SAS® Forecast Analyst Workbench 5.3: Data Reference Guide, Second Edition

SAS® Documentation

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Contents

Using This Book

Audience

SAS Forecast Analyst Workbench is designed for the following types of users:

- Administrators responsible for setting up and maintaining the application environment, and also responsible for data management.
- Business users (including planners and forecast analysts) responsible for analyzing the forecasted data and making decisions based on that data.

This document focuses on providing the reference for the data management tasks. As an administrator of SAS Forecast Analyst Workbench, you might also work on the SAS Financial Management and SAS Inventory Optimization Workbench solutions.

1

Introduction

About the Data Reference Guide

This document is a companion to the *SAS Forecast Analyst Workbench: Administrator's Guide*. This document contains the data model diagram and information about the Stage area tables.

The data model diagram and data dictionary contain supplementary information that you might find helpful as you follow the instructions in the administrator's guide.

2

Data Model Diagram

Data Model Diagram

A data model diagram determines the structure of a database and fundamentally determines the manner in which the data is stored, organized, and manipulated.

The following data model diagram provides a visual representation of the SAS Forecast Analyst Workbench data tables and how they are related.

To see the details of this image, view this document online and use the functions of your PDF reader to rotate and zoom in on the image.

SAS Forecast Analyst Workbench 5.3

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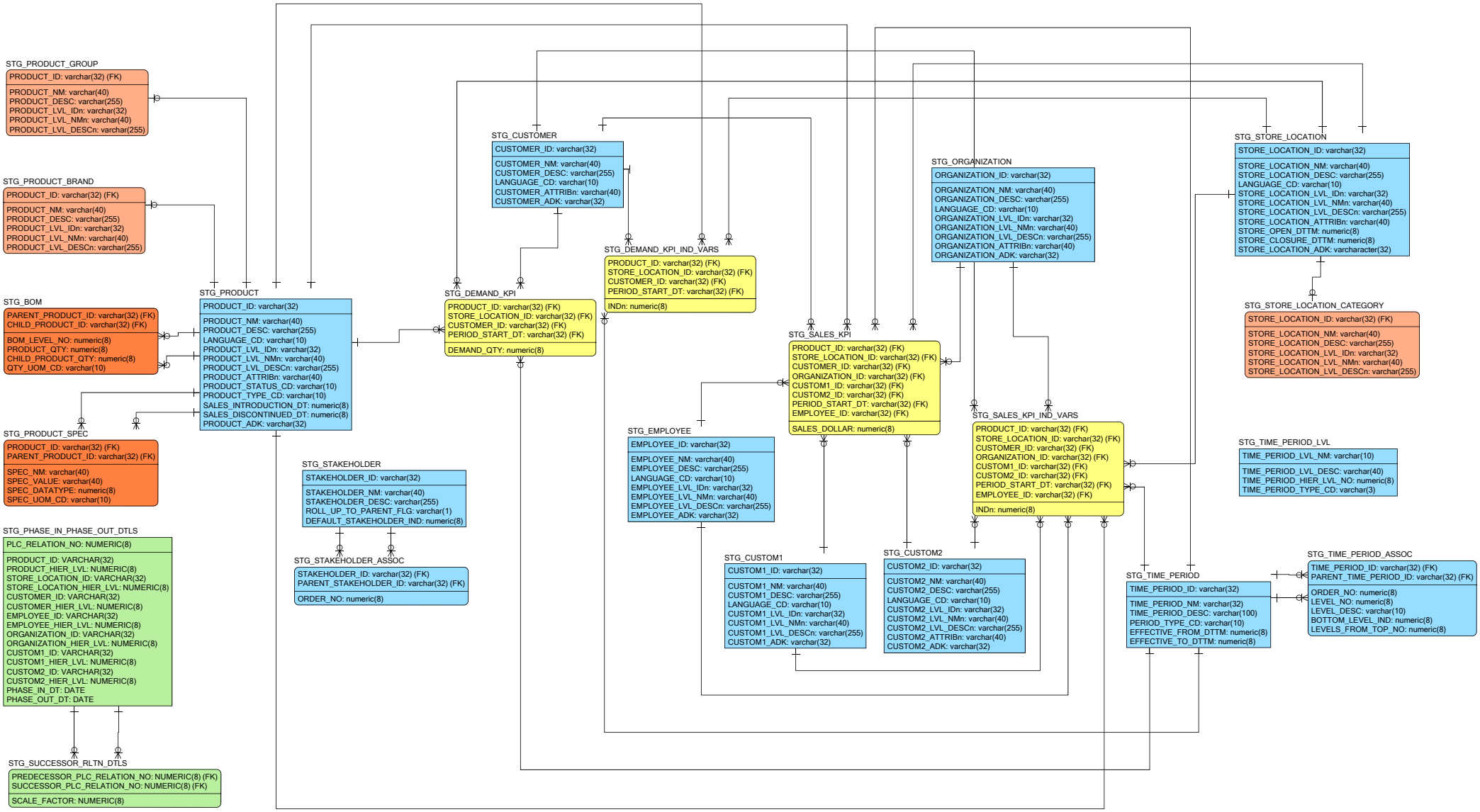
Dimensions | **Alternate Hierarchies** | **Product Related** | **Facts** | **Product Lifecycle**



3

Data Dictionary

STG_BOM

The STG_BOM table stores the bill of material (BOM) information, which consists of the details about child products that are related to particular parent products. Information is stored only for child products that can be sold separately. The following list describes an example of the BOM information:

- Parent product: motor bike
- Child products: engine, pistons, tires

The BOM information is stored in the form of a relationship between the parent and child products.

Table 3.1 Details of the STG_BOM Table

Table type	Dimension
Data loading strategy	Refresh: Insert else update
Load type	New records are inserted. The old records are updated based on the primary keys.
Is this table optional?	Yes
Comments	None

The following table describes the columns of the STG_BOM table.

Table 3.2 Description of the STG_BOM Table

Name	Description	Type (Length)	Column Null Option	Primary Key
BOM_LEVEL_NO	The BOM level number, which indicates the BOM level that exists in the BOM parent-child hierarchy. Always enter `1` in this column.	Numeric (8)	Null	No
PRODUCT_QTY	The quantity of parent products that are associated with a particular bill of material. By default, the quantity that is stored is 1.	Numeric (8)	Not null	No
CHILD_PRODUCT_QTY	The quantity of child products that are associated with a bill of material.	Numeric (8)	Not null	No
QTY_UOM_CD	Unit of measurement used to express the quantity.	Character (10)	Null	No
PARENT_PRODUCT_ID	ID of the parent product.	Numeric (8)	Not null	Yes
CHILD_PRODUCT_ID	ID of the child product.	Numeric (8)	Not null	Yes

STG_CUSTOM1

The STG_CUSTOM1 table contains information about a custom dimension, including its hierarchy and attribute details.

Table 3.3 *Details of the STG_CUSTOM1 Table*

Table type	Dimension
Data loading strategy	Refresh: Insert else update
Load type	New records are inserted. Old records are updated based on the primary keys.
Is this table optional?	Yes
Comments	None

The following table describes columns of the STG_CUSTOM1 table.

Table 3.4 *Description of the STG_CUSTOM1 Table*

Name	Description	Type (Length)	Column Null Option	Primary Key
CUSTOM1_ADK	Additional description key that is used for integrating SAS Forecast Analyst Workbench with SAS Financial Management. The default value is the name of the dimension.	Character (32)	Null	No
CUSTOM1_ID	Unique business key identifier for the leaf-level node of the dimension.	Character (32)	Not null	Yes
CUSTOM1_NM	Unique name of the leaf-level node of this dimension.	Character (40)	Not null	No
CUSTOM1_DESC	Description of the leaf-level node of this dimension.	Character (255)	Null	No
LANGUAGE_CD	Required language code.	Character (10)	Not null	No
CUSTOM1_LVL_IDn	Unique business key identifier for the nth-level node of this dimension.	Character (32)		No

Name	Description	Type (Length)	Column Null Option	Primary Key
CUSTOM1_LVL_NMn	Unique name of the nth-level node of this dimension. This name is shown on the user interface. **Note:** Do not change this name after you have started using SAS Forecast Analyst Workbench.	Character (40)	Null	No
CUSTOM1_LVL_DESCn	Description of the nth-level node of this dimension.	Character (255)	Null	No

Note: Updating the name and ID combination of the dimension after you have started using SAS Forecast Analyst Workbench might cause an error. Ensure that you enter appropriate information in the name and ID columns.

STG_CUSTOM2

The STG_CUSTOM2 table contains information about a custom dimension, including its hierarchy and attribute details.

Table 3.5 *Details of the STG_CUSTOM2 Table*

Table type	Dimension
Data loading strategy	Refresh: Insert else update
Load type	New records are inserted. The old records are updated based on the primary keys.
Is this table optional?	Yes
Comments	None

The following table describes columns of the STG_CUSTOM2 table.

Table 3.6 *Description of the STG_CUSTOM2 Table*

Name	Description	Type (Length)	Column Null Option	Primary Key
CUSTOM2_ADK	Additional description key that is used for integrating SAS Forecast Analyst Workbench with SAS Financial Management. The default value is the name of the dimension.	Character (32)	Null	No

Name	Description	Type (Length)	Column Null Option	Primary Key
CUSTOM2_ID	Unique business key identifier for the leaf-level node of this dimension.	Character (32)	Not null	Yes
CUSTOM2_NM	Unique name must be unique across dimension table. Every ID must contain a unique name across all dimension tables.	Character (40)	Not null	No
CUSTOM2_DESC	Description of the leaf-level node of this dimension.	Character (255)	Null	No
LANGUAGE_CD	Required language code.	Character (10)	Not null	No
CUSTOM2_LVL_IDn	Unique business key identifier for the nth-level node of this dimension.	Character (32)	Null	No
CUSTOM2_LVL_NMn	Unique name of the nth-level node of this dimension. **Note:** Do not change this name after you have started using SAS Forecast Analyst Workbench.	Character (40)	Null	No
CUSTOM2_LVL_DESCn	Description of the nth-level node of this dimension.	Character (255)	Null	No
CUSTOM2_ATTRIBn	Value of the nth common attribute of this dimension.	Character (40)	Null	No

Note: Updating the name and ID combination of the dimension after you have started using SAS Forecast Analyst Workbench might cause an error. Ensure that you enter appropriate information in the name and ID columns.

STG_CUSTOMER

The STG_CUSTOMER table contains information about customers, including their hierarchy and attribute details.

Table 3.7 *Details of the STG_CUSTOMER Table*

Table type	Dimension
Data loading strategy	Refresh: Insert else update
Load type	New records are inserted. The old records are updated based on the primary keys.
Is this table optional?	Yes

Comments	None

The following table describes columns of the STG_CUSTOMER table.

Table 3.8 *Description of the STG_CUSTOMER Table*

Name	Description	Type (Length)	Column Null Option	Primary Key
CUSTOMER_ADK	Additional description key that is used for integrating SAS Forecast Analyst Workbench with SAS Financial Management. The default value is the name of the customer.	Character (32)	Null	No
CUSTOMER_ID	Unique business key identifier for the leaf-level node of the CUSTOMER dimension.	Character (32)	Not null	Yes
CUSTOMER_NM	Unique name of the leaf-level node of the CUSTOMER dimension.	Character (40)	Not null	No
CUSTOMER_DESC	Description of the leaf-level node of the CUSTOMER dimension.	Character (255)	Null	No
LANGUAGE_CD	Required language code.	Character (10)	Not null	No
CUSTOMER_ATTRIBn	Value of the nth common attribute of the CUSTOMER dimension.	Character (40)	Null	No

Note: Updating the name and ID combination of the dimension after you have started using SAS Forecast Analyst Workbench might cause an error. Ensure that you enter appropriate information in the name and ID columns.

STG_DEMAND_KPI

This table is an example of the fact table for a KPI called Demand_KPI. The KPI has been set up in the CONFIG.KPI_CONFIG table. The table name matches the value in the KPI_TABLE_NM column (DEMAND_KPI) in the CONFIG.KPI_CONFIG table. The dimensions for this KPI are determined by the values in the DIM<RK>_IND columns in the CONFIG.KPI_CONFIG table.

The STG_DEMAND_KPI table contains demand for a product, store location, and customer combination.

Table 3.9 *Details of the STG_DEMAND_KPI Table*

Table type	Fact

Data loading strategy	Refresh: Insert else update
Load type	New records are inserted. The old records are updated based on the primary keys.
Is this table optional?	Yes
Comments	Time series data is expected to load in this table. If the data is available weekly, then you can specify the date on which the week begins or ends for the date value.

The following table describes the columns of the example KPI table.

Table 3.10 *Description of the STG_DEAMND_KPI Table*

Name	Description	Type (Length)	Column Null Option	Primary Key
PERIOD_START_DT	Identification for the time period in date format. The date can be the start date of a week, a month, a quarter, or a year. The date must be entered in the NLDATE format.	Numeric (8)	Not null	Yes
PRODUCT_ID	Business identifier key for Product.	Character (32)	Not null	Yes
STORE_LOCATION_ID	Business identifier key for Store Location.	Character (32)	Not null	Yes
CUSTOMER_ID	Business identifier key for Customer.	Character (32)	Not null	Yes
Demand_QTY	Demand Quantity KPI.	Numeric (8)	Null	No

STG_DEMAND_KPI_IND_VAR

This table is an example of the fact table for the independent variables associated with the Demand KPI. The KPI has been set up in the CONFIG.KPI_CONFIG table. The name of the fact table for independent variables is determined by the value in the INDEP_TABLE_NM column of the row for the Demand KPI.

The facts for the independent variable must be loaded at the same level of granularity as that of the facts for the associated KPI. This table contains values for the independent variables for a product, store location, and customer combination.

Table 3.11 Details of the STG_DEMAND_KPI_IND_VAR Table

Table type	Fact
Data loading strategy	Refresh: Insert else update
Load type	New records are inserted. Old records are updated based on the primary keys.
Is this table optional?	Yes
Comments	The data must be loaded in a time series format at the most granular level for each of the non-time dimensions. If the data is available weekly, then you can specify the date on which the week begins or ends for the date value.

The following table describes columns of the STG_DEMAND_KPI_IND_VAR table.

Table 3.12 Description of the STG_DEMAND_KPI_IND_VAR Table

Name	Description	Type (Length)	Column Null Option	Primary Key
PERIOD_START_DT	Identification for the time period in date format. The date can be the start date of a week, a month, a quarter, or a year.	Numeric (8)	Not null	Yes
INDn	Value of the independent variable.	Numeric (8)	Null	No
PRODUCT_ID	Business identifier key for Product.	Character (32)	Not null	yes
STORE_LOCATION_ID	Business identifier key for Store Location.	Character (32)	Not null	Yes
CUSTOMER_ID	Business identifier key for Customer.	Character (32)	Not null	Yes

STG_EMPLOYEE

The STG_EMPLOYEE table contains information about employees, including their hierarchy and attribute details.

Table 3.13 Details of the STG_EMPLOYEE Table

Table type	Dimension
Data loading strategy	Refresh: Insert else update
Load type	New records are inserted. Old records are updated based on the primary keys.
Is this table optional?	Yes
Comments	None

The following table describes the columns of the STG_EMPLOYEE table.

Table 3.14 Description of the STG_EMPLOYEE Table

Name	Description	Type (Length)	Column Null Option	Primary Key
EMPLOYEE_ADK	Additional description key that is used for integrating SAS Forecast Analyst Workbench with SAS Financial Management. The default value is the name of the employee.	Character (32)	Null	No
EMPLOYEE_ID	Unique business key identifier for the leaf-level node of the EMPLOYEE dimension.	Character (32)	Not null	Yes
EMPLOYEE_NM	Unique name of the leaf-level node of EMPLOYEE dimension.	Character (40)	Not null	No
EMPLOYEE_DESC	Description of the leaf-level node of the EMPLOYEE dimension.	Character (255)	Null	No
LANGUAGE_CD	Required language code.	Character (10)	Not null	No
EMPLOYEE_LVL_IDn	Unique business key identifier for the nth-level node of the EMPLOYEE dimension.	Character (32)	Null	No
EMPLOYEE_LVL_NMn	Unique name of the nth-level node of the EMPLOYEE dimension. **Note:** Do not change this name after you have started using SAS Forecast Analyst Workbench.	Character (40)	Null	No
EMPLOYEE_LVL_DESCn	Description of the nth-level node of the EMPLOYEE dimension.	Character (255)	Null	No

Note: Updating the name and ID combination of the dimension after you have started using SAS Forecast Analyst Workbench might cause an error. Ensure that you enter appropriate information in the name and ID columns.

STG_ORGANIZATION

The STG_ORGANIZATION table stores a list of organizations, including their hierarchy and attribute details.

Table 3.15 *Details of the STG_ORGANIZATION Table*

Table type	Dimension
Data loading strategy	Refresh: Insert else update
Load type	New records are inserted. The old records are updated based on the primary keys.
Is this table optional?	Yes
Comments	None

The following table describes columns of the STG_ORGANIZATION table.

Table 3.16 *Description of the STG_ORGANIZATION Table*

Name	Description	Type (Length)	Column Null Option	Primary Key
ORGANIZATION_ADK	Additional description key that is used for integrating SAS Forecast Analyst Workbench with SAS Financial Management. The default value is the name of the organization.	Character (32)	Null	No
ORGANIZATION_ID	Unique business key identifier leaf-level node of the ORGANIZATION dimension.	Character (32)	Not null	Yes
ORGANIZATION_NM	Unique name of the leaf-level node of the ORGANIZATION dimension.	Character (40)	Not null	No
ORGANIZATION_DESC	Description of the leaf-level node of the ORGANIZATION dimension.	Character (255)	Null	No
LANGUAGE_CD	Required language code.	Character (10)	Not null	No
ORGANIZATION_LVL_IDn	Unique business key identifier for the nth-level node of the ORGANIZATION dimension.	Character (32)	Null	No

Name	Description	Type (Length)	Column Null Option	Primary Key
ORGANIZATION_LVL_NMn	Unique name of the nth-level node of the ORGANIZATION dimension. **Note:** Do not change this name after you have started using SAS Forecast Analyst Workbench.	Character (40)	Null	No
ORGANIZATION_LVL_DESCn	Description of the nth-level node of the ORGANIZATION dimension.	Character (255)	Null	No
ORGANIZATION_ATTRIBn	Value of the nth common attribute of the ORGANIZATION dimension.	Character (40)	Null	No

Note: Updating the name and ID combination of the dimension after you have started using SAS Forecast Analyst Workbench might cause an error. Ensure that you enter appropriate information in the name and ID columns.

STG_PHASE_IN_PHASE_OUT_DTLS

The STG_PHASE_IN_PHASE_OUT_DTLS table stores information about the phase-in and phase-out relationships of a product. You must comply with the following guidelines:

- You can define a phase-in and phase-out relationship at a higher level of a dimension.
- In a relationship, the combination of dimension IDs must be unique.
- The phase-in date must exist.
- The phase-out date must be later than the phase-in date.
- You can specify a rephase-in date for the product.

  To add a rephase-in date for a product, enter separate records for phase-in and phase-out dates, and then for a rephase-in date in the table.

Table 3.17 *Details of the STG_PHASE_IN_PHASE_OUT_DTLS Table*

Table type	Dimension
Data loading strategy	Refresh
Load type	New records are inserted. The old records are deleted.
Is this table optional?	Yes
Comments	None

The following table describes the columns of the STG_PHASE_IN_PHASE_OUT_DTLS table.

Table 3.18 *Description of the STG_PHASE_IN_PHASE_OUT_DTLS Table*

Name	Description	Type (Length)	Column Null Option	Primary Key
PLC_RELATION_NO	The unique relationship number.	Number (8)	Not null	Yes
PRODUCT_ID	Unique business key identifier for the product. The product ID is the value of the hierarchy level for which you want to enter the product life cycle data. For example, suppose you enter `5` in the PRODUCT_HIER_LVL column and the value `5` represents the Category level in the PRODUCT dimension. In this case, enter the value of the category for which you want to enter the product life cycle data. Enter `_ALL_` in order to define the relationship of all products.	Character (32)	Not null	No
PRODUCT_HIER_LVL	The hierarchy level number for PRODUCT dimension. You can find the hierarchy level number in the CONFIG.DIM_VAR_DISP_LIST table. If you enter `_ALL_` in the PRODUCT_ID column, then enter the leaf-level number of the product in this column.	Number (8)	Not null	No
<DIM_N_ID>	Unique business key identifier for the dimension. Based on the number of dimensions present in SAS Forecast Analyst Workbench, the respective dimension IDs are present in this table. You can enter `_ALL_` in order to enter the product for all members of the dimension. For example, suppose the value of PRODUCT_ID column is `Projector L5342` and you enter `_ALL_` for the Store Location dimension. In this case, SAS Forecast Analyst Workbench specifies the relationship of the product Projector L5342 to all store locations.	Character (32)	Not null	No

Name	Description	Type (Length)	Column Null Option	Primary Key
<DIM_N_HIER_LVL>	The hierarchy level number of the dimension. You can find the hierarchy level number in the CONFIG.DIM_VAR_DISP_LIST table.	Number (8)	Not null	No
PHASE_IN_DT	Date on which the product is phased in. This date can be a rephase-in date if you are going to reintroduce the product, with the same relationships, on this date.	NLDATE format	Not null	No
PHASE_OUT_DT	Date on which the product is phased out.	NLDATE format	Null	No

STG_PRODUCT

The STG_PRODUCT table contains information about products, including their hierarchy and attribute details.

Table 3.19 *Details of the STG_PRODUCT Table*

Table type	Dimension
Data loading strategy	Refresh: Insert else update
Load type	New records are inserted. The old records are updated based on the primary keys.
Is this table optional?	No
Comments	None

The following table describes columns of the STG_PRODUCT table.

Table 3.20 *Description of the STG_PRODUCT Table*

Name	Description	Type (Length)	Column Null Option	Primary Key
PRODUCT_ADK	Additional description key that is used for integrating SAS Forecast Analyst Workbench with SAS Financial Management. The default value is the name of the product.	Character (32)	Not null	No
PRODUCT_ID	Unique business key identifier for the leaf-level node of the PRODUCT dimension.	Character (32)	Not null	Yes
PRODUCT_NM	Unique name of the leaf-level node of the PRODUCT dimension.	Character (40)	Not null	No
PRODUCT_DESC	Description of the leaf-level node of the PRODUCT dimension.	Character (255)	Null	No
LANGUAGE_CD	Required language code.	Character (10)	Not null	No
PRODUCT_LVL_IDn	Unique business key identifier for the nth-level node of the PRODUCT dimension.	Character (32)	Null	No
PRODUCT_LVL_NMn	Unique name of the nth-level node of the PRODUCT dimension. **Note:** Do not change this name after you have started using SAS Forecast Analyst Workbench.	Character (40)	Null	No
PRODUCT_LVL_DESCn	Description of the nth-level node of the PRODUCT dimension.	Character (255)	Null	No
PRODUCT_ATTRIBn	Value of the nth common attribute of the PRODUCT dimension.	Character (40)	Null	No
PRODUCT_STATUS_CD	Code that indicates the current status of the product (for example, `NEW` indicates new, `ACT` indicates active, `OBS` indicates obsolete). Do not mark a product as `OBS` when the product is being used as a predecessor for another product and when the product is phased out from a relationship but is not phased out from other relationships.	Character (10)	Null	No

Name	Description	Type (Length)	Column Null Option	Primary Key
PRODUCT_TYPE_CD	Code that indicates the type of the product. You can use this column as an alternate way of grouping the products (for example, BO indicates bought-out products and MC indicates machine components). The information that you enter in this column is not shown in the user interface.	Character (10)	Null	No
SALES_INTRODUCTION_DT	The date on which the product sale was introduced. If the product sale was never introduced, the value is NULL.	Numeric (8)	Null	No
SALES_DISCONTINUED_DT	The date on which the product sale was discontinued. If the product sale was never discontinued, the value is NULL.	Numeric (8)	Null	No

Note: Updating the name and ID combination of the dimension after you have started using SAS Forecast Analyst Workbench might cause an error. Ensure that you enter appropriate information in the name and ID columns.

STG_PRODUCT_SPEC

The STG_PRODUCT_SPEC table contains information about the specifications for leaf-level products.

Table 3.21 *Details of the STG_PRODUCT_SPEC Table*

Table type	Dimension
Data loading strategy	Refresh: Insert else update
Load type	New records are inserted. Old records are updated based on the primary keys.
Is this table optional?	Yes
Comments	None

The following table describes columns of the STG_PRODUCT_SPEC table.

Table 3.22 Description of the STG_PRODUCT_SPEC Table

Name	Description	Type (Length)	Column Null Option	Primary Key
PRODUCT_ID	The ID of the leaf-level node of the PRODUCT_SPEC dimension.	Numeric (8)	Not null	Yes
PARENT_PRODUCT_ID	The ID of the parent product for which the specification is applicable.	Numeric (8)	Not null	Yes
SPEC_NM	Name of the product specification.	Character (40)	Not null	Yes
SPEC_VALUE	Value of the product specification.	Character (40)	Null	No
SPEC_DATATYPE	Type of the specification (for example, 0 indicates an integer, 1 indicates a date, 2 indicates a string).	Numeric (8)	Null	No
SPEC_UOM_CD	Code for the unit of measure.	Character (10)	Null	No

STG_SALES_KPI

This example table is the fact table for the Sales KPI. The KPI is set up in the CONFIG.KPI_CONFIG table. The table name matches the value in the KPI_TABLE_NM column (SALES_KPI) of the CONFIG.KPI_CONFIG table. The dimensions for this KPI are determined by the values in the DIM<RK>_IND columns of the CONFIG.KPI_CONFIG table. The STG_SALES_KPI table might contain demand for a product, store location, customer, custom1, custom2, and organization combination.

Table 3.23 Details of the STG_SALES_KPI Table

Table type	Fact
Data loading strategy	Refresh: Insert else update
Load type	New records are inserted. Old records are updated based on the primary keys.
Is this table optional?	Yes
Comments	The data must be loaded in a time series format at the most granular level for each of the non-time dimensions. If the data is available weekly, then you can specify the date on which the week begins or ends for the date value.

The following table describes columns of the STG_SALES_KPI table.

Table 3.24 Description of the STG_SALES_KPI Table

Name	Description	Type (Length)	Column Null Option	Primary Key
PERIOD_START_DT	Identification for the time period, in date format. The date can be the start date of a week, a month, a quarter, or a year.	Numeric (8)	Not null	Yes
PRODUCT_ID	Business identifier key for Product.	Character (32)	Not null	Yes
STORE_LOCATION_ID	Business identifier key for Store Location.	Character (32)	Not null	Yes
CUSTOMER_ID	Business identifier key for Customer.	Character (32)	Not null	Yes
ORGANIZATION_ID	Business identifier key for Organization.	Character (32)	Not null	Yes
CUSTOM1_ID	Business identifier key for Custom 1 dimension.	Character (32)	Not null	Yes
CUSTOM2_ID	Business identifier key for Custom 2 dimension.	Character (32)	Not null	Yes
Sales_Dollar	Sales amount KPI.	Numeric (8)	Null	No

STG_SALES_KPI_IND_VARS

This example table is the fact table for the independent variables associated with the Sales KPI. The KPI has been set up in the CONFIG.KPI_CONFIG table. The name for the independent variables fact table is determined by the value in the INDEP_TABLE_NM column of the row for the SALES KPI. The facts for the independent variable must be loaded at the same level of granularity as the facts for the associated KPI.

The STG_SALES_KPI_IND_VARS table contains values for the independent variables for a product, store location, customer, custom1, custom2, and organization combination.

Note: The name of this table is created based on the information that is in the KPI_TABLE_NM column of the KPI_CONFIG table in the configuration library.

Table 3.25 Details of the STG_SALES_KPI_IND_VARS Table

Table type	Fact table

Data loading strategy	Refresh: Insert else update
Load type	New records are inserted. Old records are updated based on the primary keys.
Is this table option?	Yes
Comments	You can load the time series data in this table. If the data is available weekly, then you can specify the date on which the week begins or ends for the date value.

The following table describes columns of the STG_SALES_KPI_IND_VARS table.

Table 3.26 *Description of the STG_SALES_KPI_IND_VARS Table*

Name	Description	Type (Length)	Column Null Option	Primary Key
PERIOD_START_DT	Identification for the time period in date format. The date can be the start date of a week, a month, a quarter, or a year.	Numeric (8)	Not null	Yes
PRODUCT_ID	Business identifier key for product.	Character (32)	Not null	Yes
STORE_LOCATION_ID	Business identifier key for Store Location.	Character (32)	Not null	Yes
CUSTOMER_ID	Business identifier key for Customer.	Character (32)	Not null	Yes
ORGANIZATION_ID	Business identifier key for Organization.	Character (32)	Not null	Yes
CUSTOM1_ID	Business identifier key for Custom 1.	Character (32)	Not null	Yes
CUSTOM2_ID	Business identifier key for Custom 2.	Character (32)	Not null	Yes
INDn	Value of the independent variable.	Numeric (8)	Null	No

STG_STAKEHOLDER

The STG_STAKEHOLDER table is required only when SAS Forecast Analyst Workbench is integrated with SAS Financial Management. This table contains a

row for each stakeholder. Usually, a stakeholder is a user who is responsible for providing input for consensus planning.

Table 3.27 Details of the STG_STAKEHOLDER Table

Table type	Dimension
Data loading strategy	Refresh: Insert else update
Load type	New records are inserted. Old records are updated based on the primary keys.
Is this table optional?	Yes
Comments	None

The following table describes columns of the STG_STAKEHOLDER table.

Table 3.28 Description of the STG_STAKEHOLDER Table

Name	Description	Type (Length)	Column Null Option	Primary Key
STAKEHOLDER_ID	Unique business key identifier for the leaf-level node of the STAKEHOLDER dimension.	Character (32)	Not null	Yes
STAKEHOLDER_NM	Name of the member.	Character (40)	Not null	No
STAKEHOLDER_DESC	Description of the member.	Character (255)	Null	No
ROLL_UP_TO_PARENT_FLG	Flag that indicates whether to roll up to the parent flag. The value `Y` indicates to roll up to the parent. The value `N` indicates not to roll up to the parent.	Character (1)	Not null	No
DEFAULT_STAKEHOLDER_IND	Index that indicates whether this is a default stakeholder. The value `1` indicates that the stakeholder is a default stakeholder. The value `0` indicates that the stakeholder is not a default stakeholder.	Numeric (8)	Not null	No

STG_STAKEHOLDER_ASSOC

The STG_STAKEHOLDER_ASSOC table is required only when SAS Forecast Analyst Workbench is integrated with SAS Financial Management. This table

contains the parent-child relationships that make up the STAKEHOLDER hierarchies.

Table 3.29 Details of the STG_STAKEHOLDER_ASSOC Table

Table type	Dimension
Data loading strategy	Refresh: Insert Else Update
Load type	New records are inserted. Old records are updated based on the primary keys.
Is this table optional?	Yes
Comments	None

The following table describes columns of the STG_STAKEHOLDER_ASSOC table.

Table 3.30 Description of the STG_STAKEHOLDER_ASSOC Table

Name	Description	Type (Length)	Column Null Option	Primary Key
STAKEHOLDER_ID	Unique business key identifier for the member.	Character (32)	Not null	Yes
PARENT_STAKEHOLDER_ID	Unique business key identifier for the parent member.	Character (32)	Not null	Yes
ORDER_NO	Order number.	Numeric (8)	Not null	Yes

STG_STORE_LOCATION

The STG_STORE_LOCATION table contains information about store locations, including their hierarchy and attribute details.

Table 3.31 Details of the STG_STORE_LOCATION Table

Table type	Dimension
Data loading strategy	Refresh: Insert else update
Load type	New records are inserted. Old records are updated based on the primary keys.
Is this table optional?	Yes

Comments	None

The following table describes columns of the STG_STORE_LOCATION table.

Table 3.32 *Description of the STG_STORE_LOCATION Table*

Name	Description	Type (Length)	Column Null Option	Primary Key
STORE_LOCATION_ADK	Additional description key that is used for integrating SAS Forecast Analyst Workbench with SAS Financial Management. The default value is the name of the store location.	Character (32)	Null	No
STORE_LOCATION_ID	Unique business key identifier for the leaf-level node of the STORE_LOCATION dimension.	Character (32)	Not null	Yes
STORE_LOCATION_NM	Unique name of the leaf-level node of the STORE_LOCATION dimension.	Character (40)	Not null	No
STORE_LOCATION_DESC	Description of the leaf-level node of the STORE_LOCATION dimension.	Character (255)	Null	No
LANGUAGE_CD	Required language code.	Character (10)	Not null	No
STORE_LOCATION_LVL_IDn	Unique business key identifier for the nth-level node of the STORE_LOCATION dimension.	Character (32)	Null	No
STORE_LOCATION_LVL_NMn	Unique name of the nth-level node of the STORE_LOCATION dimension. **Note:** Do not change this name after you have started using SAS Forecast Analyst Workbench.	Character (40)	Null	No
STORE_LOCATION_LVL_DESCn	Description of the nth-level node of the STORE_LOCATION dimension.	Character (255)	Null	No
STORE_LOCATION_ATTRIBn	Value of the nth common attribute of the STORE_LOCATION dimension.	Character (40)	Null	No
STORE_OPEN_DTTM	The date and time at which the store opened.	Numeric (8)	Null	No

Name	Description	Type (Length)	Column Null Option	Primary Key
STORE_CLOSURE_DTTM	The date and time at which the store closed.	Numeric (8)	Null	No

Note: Updating the name and ID combination of the dimension after you have started using SAS Forecast Analyst Workbench might cause an error. Ensure that you enter appropriate information in the name and ID columns.

STG_SUCCESSOR_RLTN_DTLS

The STG_SUCCESSOR_RLTN_DTLS table stores information about the relationships that are defined for successor products. When you are loading the successor relationships, you must comply with the following guidelines:

- The successor product and predecessor product must exist in the STG_PHASE_IN_PHASE_OUT_DTLS table.
- The successor product and predecessor product must be different.
- If the predecessor phase-out date is missing, the successor phase-in is not allowed.
- A product can be the successor for multiple predecessor products.
- The successor phase-in date must be later than the predecessor phase-out date.
- In a successor and predecessor relationship, all details of the relationship (except for the product) must match. For more information about the relationships, see “STG_PHASE_IN_PHASE_OUT_DTLS” on page 17.
- You can phase in a successor product at a higher hierarchical level in another dimension in the STG_PHASE_IN_PHASE_OUT_DTLS table.

  For example, you can phase in Projector L5344 as a successor product at all locations in California.

If you do not comply with these guidelines, SAS Forecast Analyst Workbench moves those records into the exceptions table.

Table 3.33 *Details of STG_SUCCESSOR_RLTN_DTLS Table*

Table type	Dimension table
Data loading strategy	Refresh: Insert
Load type	Entire refresh. The old records are deleted and new records are inserted.
Is this table optional?	Yes
Comments	None

The following table explains columns of the STG_SUCCESSOR_RLTN_DTLS table.

Table 3.34 *Description of the STG_SUCCESSOR_RLTN_DTLS Table*

Name	Description	Type (Length)	Column Null Option	Primary Key
PREDECESSOR_PLC_RELATION_NO	The unique relationship number of the predecessor product. This number is the same number that is used in the STG_PHASE_IN_PHASE_OUT_DTLS table. This column is mandatory.	Numeric (8)	Not null	Yes
SUCESSOR_PLC_RELATION_NO	The unique relationship number of the successor product. This number is the same number that is used in the STG_PHASE_IN_PHASE_OUT_DTLS table. This column is mandatory.	Numeric (8)	Not null	Yes
SCALE_FACTOR	The scale factor. The scale factor must be between 0 and 10. This column cannot be 0 for a successor relationship. This column is mandatory.	Numeric (8)	Not null	No

STG_TIME_PERIOD

The STG_TIME_PERIOD table contains a list of time periods that are used to represent time in a hierarchy. The table includes information about both child and parent members (for example, ALLYEARS, YR2002).

You load this table by using the following initial one-time job in SAS Data Integration Studio: **`/Products/SAS Forecast Analyst Workbench/5.3 Jobs/Wave01 (Initial One Time)/faw_0102_load_time_dim`**. If the calendar is Gregorian, SAS Forecast Analyst Workbench populates the data in this table. If the calendar is custom, you must populate the data in this table.

For more information about loading the time period data, see “Date Intervals, Formats, and Functions” in *SAS/ETS: User's Guide*.

Table 3.35 *Details of the STG_TIME_PERIOD Table*

Table type	Dimension
Data loading strategy	Refresh: Insert
Load type	Entire refresh. The old records are deleted and new records are inserted.
Is this table optional?	For Gregorian calendar type, this table is optional.
Comments	For custom calendar type, this table is mandatory.

The following table describes columns of the STG_TIME_PERIOD table.

Table 3.36 *Description of the STG_TIME_PERIOD Table*

Name	Description	Type (Length)	Column Null Option	Primary key
EFFECTIVE_FROM_DTTM	The datetime stamp details for the period from which this record is effective. The time value must be rounded to full seconds. Only one record is valid at any given time. If the value for the time is not available, set it to `00:00:00:00`. For example, 1/1/2000 12:00:00 AM	Numeric (8)	Not null	No
EFFECTIVE_TO_DTTM	The datetime stamp details for the period up to which this record is effective. The time value is set to 1 second before the period at which the next record with the same key becomes effective. The time value must be rounded to full seconds. If the value for the time is not available, set it to `23:59:59:00`. For example, 1/1/2000 11:59:59 PM	Numeric (8)	Not null	No
PERIOD_TYPE_CD	Period type (for example, hour of the day, day, week, fiscal year, fiscal quarter, reporting period). The values can be YR, QTR, MO, ALL, HYR, MTH, WK, and DAY.	Character (10)	Not null	No

Name	Description	Type (Length)	Column Null Option	Primary key
TIME_PERIOD_ID	Unique business identifier for the time period (for example, 01JAN2000).	Character (32)	Not null	Yes
TIME_PERIOD_DESC	Description of the time period.	Character (255)	Not null	No
TIME_PERIOD_NM	Name of the leaf-level node of the TIME_PERIOD dimension. The name must be unique in this column.	Character (40)	Not null	No

STG_TIME_PERIOD_ASSOC

The STG_TIME_PERIOD_ASSOC table contains the parent-child association of all time periods in the STG_TIME_PERIOD table. For example, Jan 2013 is child of Quarter 1 of 2013. For more information about loading the time period data, see “Date Intervals, Formats, and Functions” in *SAS/ETS: User's Guide*.

You load this table by using the following initial one-time job in SAS Data Integration Studio: **`/Products/SAS Forecast Analyst Workbench/5.3 Jobs/Wave01 (Initial One Time)/faw_0102_load_time_dim`**. If the calendar is Gregorian, SAS Forecast Analyst Workbench populates the data in this table. If the calendar is custom, you must populate the data in this table.

Table 3.37 *Details of the STG_TIME_PERIOD_ASSOC Table*

Table type	Dimension
Data Loading strategy	Refresh: insert
Load type	Entire refresh. The old records are deleted and new records are inserted.
Is this table optional?	For custom calendar type, this table is mandatory.
Comments	For Gregorian calendar type, this table is optional.

The following table describes columns of the STG_TIME_PERIOD_ASSOC table.

Table 3.38 *Description of the STG_TIME_PERIOD_ASSOC Table*

Name	Description	Type (Length)	Column Null Option	Primary Key
TIME_PERIOD_ID	Identification for the time period (for example, Date, Week, Month, Quarter, and Year).	Character (32)	Not null	Yes
PARENT_TIME_PERIOD_ID	Parent of time period ID. For example, 2012 is parent for Jan 2012.	Character (32)	Not null	Yes
ORDER_NO	Order number of the time dimension hierarchy.	Numeric (8)	Null	No
LEVEL_NO	Level number of the time dimension hierarchy. The leaf level contains the highest number in the hierarchy. For example, suppose the hierarchy contains Year, Quarter, Month, and Day, the Day contains the level number as `4`.	Numeric (8)	Not null	No
LEVEL_DESC	Time dimension level description.	Character (10)	Not null	No
BOTTOM_LEVEL_IND	Leaf-level of the time dimension indicator.	Numeric (8)	Not null	No
LEVELS_FROM_TOP_NO	Time dimension level number from top of the hierarchy.	Numeric (8)	Null	No

STG_TIME_PERIOD_LVL

The STG_TIME_PERIOD_LVL table contains information about the unique hierarchy levels for the time period (for example, Year, Quarter, Month, Week, Day). For more information about loading the time period data, see “Date Intervals, Formats, and Functions” in *SAS/ETS: User's Guide*.

You load this table by using the following initial one-time job in SAS Data Integration Studio: `/Products/SAS Forecast Analyst Workbench/5.3 Jobs/Wave01 (Initial One Time)/faw_0102_load_time_dim`. If the

calendar is Gregorian, SAS Forecast Analyst Workbench populates the data in this table. If the calendar is custom, you must populate the data in this table.

Table 3.39 *Details of STG_TIME_PERIOD_LVL Table*

Table type	Dimension table
Data loading strategy	Refresh: Insert
Load type	Entire refresh. The old records are deleted and new records are inserted.
Is this table optional?	For custom calendar type, this table is mandatory.
Comments	For Gregorian calendar type, this table is optional.

The following table explains columns of the STG_TIME_PERIOD_LVL table.

Table 3.40 *Description of the STG_TIME_PERIOD_LVL Table*

Name	Description	Type (Length)	Column Null Option	Primary Key
TIME_PERIOD_HIER_LVL_NO	The hierarchy level number for the time dimension. The most granular time period level must contain the highest level number in the hierarchy. For example, if the hierarchy levels go up to **6** and the most granular time period level is **Day**, then you must specify **6** as the TIME_PERIOD_HIER_LVL_NO for **Day**.	Numeric (8)	Not null	No
TIME_PERIOD_LVL_NM	Time dimension level name.	Character (10)	Not null	Yes
TIME_PERIOD_LVL_DESC	Time dimension level description.	Character (40)	Not null	No
TIME_PERIOD_TYPE_CD	Time period type code. The values can be **YR**, **QTR**, **MO**, **ALL**, **HYR**, **MTH**, **WK**, or **DAY**.	Character (3)	Not null	No

Exception Tables in the Stage Library

The Stage library of SAS Forecast Analyst Workbench contains exception tables for each table. When you run the faw_0201_load_stage_to_sdl ETL job to load customer data from the Stage library to the SDL table, records for which an exception occurred are not loaded to the SDL table. However, SAS Forecast Analyst Workbench moves the data to the corresponding exception table so that an administrator can take appropriate action on it. An administrator can correct the data problems and reload the SDL data sets by executing the ETL jobs.

Recommended Reading

Here is the recommended reading list for this title:

- *SAS Forecast Analyst Workbench 5.3: Administrator's Guide*
- *SAS Forecast Analyst Workbench 5.3: User's Guide*
- *SAS Financial Management 5.5: User's Guide*
- *SAS Data Integration Studio 4.901: User's Guide*

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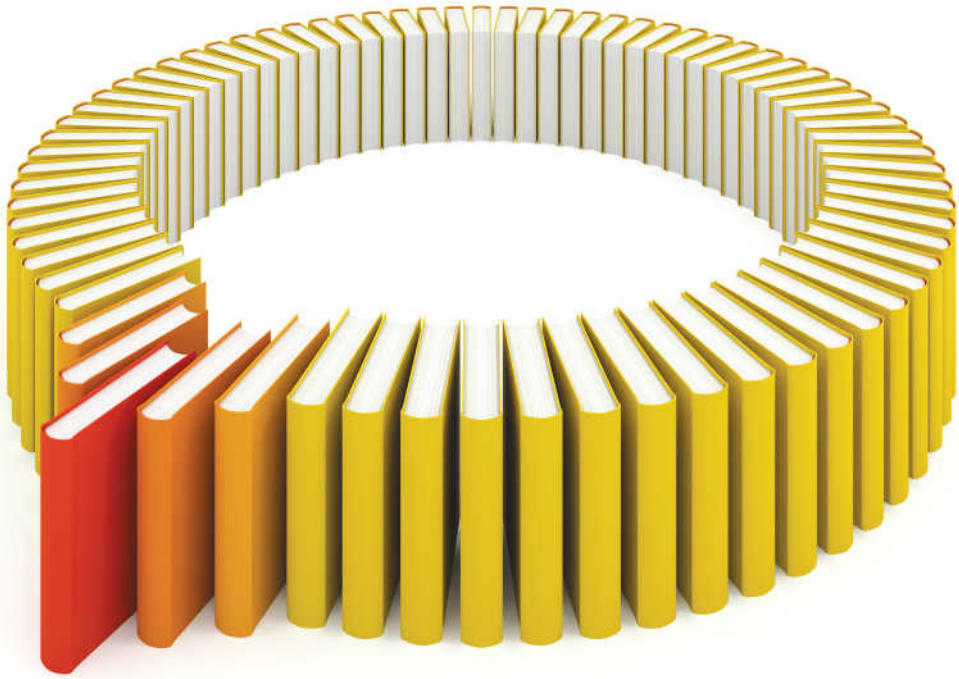

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