tab. In the **System Management** group, click **Security > System Access**.

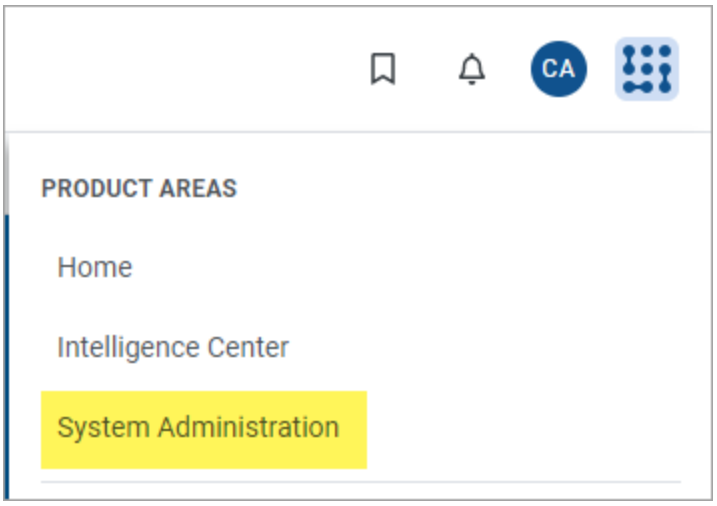
2. In the **Control System Access** dialog, select one of the following:
   - **Administrators Only**: When enabled, non-admin users can no longer log into the system using any client. Only users with administrator rights can log in. Non-admin users who attempt to log into the system will be informed that the system is locked.

     Once users are locked out of the system, only an administrator can log back in and restore access.

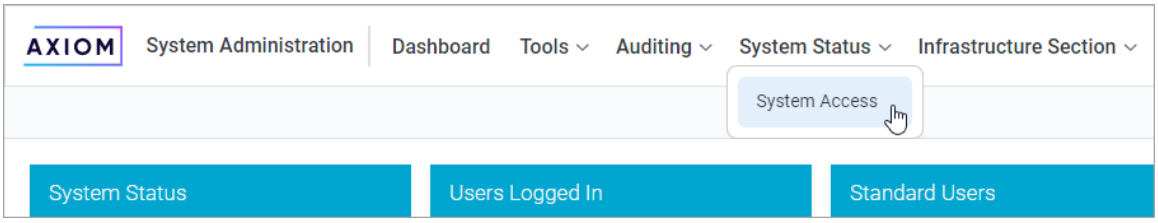
   - **Full Access**: When enabled, all users can access the system as normal.
3. Click **OK**.

To modify system access using the Web Client:

1. In the Web Client, click the Syntellis icon  in the Navigation bar. From the Area menu, select **System Administration**.



2. From the Navigation menu, select **System Status > System Access**.



3. On the **System Access** page, select one of the following:
    - **Administrators Only**: When enabled, non-admin users can no longer log into the system using any client. Only users with administrator rights can log in. Non-admin users who attempt to log into the system will be informed that the system is locked.

      Once users are locked out of the system, only an administrator can log back in and restore access.
    - **Full Access**: When enabled, all users can access the system as normal.
4. Click **Apply**.

Viewing the list of logged in users

Administrators can view a list of users who are currently logged into the system. For example, you may want to check to make sure that nobody is logged into the system before performing actions such as system upgrades.

For each user that is currently logged in, the list displays information such as:

- Full name and user name (login name)
- Email address
- Computer where the user is logged in
- Date and time the user logged in

- Date and time of the user's last activity during the session

The list of logged in users is for information purposes only—you can see whether any users are logged in, but you cannot manually log them off and end their sessions.

NOTE: Axiom Rolling Forecasting maintains a log of all login attempts, including failed logins. Currently there is no user interface to view this information, but it can be accessed directly in the system database in the SystemAccess table. For assistance, please contact Axiom Rolling Forecasting Support.

To view the list of logged in users:

- On the **Axiom** tab, in the **Administration** group, click **Manage > Security > Logged in Users**.

  NOTE: In systems with installed products, this feature may be located on the **Admin** tab. In the **System Management** group, click **Security > Logged in Users**.

The **Currently Logged In Users** dialog opens, listing the users who are logged into this system. You can sort and filter the list using standard Axiom grid functionality.

Orphaned session records

When a user logs off normally, their session record is removed from the **Logged in Users** list. If a user's session ends unexpectedly—for example, due to a software crash or shutting down the computer without logging off—then the session record will be removed from the list after a few minutes, once the session no longer "reports back" to the Axiom Application Server.

NOTE: For Web Client sessions, closing the browser window does not automatically log out the user. In this case, the orphaned Web Client sessions will be automatically removed from the list in a few minutes as described above.

Axiom Rolling Forecasting does not automatically remove any session records based solely on time logged in. As long as the session remains connected and continues to report back to the application server, the session will continue to be listed indefinitely.

Removing session records

If desired, you can manually remove any logged in records by selecting the record in the list and clicking **Remove**. This simply removes the record from the list; it has no impact on any user's session. If a user is actually logged on and you remove their session record, the user will remain logged on.

In most cases this action should not be necessary, because sessions that are truly invalid will be automatically removed from the list in a few minutes as described above.

Enabling password rules

By default, Axiom Rolling Forecasting enforces a basic set of password rules. These rules apply to users assigned to Axiom Prompt authentication.

The built-in password rules are as follows:

- Must be at least 8 characters long
- Must contain at least 1 upper-case letter and at least 1 lower-case letter
- Must contain at least 1 non-alphabetic character (a number or a symbol)

The password rules are only enforced when creating new passwords. If any existing passwords do not meet these rules, those passwords will continue to be valid.

When the password rules are enabled, a **Generate Password** link is available on the **Set Password** dialog so that you can generate a random password that meets these rules. (This feature is not available if the password rules are changed from the built-in rules; see the note below.)

Password rules are enabled or disabled by using the system configuration property **EnablePasswordPolicy**. This setting is **True** by default. If you do not want to apply these rules, you can disable the setting by changing it to **False**, which means that any password is considered valid. You can do this by using the Software Manager, or by using a Save Type 4 report that has been set up to modify the system configuration table. Only administrators can modify system configuration settings.

NOTE: The system configuration settings contain two additional options related to EnablePasswordPolicy. **PasswordRegularExpression** defines the password rules, and **InvalidPasswordMessage** defines the error message displayed if a new password does not meet the rules. Axiom Rolling Forecasting does not currently provide a methodology for clients to change the password rules from the built-in rules, therefore, these two options should not be changed from their default settings. If you have a need to use different password rules, please contact Axiom Rolling Forecasting support for assistance.

Testing user security

Administrators and other users who manage security may need to log into Axiom Rolling Forecasting as other users, in order to test security permissions. For example, you may define a table access filter for a particular security role. In order to test that the filter is providing access to table data as expected, you can log in as a non-admin user who belongs to that role.

Using the Security Management dialog, you can "log in as" another user, for the purposes of testing their security settings.

To log in as a different user:

1. On the **Axiom** tab, in the **Administration** group, click **Manage > Security > Security Manager**.

NOTE: In systems with installed products, this feature may be located on the **Admin** tab. In the **System Management** group, click **Security > Security Manager**.

2. In the **Security Management** dialog, select the user whom you want to log in as. The following limitations apply:
    - Subsystem administrators can only log in as users who belong to their subsystem.
    - If a user is an administrator, subsystem administrators and users with the Administer Security permission cannot log in as that user.
    - The "log in as" feature cannot be used with users who are Axiom Support users.
3. In the lower left-hand corner, click **Log in as selected user**.

A new instance of Axiom Rolling Forecasting is launched, and you are automatically logged in as the selected user—you do not need to input a user name and password. The client version for the instance is whichever client version you are currently using (Excel Client or Windows Client).

Creating a permission report

You can create a report that details the effective security permissions for each user, for a particular file group or for all tables. This report may be useful for auditing purposes and for reviewing permissions to make sure they are set as intended.

The report is created as an Excel file. Once it is created, you can print it, or save it locally or within the Axiom file system as needed.

Only administrators and users with the **Administer Security** permission can create a permission report. Subsystem administrators do not have access to this feature.

File group permission report

The file group permission report is created on a per file group basis. When you create the report, you specify which file group you want to report on.

Each user defined in the system has at least one row in the report:

- If the user is an administrator, then the user has one row with a notation of: **(Admin-Full Access)**.
- If the user has no access to the file group, then the user has one row with a notation of: **(No Access)**.
- If the user has access to all plan files in the file group via a single permission, then the user has one row with a notation of: **All Plan Files**.
- In all other cases, the user has multiple rows in the report—one row for each individual plan file that they have access to. Each row details the user's permissions to that particular plan code, including the access level, calc method permissions, ability to save data, etc.

For example, if a non-admin user with access to the file group has permission to 3 plan files, then there will be 3 rows in the report for that user, one for each plan file.

The permissions displayed in the report are the full effective permissions of the user, taking into account all factors such as admin status, role inheritance, multiple file group permission sets, and subsystem restrictions.

NOTE: Permissions granted by process ownership are not reflected in this report. Users may be temporarily "elevated" to read/write and save data status when they are the assigned owner of an active process task for a particular plan file.

To create a file group permission report:

1. On the **Axiom** tab, in the **Administration** group, click **Manage > Security > File Group Permission Report**.

   NOTE: In systems with installed products, this feature may be located on the **Admin** tab. In the **System Management** group, click **Security > File Group Permission Report**.

2. In the **Permission Report** dialog, select the file group for which you want to create the report, and then click **OK**.

The report opens as an Excel spreadsheet file. The file group it was generated for and the current date/time are noted at the top of the report. Excel's auto-filtering is automatically applied to the columns to make it easier to sort and filter the data.

Table permission report

The table permission report details user permissions per table. All tables are included in the report; it is not possible to filter by a particular table or table type.

Each user defined in the system has at least one row in the report:

- If the user has full access to all tables, then the user has one row with a notation of: **(Full access to all tables)**.
- If the user has no access to any tables, then the user has one row with a notation of: **(No access to any tables)**.

  NOTE: It would be a rare situation for a user to have no access to any tables, because by default all users are granted access to document reference tables using the Everyone role.

- In all other cases, the user has multiple rows in the report—one row for each table that they have access to. Each row details the user's read and write permissions to that particular table. If a table is not listed, then the user does not have access to that table.

For example, if a user has access to 5 tables, then there will be 5 rows in the report for that user, one for each table.

The permissions displayed in the report are the full effective permissions of the user, taking into account all factors such as admin status, role inheritance, table type inheritance, and subsystem restrictions.

To create a table permission report:

- On the **Axiom** tab, in the **Administration** group, click **Manage > Security > Table Permission Report**.

  NOTE: In systems with installed products, this feature may be located on the **Admin** tab. In the **System Management** group, click **Security > File Group Permission Report**.

The report opens as an Excel spreadsheet file. The current date/time are noted at the top of the report. Excel's auto-filtering is automatically applied to the columns to make it easier to sort and filter the data.

Security Integration

Axiom Rolling Forecasting can integrate with your organization's existing network security. You can:

- Enable Windows Authentication for user authentication against your Windows domain, including the option to import users from Active Directory.
- Enable LDAP Authentication for user authentication against your LDAP server.
- Enable SAML Authentication for user authentication against a SAML identity provider.
- Enable OpenID Authentication for user authentication against an OpenID provider.

NOTE: This guide discusses how to set up and use security integration features once they have been enabled for your system. For information on enabling the associated system configuration settings, see the *System Administration Guide*.

Using Windows Authentication

You can enable Windows Authentication for a system, to authenticate users based on their Windows domain credentials.

▶ Windows Authentication behavior

When the Axiom Rolling Forecasting login screen displays, users must enter their Windows user name, domain, and password. If the domain is an allowed domain and the Windows user name matches a user name in Axiom Rolling Forecasting, then the credentials are passed to Windows for authentication into Axiom Rolling Forecasting.

If the Windows Authentication configuration for Axiom Rolling Forecasting only allows one domain, then that domain is assumed for authentication and users do not need to specify it when logging in. If multiple domains are allowed, then the domain must be specified in one of the following ways:

- The user must include the domain with their user name, such as: *DomainName**UserName*.
- The user must specify the appropriate domain using the **Domain** selection list on the login screen. This is an optional setting that can be enabled for your installation. For more information, see Domain selection list.

Users must enter their credentials each time they log in, unless they select **Remember me** to store their credentials for future use. For more information, see Remember me.

Setting up Windows Authentication

The following summarizes the setup process for Windows Authentication.

1. Windows Authentication must be enabled for the system.

   For on-premise systems, Windows Authentication can be enabled during the Axiom Application Server installation. If it was not enabled during the installation, you can configure it later using either of the following options:

   - Use the **Configure Authentication Methods** page of the Axiom Software Manager. For more information, see the *Installation Guide*.
   - Use a Save Type 4 report to modify the applicable system configuration settings (**WindowsAuthEnabled** and **WindowsAuthAllowedDomains**).

   When you enable Windows Authentication, you must specify the valid domains for authentication. You can specify multiple domains, separated by commas. You can also choose to enable Active Directory Synchronization if you want to import and synchronize users from Active Directory (for more information, see Synchronizing users with Active Directory).

   For Axiom Cloud systems, Axiom Support will enable Windows Authentication for you as part of the system setup, if that is your chosen authentication method.

2. In security, Axiom Rolling Forecasting users must be set up as follows to support Windows Authentication:
   - The user's Axiom Rolling Forecasting login name must match their Windows login name.
   - The user's **Authentication** method must be set to **Windows User**. This is the default setting for new users if Windows Authentication is enabled for your installation.

   If users are imported from Active Directory, then they will automatically be created with the appropriate login name and authentication type.

3. Axiom Cloud systems have the following additional requirements:
   - Installation of the Cloud Integration Service is required to enable the Axiom Cloud system to communicate with your local Windows domain, to validate user credentials. For information on installing the Cloud Integration Service, see the *Axiom Cloud Technical Guide* and contact Axiom Support as needed.
   - A remote data connection must be created in Scheduler, with the option **Use for authentication service** enabled.

All users who are assigned to the Windows Authentication method will be authenticated based on their Windows credentials. This is the only way that these users can log in—they cannot log in using an internal Axiom Rolling Forecasting password.

If you need to test the security settings of a Windows Authentication user, you can use the **Log in as selected user** feature to log in to Axiom Rolling Forecasting as that user. For more information, see Testing user security.

Adding or removing domains for Windows Authentication

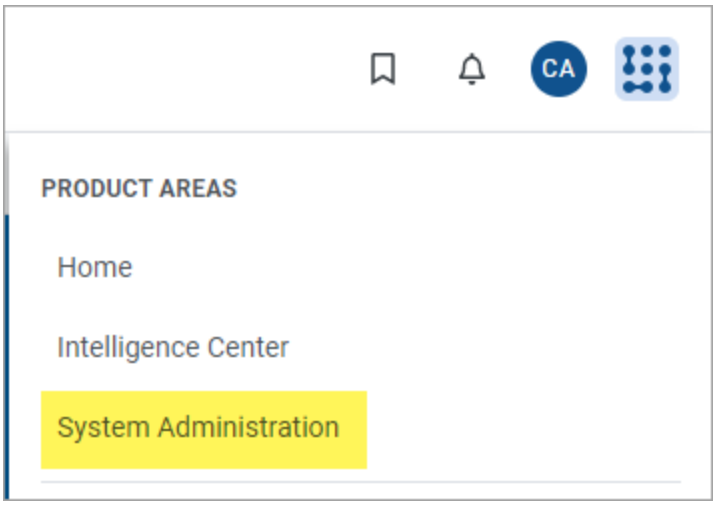
If the Windows domain names used by your organization for authentication have changed, you must update the list of allowed domains in Axiom Rolling Forecasting. Users can only log into Axiom Rolling Forecasting using Windows Authentication if their domain name matches one of the allowed domain names in this list. The list of allowed domains is stored in the system configuration settings (**WindowsAuthAllowedDomains**).

For example, when Windows Authentication was originally configured, you may have been using a domain named CompanyA. After a merger or reorganization, some or all of your users may now be using a domain named CompanyB. If those users need to log in to Axiom Rolling Forecasting, you must add CompanyB to the list of allowed domains. You might leave CompanyA on the domain list if your organization is actively using both domains, or you might remove it if your organization has completely switched to using the CompanyB domain.

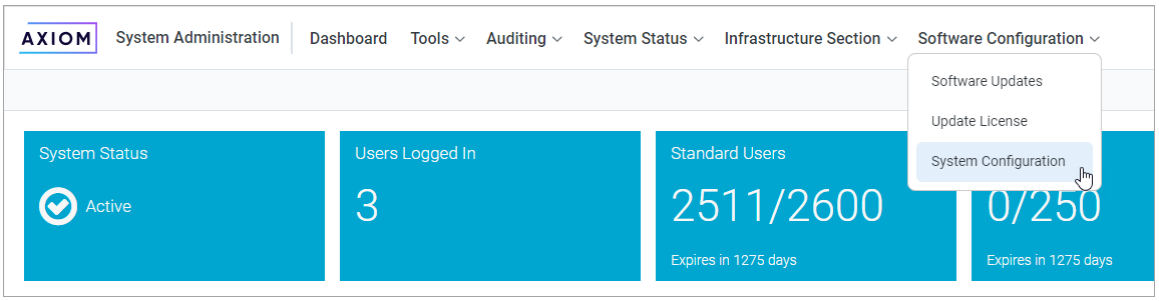
The list of allowed domain names for Windows Authentication can be managed in the Axiom Web Client, on the **System Configuration** page.

To add or remove a domain name for Windows Authentication:

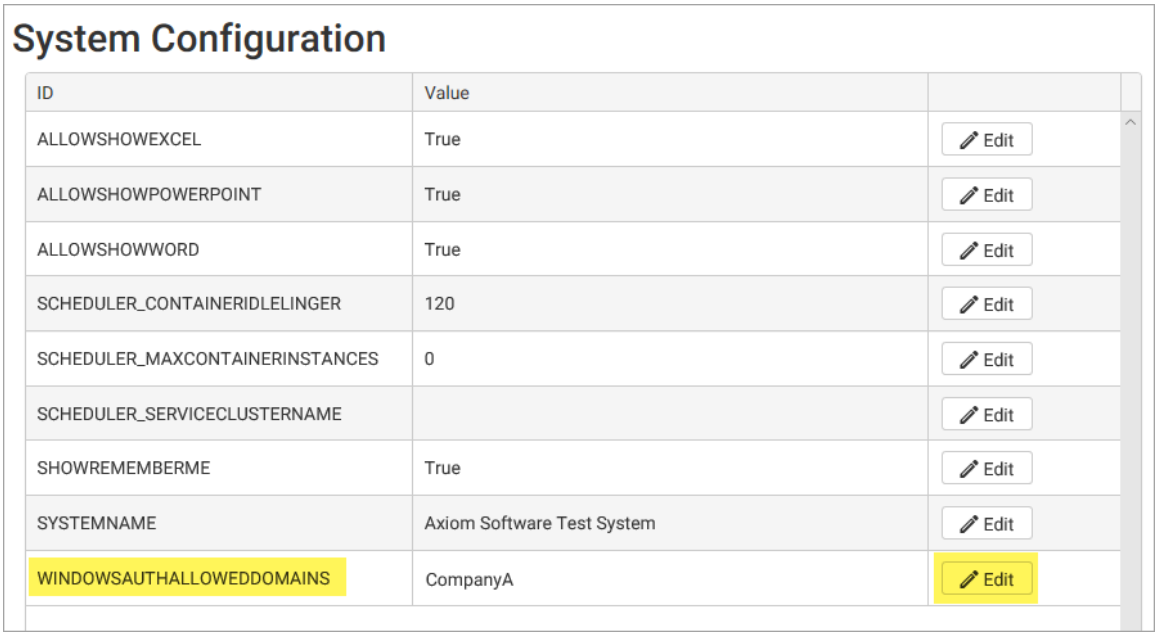
1. In the Web Client, click the Syntellis icon in the Navigation bar. From the Area menu, select **System Administration**.



2. From the Navigation menu, select **Software Configuration > System Configuration**.



3. On the **System Configuration** page, locate the row for **WINDOWSAUTHALLOWEDDOMAINS**, and then click **Edit**.



When you click the Edit button, the Value field on the row becomes editable.

4. Modify the list of domains as needed to add or remove domain names. Multiple domain names must be separated with commas.

   For example, if the list is currently CompanyA, and you need to keep CompanyA but add new CompanyB, edit the domain names as follows:



5. Click **Update** to save and apply your changes. The Value field now shows your edited list.

The changed list of domain names takes effect immediately after saving. If you removed a domain name, users in that domain can no longer log in using Windows Authentication. If you added a domain name, users in that domain can now log in using Windows Authentication.

Synchronizing users with Active Directory

You can import users from Active Directory, to automatically create users within Axiom Rolling Forecasting and assign them to the appropriate roles. Subsequent imports can be used to create new users and synchronize previously imported users.

Active Directory synchronization can only be used in conjunction with Windows Authentication. For more information, see Using Windows Authentication.

To set up Active Directory synchronization:

1. Enable Active Directory synchronization for your system.

   For on-premise systems, Active Directory synchronization can be enabled during the Axiom Application Server installation. If it was not enabled during the installation, you can configure it later using either of the following options:

   - Use the **Configure Authentication Methods** page of the Axiom Software Manager. For more information, see the *Installation Guide*.
   - Use a Save Type 4 report to modify the applicable system configuration setting (**WindowsAuthUserSyncEnabled**).

   For Axiom Cloud systems, Axiom Support can enable Active Directory synchronization for your system.

2. Create a job in Scheduler with an **Active Directory Import** task, and schedule the job to run periodically as needed for your environment.

   Each import task can import users from a single Active Directory domain into the current Axiom Rolling Forecasting system. The import task specifies the Active Directory domain and groups to import, role mappings, and notification settings. If you need to import from multiple Active Directory domains, then you must create an import task for each domain.

   For more information, see Creating a Scheduler job to import users from Active Directory.

When the Scheduler job is run, new users are created as needed and existing users are synchronized with Active Directory. For more information, see How Active Directory user synchronization works.

Creating a Scheduler job to import users from Active Directory

Once Active Directory synchronization has been enabled for your system, you must create a Scheduler job in order to import users from Active Directory into Axiom Rolling Forecasting.

The Scheduler job must contain an Active Directory Import task. Each import task can import users from a single Active Directory domain into the current Axiom Rolling Forecasting system. The import task specifies the Active Directory domain and groups to import, and role mappings for those groups. When setting up the job, you can configure a scheduling rule so that it runs nightly, weekly, or whatever frequency is appropriate for your organization.

If you need to import users from multiple Active Directory domains, then you must create an import task for each domain. You can create a single Scheduler job with multiple import tasks, or you can separate the import tasks into multiple Scheduler jobs. If all of the import tasks can use the same schedule, then it is easiest to create a single job with multiple tasks.

For Axiom Cloud systems, the Active Directory Import task can import users from your local Active Directory by use of the Axiom Cloud Integration Service. If you have a remote data connection that is enabled for user authentication, this task will use that connection when the job is executed by Scheduler.

Before you begin

Before creating the job, you should make sure you are prepared with the following information:

- **The name of your Active Directory domain, or the server name that hosts Active Directory.** You will need to specify one of these to identify the source domain for the import.
- **The user credentials to use to access Active Directory.** You can specify a user name and password, or you can use the credentials of the Axiom service that is performing the process.
- **The groups to import from Active Directory.** You must know the names of the groups that you want to import from Active Directory. All users in the selected groups will be imported into Axiom Rolling Forecasting. If you do not have groups that exactly correspond with the users that you want to create in Axiom Rolling Forecasting, you may need to work with your Information Technology department to create new groups or refine existing groups.
- **The Axiom Rolling Forecasting roles, subsystems, user license types, and authentication types for each imported group.** When users are imported, they can be automatically assigned to one or more roles and subsystems in Axiom Rolling Forecasting, and assigned a user license type and an authentication type. Make sure you know which options to use.

Creating the job

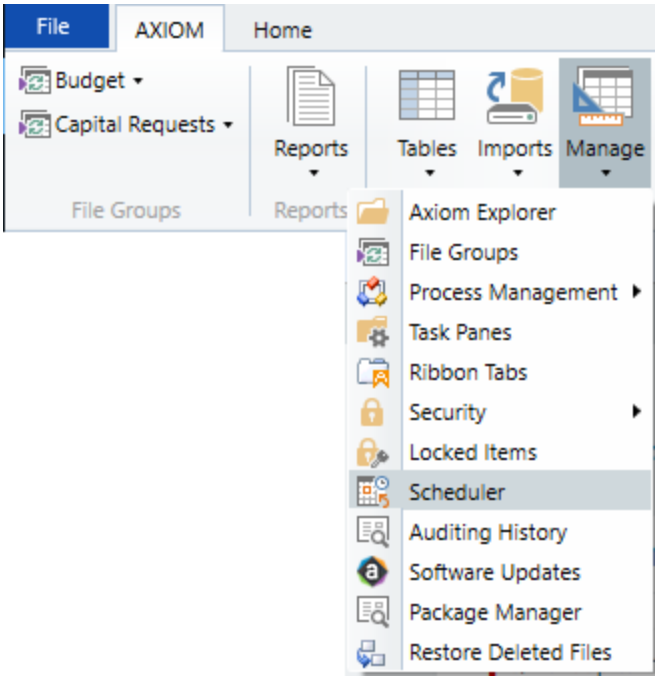
In order to create a Scheduler job, you must be an administrator or have the **Scheduled Jobs User** security permission. Non-admin users must also have read/write access to at least one folder in the Scheduler Jobs Library.

Scheduler jobs can only be created in the Desktop Client. Although you can view the status of existing jobs in the Web Client, you cannot create new jobs in that environment.

IMPORTANT: The Active Directory Import task can only be executed by a user who has permission to create users in security—an administrator, a subsystem administrator, or a user with the **Administer Security** permission. If you plan to schedule the job for automated execution, the job owner must have the required permissions to execute the task. The job owner is the user who last saved the job. Effectively, this means that the job must be created by a user with the required permissions. If the job is created by a user who does not have the required permissions, then the job must be saved by a user with the required permissions in order to re-set the job owner. You can see the current job owner for the job in the **Job Variables** section of the job properties.

To create an Active Directory Import job in Scheduler:

1. On the **Axiom** tab, in the **Administration** group, click **Manage > Scheduler**.



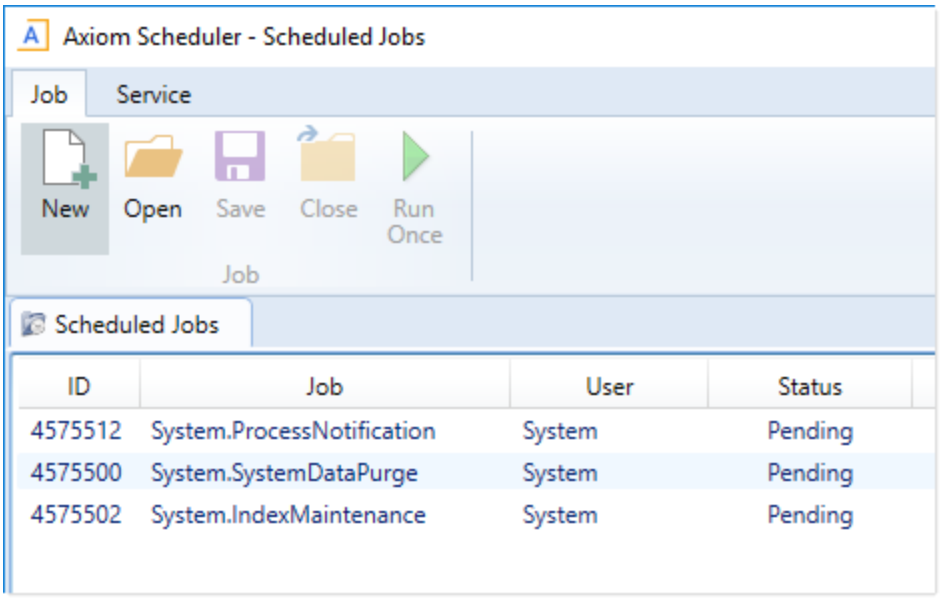
Scheduler on default Axiom ribbon tab

In systems with installed products, this feature may be located on the **Admin** tab. In the **System Management** group, click **Scheduler**.



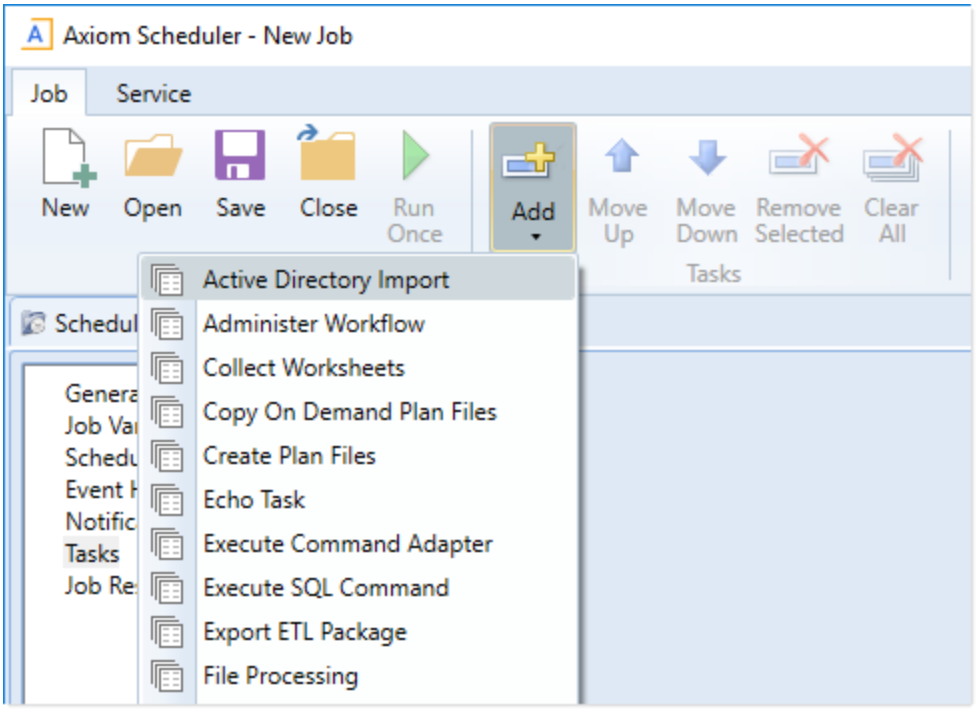
Scheduler on Admin tab (example product ribbon)

2. In the **Scheduler** dialog, click **New**.



A new job is opened in the dialog, with a tab name of **New Job**.

3. Click **Add** > **Active Directory Import** to add the task to the new job.

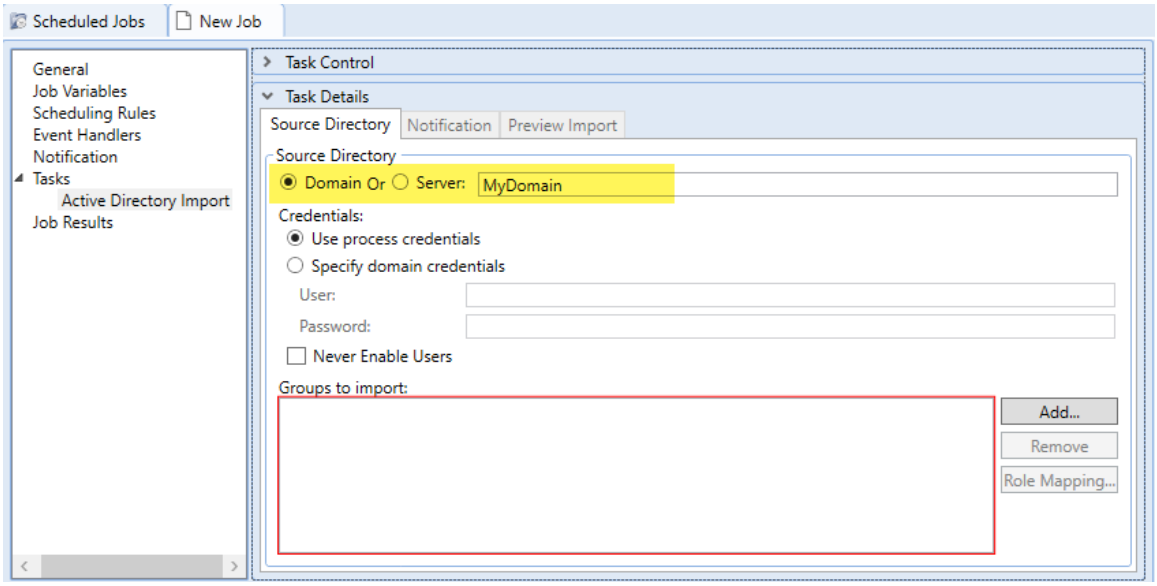


The task is added to the job, and you can now configure the task properties. In the **Task Details** section, the task has three tabs: **Source Directory**, **Notification**, and **Preview Import**.

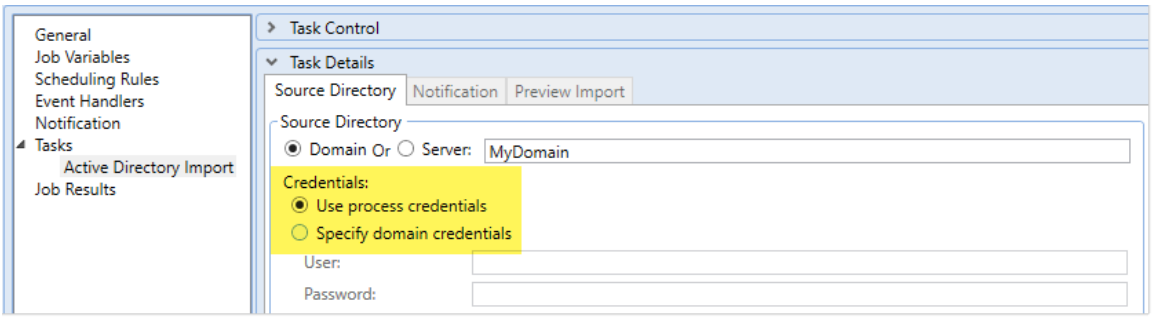
4. On the **Source Directory** tab of the Task Details, select either **Domain** or **Server** to specify the source domain for the import.
    - If you select Domain, enter the name of the domain.
    - If you select Server, enter the name of the domain controller server.

    The server option is available in case you are not currently logged into the source domain, and your current domain does not have access to the source domain. In this case, you must use domain credentials in order to access the source domain.

    Only one domain can be selected per import task. If you want to import users from multiple domains into an Axiom Rolling Forecasting system, then you must create multiple import tasks.

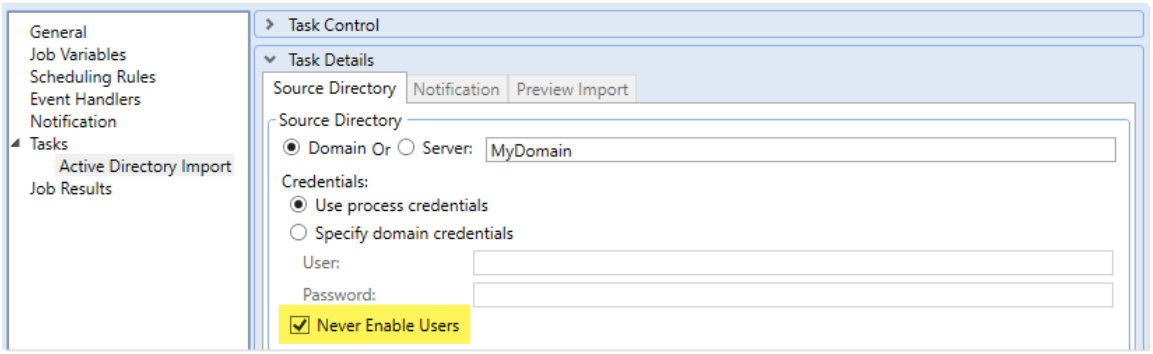


5. For **Credentials**, specify the user credentials to use when accessing Active Directory for the import. Select one of the following:
    - **Use process credentials**: (Default) Use the credentials of the network service account for Axiom Scheduler Server (on-premise installations) or Axiom Cloud Integration Service (Axiom Cloud systems).
    - **Specify domain credentials**: Enter the credentials of a specified domain **User** and **Password**. This option is required if you identified the source domain using the server name instead of the domain name.

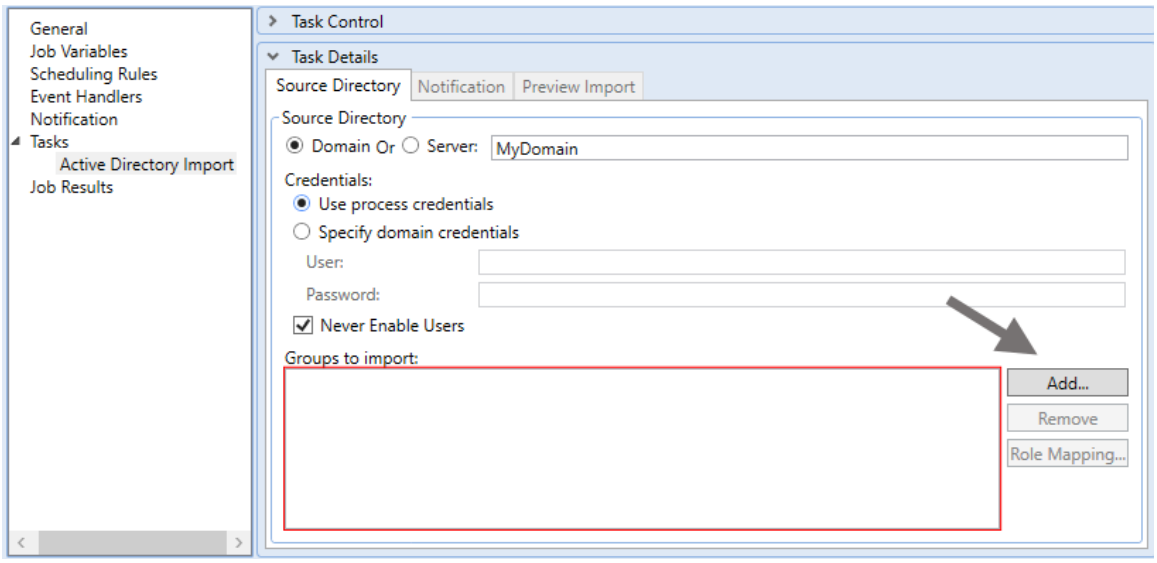


6. If you do not want new and synchronized users to be automatically enabled by the import, select **Never Enable Users**. This option works as follows:
    - If unchecked (default), then newly imported users are enabled as part of the import. Additionally, any existing imported users who have been changed to disabled are re-enabled.
    - If checked, then newly imported users are not enabled as part of the import. A security administrator must modify the security settings after the import is complete to enable the new users. Existing imported users retain their current enabled status.

    We recommend enabling this option because in most cases it is necessary for a security administrator to make further changes to security settings before the user account is fully ready for use. Additionally, if your system uses subsystems, any newly imported users will not be able to log in anyway, since the import does not assign users to a subsystem.

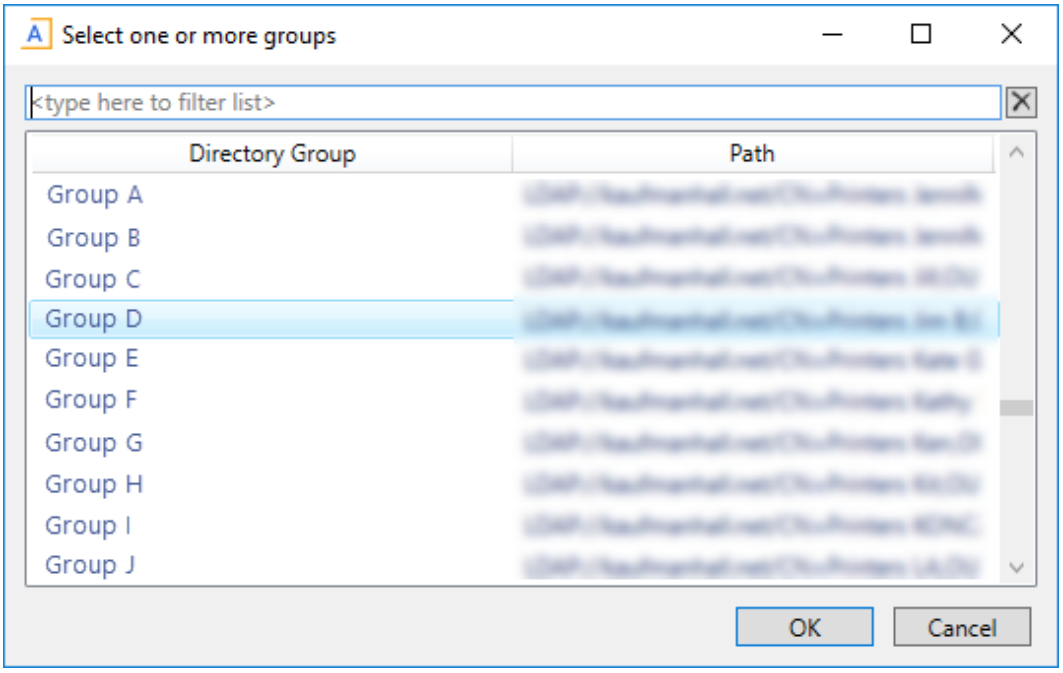


7. In the **Groups to import** section, click **Add** to select one or more groups to import.



The **Select Groups** dialog opens, displaying a list of groups from the source domain.

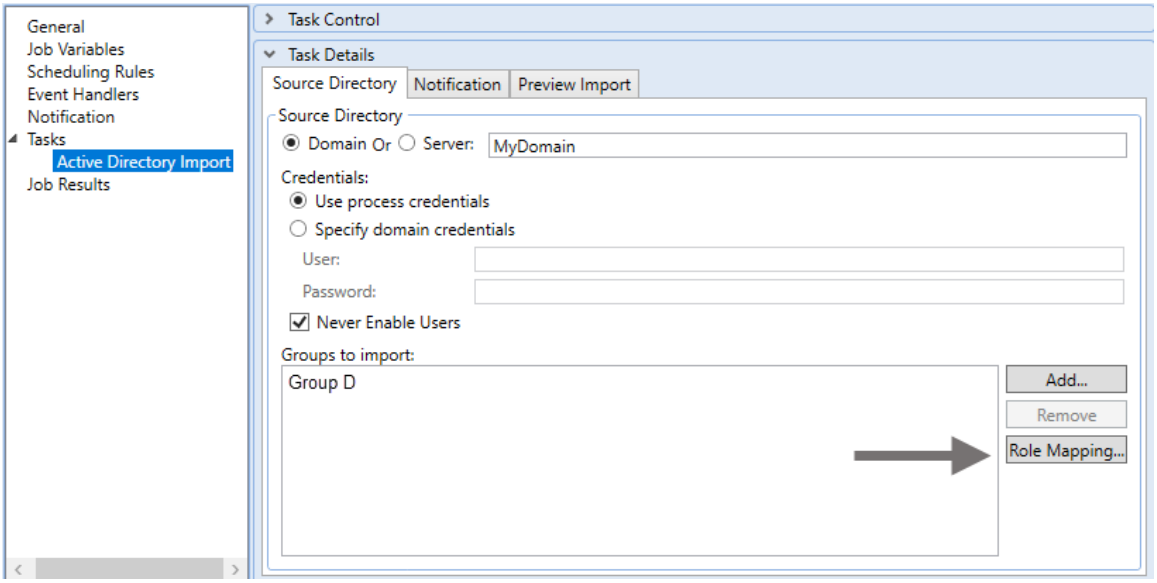
- Select the group or groups that you want to add, and then click **OK**. You can use the search box at the top of the dialog to find a group by name. You can use the SHIFT or CTRL keys to select multiple groups in the list.



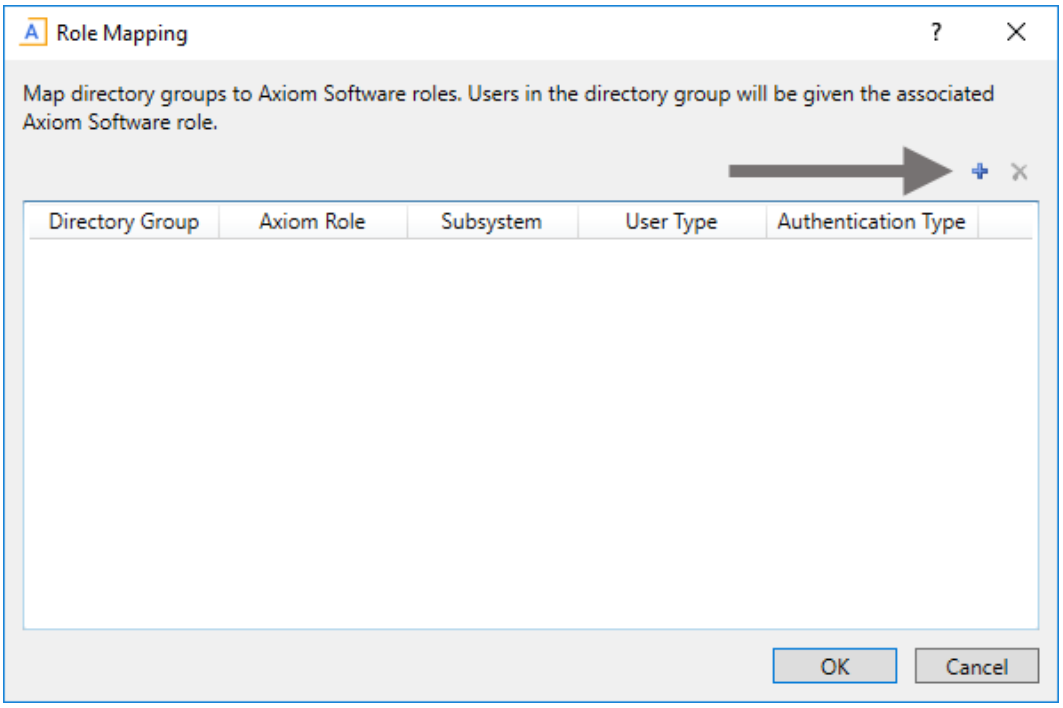
- The selected group(s) display in the **Groups to import** box. If you have added a group by mistake, you can select it and click **Remove**.



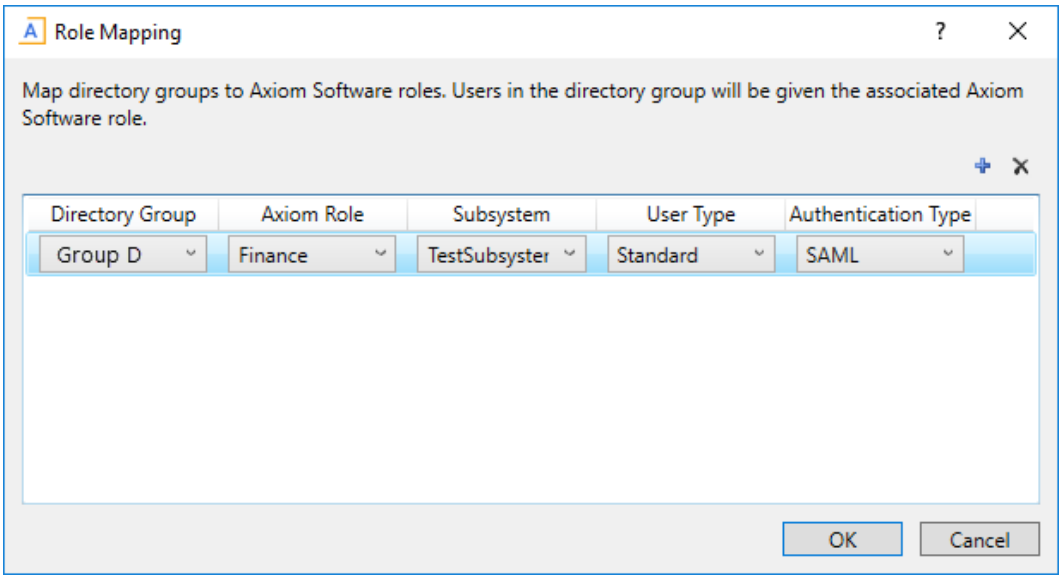
8. In the **Groups to import** section, click **Role Mapping** to define the role mappings for each selected group:



- In the **Role Mapping** dialog, click the **Add mapping** icon ✚ in the top right to add a mapping row to the dialog.



- In the mapping row, select a **Directory Group** to map, then select the following:
  - The **Axiom Role** that you want the users to belong to. You can select **None** if you do not want the users to be assigned to a role.
  - The **Subsystem** that you want the users to belong to. This option is only present if subsystems are enabled for your system.
  - The **User Type** for the users. This means license type, such as a **Standard** license or a **Viewer** license.
  - The **Authentication Type** for the users, **Windows User** or **SAML**. If you want to use a different authentication type, then you must update the users after importing to assign them to the desired authentication type. You may be able to create a Save Type 4 report to Axiom.Principals to update the users, and process that report within the same Scheduler job, after the Active Directory import task is performed.



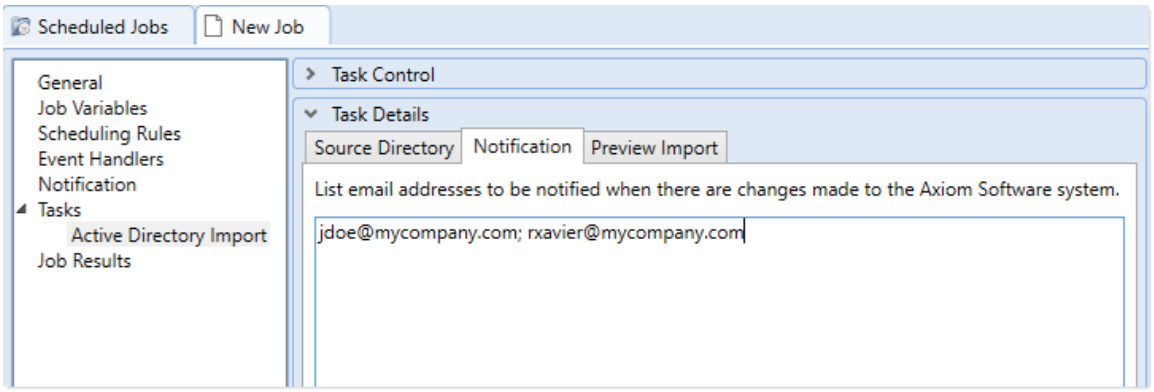
- Repeat these steps for each group to be imported. If you want the users in a group to belong to more than one role and/or subsystem, you can create multiple mapping rows for that group. If you need to remove a mapping row, select it and then click the **Remove mapping** icon ✕ in the top right of the dialog.
- When you are finished defining mappings, click **OK** to return to the Scheduler task properties.

The defined role mappings do not display in the **Groups to import** box. If you want to review or edit the role mappings, click **Role Mapping**.

NOTES:

- If a group has multiple mapping rows to assign the users to multiple roles and/or subsystems, then the specified user type and authentication type should be the same on each row. If the user type or authentication type is different, then the entry on the last processed mapping will be used.
- If a group has no defined role mappings, then the users will not be assigned to any roles or subsystems. If the import creates new users without role mappings, the assigned user type is Standard and the assigned authentication type is Windows User.

9. On the **Notification** tab of the Task Details, enter one or more email addresses to send a notification when users have been added or synchronized due to running the Active Directory Import task. Separate multiple addresses with a semi-colon.

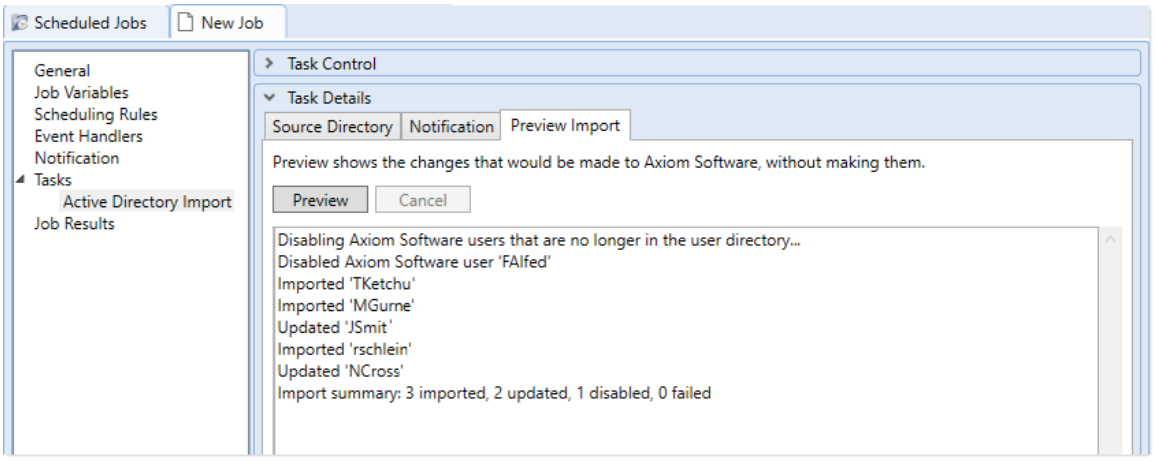


When the import task is run, if any users are created or modified in the Axiom Rolling Forecasting system, an email notification will be sent to the addresses specified here. The email summarizes the changes made. This email notification is independent of any job-level notification settings (which notify based on overall job completion or failure).

We recommend setting up this task-level notification to send emails to the security administrator (s) responsible for maintaining the security settings in Axiom Rolling Forecasting, so that he or she can define security settings for newly added users, validate changes made to existing users, and perform any other follow-up tasks.

10. On the **Preview Import** tab of the Task Details, click **Preview** to see the changes that will be made to Axiom Rolling Forecasting Security when the Active Directory Import task is run.

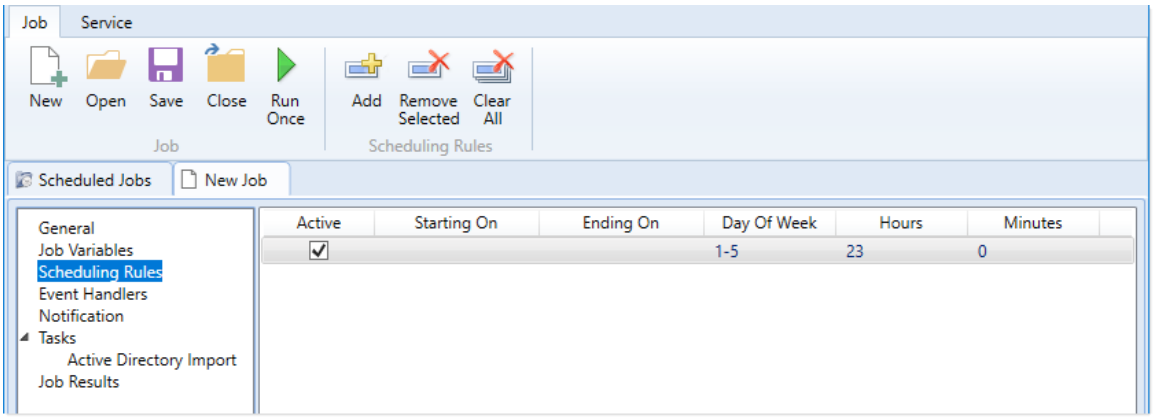
    The preview feature is intended to help you verify that you have set up the task correctly. If the reported changes are not as you expect, then you can review and adjust the task settings as needed. No changes are made to security when preview is run.



This completes the settings for the Active Directory Import task. However, there are a few general job properties that should also be reviewed and completed as needed.

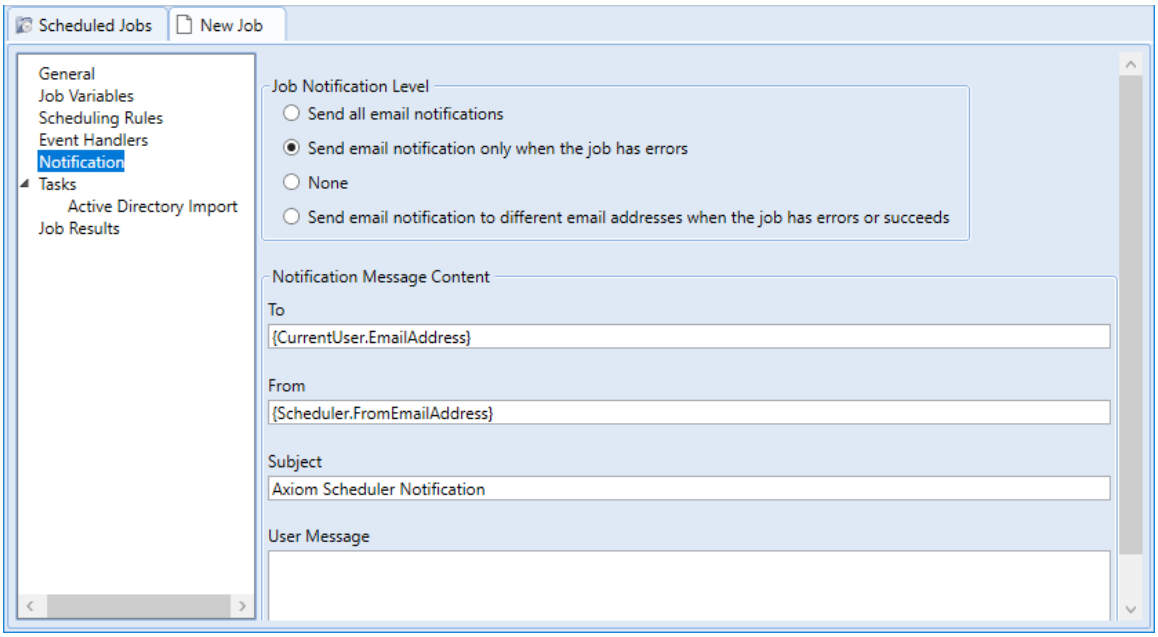
11. In the left-hand pane, click **Scheduling Rules**. Using this section, you can define a scheduling rule so that the job runs automatically as needed. Typically, organizations want the Active Directory Import task to run regularly so that users are kept in sync.

    Click **Add** to add a scheduling rule to the job, and then complete the rule as needed based on your desired schedule. In the following example, this job will run Monday through Friday at 11:00PM.



12. In the left-hand pane, click **Notification**. Using this section, you can configure the notification settings for the overall Scheduler job. The job-level notifications are intended to inform interested parties when the job completes successfully or has errors. These notifications do not contain any information about user changes to Axiom Rolling Forecasting Security—to inform someone about specific user changes, you must use the task-level notification settings as described in step 9.

    By default, jobs are configured to send a notification whenever the job is run (**Send all email notifications**). You can change the **Job Notification Level** as needed, and you can modify the recipients, subject, and message. In the following example, a notification is only sent when the job has errors.



13. Complete any other job or task properties as needed. In most cases, the default settings are sufficient.
14. Click **Save**. You can define a name for the job and save it to the desired location in the Scheduler Jobs Library.



Once you save the job with an active scheduling rule, the job is immediately added to the schedule to await the first scheduled execution time. You can see this scheduled instance on the **Scheduled Jobs** tab.

You can also run the job manually as needed by opening the job and clicking **Run Once**. Note that when using Run Once, the job runs as the current user instead of the job owner, so you must have the required permissions to perform the import.

For more information on what happens when the Active Directory Import task is run, see How Active Directory user synchronization works.

How Active Directory user synchronization works

This topic describes how new users are created and how existing users are updated when an Active Directory Import job runs in Scheduler.

NOTE: The Active Directory domain name is always used to determine matching users for purposes of the Active Directory import. If a user name matches but the domain does not, that user is not considered to be a matching user.

Creating new users via Active Directory import

For each unique user name in the import, Axiom Rolling Forecasting looks for a matching user name in Axiom Rolling Forecasting Security. If no match is found, then a new user is created. If a match is found, then the user synchronization behavior applies as detailed in the following section.

New users are created with the following user properties:

- Login (from Active Directory)
- Domain (from Active Directory)
- First name (from Active Directory)
- Last name (from Active Directory)
- Email address (from Active Directory)
- License Type (from Scheduler task settings)
- Authentication (from Scheduler task settings)
- Enabled (from Scheduler task settings)
- Assigned Roles (from Scheduler task settings)
- Assigned Subsystems (from Scheduler task settings)
- Directory Sync Enabled (assumed as enabled)

NOTE: The imported user's domain does not display in the Security dialog, but it is stored in the database and can be reported upon by use of an Axiom query to the Axiom.Principals table. The relevant domain also displays before each user name when using Open Security in Spreadsheet. The domain is stored in case of a situation where two users with the same user name are imported from different domains.

Synchronizing users via Active Directory import

If a user name in the Active Directory import matches an existing user name in Axiom Rolling Forecasting security, then that user will be updated ONLY if the **Directory Sync Enabled** check box remains selected for the matching user. Matching users are updated as follows:

- **User Properties**: If the first name, last name, or email address has changed in Active Directory, it is updated in Axiom Rolling Forecasting.

- **User License Type**: If the assigned user license type for the Active Directory group has changed, then the license type is updated in Axiom Rolling Forecasting.
- **Authentication Type**: If the assigned authentication type for the Active Directory group has changed, then the authentication type is updated in Axiom Rolling Forecasting.
- **Role and Subsystem Assignments**: The user's role and subsystem assignments are updated as follows:
    - If a role or subsystem assignment has been added for the Active Directory group, the user is assigned to that role or subsystem.
    - If a role or subsystem assignment has been removed from the Active Directory group, the user is only removed from the role or subsystem if another group is mapped to that same role or subsystem (and the user does not also belong to that other group). If the previously assigned role or subsystem is not present in the mappings at all, then the user is not removed from the role or subsystem.
    - If the user no longer belongs to the Active Directory group, and that group's role or subsystem mappings still exist, then the user is removed from those roles and subsystems (unless the user belongs to another Active Directory group in the import that is mapped to the same roles and subsystems).
- **Disabled Users**: If the user is disabled in Active Directory, then the user is disabled in Axiom Rolling Forecasting. If the user is disabled in Axiom Rolling Forecasting but enabled in Active Directory, then the user will either be re-enabled or left as disabled depending on whether **Never Enable Users** is checked in the Scheduler task settings.

If the **Directory Sync Enabled** check box is cleared for the matching user, then that user will be ignored by the Active Directory synchronization process and left as is.

If the **Directory Sync Enabled** check box is selected for a user and that user does NOT match a user name in the Active Directory import, then the user is disabled. If you still need the user account, you can re-enable the user and clear the Directory Sync Enabled check box so that the user will be ignored by future imports.

NOTES:

- Role mappings are processed in role ID order. If a group has multiple mappings, and the user license type or authentication type does not match on all of the mappings, then users in the group will be assigned to the license type and authentication type associated with the last-processed role.
- If a role mapping uses a subsystem-specific role, users will be assigned to that role regardless of whether they also belong to the associated subsystem. This creates an invalid security configuration that must be corrected after the import.

Editing imported users

Once an imported user has been created in Axiom Rolling Forecasting, you can edit the user's permissions in Security as appropriate.

You can assign the user to additional roles and/or subsystems, and those additional assignments will persist through subsequent imports. However, if the user is part of an import that contains a mapping with those roles or subsystems, and the user is not in the group affected by that mapping, then the user will be removed from those roles or subsystems.

You can edit user properties such as name, email, and authentication type, however, these changes will be overwritten the next time the Active Directory import task is run, assuming that **Directory Sync Enabled** is still checked for the user.

If you do not want the user to be synchronized with Active Directory anymore, but you still want the user to be active in Axiom Rolling Forecasting, then you should clear the **Directory Sync Enabled** check box for the user. Once this option is disabled, the user will be ignored by the import and will be treated like a manually created user.

Treatment of manually created users

If Active Directory Import is enabled for your system, you can still manually create users and exclude them from the Active Directory import and synchronization process by clearing the **Directory Sync Enabled** check box for the user. The user will be ignored by any future Active Directory Import jobs.

If you manually create a user and leave the **Directory Sync Enabled** check box selected, then the user will be treated as follows the next time an Active Directory Import job is run:

- If the user matches a user name in the Active Directory import, then the user will remain active and will be synchronized with Active Directory.
- If the user does not match a user name in the Active Directory import, then the user will be disabled.

Using LDAP Authentication

You can enable LDAP Authentication for Axiom Rolling Forecasting, so that users are authenticated against your LDAP server when launching Axiom Rolling Forecasting.

NOTE: LDAP Authentication is not supported for use with Axiom Cloud systems.

LDAP Authentication behavior

When the Axiom Rolling Forecasting login screen displays, users must enter their LDAP user name (with or without the suffix) and their LDAP password. If the LDAP user name matches a user name in Axiom Rolling Forecasting, then the credentials are passed to LDAP for authentication into Axiom Rolling Forecasting.

If the LDAP Authentication configuration for Axiom Rolling Forecasting only allows one LDAP suffix, then that suffix will be used for all LDAP authentication. The user can include the suffix or not when logging in, and the Axiom user name can contain the suffix or not. Axiom will automatically append the suffix as needed when sending the credentials to LDAP for authentication. However, if multiple suffixes are allowed, then the suffix must be specified using any of the following approaches:

- The user must specify the appropriate suffix using the **Domain** selection list. This is an optional login setting that can be enabled for your installation. For more information, see Domain selection list.
- The user must include the suffix as part of their user name when logging in.
- The user names in Axiom Rolling Forecasting must include the appropriate suffix for each user.

Users must enter their credentials each time they log in, unless they select **Remember me** to store their credentials for future use. For more information, see Remember me.

Setting up LDAP Authentication

The following summarizes the setup process for LDAP Authentication.

To set up LDAP Authentication:

1. LDAP Authentication must be enabled for the system.

   LDAP Authentication can be enabled during the Axiom Application Server installation. If it was not enabled during the installation, you can configure it later using the **Configure Authentication Methods** page of the Axiom Software Manager. For more information, see the *Installation Guide*.

   When you enable LDAP Authentication, you must specify the connection string to the LDAP server, as well as a user name and password for the connection. You must also specify the allowed suffix(es) for user names.

2. In security, Axiom Rolling Forecasting users must be set up as follows to support LDAP Authentication:
   - The user's Axiom Rolling Forecasting login name must match their LDAP login name.

     The user name can contain the LDAP suffix or not as desired. Note that the user name must include the suffix if there is a naming conflict with another user who is configured with a different authentication type (or with a different LDAP suffix). For example, if you have an Axiom Prompt user jdoe, and you have an LDAP user jdoe, then the LDAP user must include the suffix on their user name to differentiate the two users.

   - The user's **Authentication** method must be set to **LDAP Prompt**. This is the default setting for new users if your installation is enabled for LDAP Authentication.

All users who are assigned to the LDAP authentication type will be authenticated by your designated LDAP directory. This is the only way that these users can log in—they cannot log in using an internal Axiom Rolling Forecasting password.

If you need to test the security settings of an LDAP authentication user, you can use the **Log in as selected user** feature to log in to Axiom Rolling Forecasting as that user. For more information, see Testing user security.

Using SAML Authentication

You can enable SAML Authentication for Axiom Rolling Forecasting, so that users are authenticated based on a designated identity provider (such as Shibboleth or Windows Active Directory Federation Services). This option is only supported for use with Axiom Cloud systems.

SAML Authentication behavior

SAML Authentication (Security Assertion Markup Language) is a web-based authentication method. Users access Axiom Rolling Forecasting by going to the Axiom Web Client in a browser. Users must enter their user name and password for their identity provider. Once they are authenticated, if the user name matches a user name in Axiom Rolling Forecasting, then the user can access the Axiom Web Client or install / launch the Axiom Excel Client or Windows Client from the web page.

Users assigned to SAML Authentication can only access Axiom Rolling Forecasting from the web. The Excel Client and Windows Client cannot subsequently be launched using a shortcut on the user's computer; the user must continue to log into the Axiom Web Client in order to start the Desktop Client. When using SAML Authentication, you may want to configure the Axiom Application Server installation so that no shortcuts are placed on user computers during the client installation, since users will not be able to use these shortcuts.

Setting up SAML Authentication

The following summarizes the setup process for SAML Authentication.

1. SAML Authentication must be enabled for the system.

   For Axiom Cloud systems, Axiom Support will enable SAML Authentication for you as part of the system setup, if that is your chosen authentication method.

2. Complete any additional configuration requirements to enable SAML Authentication.

   SAML Authentication requires additional setup steps. These steps differ depending on the designated identity provider. Please contact Axiom Support for assistance in completing the SAML Authentication setup.

3. In security, Axiom Rolling Forecasting users must be set up as follows to support SAML Authentication:

   - The user's Axiom Rolling Forecasting login name must match their login name for the SAML identity provider (with or without an @suffix as appropriate).
   - The user's **Authentication** method must be set to **SAML**.

If you need to test the security settings of a SAML Authentication user, you can use the **Log in as selected user** feature to log in to Axiom Rolling Forecasting as that user. For more information, see Testing user security.

Logging in as an Axiom Prompt user when SAML Authentication is enabled

You can also set up **Axiom Prompt** users when SAML Authentication is enabled, such as to allow Axiom Support to access the system without giving them credentials for the SAML identity provider. These users must go a special area of the web site in order to log in:

`https://ServerName/Axiom/Home/Login`

Where *ServerName* is the name of your Axiom Application Server and Axiom is the name of the virtual directory.

Using OpenID Authentication

You can enable OpenID Authentication for Axiom Rolling Forecasting, so that users are authenticated based on a designated OpenID provider (such as Google OpenID Connect).

OpenID Authentication behavior

OpenID Authentication is a web-based authentication method. Users access Axiom Rolling Forecasting by going to the Axiom Web Client in a browser. Users must enter their user name and password for their OpenID provider. Once they are authenticated, if the user name matches a user name in Axiom Rolling Forecasting, then the user can access the Axiom Web Client or install / launch the Axiom Excel Client or Windows Client from the web page.

Users assigned to OpenID Authentication can only access Axiom Rolling Forecasting from the web. The Excel Client and Windows Client cannot subsequently be launched using a shortcut on the user's computer; the user must continue to log into the Axiom Web Client in order to start the Desktop Client. When using OpenID Authentication, you may want to configure the Axiom Application Server installation so that no shortcuts are placed on user computers during the client installation, since users will not be able to use these shortcuts.

Setting up OpenID Authentication

The following summarizes the setup process for OpenID Authentication.

1. OpenID Authentication must be enabled for the system.

   For on-premise systems, OpenID Authentication can be enabled during the Axiom Application Server installation. If you did not enable it during the original installation, you can use Repair to change the installation to enable it. For more information, see the *Installation Guide*.

   When you enable OpenID Authentication for Axiom Rolling Forecasting, you must specify the Client ID and Client Secret for your OpenID provider.

For Axiom Cloud systems, Axiom Support will enable OpenID Authentication for you as part of the system setup, if that is your chosen authentication method.

2. Complete any additional configuration requirements to enable OpenID Authentication.

   At minimum, you must configure the OpenID provider with the redirect URI to the Axiom Rolling Forecasting login page (such as `<URLtoAxiom>/openid/login`). Other setup steps may be necessary, depending on your particular configuration. Please contact Axiom Support as needed for assistance in completing the OpenID Authentication setup.

3. In security, Axiom Rolling Forecasting users must be set up as follows to support OpenID Authentication:
   - The user's Axiom Rolling Forecasting login name must match their login name for the OpenID provider, including the @suffix.
   - The user's **Authentication** method must be set to **OpenID**.

If you are an administrator and you need to test the security settings of an OpenID Authentication user, you can use the **Log in as selected user** feature to log in to Axiom Rolling Forecasting as that user. For more information, see Testing user security.

Logging in as an Axiom Prompt user when OpenID Authentication is enabled

You can also set up **Axiom Prompt** users when OpenID Authentication is enabled, such as to allow Axiom Support to access the system without giving them credentials for the OpenID identity provider. These users must go a special area of the web site in order to log in:

`https://ServerName/Axiom/Home/Login`

Where *ServerName* is the name of your Axiom Application Server and Axiom is the name of the virtual directory.

Login behavior options

The following options apply to all authentication types except SAML and OpenID Authentication.

Domain selection list

When a user logs in, Axiom Rolling Forecasting looks for a matching user name within Axiom security and applies the specified authentication type for that user. For LDAP Authentication and Windows Authentication, if only one allowed domain or suffix is specified, that information can be assumed and the user does not need to include it when logging in. If multiple domains or suffixes are specified, then the user must include that information as part of their user name. For example: *DomainName**UserName* for Windows Authentication.

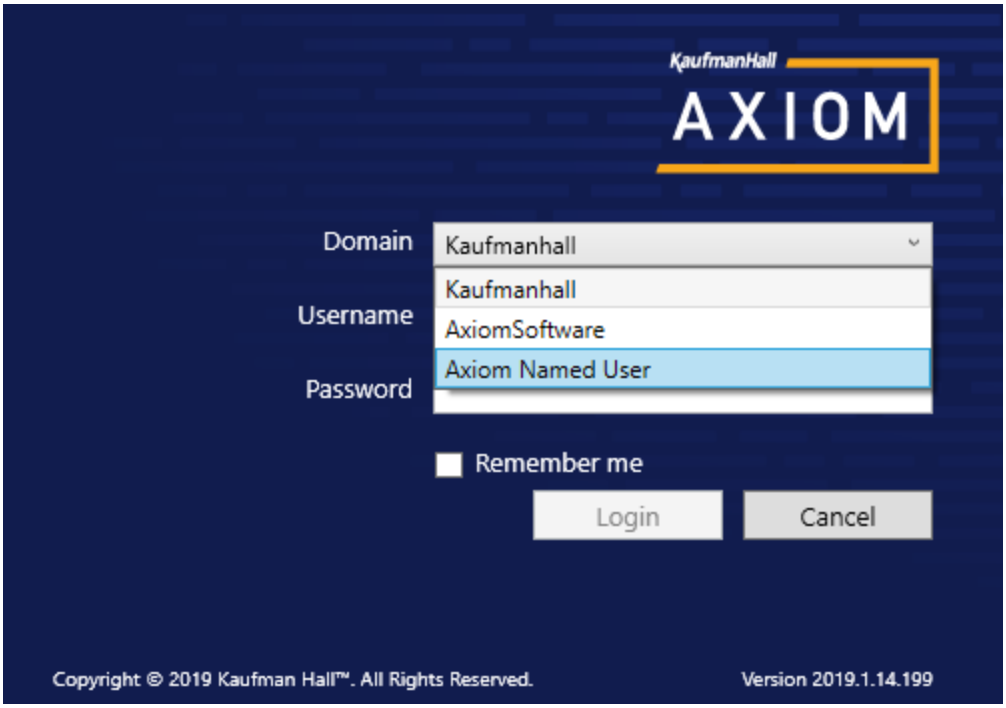
Alternatively, you can configure your system so that all users must specify their authentication type / domain when logging into Axiom Rolling Forecasting, using the **Domain** selection list. The Domain selection list displays the following:

- **Axiom Named User** (for Axiom Prompt login)

- Each allowed Windows Authentication domain (if Windows Authentication is enabled for the installation)
- Each allowed LDAP suffix (if LDAP Authentication is enabled for the installation)

When the Domain selection list is enabled, the user must make the appropriate selection in order to log in. For example, a Windows Authentication user must select their Windows domain name. Because it is specified separately, the domain or suffix does not need to be added to the user name, even when there are multiple allowed domains or suffixes.

The following screenshot shows an example of the Domain selection list. In this example, the installation has enabled Windows Authentication with two allowed domains. The two domain names display on the selection list as well as the choice to log in as an Axiom Named User.



The Domain selection list can be enabled or disabled using the **AuthenticationDomainSelectionListRequired** system configuration setting. By default this is set to False, which means the Domain selection list only displays if your system contains duplicate user names that require the domain to be specified to differentiate those users. If you set this to True, then the Domain selection list displays at all times.

If the Domain selection list is enabled, and if Windows Authentication is enabled for the installation, then by default the user's current domain will be selected in the list (if that domain is one of the allowed domains). Otherwise, the first option in the list is selected by default. Options are ordered as follows: LDAP suffixes, Windows domains, Axiom Named User.

Remember me

Users can optionally select **Remember me** at the login screen to store their Axiom Rolling Forecasting authentication for future use. This information is encrypted and only applies to the current user for the current machine. The next time the user starts Axiom Rolling Forecasting on the current machine, they will not be prompted to log in.

Although all Axiom Rolling Forecasting clients have a Remember Me check box on the login screen, note that the remembered status is stored separately for access to the Web Client versus the Desktop Client. For example, a user can choose Remember Me when logging into the Excel Client, and then that user will not be prompted when subsequently accessing either the Excel Client or the Windows Client. However, if the user attempts to access the Web Client, they will be prompted for credentials (and can then choose to be separately remembered for the Web Client).

NOTE: Logging out of a client will clear the remembered status for that client type. Although the Excel Client and Windows Client do not have an explicit log out feature, logging out of the Word or PowerPoint add-in will clear the remembered status for the Desktop Client (but only if you are not also currently logged into another instance of the Desktop Client).

If you do not want users to have access to the Remember Me option, so that they must log in each time, then you can disable the feature by setting the system configuration setting **ShowRememberMe** to **False**. This will hide the option from the various login screens. Keep in mind that if a user has already used the Remember Me option, hiding the setting will not clear the user's stored credentials. The user will continue to be remembered until they log out and cause their credentials to be cleared.

Filters

This section contains reference information for creating filter criteria statements. Security settings for file groups and tables can use filters to determine access.

Filter criteria syntax

Several areas of Axiom Rolling Forecasting use criteria statements to define a set of data. The syntax for these criteria statement is as follows:

```
Table.Column='Value'
```

- *Table* is the name of the database table.
- *Column* is the name of the column in the database table.
- *Value* is the value in the column.

If the column is String, Date, or DateTime, the value must be placed in single quotation marks as shown above. If the column is Numeric, Integer (all types), Identity, or Boolean, then the quotation marks are omitted.

For example:

- To filter data by regions, the filter criteria statement might be: `DEPT.Region='North'`. This would limit data to only those departments that are assigned to region North in the Region column.
- To filter data by a single department, the filter criteria statement might be: `DEPT.Dept=100`. This would limit data to only department 100.

If the table portion of the syntax is omitted, then the table is assumed based on the current context. For example, if the filter is used in an Axiom query, then the primary table for the Axiom query is assumed. If the current context supports *column-only syntax*, and the specified column is a validated key column, then the lookup table is assumed.

Operators

The criteria statement operator can be one of the following: =, >,<,<>,<=,>=. For example:

```
ACCT.Acct>1000
```

SQL IN, LIKE, and BETWEEN syntax can also be used. For example:

```
DEPT.Region IN ('North','South')
```

Compound criteria statements

You can use `AND` and `OR` to combine multiple criteria statements. If you are creating long compound criteria statements with multiple ANDs or ORs, you can use parentheses to group statements and eliminate ambiguity. For example:

```
(DEPT.Region='North' OR DEPT.Region='South') AND (ACCT.Acct=100 OR
ACCT.Acct=200)
```

NOTES:

- When filtering on multiple values in the same column, you must use OR to join the statements, not AND. In the example above, if the statement was instead `DEPT.Region='North' AND DEPT.Region='South'`, that statement would return no data because no single department belongs to both the North and South regions. When you use OR, the statement will return departments that belong to either the North or the South regions.
- Alternatively, you can use the SQL IN syntax to create a compound statement for values in the same column. For example, the statement `DEPT.Region='North' OR DEPT.Region='South'` can also be written as `DEPT.Region IN ('North','South')`. The Filter Wizard uses IN syntax by default.

Using criteria statements in functions

If you are using a criteria statement in a function, such as GetData, you must place the entire criteria statement in double quotation marks. For example:

```
=GetData("Bud1","DEPT.Region='North'","GL1")
```

You can also place the criteria statement in a cell and then use a cell reference in the function. In this case, you do not need to use double quotation marks in the function, unless you are concatenating text and cell reference contents within the function.

Referencing blank values in filters

If a string column contains a blank value (an empty string), you may want to create a filter that includes or excludes records with these blank values. This empty string is indicated with empty quotation marks in the filter. For example: `ACCT.CMAssign=''` or `ACCT.CMAssign<>''`

If you use the Filter Wizard to construct the filter, it will automatically use the appropriate syntax.

If the blank value is actually a null instead of an empty string, the filter should use the syntax IS NULL or IS NOT NULL. String columns should not allow null values, but Date and DateTime columns often allow null values. For example: `Project.StartDate IS NULL` or `Project.StartDate IS NOT NULL`

Referencing values with apostrophes in filters

If a string column contains a value with an apostrophe (such as O'Connor), then that apostrophe must be escaped with another apostrophe so that it is not read as the closing apostrophe for the filter criteria statement. For example:

`Dept.VP='O'Connor'`

Invalid. This construction does not work because Axiom Rolling Forecasting reads it as Dept.VP='O' and then does not know what to do with the rest of the text.

`Dept.VP='O''Connor'`

Valid. The extra apostrophe tells Axiom Rolling Forecasting that the apostrophe is part of the string value and is not the closing apostrophe.

NOTE: This syntax must use two apostrophe characters in sequence and *not* a double quotation mark. If you create the filter using the Filter Wizard, Axiom Rolling Forecasting will construct the appropriate syntax for you.

Referencing Date or DateTime values in filters

If your locale uses a date format where the first value is the day, filters using that date or date-time value will not process correctly. Instead, the date or date-time value must be in standard format. Standard format is `YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SS` for DateTime and `YYYY-MM-DD` for Date.

If you use the Filter Wizard to construct the filter, it will automatically convert the date or date-time value to the appropriate syntax.

Validating filters

When you are entering a filter criteria statement into an Axiom Rolling Forecasting dialog, you can validate the filter to ensure that it uses correct syntax.

Filter validation is available in the various dialogs throughout the system, such as:

- Security Management
- Open Table in Spreadsheet
- GetData Function Wizard
- Copy Table Data

The validation feature only validates the filter syntax; it does not validate the logic of the filter or ensure that it will return the desired data. For example, it would detect if you misspelled a column name and allow you to correct it.

If the syntax is correct, the message "Filter is valid" appears in the dialog.

If the syntax has errors, the message "Filter is invalid" appears in the dialog. You can click this link to bring up a **Filter Error** message box that contains more information about the error. In the **Filter Error** message box, click **Show Details** to see the specific error message.

Filter variables

Axiom Rolling Forecasting provides a set of filter variables that can be used in filter criteria statements throughout the software. Currently, these variables allow filtering based on the current user.

For example, you may have a column on a plan code table such as Dept.Owner, which contains user login names. When setting up plan file filters in security, you want each user to have a filter such as `Dept.Owner='UserName'`. Without using variables, you would need to set up each user with a user-level filter such as `Dept.Owner='JDoe'`, `Dept.Owner='RSandstone'`, and so on. With variables, you can instead set up a single role-level filter such as `Dept.Owner='{CurrentUser.LoginName}'`. For each user in the role, this filter will be resolved using that user's login name.

Filter variables can be used in any place that takes a filter criteria statement. For example, you can use the variables to impact data queries in places such as Sheet Filters, Axiom query filters, Web Report data source filters, Quick Filter, and GetData functions. You can also use the variables in utilities such as Process Plan Files and Create Plan Files.

To use a filter variable, place the variable in curly brackets within the filter criteria statement. All other filter rules still apply—for example, if the variable will resolve to a string value such as a user name, the variable must be placed in single quotation marks. The filter must result in a valid filter criteria statement once the variable is resolved to its current value.

Variable	Resolved Value
{CurrentUser.EmailAddress}	The email address of the current user.
{CurrentUser.FirstName}	The first name of the current user.
{CurrentUser.LastName}	The last name of the current user.
{CurrentUser.LoginName}	The login name of the current user.
{CurrentUser.PrincipalID}	The database ID of the current user.
{CurrentUser.QualifiedLoginName}	The qualified login name of the current user (domain\username). If the user does not have a defined domain, the regular login name is used.

Working with Scheduler

Scheduler Overview

Using Scheduler, you can schedule certain Axiom Rolling Forecasting tasks to be processed on a Scheduler server at a specific date and time. For example, you can schedule plan file processing or data imports.

Processing tasks using Scheduler has advantages over manual processing, such as:

- Leverages the server's processing power and frees up your computer's resources.
- Enables recurring scheduling of ongoing tasks.
- Allows tasks to be scheduled during "off hours," during periods of low network and system activity.
- Allows tasks to be performed in batch, including enforcing task dependencies.

Scheduler processes tasks using jobs. Each job is a scheduled unit that can contain one or more tasks. The tasks in a job can be processed sequentially or concurrently as appropriate.

Only system administrators and users with the **Scheduled Jobs User** security permission can access Scheduler.

Most Scheduler setup activities can only be performed in the Desktop Client (Excel or Windows Client). Therefore, the Desktop Client Scheduler is the primary focus of this document. However, some job management activities can be performed in the Web Client, such as monitoring the job schedule, viewing job results, and running jobs manually on demand. For more information, see Web Scheduler.

About Scheduler

This section contains conceptual information about the Scheduler feature in Axiom Rolling Forecasting.

Scheduler jobs and tasks

The primary unit of Scheduler processing is a *job*. Each Scheduler job can contain one or more *tasks* to be performed as part of that job.

Each Scheduler job defines the following basic properties:

- The tasks to perform for the job and the properties of those tasks
- The schedule of the job, including recurrence (if any)
- The priority of the job
- The notification options for the job

The tasks define the actual activities to be performed by the job, such as importing data or processing plan files. Some Scheduler tasks correspond to existing features that can also be processed manually (such as Process Plan Files), while other tasks are Scheduler-specific and can only be processed via Scheduler. Each task has a unique set of options that are specific to that task and to the activity to be performed. For more information on the available task types, see Scheduler Task Reference.

The tasks in a job can be processed sequentially or concurrently as appropriate. Tasks can be dependent on other tasks in the job as needed—for example, you can configure a job so that if a task fails, the job stops and does not process the next task. Tasks can also be processed iteratively, to perform the same task repeatedly over a defined set of values.

The Scheduler jobs in your system fall into the following basic categories:

- **Client-created**: You can create Scheduler jobs as needed to perform tasks in your system.
- **System jobs**: Axiom Rolling Forecasting provides a set of system jobs to perform necessary system tasks.
- **Product-controlled**: When a product is installed, it may include one or more Scheduler jobs to support the use of that product. Generally speaking, these jobs should not be changed unless the product documentation says customization is allowed, or as advised by Axiom Support.

How Scheduler jobs are run

Once a Scheduler job has been created, it can be run using any of the following options:

- The job can be scheduled for execution at a future date and time using a scheduling rule. Scheduling rules can be one-time only, or recurring.
- The job can be run "one time" manually as needed through Scheduler.
- The job can be triggered for execution using an event handler. This allows Scheduler jobs to be triggered in various ways, such as by clicking a button in an Axiom form.

Scheduler jobs are processed by one or more servers running the Scheduler service. For Axiom Cloud systems, the Scheduler service is part of your cloud system and managed by Axiom Support. For on-premise systems, the Scheduler service is installed on one or more servers in your environment. The Scheduler service polls the Axiom Application Server periodically to check for any jobs that are ready to be run. Eligible jobs are then executed on the server, based on their processing priority.

When a job is executed by Scheduler, it is run using a particular user identity. In order for a job to be executed successfully, the user must be an active user defined in Axiom Rolling Forecasting security, and the user must have the appropriate security permissions to perform the tasks in the job. The user identity for a job is determined as follows:

- If a job is a system job, then it is run as the system-managed identity of **System** instead of a user identity.
- If a job is run by using **Run Now**, then it is run as the user who placed the job on the schedule.
- If a job is run by an active scheduling rule, then it is run as the *job owner*. The job owner is the user who last saved the job.
- If a job is run via an event handler, then the job may be run as either the job owner, or the job requester (the user who raised the event).

System jobs

System jobs are automatically created by Axiom Rolling Forecasting to support necessary system functionality. Some system jobs are created as part of the initial installation and are intended to run on an ongoing basis, while other system jobs are created on-demand in response to system events. Only administrators can edit these system jobs.

System jobs have two defining characteristics:

- System jobs are run using the system-managed identity of **System** instead of a user identity. The System identity has full rights to the system as necessary to perform system tasks.
- System jobs are run by the default System Scheduler service. For on-premise systems, this service is created and started automatically on the Axiom Application Server, and does not require a separate installation. This service is exclusively for running system jobs.

  Axiom Cloud systems may or may not have a separate System Scheduler service, depending on the system configuration (as determined by Axiom Support). If your cloud system does not have a System Scheduler service, then your system jobs are run using the available Scheduler services for the cloud system.

  In the Scheduler dialog (Desktop Client), the System Scheduler service is listed on the **Servers** tab using the following naming convention: ***<ServerName>*-System**.

If necessary, a product-controlled or client-created job can be flagged as a system job, so that it can be run using the System identity instead of a user identity. To designate a job as a system job, enable **Mark as System Job** in the **General** job properties. The following rules apply to manually-created system jobs:

- Only system administrators can designate a job as a system job.
- The job cannot contain any tasks that are designated as “non-system” tasks. Non-system tasks are any tasks that might involve spreadsheet processing, such as Process Plan Files.

Processing priority for scheduled jobs

Once a job reaches its start time, it is eligible to be processed by Scheduler and joins the processing queue. For scheduled jobs, the start time is based on the scheduling rule that placed it on the schedule. For other jobs, the start time is the time that the job was placed on the schedule using **Run Once** or triggered by an event handler.

Each Scheduler service has a configured number of *threads* that are used to process jobs. As a Scheduler thread becomes available, it takes the next job in the processing queue. The priority of jobs in the processing queue is determined by the combination of the job's priority category, and its **Priority Elevation** setting.

Each job has a priority category, based on how the job execution was initiated. The priority categories are as follows:

1. **Manual**: The job was executed manually.
2. **Event Handler**: The job was executed by a Scheduler event handler.
3. **Scheduled Job**: The scheduled instance of the job results from an active scheduling rule.
4. **Subordinate Job**: The job was generated as a subordinate job, from a currently executing job.

Manual jobs are highest priority and are processed first, and subordinate jobs are lowest priority and are processed last. Within each category, jobs are processed according to their **Priority Elevation** setting.

For example, imagine that Scheduler has 2 available threads and the following jobs are eligible to be processed:

Job	Priority Category	Priority Elevation
A	Manual	Default
B	Event Handler	Default
C	Scheduled	Default
D	Scheduled	Elevated

- Scheduler will execute jobs A and B first, because those are the highest priority jobs based on their priority category.
- When the next thread becomes available, Scheduler will execute job D. Although job C may have entered the queue first, and the two jobs have the same priority category, job D's priority elevation is set to **Elevated** so it takes precedence within the category. If instead both jobs were set to **Default**, then job C would be executed first if it entered the queue before job D.
- When the next thread becomes available, Scheduler will execute job C.

NOTE: If a job's **Priority Elevation** is set to **Interrupt**, then it is run as soon as it is eligible, regardless of its priority category and regardless of whether any Scheduler threads are currently available to process the job. If no Scheduler threads are available, a new one is created to process the job, even if this temporarily exceeds the number of configured threads for the server.

The Scheduler dialog

The **Scheduler** dialog is used to create and manage Scheduler jobs.

To access Scheduler:

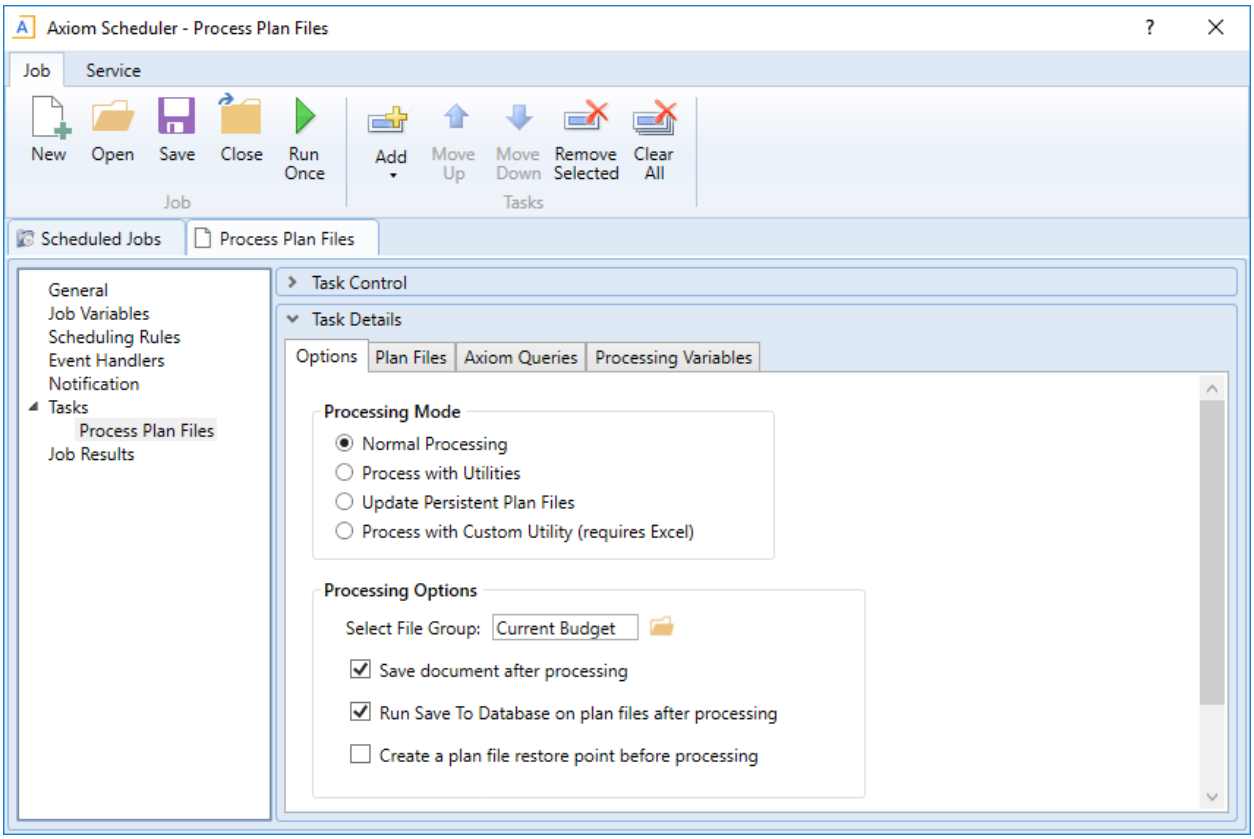
- On the **Axiom** tab, in the **Administration** group, click **Manage > Scheduler**.

  NOTE: In systems with installed products, this feature may be located on the **Admin** tab. In the **System Management** group, click **Scheduler**.

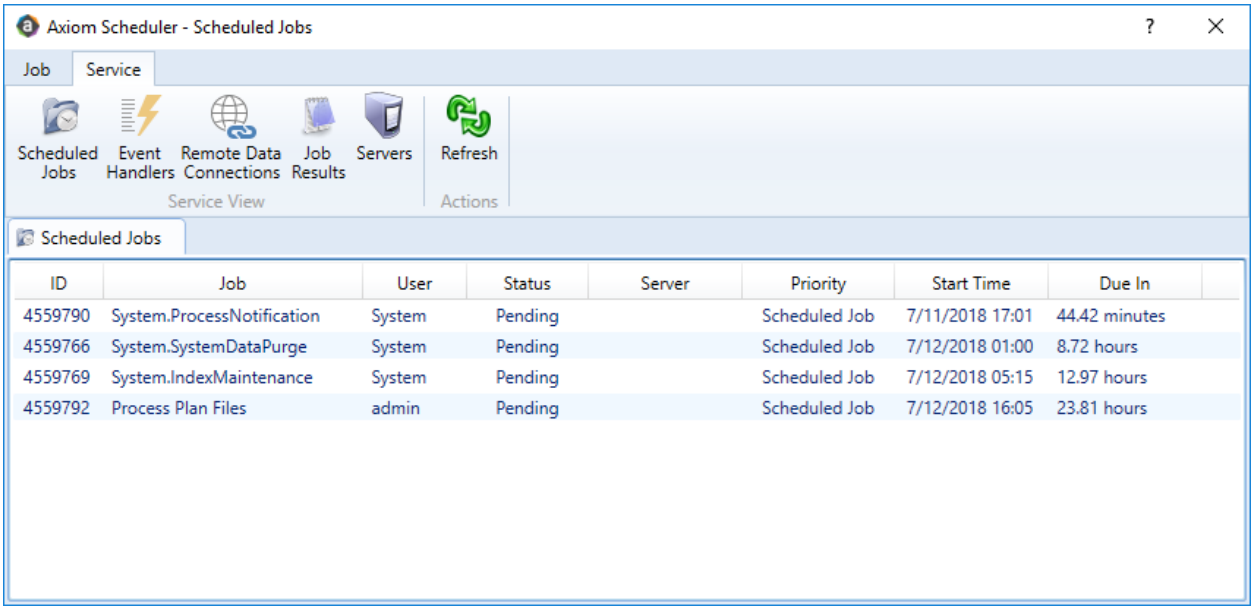
The top section of the **Scheduler** dialog contains a ribbon-style toolbar with two tabs: **Job** and **Service**.

- On the **Job** tab, you can create, run, and edit jobs.
- On the **Service** tab, you can manage scheduled jobs, view job results, and perform other Scheduler management activities.

As you perform actions on the **Job** and **Service** tabs, additional tabs are opened in the navigation pane of the dialog. For example, clicking the **Scheduled Jobs** button on the **Service** tab opens the **Scheduled Jobs** tab in the navigation pane. You can move between any open tab in the navigation pane, regardless of which tab is selected in the ribbon. The ribbon updates to show the related commands for the selected item.



Example Job tab



Example Service tab

When you right-click a tab in the dialog's navigation pane, you can close or save items as follows:

- For all items, you can **Close**, **Close All**, or **Close All But This**.

- For jobs, you can **Save** or **Save As**. Selecting **Save As** allows you to save a copy of the job to the **Scheduler Jobs Library** in the Axiom Rolling Forecasting file system.

The **Scheduler Jobs Library** is also accessible via Axiom Explorer.

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Scheduler Job Setup

To perform Axiom Rolling Forecasting tasks using Scheduler, you must create jobs. Each job can execute one or more tasks. This section discusses how to set up jobs, including how to schedule jobs for future execution and how to be notified when a job has been completed.

Managing Scheduler jobs and tasks

Using the **Axiom Scheduler** dialog, administrators can create and edit Scheduler jobs. To access this dialog:

- On the **Axiom** tab, in the **Administration** group, click **Manage > Scheduler**.

  NOTE: In systems with installed products, this feature may be located on the **Admin** tab. In the **System Management** group, click **Scheduler**.

This section discusses how to create, edit, and delete jobs and tasks, not how to manage the Scheduler queue once jobs have been placed on the schedule. If you need to stop or reschedule a scheduled job, see Managing scheduled jobs.

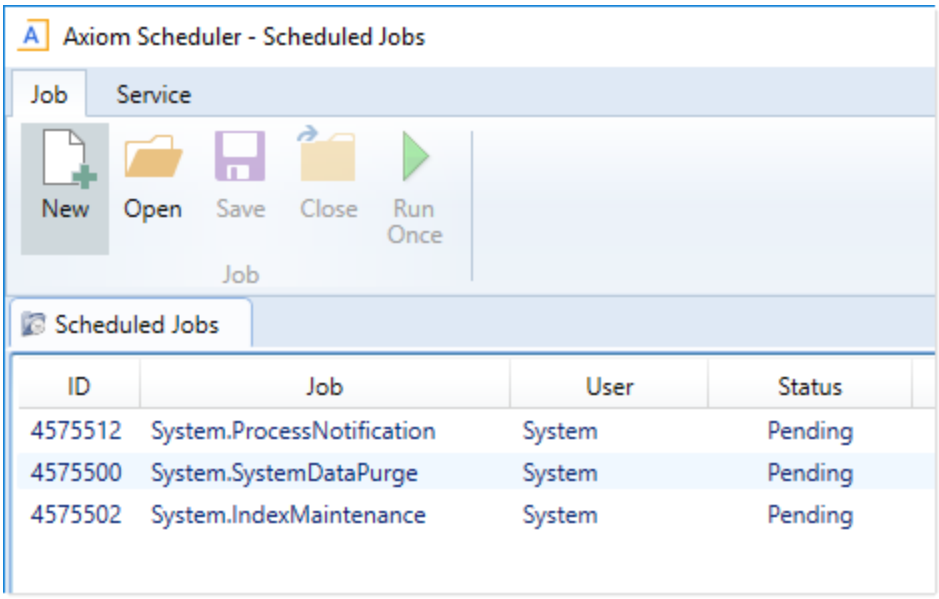
Scheduler jobs are saved as XML files and are stored in the Axiom Rolling Forecasting file system at `\Axiom\Scheduler Jobs Library`.

Creating a Scheduler job

You can create a new Scheduler job to perform one or more tasks.

To create a new job:

1. In the **Scheduler** dialog, on the **Job** tab, click **New**.



A new tab appears in the navigation pane, labeled **New Job**. The left-hand side of the job lists sections for which you can define various job settings. When you click a section name, the settings for that section display in the right-hand side of the job.

2. In the **General** section, define general job settings as desired.

   For detailed information on the available settings for a job, see Job properties.

3. In the **Scheduling Rules** section, specify scheduling details for the job.

   You can schedule the job for future execution, for one time or on a recurring basis.

   NOTE: If you are always going to run the job manually, and do not need to schedule it for future execution, then you do not need to define scheduling rules.

   For more information, see Defining scheduling rules for a job.

4. In the **Notification** section, specify email notification options for the job.

   You can send email notifications every time the job completes, or only when the job experiences errors. By default, the job is configured to notify on completion.

   For more information, see Setting up notifications for jobs.

5. In the **Tasks** section, add one or more tasks to the job.

   a. On the **Job** tab of the ribbon, in the **Tasks** group, click **Add**. This brings up a list of available tasks. Select the task that you want to add.

      The task is added to the **Tasks** section, and the settings for the task display in the right-hand side of the job.

b. Complete the settings for the task as desired.

   The **Task Control** section of the task contains standard task settings, and the **Task Details** section contains settings unique to the task type. For more information, see Task Control properties.

   If a required setting is not completed, the setting is highlighted in red and error text appears in the bottom of the dialog. Make sure to complete all required settings for the task before saving.

Repeat this process until you have added all desired tasks to the job. Tasks are processed in the order listed. If you need to change task order, select a task and then click **Move Up** or **Move Down**.

6. In the **Job** tab of the ribbon, click **Save**.
7. At the bottom of the **Save As** dialog, in the **File name** box, type a name for the job, and then click **OK**.

   The job is saved as an XML file in the Scheduler Jobs Library.

If the job was saved with an active scheduling rule, Axiom Rolling Forecasting determines the next scheduled date of execution and schedules the job. You can view the job in the **Scheduled Jobs** list (on the **Service** tab of the ribbon, click **Scheduled Jobs**).

Advanced job settings

This procedure covers the basic steps of creating a job. Jobs also support the following advanced options:

- **Event handlers**: You can create event handlers for the purposes of running the job using the RunEvent function. This allows users to trigger job execution from within an Axiom file.
- **Job variables**: You can create job variables and then use those variables within certain job settings. You can then dynamically pass in values for those variables when using the RunEvent function to execute the job.

For more information, see Advanced options, Using job variables, and Using RunEvent to execute a Scheduler job.

▶ Editing a job

You can edit a job at any time to change job settings, add or remove tasks, change scheduling rules, or change notification options.

This section describes the general process of opening a job for editing. For more details on the impacts of editing scheduling rules, see Defining scheduling rules for a job.

To edit a job:

1. In the **Scheduler** dialog, in the **Job** tab, click **Open**.

The **Axiom Explorer** dialog opens, showing the Scheduler Jobs Library only.

2. Select the job and then click **Open**.

   The job opens in the **Scheduler** dialog. Make sure the job is the active tab in the navigation pane (the most recently opened tab is the active tab by default).

3. Edit the job and task properties as desired.

   For detailed information on the available settings for a job, see Job properties. For detailed information on task settings, see Task Control properties.

4. In the **Job** tab of the ribbon, click **Save**.

Deleting a job

Deleting a job removes any scheduled executions of the job from the scheduled jobs list.

To delete a job:

1. In the **Scheduler** dialog, in the **Job** tab, click **Open**.

   The **Axiom Explorer** dialog opens, showing the Scheduler Jobs Library only.

2. Navigate to the job that you want to delete, then right-click the job and select **Delete**.

You can also delete Scheduler jobs from Axiom Explorer or the Explorer task pane.

Defining scheduling rules for a job

Once a job has been created, you can run it on demand, or you can schedule it for future execution. Jobs can be scheduled to be run one time, or on a recurring basis. To schedule a job, you define scheduling rules for the job.

You can add, edit, and remove the scheduling rules for a job at any time using the **Scheduling Rules** section of the job properties. You can also flag a rule as active or inactive. If a job has no scheduling rules, or if all of its scheduling rules are inactive, then it will not be run unless it is run manually by a user.

If a job is saved with an active scheduling rule, then Axiom Rolling Forecasting determines the next scheduled instance of the job and places it in the scheduled jobs list. Once that instance has been processed, the next scheduled instance is determined and scheduled, and so on. Each time the job is run using an active scheduling rule, it is run as the current job owner (unless the job is a system job, in which case it is run as the Scheduler Service System identity).

If a job has multiple active scheduling rules, Axiom Rolling Forecasting evaluates all of the rules and schedules a single instance of the job, for the earliest time allowed by the rules. Multiple scheduling rules do not result in multiple scheduled instances of the job.

NOTE: If a time zone is listed on the Scheduling Rules section of the job, then the defined rules will be evaluated in the context of that listed time zone. Otherwise, scheduling rules are evaluated in the context of the local time zone for the Scheduler Server. If necessary, the system configuration setting **SchedulingBehaviorTimezone** can be used to specify a particular time zone for evaluating scheduling rules.

Adding a Scheduling rule

You can add a scheduling rule to a job to schedule it for future execution, either one time or on a recurring basis.

If you only plan to run the job manually on demand, then you do not need to create a scheduling rule.

To add a scheduling rule to a job:

1. In the **Scheduler** dialog, open a job to edit or create a new job.
2. In the left-hand side of the job, select **Scheduling Rules**.

   By default, this area is empty. You must add a rule in order to define scheduling for the job.
3. On the **Job** tab of the Scheduler ribbon, in the **Scheduling Rules** section, click **Add**.

   A new row appears in the right-hand side of the job. By default, the new row is active, but does not have start / end dates or any specific recurrence settings.
4. Complete the following settings within the row as needed:

Item	Description
Active	If you want the job to be placed on the schedule as soon as you save the job with the new scheduling rule, then you should leave this option checked. However, if you just want to save your schedule settings but you are not ready to begin scheduling the job, then you can clear the **Active** check box for the rule. The job will not be scheduled until it is saved with an active scheduling rule.

Item	Description
Starting On Ending On	Optional. These dates specify the time frame for the scheduling rule. The starting date defines the earliest point in time that the job can be scheduled, and the ending date defines the latest point in time that the job can be scheduled. If these dates are not defined (left blank), then the job will be perpetually scheduled according to the rule settings, as long as the rule is active. If you want to schedule a one-time job, then set the starting / ending dates to the same date and time. **NOTE:** Your system locale determines the format of dates.
Day of Week	Specify the day(s) of the week that you want the job to be run: • `*` (Default): The job will be run on all days within the start / end range. • `0-6`: The job will be run on the specified day or days, where 0 is Sunday and 6 is Saturday. Use a comma or a hyphen to separate multiple days (hyphen if the days are contiguous, commas if not). For example, you can enter `1,3,5` for Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, or enter `1-5` for Monday through Friday.
Hours	Specify the time of day (hours) that you want the job to be run, in relation to the specified days: • `*` (Default): The job will be run on all hours. • `0-23`: The job will be run on the specified hour or hours, where 0 is midnight and 23 is 11:00 PM. Use a comma or a hyphen to separate multiple hours (hyphen if the hours are contiguous, commas if not). For example, you can enter `0,12` to run at midnight and noon, or enter `0-12` to run every hour from midnight to noon.

Item	Description
Minutes	Specify the time of day (minutes) that you want the job to be run, in relation to the specified hours: • `*` (Default): The job will be run on all minutes (essentially the job is run continuously, once per minute). • `0-59`: The job will be run on the specified minute or minutes of the hour, where 0 is the first minute of the hour and 59 is the last minute of the hour. Use a comma or a hyphen to separate multiple minutes (hyphen if the hours are contiguous, commas if not). For example, you can enter `0,30` to run at the top of the hour and the half hour, or enter `0-30` to run every minute from the top of the hour to the half hour. **NOTE:** If you specify an hour, then in most cases you should also specify a minute (such as 0 to run the job at the top of the specified hour). If you enter an hour but leave the minutes at the default asterisk, then the job will run every minute in that hour.

If the Active check box for the rule is selected when the job is saved, then Axiom Rolling Forecasting will calculate the date and time of the first scheduled execution and will place the job on the schedule.

Editing a scheduling rule

You can edit a scheduling rule at any time, to toggle between active and inactive, and to change the start / end dates and recurrence settings.

NOTES:

- If a pending instance of this job is currently on the schedule, and you edit the scheduling rule, the pending instance will be updated to match the new schedule.
- If you inactivate a scheduling rule, any currently scheduled instances of the job will be automatically removed from the schedule.

To edit a scheduling rule:

1. In the **Scheduler** dialog, open a job to edit or create a new one.
2. In the left-hand pane of the job, select **Scheduling Rules**.

   The defined rules display in the right-hand pane of the job.
3. Make any desired changes directly within the scheduling rules grid.

Deleting a scheduling rule

You can delete a scheduling rule at any time. If a job has no active scheduling rules, it will not be processed unless it is manually run.

To delete a scheduling rule:

1. In the **Scheduler** dialog, open a job to edit.
2. Select the **Scheduling Rules** section of the job, and then select the rule that you want to delete.
3. On the **Job** tab of the Scheduler ribbon, in the **Scheduling Rules** group, click **Remove Selected**.

   Alternatively, if you want to delete all scheduling rules for the job, click **Clear All**.

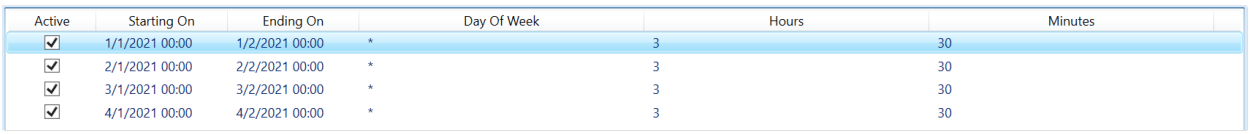
Any jobs in the scheduled jobs queue that were related to the deleted rule(s) are also deleted.

Scheduling rule examples

The following are some example schedules and the rules used to achieve them:

Schedule	Start/End	Day of Week	Hours	Minutes
Weekdays at 11:00 PM	<optional>	1,2,3,4,5	23	0
Every 15 minutes	<optional>	*	*	0,15,30,45
Mondays at 11:30 PM	<optional>	1	23	30
One time (6/30/2022) at 1:30 PM (Option 1)	Start: 06/30/2022 00:00 End: 07/01/2022 00:00	*	13	30
One time (6/30/2022) at 1:30 PM (Option 2)	Start: 06/30/2022 13:30 End: 06/30/2022 13:30	*	*	*
Every Wednesday in July at noon	Start: 07/01/2022 00:00 End: 08/01/2022 00:00	3	12	0
Continuous	<optional>	*	*	*

To schedule a job to execute monthly, create twelve active scheduling rules, one for each month. This is necessary because scheduling rules do not have a property for day of month, so it is not possible to use a single scheduling rule to create a monthly schedule. In the following example, the job will be executed on the first day of each month, at 3:30 AM:



Active	Starting On	Ending On	Day Of Week	Hours	Minutes
☑	1/1/2021 00:00	1/2/2021 00:00	*	3	30
☑	2/1/2021 00:00	2/2/2021 00:00	*	3	30
☑	3/1/2021 00:00	3/2/2021 00:00	*	3	30
☑	4/1/2021 00:00	4/2/2021 00:00	*	3	30

Example scheduling rules to execute a job monthly

When you save the job, the rules will be evaluated and the first scheduled execution will be placed on the schedule—in this example, the January 1 execution. Once that scheduled execution is complete, the rules will be evaluated again, which will cause the next scheduled execution (Feb 1) to be placed on the schedule, and so on.

Setting up notifications for jobs

Scheduler can be configured to send an email notification when a job completes, or when a job has errors. In order for an email notification to be sent for a particular job, the following must be set up:

- The job must be configured to send a notification on completion or error. The notification settings must include valid To and From email addresses (or use system variables).
- The System.SMTPMessageDelivery system job must be configured with a valid SMTP server for your environment. For more information, see Scheduler setup.

When a job creates an email notification, the notification is first saved to the database. When notifications are detected in the database, the System.SMTPMessageDelivery system job is triggered to deliver the notifications.

NOTES:

- By default, all new Scheduler jobs are configured to send an email notification on completion, to the user who created the job. You only need to edit the notification settings if you want the job to use different notification behavior.
- Currently, it is not possible to configure a Scheduler job to send notifications within the application only, instead of by email. However, when a job is run manually, the user who ran the job may receive an in-application notification of the job status in addition to any configured email notifications. See Application notifications for Scheduler jobs that are run manually.

To configure a job to send email notifications:

1. In the **Scheduler** dialog, open a job to edit or create a new job.
2. In the left-hand side of the job, select **Notification**.
3. In the **Job Notification Level** section, select one of the following:
    - **Send all email notifications**: (Default) An email notification is always sent when the job is executed, regardless of the job status (success, failure, aborted, etc.).

- **Send email notification only when the job has errors**: An email notification is only sent if the job experiences errors. If the job completes successfully with no errors, no email notification is sent.
- **None**: No email notifications are sent for this job. The only way to check the status of the job execution is to view the job history.
- **Send email notification to different email addresses when the job has errors or succeeds**: This option works the same way as **Send all email notifications**, except that a separate email address can be specified to receive the error notifications.

4. In the **Notification Message Content** section, complete the following for the notification email:

Item	Description
To	The email address(es) to receive the notification email. Separate multiple addresses with a semicolon. For example: • To send the email to two recipients, enter the addresses such as: `jdoe@company.com;dsmith@company.com` • To use a Scheduler job variable to define a notification recipient, enter the variable name with curly brackets. You can combine regular email addresses and variables, such as: `{JobOwner.EmailAddress};jdoe@company.com` By default, the notification is configured to be sent to the user who executed the job, using the variable `{CurrentUser.EmailAddress}`. The entries in the To field must be valid email addresses, or Scheduler job variables that will resolve to valid email addresses. Currently, it is not supported to list user or role names, or to look up email addresses from Axiom Security. **NOTE:** When using **Send email notification to different email addresses when the job has errors or succeeds**, this user will be notified if the job completes successfully (including partial success), but not if the job fails. Job failure notifications are sent to the **To (on error)** recipients.

Item	Description
From	The email address that the message is sent from. This can be something like `axiomscheduler@company.com`, so that the recipient can easily tell that the message has been generated by Scheduler. By default, this is set to the Scheduler "from" email address as defined in the system configuration settings, using the system variable `{Scheduler.FromEmailAddress}`. **NOTE:** For installations that are using subsystems, the system variable `{Scheduler.FromEmailAddress}` may resolve to a subsystem administrator email address instead of the Scheduler "from" email address.
Subject	The subject of the message. By default, this is set to "Axiom Scheduler Notification."
User Message	Optional body text for the email. This text is included in addition to the Scheduler auto-generated text regarding the job status.

If **Send email notification to different email addresses when the job has errors or succeeds** is enabled, the following additional options are available:

Item	Description
To (on error)	The email address(es) to receive the notification email when the job result is **Failed**. Separate multiple addresses with a semicolon. This user only receives a notification if the job fails. If the job result is **Success** or **Partial Success**, this user will not receive a notification (only the To user will).
Subject (on error)	The subject of the job failure message. By default, this is set to "Axiom Scheduler Notification."

Job variables can be used in all notification settings.

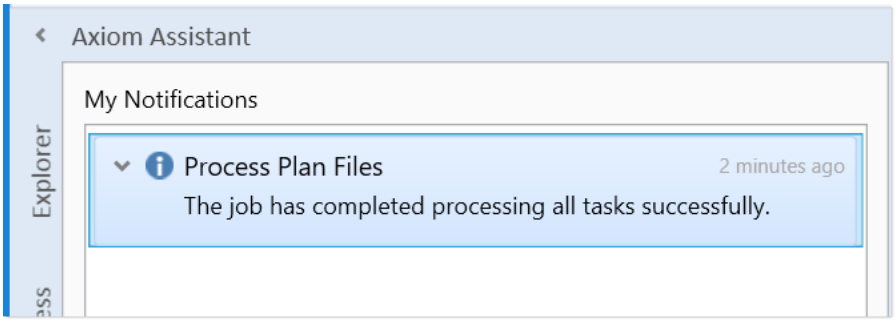
Application notifications for Scheduler jobs that are run manually

If you run a Scheduler job manually, you can receive a notification within the application to let you know the status of the job. This notification will display in the Notifications task pane of the Desktop Client, and in the Notifications panel of the Web Client. This notification works as follows:

- The in-application notification is only sent if the Scheduler job is run manually using the **Run Now** option in Scheduler (or by using an equivalent "run now" action within a product-specific web page). In-application notifications are *not* sent if the job is run via a scheduling rule or an event handler.

- The in-application notification honors the Notification settings defined for the job to determine whether the notification is sent. For example, if the job is set to **None**, then the in-application notification is not sent. If the job is set to **Send all email notifications**, then both an email notification and an in-application notification will be sent when the job completes.
- The in-application notification only reports the status of the job—success, failure, or partial success. It does not contain any error or success details, and does not include any messaging as defined in the Notification settings for the job. For more information, view the job results within the Scheduler dialog in the Desktop Client, or the Scheduler page of the Web Client.
- The in-application notification is always sent to the user who ran the job manually.

NOTE: If the job is configured to **Send email notification to different email addresses when the job has errors or succeeds**, this is treated as **Send all email notifications** for purposes of sending the in-application notification. The user who ran the job will be notified when the job is completed, regardless of the job status.



Example success notification

Job properties

This topic is a reference for the settings that can be defined for a Scheduler job.

General

This section defines general settings for the job.

Item	Description
Description	Optional. The description of the job. The job description can also be edited in Axiom Explorer, in the Scheduler Jobs Library.

Item	Description
Job Restart Behavior	Specifies whether and how the job should be restarted if it is interrupted prior to completion. Select one of the following: • **Do not reschedule this job.** In this case, you must manually reschedule the job if it needs to be run before its next scheduled execution. • **Restart the job from the first task.** The entire job is run again, even if some of the tasks were completed successfully before the job was interrupted. • **Resume the job beginning with the first uncompleted task.** (Default) The job resumes and only the uncompleted tasks are run. A job would be interrupted if the Scheduler server processing it was restarted, or if the Scheduler service on the server was stopped or restarted, or if the Scheduler server was disabled from the **Servers** tab (**Service > Servers**) of the **Scheduler** dialog.
Job Results Cleanup	Specifies whether historical job results are purged when the job is run. To purge job results: 1. Select **Purge historical job results whenever this job runs**. 2. In **Number of days to keep results for this job**, specify the number of days to keep when purging results. By default this is set to 0, which means all job results will be purged except the result for the current job execution. A day is counted as 24 hours from the time the cleanup task is executed. So if you specify 1 day, and the task is run at 11:00 PM on Tuesday, then all results prior to 11:00 PM Monday are purged. If this option is not selected, then historical job results remain in the database until the system's **Purge System Data** task is run.

Item	Description
Priority Elevation	Specifies the priority of the job in the scheduled jobs queue, within the job's priority category. Select one of the following: • **Default**: (Default) This job is run on a "first come, first served" basis. The total number of jobs that can be run at one time is determined by the configured number of Scheduler threads for the installation. • **Reduced**: The job is designated as a low priority job, and remains at the bottom of the queue until other jobs with Default and Elevated priority have been run. • **Elevated**: The job is designated as a high priority job, and is moved to the top of the queue to be run before Default and Reduced priority jobs. • **Interrupt**: The job is run immediately, regardless of any jobs currently waiting in the scheduled jobs queue, and regardless of whether any Scheduler threads are currently available to run it. If no Scheduler threads are currently available, a new thread is created, even if this exceeds the configured thread limit for the installation. Job execution order also depends on the priority category of a specific job execution. See Processing priority for scheduled jobs.
Mark as System Job	Specifies whether the job is run as a system job. Only administrators can edit this check box. If this check box is selected, the job is run under the "Scheduler Service" system identity instead of a user identity, and the job is run by the system Scheduler server which operates on the Axiom Application Server. Generally, this check box should only be selected for system "support" tasks that should not depend on individual user rights. This check box is not available if the job contains non-system tasks (generally, spreadsheet-related tasks). For more information, see System jobs.

Item	Description
Put the system in 'admin only' mode during this job	If this option is selected, then the system will be placed into administrator-only mode at the start of the job, and then placed back into full access mode when all tasks are completed (including any sub-jobs). This is the same behavior as going to **Manage > Security > System Access** and selecting **Administrators Only**. **NOTES:** • You should make sure that any jobs using admin-only mode do not overlap. For example, imagine that job A starts and places the system in admin-only mode. While job A is still running, job B starts and finishes. If job B also uses admin-only mode, then when job B finishes the system will be placed back into full access mode, meaning the remainder of job A will be processed in full access mode. • Any job using admin-only mode must be run by an administrator. Generally speaking, any job set to run using admin-only mode should be run at a time when no end users will be logged into the system and no other Scheduler jobs will be running.

Job Variables

This tab has two sections for job variables:

- In the **Job values** section at the top of the tab, you can manage user-defined variables for use in the current job.

  To add or remove variables, use the **Add**, **Remove Selected**, or **Clear All** commands in the **Job Variables** group of the **Job** tab. This group is only available when you have selected the **Job Variables** section in the left-hand side of the job.

  When creating user-defined variables, do not add curly brackets to the variable name. Curly brackets are only required when you use the variable in a job or task setting.

- In the **System defined values** section at the bottom of the tab, you can view the system variables available for use in the job.

You can right-click any variable in this section (user-defined or system-defined) and select **Copy variable name to clipboard**. You can then navigate to the setting where you want to use the variable, and then paste it. The variable will be pasted with the necessary curly brackets.

For more information, see Using job variables.

Scheduling Rules

Each row in this section defines a scheduling rule for the job. Jobs will be automatically scheduled according to the settings in this section.

To add or remove scheduling rules, use the **Add**, **Remove Selected**, or **Clear All** commands in the **Scheduling Rules** group of the **Job** tab. This group is only available when you have selected the **Scheduling Rules** section in the left-hand side of the job.

For more information, see Defining scheduling rules for a job.

Item	Description
Active	Specifies whether the scheduling rule is active. If this check box is not selected, then the rule is ignored for purposes of scheduling the job.
Starting On	Optional. Specifies the earliest date and time for the scheduling rule to take effect. If you want the job to run one time only, set **Starting On** and **Ending On** dates to the same date/time.
Ending On	Optional. Specifies the expiration date and time for the scheduling rule. Once this date is past, no further executions will be scheduled for this rule.
Day of Week	Specifies the day(s) of the week that you want the job to be run: • `*` (Default): The job will be run on all days within the start / end range. • `0-6`: The job will be run on the specified day or days, where 0 is Sunday and 6 is Saturday. Use a comma or a hyphen to separate multiple days (hyphen if the days are contiguous, commas if not).
Hours	Specifies the time of day (hours) that you want the job to be run, in relation to the specified days: • `*` (Default): The job will be run on all hours. • `0-23`: The job will be run on the specified hour or hours, where 0 is midnight and 23 is 11:00 PM. Use a comma or a hyphen to separate multiple hours (hyphen if the hours are contiguous, commas if not).
Minutes	Specifies the time of day (minutes) that you want the job to be run, in relation to the specified hours: • `*` (Default): The job will be run on all minutes (essentially the job is run continuously, once per minute). • `0-59`: The job will be run on the specified minute or minutes of the hour, where 0 is the first minute of the hour and 59 is the last minute of the hour. Use a comma or a hyphen to separate multiple minutes (hyphen if the hours are contiguous, commas if not).

Event Handlers

If an event handler is associated with the job, it is listed here. There are two types of event handlers:

- System event handlers, for completing system-triggered tasks. See Managing event handlers.
- User-defined event handlers, for running jobs via RunEvent. See Advanced options.

To add or remove event handlers, use the **Add**, **Remove Selected**, or **Clear All** commands in the **Event Handlers** group of the **Job** tab. This group is only available when you have selected the **Event Handlers** section in the left-hand side of the job.

Item	Description
Active	Specifies whether the event handler is active or not within the current job. If inactive, then actions that trigger the event handler will ignore this job.
Event Name	The name of the event handler. Multiple jobs can have an event handler with the same name; all those jobs will be affected when the event handler is triggered.
Execute As	The user identity under which the job will be run when the event handler is triggered. • **Owner**: For system-managed event handlers, the owner is the system Scheduler identity. For user-defined event handlers, the owner is the user who last saved the job. • **Requester**: For all event handlers, the requester is the user who caused the event handler to be triggered.

▶ Notification

This section defines email notification settings for the job. For more information, see Setting up notifications for jobs.

Job variables can be used in this section. For more information, see Using job variables.

Item	Description
Job Notification Level	Specifies when email notifications are sent for the job. Select one of the following: • **Send all email notifications** (Default) • **Send email notification only when the job has errors** • **None** • **Send email notification to different email addresses when the job has errors or succeeds** If anything other than **None** is selected, then you must complete the remaining fields.
To	The email address(es) to receive the notification email. Separate multiple addresses with a semicolon.

Item	Description
To (on error)	The email address(es) to receive the notification email when the job fails. Separate multiple addresses with a semicolon. Only applies when **Send email notification to different email addresses when the job has errors or succeeds** is enabled.
From	The email address to use as the "From" address for the notification email.
Subject	The subject text for the notification email.
Subject (on error)	The subject text for the notification email when the job fails. Only applies when **Send email notification to different email addresses when the job has errors or succeeds** is enabled.
User Message	Optional. The body text for the notification email. Text entered here will be appended to the body text generated by Scheduler.

Tasks

This section defines the tasks in the job. In the ribbon, task commands are available on the **Job** tab, in the **Tasks** group.

- To add a task, click **Add**.
- To change the order of tasks, select a task and then click **Move Up** or **Move Down**.
- To delete a task, select the task and then click **Remove Selected**.
- To delete all tasks, click **Clear All**.
- To copy a task, right-click the task and then click **Copy**. You can copy the task within the same job, or to another open job in the Scheduler window. Right-click any task (or the **Tasks** section header) and then select **Paste**. The job is pasted underneath the job you right-clicked (or at the end of the list if you right-clicked the **Tasks** section header).
- To rename a task, double-click the task name to make it editable, and then type the new name. For example, if you have a job with multiple File Processing tasks, then you may want to edit the name of each task so that you know which file each task relates to at a glance. (You can also right-click and select **Rename**.)

Tasks are processed in the order they are listed in the job. By default, when you add a new task to a job, it is placed at the bottom of the list. Make sure to move the new job if it should not be processed last.

Tasks can be processed concurrently instead of sequentially if they are configured to be run as a subordinate job within the parent job.

Each task type has its own unique settings in addition to the standard task settings. For more information, see Scheduler Task Reference.

Job Results

Displays historical results for the job. This section is blank if the job has never been run.

Job results may be purged periodically by using the **Job Results Cleanup** option for the job, or by the system **Purge System Data** task.

NOTE: Users with the **Scheduled Jobs User** security permission only see results for jobs that they executed. Administrators see results for all executions.

For more information on job results, see Viewing job results.

Advanced options

Creating event handlers for a job

You can create user-defined event handlers in a job, for the purposes of automatically triggering the job for execution when the event name is called by another feature. Axiom Rolling Forecasting supports several features that can be used to raise an event:

- The RunEvent function and command
- File Group triggers
- The Raise Event Scheduler task

Event handlers are defined by name. Multiple jobs can have an event handler with the same name. When that event handler is called, it will affect all jobs that contain the event handler with the matching name.

To create an event handler in a job:

1. In the **Scheduler** dialog, open a job to edit or create a new job.
2. In the left-hand side of the job, select **Event Handlers**.
3. On the **Job** tab of the ribbon, in the **Event Handlers** group, click **Add**.

   A new event handler is added to the job.
4. Double-click the **Event Name** field so that the field becomes editable, and then type the desired event handler name.

   For example, if the event handler will be used to trigger Process Plan Files jobs, you might name the event handler ProcessPlanFiles.

   This event name is the name that will be used in features such as RunEvent to trigger this job for execution.
5. In the **Execute As** field, select one of the following to determine the user identity that will be used to run the job when it is executed via the event handler:
   - **Owner**: The job will be run under the identity of the job owner.

     The job owner is the user who last saved the job. If you are not sure who the current job owner is, you can check the **Job Variables** tab. The current job owner is listed in the **System defined values** section.

- **Requester**: The job will be run under the identity of the user who triggered the event handler.

By default, event handlers are set to run as the **Owner**. You should carefully consider this option as it may affect whether the job can be run and how the job is run.

For example, if the event handler is set to **Requester**, but the user who triggered the job does not have access to the file group specified for a Process Plan Files task, then the task will fail.

This may be the desired outcome—you may want the job to be dependent on the user's rights, and therefore you should specify **Requester**. On the other hand, you may want the job to run in the same way every time, regardless of the user that triggers the job. In that case you should specify **Owner**.

By default, the event handler is set to **Active**, which means it will be found by any process that triggers the event handler. If you want to temporarily exclude this job from event handler processing, you can clear the Active check box.

Associating an event handler with a file group

If a Scheduler job with an active event handler is stored in a file group Utilities folder, then the event handler is associated with that file group. When using RunEvent to trigger jobs for execution, you can optionally specify a file group context so that only event handlers associated with that file group (or no file group) are considered.

In order to store a Scheduler job within a file group, you must first create and save the job within the Scheduler Jobs Library. Then, you can use Axiom Explorer to move the job from the Scheduler Jobs Library to the file group Utilities folder. If the file group and its utilities are later cloned using any process—such as regular file group cloning, scenario creation, or file group rollover—then the event handler is also cloned and will be associated with the new file group.

Deleting an event handler

If you no longer need an event handler, you can delete it from the job. Select the event handler and then click **Remove Selected**. You can also **Clear All** to remove all event handlers from the job.

User-defined event handlers display along with the system event handlers in the **Event Handlers** tab (**Service > Event Handlers**). If you right-click a user-defined event handler in this location and select **Remove event handler**, it does not delete the event handler from any jobs that use it, but it does set the event handler to inactive.

Using job variables

You can use job variables within a Scheduler job, to define the value of the variable when the job is run. Job variables are managed in the **Job Variables** section of the job.

There are two types of variables:

- **User-defined variables:** You can create a variable and then use it within any job or task setting that supports variables, but only within that particular job. The primary use for user-defined variables is to run a job via RunEvent (either the function or the command), and pass in a variable value at that time.
- **System variables:** Axiom Rolling Forecasting provides a number of system variables that can be used within relevant job and task settings. For example, instead of specifying a "hard-coded" email address for the job notification, you can use a system variable to specify that whoever ran the job should receive the notification.

In all cases, to use a variable within a job or task, enter the variable name into the desired setting, enclosed in curly brackets. For example: {variable}

TIP: If you want to use a variable in a job, you can right-click the variable and then select **Copy variable name to clipboard**. Navigate to the setting where you want to use the variable, and then paste it into the setting (the curly brackets are added automatically).

At the job level, variables can be used in any of the **Notification Message Content** settings in the **Notification** tab. At the task level, in general, variables can be used in any task field that accepts typed user input.

When the job is run, the variable values used for the job display in the job results under **Job Values**, and also in the email notification (if applicable).

User-defined variables

User-defined variables are created in the **Job Variables** tab. You define the name of the variable (without brackets), and if desired, define a default value for the variable.

When the job is run, the user-defined variable will be replaced with a value as follows:

- If the job was scheduled using RunEvent (function or command), and RunEvent sent a name / value pair that matches the name of the job variable, that value is used.
- If the job was scheduled as a result of a file group trigger, and the trigger has a defined variable that matches the name of the job variable, that value is used. Multiple values are returned as a comma-separated list.
- If the job contains a Process Document List task or a Process Plan Files task with a defined post-processing variable that matches the name of a job variable, that value is used after that task has been processed.
- Otherwise, the default value defined in the Job Variables tab is used.

If the value is blank, then the job or task setting using the variable will be evaluated as blank. If the setting cannot be blank, then an error will result when the job is executed.

System variables

The available system variables are listed at the bottom of the **Job Variables** tab. Most of these variables relate to user names and addresses, for use within the job notification settings.

When the job is run, the system variable is replaced with the applicable system value.

The following values are available:

Variable	Description

`{CurrentUser.EmailAddress}`
`{CurrentUser.LoginName}`
`{CurrentUser.FullName}`
	Returns the current user's email address, login name, or full name.
	The current user is the user identity under which the job is currently being run. Generally, this is the user who executed the job. If the job was executed via an event handler and the event handler is set to owner, then the current user will be the job owner.

`{JobOwner.EmailAddress}`
`{JobOwner.LoginName}`
`{JobOwner.FullName}`
	Returns the job owner's email address, login name, or full name.
	The job owner is the user who last saved the job.

`{Scheduler.ConfiguredFromEmailAddress}`	Returns the system's default "from" address, as defined in the system configuration settings.
`{Scheduler.FromEmailAddress}`	This returns a value as follows: • If the current user belongs to a subsystem, this returns the subsystem administrator's email address. • If the current user does not belong to a subsystem, this returns the default configured "from" address.

Variable	Description
`{CurrentSubsystem.AdminEmailAddress}`	Returns the email address of the subsystem administrator for the subsystem that the current user belongs to. • If the subsystem has multiple administrators, the email is sent to the first administrator. • If the user belongs to multiple subsystems, the first returned subsystem for the user will be used. No specific logic is applied to determine the "correct" subsystem for any particular job. • If the user does not belong to a subsystem, then no email address is returned.
`{EventHandler.EventName}`	Returns the name of the event handler that caused the job to be scheduled, if applicable. Otherwise the variable returns blank.
`{NotificationAddress}`	Returns the notification address defined for the plan codes that triggered a Scheduler job. This variable only applies when the job is executed as a result of a file group trigger, and only if the optional notification address settings are defined for the file group. Otherwise, no email address is returned.
`{Task.CurrentIterationValue}` `{Task.IterationNumber}`	Returns the current iteration value and the current iteration number. These variables only apply when using the **Iteration** feature for a task. For more information, see Using iterative task processing.

Processing tasks in parallel

Each Scheduler job can have multiple tasks. By default, each task in the job is processed sequentially, in the order that the tasks are listed in the job.

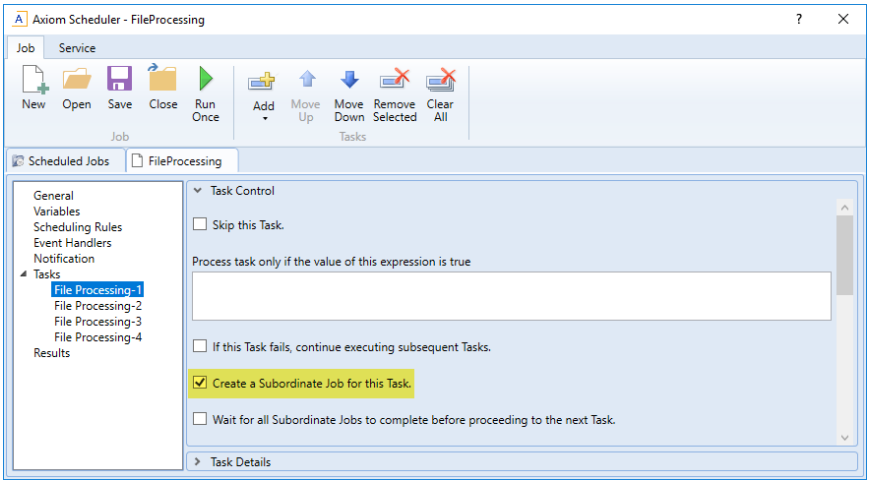
If desired, you can configure tasks so that they are processed concurrently (in parallel) instead of sequentially. If appropriate, this may speed up the processing of the job.

Configuring tasks for parallel processing

In order to process tasks in parallel, the tasks must be configured to run as subordinate jobs (sub-jobs). To do this, edit the following settings in the **Task Control** section for each task:

- Select **Create a Subordinate Job for this Task**.
- Ensure that the following setting is *not* selected: **Wait for all Subordinate Jobs to complete before proceeding to the next Task**.

In the following example, if all four tasks are configured to be run as subordinate jobs, then they can be run in parallel (depending on the available Scheduler threads).



Scheduler task configured to run as a subordinate job to enable parallel processing

How parallel processing works

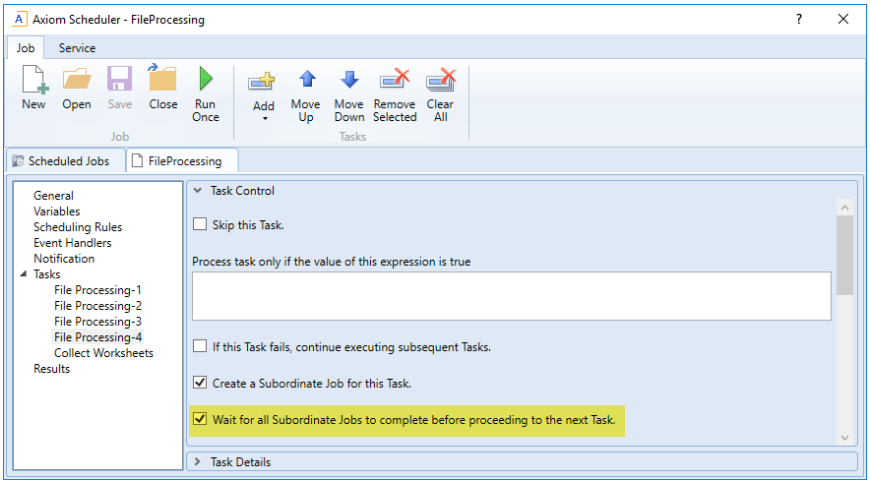
When a task is configured to execute as a subordinate job, then it is not processed within the "parent" job. Instead, a sub-job is created for the task. The sub-job joins the Scheduler queue and is eligible for processing according to the normal Scheduler processing rules. For more information, see Processing priority for scheduled jobs.

For example, imagine that you have a job with four tasks, and these tasks are not dependent on each other. If you use the default settings, Scheduler takes the first task in the list and starts processing. The second task is not started until the first task is complete, and so on.

If instead you configure each task as a sub-job, then when the "parent" job is processed, it will create four sub-jobs. If two Scheduler threads are available for processing, then two of the sub-jobs are processed at the same time. If four Scheduler threads are available, then all four sub-jobs are processed at the same time. Once all of the sub-jobs are complete, the parent job is completed, and its status reflects the overall status of all of the sub-jobs.

If tasks are dependent on each other, then you should not process them as sub-jobs, or you should use the **Wait** setting as appropriate. For example, imagine that the first four tasks in the job can be run in any order, but the fifth task must be processed last. In that case, you can configure the first four tasks to run as sub-jobs, but on the fourth task you must enable **Wait for all Subordinate Jobs to complete before proceeding to the next Task**. This will cause Scheduler to wait for all sub-jobs to finish before it proceeds to the fifth, final task.

In the following example, the file processing tasks are configured as sub-jobs so that they can be run in parallel. The last file processing task is configured to wait, so that all of the file processing tasks will be finished before the file collection task begins.



Scheduler task configured to wait for all subordinate jobs to complete

Using an Echo task to control jobs with sub-jobs

By default, if a sub-job fails, this failure status will not prevent the parent job from continuing to process tasks. If you want the parent job to stop processing on sub-job failure, you can use an Echo task to do this.

If the **Task Control** option **Wait for all Subordinate jobs to complete before proceeding to the next task** is enabled for an Echo task, then the Echo task will inherit the status of the sub-jobs when they are completed. If one of the sub-jobs fails, then the Echo task will inherit that failed status. By default, this means that the job will not process any further tasks due to the sub-job failure.

In the previous example, if one of the file processing tasks being run as a sub-job fails, this will not stop the final file collection task from being processed. To work around this, you can place an Echo task after the file processing tasks and configure it to wait, and then if any of the file processing sub-jobs fail the Echo task will fail. This task failure within the parent job will stop the final file collection task from being processed. (When using this configuration, the fourth file processing task does not need to be configured to wait, because the job will wait on the Echo task instead.)

You can configure a Scheduler task to use iterative processing, so that the task is repeated multiple times using a designated list of values. Each iteration of the task uses a different item in the list, until all items have been processed.

When you enable iterative processing for a task, you define the list of values by specifying a table column and an optional filter. The task will then be processed for each unique item in the table column. You can reference the column values within the task properties by using a built-in Scheduler job variable. As each iteration of the task is processed, the variable is replaced with the column value for the current iteration. Using this approach, the task can dynamically change for each iteration.

For example, you may have an import that you want to perform for four different entities in your organization. The import configuration is exactly the same except that the source file or query is different for each entity. If the import uses entity as a variable, then you can set up a single import task and configure it to iterate over the list of entities. Each iteration uses a different entity name or code, which you can pass into the import variables so that the import uses the correct source file or query for the current entity.

Enabling iterative processing

Iterative processing is enabled in the Task Control properties of the task. Select the task within the Scheduler job, then click **Task Control** to expand that section. Any task can use iterative processing, though it is more useful for certain task types such as Import ETL Package.

Complete the following properties in the **Iteration** section of the Task Control properties.

Item	Description
Iterate this Task	Specifies whether iterative processing is enabled for the task. If enabled, then the task will be performed N times, where N is the number of unique items in the specified iteration column. Job variables can be used to apply the current iteration value and iteration number to the task.
Create a Subordinate Job for each iteration	Specifies whether each iteration is processed as a separate subordinate job. By default, this is disabled, which means that all iterations are processed sequentially within the overall subordinate job created to process the iterations. If enabled, then each iteration is processed as a separate subordinate job, enabling concurrent execution of multiple iterations. This option should only be enabled if the order of iteration processing is not important.

Item	Description
Column	The column that contains the values to iterate over. Use Table.Column syntax to specify the column. Multiple-level lookups can be used. For example, if you specify `Dept.Region`, then the task will be processed once for each unique region value in the column (after applying any filter to limit the list of values).
Group By	Optional. By default, the group by column is the same as the iteration column, so that the task is processed once for each unique value in the iteration column. However, if needed, you can specify a different grouping level. You can use any column or columns that would be valid as the "sum by" level for an Axiom query, where the primary table is the table specified for the iteration column.
Order By	Optional. By default, the values are sorted based on the iteration column, in ascending order. You can specify a different sort column, or use the same sort column but change the order to descending. The sort order is ascending unless the keyword `desc` is used to specify descending order. For example: `Dept.Dept desc`
Filter	Optional. A filter criteria statement to limit the list of values for the iterative processing. You can use any filter that is valid against the source table (the table of the iteration column).

When iterative processing is enabled for a task, the iterations are always processed within a subordinate job. Therefore, enabling the Task Control option of **Create a Subordinate Job for this Task** is unnecessary.

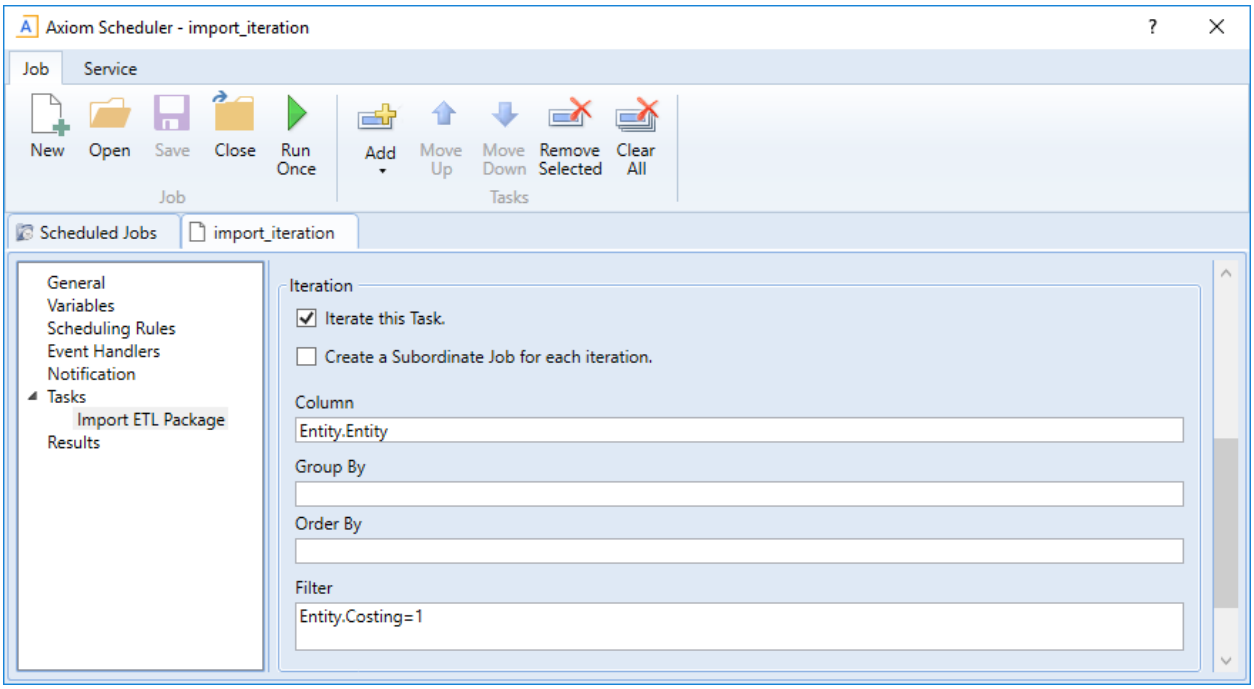
If your job has multiple tasks, and you want the tasks after the iterative task to wait for all iterations to complete before executing, then you must enable the following Task Control option for the iterative task: **Wait for all Subordinate Jobs to complete before proceeding to the next Task**.

▶ Configuring the task to change for each iteration

In order for the Scheduler task to apply the current iteration value to each iteration, you must use the built-in iteration variables within the task. These variables are job variables, and can be used like any other job variable. The following variables are available:

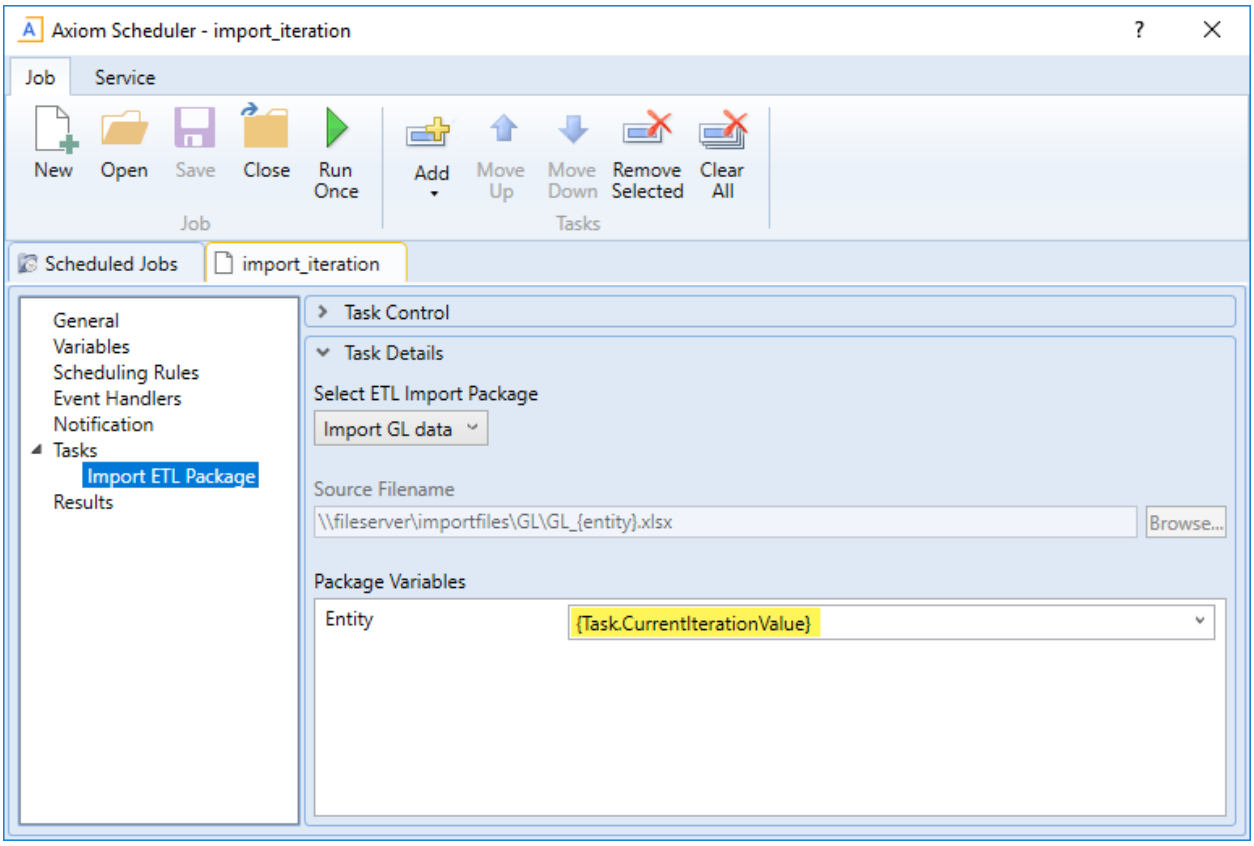
Variable	Description
`{Task.CurrentIterationValue}`	Returns the current value from the iteration list.
`{Task.IterationNumber}`	Returns the number of the current iteration.

To continue the previous example, imagine that you are setting up an import for iterative processing by entity. To define the list of entities, you set up the Iteration settings in the Task Control section like the following:



This example will iterate over the list of entities in the Entities column, limited to only those entities where the Costing column is set to True. If this resolves to 4 entities, then the task will be processed 4 times, once for each entity.

The import is configured with a variable `{Entity}`, which it uses to process the correct entity source file. In order to pass the current task iteration value to the import variable, you can use the job variable `{Task.CurrentIterationValue}` in the import task settings. For example:

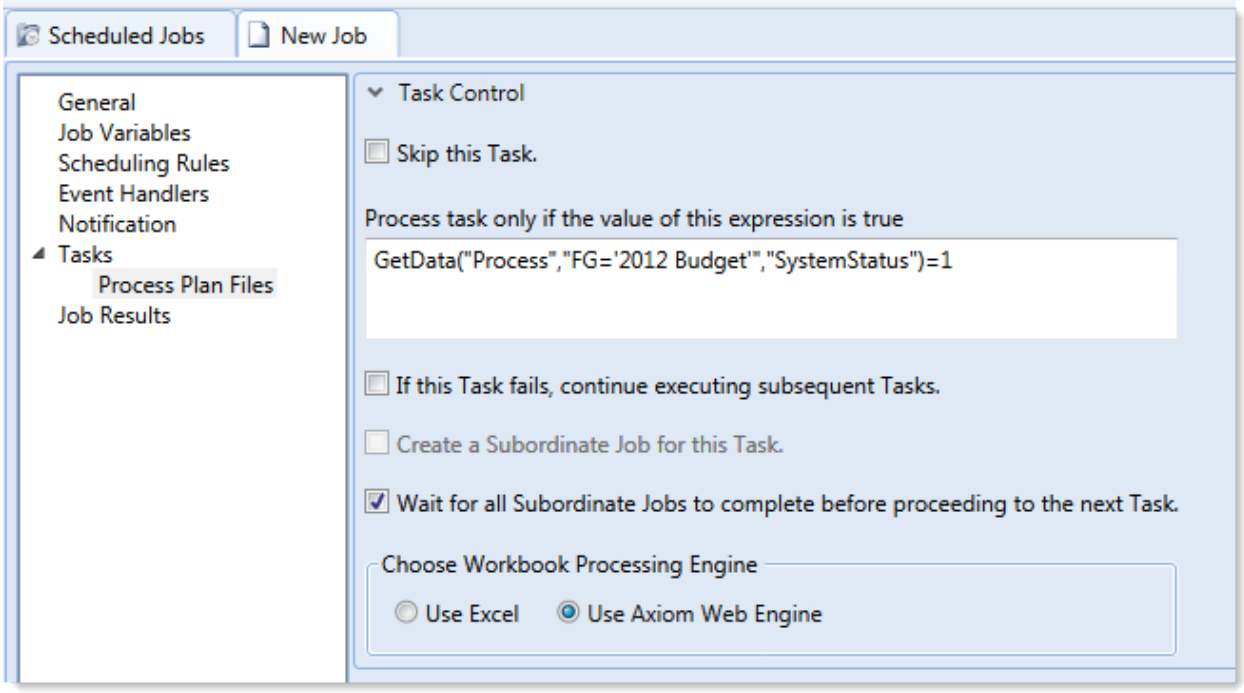


When the first iteration is performed, the `{Task.CurrentIterationValue}` will be resolved as Entity_1, so the import will be processed using Entity_1 as the value for the `{Entity}` import variable. For the second iteration, the value Entity_2 will be used, and so on. Using this approach, the import will be processed for all entities in the iteration column.

Conditionally processing tasks in a job

You can configure a task so that it is only processed if a particular condition is met. This feature is configured in the task settings, in the **Task Control** section, under **Process task only if the value of this expression is true**.

To enable conditional processing, you must specify a logical expression that will resolve to either true or false when the job is executed. If true, then the task is processed as normal. If false, then the task is skipped.



The logical expression is evaluated using an IF function on the Scheduler server as follows:

```
=IF(Expression, 1, 0)
```

You can enter any expression that would be valid in an IF function. You can use Excel functions, Axiom functions, and Scheduler job variables in the expression. If you use a job variable, it must be placed in quotation marks unless you expect the variable value to be resolved and evaluated as a number.

If the task is not processed because the condition resolves to false, this is not considered a failed task. If there are other tasks in the job, they will be processed. If you want an entire job to be conditional, you can do either of the following:

- Repeat the condition in each individual task settings. Keep in mind that the condition will be evaluated for each individual task, which means that if it is possible for the condition to change in between tasks, some tasks might be processed while others aren't.
- Use the condition on a Raise Event task that then triggers another job for processing. For more information, see Raise Event task.

Examples

The following are some example expressions for conditional processing:

```
GetData("Process","FG='2012 Budget'","SystemStatus")=1
```

If this GetData function returns 1, the expression resolves to true and the task is processed. If not, it is false and the task is skipped.

```
AND("{EventHandler.EventName}"="ProcessPlanFiles",{Dept}=1000)
```

If this job was triggered for execution by the ProcessPlanFiles event handler, and if the job variable Dept resolves to 1000, then this expression is true and the task is processed. Note that in the first part of the expression, the event handler variable will return a string value so it must be placed in double quotation marks. In the second part of the expression, the department variable will return a number so it is not placed in quotation marks.

```
AND(Day(Now())<=7,Weekday(Now())=2)
```

This expression will return true if it is the first Monday of the month, otherwise it will return false.

Using RunEvent to execute a Scheduler job

Using RunEvent, you can trigger the execution of a Scheduler job from various contexts, such as within Axiom files, task panes, or Axiom forms. There are two different versions of RunEvent:

- **RunEvent function**: The RunEvent function can be used in Axiom files to trigger the execution of a Scheduler job from a spreadsheet.
- **RunEvent command**: The RunEvent command can be used in task panes or Axiom forms to trigger the execution of a Scheduler job.

Both the function and the command work in the same way and use similar parameters. Some limitations apply depending on the context where RunEvent is being used. It is assumed that an administrator (or a power user with the necessary rights) sets up the desired jobs within Scheduler, and then sets up RunEvent in the appropriate context so that end users can trigger it.

The end user who triggers the job using RunEvent does *not* need to have file permission to the job or any access to Scheduler. The job itself can be configured to execute its tasks using the permissions of the job owner or using the permissions of the end user who triggered the job (the requester). If the job is run as the requester, then the end user must have the appropriate permissions to the files impacted by the job (for example to the target file for File Processing, or to the target file group and plan files for Process Plan Files).

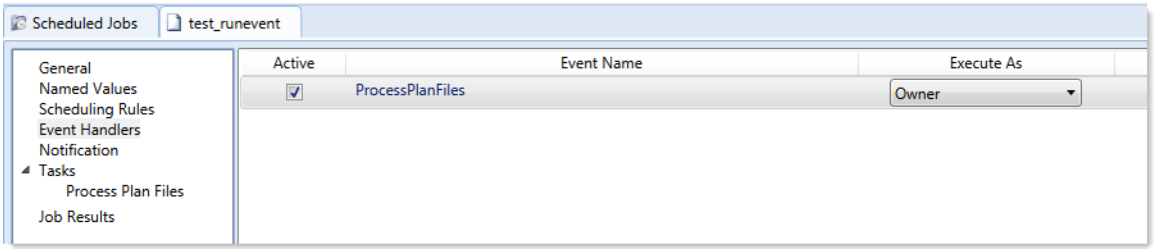
NOTE: You can also use the Raise Event Scheduler task to trigger the execution of a Scheduler job from a different Scheduler job. This works in a similar manner as the RunEvent features.

Setting up a Scheduler job for RunEvent

All uses of RunEvent require the same job setup in Scheduler:

- The job that you want to execute via RunEvent must already be created within Scheduler. When setting up the job, consider items such as the notification settings. Do you want the notifications to go to the user that executed the job, or to the job owner, or both?

- The job must contain an event handler that will be used to trigger the job execution. When creating the event handler, consider whether you want the job to run as the job owner, or as the requester (the user who clicks on the RunEvent function). This may impact email notifications and determines the user rights under which the job will run.



  For more information, see Advanced options.

- Optionally, the job can use variables. Variable values can be defined in the RunEvent function or command and passed to the job. You would do this if aspects of the job need to be dynamic; for example, if you want to use a different filter depending on which user is running the job or based on a user selection in the file. For more information see the *Variable example* section below.

Setting up RunEvent

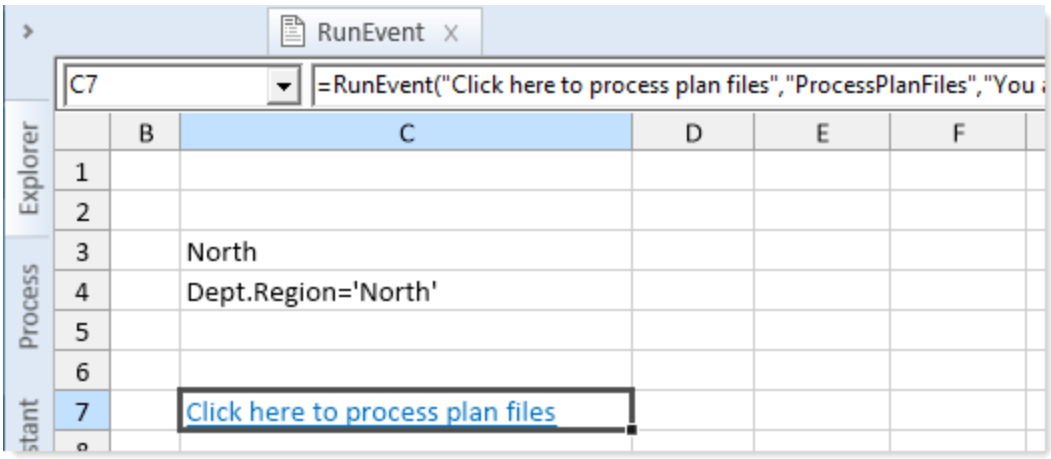
RunEvent uses the following properties to trigger Scheduler jobs:

- The event handler name that identifies the Scheduler job(s) to trigger for execution.
- An optional confirmation message to present to the user before proceeding with the event. Not available when using the command within an Axiom form.
- An optional success message to present to the user after the event has been raised.
- An optional file group context to target the job execution to only event handlers that are associated with a particular file group (or no file group). For the RunEvent command, this is an optional parameter. For the RunEvent function, the current file group context is automatically applied if the file with the function belongs to a file group.
- If variables are being used, one or more variable names and values to pass to the Scheduler job. This is available in all contexts, however, task panes do not currently support the ability to determine the variable values dynamically.

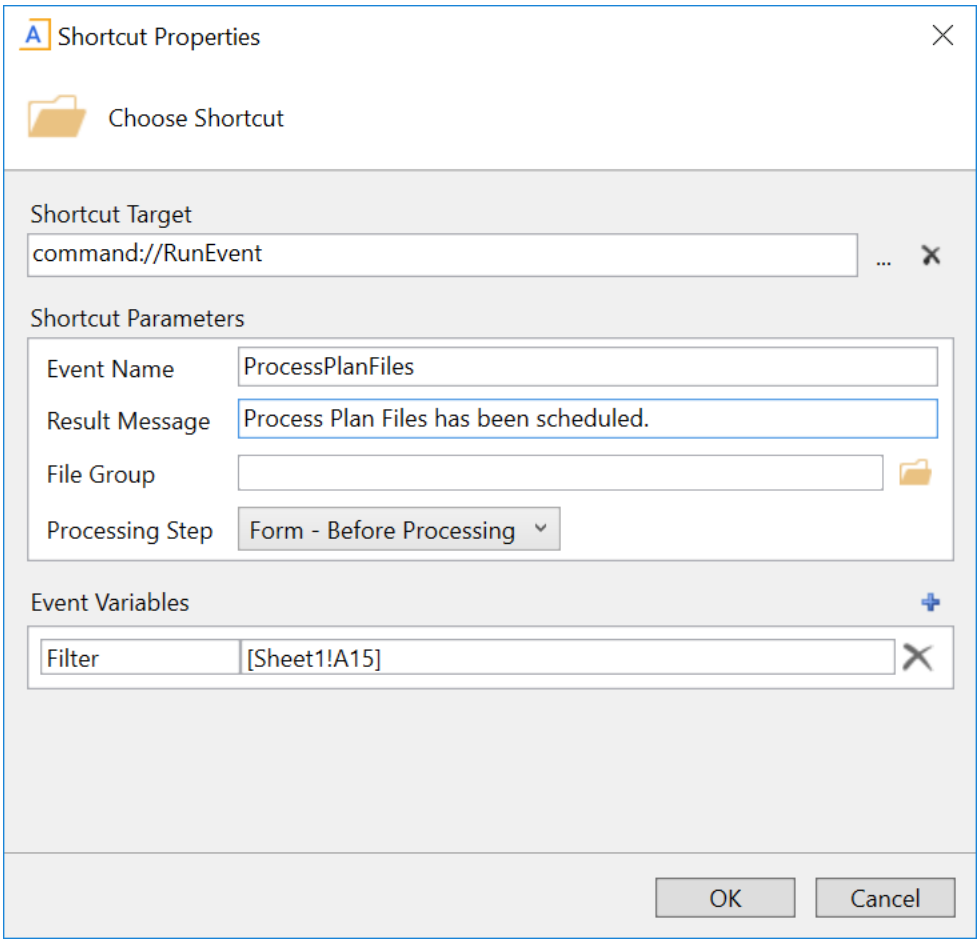
The following shows an example RunEvent function for use in an Axiom file:

```
=RunEvent("Click here to process plan files","ProcessPlanFiles","You are
about to process plan files for the "&C3&" region. Do you want to
continue?",,"filter = "&C4)
```

The first parameter defines the display text for the function, while the second parameter specifies the event handler name. In this example we have also defined a custom confirmation message for the user and a variable value to pass a filter to the job. The following screenshot shows the function in the spreadsheet:



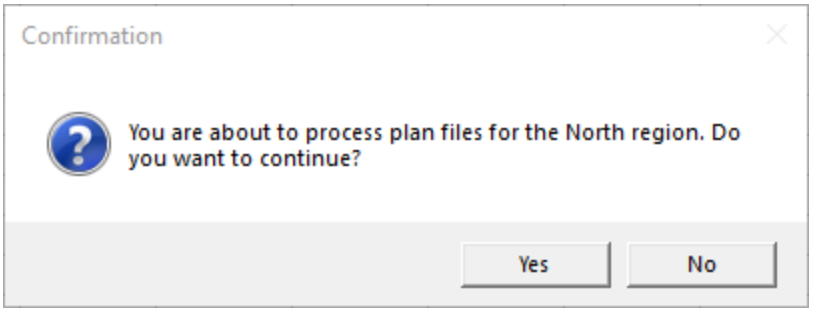
The next screenshot shows a RunEvent command set up on a Button component for an Axiom form. You can see the same event name and the filter variable also being read from a sheet location.



RunEvent behavior and user experience

The behavior and user experience for RunEvent depends on the context and whether you are using optional custom messages.

- The user starts the process by doing one of the following:
  - Double-clicking the RunEvent function in the spreadsheet.
  - Clicking the Button component that is configured for RunEvent in the Axiom form.
  - Double-clicking the RunEvent item in the task pane.
- A confirmation prompt displays to the user, asking them to confirm that they want to proceed. The user can click **Yes** to proceed, or **No** to cancel. Default text is used if no custom text is defined in the RunEvent properties.



NOTE: This step does not apply when executing RunEvent from an Axiom form. The Axiom form context does not support a confirmation message. However, you can configure the Button component to display a confirmation message before executing the RunEvent command.

- Axiom Rolling Forecasting checks the list of event handlers in Scheduler to see if any match the specified event handler name in RunEvent. This check works as follows:
  - If RunEvent has a file group context, then Axiom Rolling Forecasting only tries to match with event handlers that are associated with the same file group, or with no file group. Any event handlers associated with a different file group are ignored. The RunEvent command has a file group context if a file group is specified in the shortcut parameters, whereas the RunEvent function automatically has a file group context if the file with the function belongs to a file group.
  - If RunEvent does not have a file group context, then all event handlers are eligible to match.

  If any matching event handler names are found, then all Scheduler jobs that reference the event handler are triggered for execution. If multiple jobs reference the matching event handler, then all of those jobs will be executed.

  If variable values are defined in the RunEvent properties, those values are passed to the job and are used when the job is executed.

- A confirmation message displays to the user as follows:
  - If no jobs were found that contained the specified event handler, the user is notified that no jobs were found.
  - If jobs were placed on the schedule, the user is notified that the specified event was scheduled. Default text is used if no custom text is defined in the RunEvent properties.

NOTE: If executing RunEvent from an Axiom form, this message displays in the bottom left corner of the form, not in a separate message dialog.

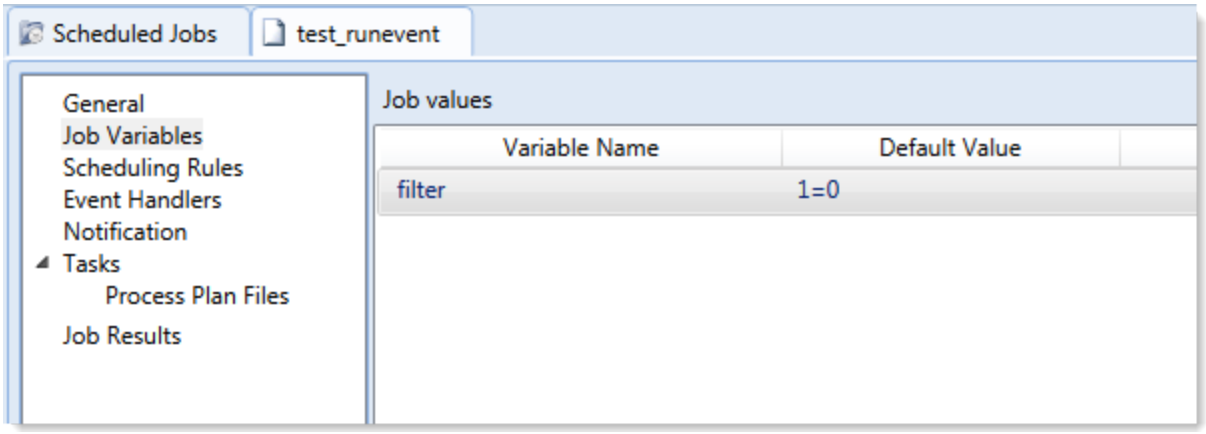
When the job is finished processing, email notifications are sent according to the settings in the job.

Variable example

When using RunEvent to execute a Scheduler job, you can pass a variable value to the job. For example, imagine that you want to execute a Process Plan Files job, and you want to send a filter value to the job.

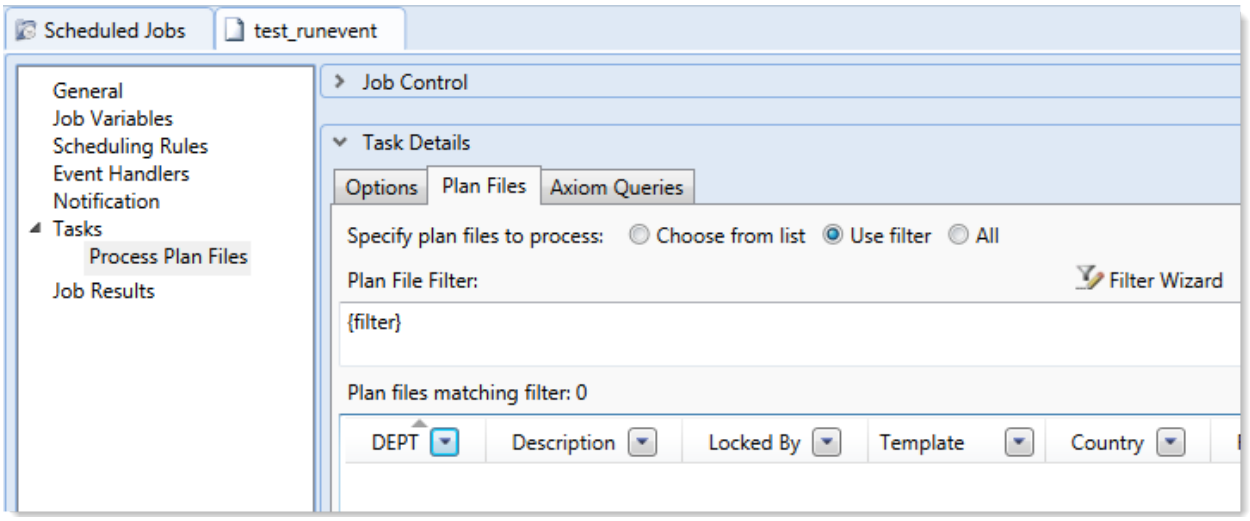
Step 1: Set up the variable in the job

The first step would be to create a job variable in the job, and then use the job variable in the filter setting.



Example job variable

NOTE: In this case, we have defined a default value for the filter variable (1=0) that does not result in any plan files. This is because we do not want to process any plan files unless a filter is provided by RunEvent. If we left the default value blank, that would mean all plan files would be processed if no filter was provided by RunEvent.



Example use of variable in job settings

For more information on Scheduler job variables, see Using job variables.

Step 2: Configure RunEvent to use the Variable

Now that the job is set up to use the filter variable, you must configure RunEvent to pass in a value for that variable. If you are using the RunEvent function in an Axiom file, you use the following syntax within the function parameters:

```
variablename=variablevalue
```

These name / value pairs can be placed in the RunEvent function starting in the fifth parameter of the function. If you have two name / value pairs to pass to the job, you can use the fifth and sixth parameters, and so on.

For example, to pass the filter `DEPT.Region='North'` to the job, the RunEvent function would be constructed as follows:

```
=RunEvent("Double-click to process plan
files","ProcessPlanFiles",,,"filter=dept.region='North'")
```

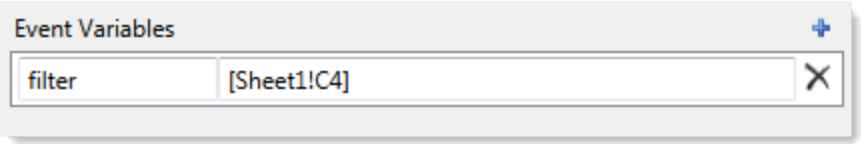
More likely, you would be reading the variable value from another place in the sheet, so the function would look something like:

```
=RunEvent("Double-click to process plan
files","ProcessPlanFiles",,,"filter="&C4)
```

Where the filter value is read from cell C5.

When the job is executed by use of this RunEvent function, the value `DEPT.Region='North'` will be placed in the **Plan File Filter** box of the Process Plan Files task, and the job will be run using that filter.

When using RunEvent in an Axiom form, the variables and their values are defined in the Event Variables section. In this context you place the name of the variable in the left-hand box, and then in the right-hand box you enter the cell reference (in brackets) where the variable value will be read.



The Event Variables section is also present when configuring RunEvent for use in a task pane, however in this context the only option is to "hard-code" the values in the RunEvent properties.

Run another Scheduler job from within a Scheduler job

Scheduler jobs have two ways to run another Scheduler job:

- Raise Event task: This task uses an event handler name to trigger one or more Scheduler jobs for execution. The jobs triggered by the event handler are run independently from the job containing the Raise Event task.
- Run Scheduler Job task: This task runs a specified Scheduler job as a subordinate job within the current "parent" job. Essentially, the tasks in the target job are run within the parent job, which means that other tasks in the parent job can reference the results of those tasks.

The decision of which task to use depends on several factors, but the most important is whether the Scheduler jobs are independent or dependent. If the first job is dependent on the execution of the second job, then you must use the Run Scheduler Job task. When the Raise Event task is used, the triggered jobs are run independently.

The following chart details some comparison points between the two tasks:

Comparison	Raise Event	Run Scheduler Job
Can pass variables to target job	Yes	Yes
Can execute target job as requester or owner	Yes	No
Can wait for target job to complete before continuing	No	Yes
Can use results of target job in subsequent tasks	No	Yes

Using the Raise Event task

The Scheduler Raise Event task is typically used when you need to trigger another job for execution once the current job is complete. The Scheduler job(s) triggered by the event handler are added to the schedule and then executed independently from the current job. For example, you might place the Raise Event task at the end of the task list, so that all tasks in the current job must complete successfully before the Raise Event task is run.

Because the jobs triggered by the event handler are run independently, you cannot perform additional tasks in the current job that depend on the results of the triggered jobs. The current job will not wait for the triggered jobs to be run.

Event handlers can be configured to run a job as either the job owner or as the requester (meaning the user that triggered the event). This allows some additional flexibility in how the triggered jobs are run. For example, you may want to trigger a job that needs to be run using administrator permissions. As long as the event handler is configured to run as job owner (and the owner is an administrator), then that triggered job will always have the necessary permissions, regardless of the user who is running the job with the Raise Event task.

Using the Run Scheduler Job task

The Run Scheduler Job task is typically used when you need to run another job and then perform additional tasks once that job is complete. Because the target job is run as a subordinate job within the "parent" job, the parent job can wait for the "child" job to complete before it continues processing tasks. Later tasks in the parent job can reference the results of the completed child job, such as querying data saved from the child job, processing plan files created by the child job, and so on.

Keep in mind that if you want the parent job to stop processing tasks if the target job fails, then **Wait for all Subordinate Jobs to complete before proceeding to the next Task** must be enabled for the task and **If this Task fails, continue executing subsequent Tasks** must be disabled for the task. This is the default configuration.

The child job is run using the same user permissions as the parent job. The user running the parent job must have the appropriate permissions to complete all tasks in both the parent job and the child job.

Chaining multiple Scheduler jobs

You can "chain" multiple Scheduler jobs together using either approach. For example, you may have three Scheduler jobs that you want to run, in a particular order.

You can place multiple Run Scheduler Job tasks in a parent job, where each task triggers a separate job. Because these tasks run as subordinate jobs, and the parent job can wait for each child job to complete, it is easy to run the jobs in order.

To chain jobs using Raise Event, the last task in each job can be a Raise Event task. Each job will perform its tasks and then trigger the next job in the chain. When using this approach, the chain automatically stops if failure occurs, because if a task in the job fails then the job stops and will not proceed to the Raise Event task. The disadvantage of this approach is that the jobs cannot also be run separately, unless you manually disable the Raise Event tasks or configure the Raise Event tasks to not run based on a condition.

Running a job

If a job is saved with an active scheduling rule, then the job is automatically placed on the schedule to be run according to that rule. Each time the job is run according to the rule, it is run as the current job owner (unless it is a system job, in which case it is run as the System identity).

However, you can also choose to run a job manually. If you run a job manually, the job is added to the **Scheduled Jobs** list with a start time of now, to be processed according to its job priority settings. The job will be run using your user identity (again, unless it is a system job).

Running a job manually does not impact any scheduled executions of the job as determined by scheduling rules. For example, if a job is scheduled to be run at 10:00 PM tonight, and you run the job manually at 2:00 PM, the job will still be run as scheduled at 10:00 PM.

To manually run a job:

1. In the Scheduler dialog, in the **Job** tab, click **Open**.

   The **Axiom Explorer** dialog opens, showing the Scheduler Jobs Library only.

2. Select the job and then click **Open**.

   The job opens in the **Scheduler** dialog. Make sure the job is the active tab in the navigation pane (the most recently opened tab is the active tab by default).

3. In the **Job** tab of the ribbon, click **Run Once**.

A confirmation message informs you that the job has been placed on the schedule.

NOTE: When you click **Run Once**, any unsaved changes to the job are automatically saved. This save will designate you as the job owner (if you are not already the job owner).

You can also run jobs manually using the Scheduler area of the Web Client. For more information, see Running a job manually in the Web Client.

Scheduler Task Reference

Each Scheduler task in a job has two sections of task properties:

- **Task Control**: Common task properties that apply to all task types. For more information, see Task Control properties.
- **Task Details**: Properties specific to the current task type. For more information, see the topics for each individual task type.

The following task types are available:

Task	Description
Active Directory Import	Import users from Active Directory into Axiom Rolling Forecasting. This task adds new users, and can also disable users that no longer exist in the Active Directory domain.
Collect Worksheets	Collect worksheets from multiple files into a single file.
Copy On Demand Plan Files	Copy plan files from one on-demand file group to another.
Create Plan Files	Create new plan files (same as the **Create Plan Files** utility for file groups).
Echo Task	Test the Scheduler server. This task sends a message to the Scheduler server and asks it to send the message back.
Execute Command Adapter	Execute a command from the Command Library.
Export ETL Package	Export data to an external database, using an export utility defined in the Exports Library.
File Processing	Perform file processing actions on a report. You can use the report's native file processing settings, or override the settings.
Import ETL Package	Import data into Axiom Rolling Forecasting, using an import utility defined in the Imports Library.
Process Document List	Process any set of Axiom files—for example, driver files or report utilities. The task calculates and saves the files, and can also refresh Axiom queries and save data to the database.
Process Plan Files	Process plan files (same as the **Process Plan Files** utility for file groups).
Process Template List	Process a template file. The task runs designated Axiom queries, time-stamps the queries, and saves the template.
Purge System Data	Purge old Scheduler results and system temp tables.
Raise Event	Trigger another Scheduler job for execution, using a named event handler.
Run Scheduler Job	Run another Scheduler job as a subordinate job.
SMTP Message Delivery	Deliver email notifications resulting from Scheduler jobs.
Start Process	Start a process definition for Process Management.
Update Indexes and Constraints	Update the indexes and constraints in your Axiom Rolling Forecasting database.
Web Report Processing	Process web reports for production reporting.

Task Control properties

The following task properties are available for all Scheduler task types. To edit these properties, select the task in the Scheduler job, then expand the **Task Control** section.

Item	Description
Skip this Task	If selected, the task will not be run when the job is processed. By default, this option is not selected, which means this task will be run.
Process task only if the value of this expression is true	Optional. Enter a logical expression to conditionally process this task depending on whether the expression resolves to true or false at the time the job is executed. If true, the task is processed as normal. If false, the task is skipped. The logical expression is evaluated by the Scheduler server using an IF function. The expression can be any statement that would be valid within an IF function. You can use Excel functions, Axiom functions, and Scheduler job variables in the expression. If you use a job variable in the expression, you must place the variable in double quotation marks unless you expect it to be resolved and evaluated as a number. For more information, see Conditionally processing tasks in a job.
If this Task fails, continue executing subsequent Tasks	If selected, the job will continue processing even if this task fails. By default, this option is not selected. If a task in a job fails, the job is canceled and no further tasks are processed.
Create a Subordinate Job for this Task	If selected, this task will be processed as a subordinate job to the current job. Selecting this check box enables concurrent processing of different tasks, if the option to **Wait for all Subordinate Jobs to complete before proceeding to the next Task** is not selected. **NOTE:** This option is not available for **Process Plan File** tasks.
Wait for all Subordinate Jobs to complete before proceeding to the next Task	If selected, the job will wait for any subordinate jobs to complete before moving to the next task. If this check box is not selected, and the option **Create a Subordinate Job for this Task** is selected, then tasks can be processed concurrently instead of sequentially. This check box is selected by default for **Plan File Refresh** and **File Processing** tasks. For other task types, this option is not selected by default.

Item	Description
Override Log Level for this Task	By default, Scheduler jobs perform logging at the same level that is specified for the application. If necessary, you can override the logging level for a particular task, so that it always runs at a specified logging level. You may want to do this if you encounter performance issues for tasks that generate a lot of logged messages. To do this, select the check box for **Override Log Level for this Task**, then select the desired logging level from the drop-down list. **NOTE:** This option is only available for File Processing tasks.

NOTE: Older systems may see a setting named **Workbook processing engine to use**. If this option is present, it should always be set to **Axiom Web Engine**. Use of Excel for processing on the Scheduler server is no longer supported. All Scheduler tasks that involve spreadsheet processing are processed using the same spreadsheet emulation engine as the Windows Client.

Iteration

This section can be used to optionally enable iterative processing for the task. For more information, see Using iterative task processing.

Item	Description
Iterate this Task	Specifies whether iterative processing is enabled for the task. If enabled, then the task will be performed N times, where N is the number of unique items in the specified iteration column. Job variables can be used to apply the current iteration value and iteration number to the task.
Create a Subordinate Job for each iteration	Specifies whether each iteration is processed as a separate subordinate job. By default, this is disabled, which means that all iterations are processed sequentially within the overall subordinate job created to process the iterations. If enabled, then each iteration is processed as a separate subordinate job, enabling concurrent execution of multiple iterations. This option should only be enabled if the order of iteration processing is not important.
Column	The column that contains the values to iterate over. Use Table.Column syntax to specify the column. Multiple-level lookups can be used. For example, if you specify `Dept.Region`, then the task will be processed once for each unique region value in the column (after applying any filter to limit the list of values).

Item	Description
Group By	Optional. By default, the group by column is the same as the iteration column, so that the task is processed once for each unique value in the iteration column. However, if needed, you can specify a different grouping level. You can use any column or columns that would be valid as the "sum by" level for an Axiom query, where the primary table is the table specified for the iteration column.
Order By	Optional. By default, the values are sorted based on the iteration column, in ascending order. You can specify a different sort column, or use the same sort column but change the order to descending. The sort order is ascending unless the keyword `desc` is used to specify descending order. For example: `Dept.Dept desc`
Filter	Optional. A filter criteria statement to limit the list of values for the iterative processing. You can use any filter that is valid against the source table (the table of the iteration column).

Active Directory Import task

This task imports users from Active Directory groups into Axiom Rolling Forecasting security. For more information on using Active Directory integration with Axiom Rolling Forecasting, see the *Security Guide*.

This task has three tabs of settings: **Source Directory**, **Notification**, and **Preview Import**.

NOTE: The user running this task must be an administrator or have the **Administer Security** permission.

For Axiom Cloud systems, the Active Directory Import task can import users from your local Active Directory by use of the Axiom Cloud Integration Service. If you have a remote data connection that is enabled for user authentication, this task will use that connection when the job is executed by Scheduler.

▶ Source Directory tab

On this tab, you specify the domain to import from and the groups to import.

Item	Description
Domain or Server	Select either **Domain** or **Server** to specify the source domain for the import. • If you select Domain, enter the name of the domain. • If you select Server, enter the name of the domain controller server. The server option is available in case you are not currently logged into the source domain, and your current domain does not have access to the source domain. In this case, you must use domain credentials in order to access the source domain. Only one domain can be selected per import task. If you want to import users from multiple domains into an Axiom Rolling Forecasting system, then you must create multiple import tasks.
Credentials	Specifies the credentials to use when accessing Active Directory for the import. Select one of the following: • **Use process credentials**: (Default) Use the credentials of the network service account for Axiom Scheduler Server (on-premise installations) or Axiom Cloud Integration Service (Axiom Cloud systems). • **Specify domain credentials**: Enter the credentials of a specified domain **User** and **Password**. This option is required if you identified the source domain using the server name instead of the domain name.
Never Enable Users	Specifies whether the import enables imported users as part of the process: • If unchecked (default), then newly imported users are enabled as part of the import. Additionally, any existing imported users who have been changed to disabled are re-enabled. • If checked, then newly imported users are not enabled as part of the import. A security administrator must modify the security settings after the import is complete to enable the new users. Existing imported users retain their current enabled status.
Groups to import	The Active Directory groups for which members will be imported into Axiom Rolling Forecasting Security. • Click **Add** to select from a list of groups for the specified domain. If the specified domain name is not valid or if Axiom Rolling Forecasting cannot connect to it, then an error will result when attempting to add groups. • If you need to remove a group, select the group and click **Remove**. • Click **Role Mapping** to define mappings for the selected groups. If a mapping exists for a group, then when users are imported for that group they are automatically assigned to the mapped role and subsystem. See the discussion following this table for more information.

Role mapping

In the **Role Mapping** dialog, click **Add mapping** (the plus icon) to add a role mapping for a group. Then complete the following:

- In the **Directory Group** column, select the Active Directory group to be mapped.
- In the **Axiom Role** column, select the role to be assigned to users in that group. If you want to map the group to more than one role, add another mapping row. You can select **None** if you do not want the users in the group to be assigned to any role.
- In the **Subsystem** column, select the subsystem for users in that group. If you want to map the group to more than one subsystem, add another mapping row. This option only displays if subsystems are enabled for your system.
- In the **User Type** column, select the license type for the imported users. The default license type is **Standard**.
- In the **Authentication Type** column, select the authentication type for the imported users, **Windows User** or **SAML**. The default authentication type is Windows User. Note that the selected authentication type will be assigned to users regardless of whether that authentication type is currently enabled for the system.

You can map each group to multiple roles and subsystems. If a group has no defined mappings, then the users will not be assigned to any roles or subsystems. If the import creates new users without mappings, the assigned user type is Standard and the assigned authentication type is Windows User.

To remove a mapping, select the mapping in the grid and then click **Remove mapping** (the X icon). If users have already been imported using this mapping, removing the mapping will not remove the users from the role or subsystem in subsequent imports (unless other group mappings in the import use the same role or subsystem, and the users are not also part of that group).

NOTE: If a user belongs to multiple mappings—either multiple mappings for a single group, or multiple mapped groups—then the user will be assigned to the user type and the authentication type for the last-processed mapping.

▶ Notification tab

On this tab, you specify users to be notified when changes are made in Axiom Rolling Forecasting Security due to the import.

Type in one or more email addresses to be notified. Separate multiple addresses with a semi-colon. For example:

```
jdoe@axiomepm.com;jsmith@axiomepm.com
```

When the import task is run, if any users are created or modified in the Axiom Rolling Forecasting system, an email notification will be sent to the addresses specified here. The email summarizes the changes made. This email notification is independent of any job-level notification settings (which notify based on overall job completion or failure).

We recommend setting up this task-level notification to send emails to the security administrator(s) responsible for maintaining the security settings in Axiom Rolling Forecasting, so that he or she can define security settings for newly added users, validate changes made to existing users, and perform any other follow-up tasks.

Scheduler job variables can be used in this setting.

▶ Preview Import tab

On this tab, you can preview the import results to test that the import is set up as desired.

To preview the results, click **Preview**. Axiom Rolling Forecasting processes the import task but does not actually make the changes to the system. Instead, the tab displays a summary of the changes that would result.

The preview shows a list of users that would be added, changed, or disabled.

NOTE: The preview is always executed locally, even for Axiom Cloud systems. The remote data connection to the Cloud Integration Service is only used when the task is executed by Scheduler.

Collect Worksheets task

This task collects sheets from multiple source workbooks and combines them into a single target workbook. You can then save the target workbook to a specified file location, and/or email the workbook.

NOTE: This task is primarily intended for backward-compatibility only. The main method of performing a file collect operation is to use the file processing feature with the File Processing Scheduler task. For more information on setting up a file collect report using file processing, see the *Axiom File Setup Guide*.

Typically, this task would be used at the end of a job with multiple File Processing tasks, to take the results of those tasks and collect them into a single workbook.

Item	Description
Save or Email Workbook	Specifies the delivery option for the target workbook. Select one of the following: • **Save Workbook**: The target workbook is saved to the specified output folder. • **Email Workbook**: The target workbook is emailed to the specified recipients. The file is not saved anywhere on the file system. • **Save and Email Workbook**: The target workbook is both saved and emailed.

Target Workbook

Complete the following settings to define the target workbook:

Item	Description
Output Folder	The folder location where the target workbook will be saved (if you are saving the workbook). Click the folder icon to select a folder location, or type a folder location. If the specified folder does not already exist, Axiom Rolling Forecasting attempts to create it. Job variables can be used in this setting.
Output File Name	The name of the target workbook. Job variables can be used in this setting.
File Type	The file type of the target workbook. Select **XLS**, **XLSX**, or **XLSM**. **NOTE:** PDF displays as an option, but it is not supported in this context.

Email Settings

This section only applies if you are emailing the target workbook. The "From" address is always the Scheduler default From address (as defined in the system configuration settings).

Item	Description
To	Enter the email addresses to receive the target workbook via email. Separate multiple addresses with a semicolon.
Subject Line	The subject line for the email.
Body Text	The body text for the email.

Source Workbooks

In this section, you specify one or more source workbooks from which to collect worksheets. Workbooks are identified by folder location. Within a folder location, you can specify one or more workbooks by name, or by using wildcards, or by using *.* to collect all workbooks at the location.

All sheets in each source workbook will be collected. Ideally, you will be collecting from workbooks that only contain relevant sheets (for example, no blank "Sheet2," etc.), and where the sheets have unique names. If multiple workbooks have sheets with the same name, the sheets will be incremented by number in the target workbook.

- To add a workbook, click the Add button. In the **Edit Workbooks Source** dialog, complete the settings as described below, then click **OK** to add the workbook to the list.
- To remove a workbook, select the workbook in the list and then click the Remove button. Only one workbook can be selected at a time.
- To change the order of workbooks, select the workbook in the list and then click the arrow buttons to move the workbook up or down. Source workbooks are processed in the order they are listed in the grid.

Item	Description
Folder Path	The folder location of the source workbook(s). Click the folder icon to select a folder location. **NOTE:** The **Folder Path** location must be accessible by the Scheduler service user account. If you specify a network folder location using the Browse button, the location is automatically entered as a UNC path. If you specify a C: drive location, that will be evaluated as the C: drive of the Scheduler server. Job variables can be used in this setting.
Workbooks	The workbooks from which you want to collect worksheets, within the specified folder path. • Specify *.* if you want to collect all files in the folder path. • Specify individual file names to collect from specific files. Separate multiple file names with semicolons. You can use wildcards (* or ?) to specify groups of files that share naming conventions. For example: `North*.xls` to collect all XLS files where the file name starts with "North". Only files with the following file types are valid to be collected: XLS, XLSX, XLSM. If you are using wildcards, the matches must be valid file types, or else the task will fail with an error. Job variables can be used in this setting.

Once you have saved a source workbook location, you can edit it by double-clicking the row.

Copy On Demand Plan Files task

This task copies on demand plan files from one file group to another. It performs the same actions as the **Copy On Demand Plan Files** command in the Command Library.

This is an advanced feature and should only be used if it is the only way to achieve the desired population of plan files between two related file groups. It is the responsibility of the solution designer to ensure that the copied plan files will behave as expected in the target file group. For example, the plan file must be designed to dynamically save to the appropriate tables and columns within the context of the new file group.

The Copy On Demand Plan Files task uses two tabs to define the properties of the task.

- **Options**: Defines the options to be used for the copy operation
- **Plan Files**: Specifies the plan files to copy

Options tab

The following options are available on the Options tab. Note that all of these options can be changed dynamically by using system variables.

Item	Description
Source File Group	The file group to copy plan files from. Click the folder icon to select a file group. You can select any on-demand file group, or any file group alias that currently points to an on-demand file group.
Destination File Group	The file group to copy plan files to. Click the folder icon to select a file group. You can select any on-demand file group, or any file group alias that currently points to an on-demand file group.
Keep original plan file creator	Specifies whether the plan file creator for the copied plan files is set to the same creator as the original plan files. By default, this option is enabled. If this option is disabled, then the plan file creator for the copied plan files is set to the user identity used by the Scheduler job when it is run.

Item	Description
Use default template	Specifies whether the copied plan files have the option to adopt the default template of the new file group. This is primarily intended to be used when copying plan files to a file group that uses virtual, form-enabled plan files, so that the copied plan files can be converted to virtual files and use the new template. • If disabled (default), then the target file group must contain copies of the original templates that were used to create the plan files from the source file group. If these templates are not present, then the copy process will fail. • If enabled, then the copied plan files will be assigned a template as follows: ◦ If the target file group contains copies of the original templates that were used to create the plan files from the source file group, the copied plan files use those templates. ◦ If the target file group does not contain copies of the original templates, the copied plan files use the default template specified for the target file group in the file group properties. If the target file group does not contain copies of the original templates and does not have a designated default template, then the copy process will fail.
Copy plan file attachments	Specifies whether plan file attachments are copied to the target file group when a plan file is copied. By default, this option is enabled. If this option is disabled, then plan file attachments will not be copied to the target file group.

Item	Description
Save plan files after copy	Specifies whether the new plan files are processed and saved in the target file group after the copy is performed. This is intended to perform a save-to-database within the context of the new file group. By default, this option is disabled. If you enable this option, then after the plan files are copied to the new file group, they are opened, refreshed, and saved (including a save-to-database). The refresh includes all active Axiom queries where **Refresh during document processing** is enabled. Regardless of whether this option is enabled, if it is ever intended to save the copied plan files in the target file group, then they must be designed so that they save data to the appropriate tables after being copied. **NOTES:** • If **Process with Utilities** is enabled for the target file group, then utility processing is performed instead of normal processing. The default data source is used. • If you enable this option but also specify a **Copy data utility**, then the new plan files are not processed and saved. Instead, the designated utility file is processed for each new plan file.
Copy data utility	Optional. Specifies a utility file to process for each copied plan file. You can select any file in the Utilities folder of the target file group, or a file in the Reports Library. The primary purpose of this option is to handle copying virtual plan files between file groups. Because the plan files are virtual, no data exists in the file itself and therefore saving the new plan file will not populate data for the new file group. Instead, you should create a utility file that queries in the necessary data for the original plan file, then saves the necessary data for the new plan file to the appropriate tables for the new file group. Reserved document variables are available to return information in the utility file such as the old plan file code and the new plan file code. For more information, see Copy data utility. **NOTE:** **Save plan files after copy** must be enabled in order to specify a copy data utility. If a utility is specified, then the new plan files are not saved and instead the utility file is processed for each new plan file.
Default Values	Optional. This section can be used to apply default values to any columns in the target plan code table, when the new record is created in the target file group. For more information, see Defining default values.

Plan Files tab

On the **Plan Files** tab, specify the plan files from the source file group that you want to copy to the target file group. There are three different options that you can use to specify the plan files: **Choose from list**, **Use filter**, and **All**.

The most common option when copying plan files using Scheduler is to define a filter. You can dynamically copy a subset of designated plan files using the filter. If the Scheduler task is triggered by using RunEvent, you can pass in the filter from the source of the RunEvent (such as an Axiom form).

Copy a filtered set of plan files

To use a filter to copy a subset of plan files, select **Use Filter**. When the Scheduler task is executed, Axiom Rolling Forecasting will process only the plan files that meet the filter. You can specify the filter directly, or use a job variable.

To specify the filter, click the Filter Wizard button. You can also manually type a filter criteria statement into the filter box. The filter must use the plan code table of the source file group, or a lookup table. For example: `CapReq2021.Transfer=1`, where CapReq is the plan code table.

Once you have entered a filter, you can click **Refresh plan file list** to show the plan files that currently match the filter. The refresh feature is intended to help you determine whether you have defined the filter correctly.

If you want to set the filter dynamically, you can use the Filter system variable to override the filter defined in the task. This is intended for use when running Scheduler jobs via RunEvent. If a variable value is specified when triggering the event, such as the value `CapReq2021.CapReq IN (45,67,98)`, then that filter statement is used to determine the plan files to be copied instead of the filter defined in the task.

Copy all plan files

To copy all plan files, select **All**. When the Scheduler task is executed, Axiom Rolling Forecasting will copy all plan files in the file group (except for those hidden via the Show on List column). This is not a common use case for the copy feature, but can be used if needed.

Copy selected plan files

To copy certain plan files, select **Choose from list**, and then select the check boxes for the plan files that you want to copy. When the Scheduler task is executed, Axiom Rolling Forecasting will copy only the selected plan files. This is not a common use case for the copy feature, but can be used if needed.

NOTE: This option is not available when using a file group alias as the source file group for the task. This is because the alias could change to point to any file group, which could result in a different list of plan files.

Defining default values

When the copy action is performed, the columns for the new record are populated as follows:

- If a value has been defined for a column in the **Default Values** section, that value is used.
- Otherwise, the value from the original record in the source file group is used. This only occurs if the column names match in the source and target tables, and if the column in the target table is a compatible data type to accept the copied value.

If a column exists in the source table but not the target table, that value is ignored and does not cause an error. If a column exists in the target table but not in the source table, then it is only populated during the copy action if a default value has been defined. If the target table contains columns with lookup relationships, those columns must be populated with valid values (either from the original record or by using default values) or else the copy action will fail.

To define default values for the new records:

- Click the plus button + to add a new column/value pair to the **Default Values** section.
- In the left-hand box, type the name of the column in the target plan code table. For example: `SourceID`. Do not use Table.Column syntax.
- In the right-hand box, type the value to be placed in this column. You can enter a "hard-coded" value, or you can enter the name of a column from the source plan code table in brackets to use the value from that column. For example, `[CapID]`. The column reference is only necessary if you want the source column value to be placed in a column that has a different name than the source column. If the columns have the same name, the value will be copied automatically as noted previously in this section.

For both the column name and the value, you can use file group variables via a file group alias. Axiom Rolling Forecasting looks up the current target of the alias, and finds the current value of the designated variable within that file group. Built-in variables and custom variables can both be used. To reference a variable, use the following syntax:

`{`*`FileGroupAliasName`*`.`*`VariableName`*`}`

For example: `{CP_CurrentYear.FileGroupYear}` returns the file group year for the file group that is currently the target of the CP_CurrentYear alias.

Scheduler job variables can also be used in the column name and in the value.

Overriding task settings using system variables

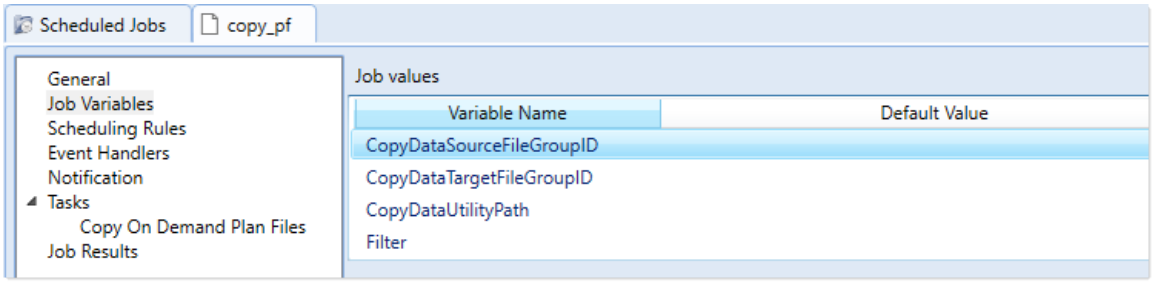
All of the settings for the Copy On Demand Plan Files task can be overridden using system variables. This is intended for use when the task is being triggered by RunEvent (such as from within an Axiom form), and you want to pass in variable values to determine how the task is run.

The variable names for this task are as follows:

Variable	Description
CopyDataSourceFileGroupID	Overrides the **Source File Group**. Must be set to a valid file group ID. File group names or alias names cannot be used.
CopyDataTargetFileGroupID	Overrides the **Destination File Group**. Must be set to a valid file group ID. File group names or alias names cannot be used.
CopyDataUtilityPath	Overrides the **Copy data utility**. Must be set to a valid document path in Axiom Rolling Forecasting.
Filter	Overrides the **Plan File Filter** to specify the plan files to copy. Must be set to a valid filter criteria statement.
KeepOriginalPlanFileCreator	Overrides the option **Keep original plan file creator**. Must be set to a valid Boolean value (True/False).
UseDefaultTemplate	Overrides the option **Use default template**. Must be set to a valid Boolean value (True/False).
CopyPlanFileAttachments	Overrides the option **Copy plan file attachments**. Must be set to a valid Boolean value (True/False).
SavePlanFilesAfterCopy	Overrides the option **Save plan files after copy**. Must be set to a valid Boolean value (True/False).

To override task properties using these variables:

- Add the variables that you want to use to the **Job Variables** tab. For example, if you want to override the source and target file groups, the copy data utility, and the plan file filter, then add those variables to the Job Variables tab. You do not need to add a variable name if you do not plan to override it.

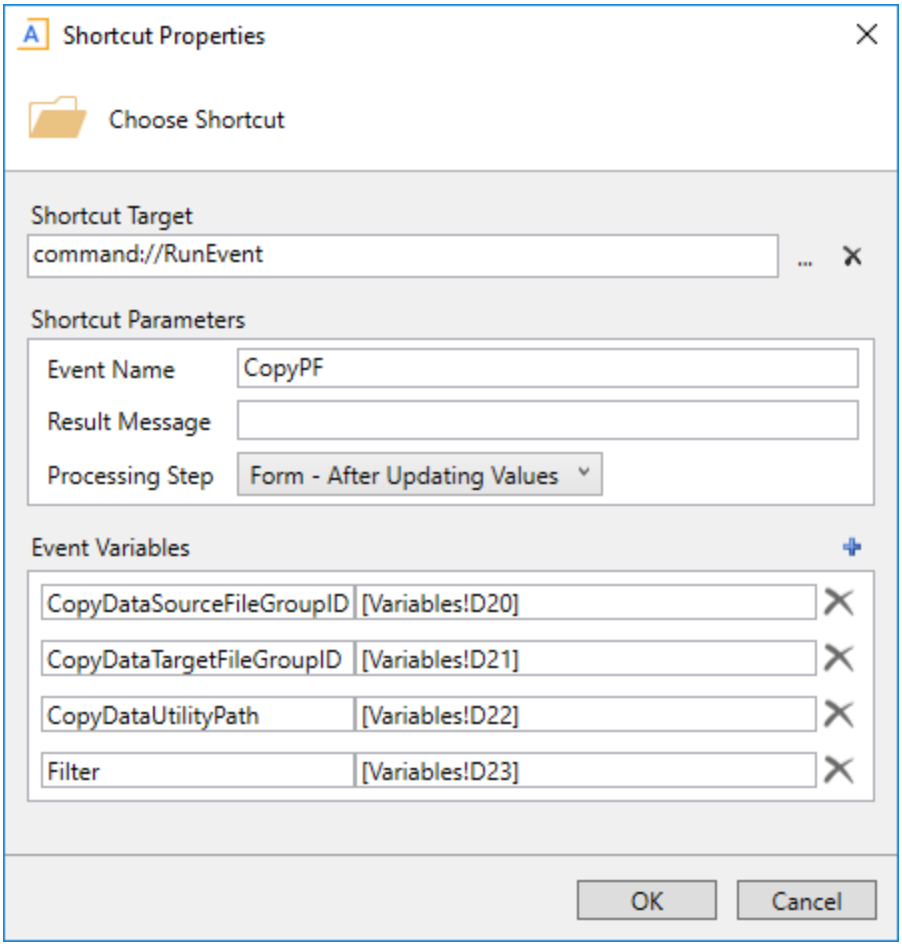


Example Job Variables tab to override certain settings for the copy task

  You do not need to define a default value for the variable. If the value is blank, then the setting defined in the task is used. The corresponding task property will only be overridden if the variable has a defined value.

- You do not need to add the variables to the task properties. The variables automatically overwrite the task properties if they have defined values.

- When configuring RunEvent, define values for the variables as needed. For example, you could have a form where you allow the user to select the source and target file group for the copy action. Based on the user's selected file group names, you can use the GetFileGroupID function to determine the IDs for those file groups. You can then pass those IDs as variable values for the variables CopyDataSourceFileGroupID and CopyDataTargetFileGroupID.



Example RunEvent properties to pass certain variable values to the copy task

Plan file process considerations

If the target file group has an active plan file process, the new plan file is started in that process as part of the plan file creation. The process initiator for the plan file is set as follows:

- If the plan file process has a designated Process Initiator Column, the user listed in that column is the process initiator.
- If the plan file process does not have a Process Initiator Column, or the column value is blank, then:
  - If **Keep original plan file creator** is enabled for the command, then the original plan file creator is the process initiator.
  - Otherwise, the user performing the copy operation is the process initiator.

Copy data utility

If a **Copy data utility** is specified, this processing is performed as follows:

- The selected plan files are first copied to the new file group. If the plan files are virtual, then the placeholder document records are copied instead of physical plan files.
- The utility file is opened once before processing begins. Any data lookups or Axiom queries that are configured to refresh on open are executed at that time.
- The utility file is then iteratively processed for each new plan file as follows:
  - Document variables are set in the utility, and the workbook is calculated.
  - Axiom queries set to **Refresh during document processing** are refreshed.
  - A save-to-database is executed.

The utility file is *not* closed and reopened for each new plan file. All processing occurs within the same file session, similar to when performing multipass file processing.

The following reserved document variables are available to the utility file, to be returned using GetDocumentInfo. These variables return necessary information about the copied plan files and the source and target file groups.

Variable	Description
SourceFileGroupID	The ID of the source file group. You can use this ID in functions such as GetFileGroupVariable—for example, to return the name of the data table to query from the source file group.
SourcePlanCode	The plan code of the original plan file from the source file group. You can use this code to filter Axiom queries to return data for the original plan file.
TargetFileGroupID	The ID of the target file group. You can use this ID in functions such as GetFileGroupVariable—for example, to return the name of the data table to save data to for the target file group.
TargetPlanCode	The plan code of the new plan file in the target file group. You can use this code to save data for the new plan file.

For example, `GetDocumentInfo("Variable","SourceFileGroupID")` returns the ID of the source file group.

Create Plan Files task

This task creates plan files for a file group. It works the same way as the **Create Plan Files** utility that is available from the file group menu.

This task has two tabs of settings in the **Task Details** area: **General** and **Plan Files**.

NOTE: If you are using Create Plan Files to create new on-demand plan files, those plan files will be automatically started in the designated **Plan File Process** for the file group. This only applies when creating a brand new plan file. If an existing plan file is overwritten, its process status will be left as is.

General tab

The following settings are available on the General tab:

Item	Description
Select File Group	The file group for which plan files will be created. You can select any file group or file group alias. If the Scheduler job is stored in a file group Utilities folder, then you can select **Use Current File Group** to automatically use the file group that the Scheduler job belongs to. This is the recommended approach when the Scheduler job belongs to a file group, so that it will automatically update to point to the current file group when the file group is cloned. **NOTE:** If the task uses an alias, then you cannot select individual plan files on the **Plan Files** tab. Only the **Use Filter** and **All** options are available.
Overwrite existing plan files?	By default, this option is not selected, which means that existing plan files will not be overwritten, even if the plan file is selected to be created. If selected, existing plan files will be overwritten.

Plan Files tab

On the Plan Files tab, specify the plan files that you want to create. This tab lists all plan codes that you have the right to access. (If a plan code has been set to **False** in the designated **Show On List Column** for the plan code table, then it is not available in this list.)

You can create plan files in any of the following ways:

- **Create all plan files:** To create all plan files, select **All**. This will cause all plan files to be created, for all existing and future plan codes.

  Alternatively, you can select **Choose from list** and then select the check box in the column header, causing all plan codes to be selected, but then the list of plan codes is fixed and will not adjust for any future changes. For example, if you add a new department in the future, that new department will only be created by this task if you use the **All** option.

- **Create selected plan files:** To create certain plan files, select **Choose from list** and then select the check boxes for the desired plan codes.

  To find the plan files you are looking for, you can sort, filter, and group the list using standard Axiom grid features. You can show additional columns and hide columns by right-clicking in the column header. If you have filtered the list, you can select the check box in the header to select only the plan codes that currently display in the dialog.

  NOTE: This option is not available if the file group for the task is an alias. This is because the list of plan files could change when the alias target changes.

- **Create a subset of plan files using a filter:** To use a filter to create a subset of plan files, select **Use filter**, and then type a filter into the filter box. You can also use the Filter Wizard to build the filter. The filter must use the plan code table or a reference table that the plan code table links to. For example: `DEPT.Region='West'`.

  Once you have entered a filter, you can click **Refresh plan file list** to show only those plan codes that currently match the filter. This feature is to help you determine whether you have defined the filter as intended. The filter will be applied to the list of plan codes when the Scheduler job is processed, so if changes have been made to the plan code table since then, the actual list of plan files processed will reflect those changes.

  You can also use a job variable for the filter. For example, you can define a job variable named "filter" and then place the text `{filter}` in the filter box. This is intended for use when running Scheduler jobs by using the RunEvent function. If a value is specified in the RunEvent function, such as "Filter=dept.region='west'", then that filter will be used in place of the `{filter}` variable to determine the list of plan files to be created.

  NOTE: If you use a variable, and you leave the default value for that variable blank within the **Job Variables** tab, then all plan codes will be created if no value is passed by the RunEvent function (or if the value is invalid). You may want to define a default filter that results in no values (such as 1=0), so that plan files are only created if a valid filter value is passed.

IMPORTANT: For all of these options, the **Overwrite existing plan files** option on the General tab determines whether all selected plan files are created, or only the plan files that do not already exist.

Echo task

This task is primarily used for testing purposes, to check whether a Scheduler server is running and operational. The task sends a message to the Scheduler server, and asks it to send the message back (an "echo"). If successful, the message displays in the job results. No other action is performed.

Item	Description
Message to Echo	The message to send to the Scheduler server for testing. Job variables can be used in this setting.
Sleep Time	The time to pause in between message echoes, in seconds. Scheduler will echo the message once, then wait the specified sleep time, then echo the message again.

Using an Echo task to control jobs with sub-jobs

If the **Task Control** option **Wait for all Subordinate jobs to complete before proceeding to the next task** is enabled for an Echo task, then the Echo task will inherit the status of the sub-jobs when they are completed. If one of the sub-jobs fails, then the Echo task will inherit that failed status. By default, this means that the job will not process any further tasks due to the sub-job failure. This behavior can be used to stop a job from processing tasks if previous sub-jobs fail.

For example, you could have a Scheduler job with several import tasks configured to run as sub-jobs, followed by some document processing tasks. Since the document processing tasks depend on the imported data, you do not want the document processing tasks to be run if any of the import tasks fail. However, because the import tasks are running as sub-jobs, the sub-job failure does not stop the parent job from continuing to process tasks. You can place an Echo task after the import tasks and configure it to wait, and then if any sub-jobs fail the Echo task will fail.

Execute Command Adapter task

This task executes a selected command from the Command Library.

Task properties

This task has one property named **Command Name** that specifies the command to execute.

To select a command to execute:

1. Click **Edit Command**.
2. In the **Shortcut Properties** dialog, click the browse button **[...]** to the right of the **Shortcut Target** box.
3. In the **Axiom Explorer** dialog, select the desired command from the **Command Library**, then click **Open**.

   This returns you to the Shortcut Properties dialog. The selected command is now listed in the Shortcut Target box, and the Shortcut Parameters section displays the parameters for the command.
4. Complete the **Shortcut Parameters** for the command as needed. The available parameters depend on the selected command.

You can later edit the shortcut parameters or select a different command by clicking **Edit Command**.

Supported commands

Only certain commands are available for execution in this context. The following commands are available:

- File Group Rollover
- Create File Group Scenario

- File Group Rollover
- Create File Group Scenario

Systems with installed products may have Scheduler jobs that use the following additional commands:

- Create File Group From Prototype
- Upgrade File Group To Prototype Version

These commands can only be configured by product developers. Clients looking for more information on how to use a particular product-delivered Scheduler job should consult their product documentation. Syntellis Performance Solutions, LLC employees should consult internal resources for more information on this feature as needed.

Export ETL Package task

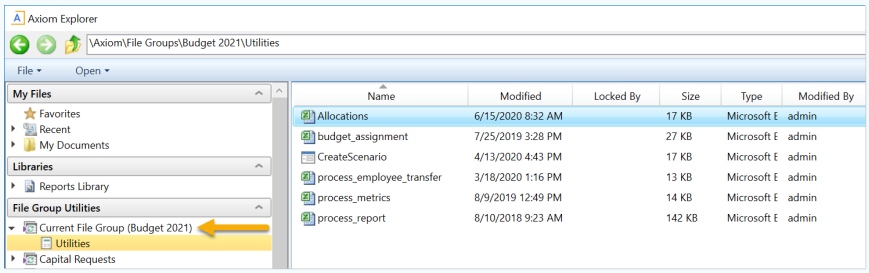
This task exports data from Axiom Rolling Forecasting to an external database (same as executing an export from the **Exports Library**).

This task has one setting, **Select ETL Export Package**. This is the name of the export package to process. You can select any export that is defined in the current system.

File Processing task

This task performs file processing on a specified report file or file group utility. The file must already be enabled for file processing. You can use the file processing settings that are already in the file, or you can override any setting.

The following settings must be completed for the task:

Item	Description
File to Process	The report to process for the task. Click the **Browse** button to open the **Axiom Explorer** dialog, and then select a report to process. You can select any report that you have access to within the Reports Library or a file group Utilities folder. Only one report can be selected for each File Processing task. If you want to process multiple reports, you can add multiple File Processing tasks to the Scheduler job. **TIP:** Once the file is selected, only the file name displays in the task. If you want to know the folder location of the selected file, hover your cursor over the field. The folder location is listed in the tooltip. If this Scheduler job is stored in a file group Utilities folder, then you can optionally navigate to the report through the **Current File Group** node at the top of the file groups list. When you do this, the path to the file is stored relative to the current file group, which means that it will automatically update when the file group is cloned. This is the recommended method of referencing the report to process when both the Scheduler job and the report belong to the file group. 

Item	Description
Override file to process	Optional. Specifies a Scheduler job variable to override the file to process. The override file will then be used for processing instead of the original file. This feature allows you to pass in an alternate file to process, when using Run Event or Raise Event to trigger the Scheduler job for processing. To use a job variable, enter the variable name in curly brackets, such as `{MyFile}`. When the job is executed, this variable must resolve to a valid file path in the Axiom Rolling Forecasting file repository. Note that it is not valid to leave the variable value blank (the task will *not* use the original file to process). **NOTES:** • The override feature is only exposed to product developers. It is only visible in client systems if the job is delivered as part of a product package and an override variable is specified in that job. • The **File to Process** field must point to a valid file for file processing when the override feature is used, even though that file will never actually be processed by the task. If the file to process is missing or invalid, then the task validation will fail.
Process Multipass	Specifies whether the report will be run using multipass processing. • If this option is selected, multipass processing is performed. This is equivalent to selecting **File Output > File Processing > Process File Multipass**. • Otherwise, multipass processing is not performed and multipass settings do not display in the task. This is equivalent to selecting **File Output > File Processing > Process File**. **NOTE:** If you select **Process Multipass**, but the file does not have any defined multipass settings, then you must override the blank multipass settings for the file and define them in the equivalent of "advanced mode." If you want to use "basic mode" settings (specify only a source column and Axiom Rolling Forecasting automatically completes the rest of the settings for you), then you should edit the file to define the basic mode multipass settings so that they can be inherited by the task.
Enable iterative calculation while processing	Specifies whether iterative calculations are enabled for the file during processing. In most cases you will leave this option disabled. If this option is selected, then iterative calculations are enabled for the file during the Axiom query refresh process. The iterative calculation settings are fixed at a maximum of 100 iterations and a maximum change value of .001. For more information on iterative calculations, see the Microsoft Excel Help.

Advanced options

This section only displays if multipass processing is enabled for the task, and the task uses settings that are eligible for parallel processing. Click on the down arrow next to the title to expand the section and view the options.

Parallel processing for file processing tasks is performed based on multipass passes. With certain task settings, multiple passes can be separated into sub-jobs, which can then be processed at the same time (in parallel). This can improve the performance of the task.

For example, imagine that you are multipass processing a file by department. If the task is processed sequentially, then the task would process Dept 100 and finish it, then move to Dept 110 and finish it, etc. When parallel processing is used instead, Depts 100-199 can be separated into one sub-job, Depts 200-299 into another sub-job, etc. Because the sub-jobs are processed in parallel, multiple departments are processed at the same time, so the overall task can complete more quickly.

Item	Description
Maximum Parallel Jobs	The maximum number of subordinate jobs to run in parallel. The default number is 4. This is the total number of sub-jobs that can be run at the same time for this task. Ultimately the number of sub-jobs that are run in parallel depends on the number of Scheduler threads that have been configured for use at your organization, and the number of Scheduler threads that are currently available (threads that are not processing other higher-priority jobs).
Processing Batch Size	The number of multipass passes to include in each sub-job at a time. The default number is 10 for eligible snapshot and export processes, and 7000 for eligible save-to-database processes (save once at end). Passes are determined based on the multipass list of items. For example, if you are processing by department (DEPT.DEPT), then each department is a separate pass. If the batch size is set to 10, then each sub-job would process 10 departments at a time. In most cases, the default settings are sufficient. If you are experiencing lengthy processing times and want to optimize performance, you can adjust this setting as follows: divide the number of passes by the number of available Scheduler threads. For example, if there will be 100 passes and there are 4 Scheduler threads, set the batch size to 25.

NOTES:

- For save processes, only "save once at end" processes are eligible for parallel processing. In this case, the records to be saved to the database are extracted after each pass to a central temporary table. Once all passes are complete, then all records are saved to the database from the temporary table. Save processes where data is saved directly after each pass are not eligible, because these processes may depend on sequential processing.
- There is no way to disable parallel processing if the task is eligible; however, you can adjust the parallel processing settings if desired.

File processing settings

Once you have selected a file to process, the file processing settings from that file display within the task as read-only. You can leave the settings as they are, or you can override any setting.

- To override a setting, select the **Override** check box to the right of the setting. The setting becomes editable, and you can change it. The change only applies to the file processing task—the setting remains unchanged within the file.
- If you override a setting, make sure that any related settings make sense in the context of the change. For example, if **File Generation** is set to **Multiple Output Files**, and you override it to be **Single Output File**, then you should also check the **Sheet Names** setting to make sure that you will end up with unique sheet names within the file.

NOTE: If the target file for the task uses **File Collect** or **Batch** processing, then it is not possible to override the settings on the File Collect Configuration Sheet or the Batch Control Sheet.

For more details on file processing settings, see the *Axiom File Setup Guide*.

Note the following requirements when running file processing using Scheduler:

- The **Output Folder** location must be accessible by the Scheduler service user account (for on-premise systems) or the Axiom Cloud Integration Service (for cloud systems). If you specify a network folder location using the Browse button, the location is automatically entered as a UNC path. If you specify a C: drive location, that location will be evaluated as the C: drive of the Scheduler server.
- If the file processing type is **Print**, the Scheduler server(s) must be configured to access the specified printer. This may require the assistance of your IT department.

Job variables can be used in any file processing setting that accepts a typed user input.

Batch variables

If the file has defined batch variables, you can specify variable values to be used for the file processing task. When the task is executed, any specified variable values are temporarily placed within the file, within the designated cell for that variable value. The file can be set up to use the variable value in some

way during processing.

Item	Description
Variable Names	The names of the variables, as defined in the File Processing Control Sheet for the source file. If no names are listed, then no variables are defined in the file.
Variable Values	The variable values to be placed within the file when the file processing task is executed.

Job variables can be used in the batch variable settings. For example, a job variable can be used as the value for a batch variable.

Import ETL Package task

This task imports data into Axiom Rolling Forecasting (same as executing an import from the **Imports** menu).

NOTE: If the import package is configured to **Ignore lookup and key errors**, then if errors are found the execution status of the job will be Partial Success. This will trigger an email notification if the job is configured to notify only on error.

Item	Description
Select ETL Import Package	The import package to process. You can select any import that is defined in the current system.
Source Filename	The path and name of the source file. This option only applies in the following situations: • The import is configured to pull data from a source file (instead of a database table). • The import is configured to prompt the user for the source file during execution. If the import is configured to always use the same source file, then that file displays for reference in the **Source Filename** box, but it is grayed out and cannot be changed. Job variables can be used in this setting.
Package Variables	Specifies values for any variables used in the import package. Variables are listed in the right-hand side of the grid. Use the drop-down list next to the variable name to select from the defined set of choices, or type in a value. Job variables can be used in this setting.

Process Plan Files task

This task processes plan files in a file group. It performs the same actions as the **Process Plan Files** utility available from the file group menu.

The Process Plan Files task uses several tabs to define different options. The available tabs and the options on those tabs depend on the selected **Processing Mode** on the **Options** tab.

- **Options**: Defines the overall processing mode and processing options
- **Plan Files**: Specifies the plan files to process
- **Axiom Queries**: Specifies which Axiom queries to run in plan files (only applies to Normal Processing)
- **Utilities**: Specifies which data source to use for utility processing (only applies to Process with Utilities)
- **Processing Variables**: Defines variables to pass into plan files from Scheduler, and to Scheduler from plan files

Options tab

The following options are available on the Options tab:

Item	Description
Processing Mode	Select the type of processing to perform: • **Normal Processing**: Plan files are opened, refreshed, and saved. You can configure which actions occur. • **Process with Utilities**: A list of utilities is iteratively processed per plan file. Utilities are opened, refreshed with data for each plan code, and saved. This is primarily intended for processing form-enabled plan files with embedded forms. • **Update Persistent Plan Files**: Update existing plan files for text, formatting, or formula fixes. This is an advanced feature. • **Process with Custom Utility**: Plan files are processed using a custom utility provided by Axiom Support. This is an advanced feature. The default processing mode is Normal Processing. However, if the file group has been configured so that utility processing is the default processing mode for that file group, then Process with Utilities is selected by default.

Item	Description
Select File Group	The file group for which plan files will be processed. You can select any file group or file group alias, including file group scenarios (click **Show Scenarios** in the **Choose File Group** dialog to show scenarios in the file group list). If the Scheduler job is stored in a file group Utilities folder, then you can select **Use Current File Group** to automatically use the file group that the Scheduler job belongs to. This is the recommended approach when the Scheduler job belongs to a file group, so that it will automatically update to point to the current file group when the file group is cloned. **NOTE:** If the task uses an alias, then you cannot select individual plan files on the **Plan Files** tab. Only the **Use Filter** and **All** options are available.
Advanced Options: Worker Batch Size	Optional. Specifies the number of plan files to be processed in each batch. The batch size must be a number between 10 and 100. By default this is left blank, which means that the batch size is automatically calculated based on the number of plan files to be processed divided by the total number of threads on all enabled Scheduler servers. Generally speaking, you should not customize this setting unless you are advised to by Axiom Rolling Forecasting Support. **NOTE:** Each batch of plan files is processed by a subordinate job. These subordinate jobs are automatically created for the Process Plan Files task and are processed in parallel, dependent on the number of Scheduler threads that are available at any one time.

Options for Normal Processing mode

If Normal Processing is the selected processing mode, the following additional options are available on the Options tab:

Option	Description
Save document after processing	Specifies whether plan files are saved during processing. This option is selected by default. This option does *not* cause a save-to-database to be performed—that option must be selected separately. **NOTES:** • If this option is not selected, then the utility will open the file as read-only and will not attempt to acquire the document lock before processing. • If the file group uses virtual plan files, this option does not apply because the plan files cannot be saved. However, if the option is enabled, Axiom Rolling Forecasting will attempt to acquire the document lock before processing, which is not necessary. This option should not be enabled when processing virtual plan files.
Run Save To Database on plan files after processing	Specifies whether a save-to-database is performed in plan files during processing. This option is selected by default. This option does *not* cause the file itself to be saved—that option must be selected separately. It is not required to save the file in order to perform a save-to-database.
Create a plan file restore point before processing	If selected, then a plan file restore point will be created before processing begins. This option is not selected by default. Restore points can be used to restore plan files to the state they were in before changes were made. **NOTE:** If the file group uses virtual plan files, this option does not apply. Plan files are not saved and therefore restore points are irrelevant.

Options for Process with Utilities

If **Process with Utilities** is the selected processing mode, there are no additional options on the Options tab.

Plan files are not saved when using Process with Utilities, and plan file restore points are not created. When using this mode, the processing is being performed in the utility files, not in the plan files, so it is not necessary to save the plan files. Additionally, in most cases the plan files used with this mode are virtual form-enabled plan files, so the save and restore options are irrelevant.

Options for Update Persistent Plan Files

If **Update Persistent Plan Files** is the selected processing mode, the following additional option is available on the Options tab:

Option	Description
Report File	Click the Browse button to select the report file that is configured with the PlanFileReconfig_ControlSheet. This file must be saved in the Reports Library. This control sheet contains the settings that will be applied to plan files during processing.

Plan files are always saved when using this processing option, and plan file restore points are always created before processing. A save-to-database is not performed in this mode, so if you need to save data, you should process plan files using Normal Processing after you have verified the results of the plan file update.

Options for Process with Custom Utility

If **Process with Custom Utility** is the selected processing mode, the following additional options are available on the Options tab:

Item	Description
Report File	Click the **Browse** button to select the Microsoft Excel spreadsheet file that contains the VBA custom utility. The file must be saved in the Reports Library.
VBA Module	Select the VBA module to run as part of this utility. The drop-down list shows the VBA modules available in the selected file.
VBA Function	Select the VBA function to run as part of this utility. The drop-down list shows the VBA functions available in the selected module.

Plan files are always saved when using this processing option, and plan file restore points are always created before processing. A save-to-database is not performed in this mode, so if you need to save data, you should process plan files using Normal Processing after you have verified the results of the custom utility processing.

▶ Plan Files tab

On the **Plan Files** tab, specify the plan files that you want to process. There are three different options that you can use to specify the plan files: **Choose from list**, **Use filter**, and **All**. You should use the option that corresponds to how many plan files you want to process—all plan files, or a subset of plan files. If you want to process a subset of plan files, you can select individual files to process or you can use a filter to define the subset.

NOTES:

- If a plan file is locked by another user when the task is executed, then processing for that file will fail. Failures are noted in the result history for the job.
- If a plan file has not yet been created for a particular plan code, then that plan code will not display in this list and will be ignored when processing. Scheduler does not support creating plan files as part of the Process Plan Files task (you must use the separate Create Plan Files task for this purpose).
- If the file group uses a **Show on List** column, then any plan code that is set to **False** will not display in the plan file list and will be ignored when processing.

Process all plan files

To process all plan files, select **All**. The list of all plan files is generated each time the Scheduler task is executed, so that if new plan files have been added then those new plan files will be included in the processing (the reverse is also true if any plan files have been removed).

Alternatively, you can select **Choose from list** and then select the check box in the column header, causing all current plan codes to be selected. However, in this case the list of selected plan codes is fixed and therefore will not automatically adjust for any future changes.

Process selected plan files

To process certain plan files, select **Choose from list**, and then select the check boxes for the plan files that you want to process. When the Scheduler task is executed, Axiom Rolling Forecasting will process only the selected plan files.

To find the plan files you are looking for, you can sort, filter, and group the list using standard Axiom grid features. You can show additional columns and hide columns by right-clicking in the column header. If you have filtered the list, you can select the check box in the header to select only the plan files that currently display in the dialog.

NOTE: This option is not available if the file group for the task is an alias. This is because the list of plan files could change when the alias target changes.

Process a filtered set of plan files

To use a filter to process a subset of plan files, select **Use Filter**. When the Scheduler task is executed, Axiom Rolling Forecasting will process only the plan files that meet the filter.

You can use the Filter Wizard to create the filter, or you can manually type a filter criteria statement into the filter box. The filter must use the plan code table or a lookup table. For example: `DEPT.Region='US West'` where Dept is the plan code table.

Once you have entered a filter, you can click **Refresh plan file list** to show the plan files that currently match the filter. The refresh feature is intended to help you determine whether you have defined the filter correctly.

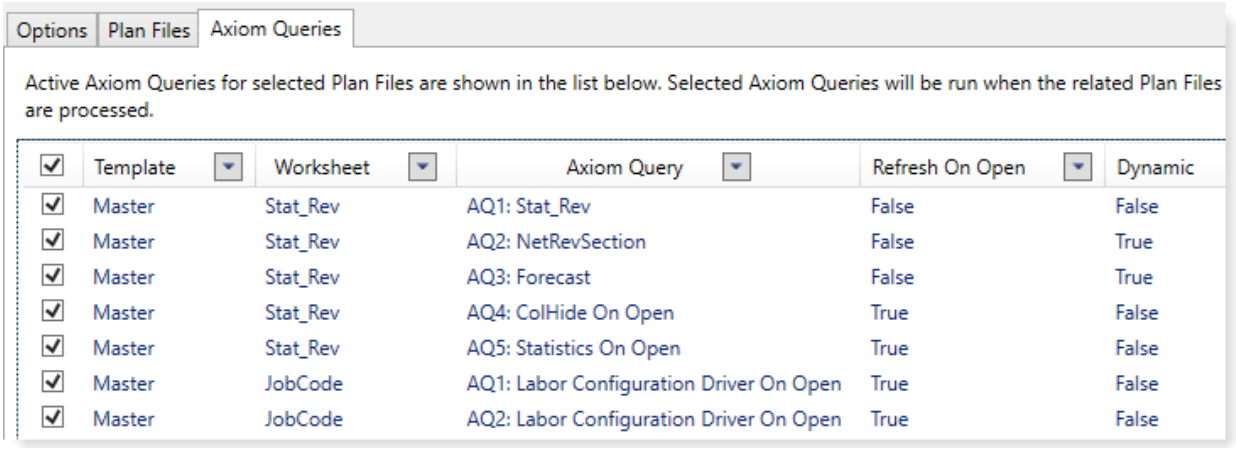
You can also use a job variable for the filter. For example, you can define a job variable named "filter" and then place the text `{filter}` in the filter box. This is intended for use when running Scheduler jobs via RunEvent. If a variable value is specified when the event is triggered, such as the value `dept.region='west'`, then that filter statement will replace the `{filter}` variable and will be used to determine the list of plan files to be processed.

NOTE: If you use a variable, and you leave the default value for that variable blank within the **Job Variables** tab, then all plan codes will be processed if no value is passed by the RunEvent function. You may want to define a default filter that results in no values (such as 1=0), so that plan files are only processed if a valid filter value is passed.

Axiom Queries

On the **Axiom Queries** tab, select the queries that you want to run in the plan files. By default, all listed queries are selected. This tab only applies when using **Normal Processing** mode.

If you do not want to run a particular query, you can clear the check box. You can select or clear individual check boxes, or you can use the check box in the header to select or clear all queries currently displayed in the list. You can sort, filter, and group the list using standard Axiom grid functionality.



Template	Worksheet	Axiom Query	Refresh On Open	Dynamic
Master	Stat_Rev	AQ1: Stat_Rev	False	False
Master	Stat_Rev	AQ2: NetRevSection	False	True
Master	Stat_Rev	AQ3: Forecast	False	True
Master	Stat_Rev	AQ4: ColHide On Open	True	False
Master	Stat_Rev	AQ5: Statistics On Open	True	False
Master	JobCode	AQ1: Labor Configuration Driver On Open	True	False
Master	JobCode	AQ2: Labor Configuration Driver On Open	True	False

Example Axiom Queries tab

The list of Axiom queries is based on the source templates that were used to create the plan files. Only Axiom queries that meet the following criteria are eligible for selection:

- **Active** is set to **On**, or the setting uses a formula.
- **Refresh during document processing** is set to **On**.

If a query uses a formula for the Active setting, this means the query is dynamic and may or may not be run, depending on how the formula resolves in each plan file to be processed. When a particular plan file is processed, each selected query will be evaluated based on the current settings in that plan file. If both **Active** and **Refresh during document processing** are **On** for that plan file, then the query will be run. If either or both settings are **Off** for that plan file, the query will not be run. You can tell whether a query is dynamic or not by looking at the **Dynamic** column in the query list.

If a query is *not* selected on this tab, then that query will not be run in any plan files during processing, regardless of whether **Active** or **Refresh during document processing** are enabled in the plan file.

The plan file selection on the **Plan Files** tab affects the Axiom query list as follows:

- If you have selected individual plan files, then only the eligible queries for the source templates of the selected plan files are shown.
- If you have selected **All** or **Use Filter**, then all eligible queries for all used templates are shown. If the file group has templates that have not been used to create any plan files, then those templates are not included in the list.

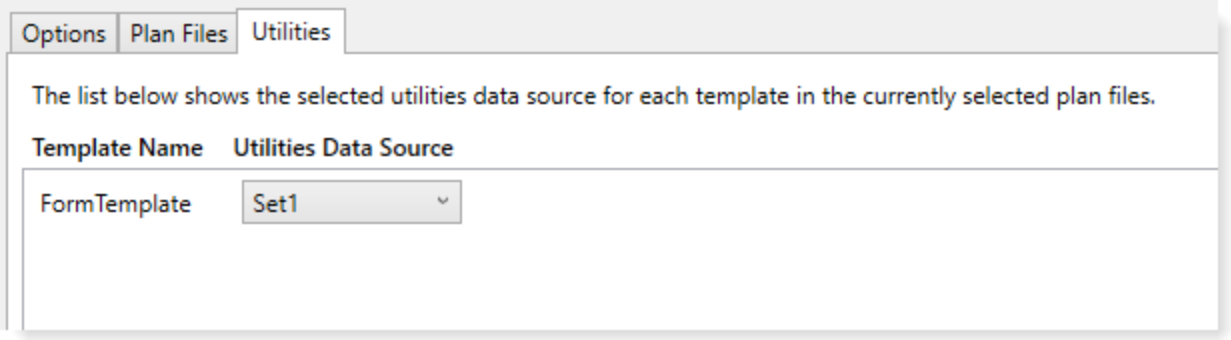
The listed queries are identified by template, worksheet, and query name. The following additional properties are also listed for each query:

- **Refresh On Open**: Indicates whether the Axiom query is configured to refresh automatically when the file is opened. This is for information purposes only, to help you determine whether the query needs to be included in the processing. The Refresh on Open status is ignored by Process Plan Files—if the query is selected it will be run along with the other selected queries, and if it is not selected it will not be run.
- **Dynamic**: Indicates whether the query is dynamically enabled. True means that the query uses a formula for the **Active** setting.

NOTE: If a query is listed on this tab but it is grayed out and unavailable for selection, that means that although the query is active (either directly or dynamically), the query is not eligible to be run using Process Plan Files (because the setting **Refresh during document processing** is set to **Off**). This query is listed for your information only, so that you understand the query cannot be run as part of the process.

Utilities tab

On the **Utilities** tab, select the ProcessPlanFileUtilities data source to use during processing. This data source determines which utility files are processed and the processing order. This tab only applies when using **Process with Utilities** mode.



Example Utilities tab

For each template listed, use the **Utilities Data Source** field to select the data source to use for plan files created from that template.

- If the template only has one data source, that data source is selected.
- If the template has multiple data sources, then the data source marked as the default data source is selected by default. If desired, you can use the drop-down list to select a different data source.

When plan files are processed, Axiom Rolling Forecasting reads the specified data source in each plan file to determine the utilities to be processed for that plan file.

The plan file selection on the **Plan Files** tab affects the Utilities list as follows:

- If you have selected individual plan files, then only the templates used to create the selected plan files are shown.
- If you have selected **All** or **Use Filter**, then all used templates are shown. If the file group has templates that have not been used to create any plan files, then those templates are not included in the list.

Processing Variables

This tab can be used to define variables to pass into plan files before processing begins, and to pass variables back to the Scheduler job after processing has been performed. This tab is optional and is only used in special situations.

Pre-Processing Document Variables

This section can be used to pass document variables into plan files before processing. This can impact the processing of plan files if the files are configured to use the variable values in some way.

For each pre-processing document variable, you can specify a variable name and a variable value. The plan files must be set up with GetDocumentInfo functions that return the values for the specified variables.

 To add a variable, click the Add button to add a row to the list. Complete the settings for the variable as described below.

 To remove a variable, select the variable in the list and then click the Remove button. Only one variable can be selected at a time.

To edit the variable settings, double-click the applicable cell to make the cell contents editable. When you are finished editing, you can press the Enter key or Tab key to exit the cell, or click outside of the cell.

Item	Description
Variable Name	The name of the variable. Do not enclose the variable name in curly brackets (you are not *using* the variable here, you are defining its value).
Variable Value	The value of the variable. The value can be a "hard-coded" value, or it can be a job variable that will be resolved at time of processing. If you use a job variable to define the value, the job variable must be enclosed in curly brackets.

Pre-Processing Workbook Variables

This section can be used to pass values into plan files before processing. This can impact the processing of plan files if the files are configured to use the values in some way.

For each pre-processing variable, you can specify a workbook location to place the value, and the value to be placed.

Item	Description
Workbook Location	The location in the workbook for the value to be placed. Any existing value in this location will be overwritten for the duration of the processing. If the file is saved as part of the processing, then the value will be saved in the file. The location can be specified using *`SheetName`*`!`*`CellRef`* syntax (for example: `Report!A13`), or by using a named location in the file.
Formula	The value to be placed in the specified workbook location. The value can be a "hard-coded" value, or a formula, or a job variable that will be resolved at time of processing. If the value is a formula, the formula is placed into the target cell and calculated in the plan file. The formula can be any formula that would be valid within a spreadsheet in the Axiom client. This includes using Excel functions and Axiom functions. The formula can also use job variables, which will be resolved before placing the formula in the target cell.

The specified location and value will apply to all plan files being processed by the task. If you are going to use pre-processing variables, the location should be predefined in the template and therefore available to all plan files built using that template. If the plan files will be built using multiple templates, then all templates should be set up with the same designated location, or you should set up separate processing tasks based on template type.

Post-Processing Workbook Variables

This section can be used to pass a value from plan files back to the Scheduler job after processing has been performed. This can impact the processing of subsequent tasks in the job if those tasks are configured to use the value in some way.

For each post-processing variable, you can specify the location in the workbook to find the value, and the job variable to use that value.

NOTE: If this task processes multiple plan files, the resulting variable value will be from the last file that was processed.

Item	Description
Workbook Location	The location in the workbook to find the value to be passed to Scheduler. This value will become the value for the assigned job variable for the duration of executing the current job (unless a later process within the same job overwrites the value for the same job variable). The location can be specified using `SheetName!CellRef` syntax (for example: `Report!A13`), or by using a named location in the file.
Job Variable	The job variable that you want to use the value in the specified workbook location. Do not enclose the variable name in curly brackets (you are not *using* the variable here, you are simply referencing the variable name). If the job variable does not already exist in the job (on the **Job Variables** tab), then it will be created. However, in most cases you will want the variable to be already set up with a default value, so that the job does not have validation errors that prevent saving.

The specified location and job variable will apply to all plan files being processed by the task. If you are going to use post-processing variables, the location should be predefined in the template and therefore available to all plan files built using that template. If the plan files will be built using multiple templates, then all templates should be set up with the same designated location, or you should set up separate processing tasks based on template type.

Even though the task may process many plan files, only the job variable value from the last-processed plan file will be used. The plan files must be set up so that all plan files result in the same value after processing, or else your results will vary depending on which plan file was the last file to be processed.

Process Document List task

This task processes a user-defined set of documents. The process operation always calculates the files. In addition, you can opt to run Axiom queries in the files, process alerts in the files, and then perform a save-to-database and/or save the files.

You can process any Axiom-managed Excel files by using this task. The primary intent of the task is to process files such as driver files or report utilities. For example, you may be using Axiom queries and GetData functions in your driver files that need to be updated regularly. Rather than opening, refreshing, and saving each driver file, you can use this task to define the set of files and schedule processing.

NOTES:

- Generally speaking, plan files should not be processed using this task. Instead, the Process Plan Files task should be used.
- This task does not perform *file processing* actions on the file. File processing can be set up for report files and driver files, and can be used to perform actions such as file delivery, using standard or multipass processing. If you want to perform file processing using Scheduler, use the File Processing task.

Documents to process

Specify the documents to be processed when the task is run. Documents are processed sequentially in the order listed.

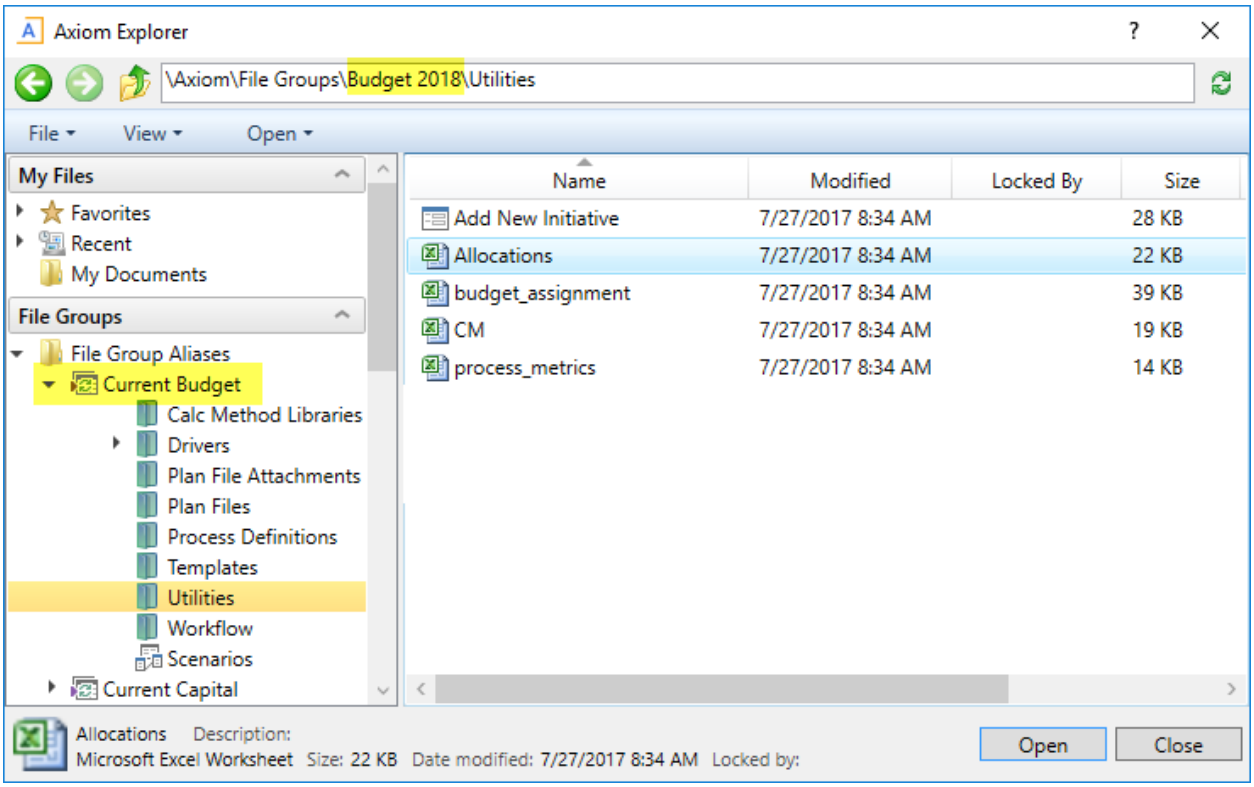
+	To add a document, click the Add button. In the **Axiom Explorer** dialog, select the file or files that you want to add, and then click **Open**.
✕	To remove a document, select the document in the list and then click the Remove button. Only one document can be selected at a time.
▲ ▼	To change the order of documents, select the file in the list and then click the arrow buttons to move the file up or down.

Only Axiom-managed Excel files are valid to be processed in the task.

Selecting a document using a file group alias

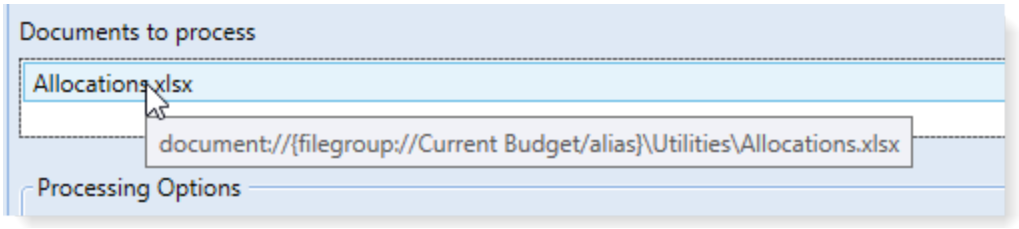
You may want to specify the document to process using a file group alias, so that the task does not have to be manually updated after rolling over to a new file group for a new year of planning. When you are selecting a document in the Axiom Explorer dialog, you can expand the file group alias to see all of the files in the current target of the alias.

For example, in the following screenshot, the file group alias Current Budget is expanded. Because the alias currently points to the file group Budget 2018, the folders and files under the alias are from Budget 2018. When you select a file or folder, you can see the real file path in the top of Axiom Explorer.



Selecting a document to process using a file group alias

When you select a document underneath an alias, the file path is written using alias syntax, so that the Scheduler task will look for the document within the current target of the alias. This path is visible in the tooltip that displays when you hover your cursor over a selected document.



File path using file group alias syntax

When the file group alias is updated to point to a new file group, the Scheduler task will use the file in the new file group automatically. If the file does not exist in the new file group, the task will fail with an error.

Processing Options

By default, both options are selected. Axiom queries are refreshed before the save-to-database occurs.

If neither option is selected, then the files are calculated and then saved.

Item	Description
Perform all enabled Axiom Queries in selected workbooks	If this option is selected, then all eligible Axiom queries in all selected files will be refreshed when the task is run. This option is selected by default. Axiom queries are eligible for processing if they are active and use either of the following refresh behaviors: **Refresh on File Open** and **Refresh During Document Processing**.
Enable iterative calculation while processing	Specifies whether iterative calculations are enabled for the file during processing. In most cases you will leave this option disabled. If this option is selected, then iterative calculations are enabled for the file during the Axiom query refresh process. The iterative calculation settings are fixed at a maximum of 100 iterations and a maximum change value of .001. For more information on iterative calculations, see the Microsoft Excel Help.
Save document after processing	If selected, then files will be saved after processing. This option is selected by default. The user executing the task must have Read/Write access to the files. This option does *not* cause a save-to-database to be performed—that option must be selected separately. **NOTE:** If this option is not selected, then the utility will open the file as read-only and will not attempt to acquire the document lock before processing.
Run Save To Database on plan files after processing	If selected, then a save-to-database will be performed after processing. This option is selected by default. The user executing the task must have the Allow Save Data permission to the files. This option does *not* cause the file itself to be saved—that option must be selected separately. It is not required to save the file in order to perform a save-to-database.
Process alerts in selected workbooks	If selected, then alerts in the file will be processed. The file must contain an Alert Control Sheet and one or more alerts must be defined in the file. If Axiom queries are enabled for processing as well, the queries will be run before alerts are processed.

Pre-Processing Document Variables

This section can be used to pass document variables into the target files before processing. This can impact processing if the files are configured to use the variable values in some way, such as to filter an Axiom query.

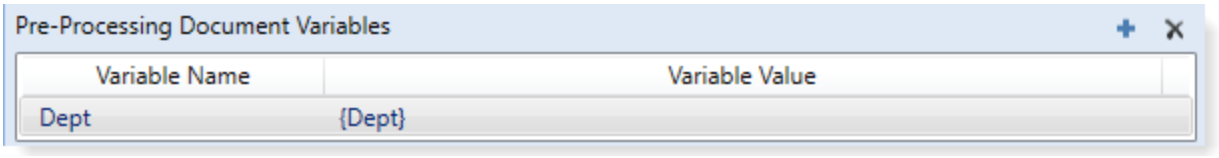
For each pre-processing document variable, you can specify a variable name and a variable value. The target file must be set up with GetDocumentInfo functions that return the values for the specified variables.

- To add a variable, click the Add button to add a row to the list. Complete the settings for the variable as described below.
- To remove a variable, select the variable in the list and then click the Remove button. Only one variable can be selected at a time.

To edit the variable settings, double-click the applicable cell to make the cell contents editable. When you are finished editing, you can press the Enter key or Tab key to exit the cell, or click outside of the cell.

Item	Description
Variable Name	The name of the variable. Do not enclose the variable name in curly brackets (you are not *using* the variable here, you are defining its value).
Variable Value	The value of the variable. The value can be a "hard-coded" value, or it can be a job variable that will be resolved at time of processing. If you use a job variable to define the value, the job variable must be enclosed in curly brackets.

The following example screenshot defines the value for the document variable Dept. The value is defined using the value of a Scheduler job variable `{Dept}`. A value for Dept can be passed into the Scheduler job when the job is started, and then passed into the target file using the document variable.



Pre-Processing Workbook Variables

This section can be used to pass values into the file before processing. This can impact processing if the files are configured to use the values in some way. For each pre-processing variable, you can specify a workbook location to place the value, and the value to be placed.

NOTE: The specified value will be placed in all files listed to process. Therefore, unless all files are set up to use the same location and the same way of deriving the value, you will need to create a separate Process Document List task for each file. If you are not using pre-processing variables, then this does not matter.

- To add a variable, click the Add button to add a row to the list. Complete the settings for the variable as described below.
- To remove a variable, select the variable in the list and then click the Remove button. Only one variable can be selected at a time.
- To change the order of variables, select the variable in the list and then click the arrow buttons to move the variable up or down.

To edit the variable settings, double-click the applicable cell to make the cell contents editable. When you are finished editing, you can press the Enter key or Tab key to exit the cell, or click outside of the cell.

Item	Description
Workbook Location	The location in the workbook for the value to be placed. Any existing value in this location will be overwritten for the duration of the processing. If the file is saved as part of the processing, the value will be saved in the file. The location can be specified using *SheetName*!*CellRef* syntax (for example: Report!A13), or by using a named location in the file.
Formula	The value to be placed in the specified workbook location. The value can be a "hard-coded" value, or a formula, or a job variable that will be resolved at time of processing. If the value is a formula, the formula is placed into the target cell and calculated in the target file. The formula can be any formula that would be valid within a spreadsheet in the Axiom client. This includes using Excel functions and Axiom functions. The formula can also use job variables, which will be resolved before placing the formula in the target cell.

Post-Processing Workbook Variables

This section can be used to pass a value from the file back to Scheduler after processing has been performed. This can impact the processing of subsequent tasks in the job if those tasks are configured to use the value in some way. For each post-processing variable, you can specify the location in the workbook to find the value, and the job variable to use that value.

NOTES:

- If this task processes multiple documents, the resulting variable value will be from the last document processed.
- If the task is run as a sub-job, then the post-processing variable is not passed back to the "parent" job. The task must be executed as a regular task within the job in order to pass the variable value back to the job.

- To add a variable, click the Add button to add a row to the list. Complete the settings for the variable as described below.
- To remove a variable, select the variable in the list and then click the Remove button. Only one variable can be selected at a time.
- To change the order of variables, select the variable in the list and then click the arrow buttons to move the variable up or down.

To edit the variable settings, double-click the applicable cell to make the cell contents editable. When you are finished editing, you can press the Enter key or Tab key to exit the cell, or click outside of the cell.

Item	Description
Workbook Location	The location in the workbook to find the value to be passed to Scheduler. This value will become the value for the assigned job variable for the duration of executing the current job (unless a later process within the same job overwrites the value for the same job variable). The location can be specified using *SheetName*!*CellRef* syntax (for example: Report!A13), or by using a named location in the file.
Job Variable	The job variable that you want to use the value in the specified workbook location. Do not enclose the variable name in curly brackets (you are not *using* the variable here, you are simply referencing the variable name). If the job variable does not already exist in the job (on the **Job Variables** tab), then it will be created when the job is executed. However, in most cases you will want the variable to be already set up with a default value, so that the job does not have validation errors that prevent saving.

Process Template List task

This task processes a user-defined list of file group templates. During processing, any Axiom queries with **Refresh during template processing** enabled are executed and time-stamped, and then the template files are saved.

The primary purpose of this task is to enable use of *time-stamped Axiom queries* with virtual plan files. Because virtual plan files are re-created from template each time they are accessed, Axiom queries cannot be time-stamped within the plan files. Virtual plan files can use the time stamp from the template, but under normal circumstances, Axiom queries are not time-stamped when they are run in templates. However, when Axiom queries are run during template processing, the **Last refresh time** for the query is updated, which means that the queries can be configured to only run if the primary table has changed.

To use this task to enable time-stamped Axiom queries for virtual plan files, do the following:

- In the template, enable **Refresh only if primary table changed since last refresh** and **Refresh during template processing** for the Axiom queries that you want to be time-stamped.
- In Scheduler, create a job with a **Process Template List** task and add the template to the task. Define a scheduling rule for the job as appropriate. For example, you might want the template to be processed nightly.

When the template is processed, the designated Axiom queries will be run if the primary table has changed, and the time stamps are updated. When a virtual plan file that uses this template is opened, the queries will not be run again if the primary table has not changed.

This task should only be used to process Axiom queries that meet the requirements of time-stamped queries.

Templates to process

Specify the templates to be processed when the task is run. Templates are processed sequentially in the order listed. If you have multiple templates to process (in the same or different file groups), you can run them all in the same task.


To add a template, click the Add button. In the **Axiom Explorer** dialog, select the file or files that you want to add, and then click **Open**.


To remove a template, select the file in the list and then click the Remove button. Only one file can be selected at a time.

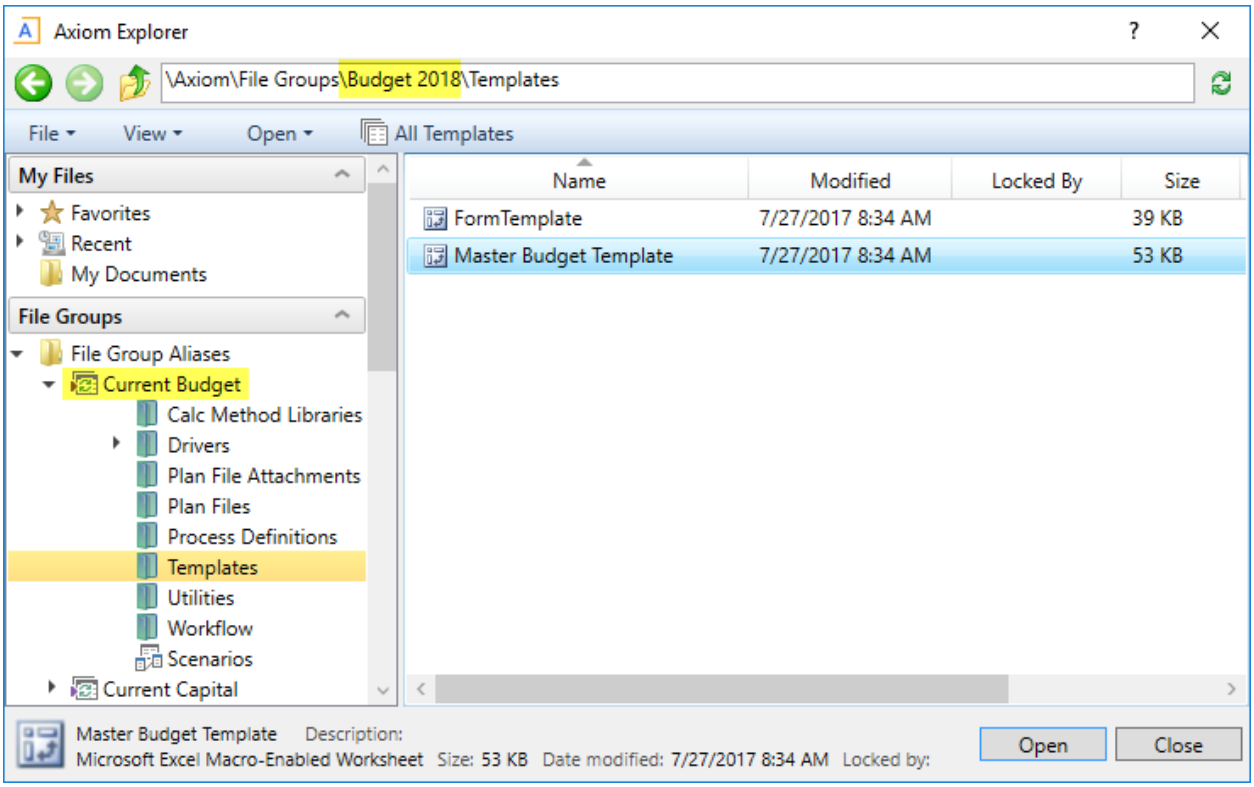
To change the order of templates, select the file in the list and then click the arrow buttons to move the file up or down.

Normal template behavior rules apply during processing. For example, save-to-database and action codes are not run in templates. The only exception to normal template behavior during this task is that any executed Axiom queries will be time stamped.

Selecting a template using a file group alias

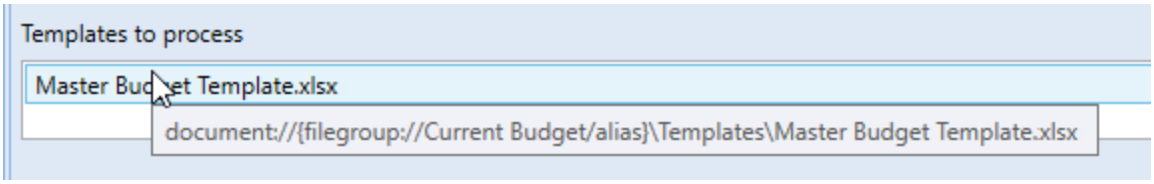
You may want to specify the template to process using a file group alias, so that the task does not have to be manually updated after rolling over to a new file group for a new year of planning. When you are selecting a template in the Axiom Explorer dialog, you can expand the file group alias node to see all of the files in the current target of the alias.

For example, in the following screenshot, the file group alias Current Budget is expanded. Because the alias currently points to the file group Budget 2018, the folders and files under the alias are from Budget 2018. When you select a file or folder, you can see the real file path in the top of Axiom Explorer.



Selecting a template to process using a file group alias

When you select a template underneath an alias, the file path is written using alias syntax, so that the Scheduler task will look for the template within the current target of the alias. This path is visible in the tooltip that displays when you hover your cursor over a selected template.



File path using file group alias syntax

When the file group alias is updated to point to a new file group, the Scheduler task will use the file in the new file group automatically. If the file does not exist in the new file group, the task will fail with an error.

Purge System Data task

The Purge System Data task is intended to clean up old data in your system, to help keep your system running efficiently.

NOTE: Scheduler automatically creates a system job for this task (System.SystemDataPurge), which administrators can edit as needed.

This task purges the following data when it is run:

- Scheduler job result history
- Scheduler and system email notifications
- System temp table data
- Audit history
- Alerts

For each category of data, you can specify a number of days of data to keep when the task is run. All results older than the specified number of days will be deleted. Note that 0 days means that no data is purged for that category.

Section	Item	Description
Scheduler Results	Number of days to keep result history	The number of days of job result history to keep when the task is run. By default, this is set to 15 days.
SMTP Messages	Number of days to keep delivered messages and attachment data	The number of days of delivered message data to keep when the task is run. By default, this is set to 15 days.
Temporary Tables	Number of days to keep temp table data	The number of days of temp table data to keep when the task is run. By default, this is set to 15 days.
Audit History	Number of days to keep system history	The number of days of system audit history to keep when the task is run. By default, this is set to 15 days. "System history" encompasses all audit data—including prior document versions and deleted documents—except table audit data.
Audit History	Number of days to keep table history	The number of days of table audit history to keep when the task is run. By default, this is set to 15 days. Table audit data is tracked for tables where **Audited** is set to **True**.
Alerts	Number of days to keep alerts	The number of days of alerts to keep when the task is run. By default, this is set to 60 days.
Announcements	Number of days to keep announcements after expiration date	The number of days of expired announcements to keep when the task is run. By default, this is set to 30 days.

Job variables can be used in all of these settings.

Each purge routine in the task is limited to purging a specific number of rows at a time (50000). If the number of rows to be purged exceeds this limit, then the excess data is retained until the next time the task is run. If you notice data in the database that you expected to be purged, most likely the amount of data to be purged exceeded the limit, and the data will be purged next time the task is run.

Other purged data

This task also cleans up the following items in your system:

- Deleted columns. When a column is deleted from a table in Axiom Rolling Forecasting, the column is immediately deleted from the associated view (which prevents it from being accessed in the system), but it remains in the base table. This task finishes the process of removing obsolete columns from the base tables.
- Orphaned user folders. If the system contains any user folders that do not match up with existing users, these folders are deleted. Although user folders are deleted when a user is deleted from security, orphaned user folders can result from other processes, such as migrating a system between different management databases.

These items are not associated with any specific task settings; the delete process is performed whenever the task is executed.

Raise Event task

The Raise Event task can be used to trigger other Scheduler jobs for execution, using a named event handler. This task has one required setting:

Item	Description
Event Name	Enter the name of the event that you want to raise for execution. This name must match a defined event handler name in one or more other Scheduler jobs. When this task is run, it looks for any jobs that contain the specified event handler name. These jobs are added to the schedule and are eligible to be processed immediately, depending on Scheduler thread availability and any other higher-priority jobs already in the queue. **NOTE:** It is not possible to specify a file group context for the event handler when using Raise Event. Axiom Rolling Forecasting will run all jobs that contain the specified event handler name, regardless of whether the event handler is associated with a file group.

Event Variables

This section can be used to pass variables into the jobs triggered by the event handler. If the jobs are configured to use the variables, these values can impact how the jobs are processed.



To add a variable, click the Add button to add a row to the list. Complete the settings for the variable as described below.



To remove a variable, select the variable in the list and then click the Remove button. Only one variable can be selected at a time.

For each variable, you can specify a variable name and a variable value. To edit the variable settings, double-click the applicable cell to make the cell contents editable. When you are finished editing, you can press the Enter key or Tab key to exit the cell, or click outside of the cell.

Item	Description
Variable Name	The name of the variable. Do not enclose the variable name in curly brackets (you are not *using* the variable here, you are defining its value).
Variable Value	The value of the variable. The value can be a "hard-coded" value, or it can be a job variable that will be resolved at time of processing. If you use a job variable to define the value, the job variable must be enclosed in curly brackets.

Run Excel Macro task

This task runs an Excel macro on an Axiom file.

NOTE: This task is no longer supported because it requires Excel processing on the Scheduler server. It is still available on the task list, but cannot be executed.

Please contact Axiom Rolling Forecasting support if you need assistance with this task.

Item	Description
Workbook Path	The path and name of the file to run the macro on. You can click the **Browse** button to navigate to the file.
Macro Name	The name of the macro to run.
Macro Arguments	If the macro takes arguments, you can enter the argument values here. Click **Add** to add an argument, **Remove** to delete the selected argument, or **Clear** to clear all arguments.

Job variables can be used in all of these settings.

Run Scheduler Job task

This task runs a specified Scheduler job as a subordinate job within the current job. The job containing the Run Scheduler job task is the parent job, and the target job for the task is the child job.

By default, the parent job waits until the child job is complete before continuing to the next task in the parent job. This means that tasks after the Run Scheduler Job task can be reference the results of the child job. For example, the child job may perform a save-to-database. The subsequent tasks in the parent job can access the data saved by the child job.

Task Control options

When you create the Run Scheduler Job task, the options in the **Task Control** section are pre-set as follows:

- The option **Create a Subordinate Job for this Task** is grayed out. This is because the target job is always run as a subordinate job.
- The option **Wait for all Subordinate Jobs to complete before proceeding to the next Task** is enabled by default. This means that tasks after the Run Scheduler Job task can be dependent on the target job and reference the results of that job. If you disable this option, then the parent job will continue to the next task in the job immediately after creating the subordinate job—it will not wait for the subordinate job to complete.

Keep in mind that if you want the parent job to stop processing tasks if the target job fails, then **Wait for all Subordinate Jobs to complete before proceeding to the next Task** must be enabled for the task and **If this Task fails, continue executing subsequent Tasks** must be disabled for the task. This is the default configuration.

If needed, you can use the option **Process task only if the value of this expression is true** to detect whether a subsequent task in the parent job should be processed. For example, if you know that the child job saves a particular value to the database, you can check for the existence of that value to determine whether to process the task. For more information on using this option, see Conditionally processing tasks in a job.

Target Scheduler job

In the **Task Details** section, use the Browse button to select the target **Scheduler Job**. You can select any job that you have access to in the Scheduled Jobs Library.

When the Run Scheduler Job task is executed, it creates one or more subordinate jobs as needed to execute the tasks in the target Scheduler job. As long as **Wait for all Subordinate Jobs to complete before proceeding to the next Task** remains enabled in the Task Control options, the parent job waits for all subordinate jobs to be completed before moving on to the next task in the parent job.

NOTE: The user executing the job does not need to have security access to the target Scheduler job for Run Scheduler Job. It is assumed that if the user can execute the parent job, the user should be able to execute the target job.

Child Job Values

If the target job for the Run Scheduler Job task has defined job variables, those variables and their default values are listed in this section. The default values are determined as follows:

- If the parent job and the child job have a variable with the same name, the default value is the value defined in the parent job. This value will be passed to the child job and used when the child job is run.
- Otherwise, the default value is the value defined in the child job.

To override a variable value, select the **Override** check box and then click inside the **Override Value** field to enter a value. You can enter a hard-coded value or use a job variable from the parent job. Enter the variable name in curly brackets to use that variable's value as the override value.

For example, imagine that both the parent job and the child job have a variable of `{Dept}`. In the parent job, the value of `{Dept}` is set to 20000, and in the child job the value is set to 40000. The Run Scheduler Job task will display the parent value of 20000 as the default value, and that value will be used when the child job is executed.

Now imagine that the parent job has a variable of `{StartDept}` set to 20000, and the child job has a variable of `{Dept}` set to 40000. In this case, the Run Scheduler Job task will display the value of `{Dept}` as defined in the child job (40000). If you want to use the parent job value for `{StartDept}` instead, then you must select the Override check box and enter `{StartDept}` as the Override Value. Now the value of `{Dept}` in the child job will be overridden and set to 20000.

SMTP Message Delivery task

This task delivers email notifications for Scheduler jobs.

NOTE: Scheduler automatically creates a system job for this task (System.SMTPMessageDelivery), which administrators can edit as needed.

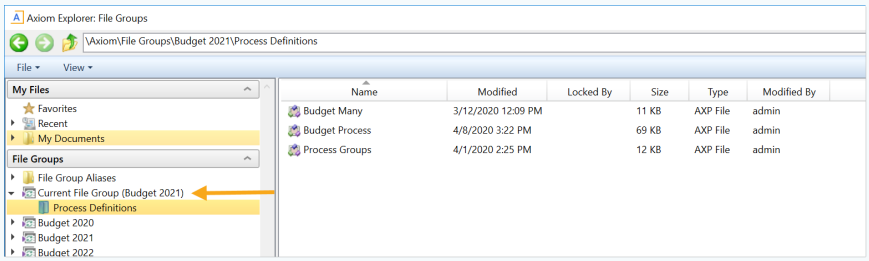
Item	Description
Server name	The server name of the SMTP email server.
Port number	The port number for the SMTP email server. By default, the port is 587, but you can specify a different port number if needed.
Server requires authentication	Select this check box if the SMTP email server requires authentication. If selected, type a **Username** and **Password**.

Item	Description
Test Mode	Specifies whether the task is run in test mode. If this check box is selected, the task verifies that it can successfully connect to the SMTP server to send email notifications, but no emails are actually sent. For the System.SMTPMessageDelivery job, new systems are automatically set to test mode. If you restore a database, the restore process also sets the system job to test mode. You must disable test mode before any emails will be sent.

Start Process task

This task starts a process for Process Management. You can use this task to automatically start a process at a specific point in time, including recurring schedules (such as to automatically start a monthly process).

This task can be used to start a generic process definition or a plan file process definition.

Item	Description
Process to start	The process definition to start. Click the **Browse** button to select the process definition file. You can select any process definition that you have access to within the Process Definition Library or within a file group Process Definitions folder. If the Scheduler job is stored in a file group Utilities folder, then you can optionally navigate to the process definition file through the **Current File Group** node at the top of the file groups list. When you do this, the path to the file is stored relative to the current file group, which means that it will automatically update when the file group is cloned. This is the recommended method of referencing the process definition file when the Scheduler job belongs to a file group. 

Item	Description
Restart process if it is already running	Specifies whether the Scheduler task will restart the process if it is already running, or if the process will be left as is. • Select this option if you want to start the target process regardless of whether it is already running. The current process instance will be aborted and a new process instance will start over at step 1. This option is selected by default. • Clear this option if you want to leave the existing process instance running. In this case, the Scheduler task will take no action if the target process is already running.

Web Report Processing task

This task performs multipass processing on a web report. The report is processed over a dimension with a filter automatically applied to limit the data in the report to the current dimension value. The result of each pass is either a PDF or Excel output file, which can be saved to a designated folder location and/or emailed.

IMPORTANT: Only web reports created from product-delivered templates can be processed by this task. Consult the separate product documentation for more information on any web report templates delivered with your product. Web reports that were created in the Report Builder cannot be processed at this time.

General task properties

The general task properties at the top of the task settings determine the report to process.

Item	Description
File to Process	The web report to process for the task. Click the **Browse** button to open the **Axiom Explorer** dialog, and then select a report to process. You can select any template-based web report that you have access to within the Reports Library. Only one report can be selected for each File Processing task. If you want to process multiple reports, you can add multiple File Processing tasks to the Scheduler job. **TIP:** Once the file is selected, only the file name displays in the task. If you want to know the folder location of the selected file, hover your cursor over the field. The folder location is listed in the tooltip.

Item	Description
Override file to process	Optional. Specifies a Scheduler job variable to override the file to process. The override file will then be used for processing instead of the original file. This feature allows you to pass in an alternate file to process, when using Run Event or Raise Event to trigger the Scheduler job for processing. To use a job variable, enter the variable name in curly brackets, such as `{MyFile}`. When the job is executed, this variable must resolve to a valid file path in the Axiom Rolling Forecasting file repository. Note that it is not valid to leave the variable value blank (the task will *not* use the original file to process). **NOTES:** • The override feature is only exposed to product developers. It is only visible in client systems if the job is delivered as part of a product package and an override variable is specified in that job. • The **File to Process** field must point to a valid file for file processing when the override feature is used, even though that file will never actually be processed by the task. If the file to process is missing or invalid, then the task validation will fail.

Advanced options

When the task is configured to output multiple files (**File Generation** is set to **Multiple Output Files**), then multiple passes can be separated into sub-jobs, which can then be processed at the same time. This parallel processing can improve the performance of the task.

For example, imagine that you are multipass processing a report by department. If the task is processed sequentially, then the task would process Dept 100 and finish it, then move to Dept 110 and finish it, and so on. When parallel processing is used instead, Depts 100-199 can be separated into one sub-job, Depts 200-299 into another sub-job, etc. Because the sub-jobs are processed in parallel, multiple departments are processed at the same time, so the overall task can complete more quickly.

Item	Description
Maximum Parallel Jobs	The maximum number of subordinate jobs to run in parallel. The default number is 4. This is the total number of sub-jobs that can be run at the same time for this task. Ultimately the number of sub-jobs that are run in parallel depends on the number of Scheduler threads that have been configured for use at your organization, and the number of Scheduler threads that are currently available (threads that are not processing other higher-priority jobs).

Item	Description
Processing Batch Size	The number of multipass passes to include in each sub-job at a time. The default number is 10. Passes are determined based on the multipass list of items. For example, if you are processing by department (DEPT.DEPT), then each department is a separate pass. If the batch size is set to 10, then each sub-job would process 10 departments at a time. In most cases, the default settings are sufficient. If you are experiencing lengthy processing times and want to optimize performance, you can adjust this setting as follows: divide the number of passes by the number of available Scheduler threads. For example, if there will be 100 passes and there are 4 Scheduler threads, set the batch size to 25.

NOTE: There is no way to disable parallel processing if the task is eligible; however, you can adjust the parallel processing settings if desired.

Report processing properties

The report processing properties in the middle of the task settings determine the output of the task.

Item	Description
Processing Type	Select one of the following to determine the output format of each pass: • **Export to Excel** (default): The contents of the report are exported to a spreadsheet (XLSX) file. The output uses the same behavior as when you export to spreadsheet while viewing the web report. • **Export to PDF**: The report is saved as a PDF file. The output uses the same behavior as when you save to PDF while viewing the web report.
Save or Email Files	Select one of the following to determine the delivery method for the output: • **Save Files** (default): The output files are saved to the specified output folder. • **Email Files**: The output files are emailed to the specified recipients. The output files are not saved anywhere on the file system. • **Save and Email Files**: The output files are both saved and emailed.

Item	Description
File Generation	Select one of the following to determine whether the output is saved as a single file or multiple files: • **Multiple Output files** (default): The results of each pass are saved as individual output files. For example, if the multipass settings result in 10 passes, then 10 output files are created (one file for each pass). • **Single Output File**: The results of each pass are collected into a single output file. For example, if the multipass settings result in 10 passes, then the results of all 10 passes are placed in a single output file. If the output type is Excel, then each pass is a separate sheet in the Excel file. If the output type is PDF, then the PDF for each pass is combined into one large PDF file.
File Name	Specify how the output file (or files) should be named. You can do the following: • You can use processing variables and/or Scheduler job variables to generate dynamic file names. • You can type a "hard-coded" file name. If the task will generate multiple output files, then the file name (or the output folder path) must use a processing variable so that the output of each pass is unique. If the task will generate a single output file, then variables are not required. To use a processing variable, you can type the variable or you can click the pencil icon to open a text editor. From the **Insert Variable** list, select the variable that you want to use. For example, you could set the file name to `Income Statement [Current_Value]`. If the report is being processed by region to multiple output files, this will generate file names such as `Income Statement West`, `Income Statement East`, and so on (where "East" and "West" are region names). **NOTE:** Processing variables and Scheduler variables use different syntax. Processing variables are enclosed in square brackets. Scheduler job variables are enclosed in curly brackets.

Item	Description
Sheet Name	Specify how the sheet for each pass should be named. This property only applies when the processing type is **Export to Excel**. You can do the following: • You can use processing variables and/or Scheduler job variables to generate dynamic sheet names. • You can type a "hard-coded" sheet name. If the task will collect all of the output into a single spreadsheet file, then the sheet name must use a processing variable so that the output of each pass is unique. If the task will generate multiple output files, then variables are not required. To use a processing variable, you can type the variable or you can click the pencil icon to open a text editor. From the **Insert Variable** list, select the variable that you want to use. For example, you could set the sheet name to `[Current_Value]`. If the report is being processed by region, this will generate sheet names such as `West`, `East`, and so on (where "East" and "West" are region names). **NOTE:** Processing variables and Scheduler variables use different syntax. Processing variables are enclosed in square brackets. Scheduler job variables are enclosed in curly brackets.

Export to Excel Settings

Complete the following properties if the processing type is Excel.

Item	Description
Include Column Headers	Specifies whether column headers are included in the file output. By default this is set to **On**, which means column header text is included in the first row of the spreadsheet. Column grouping headers and multi-row headers are not included. If this option is set to **Off**, then column headers are omitted from the file output and the data starts in the first row of the spreadsheet.
Include total row	Specifies whether the total row is included in the file output. By default this is set to **On**, which means that the total row is included in the spreadsheet. If this option is set to **Off**, then the total row is omitted from the file output. **NOTE:** This option only applies when the web report being processed is a dynamic row report with the total row enabled. If the web report being processed uses a fixed row structure, then the total and subtotal rows defined in the fixed row structure are always included in the spreadsheet.

Export to PDF Settings

Complete the following properties if the processing type is PDF.

Item	Description
PDF Orientation	Select the orientation for the PDF, either **Portrait** or **Landscape**. Portrait is the default orientation.
Page Size	Select the page size for the PDF. You can choose from the following standard page sizes: **A3**, **A4**, **A5**, **Legal**, **Letter**, or **Tabloid**. Letter is the default size.

Output File Settings

Complete the following properties if file output is being saved. These settings do not apply if the output is email only.

Item	Description
Output To	Select one of the following: • **Local File System** (default): The output location is outside of Axiom Rolling Forecasting, to a location on your local network share. The specific path is detailed in the **Output Folder** setting. Access to output files is not controlled by Axiom Rolling Forecasting. • **Axiom Repository**: The output location is the Axiom Rolling Forecasting file system, within the Reports Library. The specific path is detailed in the **Output Folder** setting. Access to output files is controlled by security access to the designated folder within Axiom Rolling Forecasting.

Item	Description
Output Folder	Specify the folder location for the file output. You can type a folder path, or you can click the folder icon to browse to the folder location. The browse dialog will display either your local file system or the Axiom file system, depending on what you selected for **Output To**. The output folder can be made dynamic as follows: • If **File Generation** is set to **Multiple Output Files**, then processing variables can be used in the output folder path. For example, you can include `[Current_Value]` in the output folder path, and this will be replaced with the current multipass value. Processing variables are not valid in the output folder path if the task is configured to generate a single output file. • Scheduler job variables can be used in the output folder path. **NOTE:** Processing variables and Scheduler variables use different syntax. Processing variables are enclosed in square brackets. Scheduler job variables are enclosed in curly brackets. **Local file system** The output folder location must be entered as a UNC path, and must be accessible by the Scheduler service user account (for on-premise systems) or the Axiom Cloud Integration Service (for cloud systems). The ability to save files to the specified location and access them after saving is controlled by local network security. **Axiom repository** The specified location in the Axiom file system must be within the Reports Library, and the location must use the full path (meaning: `\Axiom\Reports Library\...`). The ability to save files to the specified location and to create new folders (if necessary) depends on the Axiom Rolling Forecasting security permissions for the user processing the file. Users can only create new folders if they have read/write permissions to the parent folder, and they can only create new files if they have read/write permissions to the target folder. Once the files are created within the Axiom file system, access to those files is dependent on the user's permissions to the output folder. Typically you should create the output folder in advance (or if you want to create output folders on-the-fly, create a parent folder to hold the output folders), and then set permissions for that folder as appropriate in Axiom Rolling Forecasting security, so that the appropriate users will be able to access the files after they are created.

Item	Description
Remote Data Connection	This option only applies when the file output is being saved to your local file system, and only for Axiom Cloud systems that are using remote data connections. Select the name of the remote data connection to use for the file processing operation. The designated remote data connection will be used to access the local file system and save output file(s) to the designated location. A remote data connection is required to save files locally from an Axiom Cloud system. For more information, see the section on remote data connections in the *Scheduler Guide*.
Purge Setting	This option only applies when the file output is being saved to the Axiom Repository. If you want the file output to be automatically deleted after a specified period of time, then click the pencil icon to open the **Choose Date** dialog. • **No purge date** (default): File output is not automatically deleted. • **Static purge date**: Select a specific date, after which the output will be deleted. • **Relative purge date**: Specify a number of days to keep the output after it has been generated. The output will be deleted after the specified number of days have passed.

Email Settings

Complete the following properties if file output is being emailed. These settings do not apply if the output is saved only.

Item	Description
Recipient column	Optional. Specify a table column that holds the desired email recipients for each pass. This option only applies if **File Generation** is set to **Multiple Output Files**, so that each pass will be sent a separate email. You can type the name of a table column, or click the column button to select a column from the multipass table or a lookup table. (You must select a multipass column first before you can use the column button to select a column.) For example, if the multipass column is Dept.VP, the recipient column might be Dept.VP.Email. The specified column can contain any of the following: email addresses, user login names, and/or role names. The column can contain multiple values separated by a semicolon. The recipients listed in the column will be used as the To address for the email (in addition to any recipients listed directly in the To field). If the column contains a user login name, that user's email address as defined in security will be used. If the column contains a role name, the email will be sent to all users in the role. To verify that the recipient column will resolve as you expect for each pass, you can click the **Preview Multipass List** button in the **Multipass Data Settings** section. The specified recipient column displays in this preview so that you can see the recipient column values associated with the multipass column values. **NOTE:** The recipient column must have a one-to-one relationship with the values in the specified multipass column.
To	Specify the To recipient(s) for the email. This is required if a recipient column is not specified. If a recipient column is specified, the recipients listed here will be added to the recipients listed in the column for each pass. You can type one or more email addresses, user login names, and/or role names. Separate multiple recipients with semicolons. If a user login name is listed, that user's email address as defined in security will be used. If a role name is listed, the email will be sent to all users in the role. **NOTE:** If **File Generation** is set to **Multiple Output Files**, the recipients in the To field will receive a separate email for each pass. The only way to dynamically send the emails to different recipients per pass is to use the **Recipient Column** option.
CC	Optional. Specify the CC recipient(s) for the email. This field follows the same rules as the To field.
BCC	Optional. Specify the BCC recipient(s) for the email. This field follows the same rules as the To field.

Item	Description
From	Select one of the following to specify the From address for the email: • **Current User**: The email will be sent from the user who executes the Scheduler job. • **System User**: The email will be sent from the designated From user for Scheduler. This is the same value returned by the `{Scheduler.FromEmailAddress}` job variable.
Subject Line	Enter the subject line for the email. Processing variables can be used in the subject line when **File Generation** is set to **Multiple Output Files**. To use a processing variable, you can type the variable or you can click the pencil icon to open a text editor. From the **Insert Variable** list, select the variable that you want to use. For example, you could set the subject line to `Monthly report for [Current_Value]` in order to include the current pass value in the subject line.
Body Text	Enter the body text for the email. Processing variables can be used in the body text when **File Generation** is set to **Multiple Output Files**. To use a processing variable, you can type the variable or you can click the pencil icon to open a text editor. From the **Insert Variable** list, select the variable that you want to use.

Scheduler job variables can be used in any of the email settings except the From setting.

Multipass properties

The multipass properties at the bottom of the task determine how the report will be processed over a dimension.

Item	Description
Multipass Column	Specify the column to use for multipass processing. You can type a Table.Column name, or click the column icon to select the column from a dialog. You can select any column on a data or reference table, though typically processing is performed by a dimension such as Dept.Dept, or a grouping such as Dept.Region. The report will be processed once for each unique value in the specified column (except for any values excluded by the Source Filter). A filter is applied to the data query in the report so that the data is limited to the current pass value. For example, if you are processing by Dept.Dept, then the report will be processed once for each department, and the report data will be limited to only the data for that department. Keep in mind the difference between processing by a data table column such as GL2022.Dept, versus a dimension table column such as Dept.Dept. When processing by GL2022.Dept, the report will be processed by each department with data in the GL2022 table. When processing by Dept.Dept, the report will be processed by each department in the Dept table. To verify the list of values for processing, click the **Preview Multipass List** button to view the list of items. The first 100 values are shown, in the order they will be processed. If the task configuration includes a **Recipient Column** (in the email settings) or a **Sort By** column, these columns are also shown in the preview.
Current Pass Header	Optional. Define a header to display in the report output file. This option only applies if the processing type is **Export to PDF**. The current pass header should use processing variables to display information about the current pass. To use a processing variable, you can type the variable or you can click the pencil icon to open a text editor. From the **Insert Variable** list, select the variable that you want to use. For example, you can define a header such as: `Processed by [MULTIPASS_COLUMN] [CURRENT_VALUE]` When processing by Dept.Dept, this would resolve such as **Processed by Dept 22000** By default, if the current pass header is left blank, then the PDF output will not include a header to indicate the current pass information. However, it is possible that the template used to create the report may have been designed with a dynamic header that will display this information.

Item	Description
Sort By	Optional. Specify one or more sort columns for the list of multipass values. You can type a Table.Column name, or click the column icon to select the column from a dialog. You can also optionally specify `Asc` or `Desc` after the column name (ascending order is used if not specified). For example: `Dept.Dept Desc`. Separate multiple values with semicolons. By default, the values are sorted by the multipass column in ascending order. The Sort By field only needs to be used if you want the values to be sorted in descending order instead, or if you want the values sorted by a different column in the same table. The processing order is only relevant when **File Generation** is set to **Single Output File**, since it determines the order of each individual pass within the single file. When outputting to **Multiple Output Files**, the order is still used during processing but it has no useful impact on the outcome.
Source Filter	Optional. Specify a filter to limit the multipass list of items. You can type a filter, or you can click the filter icon to use the Filter Wizard. When the multipass list of values is generated, any value that does not meet the source filter will be excluded from processing. By default, all values in the specified multipass column are processed if the source filter is left blank.

Scheduler job variables can be used in any of the multipass settings.

Using processing variables

The following processing variables can be used in various settings within the Web Report Processing task, in order to dynamically change the setting using information for the current pass.

Item	Description
[CURRENT_VALUE]	This variable returns the current multipass processing value. For example, if you are processing by Dept.Dept, and the current pass is for department 20000, the variable will be replaced by the value "20000" for this pass. This variable is typically used in settings such the file name, sheet name (when generating Excel output), and folder path.
[CURRENT_PASSNUMBER]	This variable returns the current pass number. For example, if the current pass is number 20 of 35 passes, the variable will be replaced by the value "20" for this pass.

Item	Description
[MULTIPASS_COLUMN]	This variable returns the name of the multipass column. For example, if you are processing by Dept.Dept, the variable will be replaced by the value "Dept" for all passes. This variable could be used whenever you want to reference the name of the dimension processed. For example, instead of just referencing the current value in the file name, you might want to reference the column name and the value. A variable construction like `[MULTIPASS_COLUMN] [CURRENT_VALUE]` would resolve to "Dept 20000" when processing by Dept.Dept and the current pass is for department 20000.

Processing variables can only be used in certain settings, and sometimes only when the output is multiple files (versus a single file). See the documentation for each individual setting to see if processing variables are supported in that setting.

Scheduler tasks for database maintenance

Scheduler provides several built-in tasks that are intended for database maintenance. By default, these tasks are included in the System.IndexMaintenance job, which runs regularly to maintain your database.

The following database maintenance tasks are available:

- **Rebuild Database Indexes** task
- **Update Indexes and Constraints** task

You can use the **Source Axiom Database** field to specify whether the task is executed against the system database or the audit database.

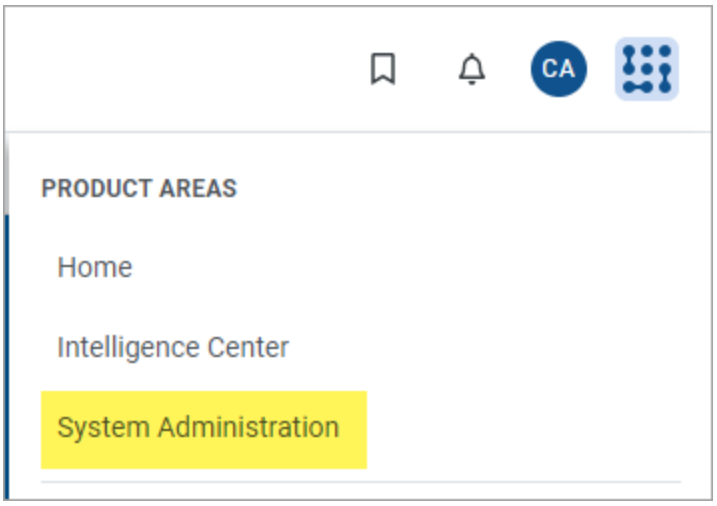
For the **SQL Command Text**, the actual SQL code used by each task is generated automatically by Axiom Rolling Forecasting when the task is executed. This ensures that the tasks always use the most current SQL code for each task as defined by Axiom Rolling Forecasting.

Web Scheduler

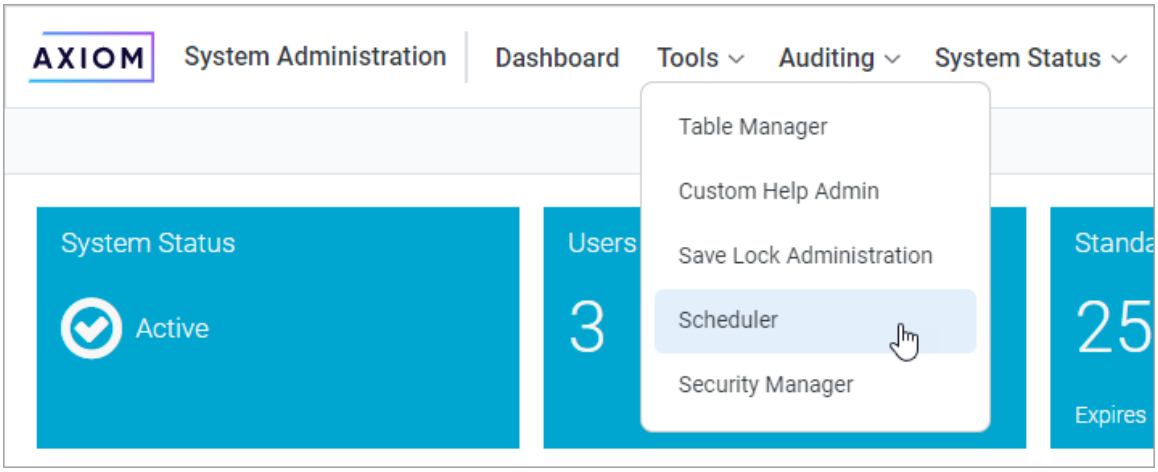
Although most Scheduler setup activities can only be performed in the Desktop Client, some job management can be performed in the Web Client. Using the "Web Scheduler", you can monitor and manage the job schedule, review job results, and process existing jobs on demand.

To access Scheduler in the Web Client:

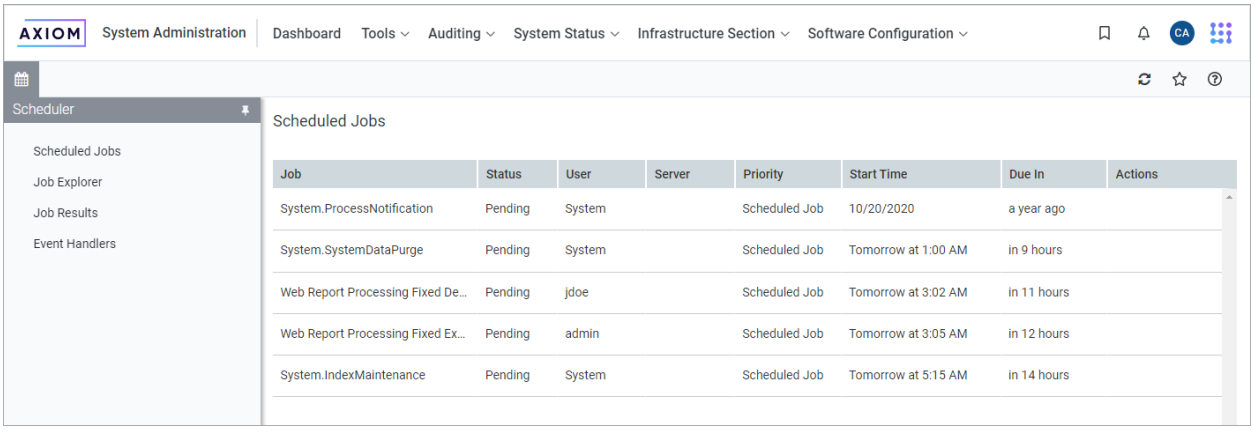
1. In the Web Client, click the Syntellis icon  in the Navigation bar. From the Area menu, select **System Administration**.



2. From the Navigation menu, select **Tools > Scheduler**.



When you access the Scheduler area, a Scheduler panel becomes available in the left side of the Task bar. You can use this panel to change the current Scheduler view.



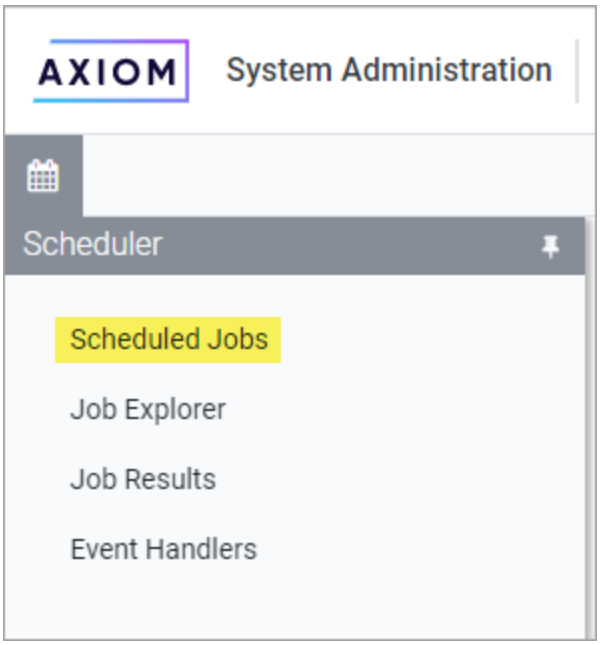
Example Scheduler area in Web Client

Managing the job schedule in the Web Client

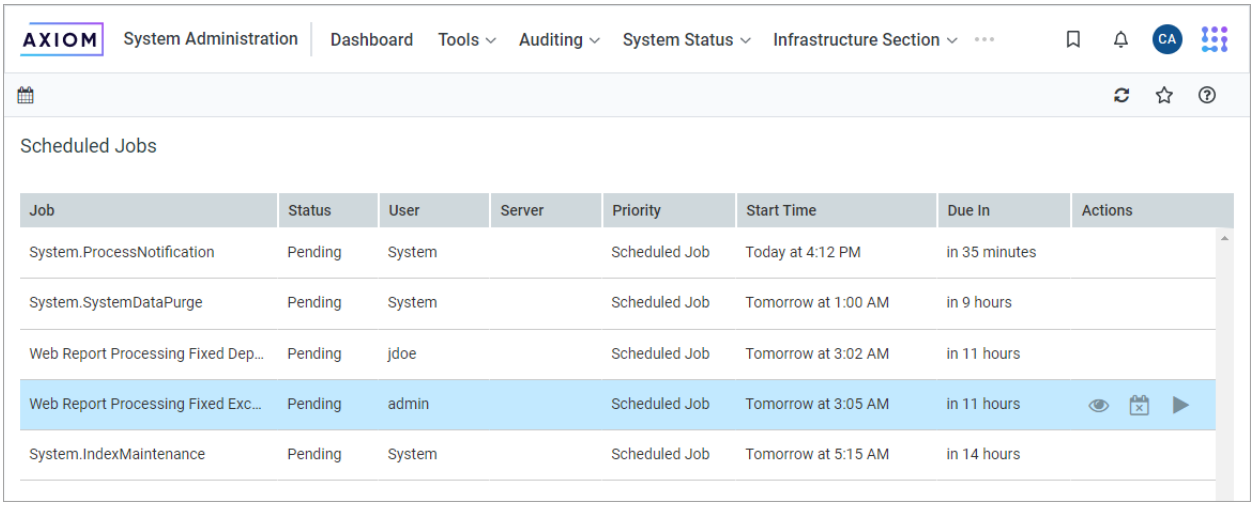
In the Scheduler area of the Web Client, you can view the status of all jobs that are currently on the schedule. If necessary, you can view the job details, remove the job from the schedule, or run the job now.

To view the current job schedule:

- On the Scheduler page, from the **Scheduler** panel, select **Scheduled Jobs**.



The **Scheduled Jobs** grid displays all jobs that are scheduled to be processed, or are currently in process. This includes scheduled jobs, jobs executed manually via **Run Now**, and jobs that were triggered for execution via an event handler.



Example Scheduled Jobs grid

You can use the **Actions** column in the right side of the grid to perform any of the following actions on a job:

 View the job properties and results.

 Remove the job from the schedule.

IMPORTANT: If the job is on the schedule due to a scheduling rule, this action disables the scheduling rule and removes all future executions from the schedule as well. If you want future scheduled instances of the job to proceed, you must edit the job to re-enable the scheduling rule.

 Run the job now.

This action places the job on the schedule for immediate execution (if another manual instance of the job is not already pending). The future scheduled instance of the job remains on the schedule.

To refresh the list, click the Refresh icon  in the Task bar.

For each job on the schedule, you can view the following information:

Item	Description
Job	The name of the job.
User	The user identity that the job will be run as. If the job is a system job, the user is **System**. This is typically the name of the user who placed the job on the schedule, but not always (for example, when using an event handler that is set to run as the job owner instead of as the requester).
Status	Job status is either **Pending** (waiting to be executed) or **Working** (currently being executed).
Server	If a job is currently **Working**, then the server executing the job is listed here. Otherwise, this column is blank.

Item	Description
Priority	The priority category for the job: 1. **Manual**: The job was executed manually. 2. **Event Handler**: The job was executed by a Scheduler event handler. 3. **Scheduled Job**: The scheduled instance of the job results from an active scheduling rule. 4. **Subordinate Job**: The job was generated as a subordinate job, from a currently executing job. The priority category determines how jobs are evaluated for processing order, in conjunction with the job's **Priority Elevation** setting. Manual jobs are highest priority, and subordinate jobs are lowest priority. For more information, see Processing priority for scheduled jobs.
Start Time	The start time of the job. The job is eligible for immediate execution if the start time is now or passed. Jobs may not be executed right at the start time if no Scheduler threads are currently available to execute the job, or if other eligible jobs have higher priority. If the job is on the schedule due to a scheduling rule, the start time is based on the scheduling rule. If the job was manually executed via **Run Now** or triggered by an event handler, the start time is the time the execution was initiated.
Due In	The length of time until the job is due to be processed. For example, if the job is scheduled to run at noon and it is currently 11:50 AM, then the job is due to be run in 10 minutes. This column is intended to make it easy to see when a job will be run, without needing to calculate it based on the start time.

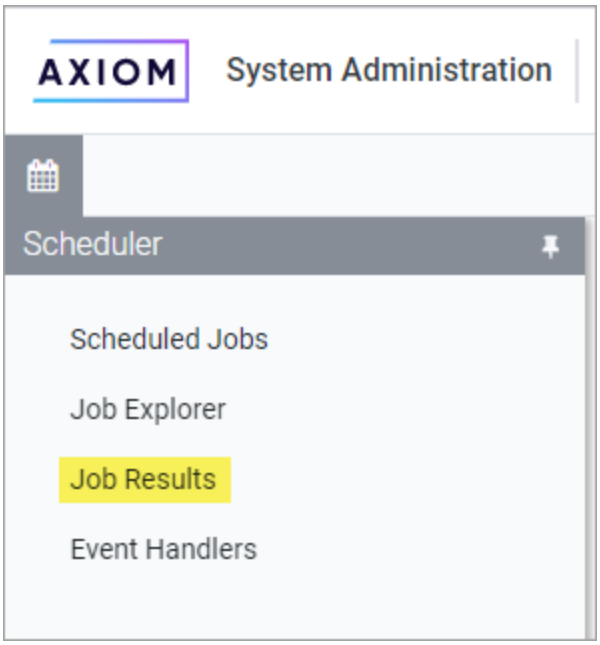
NOTE: If a job has a scheduling rule with a recurring schedule, only the first scheduled execution appears in the **Scheduled Jobs** list. For example, if you have a job that is scheduled to run once a month for a year, you will not see all twelve scheduled executions in the list—you will only see the first scheduled execution. Once that instance has been run, the scheduling rule is re-evaluated and the next scheduled execution appears in the list.

Viewing job results in the Web Client

In the Scheduler area of the Web Client, you can view the results of jobs that have been executed. For each job, you can see when it was run, and whether it completed successfully or had errors.

To view job results:

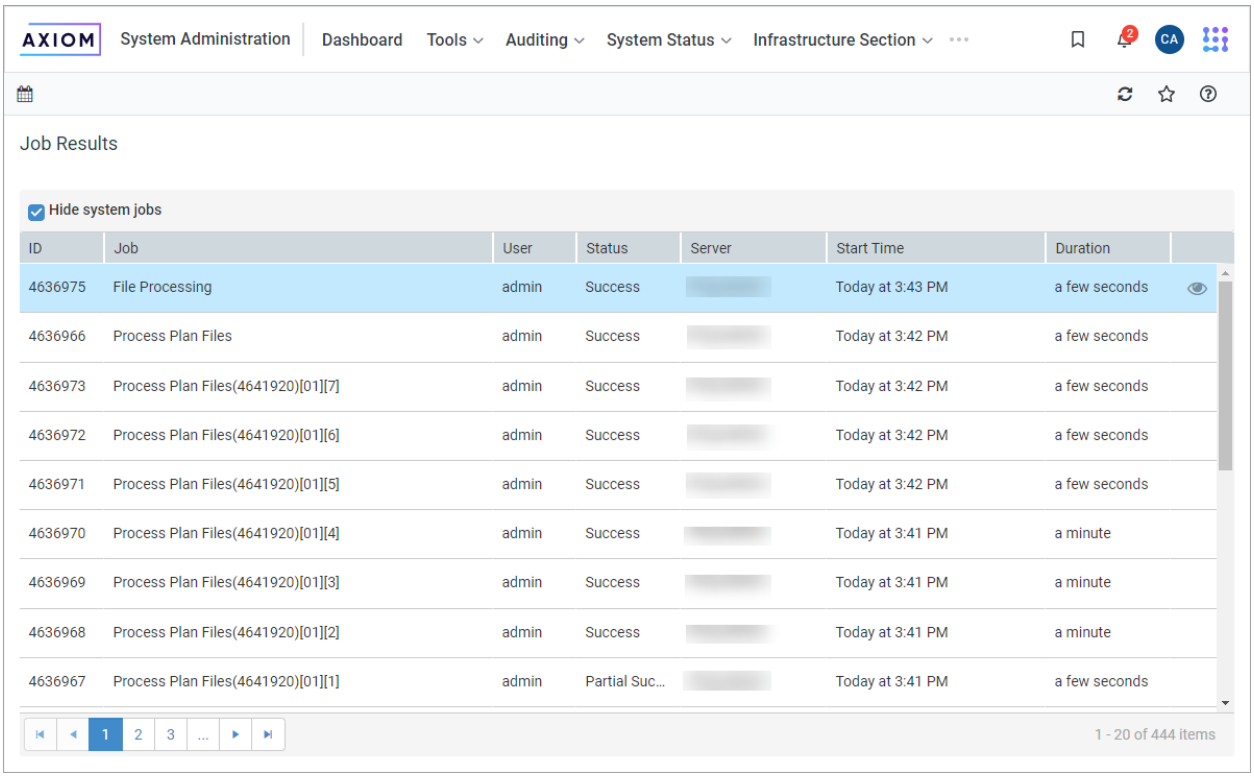
- On the Scheduler page, from the **Scheduler** panel, select **Job Results**.



The **Job Results** grid shows a list of jobs that have been recently executed. The grid shows the following summary information:

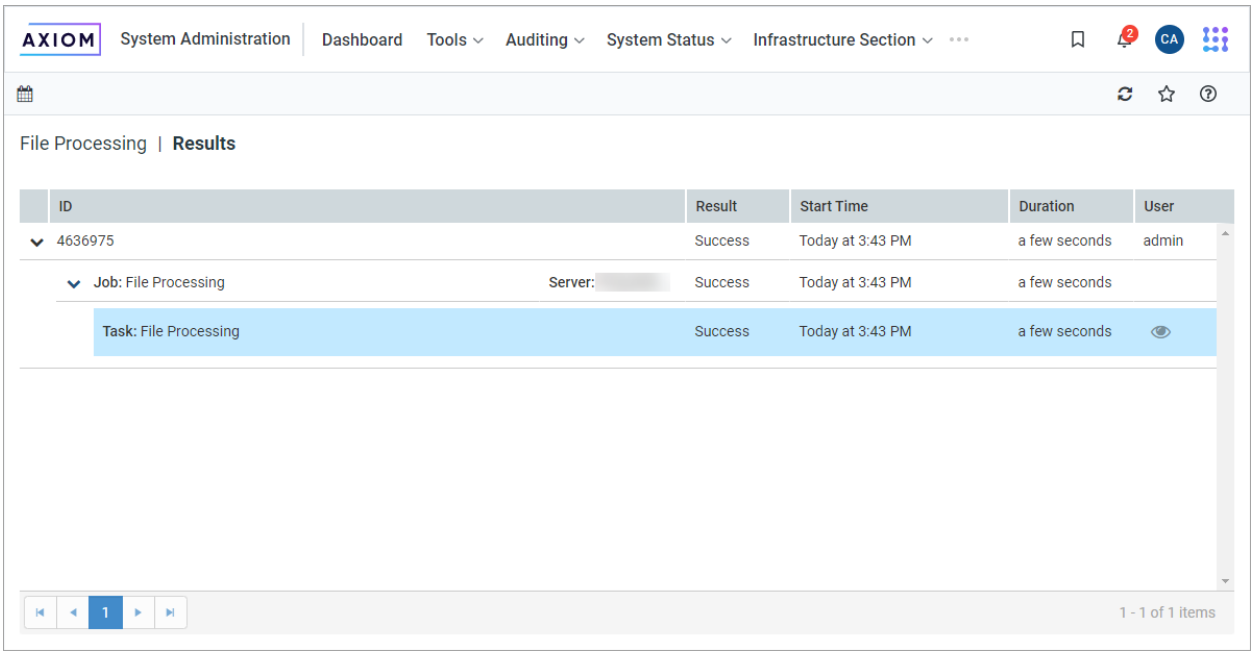
- The name of the job, and the ID of the particular execution of that job
- The user identity the job was run as
- The status of the job, such as Success or Failure
- The Scheduler server that ran the job
- The start time and duration of the job

To refresh the list, click the Refresh icon in the Task bar.



Example Job Results grid

To view detailed results for a particular job execution, hover your cursor over the job and then click the View icon in the far right column. This opens the job properties to the **Job Results** section, with the corresponding execution ID expanded. You can further expand the job results to see the specific tasks that were executed.



Example Job Results detail showing tasks executed

To view the detailed task results, hover your cursor over the task and then click the View icon in the far right column. This opens a dialog to display the results for that task. For example, for a file processing task, the detailed results would contain information such as the processing type and the number of passes, and the output that was created at the end of the process.

Once you are viewing the Job Results section of the job properties, you can review all of the available job history as needed. Expand any execution ID to view the details for that particular execution.

TIP: You can also view job results by opening a job and viewing the job properties, which include the job results. In some cases it may be easier to open the job and review all of its results rather than trying to find the job within the overall job results. For more information, see Viewing jobs and event handlers in the Web Client.

NOTE: Users with the **Scheduled Jobs User** security permission can only see job results for jobs that they executed. Administrators can see job results for all jobs.

System job results

By default, system job results are hidden in the **Job Results** grid. System jobs such as the SMTP message delivery job may run frequently, and can easily fill up the result history, making it difficult to find results for user-initiated jobs.

If you want to view results for system jobs, you can do one of the following:

- Clear the **Hide system jobs** check box above the **Job Results** grid. The list immediately updates to include system jobs.
- Open the system job directly, and view its job results within the job. For example, you can go to the **Scheduled Jobs** page and double-click the **System.SystemDataPurge** job to view all results for that job.

Job result availability

Job results are purged periodically to help optimize system performance. The availability of job results in your system depends on the configuration of the system job **System.PurgeSystemData**. This system job runs periodically to purge old data in your system, including old job results. By default, when this job is run, it purges job history older than 15 days.

The configuration of this system job can only be viewed and edited in the Desktop Client, and only by administrators. For more information, see Configuring Scheduler system jobs.

Additionally, individual jobs can be configured to purge old results when the job is run. In the Web Client, you can view the job properties to see if this option is enabled, but you cannot edit the job properties. The option is displayed in the **General** section of the job, under **Job Results Cleanup**. For more information on viewing job properties, see Viewing jobs and event handlers in the Web Client.

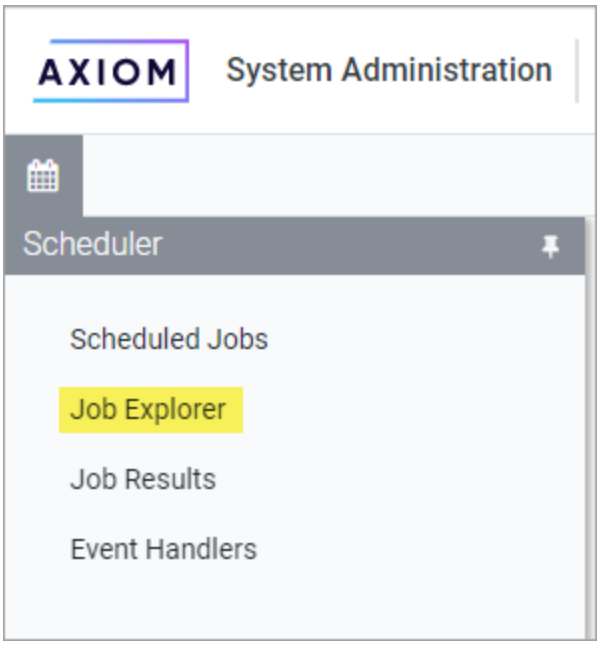
Running a job manually in the Web Client

In the Scheduler area of the Web Client, you can run a job manually as needed.

When using this approach, the job is run now. It is not possible to run a job manually and specify a future execution time. If you want to schedule a job for future execution, you must define a scheduling rule on the job, which can only be done in the Desktop Client. For more information, see Defining scheduling rules for a job.

To run a Scheduler job manually:

1. On the Scheduler page, from the **Scheduler** panel, select **Job Explorer**.



2. In the Job Explorer page, locate the job that you want to run. This page lists all jobs in the Scheduler Jobs Library that you have permission to access.
3. Hover your cursor over the job, then click the **Run Once** icon ▶ in the far right column.

The job is added to the schedule with a start time of now, and is eligible for immediate execution (pending available Scheduler threads and any higher-priority jobs already in the queue). You are automatically taken to the **Scheduled Jobs** area of Scheduler, so that you can see the job on the schedule.

Running a job manually does not impact any scheduled executions of the job as determined by scheduling rules. For example, if a job is scheduled to be run at 10:00 PM tonight, and you run the job manually at 2:00 PM, the job will still be run as scheduled at 10:00 PM.

Viewing jobs and event handlers in the Web Client

In the Scheduler area of the Web Client, you can view Scheduler jobs and event handlers.

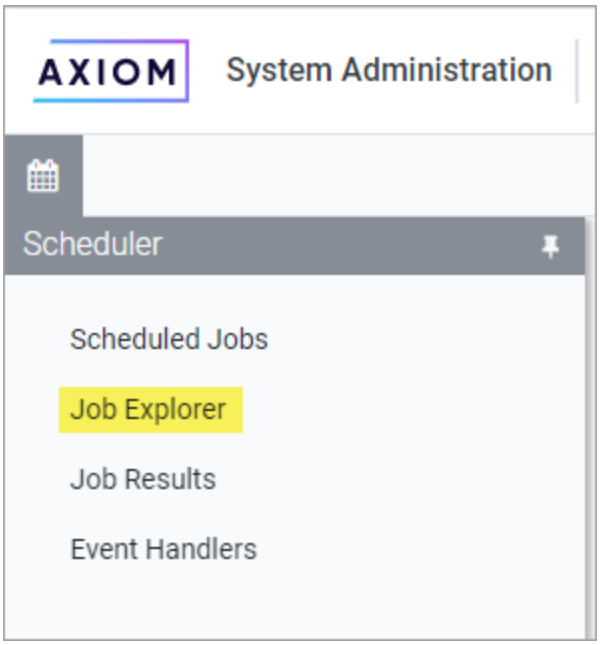
▶ Viewing jobs

You can view any job in the Scheduler Jobs Library that you have permission to access.

Scheduler jobs are read-only in the Web Client. You can view the job properties to better understand the purpose of a particular job and the tasks that it performs. The Web Client does not support creating new jobs, editing existing jobs, or deleting jobs. If you need to perform any of those actions, you must use the Desktop Client. For more information, see Working with Scheduler.

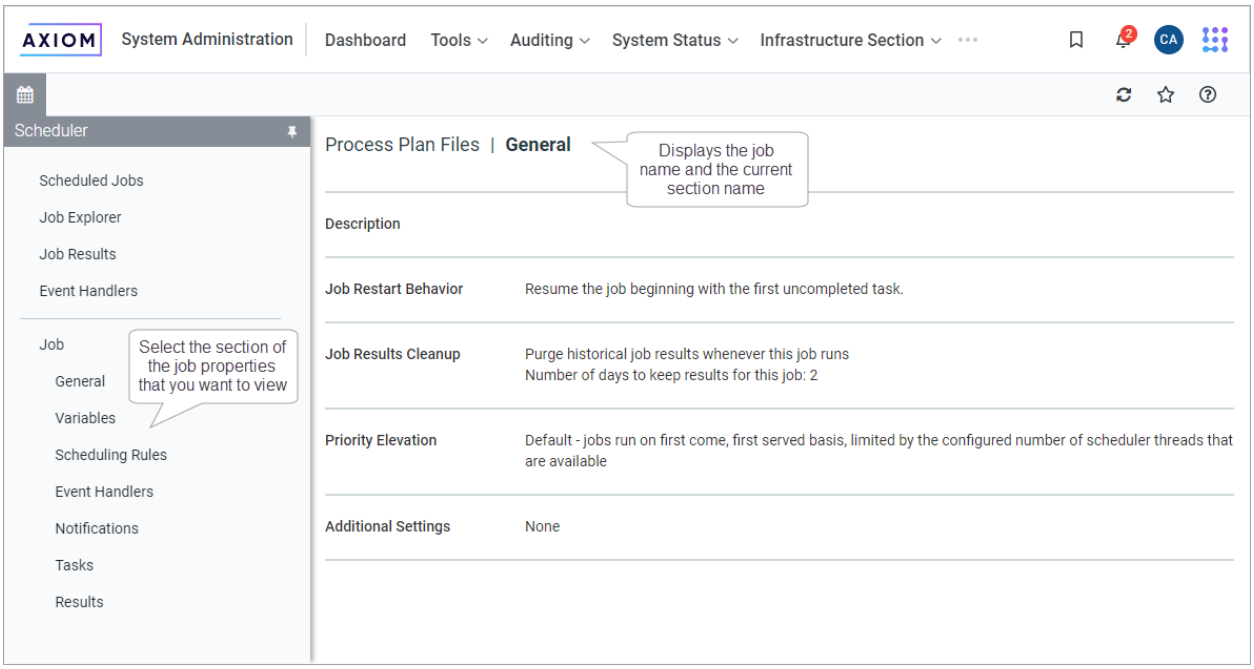
To view a Scheduler job:

1. On the Scheduler page, from the **Scheduler** panel, select **Job Explorer**.



2. In the Job Explorer page, locate the job that you want to view. This page lists all jobs in the Scheduler Jobs Library that you have permission to access.
3. Hover your cursor over the job, then click the **View** icon in the far right column.

The job opens, and the Scheduler panel updates to show the viewable sections of the job. You can switch between sections by selecting section names in the Scheduler panel. By default, the **General** section is shown.



Example job properties

All job properties are defined in the Desktop Client. The following is a brief overview of the job properties shown in the Web Client.

Section	Description	More Information
General	General job properties that impact the job's processing priority and processing behavior.	Job properties
Variables	Variables used by the job. • If the job has defined variables, those variables display in the **Job Variables** section at the top of the page. Most likely, the tasks in the job are configured to use these variables. This typically means that the job is designed to be run using an event handler, and the necessary variable values will be passed to the job when it is triggered. • The **System Variables** section displays the job's values for various system-defined variables. This section can help you understand who the owner of the job is, and how other system variables will resolve for the job.	Using job variables

Section	Description	More Information
Scheduling Rules	Scheduling rules to schedule jobs for future execution. If the job has an active scheduling rule, the job will be executed according to the rule (one time or recurring, depending on how the rule is configured). • **Day of Week**, **Hours**, and **Minutes** specify when the job will be executed within the start / end range of the rule. An asterisk in any of these fields means "all"—for example, if Hours is set to * then the job is run every hour. • **Starting On** and **Ending On** determine the start / end range of the rule. If they are blank, then the rule has no start or end date.	Defining scheduling rules for a job
Event Handlers	If the job is designed to be run using an event handler, the event handler name is listed here. The **Execute As** property determines whether the job is run as the requester or the job owner when it is triggered for execution.	Viewing event handlers
Notifications	Notification settings for the job. The job can be configured to send email notifications when the job completes, or only when the job has errors. Variables can be used to determine the notification recipients.	Setting up notifications for jobs
Tasks	Tasks to be executed by the job, listed by name and task type. No other task properties are available in the Web Client. If you want to see more information about the task, you must view the job in the Desktop Client.	Scheduler Task Reference
Results	Detailed results of the previous job executions. Results are organized by execution ID and displayed in execution order (the most recent listed first).	Viewing job results in the Web Client

▶ Viewing event handlers

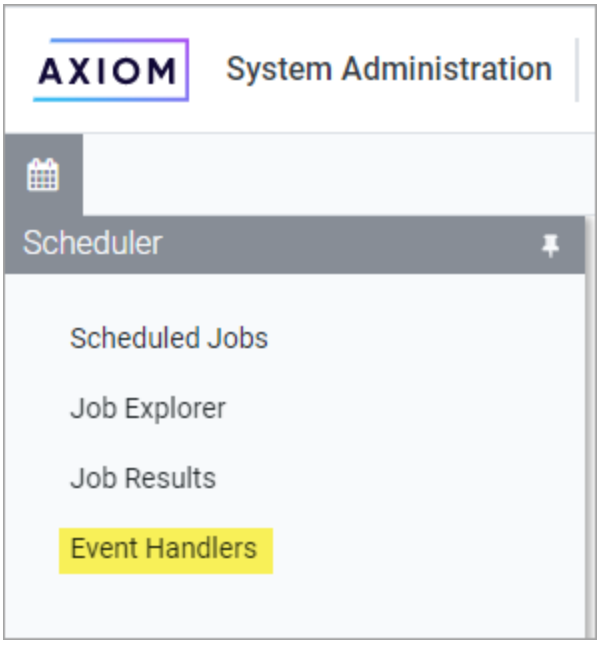
You can view the event handlers that are defined in the system. Event handlers are used to trigger Scheduler jobs based on an event.

For example, an Axiom form can have a Button component that is configured with the RunEvent command. When a user clicks the button, the specified event name is passed to Scheduler, and any jobs associated with that event are triggered to run. Variable values can also be passed from the form to the Scheduler job as part of this process.

Event handlers are read-only in the Web Client. If you need to create, edit, or delete an event handler, this can only be done in the Desktop Client. For more information, see Managing event handlers.

To view Scheduler event handlers:

- On the Scheduler page, from the **Scheduler** panel, select **Event Handlers**.



The **Event Handlers** grid lists all of the event handlers as follows:

- **Event Name**: Name of the event handler. This is the name used in features such as RunEvent to trigger execution of a Scheduler job.
- **Job**: Name of the job where the event name is used. When the event is raised by a feature such as RunEvent, this job will be executed.
- **User**: The user identity that will be used to execute jobs triggered by the event handler. If the event handler is configured to run as the requester, then **Requester** is listed here. If the event handler is configured to run as the owner, then the owner name is listed here (either a specific user name, or **System**).

Setting up home pages for Axiom Rolling Forecasting

When a user logs into Axiom Rolling Forecasting, a home page opens automatically. This home page can be customized for your installation. Additionally, you can designate alternate home pages for different users, as well as use different home pages for each Axiom Rolling Forecasting client.

Home page priority order

When a user logs into an Axiom Rolling Forecasting client, their home page is determined using the following priority order. If the first item on the list is defined, then that file is used, otherwise the next item on the list is used, and so on.

Desktop Client (Excel and Windows)

1. Security-assigned home page at the user level
2. Security-assigned home page for a role the user belongs to (excluding the Everyone role)

   NOTE: If a user belongs to multiple roles, and more than one role has an assigned home page, the home page of the "first" role is used (determined alphabetically by role name).

3. Security-assigned home page for the Everyone role

   Axiom Rolling Forecasting first cycles through items 1-3 looking for a **Desktop Client Home Page** assignment. If no assignment is found, Axiom Rolling Forecasting cycles through items 1-3 again, this time looking for a **Home Page** assignment. If no security home page is found, Axiom Rolling Forecasting continues to the next item.

4. Default home page in the Axiom System directory
   - In the Windows Client, Axiom Rolling Forecasting checks `\Startup\Home\Windows Client` first, then moves on to `\Startup\Home`.
   - In the Desktop Client, Axiom Rolling Forecasting checks `\Startup\Home\Excel Client` first, then moves on to `\Startup\Home`.

If no valid home pages are found for the Desktop Client, a blank spreadsheet is used.

Web Client

1. Product-assigned home page

   This item only applies in systems with installed products. If a product area in the Web Client has a designated home page, that home page takes precedence over all other home page assignments. When the user logs into the Web Client, they see the home page for their default product area.

2. Security-assigned home page at the user level
3. Security-assigned home page for a role the user belongs to (excluding the Everyone role)

   NOTE: If a user belongs to multiple roles, and more than one role has an assigned home page, the home page of the "first" role is used (determined alphabetically by role name).

4. Security-assigned home page for the Everyone role

For the Web Client, only the **Home Page** assignment is considered for items 1-3. The **Desktop Client Home Page** is ignored. The Home Page assignment must be a web-enabled file in order to be used as the Web Client home page. If no valid assignment is present in Security, Axiom Rolling Forecasting continues to the next item.

5. Default home page in the Axiom System directory

   In the Web Client, Axiom Rolling Forecasting checks `\Startup\Home\Web Client` for a web-enabled file, and uses that file as the home page if present. The `\Startup\Home` directory is ignored in this case, even if the file in that directory is web-enabled. If no valid home page is present in the Axiom System directory, Axiom Rolling Forecasting continues to the next item.

6. Default Web Client home page provided by Axiom Software

   This page displays the user's notifications and web favorites. This built-in page is only used as the home page if no other home page assignment is found. For more information, see home page (in Web Client help).

Assigning home pages in Security

You can assign alternate home pages on a per user or role basis within Security. If a home page is assigned in Security, it takes precedence over the default home files in the Startup directory.

The **Startup** tab of the Security Management dialog has two settings to assign a home page to users:

Item	Description
Home Page	This "global" home page is used in all clients, unless a Desktop Client Home Page is also specified. If you want this home page to display in the Web Client, the selected file must be web-enabled (either an Axiom form or a web report). If the file is not web-enabled, then the assignment will be ignored for purposes of the Web Client.
Desktop Client Home Page	This home page is used in the Desktop Client only (Windows Client or Excel Client), overriding the Home Page assignment.

For more information on assigning an alternate home file in Security, see the *Security Guide*.

Using default home files in the Startup folders

You can optionally place default home files in the Startup folders. These files will be used as home pages for users who do not have home page assignments in security.

By default, the Startup folders contain a single system file: `\Axiom\Axiom System\StartUp\Home\Home.xlsx`. You can customize this file for your system, or replace it with a different file. You can also optionally use different Home files on a per client basis.

To define different default Home files, you can place files in the following folders within the Axiom System directory. Each folder should only contain a single file. These files can be named whatever you like (it is not necessary to name them Home.xlsx).

Folder	Description
`\Startup\Home`	The file in this folder is used as the home page when the Desktop Client is launched, if: • The user does not have a specified home page in Security. • The applicable client-specific Home folder is empty. The file in this folder is ignored in the Web Client, even if the file is web-enabled.
`\Startup\Home\Web Client`	The file in this folder is used as the home page when the Web Client is launched, if the user does not have a web-enabled home page in Security. This folder does not contain a file by default. If you want to use a Web Client-specific Home file, you must copy or import a file to this location. Any file saved to this location must be an Axiom form or a web report, or else it will be ignored.
`\Startup\Home\Excel Client`	The file in this folder is used as the Home file when the Excel Client is launched, if the user does not have a web-enabled home page in Security. This folder does not contain a file by default. If you want to use an Excel Client-specific Home file, you must copy or import a file to this location.
`\Startup\Home\Windows Client`	The file in this folder is used as the Home file when the Windows Client is launched, if the user does not have a web-enabled home page in Security. This folder does not contain a file by default. If you want to use a Windows Client-specific Home file, you must copy or import a file to this location.

NOTES:

- Only one file can be used as the home file in each of the `\Startup\Home` folders. If any of the Home folders contain multiple files, the file with the smallest document ID is used.
- If you want to use a form-enabled home file in the Desktop Client, you must assign the file via Security. If you place a form-enabled file in the `\Startup\Home` folders, it will be opened as a spreadsheet file instead of as a form. (The exception to this is the Web Client folder, where the file must be form-enabled and only opens as a form.)

Designing home pages for Axiom Rolling Forecasting

Home files are designed using Axiom reports. They can be regular spreadsheet reports, form-enabled reports, or web reports. Your organization may use one Home file for all users, or you may use multiple Home files that are designed for different roles.

Using spreadsheet reports as home files

You can use almost any Axiom Rolling Forecasting feature in a spreadsheet home page. For example, you can use Axiom queries and other query methods in the home page to show current data that refreshes when the file is opened.

The primary goal of the home page should be to communicate information, not to perform tasks. The home page can be graphical and use text to communicate information about the planning process to your end users. Some features, such as save-to-database, cannot be performed in spreadsheet home pages.

The default Control Sheet is automatically hidden for any spreadsheet file that is used as the home page. You do not need to manually hide this sheet when designing a spreadsheet Axiom report to be used as a home page.

NOTE: If a spreadsheet home page has refresh variables, the refresh variables cannot be displayed when the file is opened. If the file is configured with **Refresh Forms Run Behavior** of **OnManualRefreshAndOpen** or **OnOpenOnly**, the variables will not display and the refresh-on-open query will not be run.

Using Axiom forms as home pages

Many clients use Axiom forms as home pages, because the web presentation is well-suited to the purpose of a home page, regardless of which client you are using. Web pages can present summary information in a more attractive and user-friendly way than a spreadsheet.

Additionally, Axiom forms provide pre-built support for certain information that is commonly included in home pages, such as:

- Announcements
- Current process tasks

Although it is possible to present this information in spreadsheet home pages, it requires developing a custom solution. Axiom forms support standardized, configurable components that are specifically designed to present this information.

Editing home pages

You can edit home pages just like any other Axiom report. If you are using the default home page in the Startup folder, only administrators can edit that file. If you are using custom home pages located in the Reports Library and assigned via Security, access to those files is controlled using normal file security.

If the home page that you want to edit is a spreadsheet file, and it is currently open as your home page in the Desktop Client, then you must first close the home page so that you can open the file with read/write permissions.

1. Click the **X** button on the **Home** file tab to close the home page (or right-click the file tab and click **Close**). Note that you must have at least one other file open before you can close the home page (otherwise Axiom Rolling Forecasting will close if no files are currently open).
2. Open the file using Axiom Explorer, and edit it as needed. Once you have finished your edits, save and close the file.
3. You can now re-open the file as the home page by clicking **Show Home** in the Axiom ribbon.

Because you have reopened the home page, you will see your edits immediately. Other users will see the changes the next time that they log in (or if they close and then reopen the home page within their current session).

NOTE: If the home page has been configured as non-closeable in Security, then you will not be able to close it. In this case, you must use Save As to save the home page with a different name, then make your edits in that file. To replace the existing file with your new file, you should export the new file, then rename it locally to have the same name as the original file, then import it over the original file. This process will retain the document ID of the original file.