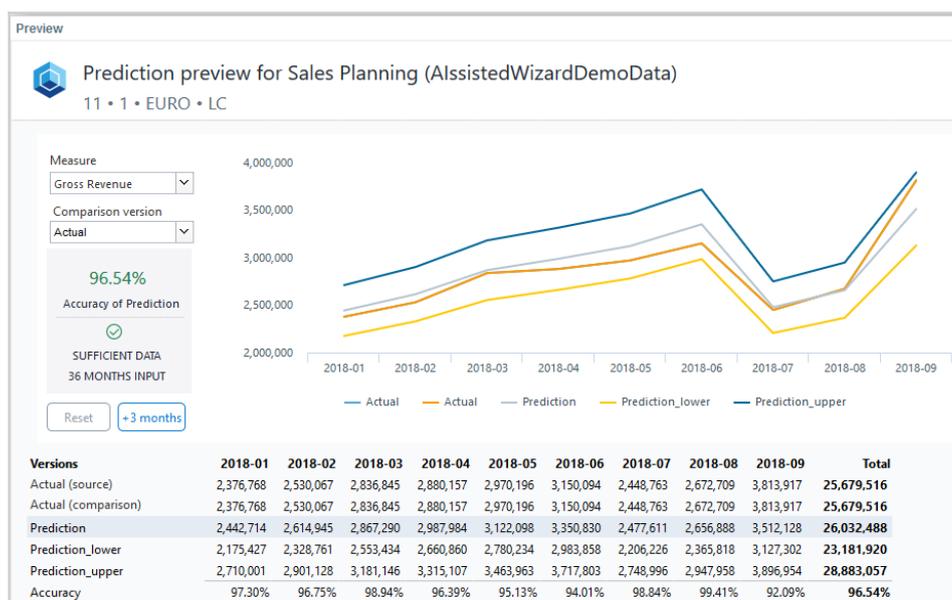


# Assisted Prediction Preview for Sales Planning

When you make a forecast, the Assisted Predicted Forecasting Wizard takes your source data and calculates prediction data. The Assisted Predictive Preview then shows these two data types for comparison—complete with table, graph, and accuracy percentage.

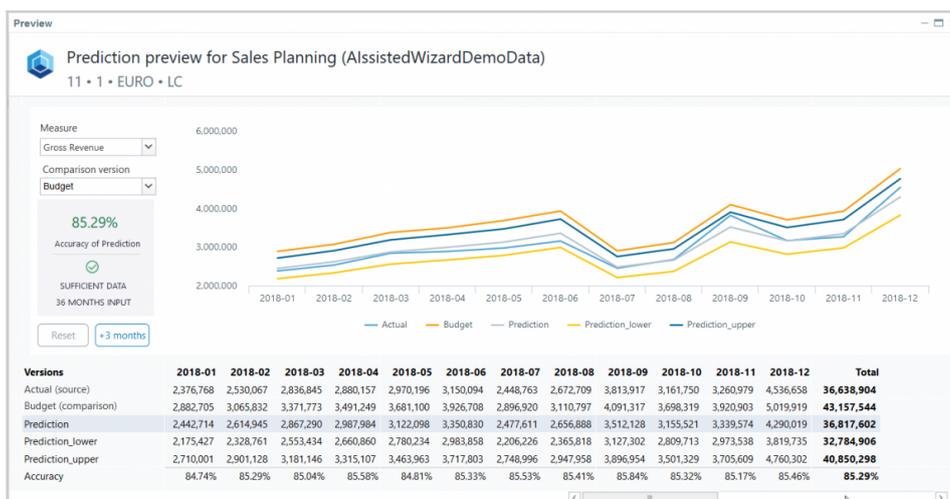
Once you have defined a particular area of a cube using the Predictive Forecasting Wizard, the Predictive Preview shows the figures of the data populating this area. Choose the **Measure** and **Comparison version** from the comboboxes to compare them with the prediction data.

The below example shows the predicted forecast for gross revenue, with **Actual** chosen as the comparison dimension:



You see the predicted values along with their upper and lower bounds, and the comparison version shown in orange. You can show different data by choosing a different **Measure** or **Comparison version** from the combo boxes. If you select a measure other than **Actual**, a blue line will appear depicting the Actual measure. (You can hide a line in the graph by clicking on the corresponding, color-coordinated labels below the graph).

Here is an example of a prediction forecast for the months of 2018 with the Comparison version set to **Budget**:



The fields and functionality of the Predictive Preview are described below:

Field	Description
Measure (dropdown)	Choose the <b>Measure</b> element you wish to use for your prediction forecast (e.g. <b>Gross Revenue</b> ). You can select different measure elements to show different prediction results.
Comparison Version (dropdown)	Choose the <b>Comparison Version</b> element you wish to use to compare to your prediction data (e.g. <b>Budget</b> ). You can select different Comparison Version elements to compare the predicted data to different things (if you would like to compare the accuracy of prediction of a given measure from the Actual to the Budget, for instance).
Reset (button)	The <b>Reset</b> button resets the duration of your prediction to your original specification (e.g. 6 months, 01-06, 2018).
+ 3 months (button)	The <b>+3 months</b> button increases the duration of your prediction by adding three previous months of data to your prediction (e.g. 09-12, 2017). The <b>+3 months</b> button increases the number of data points shown on the graph, allowing you to see the previous three months of data for comparison with the historical data (e.g. 09-12, 2017). If you have additional prediction data in the cube for these dates, this will likely alter the accuracy of your prediction.
Actual (source)	This is the actual figures for the duration of your prediction. It is what your prediction compares itself to determine its accuracy. The source is always the data you entered from the <b>Version</b> dimension, e.g. Actual, and will always be expressed in the table and graph. If the Comparison version is not actual data, the actual data will be expressed as a blue line.
(Actual) (comparison)	This is a dynamic figure that compares to the predicted forecast. <b>Note:</b> If you change the <b>Comparison Version</b> element this change will reflect itself in the table and graph (e.g. if you change the Comparison version from <b>Actual</b> to <b>Budget</b> , the field in the table will become <b>Budget (comparison)</b> and <b>Budget</b> will be shown in the graph).
Prediction	The prediction is the forecasted data produced by the Assisted Planning Workflow Wizard.
Prediction_lower	This is the lower bounds of your prediction data, i.e. the lowest point your data is expected to sink below the predicted forecast.
Prediction_upper	This is the upper bounds of your prediction data, i.e. the highest point your data is expected to rise above the predicted forecast.
Accuracy	The relative accuracy of your prediction and its <b>Comparison Version</b> expressed as a percentage (e.g. the prediction above has accuracy of 85.29% compared to the <b>Budget</b> data above).



**Please note:** although you can make a predictive forecast based on fewer than 36 months of data, we strongly suggest 36 months as a minimum for optimal accuracy.

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