Reporting for Inquiry Only Roles

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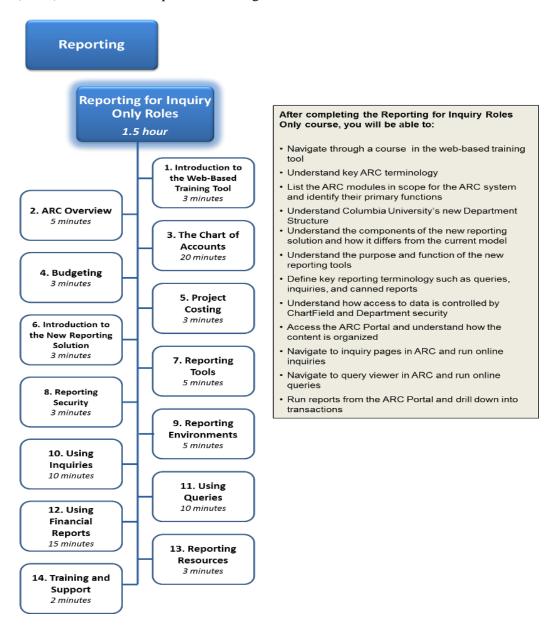
Reporting for Inquiry Only Roles



Reporting for Inquiry Only Roles

This is the Reporting for Inquiry Only Roles course within the Reporting curriculum.

For information on how to navigate through this course using ARC's web-based training tool (WBT), click here for a quick reference guide.





Introduction to the Web-Based Training Tool

This is the *Introduction to the Web-Based Training Tool* lesson of the *Reporting for Inquiry Only Roles* course. Upon completion of this lesson, you will be able to:

- Navigate through a course in the web-based training tool
- Learn the different functionalities of the web-based training tool and how to interact with the tool

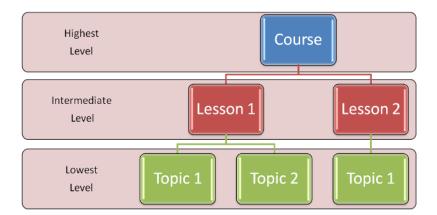
Estimated Time to Complete Lesson: 3 minutes



Overview of the Web-Based Training Tool

The web-based training tool used for ARC training is Oracle's User Productivity Kit (UPK). This lesson will teach you how to successfully navigate through a course in the tool. You will also learn how to utilize the different teaching functionalities within the tool, including the See It!, Try It!, and Print It! modes.

The panel on the left-hand side of the training course window displays the course outline and the search box. The course outline is organized in a hierarchical fashion with the course title at the highest level, the lessons in the intermediate level, and the topics at the lowest level.



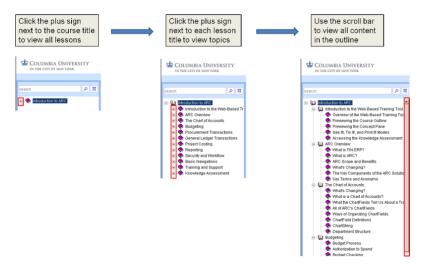
For a quick reference guide on how to use the web-based training tool, click here.



Previewing the Course Outline

The course outline appears on the left panel of the course window. This panel shows all lessons and topics available within the course.

To expand the course outline, click on the plus signs next to the course and lesson titles.



To collapse the outline, click on the minus signs next to the lesson and course titles.

In addition to the course outline, the left panel also includes a search box to help users find lessons and topics containing a specific keyword or phrase.



It is recommended that users take the web-based course in the order that it is shown on the outline - from top to bottom.

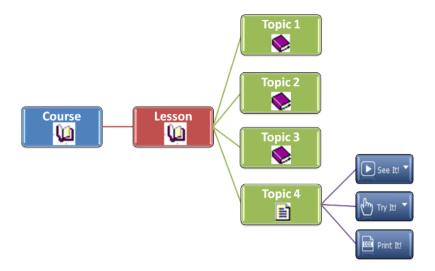
The expanding functionality will allow you to start a course, leave your computer, and then when you come back, navigate directly to where you were.



Previewing the Concept Pane

The concept pane is the area that appears on the right section of the course window. This panel contains information in the form of text, graphics, and/or hyperlinks to documents or web pages.

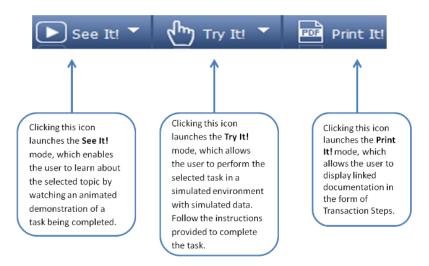
Within each lesson, multiple topics may be available. A topic is denoted with a paper icon or a purple book icon (see below). Topics denoted with a paper icon have a recorded simulation that will teach you how to perform a transaction in the ARC system. Topics denoted with a purple book icon do not have a recorded simulation and are meant to serve as additional context in the lesson. There are three ways a recorded topic can be previewed in: See It!, Try it!, and Print It! modes.





See It!, Try It!, and Print It! Modes

There are three ways to experience a recorded topic: See It!, Try It!, and Print It!. It is recommended that users utilize each method in the order they appear from left to right.



Player Help

The Help menu in the course window provides access to the Player Help system and tutorials. The Player tutorial provides guidance on the general features of the training tool and tutorials on the See It!, Try It!, and Print It! modes.



ARC Overview

This is the *ARC* Overview lesson of the *Reporting for Inquiry Only Roles* course. Upon completion of this lesson, you will be able to:

- Define ARC and other key terminology
- Describe the scope and benefits of the new ARC system
- Identify the legacy systems that are being replaced with ARC

Estimated Time to Complete Lesson: 5 minutes

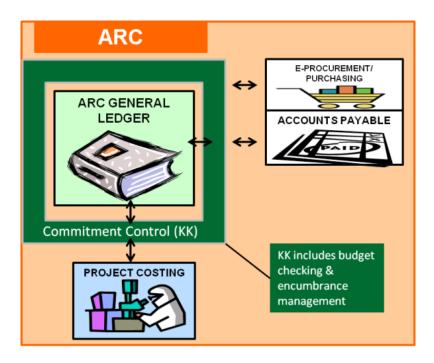
How ARC Supports Financial Activities

How ARC Supports Financial Activities

ARC assists the University in tracking all financial activities. ARC itself is a series of modules including the General Ledger, Commitment Control (mainly used for budget tracking), Project Costing (mainly used for sponsored and capital projects) and the Procurement modules.

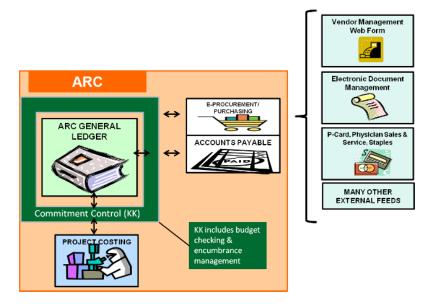
ARC performs numerous critical functions, including:

- The ARC General Ledger is the financial book of record for the University. All financial activity must be fed to the General Ledger so that it can be tracked and reported.
- ARC Commitment Control (also referred to as "Budget Checking" or "KK") is used to monitor budgets
- ARC Project Costing is used to track and aggregate project-related costs
- ARC Procurement is the primary system for procuring and paying for goods and services
- ARC receives feeds from the other financial systems (big and small) so that it can be the one combined source of financial information across the University
- 1. This diagram shows the major components within ARC, an integrated system where procurement and project costing feed into the general ledger.

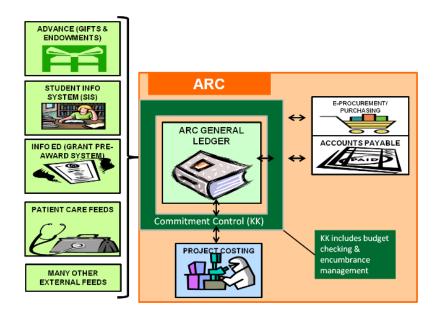


2. This image shows a number of current systems that support our Procurement modules in ARC.



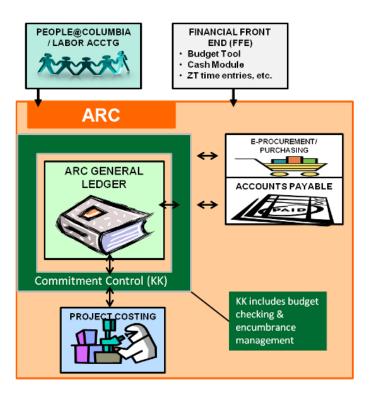


3. This image shows a number of our systems that feed directly into ARC's general ledger.

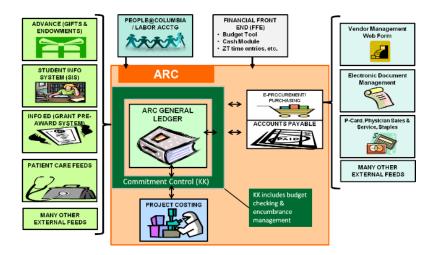


4. This image shows the integration between ARC and PAC/LA (for payroll transactions) and FFE (for cash management, the budget tool, and time entry).





5. This final image shows all of the major feeds of information into ARC to capture the University's business and financial activities.





The Building Blocks of ARC

The Building Blocks of ARC:

In order to understand ARC, it will help to have an understanding of the building blocks used to track Columbia University's financial activities. These building blocks are listed below, and each is described further in the following section:

- The General Ledger and Subledgers
- Funding Sources and Fund Balances
- The Chart of Accounts and ChartFields
- Ways of Organizing ChartFields

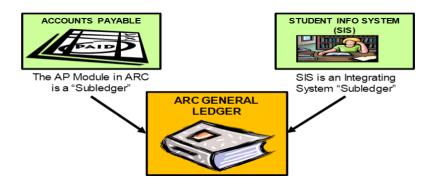


The General Ledger and Subledgers

Notably, some of the terminology in ARC looks like terms that we used in our previous accounting system (FAS), but in ARC they mean different things. This training session will focus on what the terminology means in ARC.

One example is GL (General Ledger) and SL (Subledgers) - in FAS these referred to types of accounts. In ARC, the terms mean something different. General Ledger and Subledger are defined for ARC below. We will teach you where to find the information that was in GL and SL accounts later in this lesson.

- In ARC, the General Ledger refers to the central ledger that receives all the summary information from the subsystems (or Subledgers)
- The Subledgers are modules in ARC or can be external systems that feed ARC. Generally, Subledgers are transaction systems that feed summarized transaction information to the General Ledger.





Funding Sources and Fund Balances

Funding Sources and Fund Balances

Because the University receives certain funding that has restrictions, the University must keep track of how those restricted funds are spent and how much of is left at any given time.

To make this as transparent as possible, the University segregates and keeps track of the different types of funding sources according to the level of restrictions. These major categories of funding sources are called "Funds" in ARC. Here are examples of different kinds of Funds:

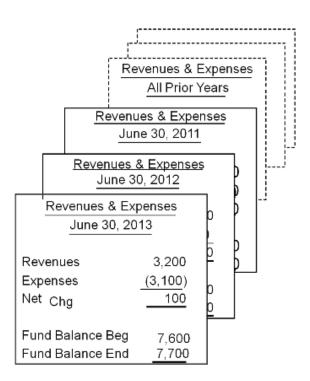
- Unrestricted Funds
- Faculty Practice Funds
- Endowment and Similar Funds
- Gift Funds
- Plant Funds
- Government and Non- Government Grants
- Agency Funds

Within each category of Fund, the University may receive distinct sources that need to be tracked separately. For example, within Gift Funds, we may have distinct gifts from Mr. Smith and Mr. Jones that each have different restrictions. In ARC, we will establish a separate "Project" for the Smith gift and the Jones gift so we can track their expenses separately. Each specific funding source will have a Project in ARC, and each Project is associated with a category of Fund.

For each Project, we can track revenues, expenses, and the fund balance. The fund balance is the cumulative difference between revenues and expenses over the life of the project. In any given year, revenue minus expense equals the change in the fund balance. The change in fund balance is added to the beginning balance, and the result is the ending balance for the year.

A simple diagram of this is as follows:





In FAS, the Fund Balance Statement would have been referred to as the "GL Account" and the Revenues & Expenses would have been referred to as the "SL Account". We are not going to use the same terminology in ARC, but the concepts are the same, where we are looking at the Fund Balance and the Change in Fund Balance to get an idea of what the funds have been spent on, and how much is left.

In ARC, there are two ways you can spend from a specific Project. You can either have your own, in which case you are responsible for the fund balance of that Project, or you can be given a budget allocation from someone else's Project – in which case you are mainly responsible to spend within the allocation you have been given. For example, your department may be responsible for the Smith gift (the Smith Project), but you may allow another department to spend from that Project to achieve the goals outlined by Mr. Smith. We'll explain more about how you can do this later in the training.

Please note the University's Operating Overdraft Policy

(http://policylibrary.columbia.edu/operating-overdraft-policy) and remember that to support the financial integrity of the University and assure that we are operating in a fiscally responsible manner, it is the policy of the University that no academic, research, or administrative unit should have an overdraft in any operating account at the end of the fiscal year.

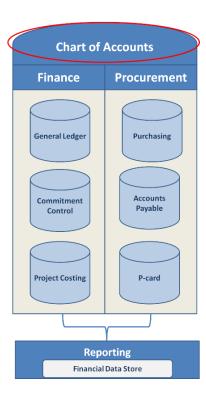


The Chart of Accounts

This is the $Chart\ of\ Accounts\ lesson\ of\ the\ Reporting\ for\ Inquiry\ Only\ Roles\ course.$ Upon completion of this lesson, you will be able to:

- Understand what is changing from the current state and why
- Map FAS components to ARC ChartFields
- Define ChartFields such as business unit, account, fund, and department
- Understand Columbia University's new department structure

Estimated Time to Complete Lesson: 20 minutes





What is a Chart of Accounts?

What is a Chart of Accounts?

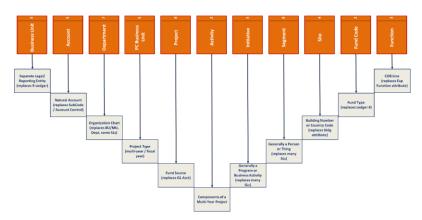
We have described how Fund and Project can help identify and categorize financial activity. There are other identifiers of financial activity in the system, and we will describe them here. Essentially, every transaction in ARC needs to have proper identifying information accompany it so we can reflect it correctly in our books and records, and report consistently across the University.

The Chart of Accounts refers to how we will organize our financial information. We will use categories called ChartFields - "Fund" and "Project" are two of these new ChartFields. Other examples of ChartFields are "Department" and "Account" (in ARC, "Account" refers to categories of revenue and expenses; we used subcode for this purpose in our old system).

All together we have 11 ChartFields and each ChartField has a defined purpose and contains the list of values a user can choose from to organize and label financial transactions and balances. Together, the values you choose for each of the 11 ChartFields form a "ChartString". A ChartString is simply the combination of ChartFields chosen for any given transaction.

Below are the 11 ChartFields that make up Columbia University's new Chart of Accounts.

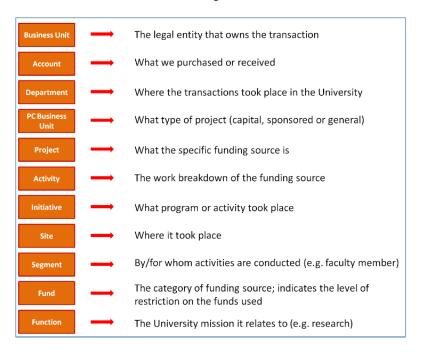
The digit next to each ChartField on the diagram below represents the ChartField length. For example, Business Unit values are 5 characters long (e.g. COLUM).





What the ChartFields Tell Us About a Transaction

Each ChartField tells us something about a transaction:

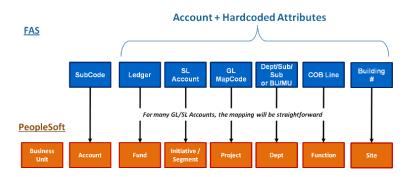




What's Changing?

The FAS Chart of Accounts does not equal ARC's Chart of Accounts, but many FAS components are used in the new Chart of Accounts with a different (or similar) name.

The following diagram shows how FAS components are translated into ARC's ChartFields.





Business Unit

Business Unit is the legal entity for which financial statements are produced.

The following table describes the traits of the Business Unit ChartField in ARC:

Business Unit	
Definition and Purpose	The legal entity for which financial statements are produced
Required for Columbia University	Required on all transactions
Length / Format	5 / Alpha-numeric
Examples	COLUM - Columbia University CUHCI – Columbia University Healthcare AGENC – Other Agencies
Previously Tracked in FAS	Only one legal entity in FAS. Other entities were tracked as agency accounts in the 9 ledger.
Key Impacts	Business Unit will default on all transactions and can be changed as needed Each entity can be maintained in its own Business Unit
Benefits	Ability to report separately on legal entities for management, financial, and compliance reporting Ability to report in native currency for country-specific reporting requirements and in US dollars for consolidation Ability to consolidate legal entities as needed Secures data by business unit



Account

Account is used to capture the natural classification of a transaction.

The following table describes the traits of the Account ChartField in ARC:

Account	
Definition and Purpose	Used to capture the natural classification of a transaction (Asset, Liability, Net Assets, Revenue, Expense)
Required for Columbia University	Required on all transactions
Length / Format	5 / Numeric Begins with: 1 = Assets 2 = Liabilities 3 = Fund Balance 4 = Revenue 5 = Salaries and Fringe 6 = OTPS (Other Than Personnel Services) 7 = Internal Transfers
Examples	10002 – CU Payroll 68355 – Medical Supplies 65200 - Domestic Travel
Previously Tracked in FAS	FAS Account Control and Subcode
Key Impacts	Similar to the current usage of FAS Account Control and Subcode
Benefits	Eliminates the difference between Account Control & Subcode numbering structures Consistent usage facilitates enterprise-level reporting Provides an opportunity to organize and rationalize Account classifications



Department

Department is the hierarchical breakdown to track financial activity within the organizational structure.

The following table describes the traits of the Department ChartField in ARC:

Department	
Definition and Purpose	The hierarchical breakdown to track financial activity within the organizational structure Valid values can be limited to true organizational units and can be rolled up to higher levels on a tree
Required for Columbia University	Required on all transactions
Length / Format	7 / Alpha-numeric
Examples	550000X – School of Law 7003302 – CMC Controller's Office 120110X - FAC Capital Project Management
Previously Tracked in FAS	The department/sub-department/sub-sub-department structure or Business Unit/Management Unit attributes of an FAS Account
Key Impacts	 Organization structure may change to better reflect the University's hierarchy Reporting and budgeting can be reported at different levels as needed Ability to detail organizational structure in one ChartField, unlike FAS department, sub-department, sub-sub department and BU/MU Department, in combination with other ChartFields, will be used to secure access to data
Benefits	 Allows multiple levels of management, budgeting, and reporting by organizational structure Merges the financial and budget reporting organizational hierarchies (elimination of the differences between BU/MU and department/sub- department structures)



PC Business Unit

Project Costing (PC) Business Unit is the high-level project type owning the list of Project ID's.

The following table describes the traits of the PC Business Unit ChartField in ARC:

Project Costing (PC) Business Unit	
Definition and Purpose	The high-level project type owning the list of Project IDs
Required for Columbia University	Required on all transactions
Length / Format	5 / Alpha
Examples	SPONS – Sponsored Projects CAPTL – Capital Projects GENRL – General Projects
Previously Tracked in FAS	N/A
Key Impacts	 Required whenever a Project ID is keyed Exists in transaction tables but does not post to the GL ledger table
Benefits	Can restrict certain projects from collecting costs in the Project Costing Module



Project

Project associates expenses with a specific funding source.

The following table describes the traits of the Project ChartField in ARC:

Project	
Definition and Purpose	Associates expenses with a specific funding source. Projects are set up for the following reasons: • Funding is externally restricted in purpose or time • Funding is unrestricted or internally restricted and is of a significant nature (e.g., used to fund several uses) and for which fund balance is carried forward • Project to date reporting is required and is different from fiscal year reporting OR • Project has a defined beginning and end
Required for Columbia University	Required for revenue, expenses, and retained earnings balances
Length / Format	8 / Alpha-numeric
Examples	GT002849 - RM Smith Gift UR006117 - Cost Share NSF Grant EN004125 – Jones Fellowship
Previously Tracked in FAS	Tracked within a FAS Account
Key Impacts	 When a transaction with a Project is keyed, a PC Business Unit and Activity are required
Benefits	Allows P&L and Fund Balance tracking by funding source Provides ability to report spend and revenue to Project Owner (e.g. Principal Investigator(PI)) Project attributes capture information required for reporting



Activity

Activity is a work break down structure for the associated Project.

The following table describes the traits of the Activity ChartField in ARC:

Activity	
Definition and Purpose	A work-break-down structure for the associated Project
Required for Columbia University	Required on all transactions
Length / Format	2 / Alpha-numeric
Examples	Smith Gift PC Business Unit: GENRL Smith Gift Project: GT002849 Smith Gift Activity: 01 Smith Gift PC BU/Project/Activity: GENRL-GT002849 -01 NSF Grant PC Business Unit: GENRL NSF Grant Project: UR006117 NSF Grant Activity: 01 NSF Grant PC BU/Project/Activity: GENRL-UR006117-01 Jones Fellowship PC Business Unit: GENRL Jones Fellowship Project: EN004125 Jones Fellowship Activity: 01 Jones Fellowship PC BU/Project/Activity: GENRL-EN004125-01 Note: A project may have multiple activities (e.g. 01, 02, 03 etc)
Previously Tracked in FAS	Tracked within a FAS Account
Key Impacts	Required whenever a Project ID is keyed Activity breaks down a specific project into additional detail by purpose or period of time and does not stand alone (see examples above) Exists in transaction tables but does not post to the GL ledger table
Benefits	Allows detailed breakdown of Project for robust project reporting



Initiative

Initiative is used to capture expenses and/or funding sources.

The following table describes the traits of the Initiative ChartField in ARC:

Initiative		
Definition and Purpose	Captures expenses and/or funding sources for either (a) shared or (b) commonly defined programs across departments, schools or campuses	
Required for Columbia University	Only required for revenue, expense, and internal transfer transactions	
Length / Format	5 / Numeric	
Examples	41116 - BUS MBA 10123 - FPO PH-Transplant 60104 - ARH Faculty Research 20007 - Law Cost Share	
Previously Tracked in FAS	Tracked within a FAS/SL Account; many SLs were set up to segregate spending by initiative	
Key Impacts	List must be centrally maintained to avoid conflicts Initiative is not required on all transactions, but will be required for transactions that meet usage criteria	
Benefits	Provides additional cross-departmental reporting	



Site

Site is a particular location.

The following table describes the traits of the Site ChartField in ARC:

Site	
Definition and Purpose	A particular location (e.g., used to track profit and loss on a building or an international location)
Required for Columbia University	Only required for Capital projects but should be used when applicable
Length / Format	4 / Alpha-numeric
Examples	6061 – FP Allen Pavilion Floor 1 6062 - FP Allen Pavilion Floor 2 6063 - FP Allen Pavilion Floor 3
Previously Tracked in FAS	The building number attribute of an FAS Account, other country codes not currently tracked
Key Impacts	Not required on all transactions Keyed when expense or revenue must be tracked to a specific building or location
Benefits	Facilitates regulatory and compliance reporting Allows tracking of revenue and expense by building for real estate reporting purposes Tracks international spending for tax form 990 reporting purposes Facilitates other reporting by location, e.g., faculty practice



Segment

Segment captures expenses and/or funding sources at a detailed tracking level as determined necessary by the Department/School.

The following table describes the traits of the Segment ChartField in ARC:

Segment	
Definition and Purpose	Captures expenses and/or funding sources at a detailed tracking level as determined necessary by the Dept/School (examples include physicians, faculty, etc.)
Required for Columbia University	Only required for revenue, expense, and internal transfer transactions
Length / Format	8 / Alpha-numeric
Examples	45000139 – CCO Faculty in Residence 12000003 – FAC Postdoctoral Housing
Previously Tracked in FAS	Tracked within a FAS Account
Key Impacts	Segment is not required on all transactions, but may be required by departmental business process
Benefits	Defined by departments based on department-specific reporting needs Provides additional departmental reporting



Fund

Fund is used to capture funding sources by high level category.

The following table describes the traits of the Fund ChartField in ARC:

Fund	
Definition and Purpose	Used to capture funding sources by high level category Provides Permanently Restricted, Temporarily Restricted & Unrestricted net asset balances for financial statements
Required for Columbia University	This ChartField will default from other ChartFields
Length / Format	2 / Numeric
Examples	63 - Endowment Income - Temporarily Restricted (TR) Fund 25 - Private Grant and Contracts 01 - General Unrestricted Fund
Key Impacts	Defines fund as a broad source of funding (similar to FAS ledger, but allows a further segregation of funding types) All funds may not map directly from FAS Ledger Specific fund values and level of detail determined based on reporting requirements
Benefits	 Allows entity-wide reporting on broad funding source Allows GAAP (Generally Accepted Accounting Principles) Fund Accounting and reporting Enables balanced entries by Fund



Function

Function is the categorization of expenses.

The following table describes the traits of the Function ChartField in ARC:

Function						
Definition and Purpose	The categorization of revenues, expenses, and internal transfers for all Profit and Loss (P&L) transactions. This is the Consolidated Operating Budget (COB) line and the categorization of functional expense on the Financial Statements.					
Required for Columbia University	This ChartField will default from other ChartFields					
Length / Format	3 / Numeric					
Examples	235 – Department Research 310 – Institutional Support 300 - Library					
Previously Tracked in FAS	The expense function / expense category code attributes of an FAS Account					
Key Impacts	N/A					
Benefits	Ease of reporting because Function is on the ledger Reduces the number of other ChartFields that need to be opened just to have different functions					



ChartField Summary Table

The following table summarizes the eleven ChartFields and the FAS components they are replacing:

ChartField	Characters (length)	Definition	Replaces	Required on transaction
Business Unit	5 (e.g. COLUM - Columbia University)	Legal entity for which financial statements are produced.	9-Ledger	Required on all transactions
Account	5 (e.g. 40000 - TUITION)	Used to capture the natural classification of the transaction. Accounts begin with numbers 1-7: 1 = Assets 2 = Liabilities 3 = Fund Balances 4 = Revenue 5 = Salaries and Fringe 6 = OTPS 7 = Internal Transfers	FAS Subcode / Account Control	Required on all transactions
Department	7 (e.g. 0102102 - PRE Office of the President)	Hierarchical breakdown to track financial activity within the organizational structure.	FAS BU/MU, Dept, some SLs	Required on all transactions
PC Business Unit	5 (e.g. CAPTL – Capital Projects)	High level project type. There are three PC Business Units to select from: Capital Sponsored Project General		Required on all transactions
Project	8 (e.g. CP001005 - AR AUDITORIUM)	Associates expenses with a specific funding source. Projects are set up for the following reasons: Funding is externally restricted in purpose or time Funding is unrestricted or internally restricted and is of a significant nature (e.g., used to fund several uses) and for which fund balance is carried forward Project to date reporting is required and is different from fiscal year reporting Project has a defined beginning and end	GLAcct	Required on all transactions
Activity	2 (e.g. 01 – AR AUDITORIUM)	Work break down structure for the associated Project.	N/A	Required on all transactions Note: For fiscal year projects
Initiative	5 (e.g. 41116 - BUS Master of Business Admin)	Used track financial activity related to Academic Programs or Business Activities.	FAS Account Title; many SLs	the activity will always be 01. Only required for revenue, expense, and internal transfer transactions *If the transaction does not call for a specific initiative, use the undefined initiative value: 00000
Segment	Max 8* *UNIs can be fewer than 8 characters (e.g. atj510 - Dr. Albert Jones; 51000105 - BUS London Intl Seminar	Used to track components of Academic Programs or Business Activities, usually a person or thing.	FAS Account Title; many SLs	Only required for revenue, expense, and internal transfer transactions *If the transaction does not call for a specific segment, use the undefined segment value: 00000000
Site	4 (e.g. 1002 - BROADWAY RESIDENCE HALL)	Building Number or Country Code	FAS Building Attribute	Only required for Capital projects but should be used when applicable
Fund	2 (e.g. 01 – General Unrestricted Fund)	Fund Type	FAS Ledger#	This ChartField will default from other ChartFields
Function	3 (e.g. 010 – TUITION)	Categorization of revenues, expenses, and internal transfers for all Profit and Loss (P&L) transactions. This is the COB line and the categorization of functional expense on the Financial Statements.	FAS Expense Function	This ChartField will default from other ChartFields

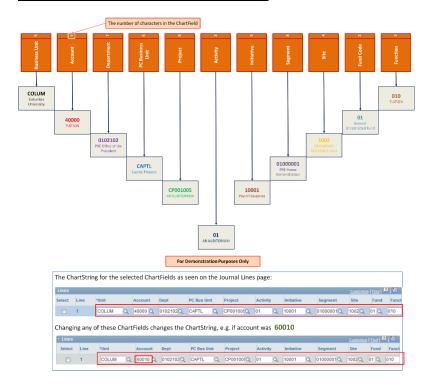
If you would like to print this table, click here.



ChartString

When each ChartField is selected, the associated numbers/characters for that field are joined together with other ChartFields to make up the ChartString. Each ChartField component has its own number of characters. Joining these together creates a unique ChartString.

How ChartFields become a ChartString



For each ChartField, there is a detailed list of all the values that can be selected to label our financial transactions and balances. ChartFields can be thought of as column headers in Excel, where each transaction is a row that puts a set of values in each column, for example:

NATURAL ACCOUNT	DEPARTMENT	FUND	PROJECT	INITIATIVE	SEGMENT	SITE	FUNCTION
62001-OFFI Œ SUPPLI ES	21-01-115	UNRESTRICTED	01000X - GENERAL UNRESTRICTED	CONFERENCES	ERP	NEW YORK	INSTRUCTION
62002-PRINT&REPRODUCING	21-01-115	UNRESTRICTED	01000X - GENERAL UNRESTRICTED	CONFERENCES	ERP	NEW YORK	INSTRUCTION
62003-PAPER SUPPLIES	21-01-115	GIFTS	D4XXXX - SMITH GIFT	CONFERENCES	ERP	NEW YORK	INSTRUCTION
3617-REPRODUCING	10-14-110	UNRESTRICTED	D1000X - GENERAL UNRESTRICTED	CONFERENCES	ERP	NEW YORK	INSTRUCTION



Ways of Organizing ChartFields Ways of Organizing ChartFields

ChartFields can be organized in ranges, attributes, and trees.

- Ranges Each ChartField has conventions for assigning names and ranges to group similar values together
- Attributes Attributes categorize ChartFields for security, reporting, programming and other purposes. A set of attributes is attached to each ChartField value (similar to attributes attached to FAS Accounts) – for example, each Project has an "Owning Department" attribute
- Trees Trees are used to organize ChartField data into hierarchies which can be used for security, reporting and managing organizational structure

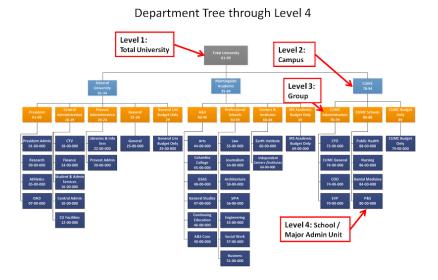


Department Trees

Department Trees

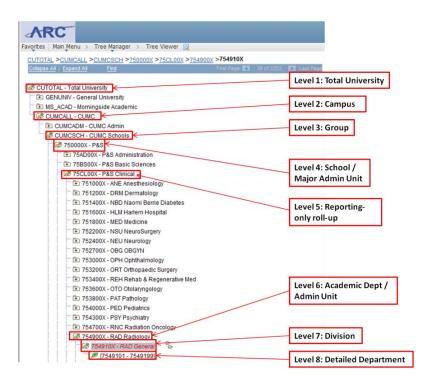
Trees are very powerful and we will show an example here by showing the University's Department Tree. There are at least 2,000 detailed department values that could be selected under the Department ChartField. In order to make sense of this, we have built the Department Tree for the University that consists of eight levels (or "Tree Nodes").

As you can see, the Department Tree is a hierarchy. As an organization chart, it would look something like this (through level 4):



The following image shows how the Department Tree looks in ARC when it is expanded to a detailed value within Columbia University Medical Center (CUMC):







Department Tree - Morningside Example

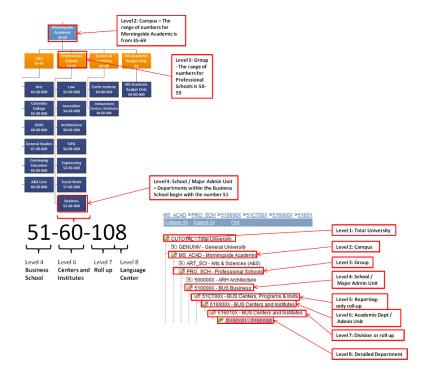
Morningside Department Example

Departments have been organized into ranges and trees to allow for growth and change. All departments are 7 characters in length. Each character or group of characters represents a level within the department tree.

For example, let's break down the Business School Language Center department, **51-60-108**, which is within the Professional Schools of the Morningside Academic Campus.

- 51 represents the level 4 School: *Business School*
- 60 represents the level 6 Academic Department / Business Unit: Centers and Institutes
- 10 represents the level 7 roll up value: *Centers and Institutes*
- 8 represents the level 8 detailed department value: Language Center

This example is further illustrated by the image below:

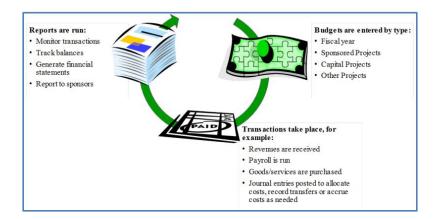




The Financial Cycle and ARC

The Financial Cycle and ARC

ARC and its integrating systems have been designed to support the University's financial cycle. The components of the financial cycle are as follows:



The following lessons will discuss how ARC supports each component of the financial cycle:

- Budgeting
- Transacting
- Reporting

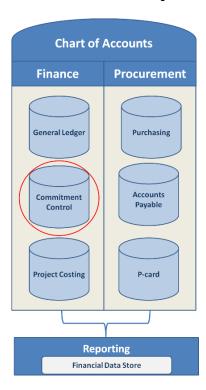


Budgeting

This is the *Budgeting* lesson of the *Reporting for Inquiry Only Roles* course. Upon completion of this lesson, you will be able to:

- Understand the overall budgeting process in ARC
- List the steps involved in the budget checking and error handling processes

Estimated Time to Complete Lesson: 3 minutes

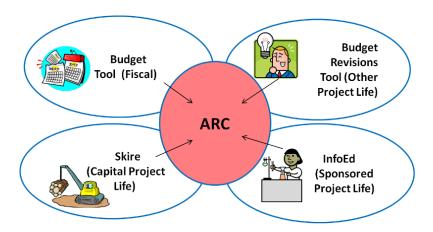




Budget Process

There are different sources for the budget data that will be fed into ARC.

- Fiscal year budgets are created in the Budget Tool
- Capital Project Life budgets are created in Skire
- Sponsored Project Life budgets are created in InfoEd
- Other Project Life budgets (projects other than capital and sponsored projects, for which reporting across fiscal years is helpful) are created in the Budget Revisions Tool





Authorization to Spend

Budget data will be fed to ARC from the systems noted above, and captured in the Commitment Control ledger.

This budget data will be important because ARC will check against it before transactions are sent on to approvers in the system. Specifically, ARC will use Commitment Control to validate that certain ChartFields were budgeted before allowing a transaction to proceed. Primarily, the system will look to see that the combination of Department and Project has budgeted expenses against it for that fiscal year.

In addition, for capital projects, ARC will prohibit any transaction that would push the total cumulative spending over the approved project budget. This level of control against a specific authorized dollar amount will only apply to capital projects.



Budget Checking

Budget checking is the process of verifying whether a budget exists for a specific combination of ChartFields.

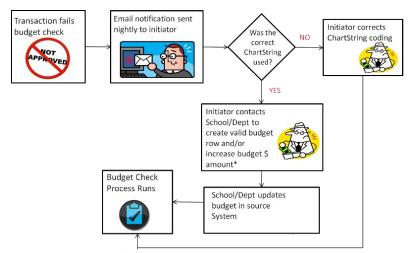
As an example, remember the Smith gift. Before the department of Chemistry could spend on the Smith gift, ARC will check to make sure that a budget exists for any amount of spending (even if just \$1) for Chemistry and the Smith Gift Project allowing any transactions to go through.





Budget Check Error Handling in ARC

If the transaction fails budget checking, an e-mail notification will be sent out to the transaction initiator. The e-mail will come as part of the last batch process each day that identifies any transactions that failed budget checking during that day.



 ${}^{\displaystyle *}$ Note: \$ amount increases are only required for Capital Project life budgets



Project Costing

This is the *Project Costing* lesson of the *Reporting for Inquiry Only Roles* course. Upon completion of this lesson, you will be able to:

- Describe how Project Costing fits in the ARC solution
- Define Project Costing terminology such as project and activity
- Give examples of how project and activity are used in sponsored projects

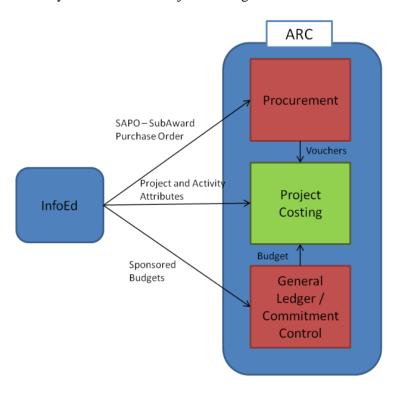
Estimated Time to Complete Lesson: 3 minutes



What is Project Costing?

Project Costing is a module of PeopleSoft Financials used to track and aggregate project-related costs. Project Costing also provides a place to store additional attributes applicable to a single project. It can be thought of as a repository of project information for budgeting, sponsored billing, and reporting purposes.

Below you can see how Project Costing interacts with the other modules within ARC:





What are Projects and Activities?

The Project ChartField represents the specific funding source and is required on all transactions. Separate projects are generally set up where a separate fund balance must be tracked and carried forward.



The Activity ChartField is always required. For Sponsored and Capital Projects, Activity further defines a budget period or scope of work.

The Controller's Office will create a default Activity, unless otherwise specified, for all Projects during the setup process.

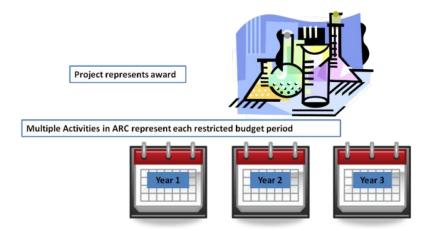




Sponsored Project Example

Use of Project/Activity - Sponsored Project Example

A researcher at Columbia University gets a multi-year award with carry over restrictions from National Institutes of Health (NIH). How could they use ARC to manage this award?





Introduction to the New Reporting Solution

This is the *Introduction to the New Reporting Solution* lesson of the *Reporting for Inquiry Only Roles* course. Upon completion of this lesson, you will be able to:

• Understand the components of the new reporting solution and how it differs from the current model

Estimated Time to Complete Lesson: 3 minutes



What is Reporting?

ARC and its integrating systems have been designed to support the University's financial cycle. Reporting is an integral part of this cycle since it allows users with appropriate security access to monitor transactions, track balances, generate financial statements and report to stakeholders.

The new reporting solution refers to all information that can be accessed to assist you with your financial responsibilities (budgeting, transacting, monitoring and analyzing).



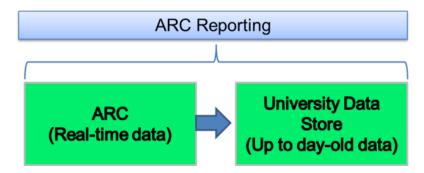


What's Changing?

Before, there were several different places where people accessed reports:

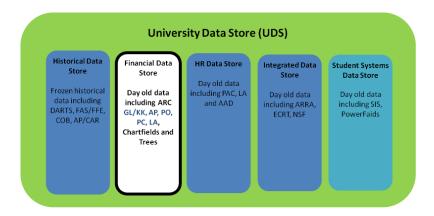


The new reporting solution streamlines the reporting environments into two repositories: ARC and the University Data Store (UDS).



The University Data Store (UDS) is the new data warehouse repository, where data from ARC, PAC/LA, Student, and Historical/Legacy system data will be stored.

Within the University Data Store (UDS) is the Financial Data Store (FDS). The Financial Data Store (FDS) is a copy of ARC therefore, the data in FDS is up to a day old whereas data in ARC is real-time.





Why Change the Way We Do Reporting?

The primary reason for changing the way we do reporting is the University's new financial system – ARC. Making changes will also improve reporting functionality. Some of these improvements are:

- Real-time access to financial data
- Improved ability to drill down to source transactions that make up a summary line item
- Consistent data across reporting platforms

Please note that because access to data is real-time, in some cases, the reports may take longer to return search results.



Reporting Tools

This is the *Reporting Tools* lesson of the *Reporting for Inquiry Only Roles* course. Upon completion of this lesson, you will be able to:

- Understand the purpose and function of the new reporting tools
- Define queries, inquiries, and reports
- Understand how these reporting tools are used and how they are changing from current state

Estimated Time to Complete Lesson: 5 minutes



Reporting Tools Defined

There are three major tools you will be able to use in the new reporting solution to access and monitor data:

Inquiries: Online search engine used to view data on a real-time basis within ARC. While financial reports are pre-defined, inquiries are dynamically generated based on user defined search criteria.

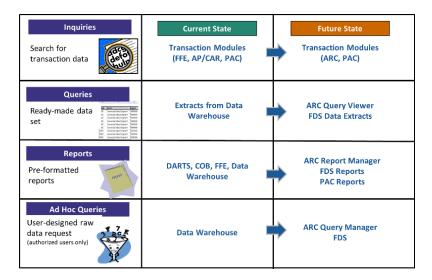
Queries: A pre-built data request which represents common data needs. Queries deliver a specified data set which can be retrieved without having to re-enter search criteria every time.

Reports: A pre-defined data request which represents common data intended for online viewing and printing.



Comparing Current State to Future State

The new reporting solution will streamline the reporting environments and reporting tools available:

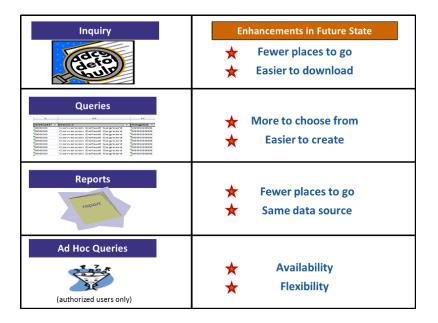




Future Enhancements

The new reporting solution will provide the following enhancements to the existing reporting tools:

- More queries to choose from
- Inquiries are easier to download
- Fewer places to go to access reports
- Ad hoc query tools provide additional flexibility (for authorized users only)

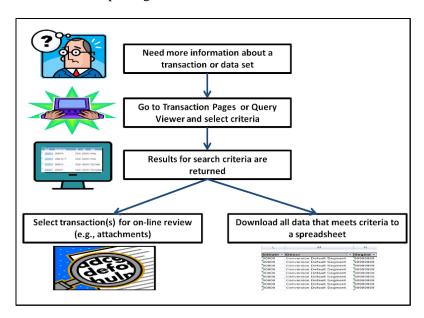




Inquiries and Queries

Inquiries and queries are useful in instances when more information about a transaction or data set is needed.

Both of these reporting tools are used to view data on a real-time basis within ARC.

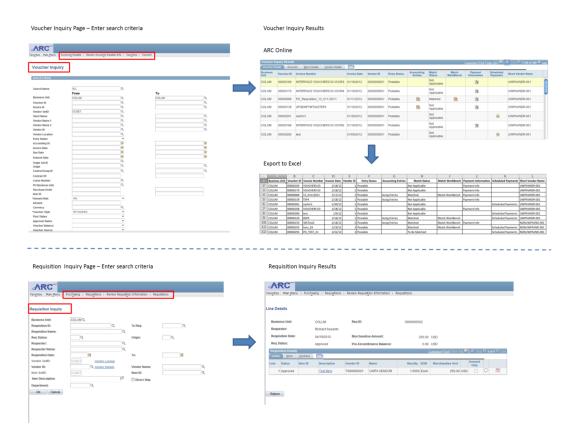




Inquiry Pages in ARC

Inquiries are available on specific transaction pages in ARC. That is, each type of inquiry has its own page to enter search criteria and view results.

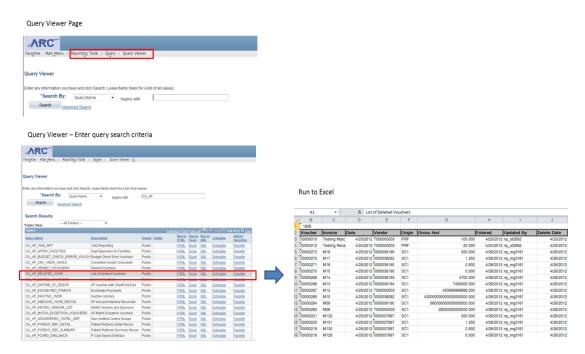
Below are a few examples:





Query Viewer Page in ARC

All queries are accessible from a single page in ARC - Query Viewer.





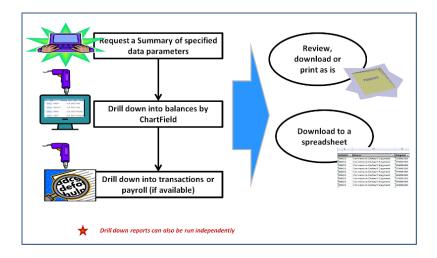
Reports

When running financial reports, you must specify the data parameters for certain fields.

Once a financial report is generated, you will often have the option to drill down into transactions.

Upon running a report, you will have several options such as:

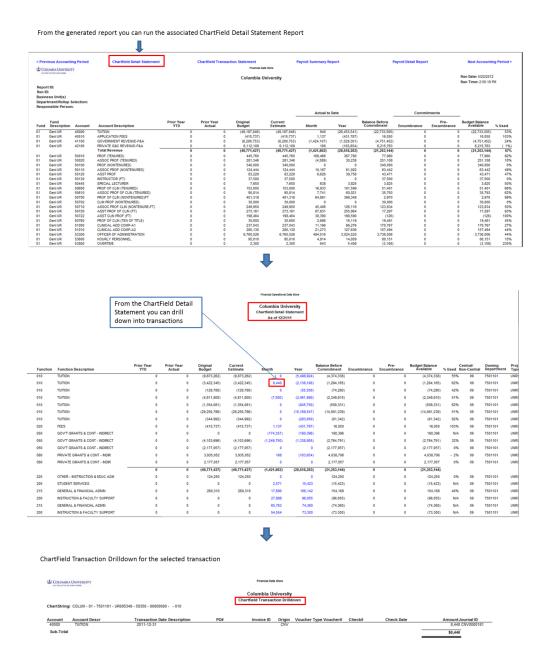
- Review the report online
- Drill down into transactions
- Export the report to Excel
- Save and print the report





ChartField Transaction Drilldown

Once a financial report is generated, you can drill down into a transaction as seen below:





Reporting Security

This is the *Reporting Security* lesson of the *Reporting for Inquiry Only Roles* course. Upon completion of this lesson, you will be able to:

• Understand how Department Security and ChartField Security controls what financial data can be accessed when running inquiries, queries, and reports

Estimated Time to Complete Lesson: 3 minutes



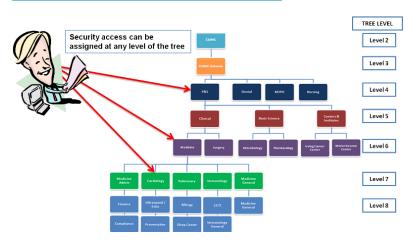
Department Security

Access to financial data retrieved through inquiries, queries, and reports is governed in two ways: which departments you should see as well as which ChartFields you should see.

Department security ensures that only authorized users will have access to run reports on specific sets of data. For instance, if a user has security access to the Morningside campus departments but does not have security access to the CUMC departments, then the user would not be able to run reports for CUMC.

The department tree for Columbia University has eight levels. Security access can be assigned at any level of the tree.

Reporting Security and Department Trees





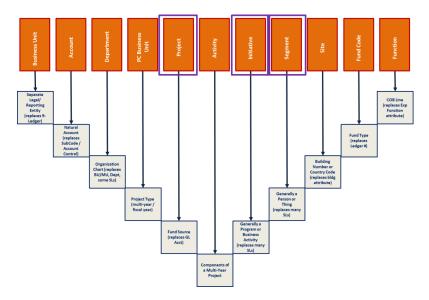
ChartField Security

ChartField Security

Summary Reports by ChartFields are special reports in the Financial Data Store that utilize "Ownership" of a project, initiative, or segment.

Owners can see all activity for these ChartFields, across departments.

For example, if four different departments transact on a project, the owner of the project will be able to view the activity for the project across all of the departments that transact on it. That is, he can view activity from departments other than his own since he is the 'owner' of the project.





Reporting Environments

This is the *Reporting Environments* lesson of the *Reporting for Inquiry Only Roles* course. Upon completion of this lesson, you will be able to:

- Understand how the ARC Portal will be used as the main gateway to access Financial reports
- Understand how content is organized in the ARC Portal
- Login to the ARC Portal

Estimated Time to Complete Lesson: 5 minutes



ARC

There are two environments where financial reporting takes place: ARC and the Financial Data Store (FDS).

In ARC, you will run inquiries and queries as well as some financial reports (e.g. Voucher Register, Vendor Balance, Trial Balance by Business Unit, PIN etc).

Inquiries, queries, and reports that run from ARC will contain real time data.





FDS

Although certain financial reports are available to be run directly out of ARC, most financial reports will be accessed from the Financial Data Store (FDS).

Financial data accessed from the FDS will be one day old (with exception of Budget/Consolidated Operating Budget (COB) data which will be updated multiple times throughout the day).



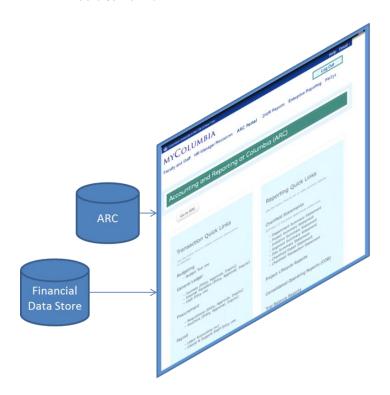
To make access to both the ARC and FDS environments seamless, we have created the **ARC Portal** which is the jumping off page to financial reporting in both ARC and FDS.



Introduction to the ARC Portal

The ARC Portal is a web page in the myColumbia Portal where a subset of the most commonly used financial reports will be accessed. The ARC Portal is a jumping off point to ARC, financial reports, as well as other resources such as:

- Legacy Applications, i.e. AP/CAR, FAS
- Legacy Reporting, i.e. DARTS, FAS Reports
- Training & Help Resources
- Tools & Forms





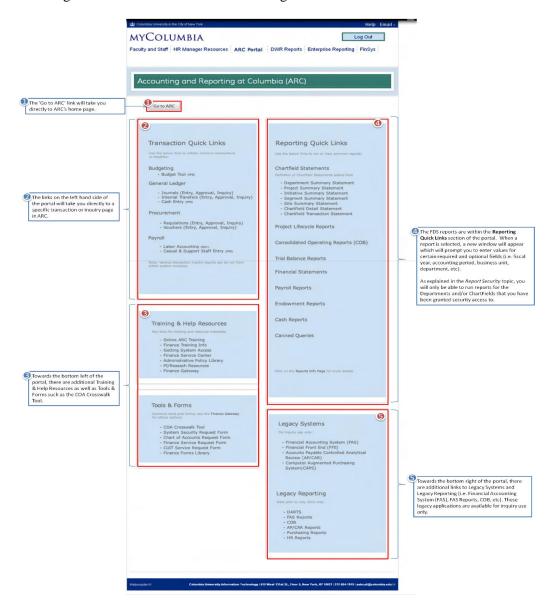
Portal Organization

The ARC Portal is organized into major sections.

At the top of Portal is the 'Go to ARC' link which takes you directly to ARC's home page.

The 'Transaction Quick Links' takes you to specific transaction or inquiry pages in ARC and the 'Reporting Quick Links' provides links to commonly used financial reports.

The image below describes how content is organized on the ARC Portal.





Accessing the ARC Portal from myColumbia

The ARC Portal is housed within myColumbia (https://my.columbia.edu/). In this topic you will log in to myColumbia, access the ARC Portal, and preview how the content is organized within the Portal.



Estimated Time to Complete This Topic: 2 minutes

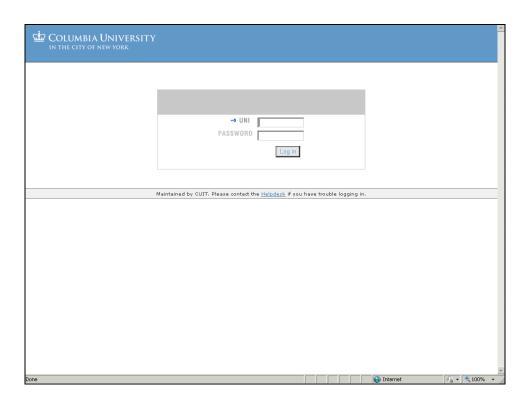
Procedure

Welcome to the *Accessing the ARC Portal from myColumbia* topic. In this scenario you will learn how to access the ARC Portal from myColumbia and you will learn how content is organized within the Portal.



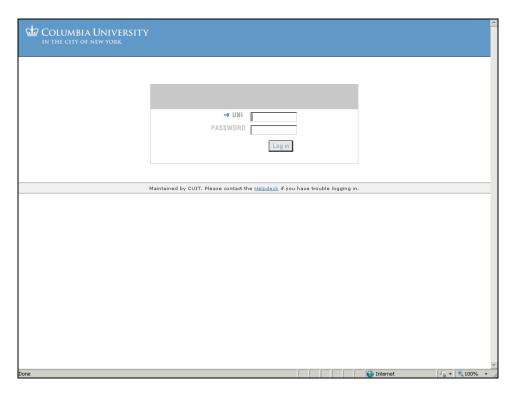


Step	Action	
1.	The ARC Portal is housed within myColumbia. To begin, click on the Log In Now link in the myColumbia home page.	
	Log In Now	

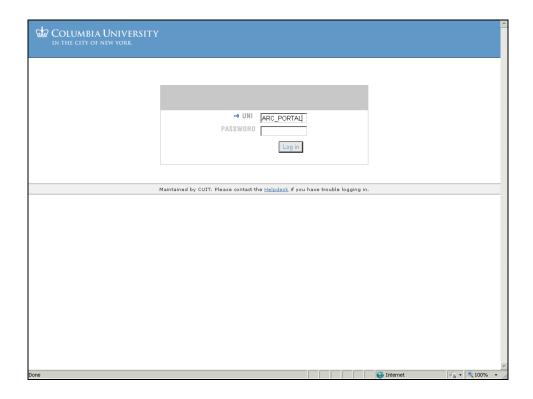


Step	Action
2.	In this scenario, you will log in by entering a generic UNI and Password. Once you have been granted access to the ARC Portal you will log in by entering your UNI and Password.



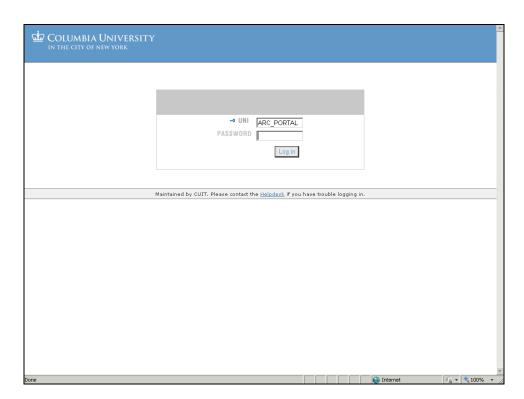


Step	Action
3.	Enter the desired information into the Log in field. Enter " ARC_PORTAL ".



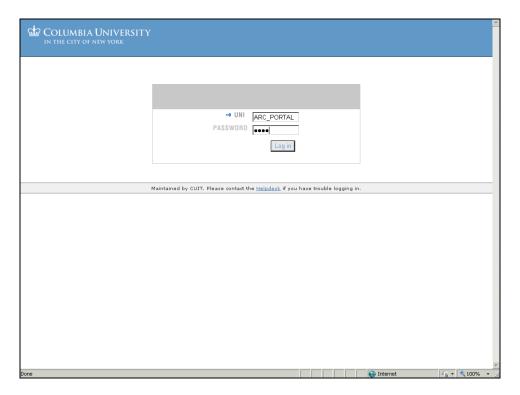


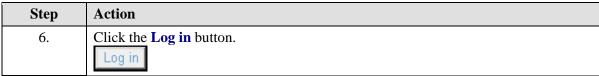
Step	Action
4.	Click in the Password field.



Step	Action
5.	Enter the desired information into the Password field. Enter " training ".









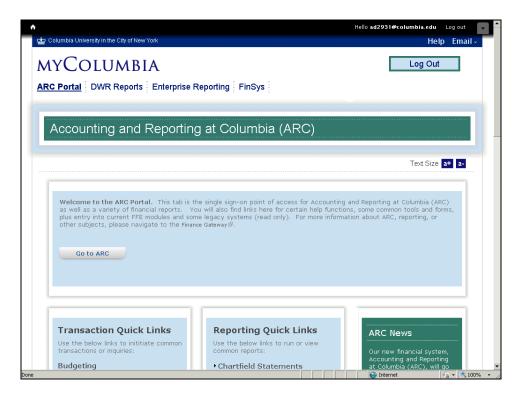


Step	Action	
7.	Once you have successfully logged in to myColumbia, you will see the ARC Portal tab at the top left hand corner.	
	Click the ARC Portal link. ARC Portal	

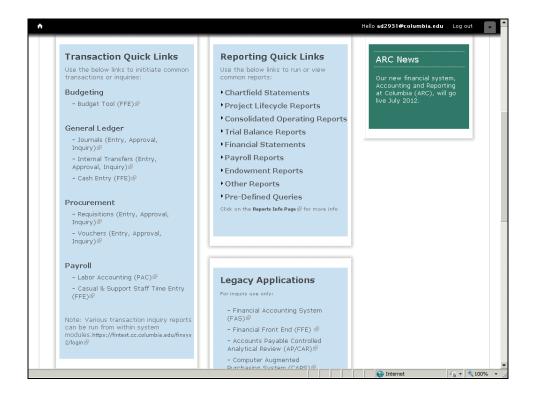


Step	Action
8.	When you log in to the ARC Portal you will see the 'Go to ARC' link. When you
	click on this link, you will be taken directly to ARC's home page.



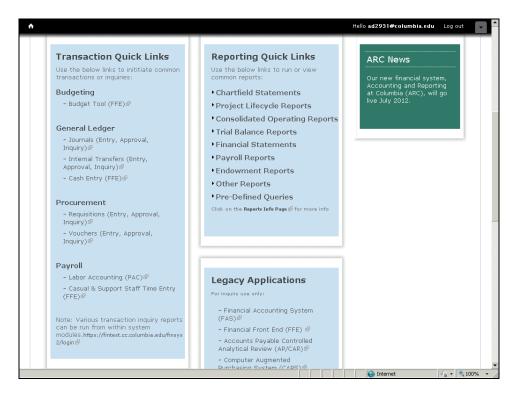


Step	Action	
9.	To view the rest of the content on the Portal scroll down to the desired location.	



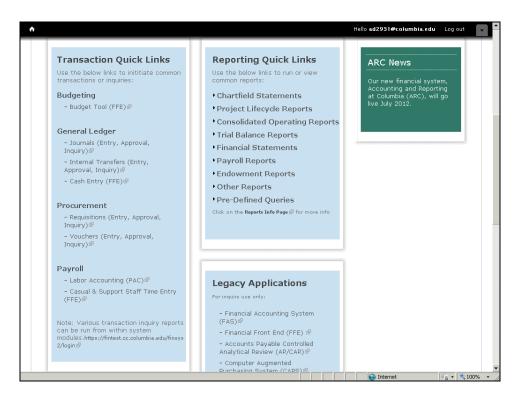


Step	Action	
10.	The links on the left hand side of the Portal will take you to a specific transaction or inquiry page in ARC.	
	For example, when selected, the Internal Transfers link under General Ledger will take you to the Internal Transfers transactional page in ARC.	
	– Internal Transfers (Entry, Approval, Inquiry)ੳ	



Step	Action
11.	The FDS reports are within the Reporting Quick Links section of the Portal. When a report is selected, a new window prompting for values will appear.
	In the topics to follow, you will explore the links within the ARC Portal at length.





Step	Action
12.	You have successfully accessed the ARC Portal from myColumbia. You can now select the next topic, <i>Accessing ARC from the Portal</i> where you will learn how to access ARC directly from the Portal. End of Procedure.



Using Inquiries

This is the *Using Inquiries* lesson of the *Reporting for Inquiry Only Roles* course. Upon completion of this lesson, you will be able to:

• Access and use voucher inquiry screens to monitor the status of vouchers

Estimated Time to Complete Lesson: 10 minutes



Inquiry Pages in ARC

ARC delivers a variety of inquiry pages for users to track transactions throughout the system. Inquiries and queries are similar in that they are both reporting tools used to search for transactional data in ARC.

Unlike queries, inquiries are not accessible from a single page in ARC. Instead, inquiry pages are found throughout ARC (e.g. voucher inquiries are found within the Accounts Payable module in ARC and purchase order inquiries are found within the Purchasing module in ARC). Inquiries are commonly used in Procurement.

Click here to access a list of the most frequently used inquiries in ARC along with their purpose and navigations.

Please note that depending on your security access you may or may not have access to certain inquiry pages in ARC.

Below is a comprehensive list of the Procurement inquiries and queries:





Voucher Inquiries

Voucher Inquiry screens are helpful when you need to review information about a specific voucher or set of vouchers. Below is a table summarizing the voucher inquiry capabilities:

Inquiry Screen	Use when you need to
Voucher Inquiry	View voucher information based on a variety of search criteria
Match Workbench	View the match status of vouchers that have gone through details for the Matching process
PO Voucher Inquiry	View details of vouchers processed against a PO
Accounting Entries	View the accounting entries that are associated with vouchers in the ARC system
Document Status	View the transactions associated with a voucher (i.e. Requisition, Purchase Order, Receipt)
Prepayment Inquiry	View details of the prepaid vouchers and the associated regular vouchers

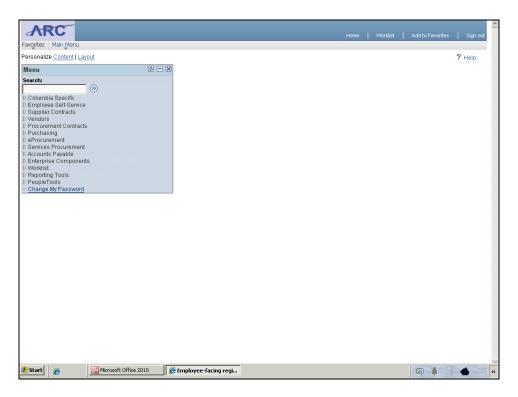
This topic will demonstrate how to access and navigate through the voucher inquiry screens.

Estimated time needed to complete this topic: 10 minutes

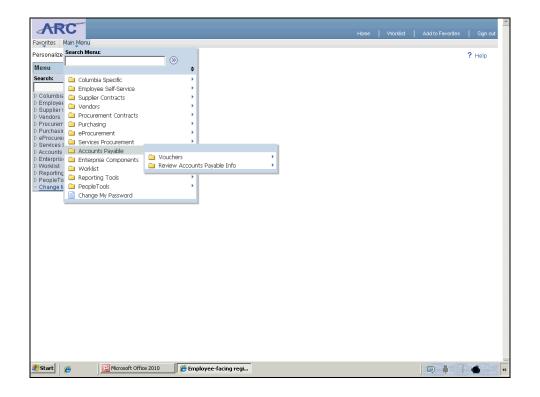
Procedure

Welcome to the *Voucher Inquiries* topic. In this scenario you will access and navigate through the voucher inquiry pages in ARC.



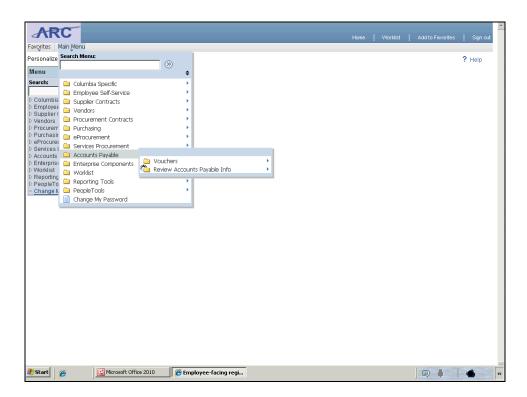


Step	Action
1.	Click the Main Menu button. Main Menu



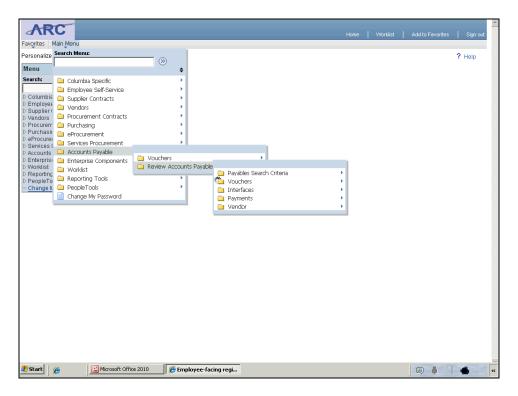


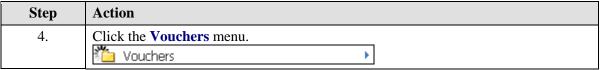
Step	Action
2.	Click the Accounts Payable menu.
	Accounts Payable

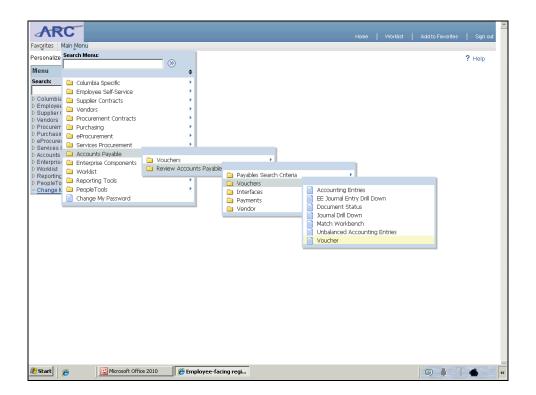


Step	Action
3.	Click the Review Accounts Payable Info menu. This menu houses all of the options for Voucher Inquiries.
	Review Accounts Payable Info



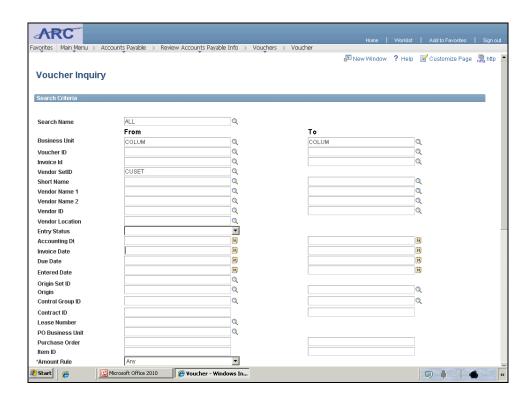






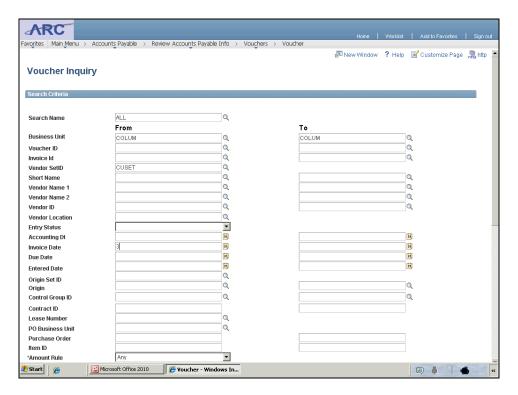


Step	Action
5.	Click the Voucher menu to view the Voucher Inquiry.
	Voucher

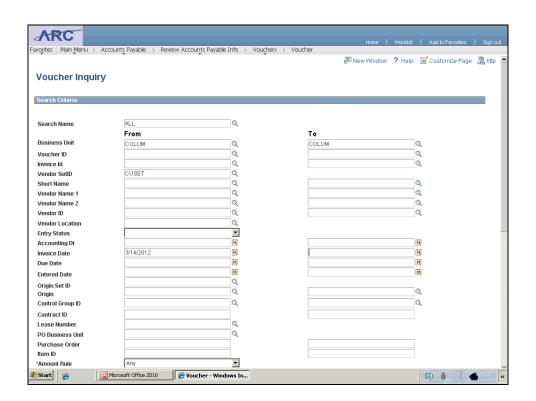


Step	Action
6.	Enter search criteria to limit the inquiry to the vouchers you would like to see. In this example, we will filter by Invoice Date. Click in the Invoice Date From field.



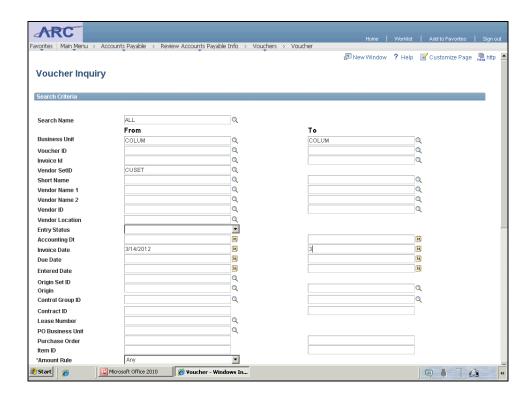


Step	Action
7.	Enter the desired information into the Invoice Date field. Enter "3/14/2012".



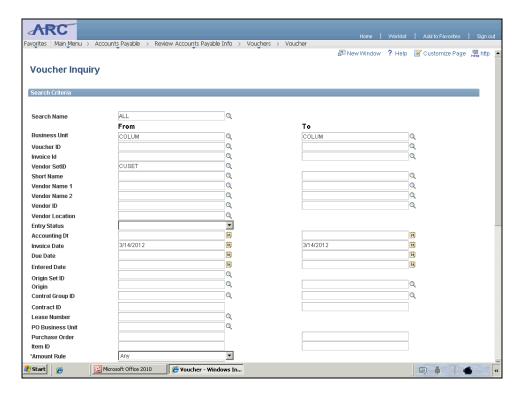


Step	Action
8.	Click in the Invoice Date To field.

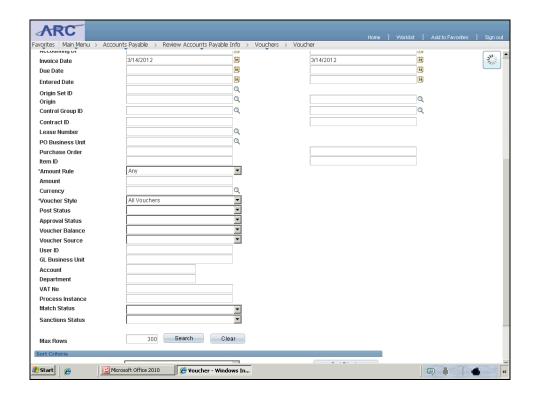


Step	Action
9.	Enter the desired information into the Invoice Date To field. Enter "3/14/2012".



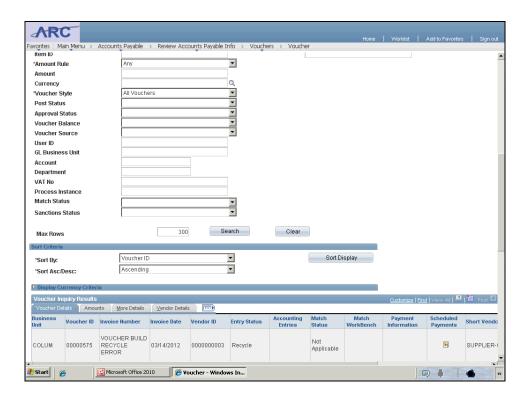


Step	Action
10.	Scroll down the page to find the search button.



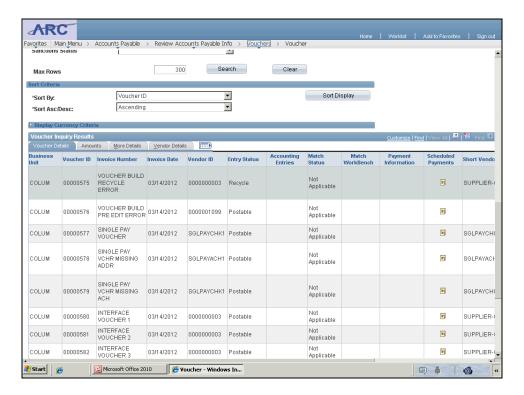


Step	Action
11.	Click the Search button.
	Search

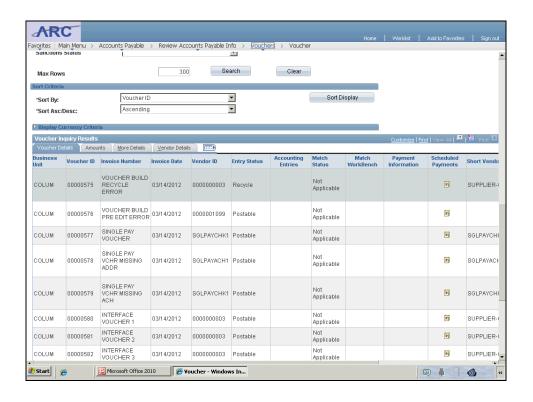


Step	Action
12.	Scroll down to see the search results.



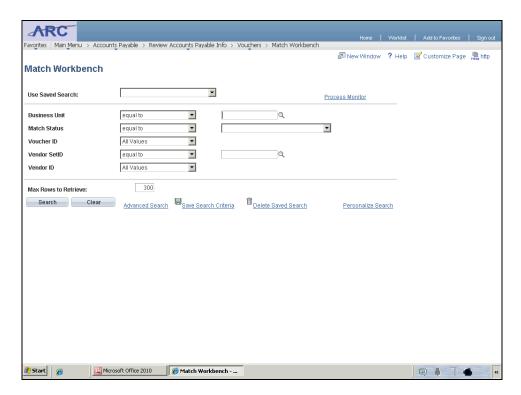


Step	Action
13.	See all search results below.



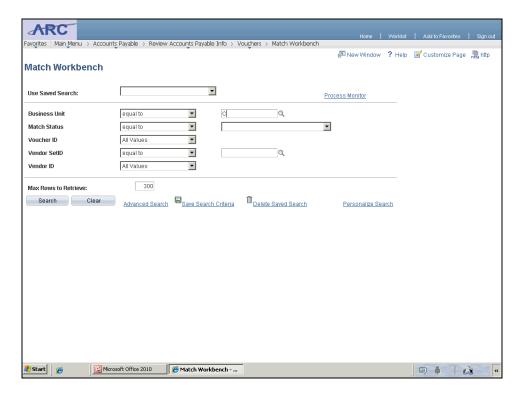


Step	Action
14.	To access the Match Workbench inquiry, click the Vouchers button and select
	Match Workbench.

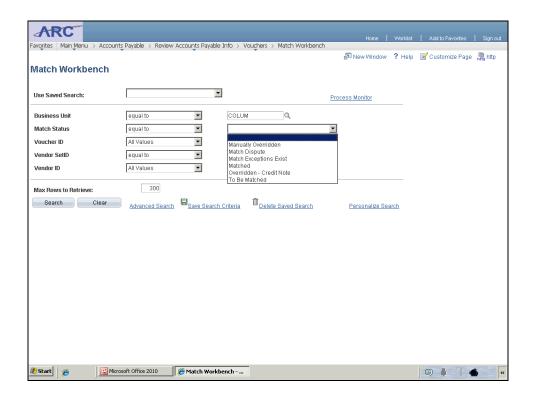


Step	Action
15.	Click in the Business Unit field to limit the results of your search.



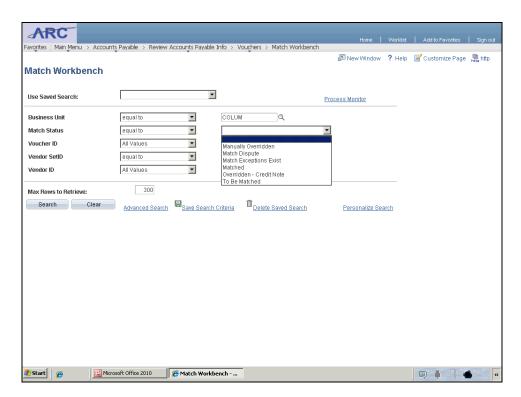


Step	Action
16.	Enter the desired information into the Business Unit field. Enter " COLUM ".



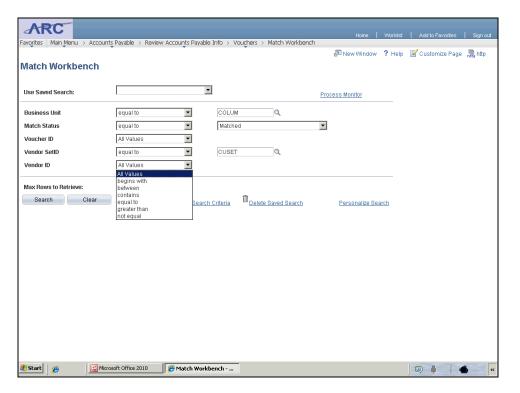


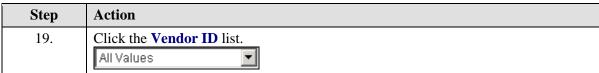


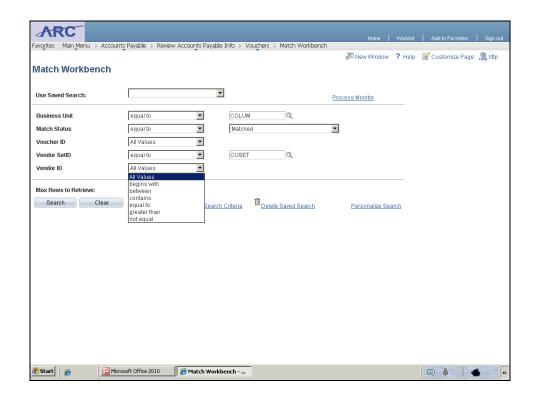


Step	Action
18.	Select Matched.
	Materiod



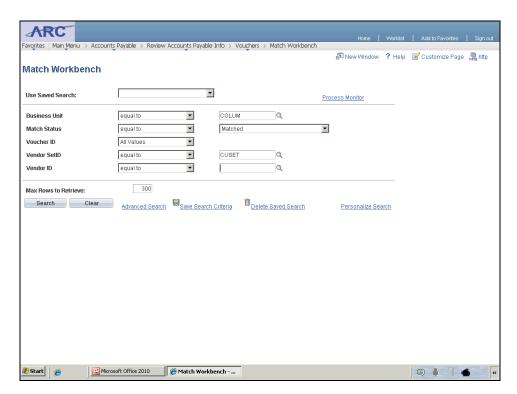






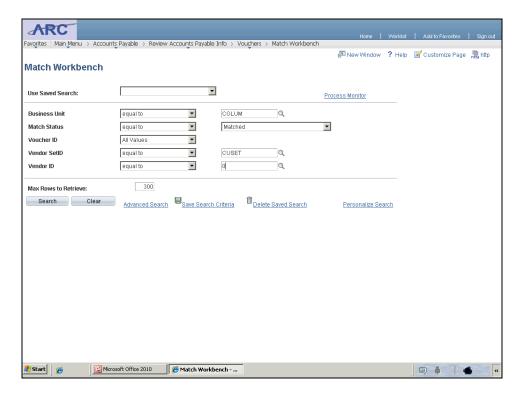


Step	Action
20.	Select Equal To.
	equal to

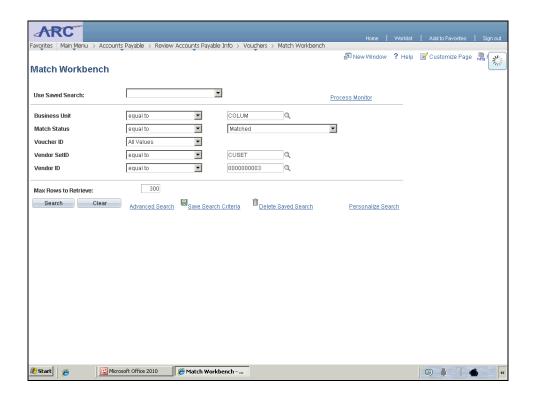


Step	Action
21.	Click in the Vendor ID field.



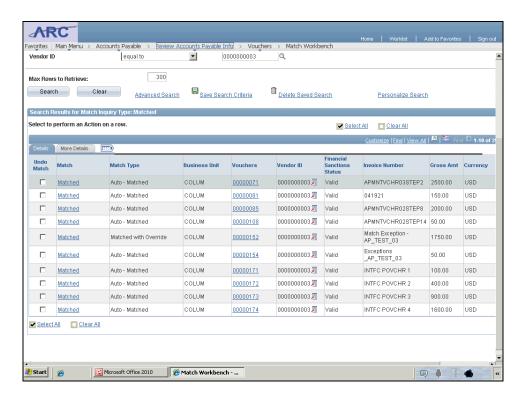


Step	Action
22.	Enter the desired information into the Vendor ID field. Enter "0000000003".



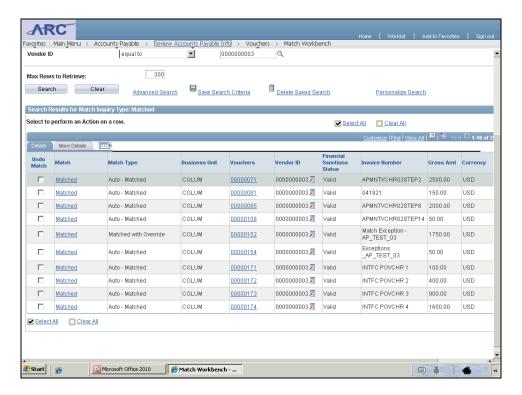


Step	Action
23.	Click the Search button.
	Search

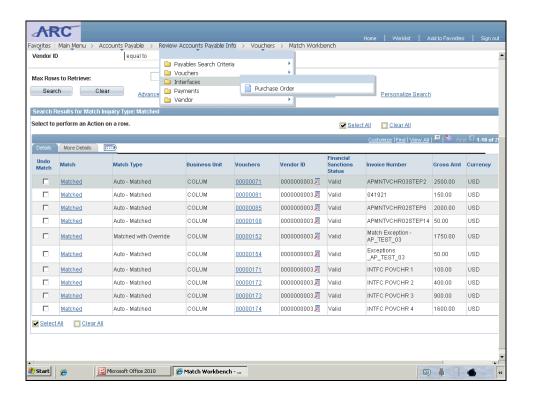


Step	Action
24.	See search results below.



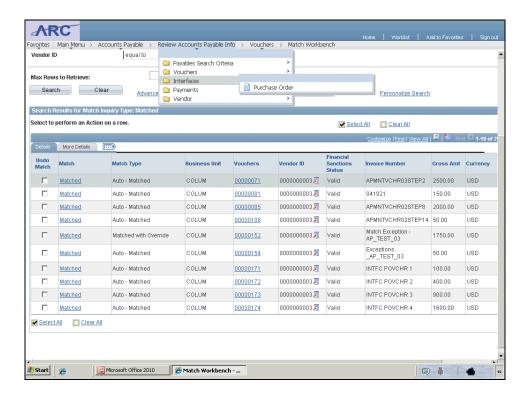


Step	Action
25.	Click the Review Accounts Payable Info button to access the PO Voucher Inquiry.
	Review Accounts Payable Info



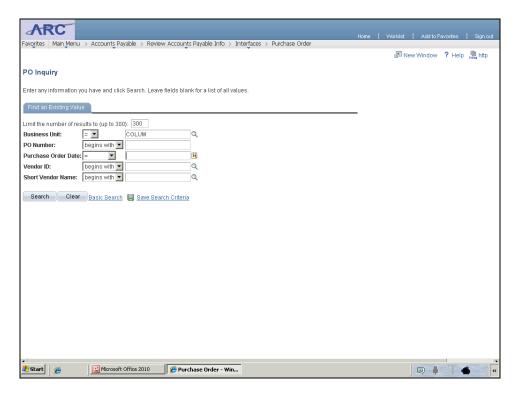


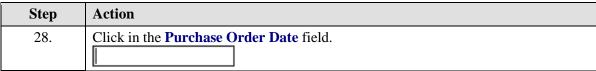
Step	Action
26.	Click the Interfaces menu.
	☐ Interfaces

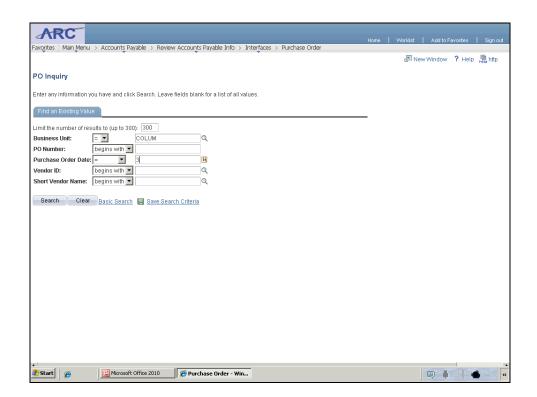


Step	Action
27.	Click the Purchase Order .
	Purchase Order



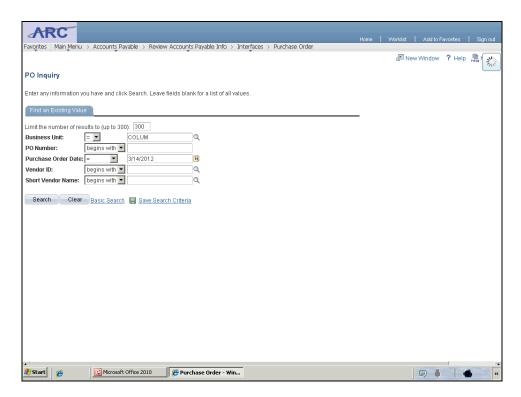






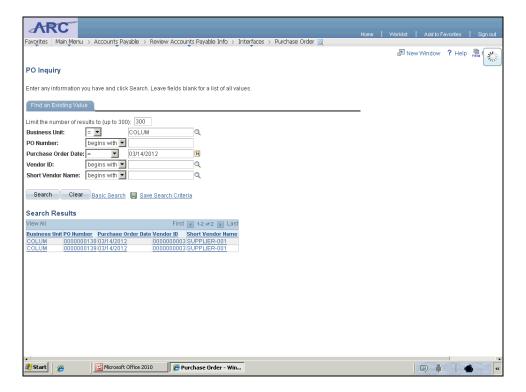


Step	Action
29.	Enter the desired information into the Purchase Order Date field. Enter "3/14/2012".

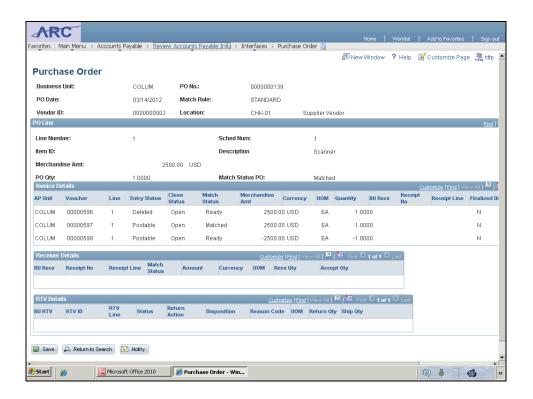


Step	Action
30.	Click the Search button.
	Search



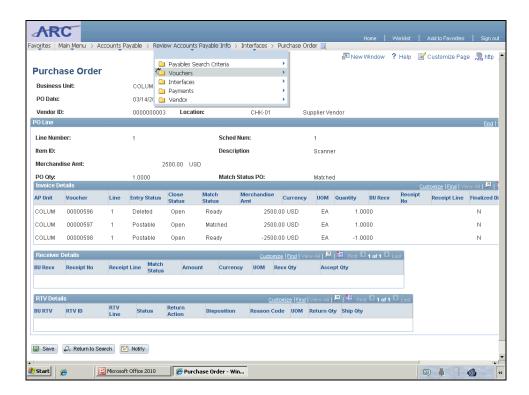


Step	Action
31.	Click the 0000000139 link.
	000000139



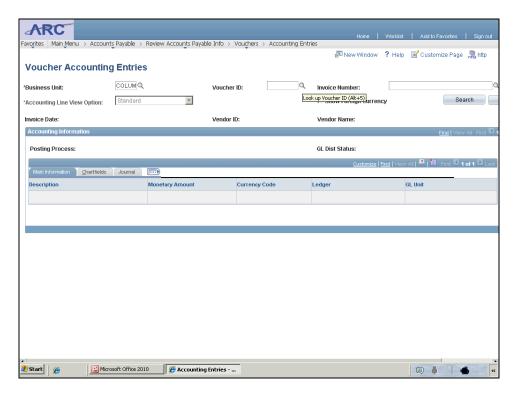


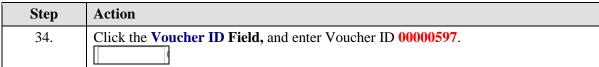
Step	Action
32.	See Inquiry results. To access the Accounting Entries inquiry, click the Review
	Accounts Payable Info button.
	Review Accounts Payable Info

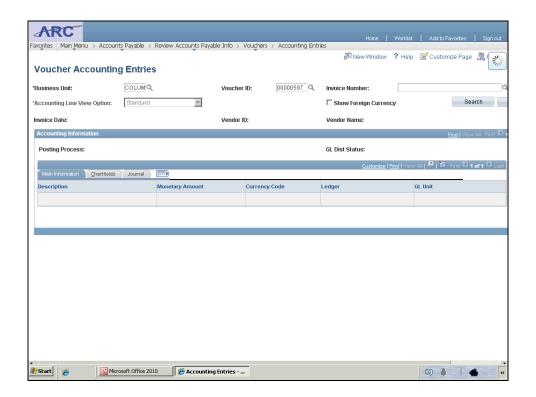


Step	Action
33.	Click the Vouchers menu and select Accounting Entries.
	Vouchers •



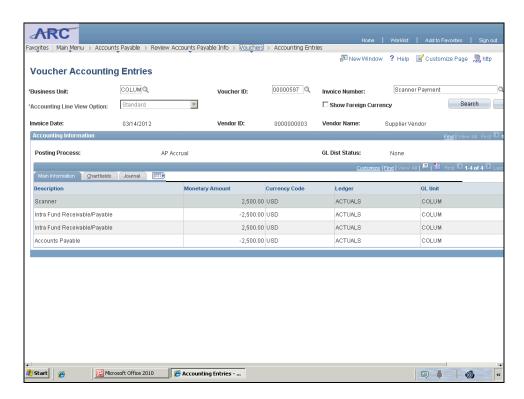






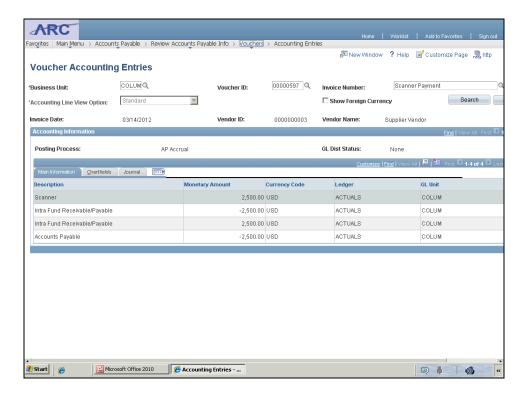


Step	Action
35.	Click the Search button.
	Search



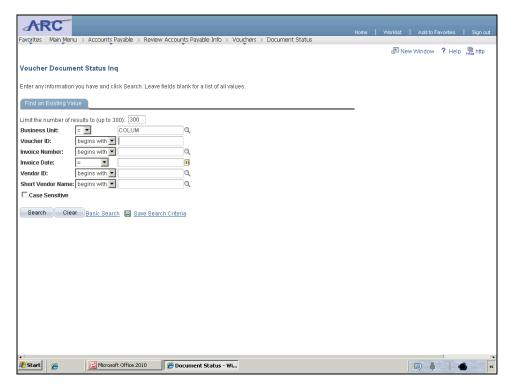
Step	Action
36.	See the Accounting Information for that voucher.

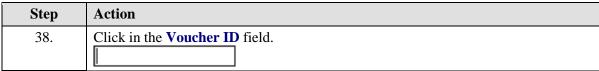


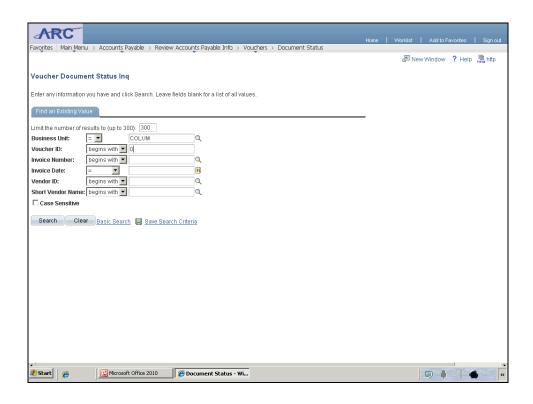


Step	Action
37.	Click the Vouchers button and Select Document Status for the Document Status
	Inquiry. Vouchers



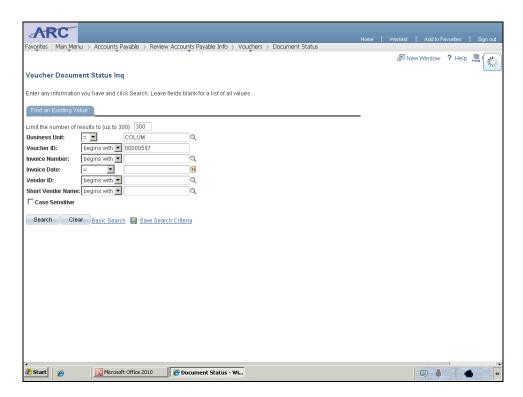






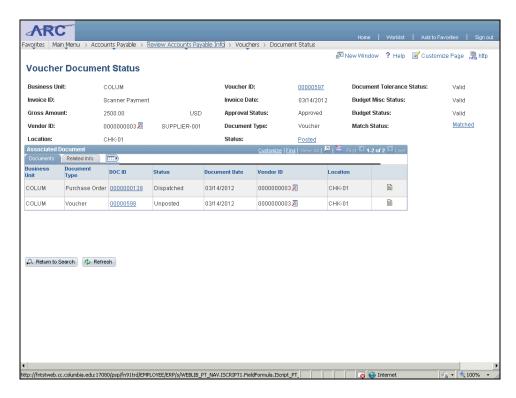


Step	Action
39.	Enter the desired information into the Voucher ID field. Enter "00000597".

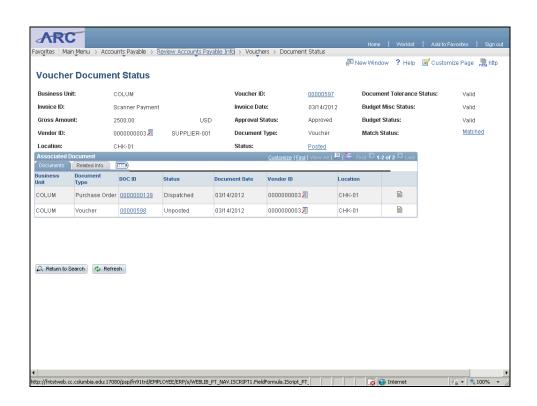


Step	Action
40.	Click the Search button.
	Search



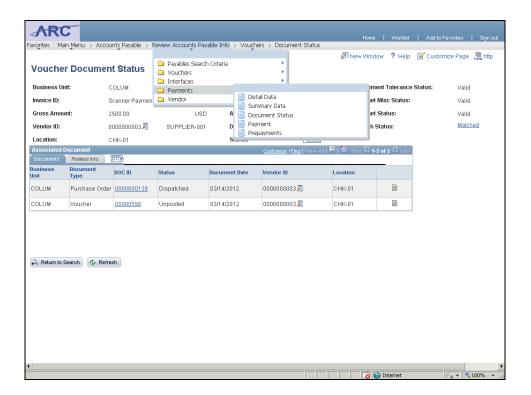


Step	Action
41.	See the associated documents for that voucher.



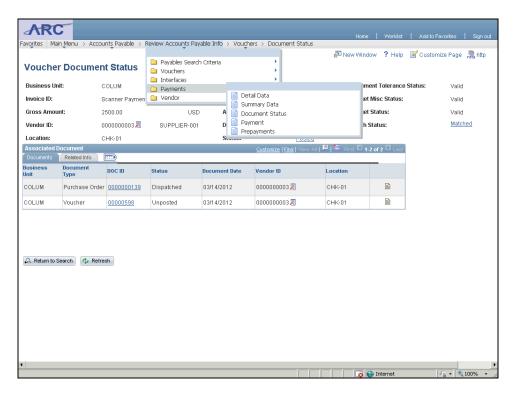


able

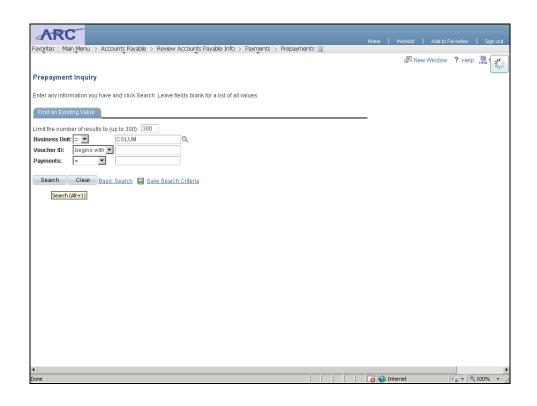


Step	Action
43.	Click the Payments menu.
	Payments



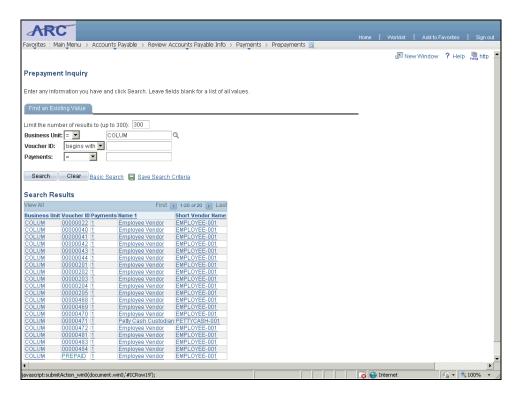


Step	Action
44.	Click the Prepayments menu.
	Prepayments



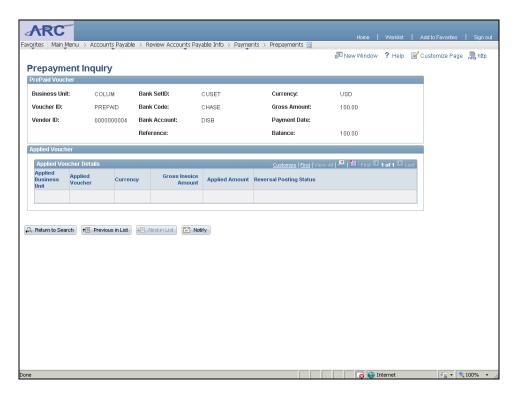


Step	Action
45.	Click the Search button.
	Search

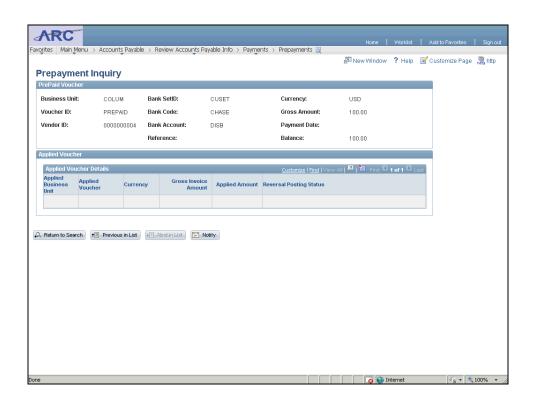


Step	Action
46.	Select the PREPAID reference.
	PREPAID





Step	Action
47.	View details of the prepayment and applied voucher once the vouchers have been processed and posted.





Step	Action
48.	You have successfully navigated through the different Voucher Inquiries. End of Procedure.



Using Queries

This is the *Using Queries* lesson of the *Reporting for Inquiry Only Roles* course. Upon completion of this lesson, you will be able to:

- Navigate to the Query Viewer page in ARC
- Search for existing queries
- Run and export a query to an Excel spreadsheet
- Save a query to your favorites

Estimated Time to Complete Lesson: 10 minutes



Query Viewer

Query Viewer is the place to run and view queries. Upon searching for a query, you can choose to run the query immediately and view the results in a new browser window or to schedule it to be run at a later time (or predefined schedule).

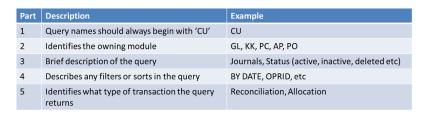
Queries Viewer enables you to:

- Search for a query
- Preview a query in the active browser window
- Run a query and display results in a new browser window
- Print a query
- Schedule a query



Query Naming Convention

When searching for existing queries, keep in mind the following naming convention:



For example, CU_AP_DELETED_VCHR is an informational query that can be used to view the list of deleted vouchers for a date range:



Part 1: Part 2: Part 3:

Query Module Description
begins is 'AP' of query –

with 'deleted

'CU' vouchers'

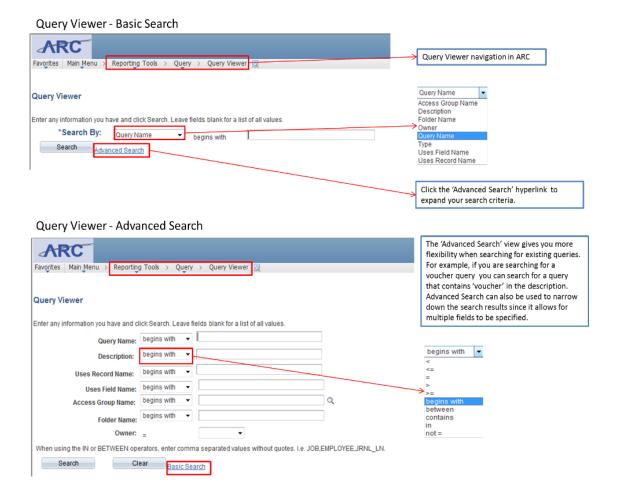


Searching for Existing Queries

You can either use the 'Basic Search' or the 'Advanced Search' when searching for existing queries.

The Basic Search is useful when you know what the query name or the description of the query begins with.

The Advanced Search allows for more flexibility. You can specify additional search methods for the desired field(s) (e.g. equals, does not equal, contains etc).





Using the Basic Search Screen

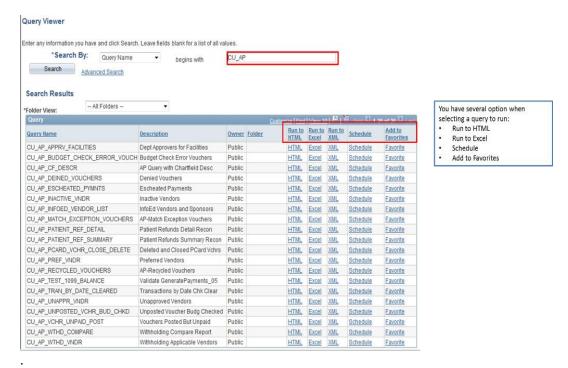
When using the basic search screen, keep in mind that all query names begin with 'CU'. You can begin to narrow down the search by specifying which module owns the query (e.g. KK, GL, AP, PO, PC).

The image below shows the search results for query names that begin with 'CU_AP'.

Once you locate the query you wish to run, you have the following options:

- Run the query to HTML (query results are displayed in a new web browser)
- Run the query to Excel (query results are displayed in an Excel document)
- Run the query to XML (query results are displayed in an XML document)
- Schedule the query to be run within a specific date range
- Add the query to your list of Favorites

Please note that you will only be able to search for queries that you have been granted access to.





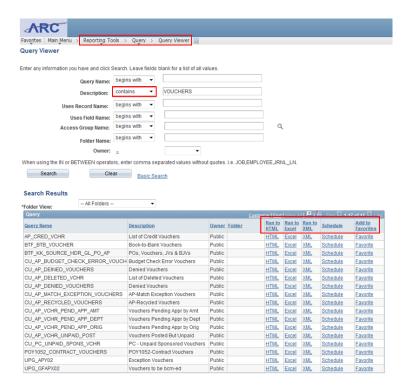
Using the Advanced Search Screen

The Advanced Search screen gives you additional flexibility when searching for existing queries. You can specify one or more fields either to broaden or narrow down your search.

In the example below, we are searching for all queries that contain 'voucher' in the description field.

Once you locate the query you wish to run, you have the following options:

- Run the query to HTML
- Run the query to Excel
- Run the query to XML
- Schedule the query to be run within a specific date range
- Add the query to your list of Favorites





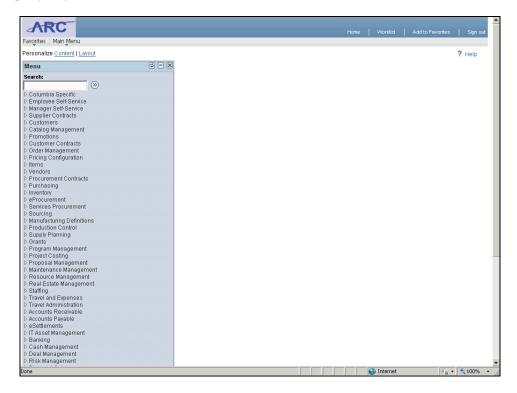
Running the Projects by Owning Department Query

In this topic you will learn how to navigate to Query Viewer in ARC, use the Basic Search screen to search for an existing query, run the query to Excel, and save the query to your Favorites.

Estimated time to complete this topic: 2 minutes

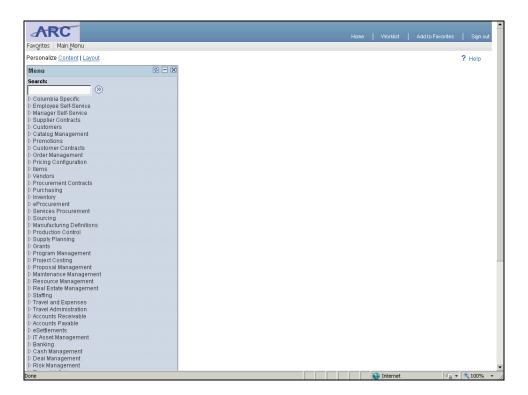
Procedure

Welcome to the *Running the Projects by Owning Department Query* topic. In this scenario you will learn how to navigate to Query Viewer, search for existing queries, run a query to Excel, and save a query to your Favorites.



Step	Action
1.	The Query Viewer is located within the Reporting Tools folder in the Main Menu.



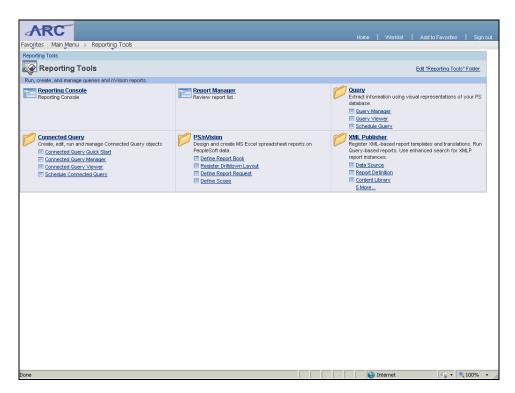


Step	Action
2.	Click the scroll bar.



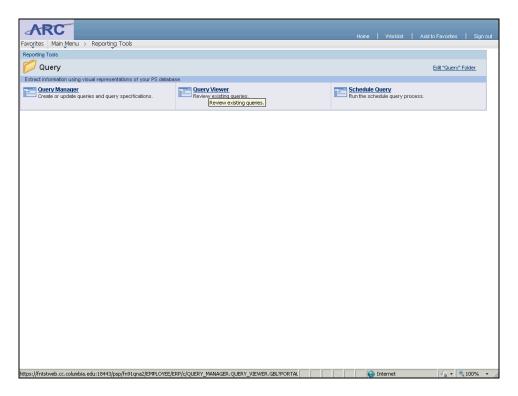


Step	Action
3.	Click the Reporting Tools link.
	D Reporting Tools

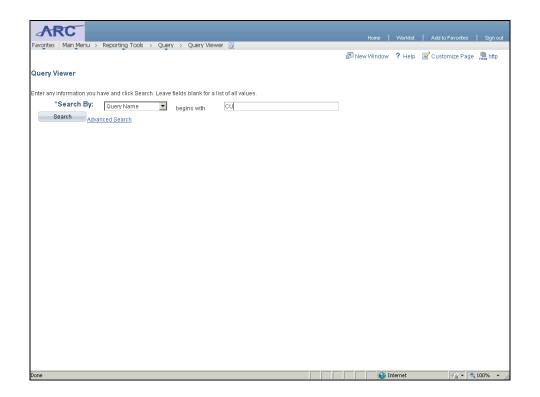


Step	Action
4.	Click the Query link.
	Query



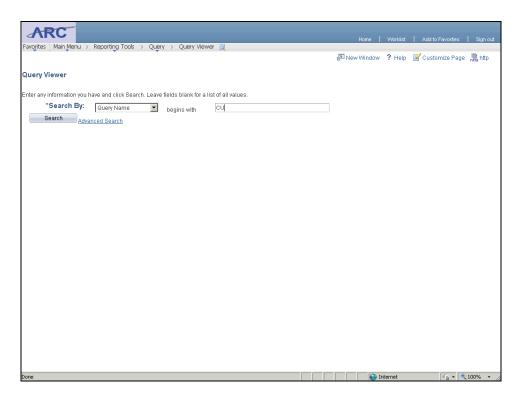


Step	Action
5.	Click the Query Viewer link.
	Query Viewer



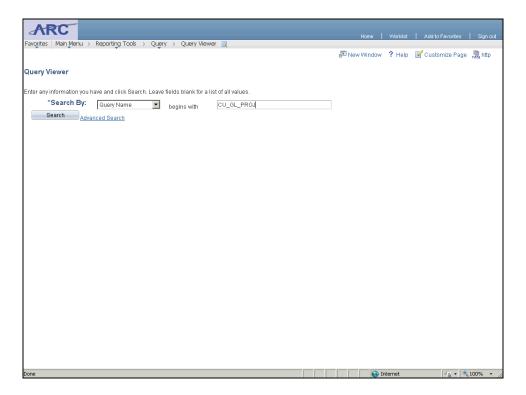


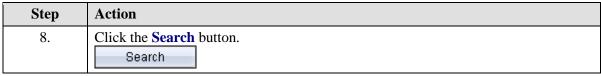
Step	Action
6.	This is the Query Viewer page in ARC. We will search for Query Name(s) that begin with 'CU_GL_PROJ'.

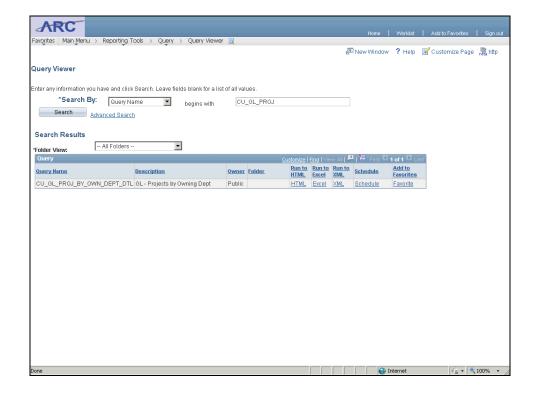


	Step	Action
ſ	7.	Enter the desired information into the Search By field. Enter "CU_GL_PROJ".



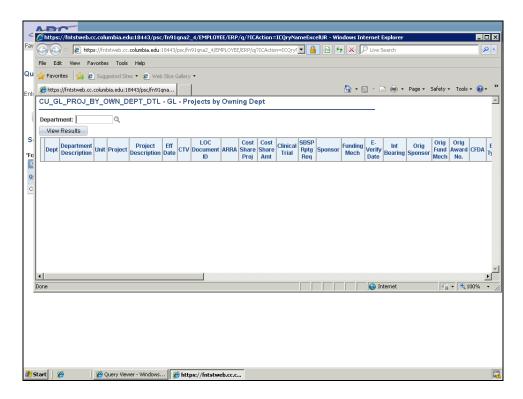






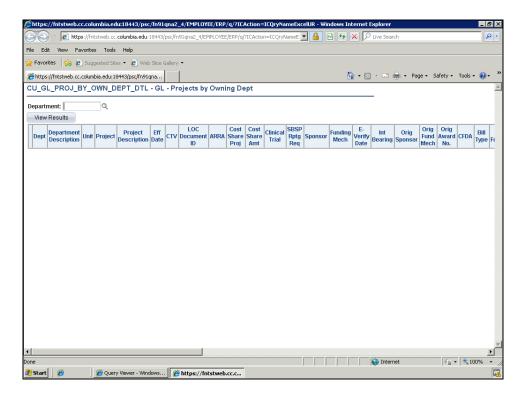


Step	Action
9.	Only one search result matched the search criterion.
	Click the Excel link to run this query to Excel.



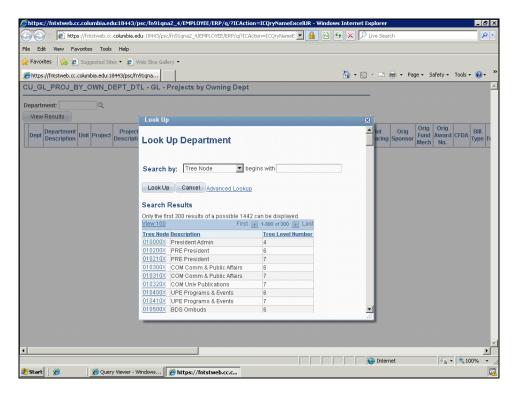
Step	Action
10.	A separate run control window opened.
	Click the Maximize/Restore button.





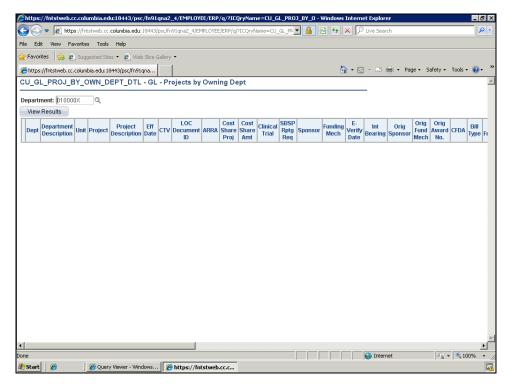
Step	Action
11.	The only parameter that needs to be specified to run this query is Department.
	Click the Look up Department (Alt+5) button.



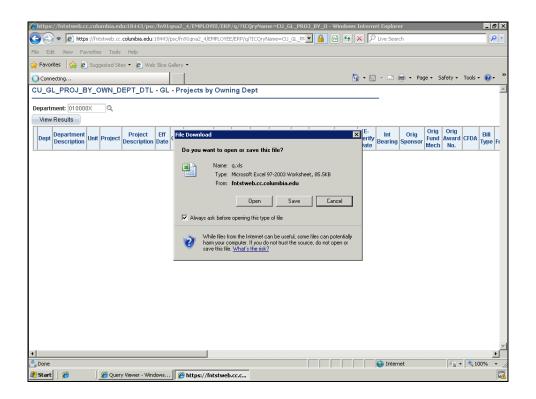


Step	Action
12.	In this scenario we will run the query for Department Node '010000X'.
	Click the 010000X link.



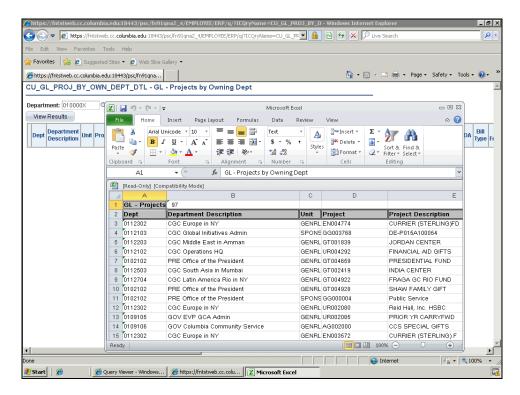


Step	Action
13.	Click the View Results button.
	View Results



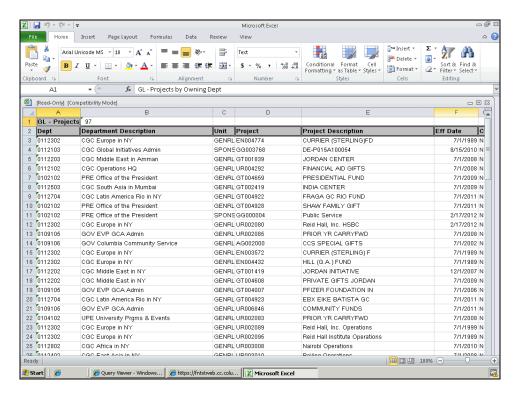


Step	Action
14.	Click the Open button. Open

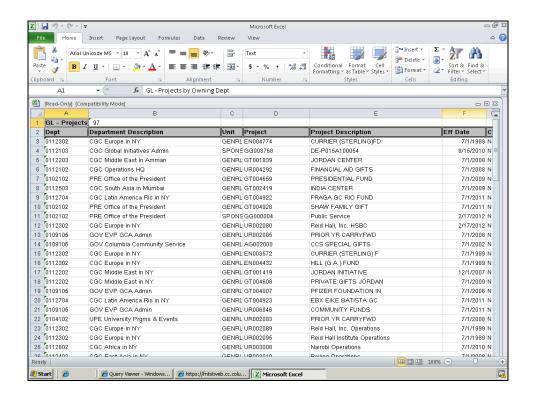


Step	Action
15.	Click the Maximize button.



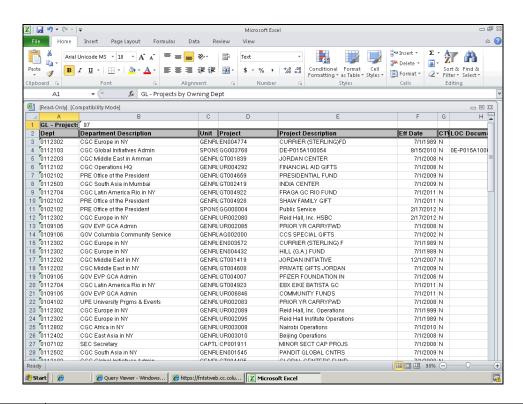


Step	Action
16.	You have successfully exported the query results into Excel.



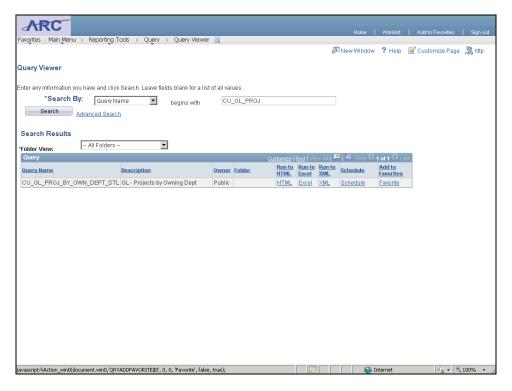


Step	Action
17.	To view additional columns on the spreadsheet click the Zoom Out button.

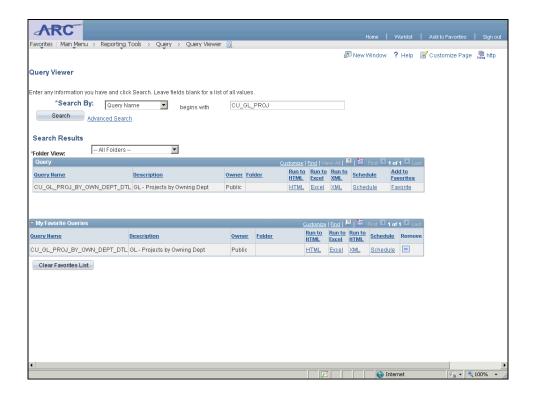


Step	Action
18.	Now we will return to the Query Viewer page in ARC and save this query to your Favorites.
	Click the Minimize button.



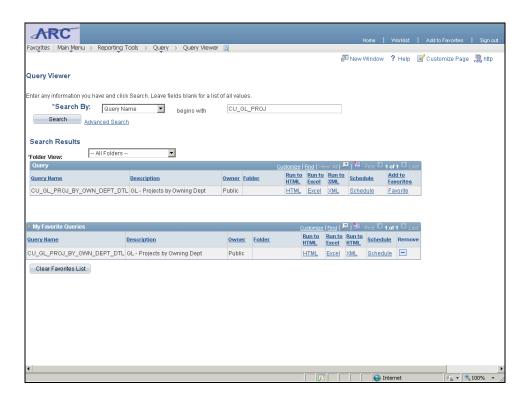


Step	Action
19.	Click the Favorite link.
	Favorite





Ste	p	Action
20		The query is now available under 'My Favorite Queries'.



Step	Action
21.	You have successfully accessed and run the Projects by Owning Department Query. In the next topic you will learn how to use the Advanced Search screen to search for existing queries. End of Procedure.



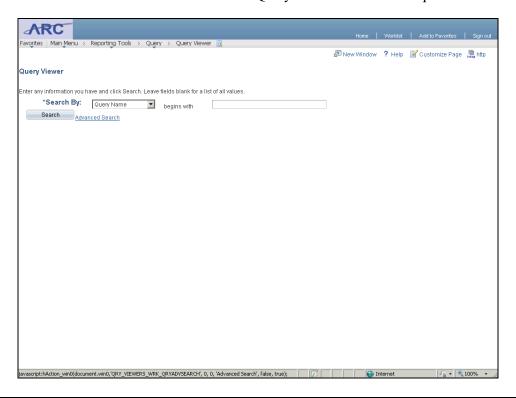
Running the Transaction by Date Cleared Query

In this topic you will learn how to use the Advanced Search screen to search for an existing query, run the query to HTML, and download the query results in an Excel Spreadsheet.

Estimated time to complete this topic: 2 minutes

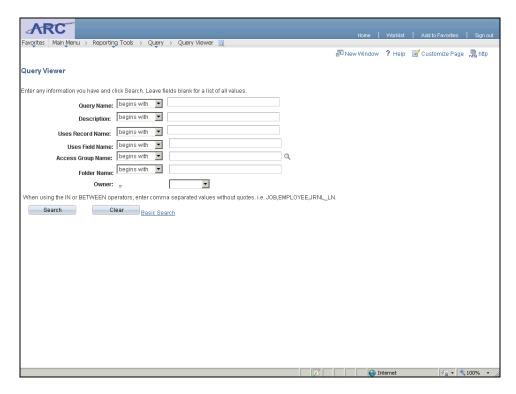
Procedure

Welcome to the *Running the Transaction by Date Cleared Query* topic. In this scenario you will learn how to use the Advanced Search screen in Query Viewer to search for queries.



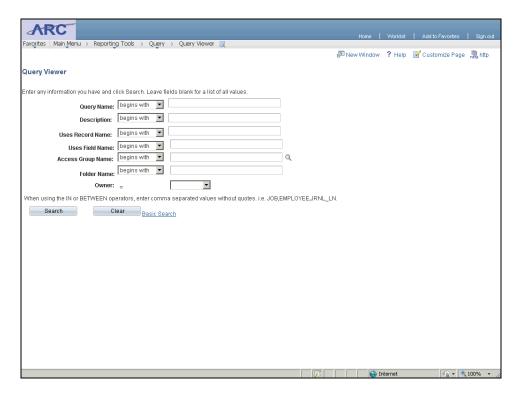
Step	Action
1.	Click the Advanced Search link. Advanced Search





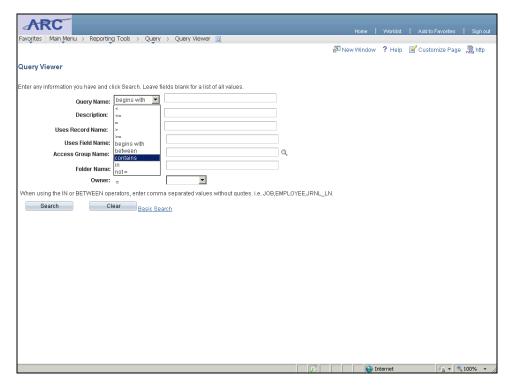
Step	Action
2.	In this scenario we will use the Advanced Search screen to search for queries with the following criteria: - Query Name contains 'AP' - Description contains 'transaction'

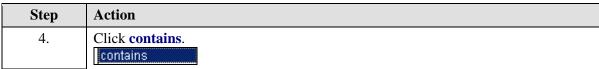


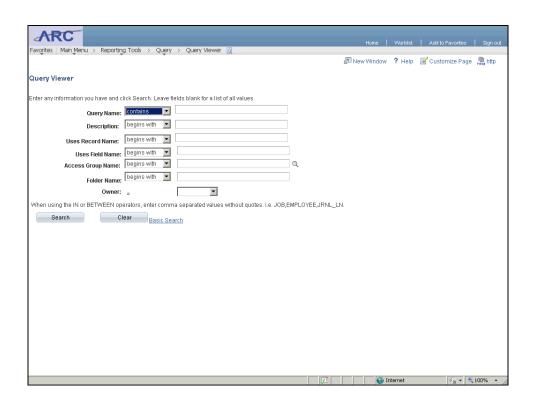


Step	Action
3.	Click the Query Name dropdown button.



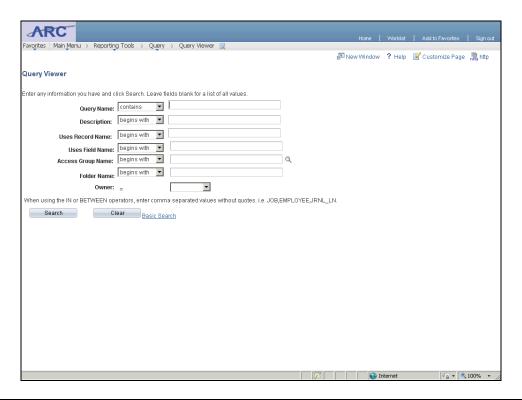






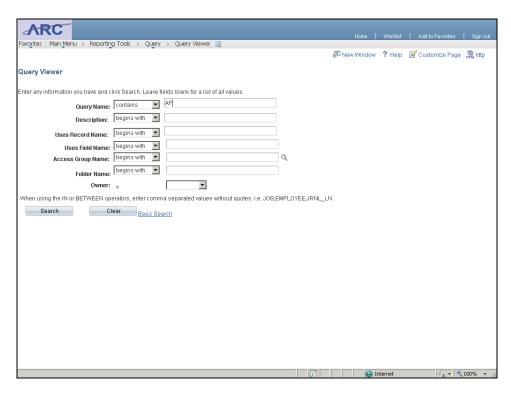


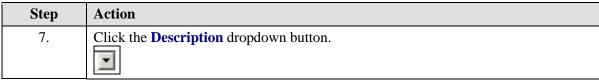
Step	Action
5.	Click in the Query Name field.

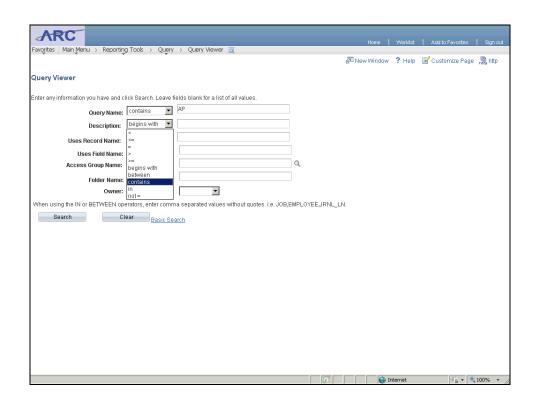


Step	Action
6.	Enter the desired information into the Query Name field. Enter "AP".



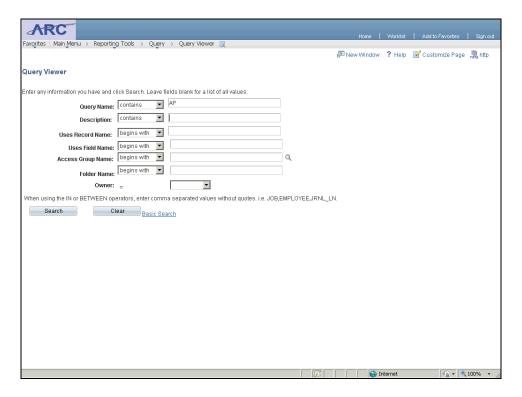






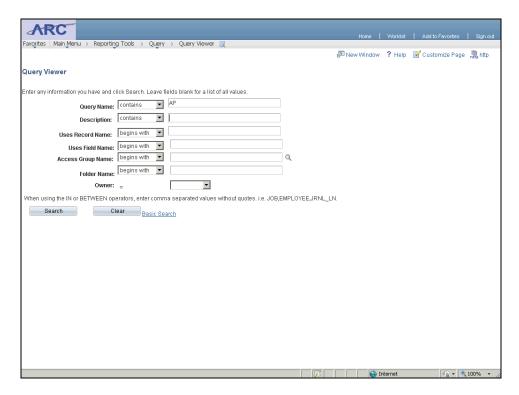


Step	Action
8.	Click contains.
	contains

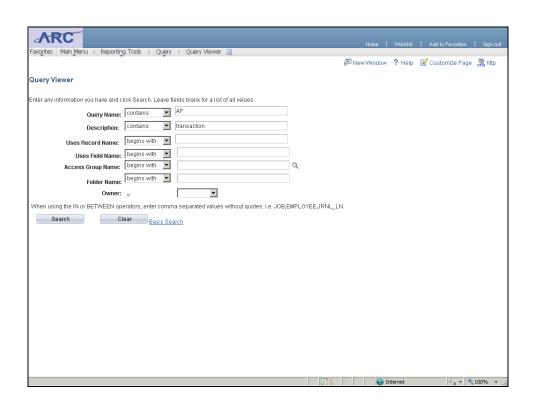


Step	Action
9.	Click in the Description field.



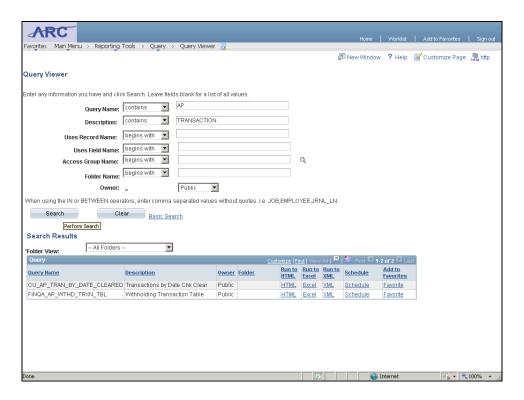


Step Action		Action
	10.	Enter the desired information into the Description field. Enter "transaction".



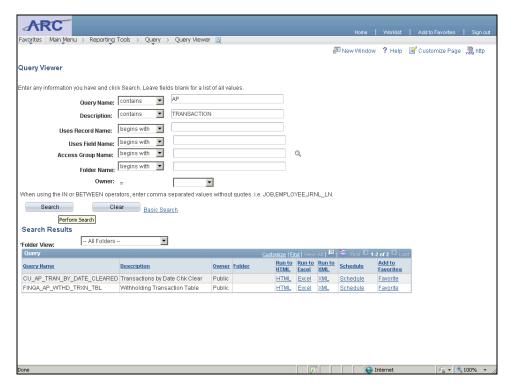


Step	Action
11.	Click the Search button.
	Search

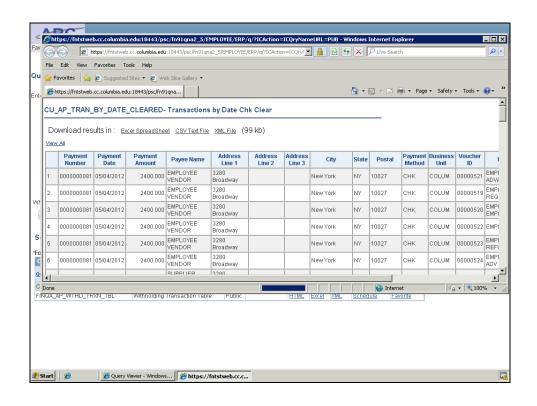


Step	Action	
12.	There are two entries that meet the search criteria.	
	We will run the 'CU_AP_TRAN_BY_DATE_CLEARED' query to HTML.	



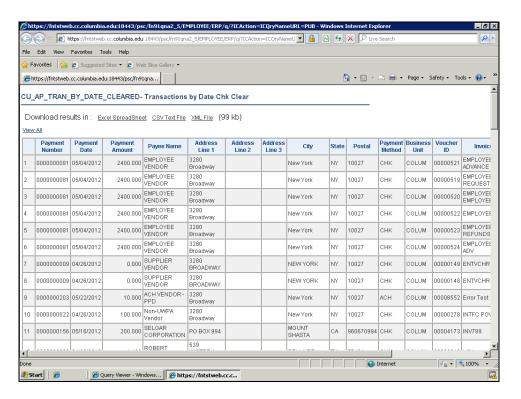


Step	Action
13.	Click the HTML link.



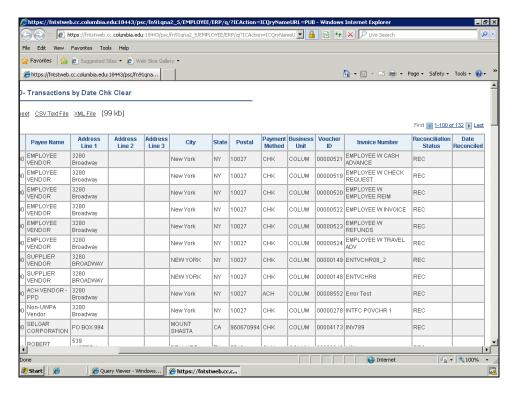


Step	Action	
14.	Click the Maximize/Restore button.	



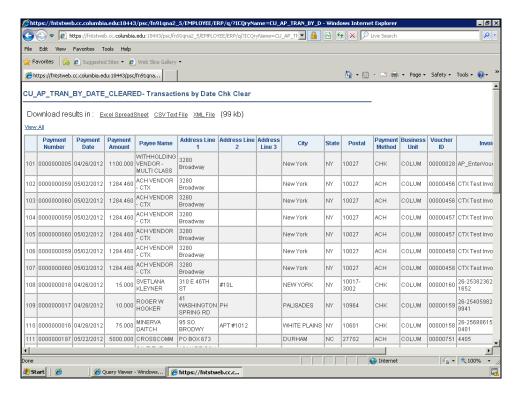
Step	Action	
15.	15. Scroll to the right to view the rest of the fields in this query.	
	Click the scrollbar.	





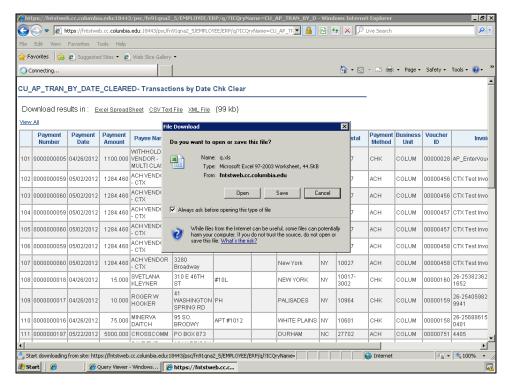
Step	Action	
16.	Note that this page displays 100 items at a time. The results for this query are not all visible in one page. Click the Next button to view the next set of items.	



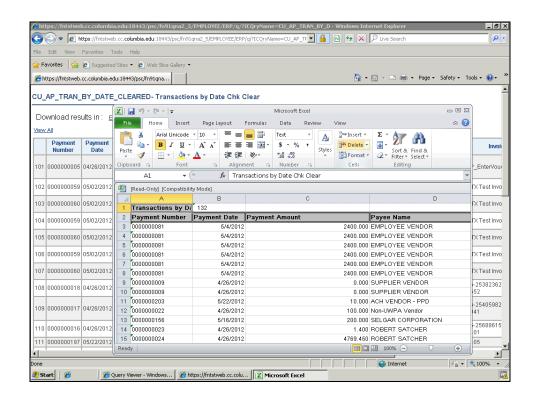


Step	Action	
17.	You have the option to download the query results in an Excel Spreadsheet, CSV Text File, and/or XML File.	
	Click the Excel Spreadsheet link. Excel SpreadSheet	



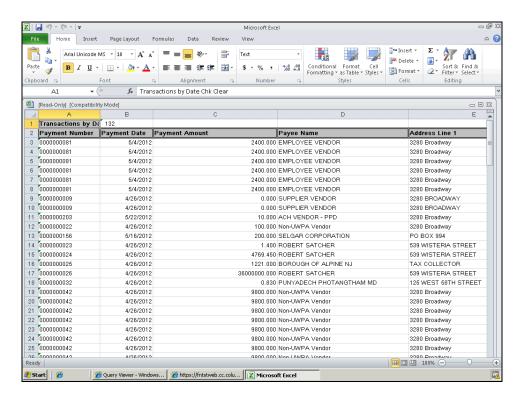


Step	Action
18.	Click the Open button. Open





Action
Click the Maximize button.
(



Step	Action	
20. You have successfully used the Advanced Search screen to search for and run the Transaction by Date Cleared Query. End of Procedure.		



Using Financial Reports

- Access and run various financial reports from the ARC Portal
- Change the parameters and re-run a report
- Preview all the pages within a report
- Export a report to Excel
- Save and print a report

Estimated Time to Complete Lesson: 15 minutes



Financial Reports Available

Within the ARC Portal there are several financial reports to choose from. In the following topics we will run three financial reports:

- Project Summary Statement .
- Sponsored Project Financial Report
- COB Detail Operating Statement

Project Summary Statement is an example of a ChartField Statement, and it's the ChartField Statements that replace the DARTS reports.

Please note that not all of the reports we reference in this training material may be applicable to you in your role (i.e. the COB report is applicable to a smaller user population).

When running reports, please ensure you are using one of the following Web Browsers:

- Internet Explorer 8.0
- Mozilla Firefox
- Google Chrome

A comprehensive list of financial reports available in the ARC Portal are listed below:

Note that to the left of each report it states whether the report is coming from ARC or from FDS. This is important to note since reports from ARC contain real time data whereas reports from FDS contain up to one day old data.

<u>Trial Balance</u>		Consol	idated Operating Reports (COB)	
ARC	Trial Balance by Business Unit(s)	FDS	COB Detail Operating Statement	
ARC	Trial Balance by Funds	FDS	COB Summary Operating Statement	
FDS	Trial Balance by Department(s)	FDS	COB Operating Statement by Fund	
FDS	Trial Balance by ChartField	FDS	COB Current Estimate Review with Extrapolation	
FDS	Trial Balance by Account Detail	FDS	COB Expense Summary by Function	
		FDS	COB Budget Comparison	
Chartfi	eld Statement	FDS	Budget Changes	
FDS	Department Summary Statement	FDS	Internal Transfers	
FDS	Project Summary Statement	FDS	Change in Fund Balance	
FDS	Initiative Summary Statement			
FDS	Segment Summary Statement	Project	Lifecycle Reports	
FDS	Site Summary Statement	ARC	Project Information Notification (PIN)	
FDS	Chartfield Detail Statement	FDS	Sponsored Project Financial Report	
FDS	Chartfield Transaction Statement	FDS	Non-Sponsored Project Financial Report	
		FDS	F&A Recovery Report	
Financi	al Statements	FDS	Project Cost Overrun	
ARC	Balance Sheet - Consolidated			
ARC	Statement of Activities - Consolidat	Payrol	Reports	
FDS	Balance Sheet - Departmental	FDS	Payroll Summary Report	
FDS	Statement of Activities - Departmer	FDS	Payroll Detail Report	
		FDS	EE by Chartstring Report	
Endowment Reports		FDS	Department Employee Report	
FDS	Endowment Market Value Report			
FDS	Endowment Spending Report	Other F	Reports	
		FDS	Fringe Benefit Report	
		FDS	Departmental Claim on Cash	
		FDS	Fund Balance/Overdraft	



ChartField Statements

ChartField Statements will replace most of the DARTS reports in the legacy system. These reports can be run at various levels of detail, from summary to transaction level.

The report provides information for Prior Year YTD, Prior Year Actual, Original Budget, Current Estimate, Current Year YTD, and Encumbrances, Fund Balance, and Claim on Cash.

From the report there are six links:

- Previous Accounting Period, same report for previous month;
- Next Accounting Period, same report for following month;
- ChartField Detail Statement, which is similar to the COB Detail Report with full ChartString combination and attributes. Also includes Encumbrance information;
- ChartField Transaction Statement; which is similar to the current DARTS Detail Statement;
- Payroll Summary Statement;
- Payroll Detail Statement;

From both ChartField Detailed Statement and ChartField Transaction Statement, there is drill down to transaction detail by Account, which provides AP or Journal information.

The following table describes four commonly used ChartField Statement reports:

Report Name	Description	Who Should Use it	What it Replaces	Fields Included	Drilldown
Department Summary Statement	The report can be run on a Department or Department rollup (node)		DARTs Rollup Report	Account, Account Description Current Balance, Prior Year- End Balance, Variance Amount and %	No; but there is drilldown to transaction detail by Account from both the ChartField Detailed Statement and ChartField Transaction Statement.
Project Summary Statement	The report can be run on a Project with or without Department Selection	This report can be used by any finance person as well as PIs (Principle Investigator) to monitor the spending on a particular Project.	Replaces the current DARTs Summary Statement	Account, Account Description Current Balance, Prior Year- End Balance, Variance Amount and %	No; but there is drilldown to transaction detail by Account from both the ChartField Detailed Statement and ChartField Transaction Statement.
Initiative Summary Statement	The report can be run on a Initiative or Initiative rollup (node)	finance person as well as PIs to		Account, Account Description Current Balance, Prior Year- End Balance, Variance Amount and %	No; but there is drilldown to transaction detail by Account from both the ChartField Detailed Statement and ChartField Transaction Statement.
Segment Summary Statement	The report can be run on a Segment or Segment rollup (node)	finance person as well as PIs to		Account, Account Description Current Balance, Prior Year- End Balance, Variance Amount and %	No; but there is drilldown to transaction detail by Account from both the ChartField Detailed Statement and ChartField Transaction Statement.



Running the Project Summary Statement Report

In this topic you will learn how to access and run the Project Summary Statement from the ARC Portal. In addition, you will learn how to perform the following report functions:

- Preview all the pages within the report
- Preview the report for the prior accounting period
- Preview the report for the next accounting period
- Re-run the report for different criteria
- Save, export, and print reports

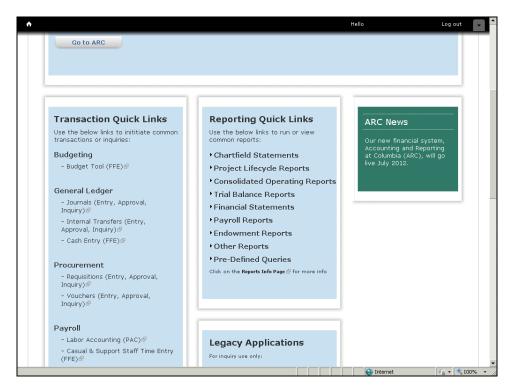
Estimated Time to Complete Topic: 5 minutes



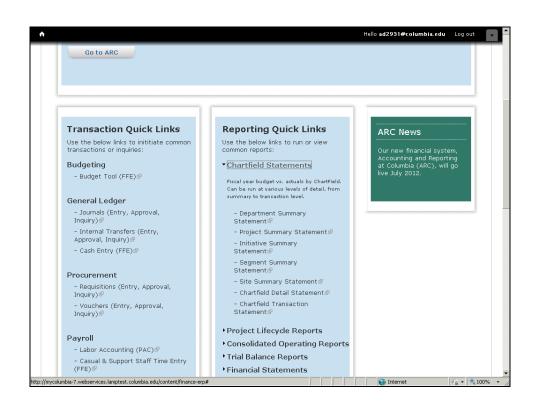
Procedure

Welcome to the *Running the Project Summary Statement Report* topic. In this scenario you will learn how to access and run the Project Summary Statement from the ARC Portal. You will also learn how to preview the report for a different set of parameters and how to export the report to Excel.



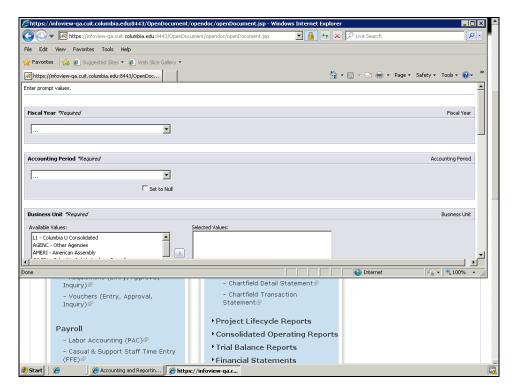


Step	Action
1.	Click the Chartfield Statements link.
	Chartfield Statements



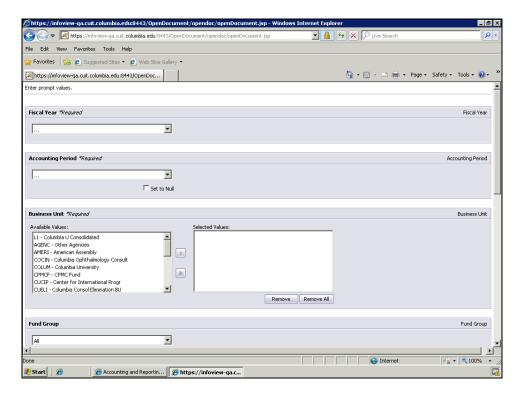


Step	Action
2.	Click the Project Summary Statement link.
	Project Summary Statement



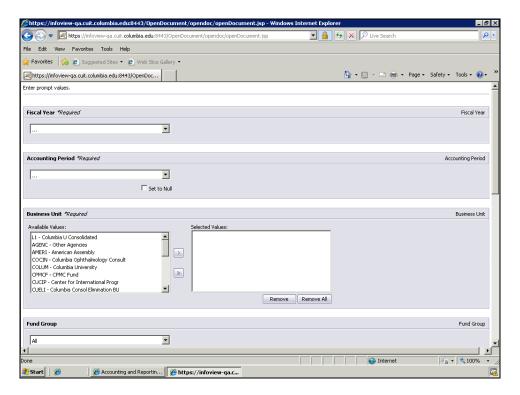
Step	Action
3.	Click the Maximize/Restore button.





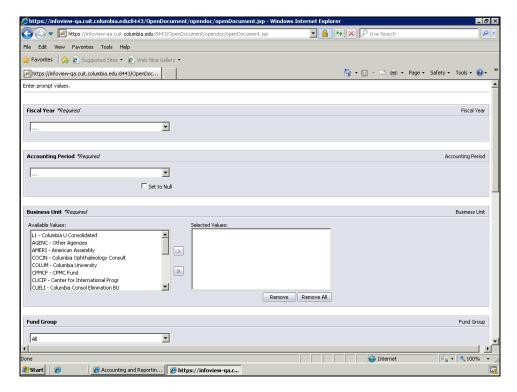
Step	Action
4.	In this scenario we are going to run the Project Summary Statement report for December 2011 (The sixth month of FY 2012). The Project Summary Statement is replacing the current DARTS Summary Statement.
	This report is used to monitor the spending on a particular Project.

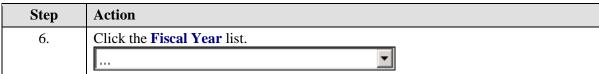


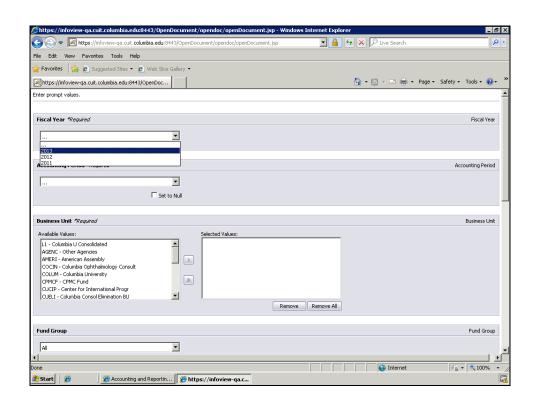


Step	Action
5.	Notice that fields with an asterisk are required whereas fields without an asterisk are optional. Fiscal Year, Accounting Period, and Business Unit are required to run the Project Summary Statement report.



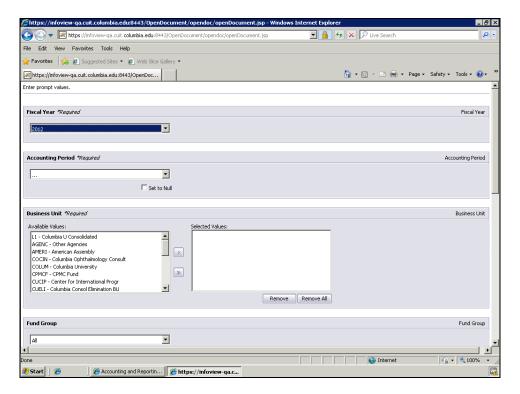






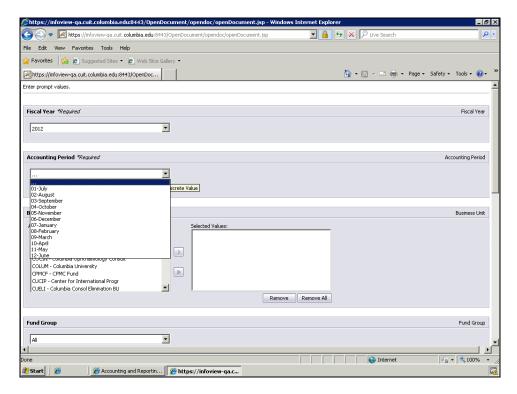


Step	Action
7.	Click the 2012 list item.
	2012

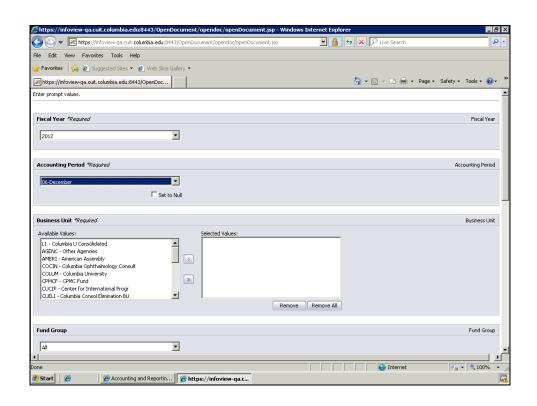


Step	Action
8.	Click the Accounting Period list.
	 ▼



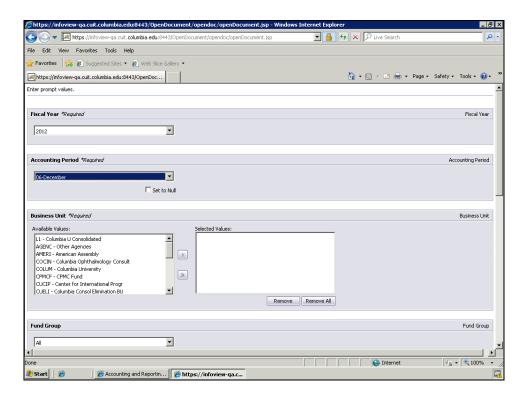


Step	Action
9.	Click the 06-December list item.
	06-December



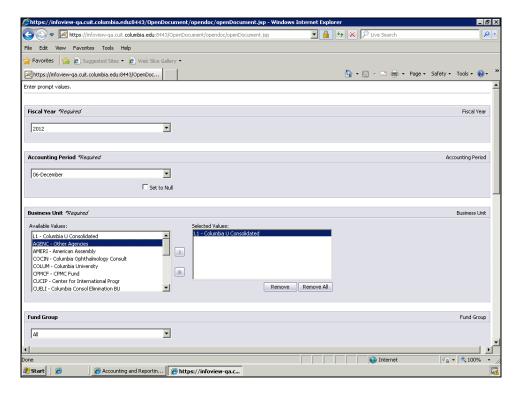


Step	Action
10.	In most cases you will want to select 'L1 - Columbia U Consolidated' Business Unit because it includes all projects in the Columbia consolidated financial statement and COB.

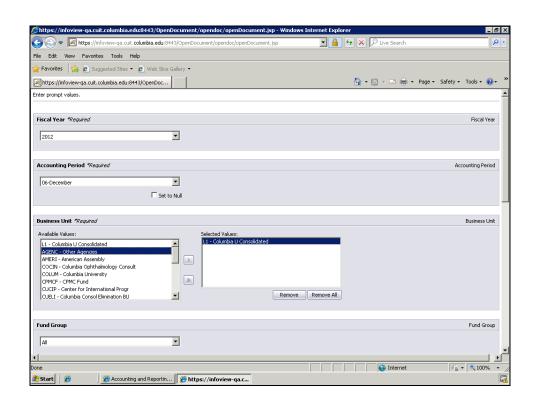


Step	Action
11.	Double-click the L1 - Columbia U Consolidated list item.
	L1 - Columbia U Consolidated



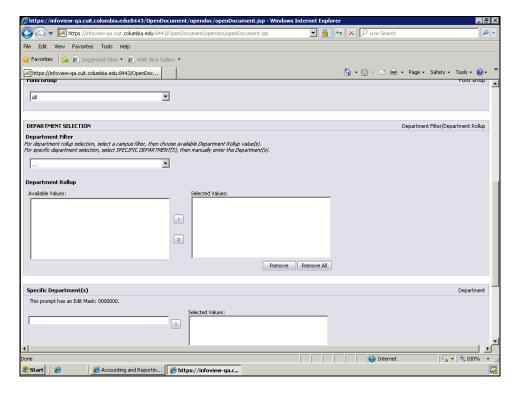


Step	Action
12.	Notice that selected value(s) will appear on the 'Selected Values' box.



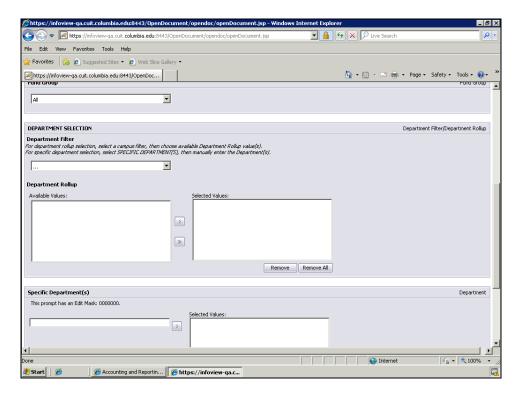


Step	Action
13.	Click the scroll bar to view the other run time parameters for this report.

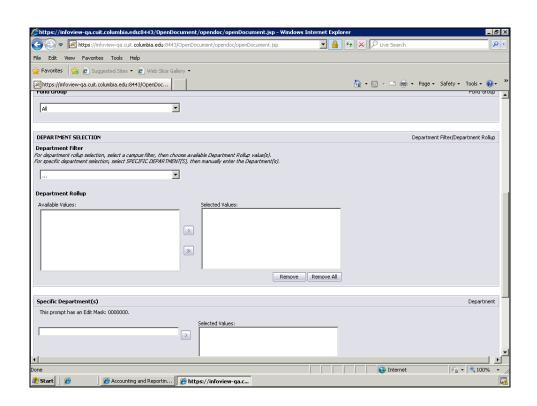


Step	Action
14.	The Fund Group gives you the capability to select all funds, operating funds, or non-operating funds. In this scenario we will leave it as 'All' Funds.



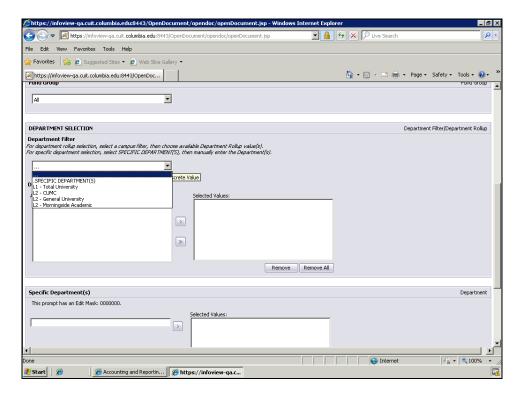


Step	Action
15.	Notice the Department is not a required field. In this scenario we will specify the Department Filter to be 'L2 - CUMC'.



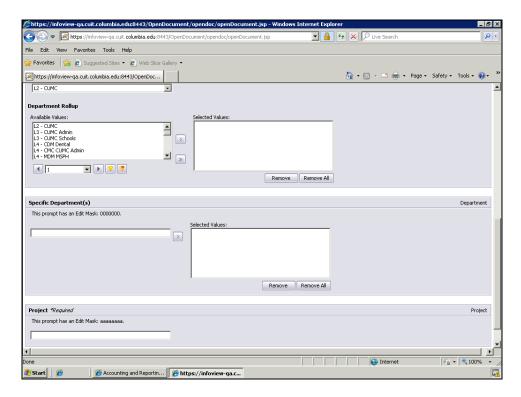


Step	Action
16.	Click the Department Filter list.
	🔻

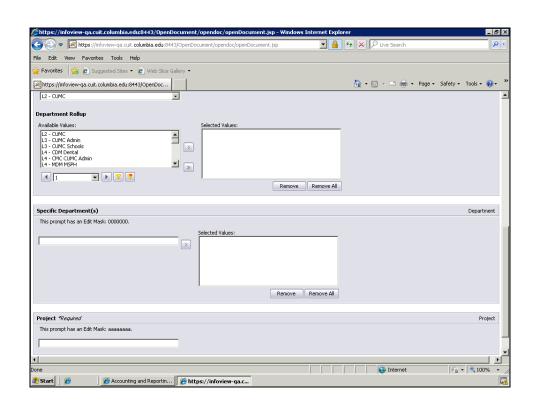


Step	Action
17.	Click the L2 - CUMC list item.
	L2 - CUMC



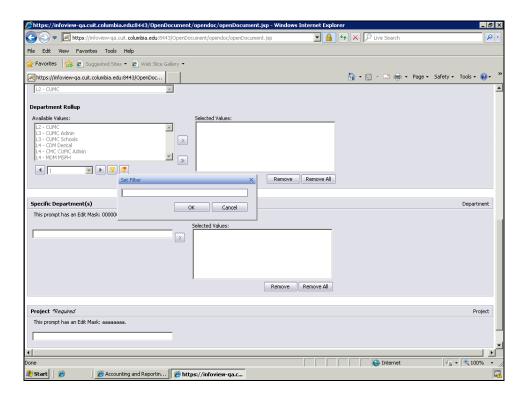


Step	Action
18.	Now we will select 'L5 - P&S Administration' for the Department Rollup. The filter
	at the bottom can be used to search for this value.



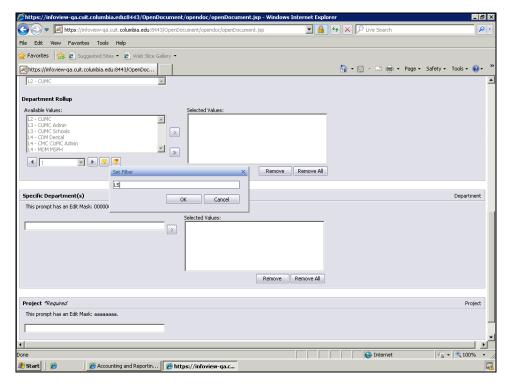


Step	Action
19.	Click the Filter button.
	<u> </u>

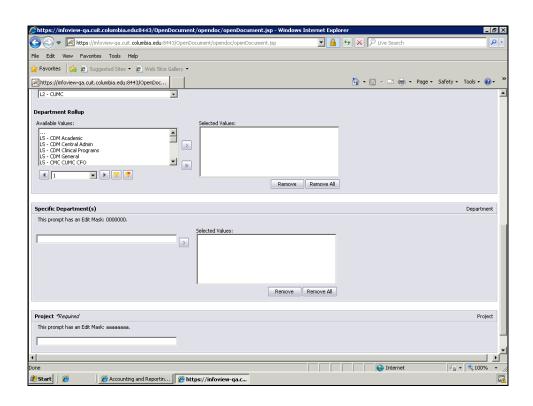


Step	Action
20.	Enter the desired information into the Set Filter field. Enter " L5 ".



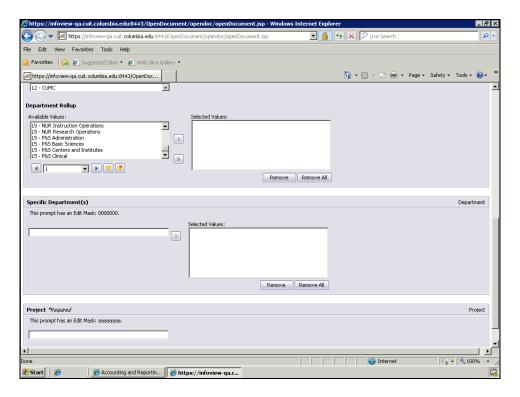


Step	Action
21.	Click the OK button.



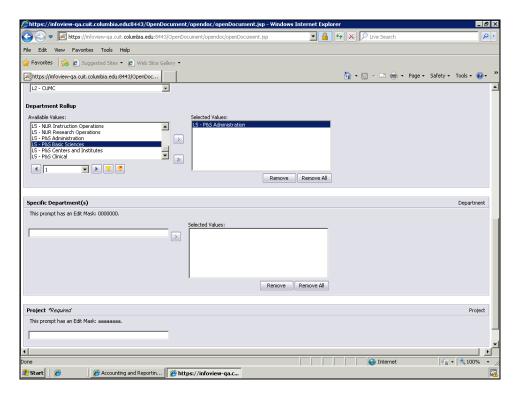


Step	Action
22.	Click the down arrow button to locate the desired value.

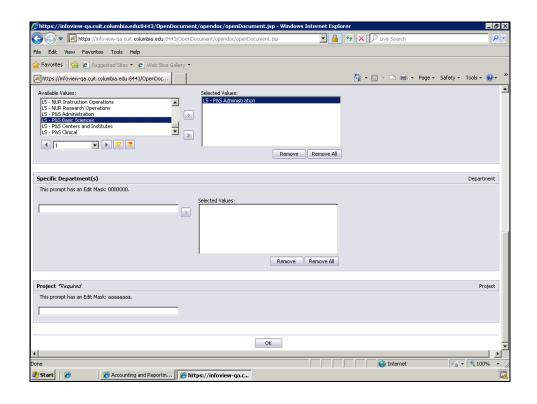


Step	Action
23.	Double-click the L5 - P&S Administration list item.
	L5 - P85 Administration



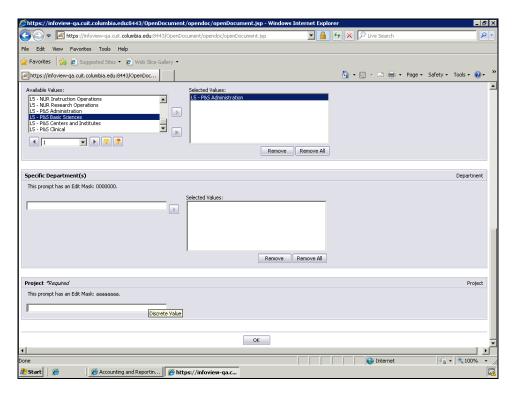


Step	Action
24.	Click the scroll bar to view the rest of the run time parameters.



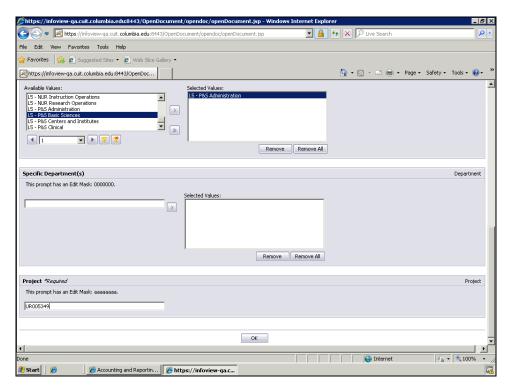


Step	Action
25.	Notice that 'Project' is required to run this report.
	In this scenario we will run the Project Summary Statement for project 'UR005349'.
	Click the Project field.

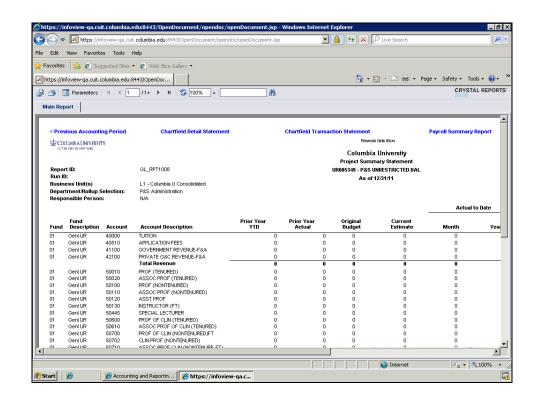


Step	Action
26.	Enter the desired information into the Project field. Enter " UR005349 ".



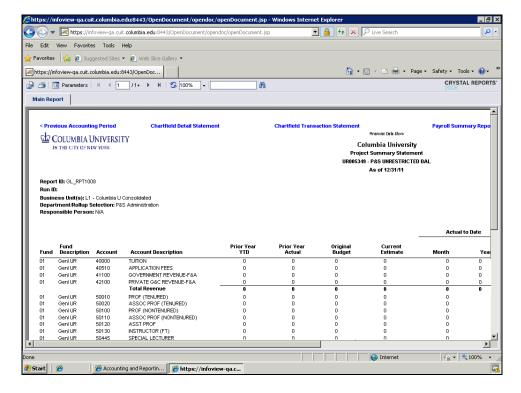


Step	Action
27.	Click the OK button.



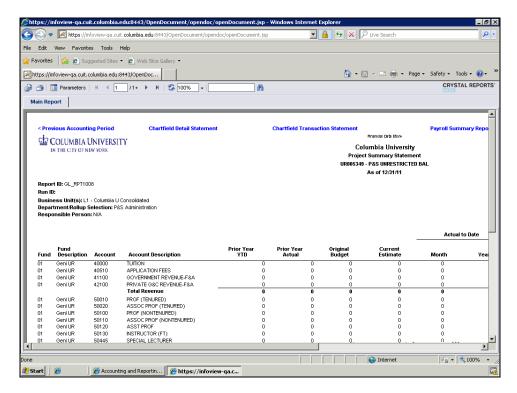


Step	Action
28.	This report is similar to the Summary Statement in DARTS.
	It also has the previous/next accounting period functionality similar to DARTS.
	Please note that for training purposes you will either see 0's or mock data in this report.



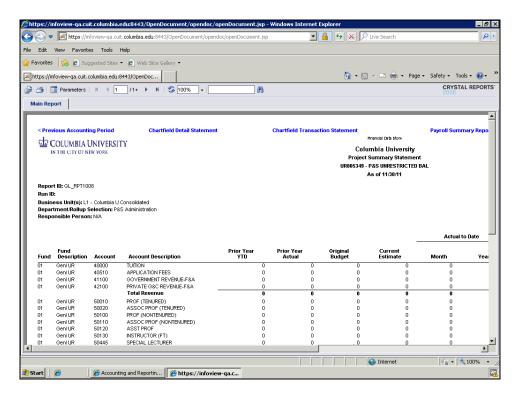
Step	Action
29.	Before moving forward, take a moment to note the description at the top of the report: 'Financial Data Store'. This is indicating that the report is coming from the FDS which means the data will be up to a day old as described in earlier lessons.



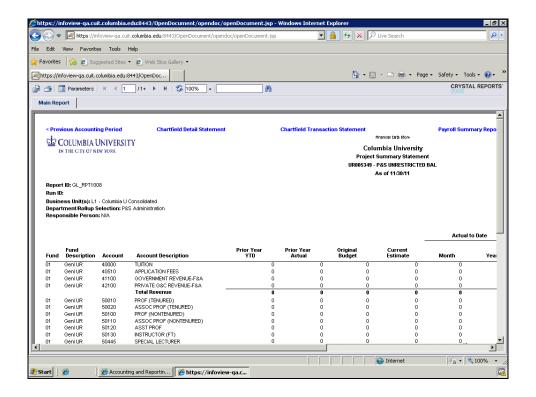


Step	Action
30.	Click the Previous Accounting Period link to preview the Project Summary Statement for November 2011.
	Statement for November 2011. Previous Accounting Period



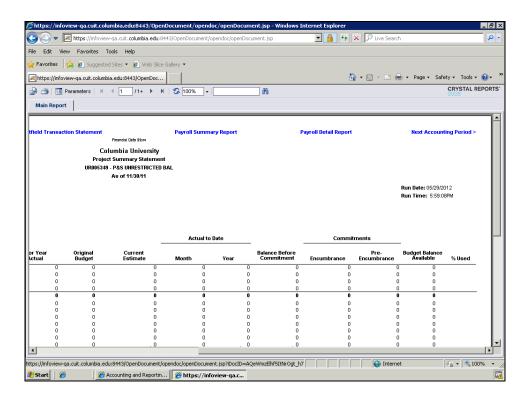


Step)	Action
31.		This is the Project Summary Statement for November 2011.



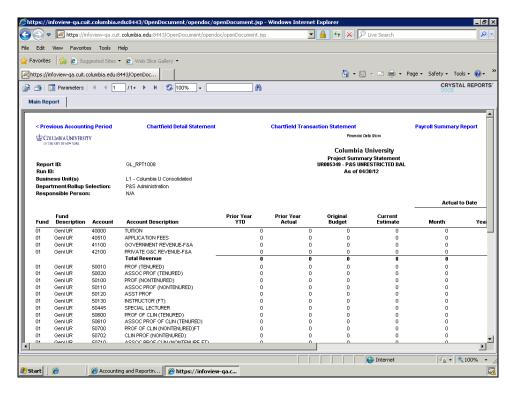


Step	Action
32.	Click the scroll bar to view the other fields on this report.



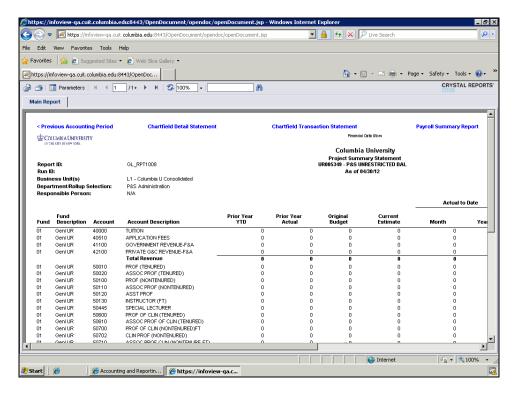
Step	Action
33.	Click the Next Accounting Period link to preview the Project Summary Statement for December 2012.
	Next Accounting Period >



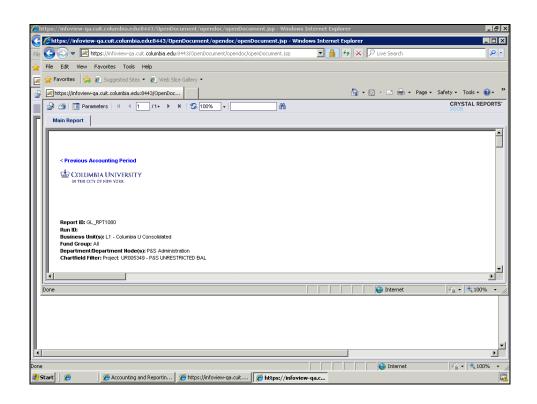


Step	Action
34.	From the Project Summary Statement report you can also run the following reports:
	-ChartField Detail Statement -ChartField Transaction Statement -Payroll Summary Report -Payroll Detail Report



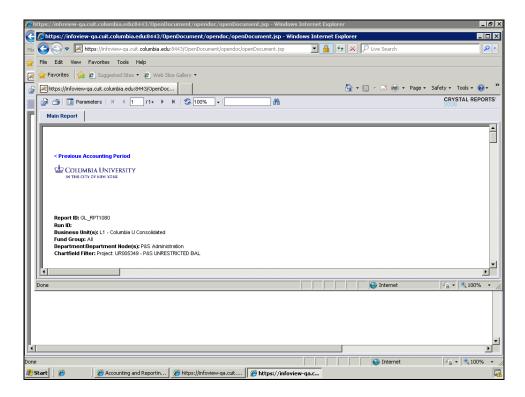


Step	Action
35.	Click the Chartfield Detail Statement link.
	Chartfield Detail Statement



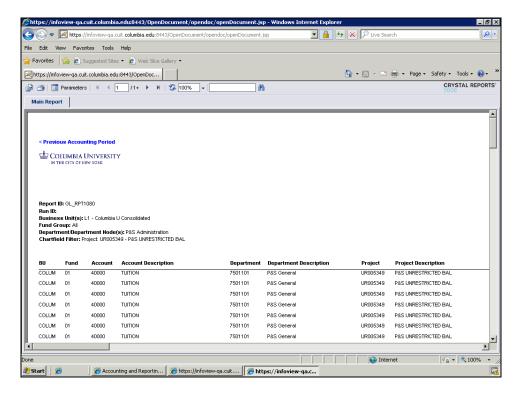


Step	Action
36.	Note that the ChartField Detail Statement opened in a new window.



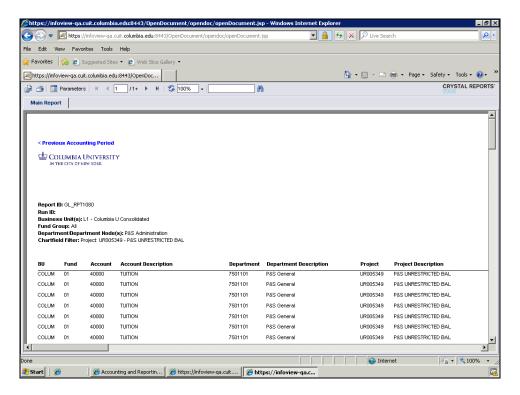
Step	Action
37.	Click the Maximize/Restore button.



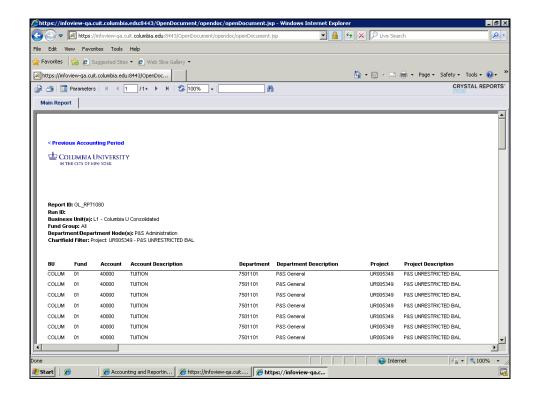


Step	Action
38.	The ChartField Detail Statement is similar to the COB Detail report, with full ChartString combinations and attributes. This report also includes encumbrance information.



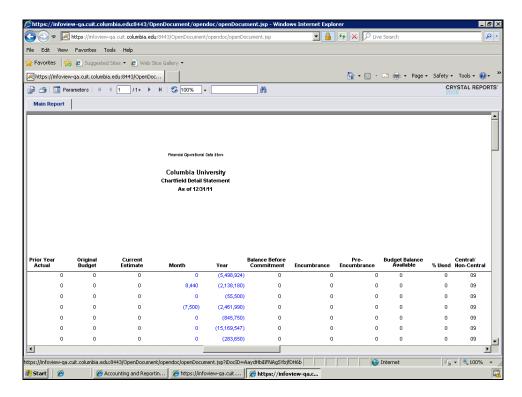


Step	Action
39.	The ChartField Detail Statement contains drill down to transaction detail by account.



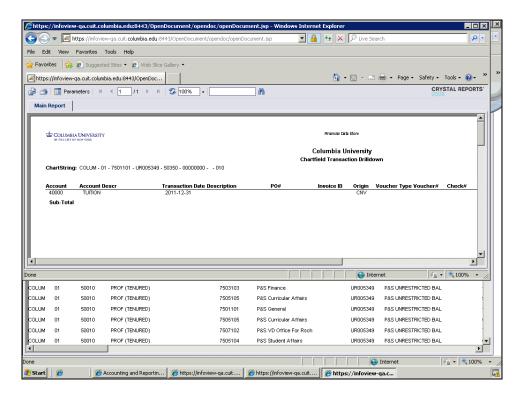


Step	Action
40.	Click the scroll bar to view the values that can be drilled down to the transaction detail.
	These values are depicted as blue links.

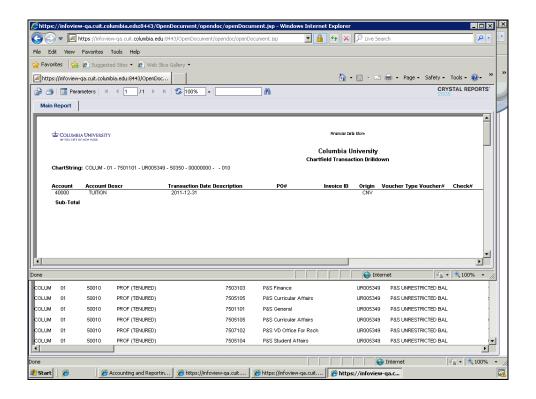


Step	Action
41.	Click on the 8,440 hyperlink.
	8,440



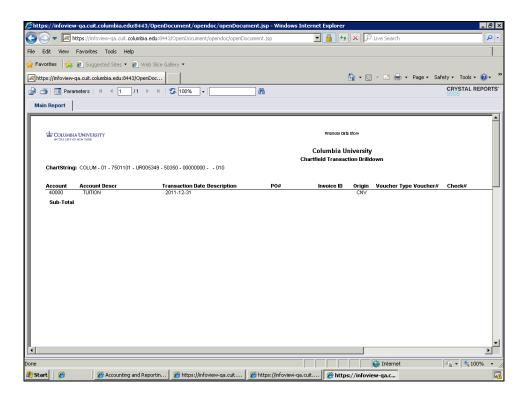


Step	Action
42.	Note that the ChartField Transaction Drilldown report opens in a new window.



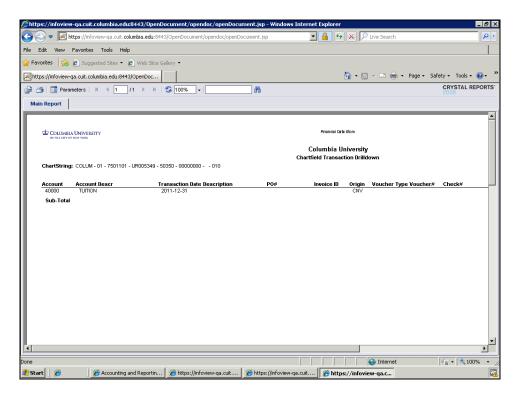


Step	Action
43.	Click the Maximize/Restore button.



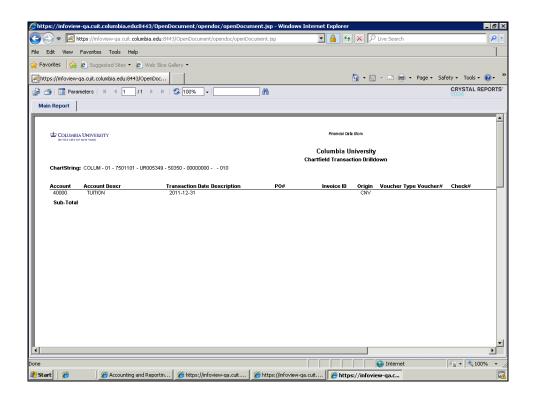
Step	Action
44.	The ChartField Transaction Drilldown report shows where the transaction is
	initiated and some details of the transaction.





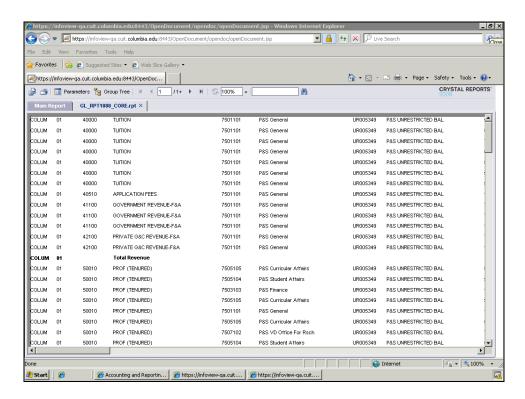
Step Action

45. We will now close the windows of the ChartField Transaction Drilldown and the ChartField Detail Statement reports.



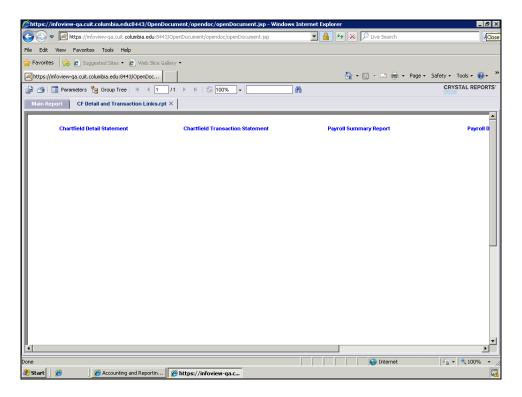


Step	Action
46.	Click the Close button.

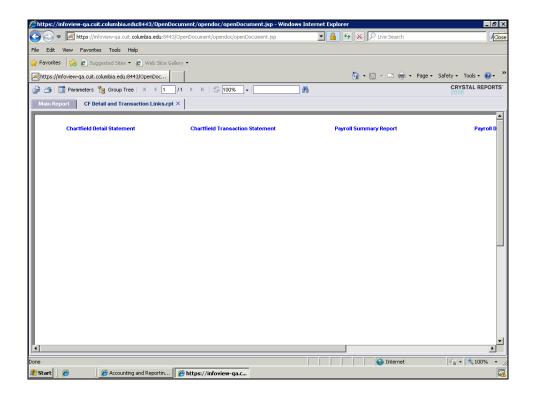


Step	Action
47.	Click the Close button.



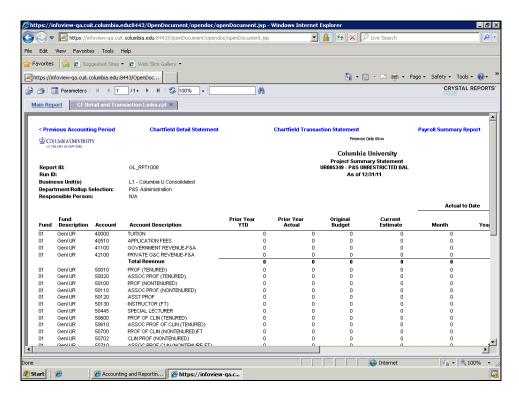


Step	Action
48.	When you activate any link on the report, a secondary 'Core' report tab will appear. Your original report will always show on the 'Main Report' tab.



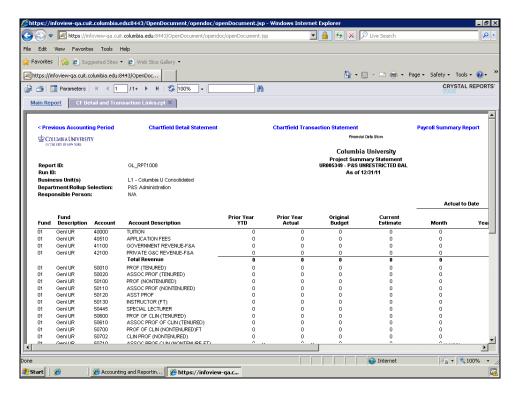


Step	Action
49.	Click the Main Report link. Main Report



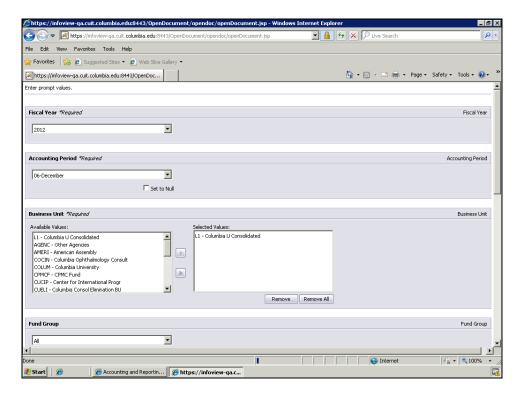
Step	Action
50.	If you want to run the same report with different run time parameters, you can click
	the 'Refresh' button and it will take you back to the run time parameters page.

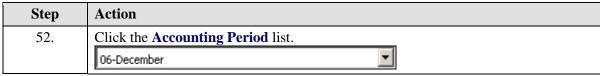


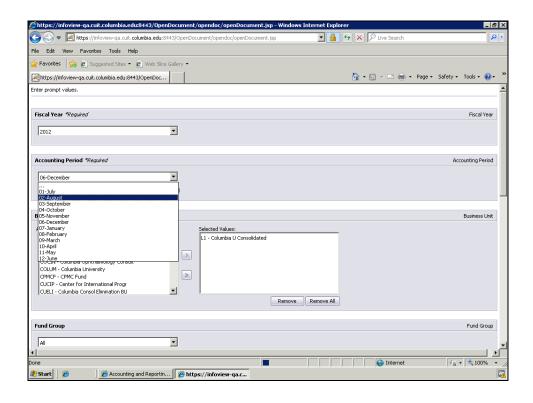


Step	Action
51.	Click the Refresh Report button.



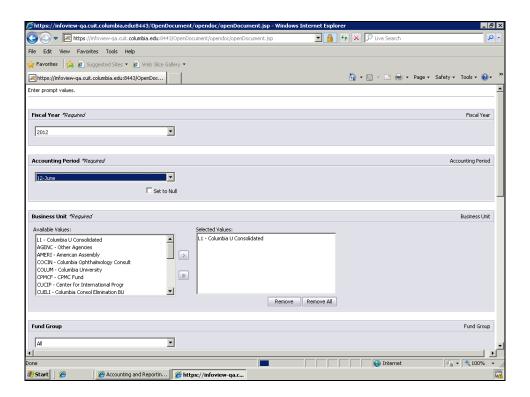






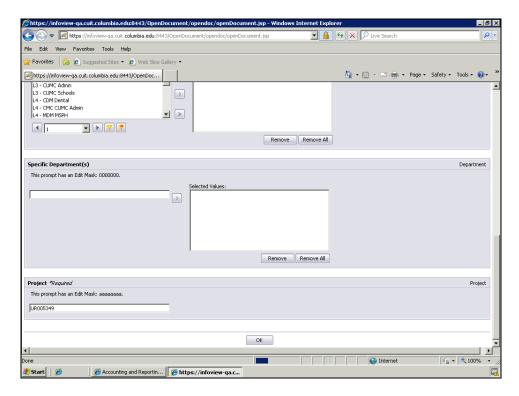


Step	Action
53.	Click the 12-June list item.
	12-June

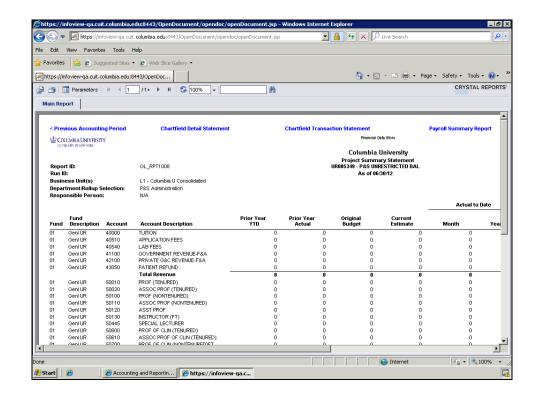


Step	Action
54.	Click the scroll bar to view the rest of the run time parameters for this report.



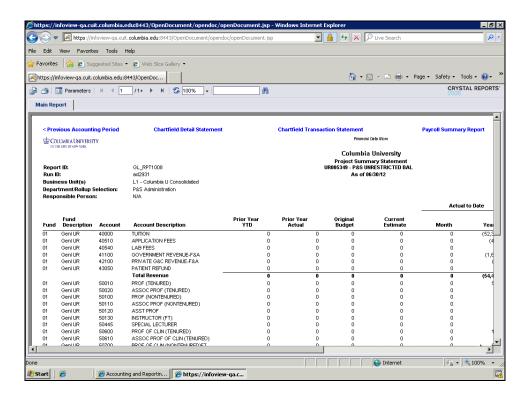


Step	Action
55.	Click the OK link.



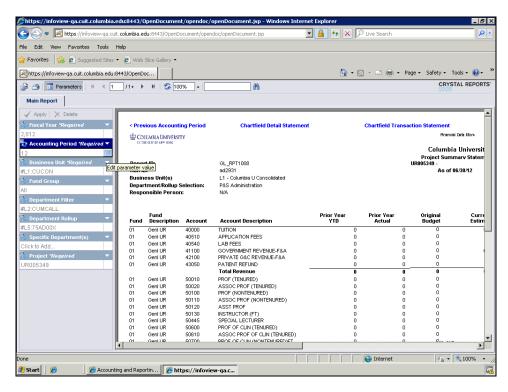


Step	Action
56.	A new report for June 2012 was generated.

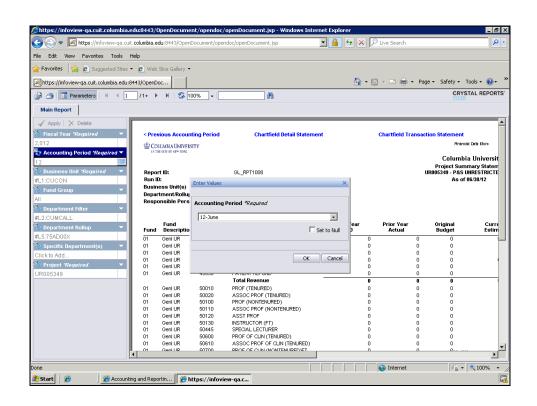


Step	Action
57.	You can also change your run time parameters by clicking on the 'Parameters' button.
	Click the Parameters button. Parameters



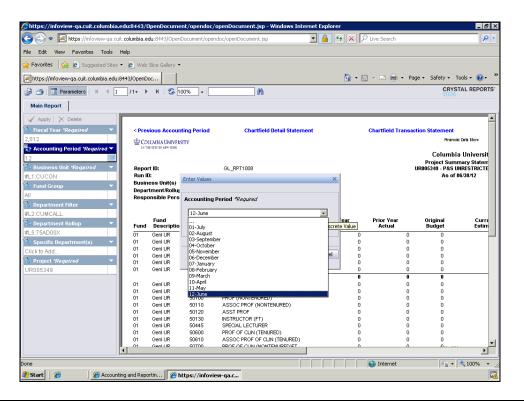


Step	Action
58.	Click the Edit parameter value button.



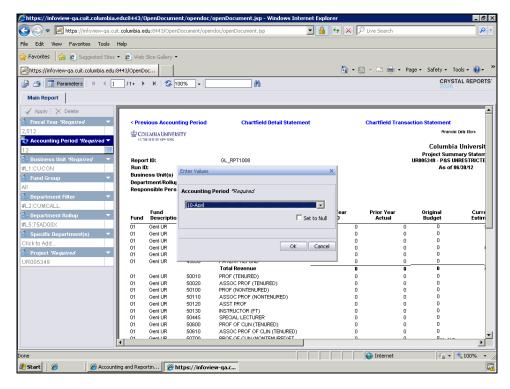


Step	Action
59.	Click the Accounting Period list.
	12-June

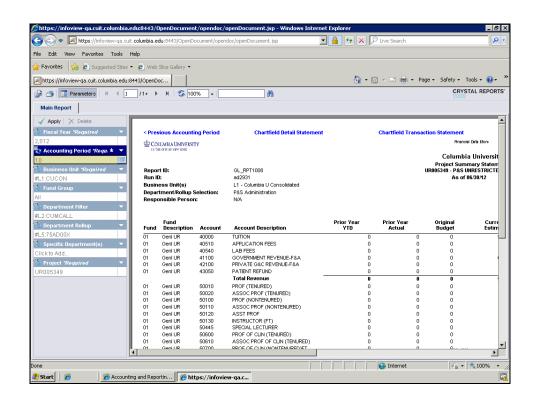


Step	Action
60.	Click the 10-April list item.
	10-April



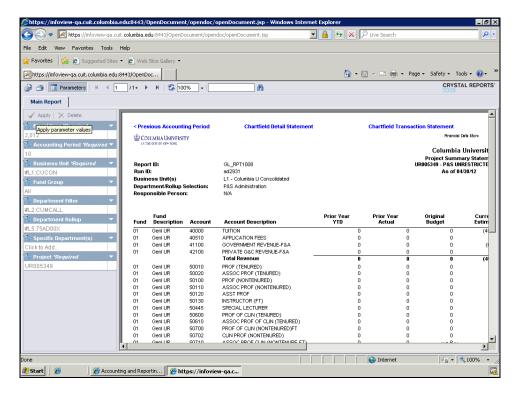


Step	Action
61.	Click the OK button.



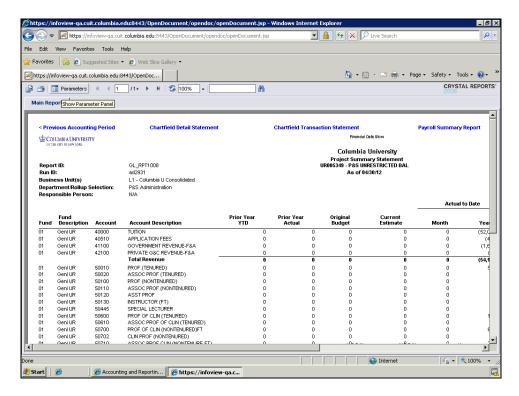


Step	Action
62.	Click the Apply button.

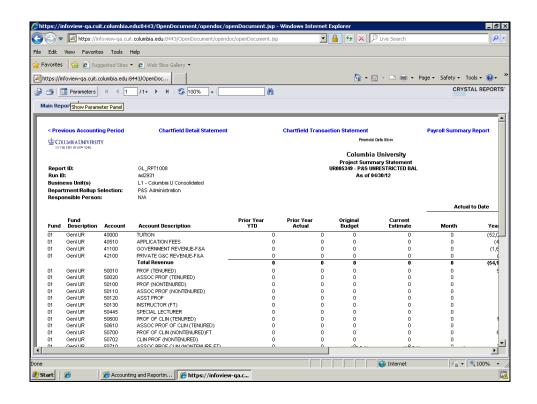


Sto	ep	Action
63	3.	To hide the list of parameters on the left hand side, click the Parameters button.



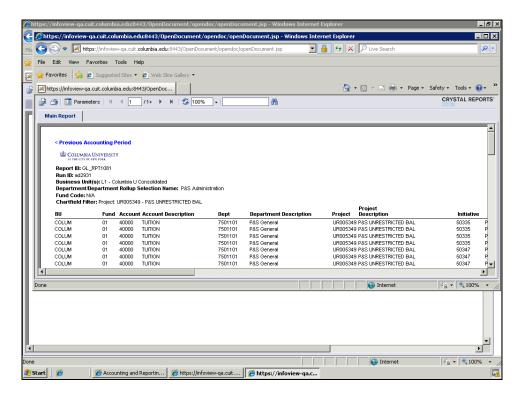


Step	Action
64.	Notice that this report is for April 2012.



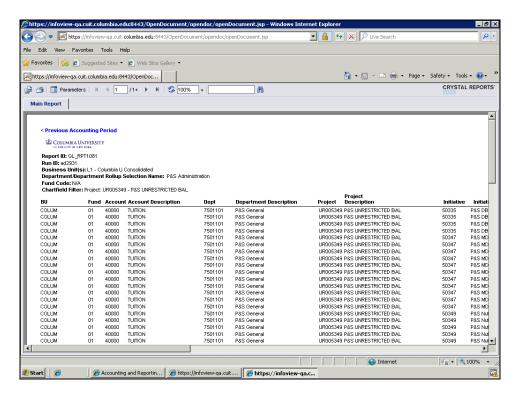


Step	Action
65.	Click the Chartfield Transaction Statement link.
	Chartfield Transaction Statement

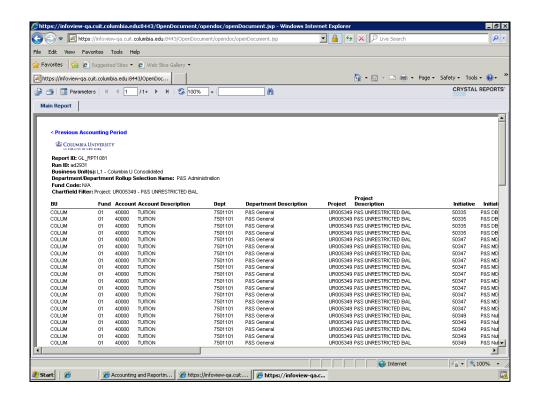


Step	Action
66.	Click the Maximize/Restore button.



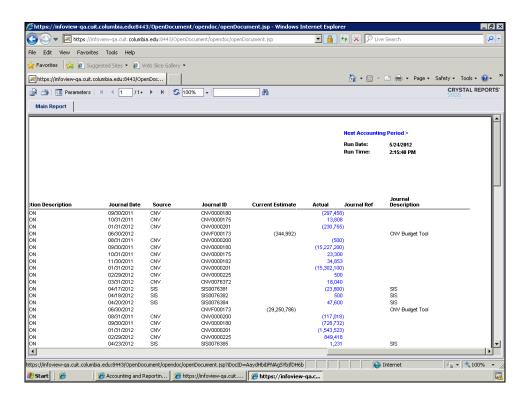


Step	Action
67.	The ChartField Transaction Statement is similar to the DARTS Detail Statement.



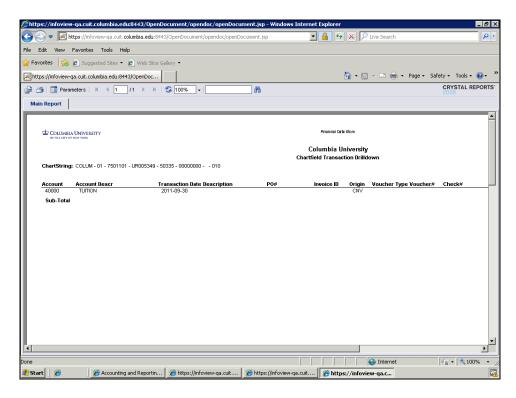


Step	Action
68.	Click the scroll bar to view the additional fields on this report.

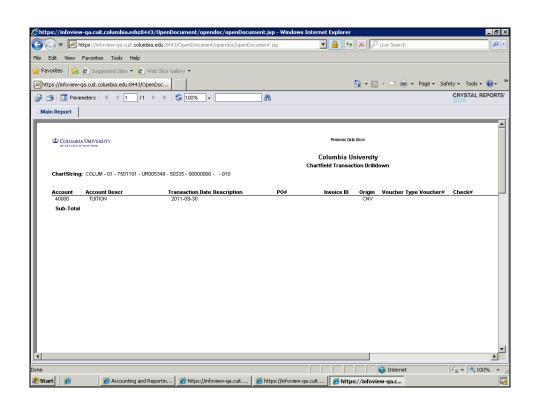


Step	Action
69.	Similar to the ChartField Detail Statement, you can also drill down to the transaction detail in this report.
	Click on the (297,458) hyperlink. (297,458)



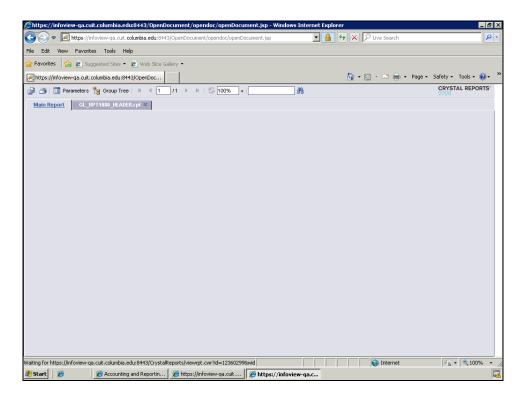


Step	Action
70.	The ChartField Transaction Drilldown report shows where the transaction is
	initiated and some details of the transaction.



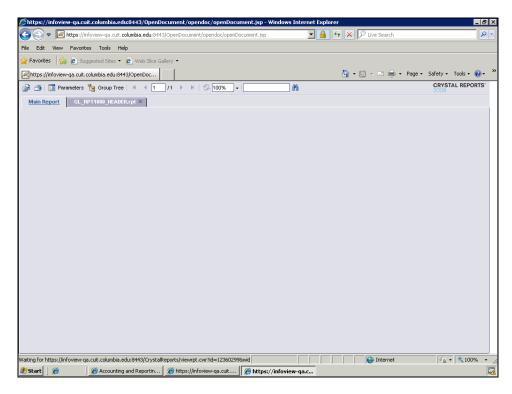


Step	Action
71.	Click the 'X' button to close this window.

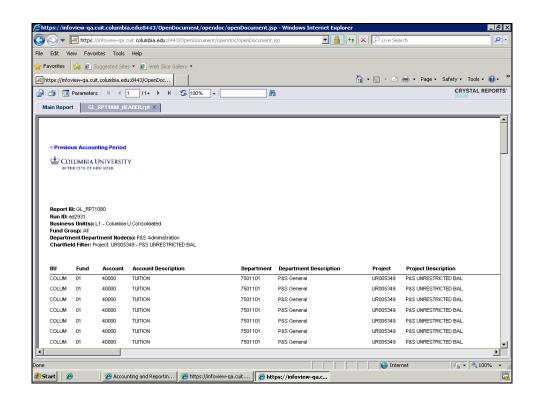


Step	Action
72.	When you activate any link on the report, a secondary 'Core' report tab will appear. Your original report will always show on the 'Main Report' tab.



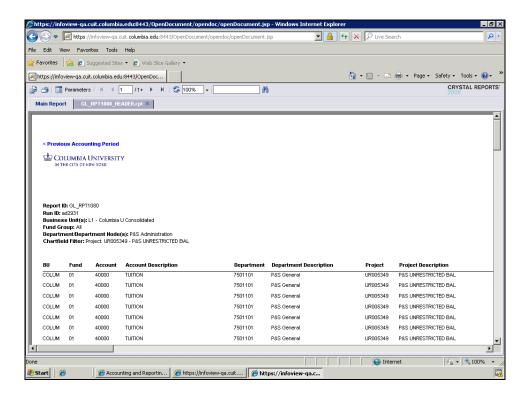


Step	Action	
73.	Click the Main Report link.	
	Main Report	



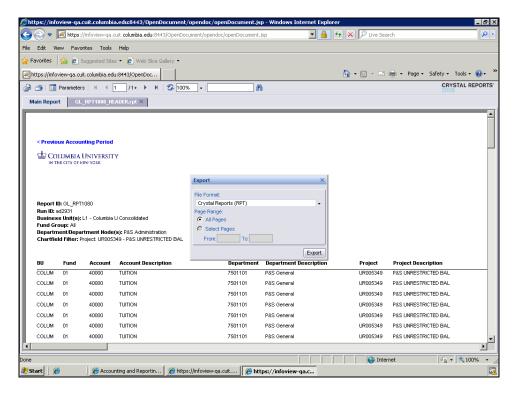


	Step	Action	
74. You may like to export this report to Excel for further analysis.			

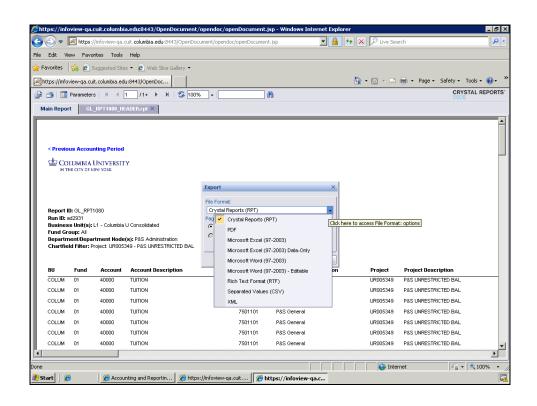


Step	Action	
75.	Click the Export this report button.	



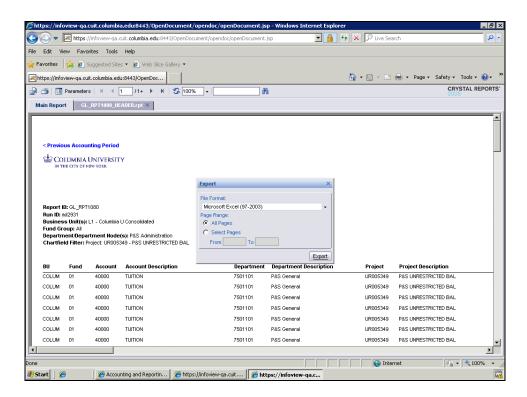


Step	Action	
76.	Click the File Format button.	



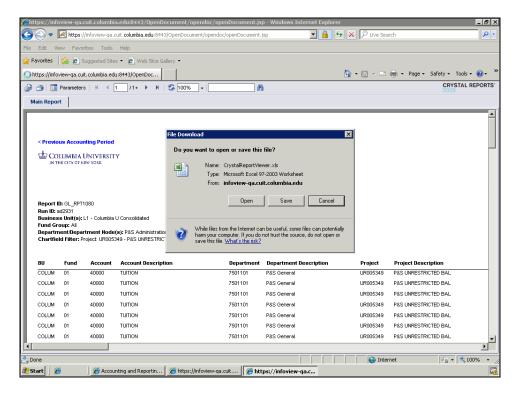


Step	Action	
77.	Click the Microsoft Excel (97-2003) object.	
	Microsoft Excel (97-2003)	

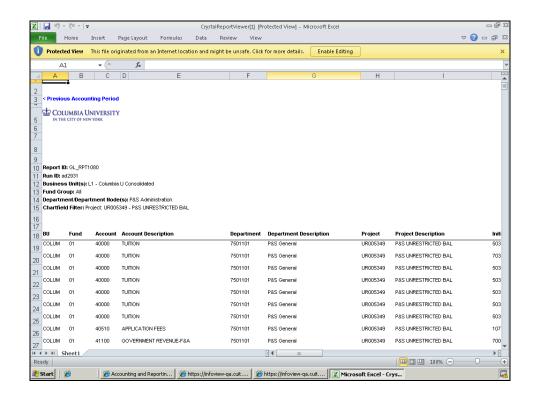


Step	Action
78.	Click the Export link.



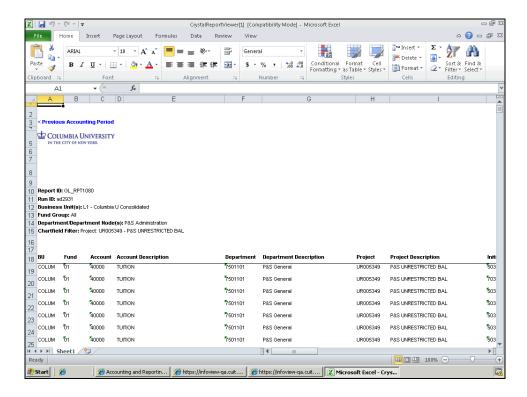


Step	Action
79.	Click the Open button.





Step	Action	
80.	Click the Enable Editing button.	
	Enable Editing	



Step	Action
81.	You have successfully accessed and run the Project Summary Statement Report
	from the ARC Portal.
	End of Procedure.



Project Lifecycle Reports

Project Lifecycle reports are used to provide information on sponsored, capital, and other projects that have Project Life budgets and activity. These projects typically have time periods that are different from the fiscal year.

The following table describes three Project Lifecycle Reports: Sponsored Project Financial Report, Project Cost Overrun Report, and F&A Recovery Report.

Report Name	Description	Who Should Use it	What it Replaces	Fields Included	Drilldown
Sponsored Project Financial Report	DARTS like report, which is Expense Budget to Expense Actual by Budget Account. From the report, there is a link to the Project Summary by Detail Account and then the ability to drill down to the individual transaction.	The report is used by a Department Administrator, Principal Investigator, or SPF Project Manager to monitor and report on sponsored projects.	and Detail Statement	demographic information for the Project, Budget Account, Month and Project to Date Actuals, and	Drilldown from budget account to detail account, and then to transaction level detail
Project Cost Overrun Report	Identifies any Projects that are in an Expense Budget to Expense Actual cost overrun. The report can be run by Project Owning Department or for a particular Project Manager (i.e. Principal Investigator).	or Department Administrator or Principal Investigator to monitor		Expense Actual, Month and	No
F&A Recovery Report	Is used to review total F&A recovery. The report can be run by Project Owning Department or for a particular Project Manager (i.e. Principal Investigator).	The report is used by a School or Department Administrator or Principal Investigator to monitor F&A recoveries.		F&A Budget to F&A Actual, Month, Fiscal, and Project to Date Activity	No



Project versus ChartField Reports

Before running a Project Lifecycle report, review the following table which summarizes some of the key differences between Project and ChartField Reports.

Project Reports	ChartField Reports
Project to Date information	Fiscal Year to Date Information
Sponsored Project Summary has Natural Account Rollups	Summary has Natural Account Details
Project Budget Information	Original Budget and Current Estimate
Includes Encumbrances for Project Period	Includes Encumbrances for Fiscal Year
Can drill down to further detail	Can drilldown to further detail



Running the Sponsored Project Financial Report

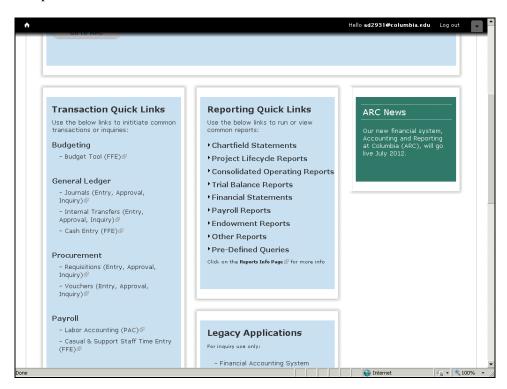
The Sponsored Project Financial Report is used by a Department Administrator, Principal Investigator, or SPF Project Manager to monitor and report on Sponsored Projects.

In this topic you will learn how to access and run the Sponsored Project Financial Report from the ARC Portal.

Estimated time to complete this topic: 5 minutes

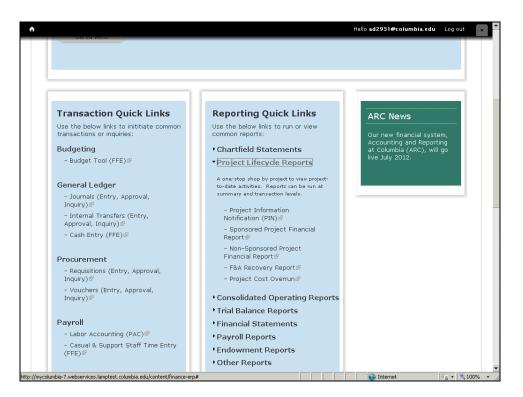
Procedure

Welcome to the *Running the Sponsored Project Financial Report* topic. In this scenario you will learn how to access and run the Sponsored Project Financial Report from the ARC Portal. You will also learn how to preview the report for a different set of parameters, print the report, and export the report to Excel.

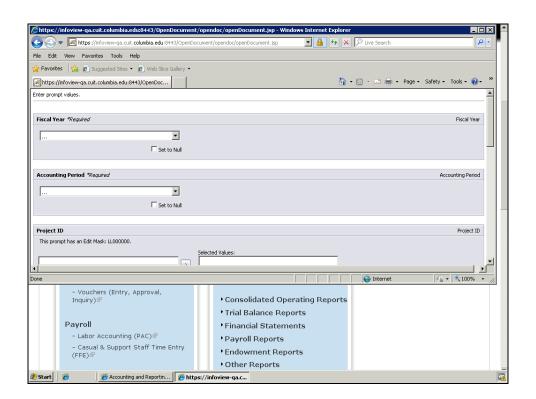


Step	Action	
1.	Click the Project Lifecycle Reports link.	
	Project Lifecycle Reports	



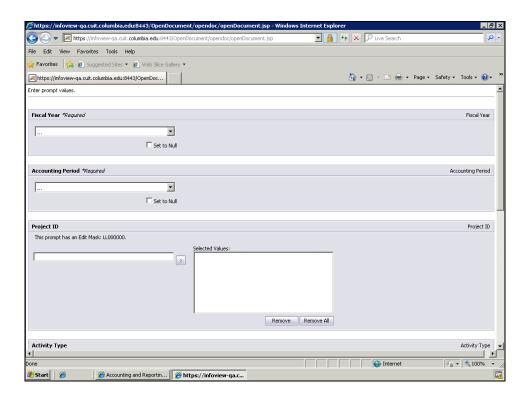


Step	Action
2.	Click the Sponsored Project Financial Report link.



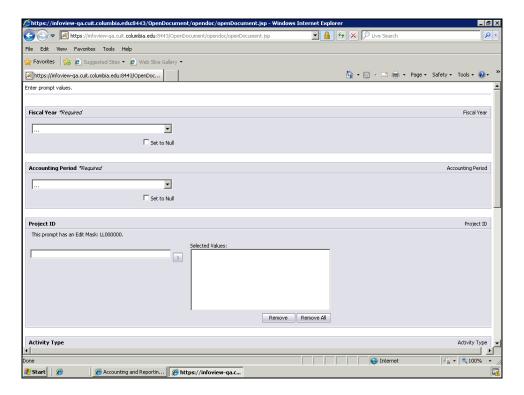


Step	Action
3.	Click the Maximize/Restore button.



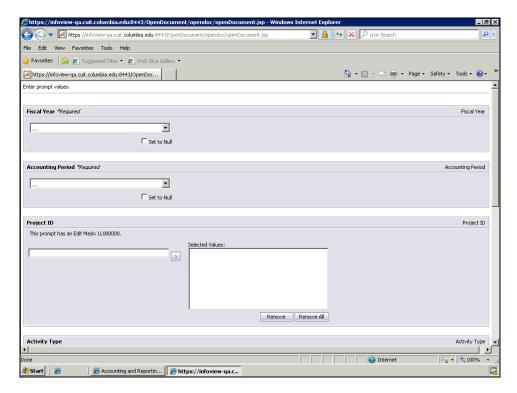
Step	Action
4.	In this scenario we are going to run the Sponsored Project Financial report for June 2012 (The twelfth month of FY 2012).
	The Project Summary Statement is like a DARTS report.
	This report is used by a Department Administrator, Principal Investigator, or SPF Project Manager to monitor and report on Sponsored Projects.

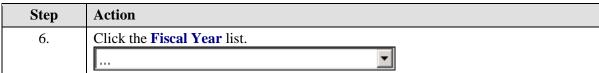


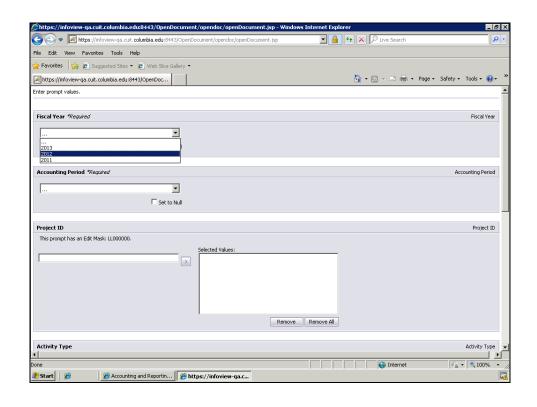


Step	p	Action
5.		Notice that fields with an asterisk are required whereas fields without an asterisk are optional. Fiscal Year and Accounting Period are required to run the Sponsored Project Financial report.



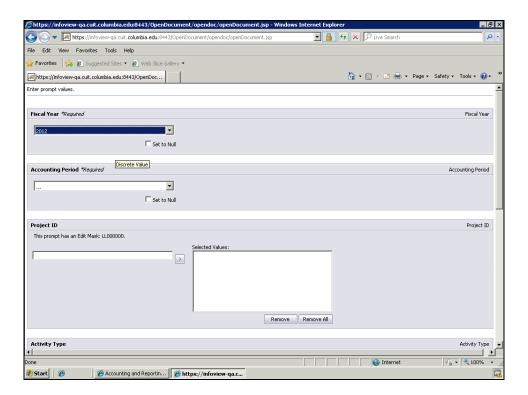






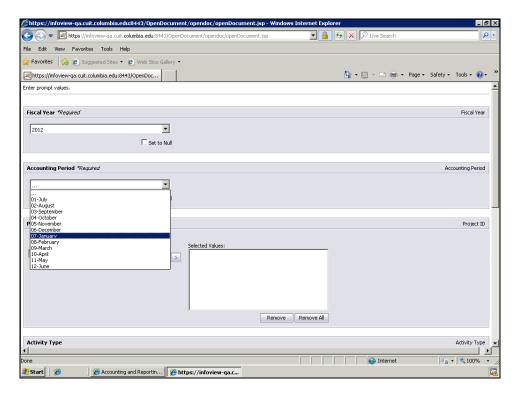


Step	Action
7.	Click the 2012 list item.
	2012

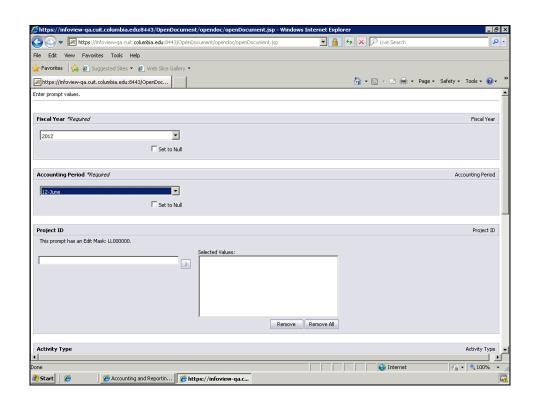


Step	Action
8.	Click the Accounting Period list.



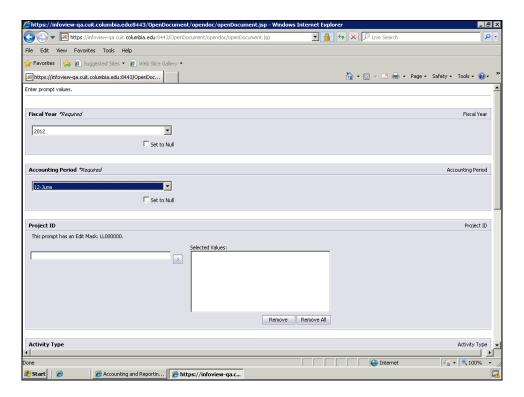


Step	Action
9.	Click the 12-June list item.
	12-June



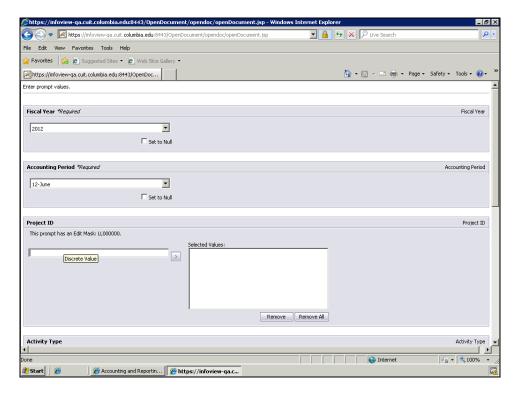


Step	Action
10.	The Project ID is not required.
	In this scenario we will specify this field.

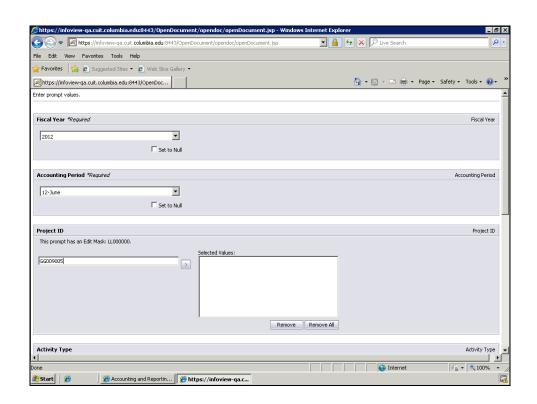


Step	Action
11.	Click in the Project ID field.



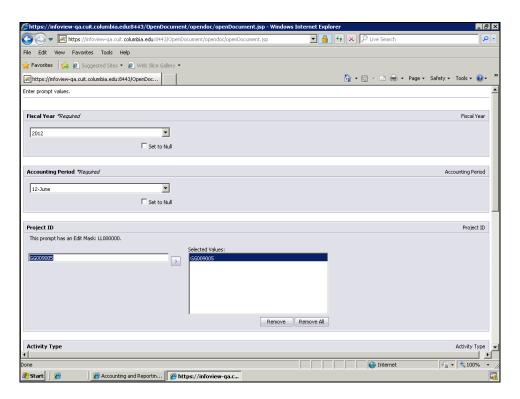


Step	Action
12.	Enter "GG009005".



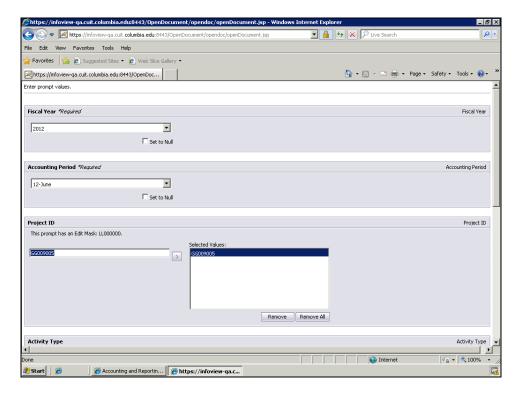


Step	Action
13.	Click the Add a discrete Value button.

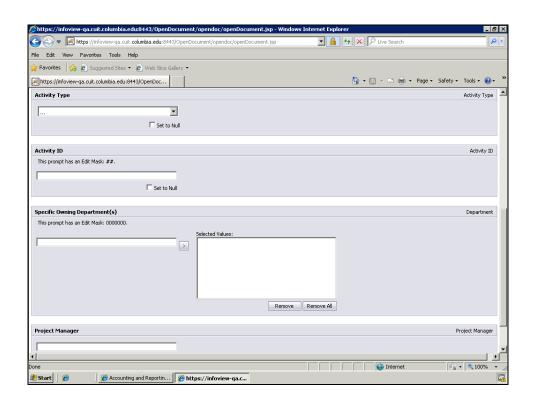


Step	Action
14.	Notice that selected value will appear on the 'Selected Values' box.



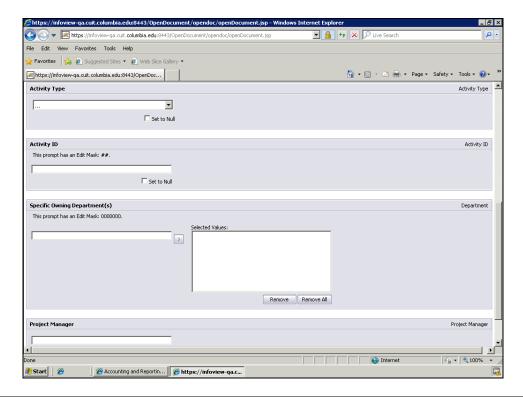


Step	Action
15.	Click the scroll bar to view the rest of the run time parameters for this report.



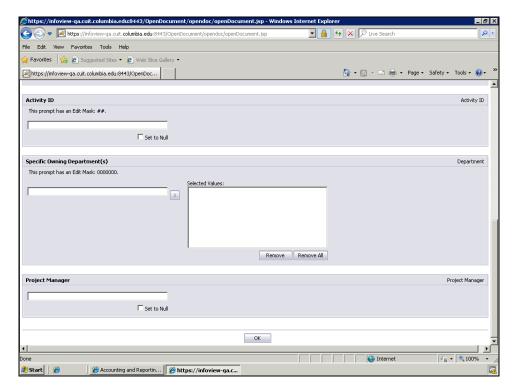


Step	Action
16.	The Activity Type defines the budget period.
	The Activity ID represents a task that makes up a project. Project costs and budgets are stored in activities.
	The Owning Department is the department that is responsible for the project.
	Activity Type, Activity ID, and Owning Departments are not required fields. In this scenario we will not specify these fields.

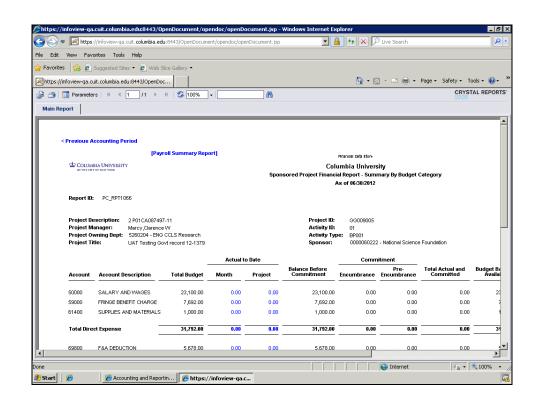


Step	Action
17.	Click the scrollbar to view the bottom of the page.



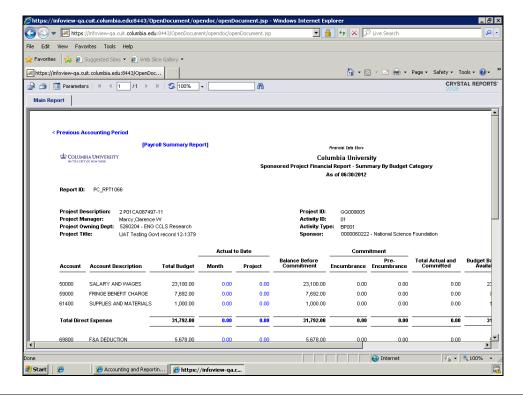


Step	Action
18.	Click the OK link.



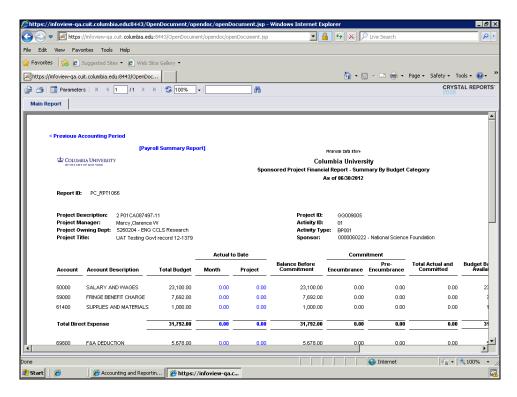


Step	Action
19.	This report is similar to the Summary and Detail Statement in DARTS.
	It also contains the previous/next accounting period functionality similar to DARTS.
	Please note that for training purposes you will either see 0's or mock data in this report.



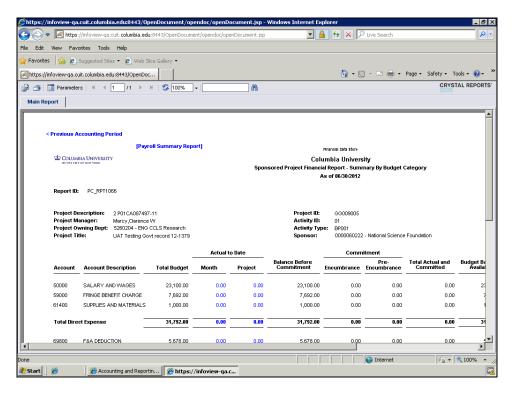
Step	Action
20.	This report is coming from the Financial Data Store.



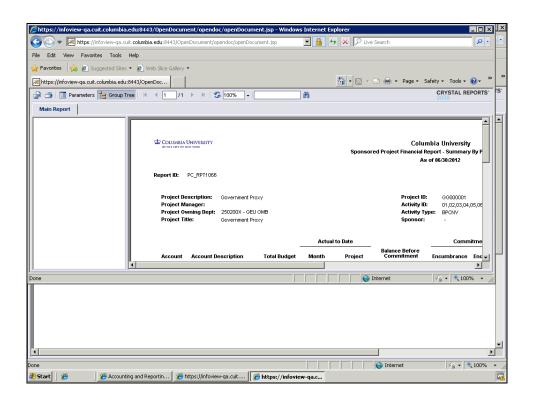


Step	Action
21.	The Sponsored Project Financial Report has drill down functionality from budget account to detail account, and then to transaction level detail.
	The fields in blue depict that there is a drill down capability to the transaction detail.



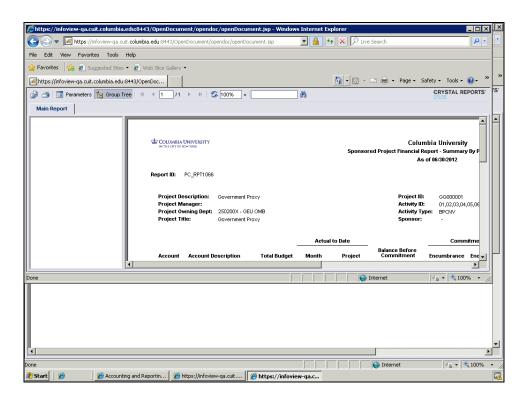


Step	Action
22.	Click the 0.00 link.
	0.00



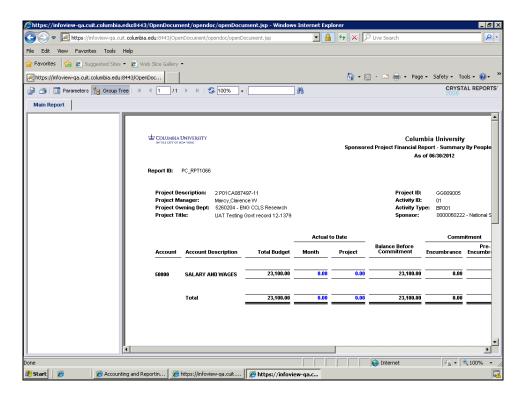


Step	Action
23.	Note that the 'Sponsored Project Financial Report - Summary by PeopleSoft Account' opened on a new window.



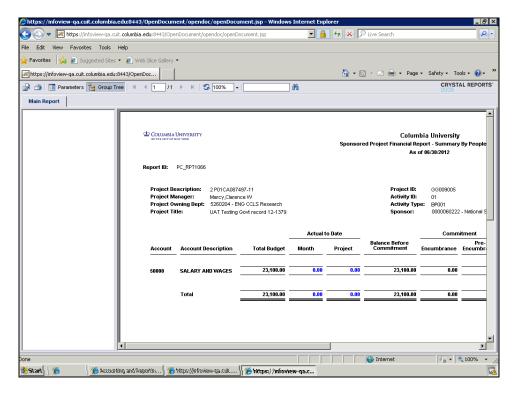
Step	Action
24.	Click the Maximize/Restore button.



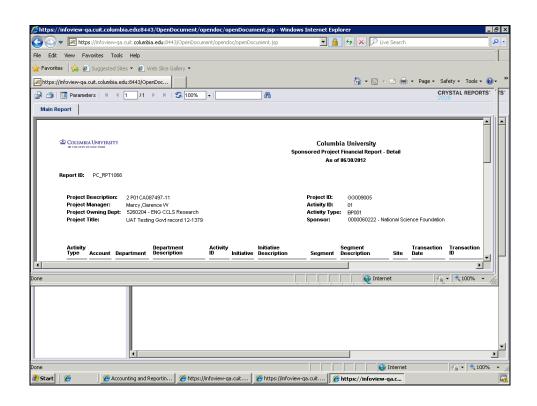


Step	Action
25.	This is the Sponsored Project Financial Report - Summary by PeopleSoft Account.
	You can drill down to the transaction level detail by account from this report. Values that can be drilled down are depicted as blue hyperlinks.



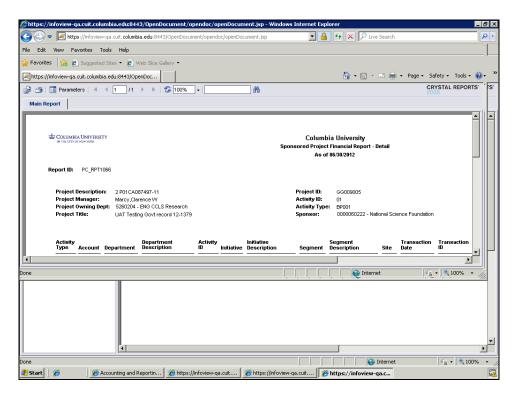


Step	Action
26.	Click the 0.00 link.
	0.00



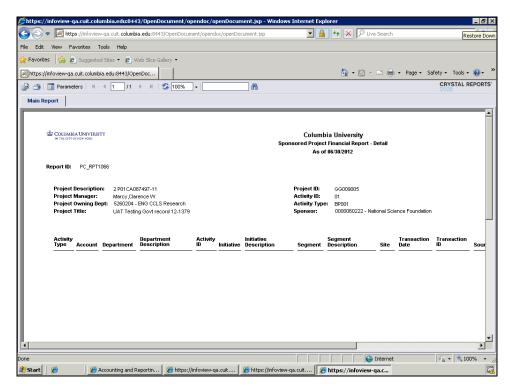


Step	Action
27.	Note that the Sponsored Project Financial Detail report opened on a new window.

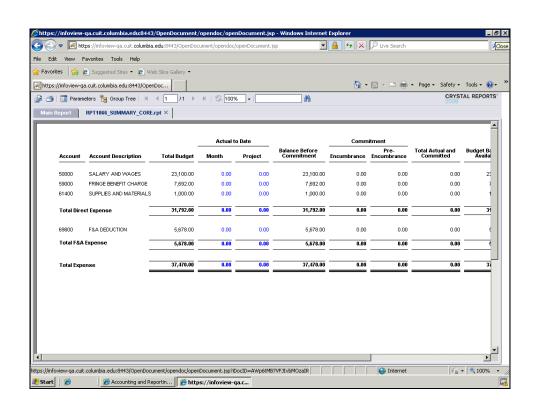


Step	Action
28.	Click the Maximize/Restore button.



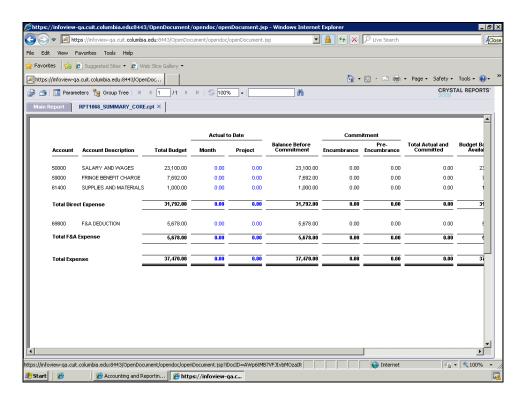


Step	Action
29.	We will not close this report. Click the Close button.



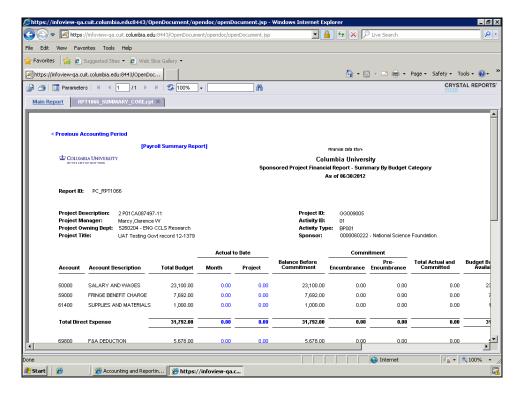


	Step	Action
	30.	When you activate any link on the report, a secondary 'Core' report tab will appear.
۱		Your original report will always show on the 'Main Report' tab.

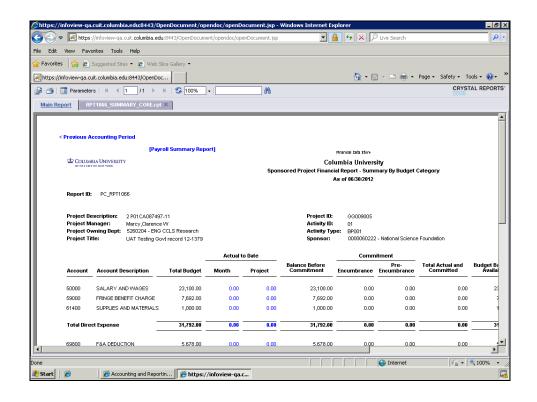


Step	Action
31.	Click the Main Report link.
	Main Report



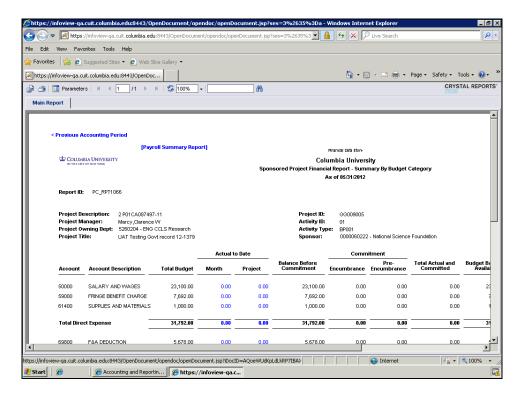


Step	Action
32.	We will now preview the same report for the previous accounting period.



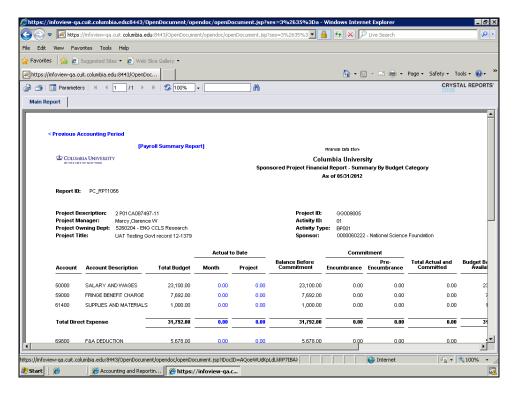


Step	Action
33.	Click the Previous Accounting Period link.
	< Previous Accounting Period



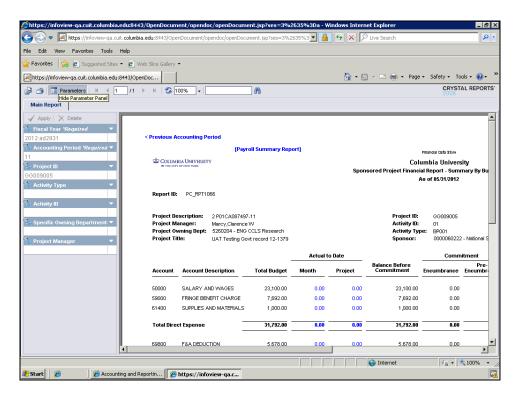
Step	Action
34.	A new report for May 2012 was generated.



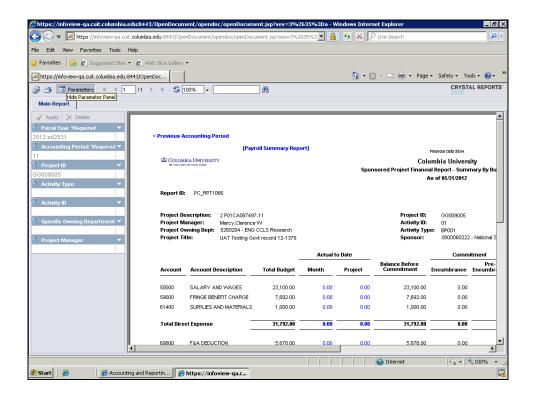


Step	Action
35.	You can also change your run time parameters by clicking on the 'Parameters' button. Click the Parameters button.



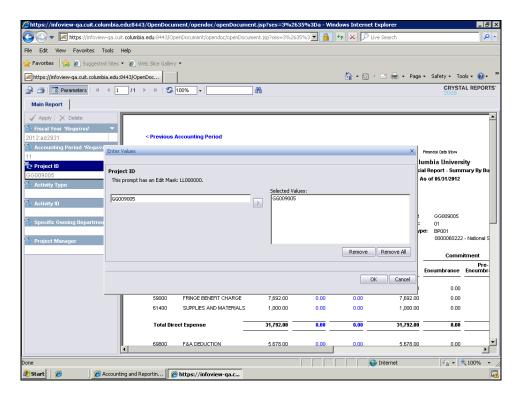


Step	Action
36.	We are going to run the same report for a different Project ID: GG009008



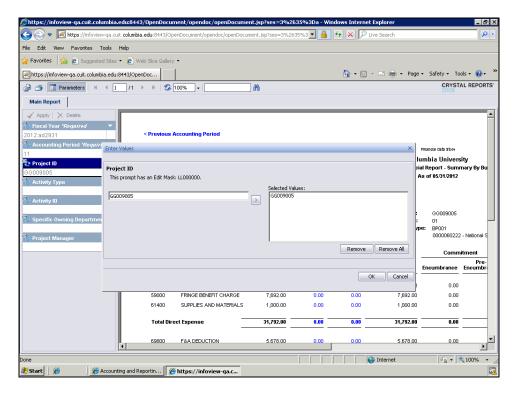


dit parameter value button.

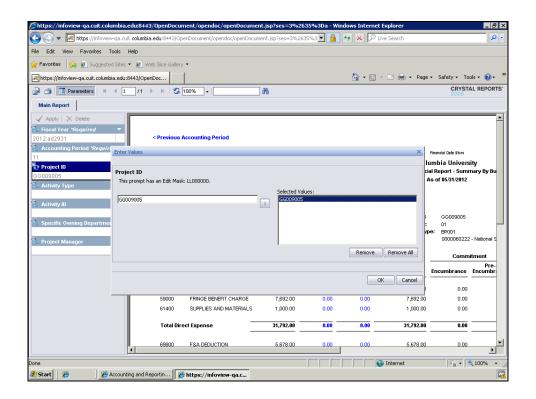


Step	Action
38.	First you will need to remove to previous Project ID from the list of Selected Values.



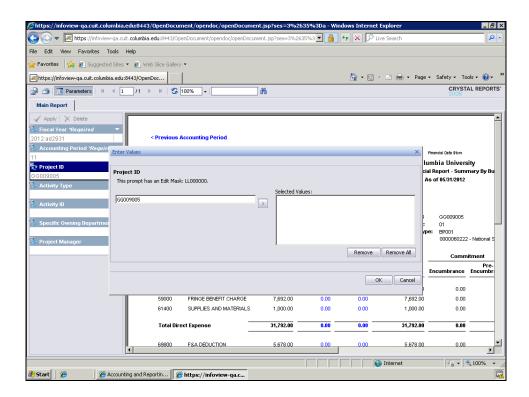


Step	Action
39.	Click the GG009005 list item.
	GG009005



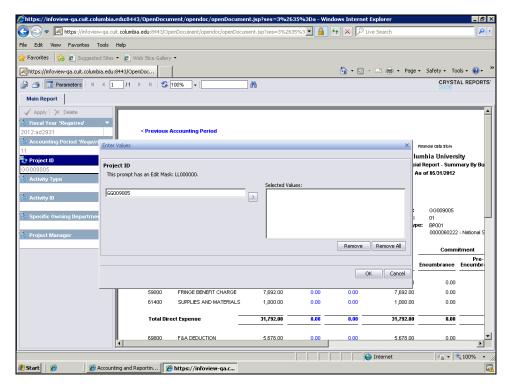


Step	Action
40.	Click the Remove link.
	Remove

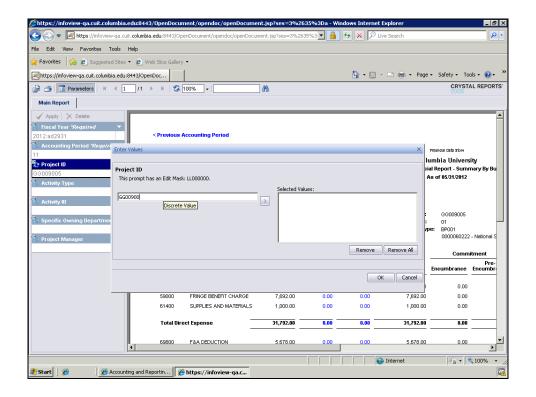


Step	Action
41.	Now we will add the new Project ID to the list of Selected Values.



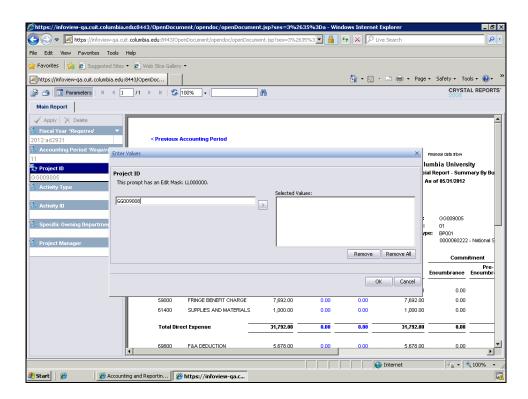


Step	Action	
42.	Click in the Project ID field.	
	GG009005	



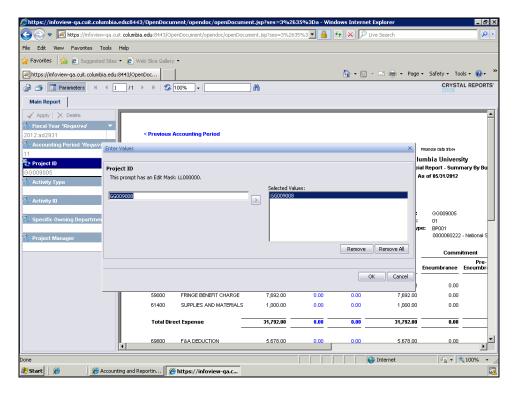


Step	Action
43.	Enter the desired information into the Selected Values: field. Enter " GG009008 ".

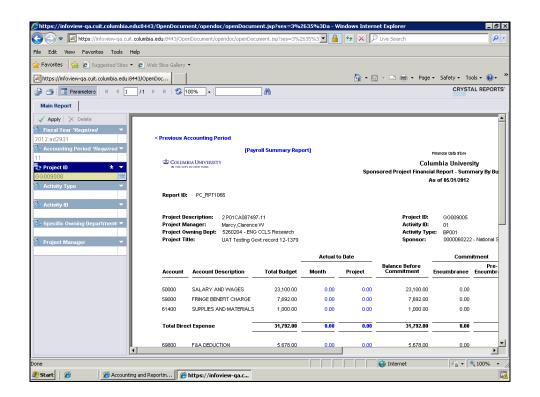


Step	Action
44.	To add the value to the list of Selected Values click the Add a discrete
	Value button denoted by a '>'.



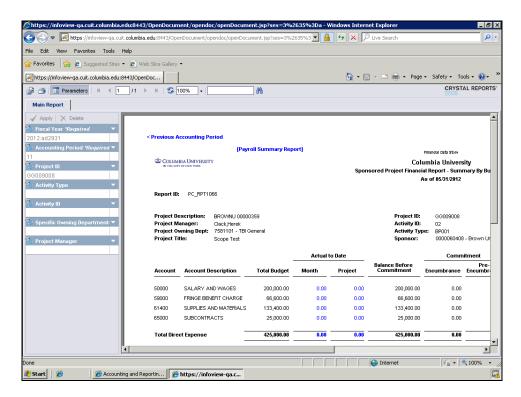


Step	Action
45.	Click the OK link.



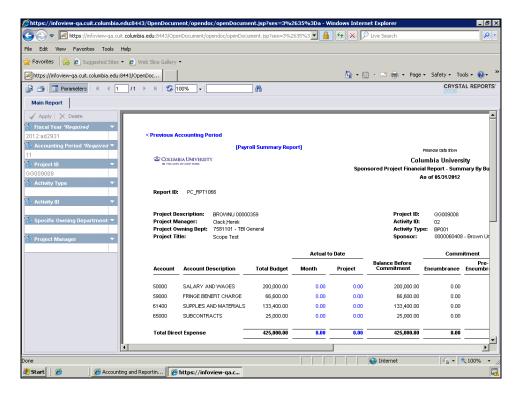


Step	Action
46.	Click the Apply button.



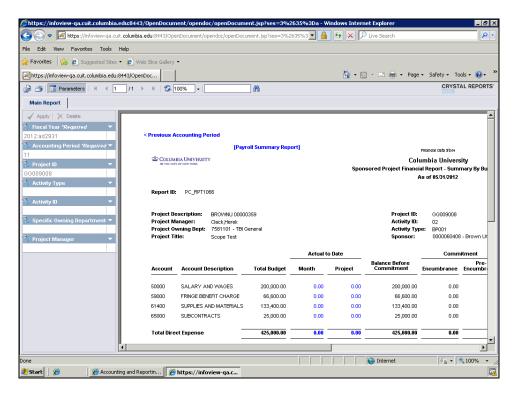
Sto	ep	Action
47	7.	A new report for Project ID GG009008 was generated.





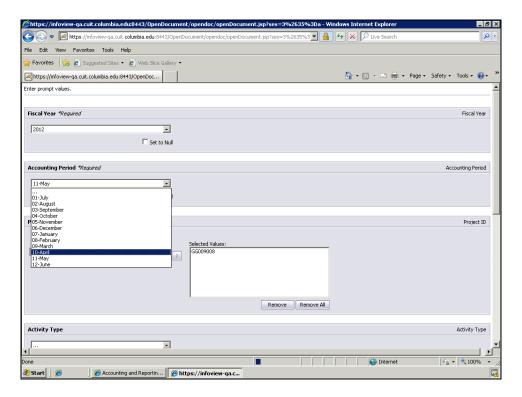
Step	Action
48.	Another way to change the run parameters for this report is to click the 'Refresh' button. This will take you back to the run time parameters page.



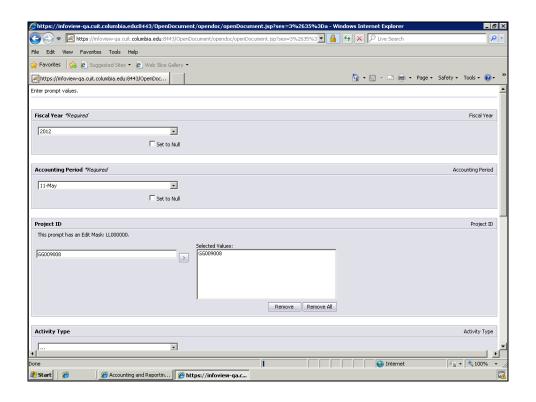


Step	Action
49.	Click the Refresh Report button.



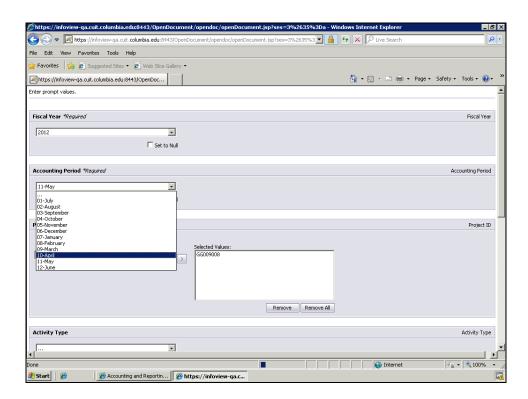


Step	Action
50.	In this scenario we will change the Accounting Period to 12-June and the Project ID back to GG009005.



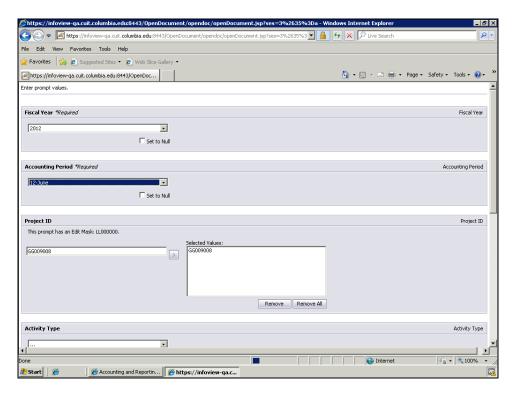


Step	Action
51.	Click the Accounting Period list.
	11-May

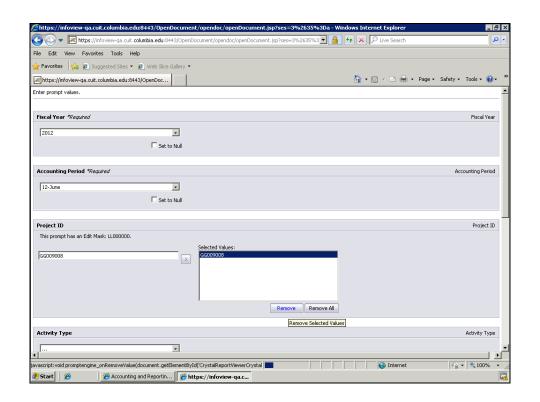


Step	Action
52.	Click the 12-June list item.
	12-June



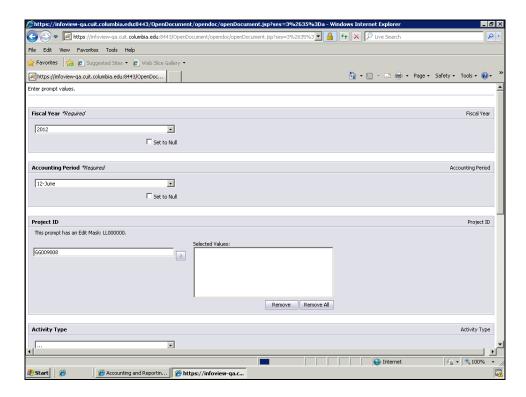


Step	Action
53.	Click the GG009008 list item.
	GG009008



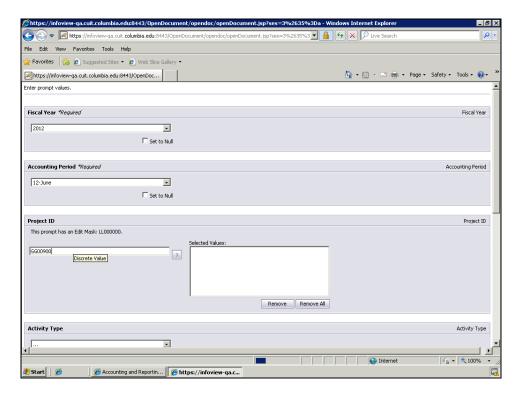


Step	Action
54.	Click the Remove link.

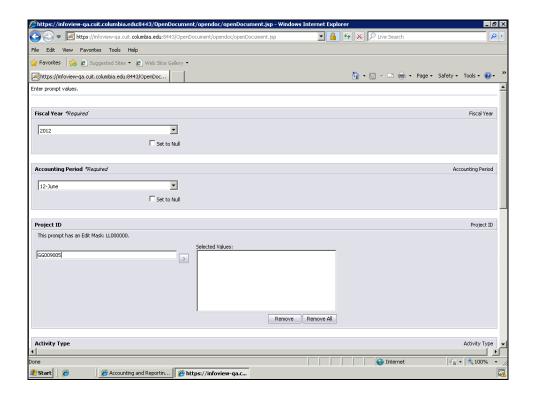


Step	Action
55.	Click the Project ID field.
	GG009008



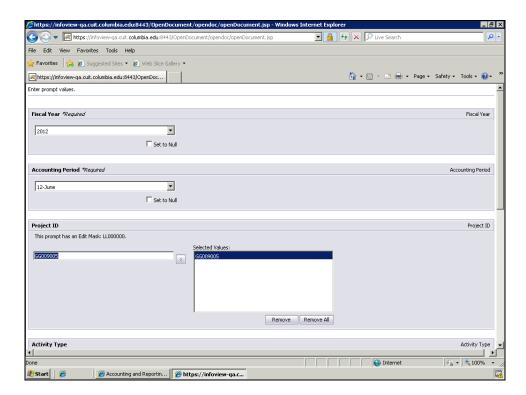


Step	Action
56.	Enter the desired information into the Selected Values: field. Enter " GG009005 ".



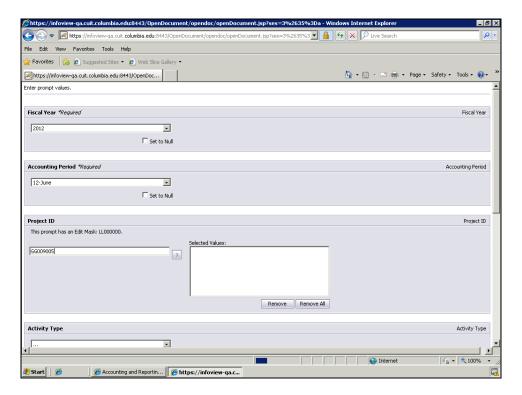


Step	Action
57.	Click the Add a discrete Value button.

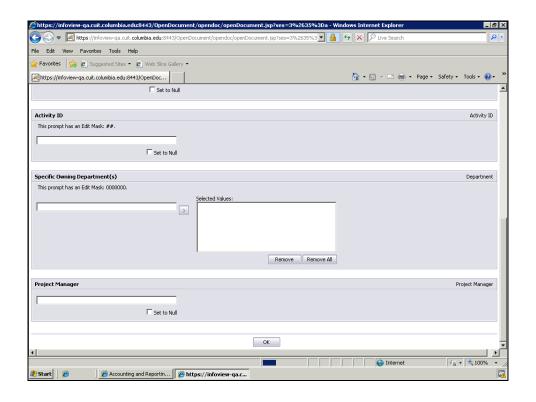


Step	Action
58.	Notice that selected value will appear on the 'Selected Values' box.



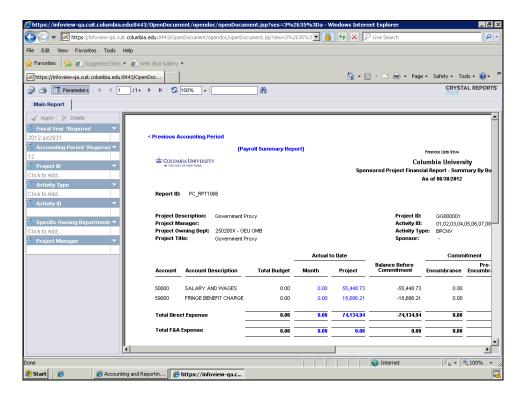


Step	Action
59.	Click the scroll bar to view the bottom of the page.



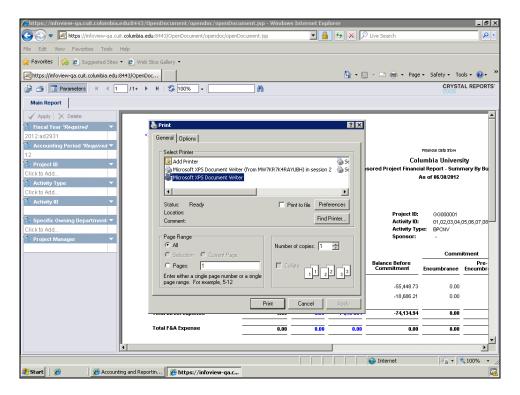


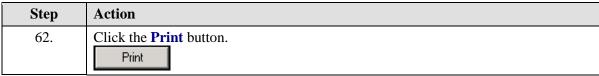
Step	Action
60.	Click the OK link.
	ОК

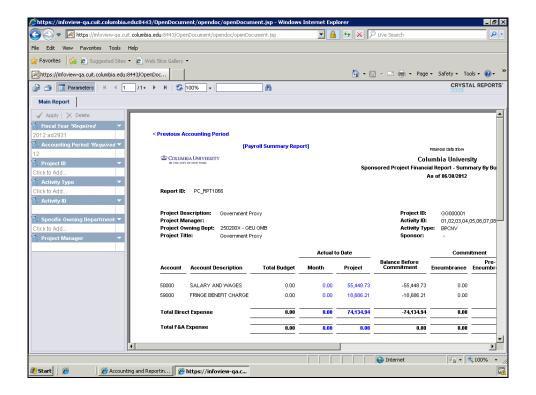


Step	Action
61.	To print this report, click the Print button.



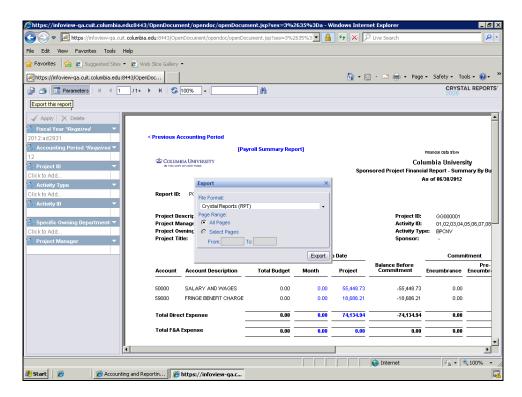






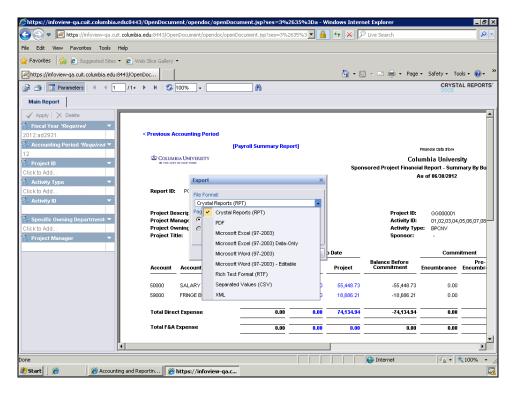


Step	Action
63.	To export this report, click the Export button.

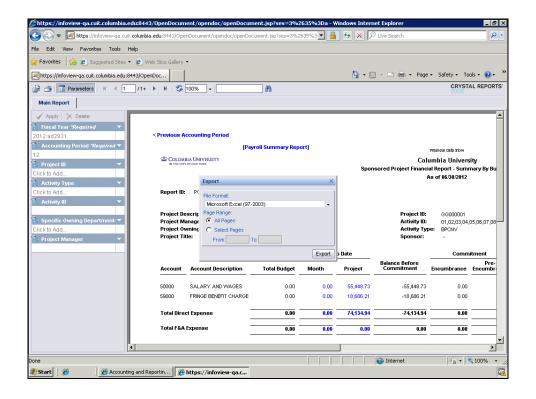


Step	Action
64.	Click the drop down arrow.



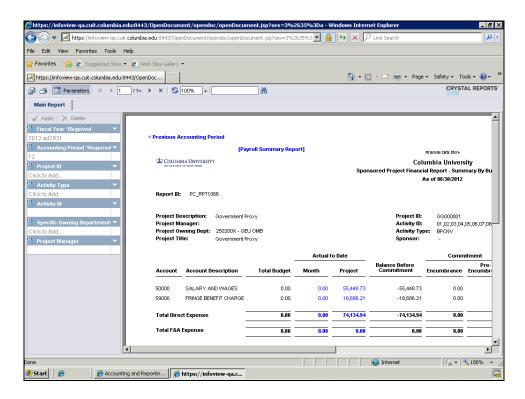


Step	Action
65.	Click Microsoft Excel (97-2003). Microsoft Excel (97-2003)





Step	Action
66.	Click the Export button.



Step	Action
67.	You have successfully accessed and run the Sponsored Project Financial Report from the ARC Portal. End of Procedure.



COB Reports

Consolidated Operating Budget (COB) reports are used to compare budget, current estimate, and actuals. The reports pull information specific to Operating Funds only.

The following table describes the COB Detailed Statement and COB Summary Operating Statement reports.

Report Name	Description	Who Should Use it	What it Replaces	Fields Included	Drilldown
The COB – Detailed Statement	The report provides a detailed listing of all account string combinations and their related balances. In addition, certain attributes and derived values will be provided as an output in the report. Generally, this report is not a formatted/printable report, but is used for downloading into excel or an access database for further analysis.	This report is used by Department/School administrators to review their overall operating results	Legacy system COB Detail file.	Prior Year YTD, Current Year YTD, Prior Year Full Year, Original Budget, Current Estimate, and Fund Balance.	No
The COB – Summary Operating Statement	This report provides a summarized Operating P&L showing revenue and functional expenses, along with expenses reported by natural classification. In addition, internal transfers are reported in both a summarized and more detailed view on this report. This report is a formatted/printable report, and is used as the basis for Columbia University's reporting to the Board of Trustees for a standard set of department rollups.	This report is used by Department/School administrators to review and analyze the detail of their operating results	Legacy system COB Budget Summary – Trustee Format tab.	Prior Year YTD, Current Year YTD, Prior Year Full Year, Original Budget, Current Estimate, and Attributes	No



ChartField versus COB Reports

Both Consolidated Operating Budget (COB) and Trial Balance reports are the same as they were in the legacy system but they have been updated to reflect the new Chart of Accounts. Like ChartField Statement reports, COB Summary and Detail Reports roll up based on Departments. For additional comparison between ChartField and COB Reports refer to the table below:

ChartField Reports	COB Summary/Detail
Replaces DARTS	COB Reports are the same (updated for ChartFields)
Roll-up based on Department(s)	Roll-up based on Department(s)
All funds available for selection	Operating funds only
All reports use natural expense classifications (e.g. Salary, Supplies)	Summary uses functional expense (e.g., Instruction, Research)
Includes encumbrances	No encumbrances
Only includes prior and current year	Includes prior, current, and future years, with dollar and percent variances
The detail report includes attribute information	The detail report includes attribute information
Can drill down to transactions (incl. payroll)	No drilldown to transaction level



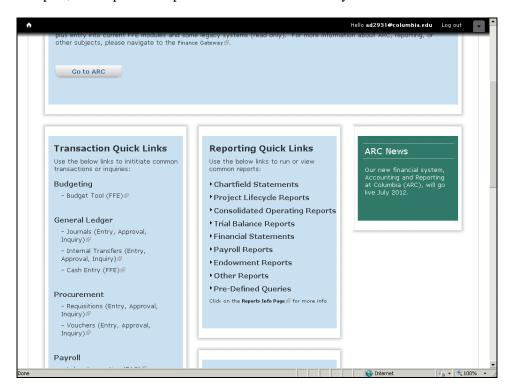
Running the COB Detailed Statement Report

In this topic you will run the COB Detailed Statement report from the ARC Portal.

Estimated time to complete this topic: 3 minutes

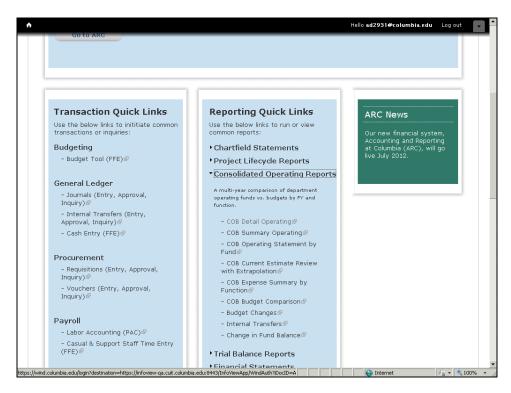
Procedure

Welcome to the *Running the COB Detailed Statement Report* topic. In this scenario you will learn how to access and run the COB Detailed Statement report from the ARC Portal, preview pages within the report, and export the report to Excel for further analysis.

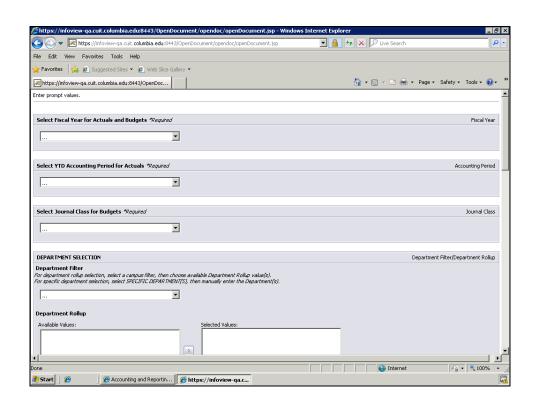


Step	Action
1.	Click the Consolidated Operating Reports link.
	Consolidated Operating Reports



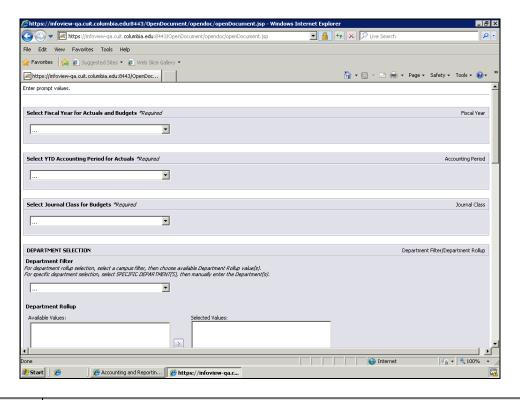


Step	Action
2.	Click the COB Detail Operating link.
	COB Detail Operating



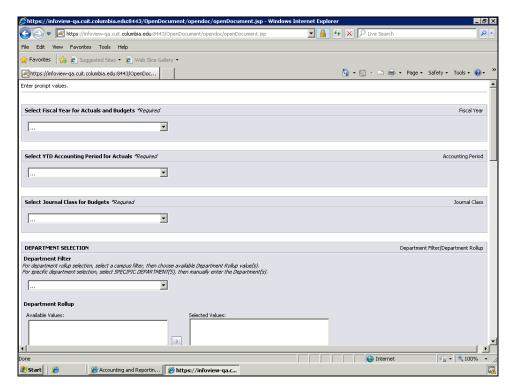


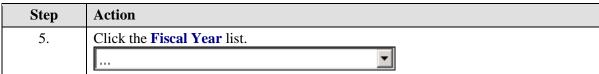
Step	Action
3.	In this scenario we are going to run the COB Detailed Statement report for January 2012 (The seventh month of FY 2012). The COB Detailed Statement is replacing the legacy system COB Detail file.
	This report is used by Department/School Administrators to review their overall operating results.

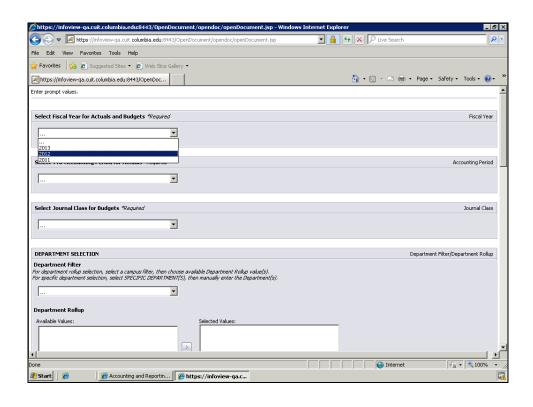


Step A	Action
	Notice that fields with an asterisk are required whereas fields without an asterisk are optional. The following three fields are required to run this COB report: - Fiscal Year for Actuals and Budgets - YTD Accounting Period for Actuals - Journal Class for Budgets



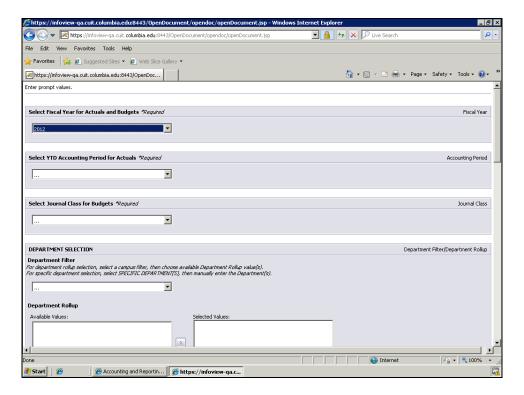






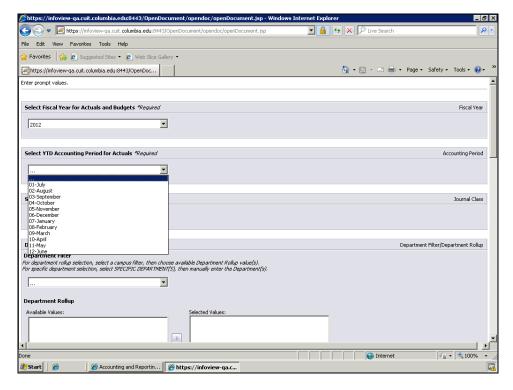


Step	Action
6.	Click the 2012 list item.
	2012

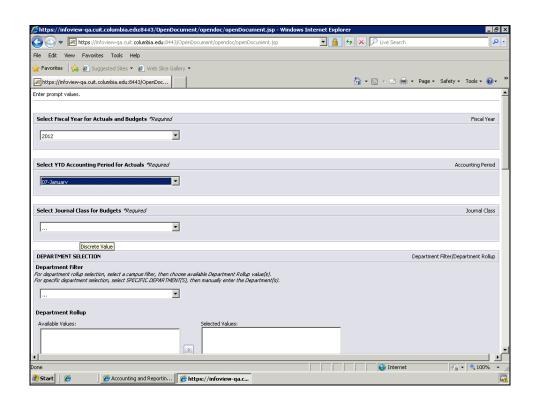


Step	Action
7.	Click the Accounting Period list.



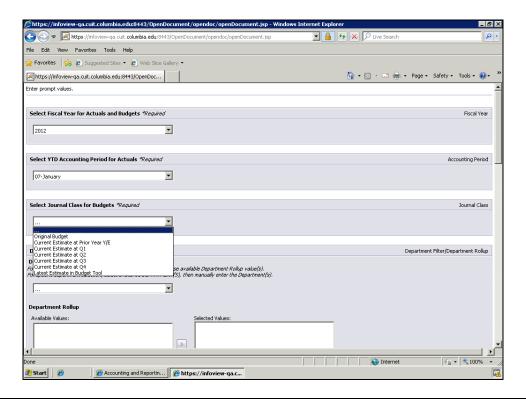


Step	Action
8.	Click the 07-January list item.
	07-January



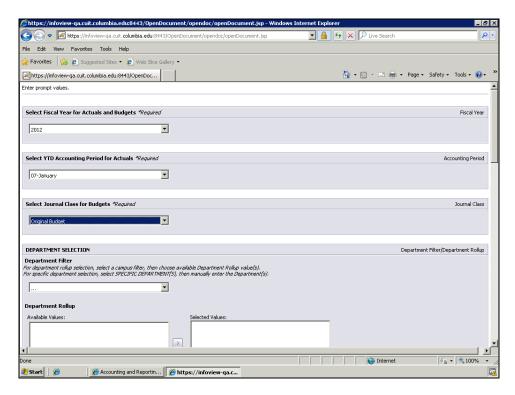


Step	Action
9.	Click the Journal Class list.



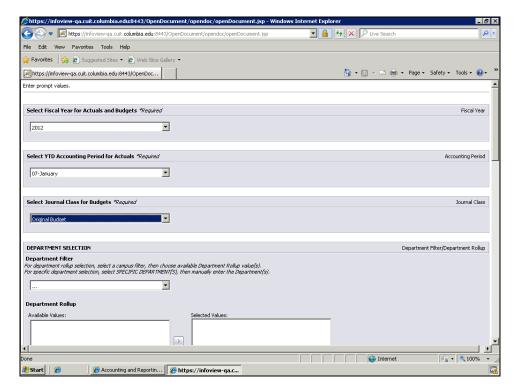
Step	Action
10.	Click the Original Budget list item.
	Original Budget

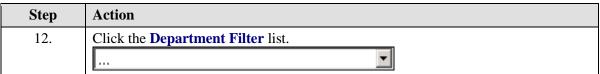


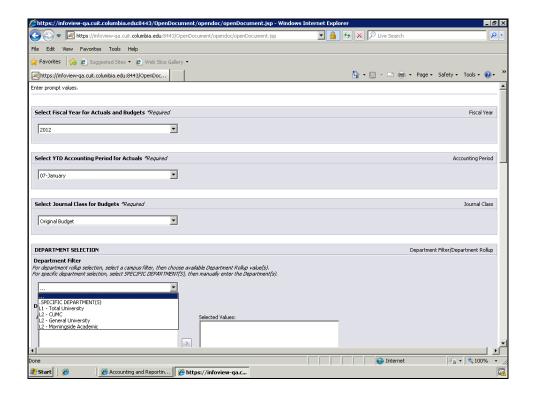


Step	Action
11.	Department Selection is not required.
	In this scenario we will specify the Department Filter and the Department Rollup.



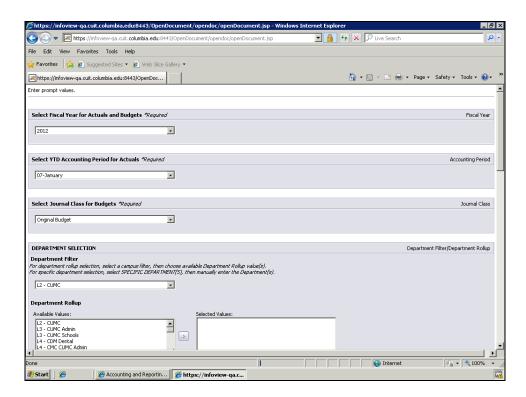






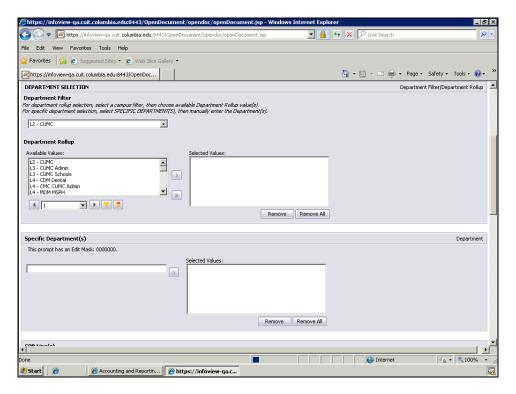


Step	Action
13.	Click the L2 - CUMC list item.
	L2 - CUMC

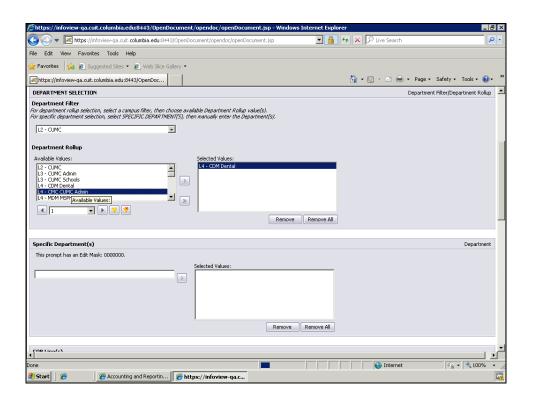


Step	Action
14.	Click the scroll bar to view the other run time parameters for this report.



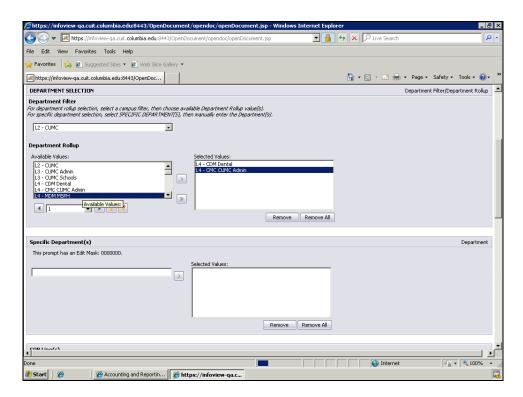


Step	Action
15.	Double-click the L4 - CDM Dental list item.
	L4 - CDM Dental



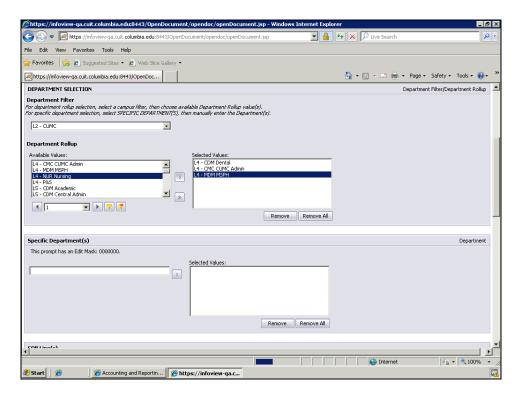


Step	Action
16.	Double-click the L4 - CMC CUMC Admin list item.
	L4 - CMC CUMC Admin

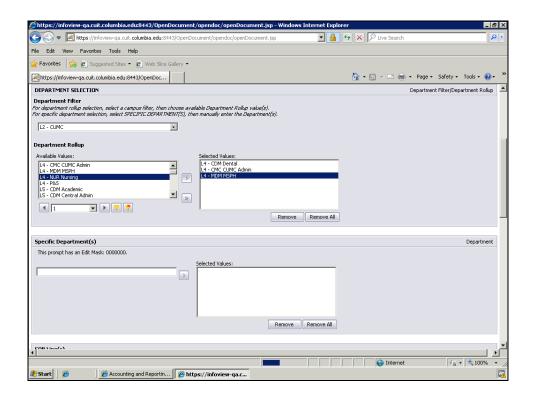


Step	Action
17.	Double-click the L4 - NUR Nursing list item.
	L4 - MDM MSPH



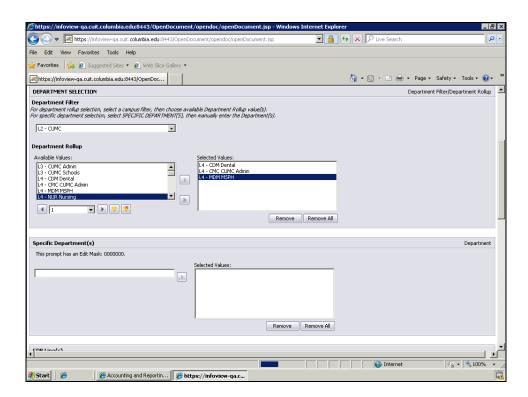


Step	Action
18.	Notice that the selected values will appear on the 'Selected Values' box.



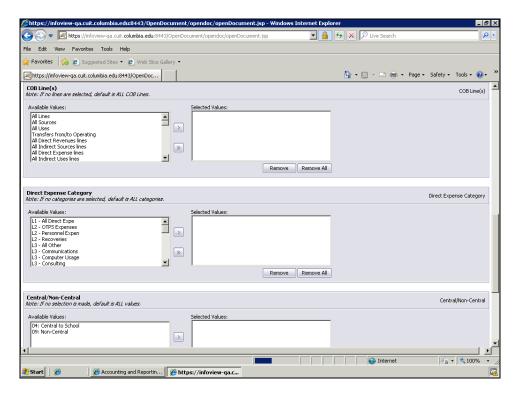


Step	Action
19.	The Specific Department(s) is not a required field.
	We will leave this field blank.



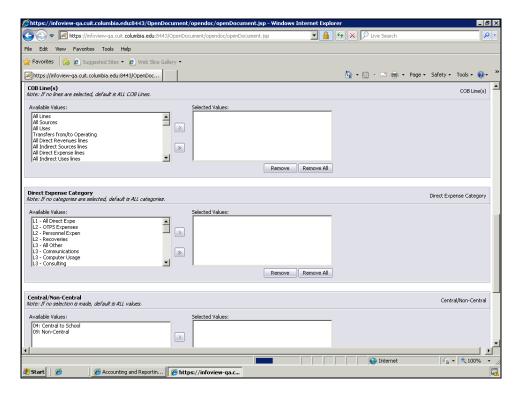
Step	Action
20.	Click the scroll bar to view the other run time parameters for this report.





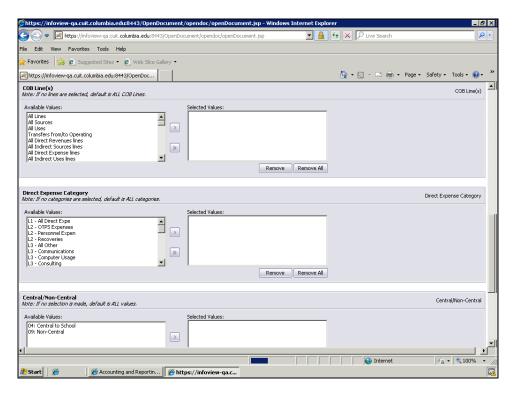
Step	Action
21.	The COB Line(s) field allows you to specify which COB Lines you would like to run the report for.
	If no lines are selected, the default value is all lines.



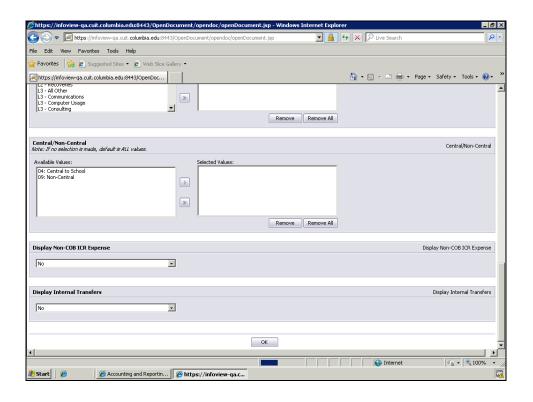


Step	Action
22.	The Direct Expense Category allows you to specify which COB expense category you would like to run the report for.
	If no categories are selected, the default value is all categories.



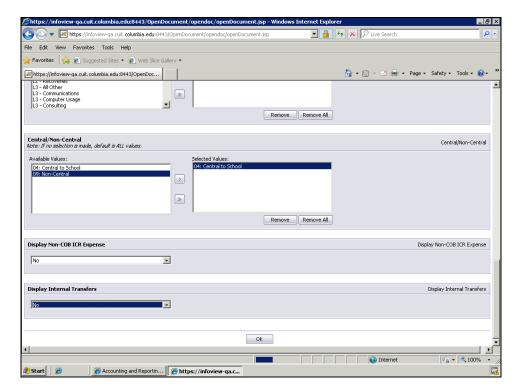


Step	Action
23.	Click the scroll bar to view the other run time parameters for this report.



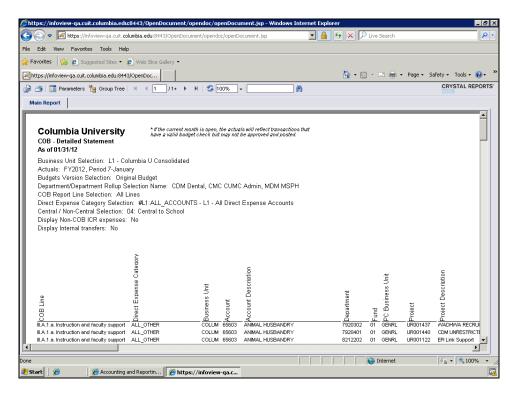


Step	Action
24.	If no selection is made for the Central/Non-Central field, the default is all values.
	Double-click the 04: Central to School list item. 04: Central to School



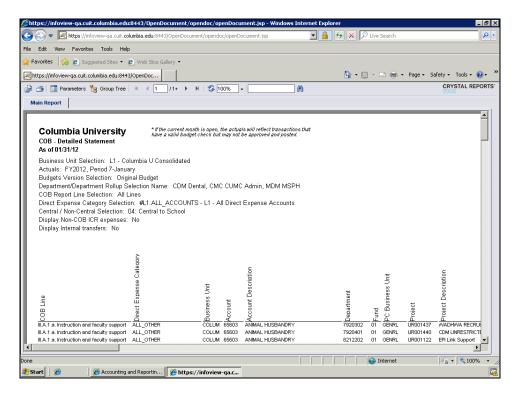
Step	Action
25.	Click the OK link.
	OK



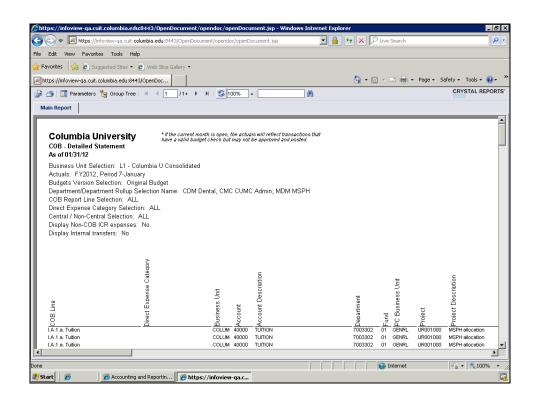


Step	Action
26.	The COB Detailed Statement provides a detailed listing of all account string combinations and their related balances. Generally, this report is not a formatted/printable report, but it is used for downloading into Excel or an access database for further analysis.



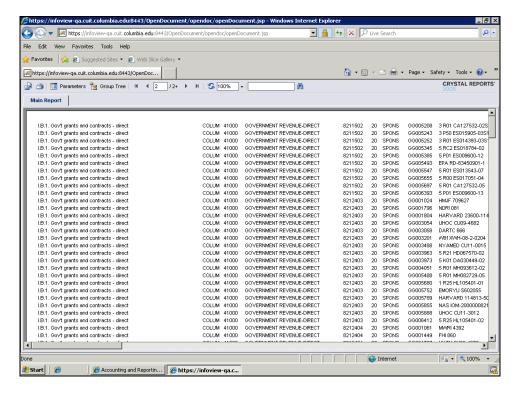


Step	Action
27.	Notice that the plus sign next to the 1 indicates that this report contains additional
	pages.



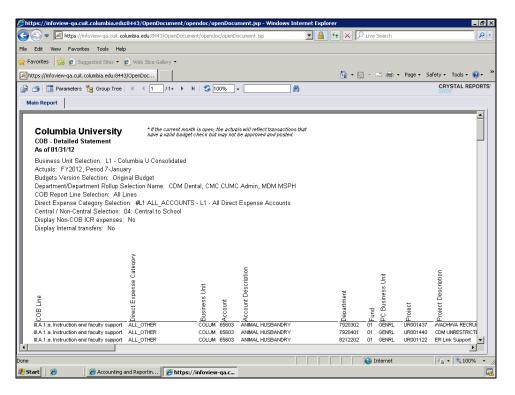


Step	Action
28.	You have the option to view the report page by page.
	Click the Go to Next Page button to preview page 2.



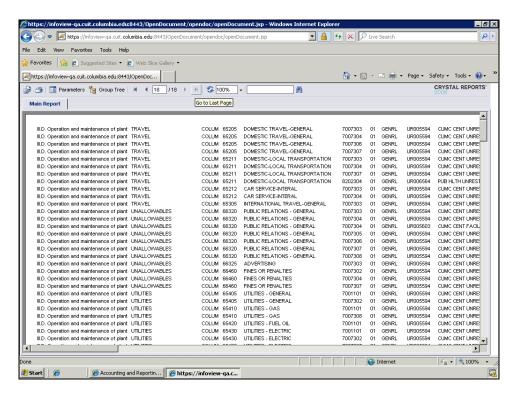
Step	Action
29.	Click the Go to Previous Page button to go back to page 1.



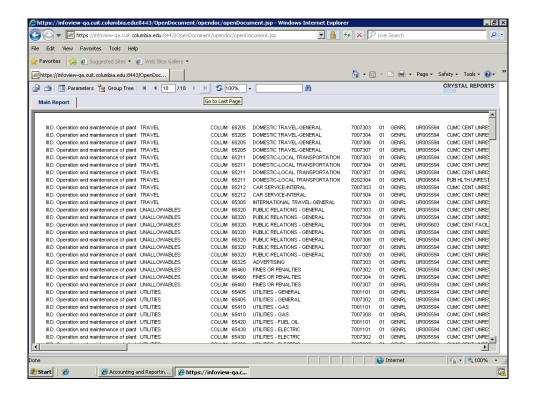


Step	Action
30.	To go to the last page of the report click the Go to Last Page button.



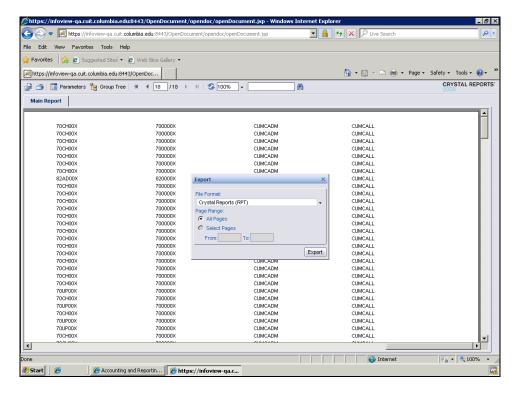


Step	Action
31.	Notice that this report contains 18 pages.



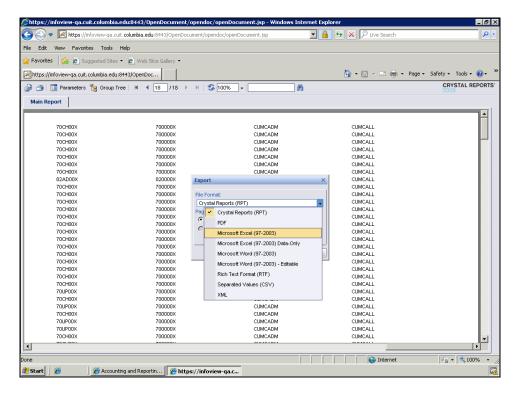


Step	Action
32.	The COB Detailed Statement is not a formatted/printable report but it is used for downloading into Excel or an access database for further analysis. Click the Export this report button.

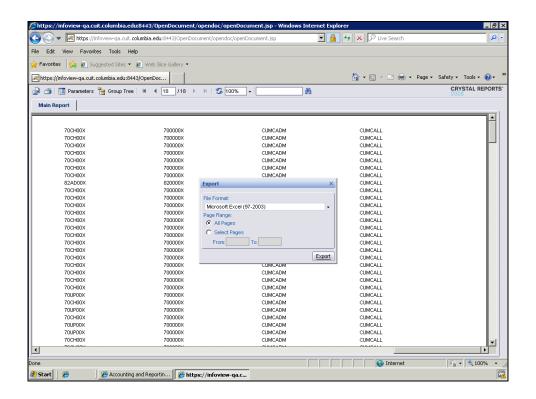


Step	Action
33.	Click the File Format button.



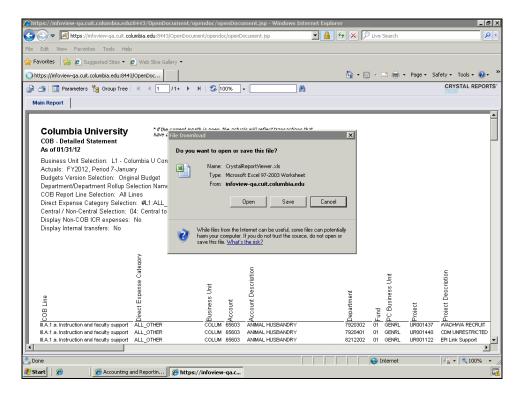


Step	Action
34.	Click the Microsoft Excel (97-2003) object.
	Microsoft Excel (97-2003)



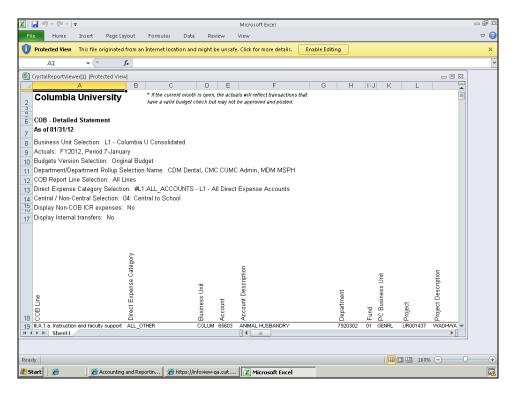


Step	Action
35.	Click the Export link. Export

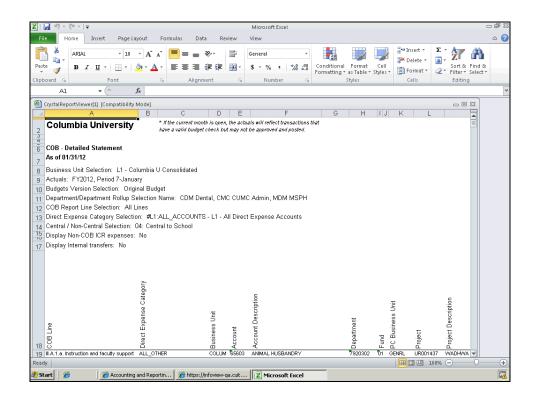


Step	Action
36.	Click the Open button. Open





Step	Action
37.	Click the Enable Editing button.
	Enable Editing





Step	Action
38.	You have successfully run the COB Detailed Statement from the ARC Portal and exported the report to Excel. End of Procedure.



Reporting Resources

This is the *Reporting Resources* lesson of the *Reporting for Inquiry Only Roles* course. Upon completion of this lesson, you will be able to:

• Access the report, query, and inquiry inventories

Estimated Time to Complete Lesson: 3 minutes



Reporting Inventories

Click here to access the inquiry inventory

Click here to access the query inventory

Click here to access the report inventory

Please note that these inventories will continue to grow as more inquiries, queries, and reports are developed.



Training and Support

This is the *Training and Support* lesson of the *Reporting for Inquiry Only Roles* course. Upon completion of this lesson, you will be able to:

- Identify additional support available for web-based courses
- Sign up for learning labs
- Contact ARC training support

Estimated Time to Complete Lesson: 2 minutes



Learning Labs

User Training Support: Learning Labs

Purpose of Learning Labs

- Additional support for web-based courses
- Opportunity to ask questions and get clarification on any aspect of the FIN ERP training program
- Required for any user who does not pass a knowledge assessment for a particular role-based course after three attempts

Frequency of Learning Labs

• Consistently scheduled between mid-April and system go-live in July

For more information click here

(http://vesta.cumc.columbia.edu/finance/uni/fin_erp/learning_lab.html) to access the Learning Lab section of the FIN ERP website.





Training Acknowledgement

If you are taking this course to obtain security access to one of Columbia University's Financial Systems, please ensure you have completed the following:

- 1. **Security Application Request:** All security roles must be requested by the user through the Columbia University Financial Systems Security Application which can be found in the Service Catalog of ServiceNow (https://columbiadev.service-now.com/navpage.do (https://columbiadev.service-now.com/navpage.do)). Note: All security roles must be approved by both the user's manager and Department Security Administrator (DSA) for the School/Admin Unit to which access is being requested.
- 2. Training Requirements: Security access will only be granted once all training requirements have been fulfilled. After a user has reviewed all of the applicable training material for a particular role, users must complete the Knowledge Assessment associated with that training course with a score of 90% or higher. The Knowledge Assessments can be found in New CourseWorks, (https://newcourseworks.columbia.edu/portal/site/Finance_Training (https://newcourseworks.columbia.edu/portal/site/Finance_Training)). If you have any questions about the training required for any security role, click here (http://gateway-7.webservices.lamptest.columbia.edu/files/gateway/content/training/job_aids/Job_Aid_R_ole_to_Course_Directory.pdf) for the Role to Course_Directory.pdf aid.

If you are taking this course for information purposes only, i.e., you are not requesting a security role, no Knowledge Assessment is required.



Course References

Please find links to all of the Job Aids, Policies, and Procedures that were referenced throughout this course:

Job Aid: Getting Started with the Web-Based Training Tool

Operating Overdraft Policy (http://policylibrary.columbia.edu/operating-overdraft-policy)

Job Aid: Inquiry Inventory Job Aid: Query Inventory Job Aid: Report Inventory

Reporting for Inquiry Only Roles Training Guide



Glossary

ERP

ARC Accounting and Reporting at Columbia. Columbia University's new financial

Budget Enables users to control commitments and expenditures automatically by

Checking checking them against predefined, authorized budgets.

Chart of Columbia's Chart of Accounts is comprised of 11 ChartFields that are used to

Accounts organize and record financial activity at the University.

The fields that make Columbia's Chart of Accounts and provide it with an ChartFields

overall structure. ARC has a total of eleven ChartFields which are recorded

on every transaction.

The combination of ChartFields and the level at which accounting charges **ChartString**

and credits are applied.

Consolidated Operating Budget - found in the Data Warehouse section of **COB**

My. Columbia portal - a useful budget report.

Commitment Functionality in ARC that enables users to manage expenditures actively against predefined, authorized budgets. An example is budget checking. **Control**

A commitment to pay for goods and/or services reflected in a budget (i.e. **Encumbrance**

purchase order commitment).

Issuance of a purchase order to a vendor is a typical encumbrance transaction. Enterprise resource planning. ERP refers to a category of business software

that is designed to integrate functions across an organization into a single

computer system.

FAS Financial Accounting System - the University's existing accounting system

that will be replaced by the FIN ERP solution in July 2012.

Financial Front End - front end interface that brings together various action **FFE**

and report modules - interacts with FAS.

Field An area on a page that displays or requires data.

Columbia's new financial data warehouse. (Previously referred to as ODS --**Financial Data**

Operational Data Store). Store

General Ledger The 'Book of Record' which holds all financial transactions in detail or

summary and is used for financial reporting and financial management.

InfoEd A software that enables faculty, administrators and staff to move efficiently

through each part of the grant and contract process from proposal

development to post award management.

Online search engine used to view data on a real-time basis within ARC, not **Inquiries**

intended for printing/formatting.

ARC pages that provide inquiry access only. **Inquiry Pages**

Nodes define the hierarchical relationship within the tree. Nodes can be either **Nodes**

categories (as in a group of assets) or items that need to be placed in a

relationship with other items, such as an item in a catalog.

Oracle's PeopleSoft system is an integrated software package that provides a **PeopleSoft**

wide variety of business applications to assist in the day-to-day execution and

operation of business processes. Each individual application, such as Financial's and Human Resources, interacts with each other to offer an effective and efficient means of working and reporting in an integrated



fashion across the enterprise.

ARC and PeopleSoft are used interchangeably when referring to Columbia's

new financial system.

Project Associates expenses with a specific funding source.

Project Life A budget that is created for the life of a project, e.g. Sponsored Projects,

Budgets Capital Projects

Purchase Order Based on a request by a Department indicating good/service, catalog number,

price and quantity. When accepted by a supplier, a purchase order forms a

binding contract.

Queries A request against the ARC, ARC Reporting, or UDS database to obtain a set

of data that match a specified search criteria.

Ranges Each ChartField has conventions for assigning names and ranges to group

similar values together (similar to FAS ranges).

Security Controls what level of access a user can have to pages, dollar thresholds,

data, and allowable actions in the system. Security ensures that users have the appropriate page access and access to data required to perform their job

functions.

SKIRE SKIRE manages Capital and SOGR (State of Good Repair) projects. Skire is

currently used for budget creation, budget tracking, purchase order

processing and invoice.

SPF Sponsored Projects Finance (formerly Restricted Funds).

Trees Trees are used to organize ChartField data into hierarchies which can be used

for security, reporting and managing organizational structure.

User Oracle's User Productivity Kit (UPK). The web-based training tool used for

Productivity Kit ARC training.