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Agenda

- Addressing the needs of both Business and IT
- Securing All Layers of Your Enterprise
- Governed and secure enterprise semantic layer
 - Physical
 - Logical
 - Presentation
- Components of a semantic model
 - Dimensional Hierarchies, Level Keys, and Content Levels
- How Does a Semantic Model Query Data?
- Enterprise Semantic Layers for Securing your data
- What sets us apart



Business problems Oracle Analytics can solve

Problems	Solution	Capabilities
Consumers struggle to get answers	Empower users to make data-driven decisions	 GenAl powered data stories, newscasts and podcasts Interact with data using natural language One-click contextual insights Automatically generate podcasts from data stories
Analysts take too long to build analyses	Improve productivity of analysts	 AI/ML derived insights reveal new business opportunity No code AI and ML accelerates time to insight Develop projects faster through natural language Explainability of metrics and attributes
Architects are concerned about data chaos	Help architects deliver trusted data	 Governed enterprise semantic data model Al powered data profiling, prep and enrichment Repeatable and auditable data transformations Clear data lineage



Addressing the needs of both business and IT



Consumers

SELF-SERVICE ANALYTICS Visualization & Storytelling Data Preparation Mobile app Collaboration AUGMENTED/ADVANCED ANALYTICS Voice and Chatbot Natural Language Auto-generated Podcasts Generative Al Automated Insights Machine Learning



Mobile podcasts

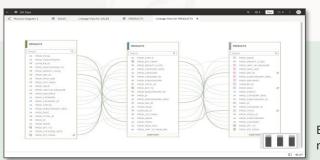


Recommended insights

Architects

Analysts

FOR THE ENTERPRISE GOVERNED ANALYTICS Parameterized Dashboards Standard Reports Semantic Model Query Federation



Enterprise data modeling

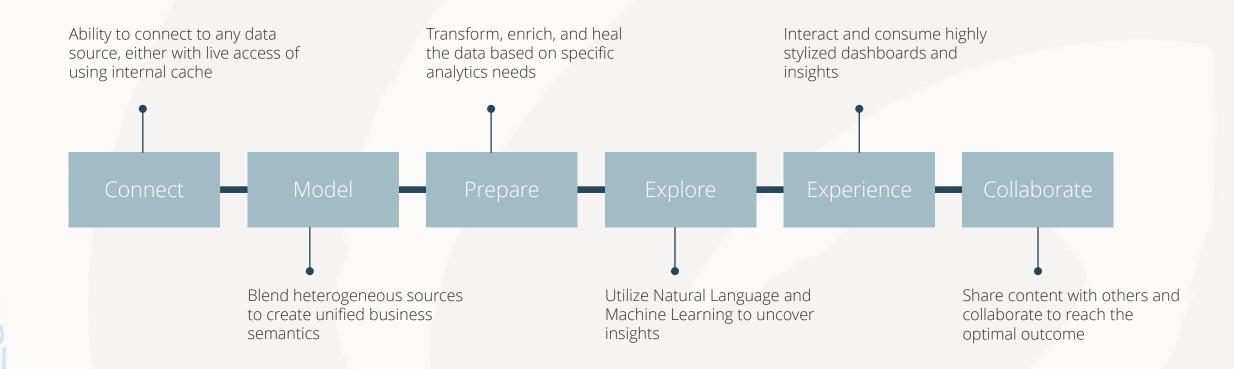


Data Federation



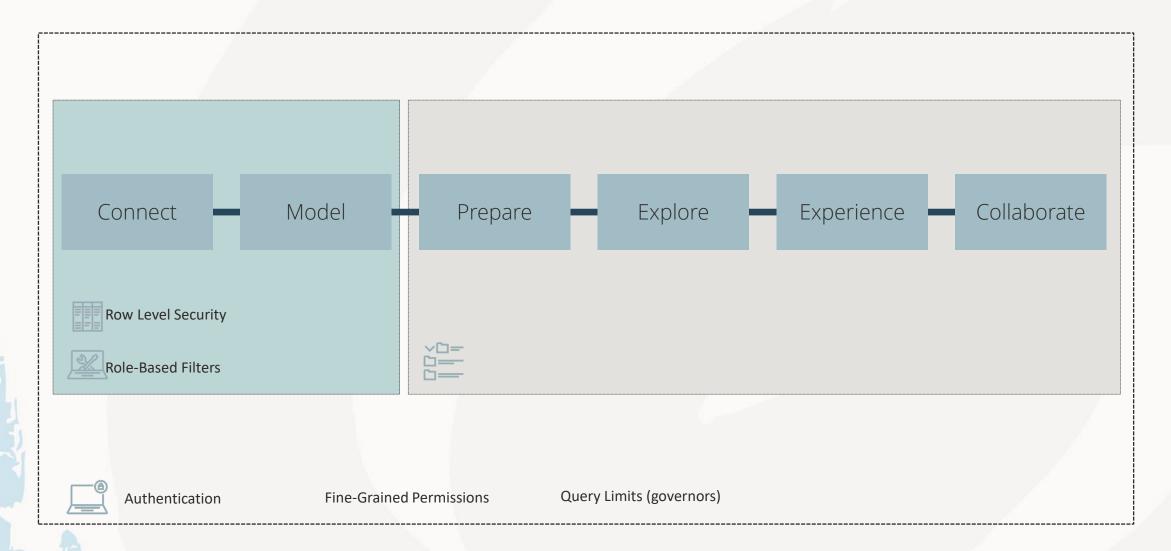


Delivering at Every Stage of the Analytics Journey





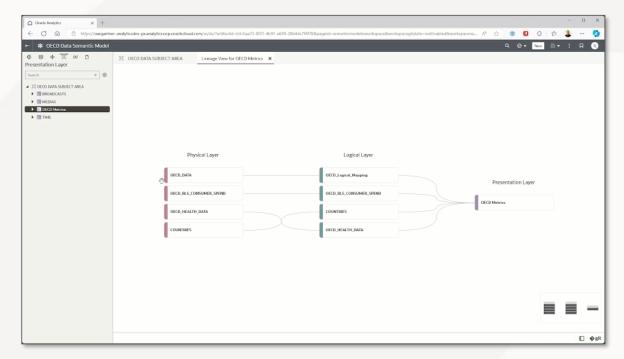
Delivering Security at Every Stage of the Analytics Journey





Governed and secure enterprise semantic layer

- A single representation of the enterprise data estate for consistent reporting
- Provide business a view they understand and hides the complexity of the physical data estate
- Visual data lineage helps explain numbers
- Semantic markup language (SMML) helps developers build and modify the data layer programmatically
- Git repository support built-in for multi-user development (MUD)



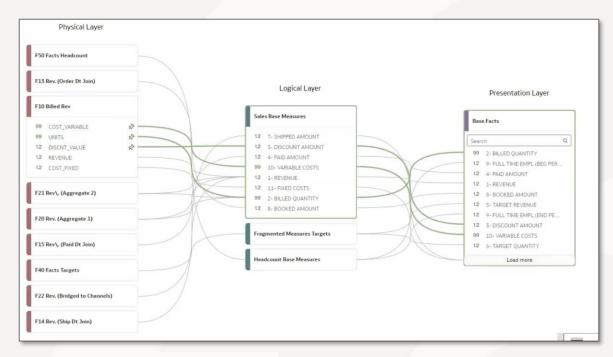
Data lineage to better understand metric definitions



Governed and secure enterprise semantic layer

Physical Layer

- Physical data model for the enterprise
- Includes all relevant sources in the data estate
- Execute native queries to each data source
- Process functions at the the data sources



Presentation Layer

- Consumption layer abstracts data complexity from users
- Powers reporting, dashboards, ad hoc analyses and story telling
- Consistent and trusted results regardless of consumption method
- Support additional data visualization tools, eg Power BI

Logical Layer

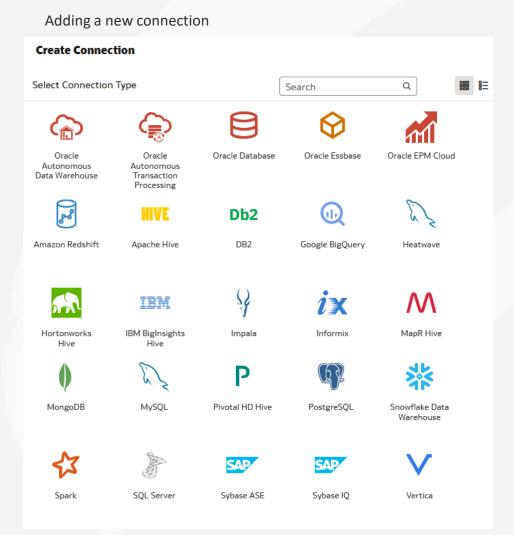
- Logical representation of the data estate as business subject areas
- Centrally managed for governance and consistency
- Accurate blending of disparate data sources
- Shared data hierarchies and dimensions



Governed and secure enterprise semantic layer: Physical

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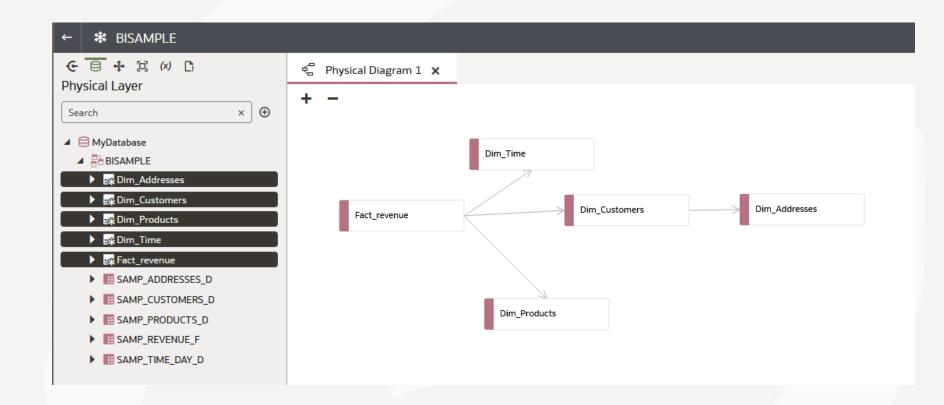




Governed and secure enterprise semantic layer: Physical

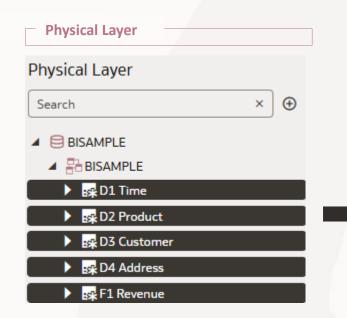
Physical Layer

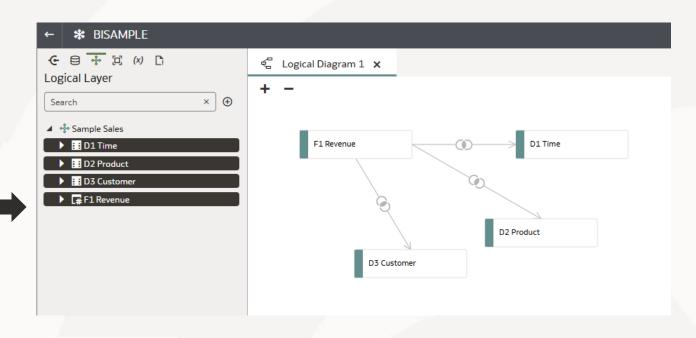
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Governed and secure enterprise semantic layer: Logical

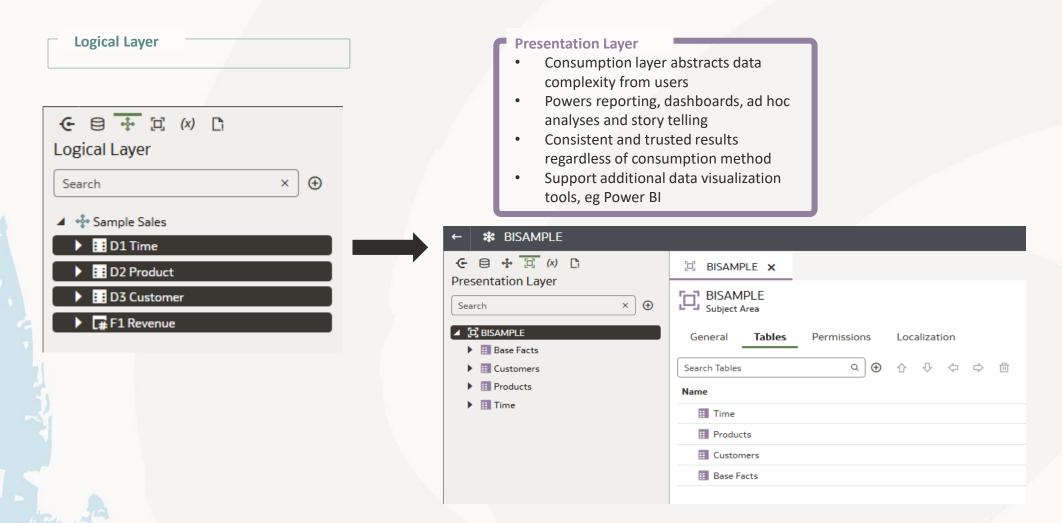




Logical Layer

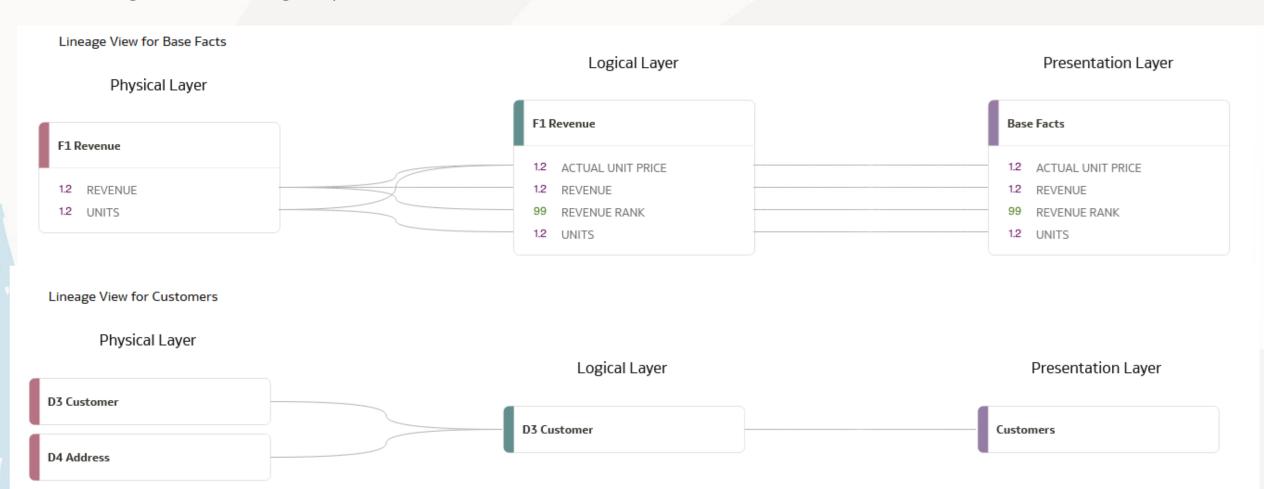
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Governed and secure enterprise semantic layer: Presentation



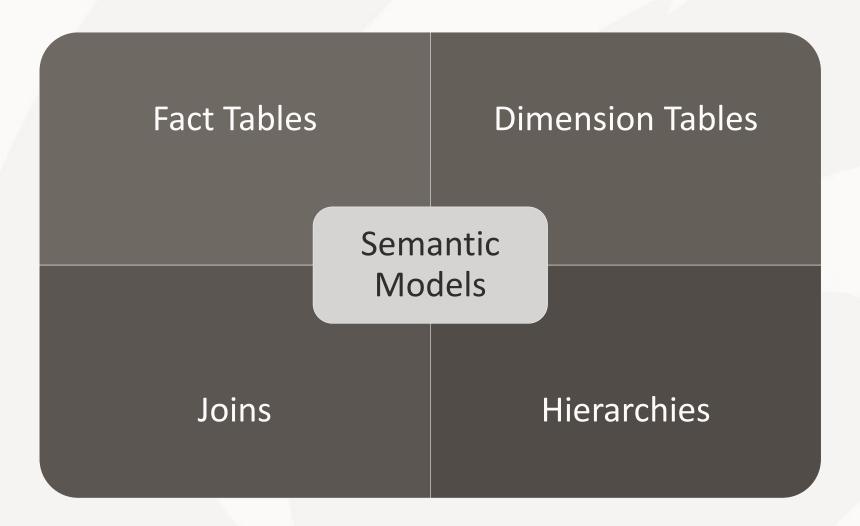
Governed and secure enterprise semantic layer

Lineage view & Lineage export





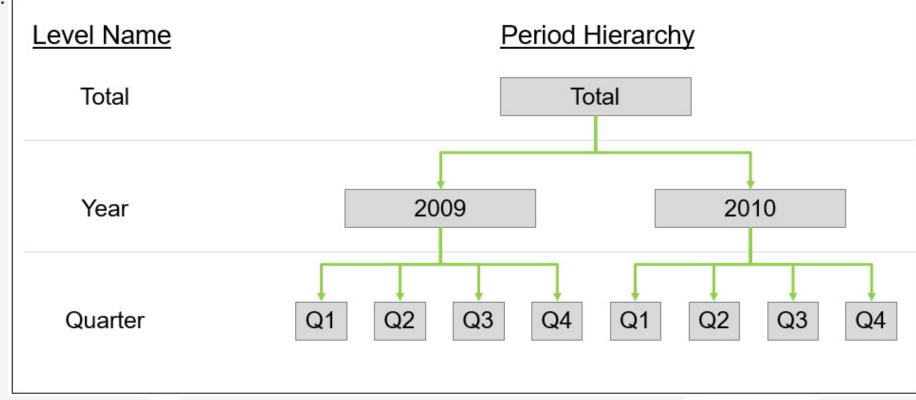
Components of a semantic model





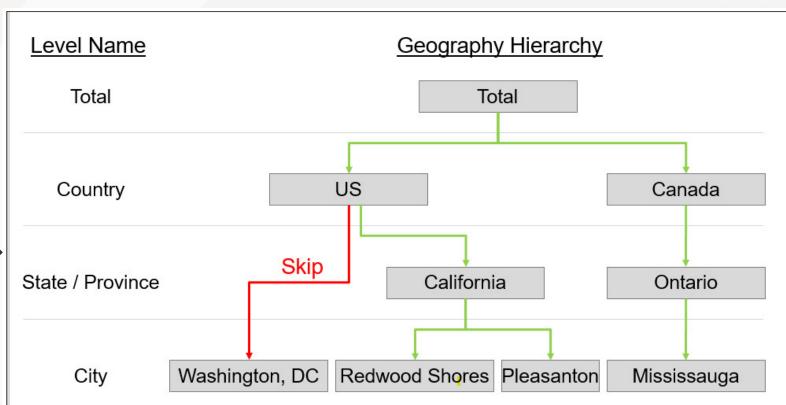
A balanced level-based hierarchy is the most common type of hierarchy used in Oracle Analytics. In all level-based hierarchies, the detail levels roll up into higher levels. In a balanced levelbased hierarchy, all members of the hierarchy have ancestors at

all levels as shown here.



A skipped-level hierarchy is a special level-based hierarchy where not all members of the hierarchy have ancestors at all levels. To define a skipped-level hierarchy, you select Skipped Levels in the properties of the hierarchy.

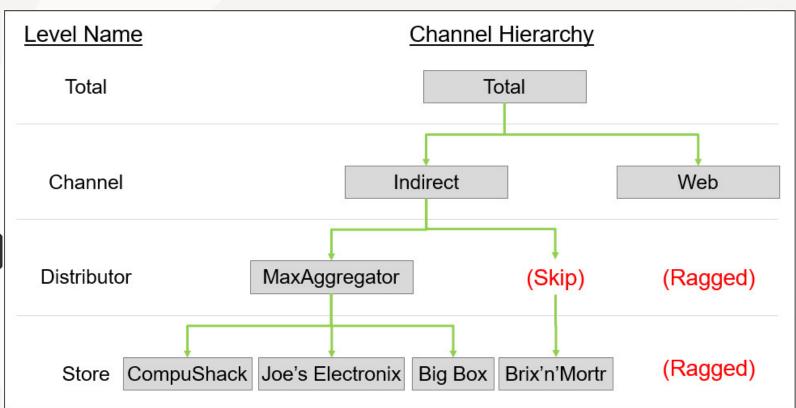
This example shows a skipped-level hierarchy where Washington DC doesn't belong to a state, so the state/province level is skipped.





A ragged or unbalanced hierarchy is another special level-based hierarchy where not all the data is present at all levels of the hierarchy. To define a ragged hierarchy, you select Ragged in the properties of the hierarchy

This example shows a ragged and skipped-level hierarchy where the Distributor and Store levels are missing from the Web branch of the hierarchy.



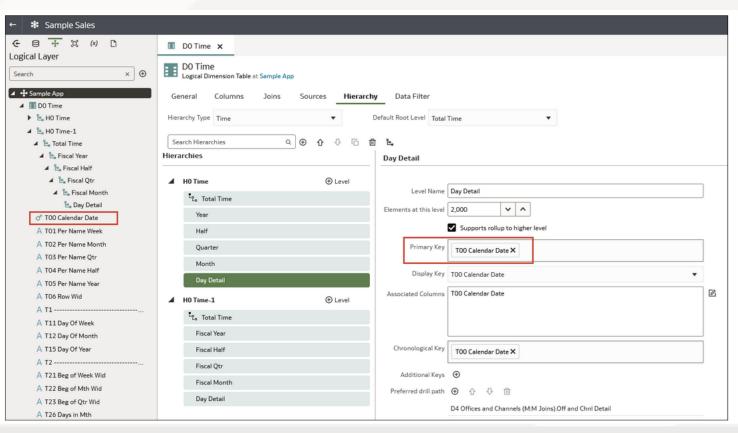


Content Levels

You use content levels to define the level of aggregation of a logical table source in both facts and dimensions.

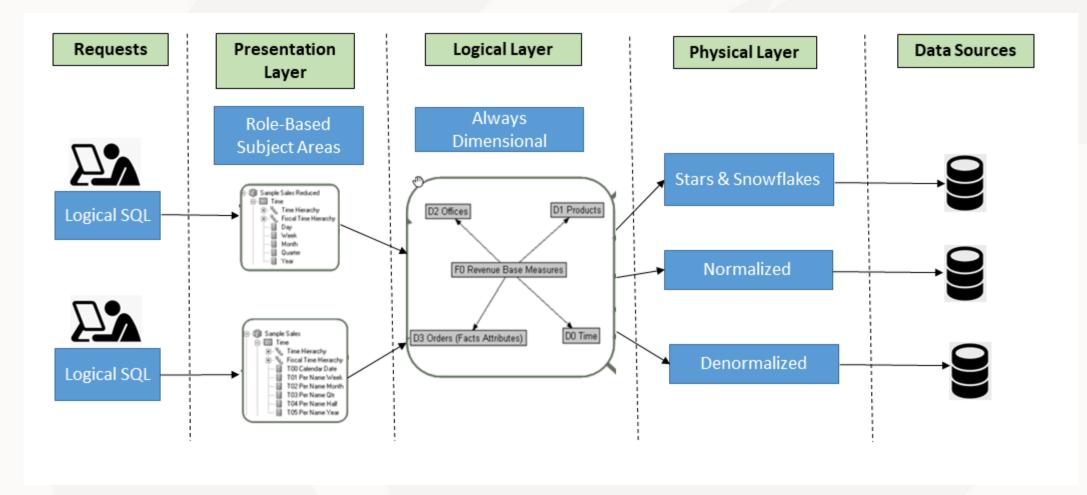
Level Keys

You use level keys to identify a given level.



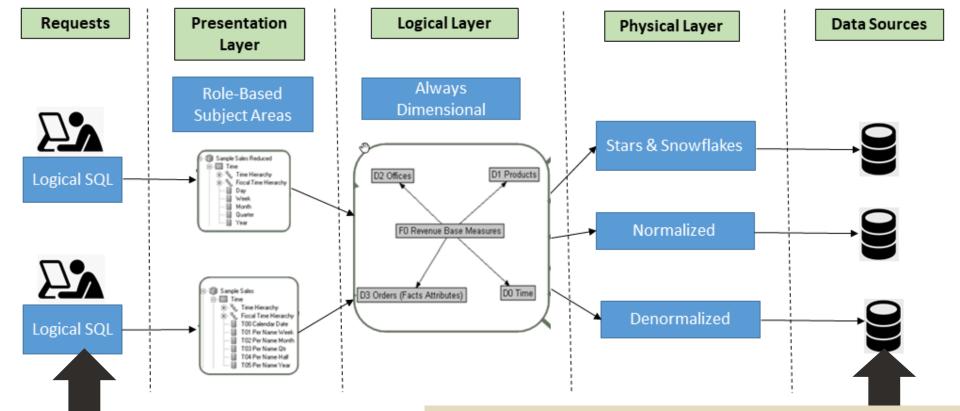
This example shows a logical dimension table and dimensional hierarchy with common primary keys.

How Does a Semantic Model Query Data?



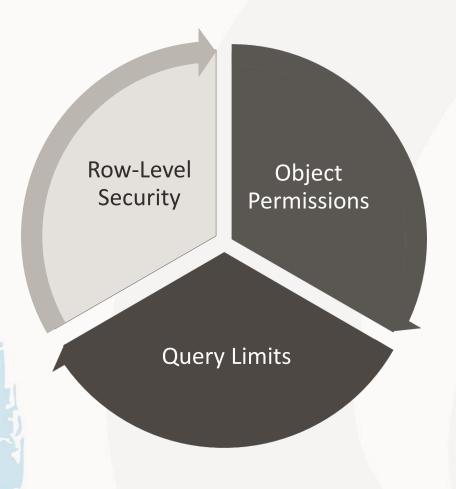


How Does a Semantic Model Query Data?



SELECT"D0 Time"."T02 Per Name
Month" saw_0,"D4 Product"."P01
Product" saw_1,"F2 Units"."2-01
Billed Qty (Sum All)" saw_2FROM
"Sample Sales"ORDER BY saw_0,
saw_1

WITH SAWITHO AS (select T986.Per_Name_Month as c1, T879.Prod_Dsc as c2, sum(T835.Units) as c3, T879.Prod_Key as c4from Product T879 /* A05 Product */, Time_Mth T986 /* A08 Time Mth */, FactsRev T835 /* A11 Revenue (Billed Time Join) */where (T835.Prod_Key = T879.Prod_Key and T835.Bill_Mth = T986.Row_Wid)group by T879.Prod_Dsc, T879.Prod_Key, T986.Per_Name_Month)select SAWITHO.c1 as c1, SAWITHO.c2 as c2, SAWITHO.c3 as c3from SAWITHOorder by c1, c2



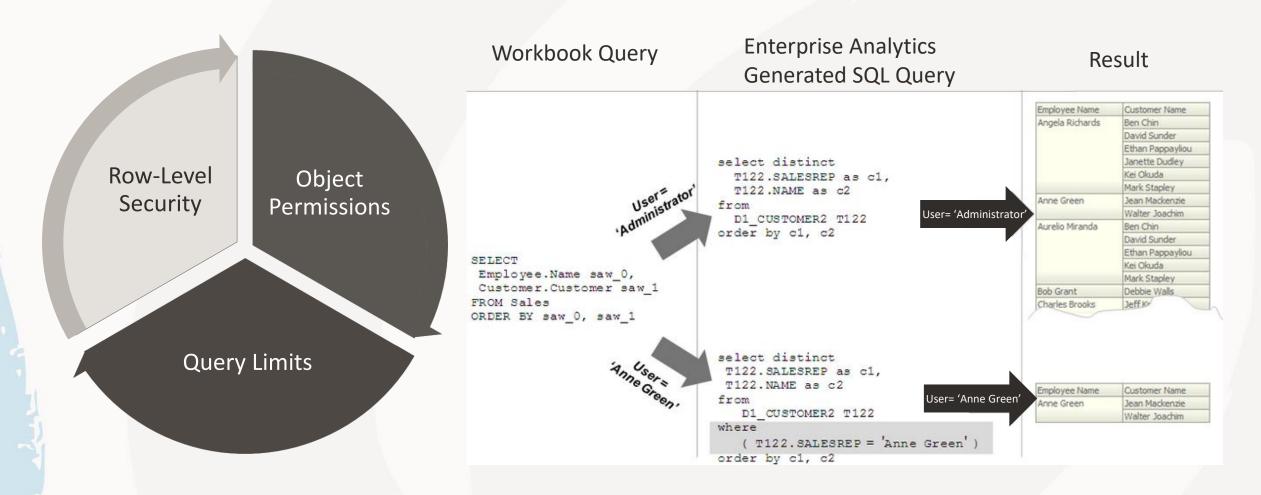
Row-Level Security Benefits:

- All users share the same database connection pool for better performance.
- All users share cache for better performance.
- Security rules can be defined and maintained to apply across many federated data sources.

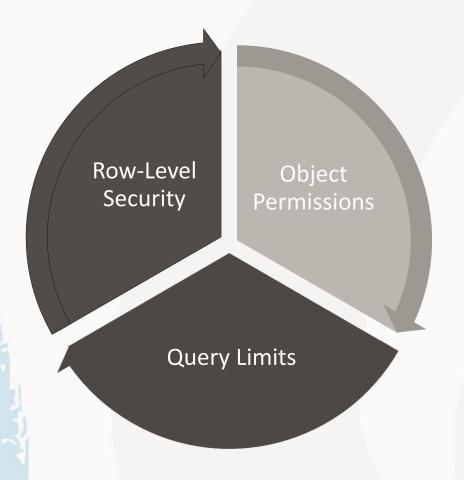
Considerations:

- Some data sources apply row-level security policies to determine what data can be queried by an individual user.
- Data security is described using various terms such as row-level security, data-level security, or Virtual Private Database (VPD) policies.
- You can set up row-level security in the semantic model or in the database.

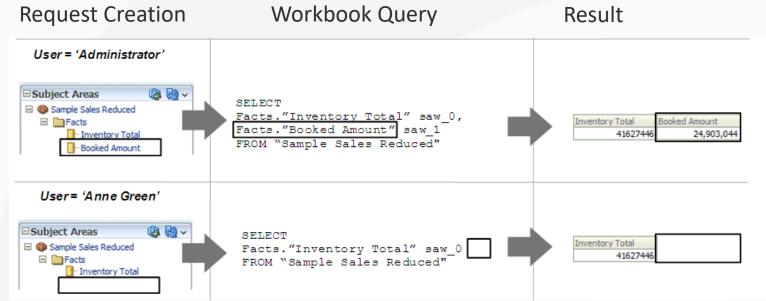




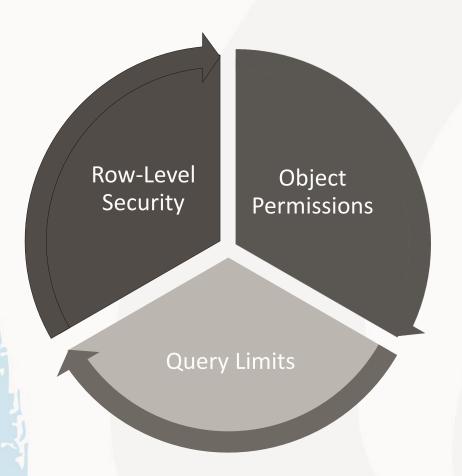




You can use object permissions to configure data filters for objects in the logical layer by using functional groups for multiple application roles.







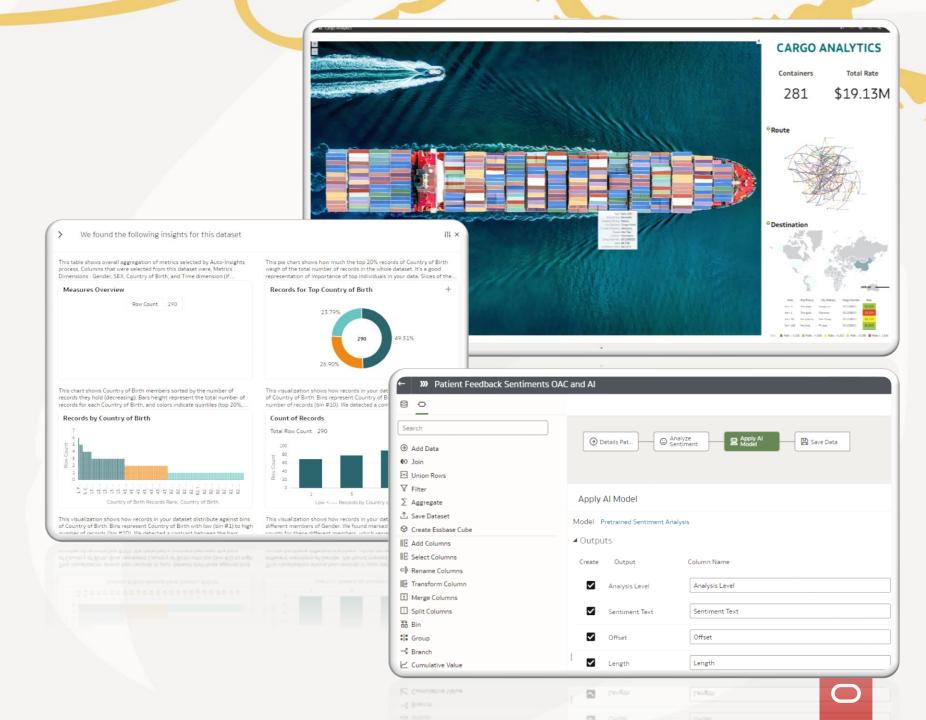
You can control runaway queries for an application role assigned to a physical database by limiting queries to a specific number of rows:

- Limit the Number of Rows in a Database Query
- Limit Database Queries by Maximum Run Time
- Allow or Disallow Direct Database Requests
- Override an Application Role's Query Limits
- Pause an Application Role's Query Limits



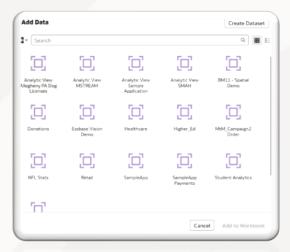
What sets us apart: True end-to-end coverage

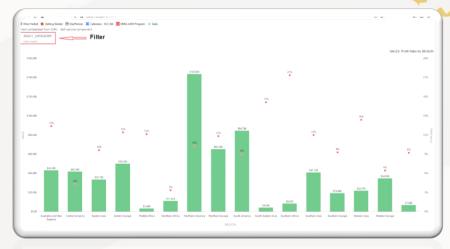
- Data ingestion
- Data prep
- Data enrichment
- Data modeling and mashups
- Auto-insights, forecasts,...
- ML & Al
- Visualization
- NLP, NLG
- Actions

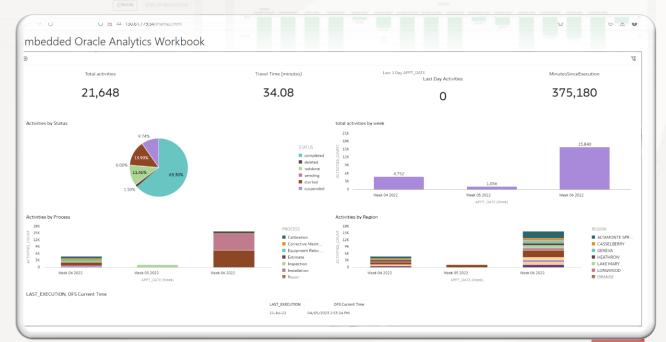


What sets us apart: Enterprise Solution

- Data Federation
- Semantic Models
- Enterprise Grade Security
- Snapshotting
- Embedded Analytics
- Usage tracking of user activities







Resources

Live LABS:

- Model Your Data with the Semantic Modeler in Oracle Analytics Cloud: Part 1
- Model Your Data with the Semantic Modeler in Oracle Analytics Cloud: Part 2

Documentation:

Building Semantic Models in Oracle Analytics Cloud

