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ORACLE® HYPERION ENTERPRISE  
PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

*RELEASE 11.1.1.3*

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EPM GLOSSARY

**ORACLE®**  
ENTERPRISE PERFORMANCE  
MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

EPM System EPM Glossary, 11.1.1.3

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# Glossary

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! See *bang character (!)*.

#MISSING See *missing data (#MISSING)*.

**access permissions** A set of operations that a user can perform on a resource.

**accessor** Input and output data specifications for data mining algorithms.

**account blocking** The process by which accounts accept input data in the consolidated file. Blocked accounts do not receive their value through the additive consolidation process.

**account eliminations** Accounts which have their values set to zero in the consolidated file during consolidation.

**account type** How an account's value flows over time, and its sign behavior. Account type options can include expense, income, asset, liability, and equity.

**accountability map** A visual, hierarchical representation of the responsibility, reporting, and dependency structure of the accountability teams (also known as critical business areas) in an organization.

**accounts dimension** A dimension type that makes accounting intelligence available. Only one dimension can be defined as Accounts.

**active service** A service whose Run Type is set to Start rather than Hold.

**activity-level authorization** Defines user access to applications and the types of activities they can perform on applications, independent of the data that will be operated on.

**ad hoc report** An online analytical query created on-the-fly by an end user.

**adapter** Software that enables a program to integrate with data and metadata from target and source systems.

**adaptive states** Interactive Reporting Web Client level of permission.

**adjustment** See *journal entry (JE)*.

**Advanced Relational Access** The integration of a relational database with an Essbase multidimensional database so that all data remains in the relational database and is mapped to summary-level data residing in the Essbase database.

**agent** An Essbase server process that starts and stops applications and databases, manages connections from users, and handles user-access security. The agent is referred to as ESSBASE.EXE.

**aggregate cell** A cell comprising several cells. For example, a data cell that uses Children(Year) expands to four cells containing Quarter 1, Quarter 2, Quarter 3, and Quarter 4 data.

**aggregate function** A type of function, such as sum or calculation of an average, that summarizes or performs analysis on data.

**aggregate limit** A limit placed on an aggregated request line item or aggregated metatopic item.

**aggregate storage database** The database storage model designed to support large-scale, sparsely distributed data which is categorized into many, potentially large dimensions. Upper level members and formulas are dynamically calculated, and selected data values are aggregated and stored, typically with improvements in overall aggregation time.

**aggregate view** A collection of aggregate cells based on the levels of the members within each dimension. To reduce calculation time, values are pre-aggregated and stored as aggregate views. Retrievals start from aggregate view totals and add up from there.

**aggregation** The process of rolling up and storing values in an aggregate storage database; the stored result of the aggregation process.

**aggregation script** In aggregate storage databases only, a file that defines a selection of aggregate views to be built into an aggregation.

**alias** An alternative name. For example, for a more easily identifiable column descriptor you can display the alias instead of the member name.

**alias table** A table that contains alternate names for members.

**alternate hierarchy** A hierarchy of shared members. An alternate hierarchy is based upon an existing hierarchy in a database outline, but has alternate levels in the dimension. An alternate hierarchy allows the same data to be seen from different points of view.

**ancestor** A branch member that has members below it. For example, the members Qtr2 and 2006 are ancestors of the member April.

**appender** A Log4j term for destination.

**application** (1) A software program designed to run a specific task or group of tasks such as a spreadsheet program or database management system. (2) A related set of dimensions and dimension members that are used to meet a specific set of analytical and/or reporting requirements.

**application currency** The default reporting currency for the application.

**area** A predefined set of members and values that makes up a partition.

**arithmetic data load** A data load that performs operations on values in the database, such as adding 10 to each value.

**artifact** An individual application or repository item; for example, scripts, forms, rules files, Interactive Reporting documents, and financial reports. Also known as an object.

**assemblies** Installation files for EPM System products or components.

**asset account** An account type that stores values that represent a company's assets.

**assignment** The association of a source and destination in the allocation model that controls the direction of allocated costs or revenue flow within Profitability and Cost Management.

**attribute** Characteristic of a dimension member. For example, Employee dimension members may have attributes of Name, Age, or Address. Product dimension members can have several attributes, such as a size and flavor.

**attribute association** A relationship in a database outline whereby a member in an attribute dimension describes a characteristic of a member of its base dimension. For example, if product 100-10 has a grape flavor, the product 100-10 has the Flavor attribute association of grape. Thus, the 100-10 member of the Product dimension is associated with the Grape member of the Flavor attribute dimension.

**Attribute Calculations dimension** A system-defined dimension that performs these calculation operations on groups of members: Sum, Count, Avg, Min, and Max. This dimension is calculated dynamically and is not visible in the database outline. For example, using the Avg member, you can calculate the average sales value for Red products in New York in January.

**attribute dimension** A type of dimension that enables analysis based on the attributes or qualities of dimension members.

**attribute reporting** A reporting process based on the attributes of the base dimension members. *See also* [base dimension](#).

**attribute type** A text, numeric, Boolean, date, or linked-attribute type that enables different functions for grouping, selecting, or calculating data. For example, because the Ounces attribute dimension has the type numeric, the number of ounces specified as the attribute of each product can be used to calculate the profit per ounce for that product.

**authentication** Verification of identity as a security measure. Authentication is typically based on a user name and password. Passwords and digital signatures are forms of authentication.

**authentication service** A core service that manages one authentication system.

**auto-reversing journal** A journal for entering adjustments that you want to reverse in the next period.

**automated stage** A stage that does not require human intervention, for example, a data load.

**axis** (1) A straight line that passes through a graphic used for measurement and categorization. (2) A report aspect used to arrange and relate multidimensional data, such as filters, pages, rows, and columns. For example, for a data query in Simple Basic, an axis can define columns for values for Qtr1, Qtr2, Qtr3, and Qtr4. Row data would be retrieved with totals in the following hierarchy: Market, Product.

**backup** A duplicate copy of an application instance.

**balance account** An account type that stores unsigned values that relate to a particular point in time.

**balanced journal** A journal in which the total debits equal the total credits.

**bang character (!)** A character that terminates a series of report commands and requests information from the database. A report script must be terminated with a bang character; several bang characters can be used within a report script.

**bar chart** A chart that can consist of one to 50 data sets, with any number of values assigned to each data set. Data sets are displayed as groups of corresponding bars, stacked bars, or individual bars in separate rows.

**base currency** The currency in which daily business transactions are performed.

**base dimension** A standard dimension that is associated with one or more attribute dimensions. For example, assuming products have flavors, the Product dimension is the base dimension for the Flavors attribute dimension.

**base entity** An entity at the bottom of the organization structure that does not own other entities.

**batch calculation** Any calculation on a database that is done in batch; for example, a calculation script or a full database calculation. Dynamic calculations are not considered to be batch calculations.

**batch file** An operating system file that can call multiple ESSCMD scripts and run multiple sessions of ESSCMD. On Windows-based systems, batch files have BAT file extensions. On UNIX, batch files are written as a shell script.

**batch loader** An FDM component that enables the processing of multiple files.

**batch POV** A collection of all dimensions on the user POV of every report and book in the batch. While scheduling the batch, you can set the members selected on the batch POV.

**batch processing mode** A method of using ESSCMD to write a batch or script file that can be used to automate routine server maintenance and diagnostic tasks. ESSCMD script files can execute multiple commands and can be run from the operating system command line or from within operating system batch files. Batch files can be used to call multiple ESSCMD scripts or run multiple instances of ESSCMD.

**block** The primary storage unit which is a multidimensional array representing the cells of all dense dimensions.

**block storage database** The Essbase database storage model categorizing and storing data based on the sparsity of data values defined in sparse dimensions. Data values are stored in blocks, which exist only for sparse dimension members for which there are values.

**Blocked Account** An account that you do not want calculated in the consolidated file because you want to enter it manually.

**book** A container that holds a group of similar Financial Reporting documents. Books may specify dimension sections or dimension changes.

**book POV** The dimension members for which a book is run.

**bookmark** A link to a reporting document or a Web site, displayed on a personal page of a user. The two types of bookmarks are My Bookmarks and image bookmarks.

**bounding rectangle** The required perimeter that encapsulates the Interactive Reporting document content when embedding Interactive Reporting document sections in a personal page, specified in pixels for height and width or row per page.

**broadcast message** A simple text message sent by an administrator to a user who is logged on to a Planning application. The message displays information to the user such as system availability, notification of application refresh, or application backups.

**budget administrator** A person responsible for setting up, configuring, maintaining, and controlling an application. Has all application privileges and data access permissions.

**build method** A method used to modify database outlines. Choice of a build method is based on the format of data in data source files.

**business process** A set of activities that collectively accomplish a business objective.

**business rules** Logical expressions or formulas that are created within an application to produce a desired set of resulting values.

**cache** A buffer in memory that holds data temporarily.

**calc script** A set of commands that define how a database is consolidated or aggregated. A calculation script may also contain commands that specify allocation and other calculation rules separate from the consolidation process.

**calculated member in MaxL DML** A member designed for analytical purposes and defined in the optional WITH section of a MaxL DML query.

**calculated member in MaxL DML** A member designed for analytical purposes and defined in the optional WITH section of a MaxL DML query.

**calculation** The process of aggregating data, or of running a calculation script on a database.

**Calculation Manager** A calculation module with which Planning, Financial Management, and Essbase users can design, validate, and administer business rules in a graphical environment.

**calculation status** A consolidation status that indicates that some values or formula calculations have changed. You must reconsolidate to get the correct values for the affected entity.

**calendar** User-defined time periods and their relationship to each other. Q1, Q2, Q3, and Q4 comprise a calendar or fiscal year.

**cascade** The process of creating multiple reports for a subset of member values.

**Catalog pane** Displays a list of elements available to the active section. If Query is the active section, a list of database tables is displayed. If Pivot is the active section, a list of results columns is displayed. If Dashboard is the active section, a list of embeddable sections, graphic tools, and control tools are displayed.

**categories** Groupings by which data is organized. For example, Month.

**cause and effect map** Depicts how the elements that form your corporate strategy relate and how they work together to meet your organization's strategic goals. A Cause and Effect map tab is automatically created for each Strategy map.

**CDF** See *custom-defined function (CDF)*.

**CDM** See *custom-defined macro (CDM)*.

**cell** (1) The data value at the intersection of dimensions in a multidimensional database; the intersection of a row and a column in a worksheet. (2) A logical group of nodes belonging to one administrative domain.

**cell note** A text annotation for a cell in an Essbase database. Cell notes are a type of LRO.

**CHANGED status** Consolidation status that indicates data for an entity has changed.

**chart** A graphical representation of spreadsheet data. The visual nature expedites analysis, color-coding, and visual cues that aid comparisons.

**chart template** A template that defines the metrics to display in Workspace charts.

**child** A member with a parent above it in the database outline.

**choice list** A list of members that a report designer can specify for each dimension when defining the report's point of view. A user who wants to change the point of view for a dimension that uses a choice list can select only the members specified in that defined member list or those members that meet the criteria defined in the function for the dynamic list.

**clean block** A data block that where the database is fully calculated, if a calculation script calculates all dimensions at once, or if the SET CLEARUPDATESTATUS command is used in a calculation script.

**cluster** An array of servers or databases that behave as a single resource which share task loads and provide failover support; eliminates one server or database as a single point of failure in a system.

**clustered bar charts** Charts in which categories are viewed side-by-side; useful for side-by-side category analysis; used only with vertical bar charts.

**code page** A mapping of bit combinations to a set of text characters. Different code pages support different sets of characters. Each computer contains a code page setting for the character set requirements of the language of the computer user. In the context of this document, code pages map characters to bit combinations for non-Unicode encodings. *See also [encoding](#).*

**column** A vertical display of information in a grid or table. A column can contain data from one field, derived data from a calculation, or textual information.

**committed access** An Essbase Kernel Isolation Level setting that affects how Essbase handles transactions. Under committed access, concurrent transactions hold long-term write locks and yield predictable results.

**computed item** A virtual column (as opposed to a column that is physically stored in the database or cube) that can be calculated by the database during a query, or by Interactive Reporting Studio in the Results section. Computed items are calculations of data based on functions, data items, and operators provided in the dialog box and can be included in reports or reused to calculate other data.

**configuration file** The security platform relies on XML documents to be configured by the product administrator or software installer. The XML document must be modified to indicate meaningful values for properties, specifying locations and attributes pertaining to the corporate authentication scenario.

**connection file** *See [Interactive Reporting connection file \(.oce\)](#).*

**consolidated file (Parent)** A file into which all of the business unit files are consolidated; contains the definition of the consolidation.

**consolidation** The process of aggregating data from dependent entities to parent entities. For example, if the dimension Year consists of the members Qtr1, Qtr2, Qtr3, and Qtr4, its consolidation is Year.

**consolidation file (\*.cns)** The consolidation file is a graphical interface that enables you to add, delete or move Strategic Finance files in the consolidation process using either a Chart or Tree view. It also enables you to define and modify the consolidation.

**consolidation rule** Identifies the rule that is executed during the consolidation of the node of the hierarchy. This rule can contain customer specific formulas appropriate for the correct consolidation of parent balances. Elimination processing can be controlled within these rules.

**content** Information stored in the repository for any type of file.

**content browser** A Component that allows users to Browse and select content to be placed in a Workspace Page .

**context variable** A variable that is defined for a particular task flow to identify the context of the taskflow instance.

**contribution** The value added to a parent from a child entity. Each child has a contribution to its parent.

**controls group** Used in FDM to maintain and organize certification and assessment information, especially helpful for meeting Sarbanes-Oxley requirements.

**conversion rate** *See [exchange rate](#).*

**cookie** A segment of data placed on your computer by a Web site.

**correlated subqueries** Subqueries that are evaluated once for every row in the parent query; created by joining a topic item in the subquery with a topic in the parent query.

**critical business area (CBA)** An individual or a group organized into a division, region, plant, cost center, profit center, project team, or process; also called accountability team or business area.

**critical success factor (CSF)** A capability that must be established and sustained to achieve a strategic objective; owned by a strategic objective or a critical process and is a parent to one or more actions.

**crosstab reporting** Categorizes and summarizes data in table format. The table cells contain summaries of the data that fit within the intersecting categories. For example, a crosstab report of product sales information could show size attributes, such as Small and Large, as column headings and color attributes, such as Blue and Yellow, as row headings. The cell in the table where Large and Blue intersect could contain the total sales of all Blue products that are sized Large.

**cube** A block of data that contains three or more dimensions. An Essbase database is a cube.

**cube deployment** In Essbase Studio, the process of setting load options for a model to build an outline and load data into an Essbase application and database.

**cube schema** In Essbase Studio, the metadata elements, such as measures and hierarchies, representing the logical model of a cube.

**currency conversion** A process that converts currency values in a database from one currency into another. For example, to convert one U. S. dollar into the European euro, the exchange rate (for example, 0.923702) is multiplied with the dollar ( $1 * 0.923702$ ). After conversion, the European euro amount is .92.

**Currency Overrides** In any input period, the selected input method can be overridden to enable input of that period's value as Default Currency/Items. To override the input method, enter a pound sign (#) either before or after the number.

**currency partition** A dimension type that separates local currency members from a base currency, as defined in an application. Identifies currency types, such as Actual, Budget, and Forecast.

**custom calendar** Any calendar created by an administrator.

**custom dimension** A dimension created and defined by users. Channel, product, department, project, or region could be custom dimensions.

**custom property** A property of a dimension or dimension member that is created by a user.

**custom report** A complex report from the Design Report module, composed of any combination of components.

**custom-defined function (CDF)** Essbase calculation functions developed in Java and added to the standard Essbase calculation scripting language using MaxL. *See also* [custom-defined macro \(CDM\)](#).

**custom-defined macro (CDM)** Essbase macros written with Essbase calculator functions and special macro functions. Custom-defined macros use an internal Essbase macro language that enables the combination of calculation functions and they operate on multiple input parameters. *See also* [custom-defined function \(CDF\)](#).

**cycle through** To perform multiple passes through a database while calculating it.

**dashboard** A collection of metrics and indicators that provide an interactive summary of your business. Dashboards enable you to build and deploy analytic applications.

**data cache** A buffer in memory that holds uncompressed data blocks.

**data cell** *See* [cell](#).

**data file cache** A buffer in memory that holds compressed data (PAG) files.

**data form** A grid display that enables users to enter data into the database from an interface such as a Web browser, and to view and analyze data or related text. Certain dimension member values are fixed, giving users a specific view into the data.

**data function** That computes aggregate values, including averages, maximums, counts, and other statistics, that summarize groupings of data.

**data load location** In FDM, a reporting unit responsible for submitting source data into the target system. Typically, there is one FDM data load location for each source file loaded to the target system.

**data load rules** A set of criteria that determines how to load data from a text-based file, a spreadsheet, or a relational data set into a database.

**data lock** Prevents changes to data according to specified criteria, such as period or scenario.

**data mining** The process of searching through an Essbase database for hidden relationships and patterns in a large amount of data.

**data model** A representation of a subset of database tables.

**data value** *See* [cell](#).

**database connection** File that stores definitions and properties used to connect to data sources and enables database references to be portable and widely used.

**date measure** In Essbase, a member tagged as "Date" in the dimension where measures are represented. The cell values are displayed as formatted dates. Dates as measures can be useful for types of analysis that are difficult to represent using the Time dimension. For example, an application may need to track acquisition dates for a series of capital assets, but the acquisition dates span too large a period to allow for feasible Time dimension modeling. *See also [typed measure](#).*

**Default Currency Units** Define the unit scale of data. For example, if you select to define your analysis in Thousands, and enter "10", this is interpreted as "10,000".

**dense dimension** In block storage databases, a dimension likely to contain data for every combination of dimension members. For example, time dimensions are often dense because they can contain all combinations of all members. *Contrast with [sparse dimension](#).*

**dependent entity** An entity that is owned by another entity in the organization.

**derived text measure** In Essbase Studio, a text measure whose values are governed by a predefined rule expressed as a range. For example, a derived text measure, called "Sales Performance Index," based on a measure Sales, could consist of the values "High," "Medium," and "Low." This derived text measure is defined to display "High," "Medium," and "Low" depending on the range in which the corresponding sales values fall. *See also [text measure](#).*

**descendant** Any member below a parent in the database outline. In a dimension that includes years, quarters, and months, the members Qtr2 and April are descendants of the member Year.

**Design Report** An interface in Web Analysis Studio for designing custom reports, from a library of components.

**destination** (1) For Business Rules and Calculation Manager, an intersection within the database where allocated values are stored. (2) Within a Profitability and Cost Management assignment, the receiving point for allocated values.

**destination currency** The currency to which balances are converted. You enter exchange rates and convert from the source currency to the destination currency. For example, when you convert from EUR to USD, the destination currency is USD.

**detail chart** A chart that provides the detailed information that you see in a Summary chart. Detail charts appear in the Investigate Section in columns below the Summary charts. If the Summary chart shows a Pie chart, then the Detail charts below represent each piece of the pie.

**dimension** A data category used to organize business data for retrieval and preservation of values. Dimensions usually contain hierarchies of related members grouped within them. For example, a Year dimension often includes members for each time period, such as quarters and months.

**dimension build** The process of adding dimensions and members to an Essbase outline.

**dimension build rules** Specifications, similar to data load rules, that Essbase uses to modify an outline. The modification is based on data in an external data source file.

**dimension tab** In the Pivot section, the tab that enables you to pivot data between rows and columns.

**dimension table** (1) A table that includes numerous attributes about a specific business process. (2) In Essbase Integration Services, a container in the OLAP model for one or more relational tables that define a potential dimension in Essbase.

**dimension type** A dimension property that enables the use of predefined functionality. Dimensions tagged as time have a predefined calendar functionality.

**dimensionality** In MaxL DML, the represented dimensions (and the order in which they are represented) in a set. For example, the following set consists of two tuples of the same dimensionality because they both reflect the dimensions (Region, Year): { (West, Feb), (East, Mar) }

**direct rate** A currency rate that you enter in the exchange rate table. The direct rate is used for currency conversion. For example, to convert balances from JPY to USD, In the exchange rate table, enter a rate for the period/scenario where the source currency is JPY and the destination currency is USD.

**dirty block** A data block containing cells that have been changed since the last calculation. Upper level blocks are marked as dirty if their child blocks are dirty (that is, they have been updated).

**display type** One of three Web Analysis formats saved to the repository: spreadsheet, chart, and pinboard.

**dog-ear** The flipped page corner in the upper right corner of the chart header area.

**domain** In data mining, a variable representing a range of navigation within data.

**drill-down** Navigation through the query result set using the dimensional hierarchy. Drilling down moves the user perspective from aggregated data to detail. For example, drilling down can reveal hierarchical relationships between years and quarters or quarters and months.

**drill-through** The navigation from a value in one data source to corresponding data in another source.

**driver** A driver is an allocation method that describes the mathematical relationship between the sources that utilize the driver, and the destinations to which those sources allocate cost or revenue.

**duplicate alias name** A name that occurs more than once in an alias table and that can be associated with more than one member in a database outline. Duplicate alias names can be used with duplicate member outlines only.

**duplicate member name** The multiple occurrence of a member name in a database, with each occurrence representing a different member. For example, a database has two members named “New York.” One member represents New York state and the other member represents New York city.

**duplicate member outline** A database outline containing duplicate member names.

**Dynamic Calc and Store members** A member in a block storage outline that Essbase calculates only upon the first retrieval of the value. Essbase then stores the calculated value in the database. Subsequent retrievals do not require calculating.

**Dynamic Calc members** A member in a block storage outline that Essbase calculates only at retrieval time. Essbase discards calculated values after completing the retrieval request.

**dynamic calculation** In Essbase, a calculation that occurs only when you retrieve data on a member that is tagged as Dynamic Calc or Dynamic Calc and Store. The member's values are calculated at retrieval time instead of being precalculated during batch calculation.

**dynamic hierarchy** In aggregate storage database outlines only, a hierarchy in which members are calculated at retrieval time.

**dynamic member list** A system-created named member set that is based on user-defined criteria. The list is refreshed automatically whenever it is referenced in the application. As dimension members are added and deleted, the list automatically reapplies the criteria to reflect the changes.

**dynamic reference** A pointer in the rules file to header records in a data source.

**dynamic report** A report containing data that is updated when you run the report.

**Dynamic Time Series** A process that performs period-to-date reporting in block storage databases.

**dynamic view account** An account type indicating that account values are calculated dynamically from the data that is displayed.

**Eliminated Account** An account that does not appear in the consolidated file.

**elimination** The process of zeroing out (eliminating) transactions between entities within an organization.

**employee** A user responsible for, or associated with, specific business objects. Employees need not work for an organization; for example, they can be consultants. Employees must be associated with user accounts for authorization purposes.

**encoding** A method for mapping bit combinations to characters for creating, storing, and displaying text. Each encoding has a name; for example, UTF-8. Within an encoding, each character maps to a specific bit combination; for example, in UTF-8, uppercase A maps to HEX41. *See also code page and locale.*

**ending period** A period enabling you to adjust the date range in a chart. For example, an ending period of “month”, produces a chart showing information through the end of the current month.

**Enterprise View** An Administration Services feature that enables management of the Essbase environment from a graphical tree view. From Enterprise View, you can operate directly on Essbase artifacts.

**entity** A dimension representing organizational units. Examples: divisions, subsidiaries, plants, regions, products, or other financial reporting units.

**Equity Beta** The riskiness of a stock, measured by the variance between its return and the market return, indicated by an index called “beta”. For example, if a stock's return normally moves up or down 1.2% when the market moves up or down 1%, the stock has a beta of 1.2.

**essbase.cfg** An optional configuration file for Essbase. Administrators may edit this file to customize Essbase Server functionality. Some configuration settings may also be used with Essbase clients to override Essbase Server settings.

**EssCell** A function entered into a cell in Essbase Spreadsheet Add-in to retrieve a value representing an intersection of specific Essbase database members.

**ESSCMD** A command-line interface for performing Essbase operations interactively or through batch script files.

**ESSLANG** The Essbase environment variable that defines the encoding used to interpret text characters. *See also [encoding](#).*

**ESSMSH** *See [MaxL Shell](#).*

**exceptions** Values that satisfy predefined conditions. You can define formatting indicators or notify subscribing users when exceptions are generated.

**exchange rate** A numeric value for converting one currency to another. For example, to convert 1 USD into EUR, the exchange rate of 0.8936 is multiplied with the U.S. dollar. The European euro equivalent of \$1 is 0.8936.

**exchange rate type** An identifier for an exchange rate. Different rate types are used because there may be multiple rates for a period and year. Users traditionally define rates at period end for the average rate of the period and for the end of the period. Additional rate types are historical rates, budget rates, forecast rates, and so on. A rate type applies to one point in time.

**expense account** An account that stores periodic and year-to-date values that decrease net worth if they are positive.

**Extensible Markup Language (XML)** A language comprising a set of tags used to assign attributes to data that can be interpreted between applications according to a schema.

**external authentication** Logging on to Oracle's Hyperion applications with user information stored outside the applications, typically in a corporate directory such as MSAD or NTLM.

**externally triggered events** Non-time-based events for scheduling job runs.

**Extract, Transform, and Load (ETL)** Data source-specific programs for extracting data and migrating it to applications.

**extraction command** An Essbase reporting command that handles the selection, orientation, grouping, and ordering of raw data extracted from a database; begins with the less than (<) character.

**fact table** The central table in a star join schema, characterized by a foreign key and elements drawn from a dimension table. This table typically contains numeric data that can be related to all other tables in the schema.

**Favorites gadget** Contains links to Reporting and Analysis documents and URLs.

**field** An item in a data source file to be loaded into an Essbase database.

**file delimiter** Characters, such as commas or tabs, that separate fields in a data source.

**filter** A constraint on data sets that restricts values to specific criteria; for example, to exclude certain tables, metadata, or values, or to control access.

**flow account** An unsigned account that stores periodic and year-to-date values.

**folder** A file containing other files for the purpose of structuring a hierarchy.

**footer** Text or images at the bottom of report pages, containing dynamic functions or static text such as page numbers, dates, logos, titles or file names, and author names.

**format** Visual characteristics of documents or report objects.

**format string** In Essbase, a method for transforming the way cell values are displayed.

**formula** A combination of operators, functions, dimension and member names, and numeric constants calculating database members.

**frame** An area on the desktop. There are two main areas: the navigation and Workspace frames.

**free-form grid** An object for presenting, entering, and integrating data from different sources for dynamic calculations.

**free-form reporting** Creating reports by entering dimension members or report script commands in worksheets.

**function** A routine that returns values or database members.

**gadget** Simple, specialized, lightweight applications that provide easy viewing of EPM content and enable access to core Reporting and Analysis functionality.

**genealogy data** Additional data that is optionally generated after allocation calculations. This data enables reporting on all cost or revenue flows from start to finish through all allocation steps.

**generation** A layer in a hierarchical tree structure that defines member relationships in a database. Generations are ordered incrementally from the top member of the dimension (generation 1) down to the child members. Use the unique generation name to identify a layer in the hierarchical tree structure.

**generic jobs** Non-SQR Production Reporting or non-Interactive Reporting jobs.

**global report command** A command in a running report script that is effective until replaced by another global command or the file ends.

**grid POV** A means for specifying dimension members on a grid without placing dimensions in rows, columns, or page intersections. A report designer can set POV values at the grid level, preventing user POVs from affecting the grid. If a dimension has one grid value, you put the dimension into the grid POV instead of the row, column, or page.

**group** A container for assigning similar access permissions to multiple users.

**GUI** Graphical user interface

**head up display** A mode that shows your loaded Smart Space desktop including the background image above your Windows desktop.

**highlighting** Depending on your configuration, chart cells or ZoomChart details may be highlighted, indicating value status: red (bad), yellow (warning), or green (good).

**Historical Average** An average for an account over a number of historical periods.

**holding company** An entity that is part of a legal entity group, with direct or indirect investments in all entities in the group.

**host** A server on which applications and services are installed.

**host properties** Properties pertaining to a host, or if the host has multiple Install\_Homes, to an Install\_Home. The host properties are configured from the CMC.

**Hybrid Analysis** An analysis mapping low-level data stored in a relational database to summary-level data stored in Essbase, combining the mass scalability of relational systems with multidimensional data.

**hyperlink** A link to a file, Web page, or an intranet HTML page.

**Hypertext Markup Language (HTML)** A programming language specifying how Web browsers display data.

**identity** A unique identification for a user or group in external authentication.

**image bookmarks** Graphic links to Web pages or repository items.

**IMPACTED status** Indicates changes in child entities consolidating into parent entities.

**implied share** A member with one or more children, but only one is consolidated, so the parent and child share a value.

**import format** In FDM, defines the structure of the source file which enables the loading of a source data file to an FDM data load location.

**inactive group** A group for which an administrator has deactivated system access.

**inactive service** A service suspended from operating.

**INACTIVE status** Indicates entities deactivated from consolidation for the current period.

**inactive user** A user whose account has been deactivated by an administrator.

**income account** An account storing periodic and year-to-date values that, if positive, increase net worth.

**index** (1) A method where Essbase uses sparse-data combinations to retrieve data in block storage databases. (2) The index file.

**index cache** A buffer containing index pages.

**index entry** A pointer to an intersection of sparse dimensions. Index entries point to data blocks on disk and use offsets to locate cells.

**index file** An Essbase file storing block storage data retrieval information, residing on disk, and containing index pages.

**index page** A subdivision in an index file. Contains pointers to data blocks.

**input data** Data loaded from a source rather than calculated.

**Install\_Home** A variable for the directory where EPM System products are installed. Refers to one instance of an EPM System product when multiple applications are installed on the same computer.

**integration** Process that is run to move data between EPM System products using Shared Services. Data integration definitions specify the data moving between a source application and a destination application, and enable the data movements to be grouped, ordered, and scheduled.

**intelligent calculation** A calculation method tracking updated data blocks since the last calculation.

**Interactive Reporting connection file (.oce)** Files encapsulating database connection information, including: the database API (ODBC, SQL\*Net, etc.), database software, the database server network address, and database user name. Administrators create and publish Interactive Reporting connection files (.oce).

**intercompany elimination** See *elimination*.

**intercompany matching** The process of comparing balances for pairs of intercompany accounts within an application. Intercompany receivables are compared to intercompany payables for matches. Matching accounts are used to eliminate intercompany transactions from an organization's consolidated totals.

**intercompany matching report** A report that compares intercompany account balances and indicates if the accounts are in, or out, of balance.

**interdimensional irrelevance** A situation in which a dimension does not intersect with other dimensions. Because the data in the dimension cannot be accessed from the non-intersecting dimensions, the non-intersecting dimensions are not relevant to that dimension.

**intersection** A unit of data representing the intersection of dimensions in a multidimensional database; also, a worksheet cell.

**intrastage assignment** Assignments in the financial flow that are assigned to objects within the same stage.

**introspection** A deep inspection of a data source to discover hierarchies based on the inherent relationships in the database. *Contrast with scraping*.

**Investigation** See *drill-through*.

**isolation level** An Essbase Kernel setting that determines the lock and commit behavior of database operations. Choices are: committed access and uncommitted access.

**iteration** A “pass” of the budget or planning cycle in which the same version of data is revised and promoted.

**Java Database Connectivity (JDBC)** A client-server communication protocol used by Java based clients and relational databases. The JDBC interface provides a call-level API for SQL-based database access.

**job output** Files or reports produced from running a job.

**jobs** Documents with special properties that can be launched to generate output. A job can contain Interactive Reporting, SQR Production Reporting, or generic documents.

**join** A link between two relational database tables or topics based on common content in a column or row. A join typically occurs between identical or similar items within different tables or topics. For example, a record in the Customer table is joined to a record in the Orders table because the Customer ID value is the same in each table.

**journal entry (JE)** A set of debit/credit adjustments to account balances for a scenario and period.

**JSP** Java Server Pages.

**KeyContacts gadget** Contains a group of Smart Space users and provides access to Smart Space Collaborator. For example, you can have a KeyContacts gadget for your marketing team and another for your development team.

**latest** A Spreadsheet key word used to extract data values from the member defined as the latest time period.

**layer** (1) The horizontal location of members in a hierarchical structure, specified by generation (top down) or level (bottom up). (2) Position of objects relative to other objects. For example, in the Sample Basic database, Qtr1 and Qtr4 are in the same layer, so they are also in the same generation, but in a database with a ragged hierarchy, Qtr1 and Qtr4 might not be in same layer, though they are in the same generation.

**layout area** Used to designate an area on a Workspace Page where content can be placed.

**legend box** A box containing labels that identify the data categories of a dimension.

**level** A layer in a hierarchical tree structure that defines database member relationships. Levels are ordered from the bottom dimension member (level 0) up to the parent members.

**level 0 block** A data block for combinations of sparse, level 0 members.

**level 0 member** A member that has no children.

**liability account** An account type that stores “point in time” balances of a company's liabilities. Examples of liability accounts include accrued expenses, accounts payable, and long term debt.

**life cycle management** The process of managing application information from inception to retirement.

**Lifecycle Management Utility** A command-line utility for migrating applications and artifacts.

**line chart** A chart that displays one to 50 data sets, each represented by a line. A line chart can display each line stacked on the preceding ones, as represented by an absolute value or a percent.

**line item detail** The lowest level of detail in an account.

**lineage** The relationship between different metadata elements showing how one metadata element is derived from one or more other metadata elements, ultimately tracing the metadata element to its physical source. In Essbase Studio, a lineage viewer displays the relationships graphically. *See also* [traceability](#).

**link** (1) A reference to a repository object. Links can reference folders, files, shortcuts, and other links. (2) In a task flow, the point where the activity in one stage ends and another begins.

**link condition** A logical expression evaluated by the taskflow engine to determine the sequence of launching taskflow stages.

**linked data model** Documents that are linked to a master copy in a repository.

**linked partition** A shared partition that enables you to use a data cell to link two databases. When a user clicks a linked cell in a worksheet, Essbase opens a new sheet displaying the dimensions in the linked database. The user can then drill down those dimensions.

**linked reporting object (LRO)** A cell-based link to an external file such as cell notes, URLs, or files with text, audio, video, or pictures. (Only cell notes are supported for Essbase LROs in Financial Reporting.) *Contrast with* [local report object](#).

**local currency** An input currency type. When an input currency type is not specified, the local currency matches the entity's base currency.

**local report object** A report object that is not linked to a Financial Reporting report object in Explorer. *Contrast with* [linked reporting object \(LRO\)](#).

**local results** A data model's query results. Results can be used in local joins by dragging them into the data model. Local results are displayed in the catalog when requested.

**locale** A computer setting that specifies a location's language, currency and date formatting, data sort order, and the character set encoding used on the computer. Essbase uses only the encoding portion. *See also* [encoding](#) and [ESSLANG](#).

**locale header record** A text record at the beginning of some non-Unicode-encoded text files, such as scripts, that identifies the encoding locale.

**location alias** A descriptor that identifies a data source. The location alias specifies a server, application, database, user name, and password. Location aliases are set by DBAs at the database level using Administration Services Console, ESSCMD, or the API.

**locked** A user-invoked process that prevents users and processes from modifying data.

**locked data model** Data models that cannot be modified by a user.

**LOCKED status** A consolidation status indicating that an entity contains data that cannot be modified.

**Log Analyzer** An Administration Services feature that enables filtering, searching, and analysis of Essbase logs.

**logic group** In FDM, contains one or more logic accounts that are generated after a source file is loaded into FDM. Logic accounts are calculated accounts that are derived from the source data.

**LRO** See *linked reporting object (LRO)*.

**managed server** An application server process running in its own Java Virtual Machine (JVM).

**manual stage** A stage that requires human intervention to complete.

**Map File** Used to store the definition for sending data to or retrieving data from an external database. Map files have different extensions (.mps to send data; .mpr to retrieve data).

**Map Navigator** A feature that displays your current position on a Strategy, Accountability, or Cause and Effect map, indicated by a red outline.

**Marginal Tax Rate** Used to calculate the after-tax cost of debt. Represents the tax rate applied to the last earned income dollar (the rate from the highest tax bracket into which income falls) and includes federal, state and local taxes. Based on current level of taxable income and tax bracket, you can predict marginal tax rate.

**Market Risk Premium** The additional rate of return paid over the risk-free rate to persuade investors to hold “riskier” investments than government securities. Calculated by subtracting the risk-free rate from the expected market return. These figures should closely model future market conditions.

**master data model** An independent data model that is referenced as a source by multiple queries. When used, “Locked Data Model” is displayed in the Query section's Content pane; the data model is linked to the master data model displayed in the Data Model section, which an administrator may hide.

**mathematical operator** A symbol that defines how data is calculated in formulas and outlines. Can be any of the standard mathematical or Boolean operators; for example, +, -, \*, /, and %.

**MaxL** The multidimensional database access language for Essbase, consisting of a data definition language (MaxL DDL) and a data manipulation language (MaxL DML). See also *MaxL DDL*, *MaxL DML*, and *MaxL Shell*.

**MaxL DDL** Data definition language used by Essbase for batch or interactive system-administration tasks.

**MaxL DML** Data manipulation language used in Essbase for data query and extraction.

**MaxL Perl Module** A Perl module (essbase.pm) that is part of Essbase MaxL DDL. This module can be added to the Perl package to provide access to Essbase databases from Perl programs.

**MaxL Script Editor** A script-development environment in Administration Services Console. MaxL Script Editor is an alternative to using a text editor and the MaxL Shell for administering Essbase with MaxL scripts.

**MaxL Shell** An interface for passing MaxL statements to Essbase Server. The MaxL Shell executable file is located in the Essbase bin directory (UNIX: essmsh, Windows: essmsh.exe).

**MDX (multidimensional expression)** The language that give instructions to OLE DB for OLAP- compliant databases, as SQL is used for relational databases. When you build the OLAPQuery section's Outliner, Interactive Reporting Clients translate requests into MDX instructions. When you process the query, MDX is sent to the database server, which returns records that answer your query. See also *SQL spreadsheet*.

**measures** Numeric values in an OLAP database cube that are available for analysis. Measures are margin, cost of goods sold, unit sales, budget amount, and so on. See also *fact table*.

**member** A discrete component within a dimension. A member identifies and differentiates the organization of similar units. For example, a time dimension might include such members as Jan, Feb, and Qtr1.

**member list** A named group, system- or user-defined, that references members, functions, or member lists within a dimension.

**member load** In Integration Services, the process of adding dimensions and members (without data) to Essbase outlines.

**member selection report command** A type of Report Writer command that selects member ranges based on outline relationships, such as sibling, generation, and level.

**member-specific report command** A type of Report Writer formatting command that is executed as it is encountered in a report script. The command affects only its associated member and executes the format command before processing the member.

**merge** A data load option that clears values only from the accounts specified in the data load file and replaces them with values in the data load file.

**metadata** A set of data that defines and describes the properties and attributes of the data stored in a database or used by an application. Examples of metadata are dimension names, member names, properties, time periods, and security.

**metadata elements** Metadata derived from data sources and other metadata that is stored and cataloged for Essbase Studio use.

**metadata sampling** The process of retrieving a sample of members in a dimension in a drill-down operation.

**metadata security** Security set at the member level to restrict users from accessing certain outline members.

**metaoutline** In Integration Services, a template containing the structure and rules for creating an Essbase outline from an OLAP model.

**metric** A numeric measurement computed from business data to help assess business performance and analyze company trends.

**migration** The process of copying applications, artifacts, or users from one environment or computer to another; for example, from a testing environment to a production environment.

**migration audit report** A report generated from the migration log that provides tracking information for an application migration.

**migration definition file (.mdf)** A file that contains migration parameters for an application migration, enabling batch script processing.

**migration log** A log file that captures all application migration actions and messages.

**migration snapshot** A snapshot of an application migration that is captured in the migration log.

**MIME Type** (Multipurpose Internet Mail Extension) An attribute that describes the data format of an item, so that the system knows which application should open the object. A file's mime type is determined by the file extension or HTTP header. Plug-ins tell browsers what mime types they support and what file extensions correspond to each mime type.

**mining attribute** In data mining, a class of values used as a factor in analysis of a set of data.

**minireport** A report component that includes layout, content, hyperlinks, and the query or queries to load the report. Each report can include one or more minireports.

**minischema** A graphical representation of a subset of tables from a data source that represents a data modeling context.

**missing data (#MISSING)** A marker indicating that data in the labeled location does not exist, contains no value, or was never entered or loaded. For example, missing data exists when an account contains data for a previous or future period but not for the current period.

**model** (1) In data mining, a collection of an algorithm's findings about examined data. A model can be applied against a wider data set to generate useful information about that data. (2) A file or content string containing an application-specific representation of data. Models are the basic data managed by Shared Services, of two major types: dimensional and non-dimensional application objects. (3) In Business Modeling, a network of boxes connected to represent and calculate the operational and financial flow through the area being examined.

**monetary** A money-related value.

**multidimensional database** A method of organizing, storing, and referencing data through three or more dimensions. An individual value is the intersection point for a set of dimensions. *Contrast with [relational database](#).*

**multiload** An FDM feature that allows the simultaneous loading of multiple periods, categories, and locations.

**My Workspace Page** A page created with content from multiple sources including documents, URL, and other content types. Enables a user to aggregate content from Oracle and non-Oracle sources.

**named set** In MaxL DML, a set with its logic defined in the optional WITH section of a MaxL DML query. The named set can be referenced multiple times in the query.

**native authentication** The process of authenticating a user name and password from within the server or application.

**nested column headings** A report column heading format that displays data from multiple dimensions. For example, a column heading that contains Year and Scenario members is a nested column. The nested column heading shows Q1 (from the Year dimension) in the top line of the heading, qualified by Actual and Budget (from the Scenario dimension) in the bottom line of the heading.

**NO DATA status** A consolidation status indicating that this entity contains no data for the specified period and account.

**non-dimensional model** A Shared Services model type that includes application objects such as security files, member lists, calculation scripts, and Web forms.

**non-unique member name** See [duplicate member name](#).

**note** Additional information associated with a box, measure, scorecard or map element.

**Notifications gadget** Shows notification message history received from other users or systems.

**null value** A value that is absent of data. Null values are not equal to zero.

**numeric attribute range** A feature used to associate a base dimension member that has a discrete numeric value with an attribute that represents a value range. For example, to classify customers by age, an Age Group attribute dimension can contain members for the following age ranges: 0-20, 21-40, 41-60, and 61-80. Each Customer dimension member can be associated with an Age Group range. Data can be retrieved based on the age ranges rather than on individual age values.

**ODBC** Open Database Connectivity. A database access method used from any application regardless of how the database management system (DBMS) processes the information.

**OK status** A consolidation status indicating that an entity has already been consolidated, and that data has not changed below it in the organization structure.

**OLAP Metadata Catalog** In Integration Services, a relational database containing metadata describing the nature, source, location, and type of data that is pulled from the relational data source.

**OLAP model** In Integration Services, a logical model (star schema) that is created from tables and columns in a relational database. The OLAP model is then used to generate the structure of a multidimensional database.

**online analytical processing (OLAP)** A multidimensional, multiuser, client-server computing environment for users who analyze consolidated enterprise data in real time. OLAP systems feature drill-down, data pivoting, complex calculations, trend analysis, and modeling.

**Open Database Connectivity (ODBC)** Standardized application programming interface (API) technology that allows applications to access multiple third-party databases.

**organization** An entity hierarchy that defines each entity and their relationship to others in the hierarchy.

**origin** The intersection of two axes.

**outline** The database structure of a multidimensional database, including all dimensions, members, tags, types, consolidations, and mathematical relationships. Data is stored in the database according to the structure defined in the outline.

**outline synchronization** For partitioned databases, the process of propagating outline changes from one database to another database.

**P&L accounts (P&L)** Profit and loss accounts. Refers to a typical grouping of expense and income accounts that comprise a company's income statement.

**page** A display of information in a grid or table often represented by the Z-axis. A page can contain data from one field, derived data from a calculation, or text.

**page file** Essbase data file.

**page heading** A report heading type that lists members represented on the current page of the report. All data values on the page have the members in the page heading as a common attribute.

**page member** A member that determines the page axis.

**palette** A JASC compliant file with a .PAL extension. Each palette contains 16 colors that complement each other and can be used to set the dashboard color elements.

**parallel calculation** A calculation option. Essbase divides a calculation into tasks and calculates some tasks simultaneously.

**parallel data load** In Essbase, the concurrent execution of data load stages by multiple process threads.

**parallel export** The ability to export Essbase data to multiple files. This may be faster than exporting to a single file, and it may resolve problems caused by a single data file becoming too large for the operating system to handle.

**parent adjustments** The journal entries that are posted to a child in relation to its parent.

**parents** The entities that contain one or more dependent entities that report directly to them. Because parents are both entities and associated with at least one node, they have entity, node, and parent information associated with them.

**partition area** A sub cube within a database. A partition is composed of one or more areas of cells from a portion of the database. For replicated and transparent partitions, the number of cells within an area must be the same for the data source and target to ensure that the two partitions have the same shape. If the data source area contains 18 cells, the data target area must also contain 18 cells to accommodate the number of values.

**partitioning** The process of defining areas of data that are shared or linked between data models. Partitioning can affect the performance and scalability of Essbase applications.

**pattern matching** The ability to match a value with any or all characters of an item entered as a criterion. Missing characters may be represented by wild card values such as a question mark (?) or an asterisk (\*). For example, "Find all instances of apple" returns apple, but "Find all instances of apple\*" returns apple, applesauce, applecranberry, and so on.

**percent consolidation** The portion of a child's values that is consolidated to its parent.

**percent control** Identifies the extent to which an entity is controlled within the context of its group.

**percent ownership** Identifies the extent to which an entity is owned by its parent.

**performance indicator** An image file used to represent measure and scorecard performance based on a range you specify; also called a status symbol. You can use the default performance indicators or create an unlimited number of your own.

**periodic value method (PVA)** A process of currency conversion that applies the periodic exchange rate values over time to derive converted results.

**permission** A level of access granted to users and groups for managing data or other users and groups.

**persistence** The continuance or longevity of effect for any Essbase operation or setting. For example, an Essbase administrator may limit the persistence of user name and password validity.

**personal pages** A personal window to repository information. You select what information to display and its layout and colors.

**personal recurring time events** Reusable time events that are accessible only to the user who created them.

**personal variable** A named selection statement of complex member selections.

**perspective** A category used to group measures on a scorecard or strategic objectives within an application. A perspective can represent a key stakeholder (such as a customer, employee, or shareholder/financial) or a key competency area (such as time, cost, or quality).

**pie chart** A chart that shows one data set segmented in a pie formation.

**pinboard** One of the three data object display types. Pinboards are graphics, composed of backgrounds and interactive icons called pins. Pinboards require traffic lighting definitions.

**pins** Interactive icons placed on graphic reports called pinboards. Pins are dynamic. They can change images and traffic lighting color based on the underlying data values and analysis tools criteria.

**pivot** The ability to alter the perspective of retrieved data. When Essbase first retrieves a dimension, it expands data into rows. You can then pivot or rearrange the data to obtain a different viewpoint.

**planner** Planners, who comprise the majority of users, can input and submit data, use reports that others create, execute business rules, use task lists, enable e-mail notification for themselves, and use Smart View.

**planning unit** A data slice at the intersection of a scenario, version, and entity; the basic unit for preparing, reviewing, annotating, and approving plan data.

**plot area** The area bounded by X, Y, and Z axes; for pie charts, the rectangular area surrounding the pie.

**plug account** An account in which the system stores any out of balance differences between intercompany account pairs during the elimination process.

**post stage assignment** Assignments in the allocation model that are assigned to locations in a subsequent model stage.

**POV (point of view)** A feature for setting data focus by selecting members that are not already assigned to row, column, or page axes. For example, selectable POVs in FDM could include location, period, category, and target category. In another example, using POV as a filter in Smart View, you could assign the Currency dimension to the POV and select the Euro member. Selecting this POV in data forms displays data in Euro values.

**precalculation** Calculating the database prior to user retrieval.

**precision** Number of decimal places displayed in numbers.

**predefined drill paths** Paths used to drill to the next level of detail, as defined in the data model.

**presentation** A playlist of Web Analysis documents, enabling reports to be grouped, organized, ordered, distributed, and reviewed. Includes pointers referencing reports in the repository.

**preserve formulas** User-created formulas kept within a worksheet while retrieving data.

**primary measure** A high-priority measure important to your company and business needs. Displayed in the Contents frame.

**process monitor report** Displays a list of locations and their positions within the FDM data conversion process. You can use the process monitor report to monitor the status of the closing process. The report is time-stamped. Therefore, it can be used to determine to which locations at which time data was loaded.

**product** In Shared Services, an application type, such as Planning or Performance Scorecard.

**Production Reporting** See [SQR Production Reporting](#).

**project** An instance of EPM System products grouped together in an implementation. For example, a Planning project may consist of a Planning application, an Essbase cube, and a Financial Reporting server instance.

**property** A characteristic of an artifact, such as size, type, or processing instructions.

**provisioning** The process of granting users and groups specific access permissions to resources.

**proxy server** A server acting as an intermediary between workstation users and the Internet to ensure security.

**public job parameters** Reusable, named job parameters created by administrators and accessible to users with requisite access privileges.

**public recurring time events** Reusable time events created by administrators and accessible through the access control system.

**PVA** See [periodic value method \(PVA\)](#).

**qualified name** A member name in a qualified format that differentiates duplicate member names in a duplicate member outline. For example, [Market].[East].[State].[New York] or [Market].[East].[City].[New York]

**query** Information requests from data providers. For example, used to access relational data sources.

**query governor** An Essbase Integration server parameter or Essbase server configuration setting that controls the duration and size of queries made to data sources.

**range** A set of values including upper and lower limits, and values falling between limits. Can contain numbers, amounts, or dates.

**reciprocal assignment** An assignment in the financial flow that also has the source as one of its destinations.

**reconfigure URL** URL used to reload servlet configuration settings dynamically when users are already logged on to the Workspace.

**record** In a database, a group of fields making up one complete entry. For example, a customer record may contain fields for name, address, telephone number, and sales data.

**recurring template** A journal template for making identical adjustments in every period.

**recurring time event** An event specifying a starting point and the frequency for running a job.

**redundant data** Duplicate data blocks that Essbase retains during transactions until Essbase commits updated blocks.

**regular journal** A feature for entering one-time adjustments for a period. Can be balanced, balanced by entity, or unbalanced.

**Related Accounts** The account structure groups all main and related accounts under the same main account number. The main account is distinguished from related accounts by the first suffix of the account number.

**relational database** A type of database that stores data in related two-dimensional tables. *Contrast with [multidimensional database](#).*

**replace** A data load option that clears existing values from all accounts for periods specified in the data load file, and loads values from the data load file. If an account is not specified in the load file, its values for the specified periods are cleared.

**replicated partition** A portion of a database, defined through Partition Manager, used to propagate an update to data mastered at one site to a copy of data stored at another site. Users can access the data as though it were part of their local database.

**Report Extractor** An Essbase component that retrieves report data from the Essbase database when report scripts are run.

**report object** In report designs, a basic element with properties defining behavior or appearance, such as text boxes, grids, images, and charts.

**report script** A text file containing Essbase Report Writer commands that generate one or more production reports.

**Report Viewer** An Essbase component that displays complete reports after report scripts are run.

**reporting currency** The currency used to prepare financial statements, and converted from local currencies to reporting currencies.

**repository** Stores metadata, formatting, and annotation information for views and queries.

**resources** Objects or services managed by the system, such as roles, users, groups, files, and jobs.

**restore** An operation to reload data and structural information after a database has been damaged or destroyed, typically performed after shutting down and restarting the database.

**restructure** An operation to regenerate or rebuild the database index and, in some cases, data files.

**result frequency** The algorithm used to create a set of dates to collect and display results.

**review level** A Process Management review status indicator representing the process unit level, such as Not Started, First Pass, Submitted, Approved, and Published.

**Risk Free Rate** The rate of return expected from “safer” investments such as long-term U.S. government securities.

**role** The means by which access permissions are granted to users and groups for resources.

**roll-up** See [consolidation](#).

**root member** The highest member in a dimension branch.

**RSC services** Services that are configured with Remote Service Configurator, including Repository Service, Service Broker, Name Service, Event Service, and Job Service.

**runtime prompt** A variable that users enter or select before a business rule is run.

**sampling** The process of selecting a representative portion of an entity to determine the entity's characteristics. See also [metadata sampling](#).

**saved assumptions** User-defined Planning assumptions that drive key business calculations (for example, the cost per square foot of office floor space).

**scaling** Scaling determines the display of values in whole numbers, tens, hundreds, thousands, millions, and so on.

**scenario** A dimension for classifying data (for example, Actuals, Budget, Forecast1, and Forecast2).

**scope** The area of data encompassed by any Essbase operation or setting; for example, the area of data affected by a security setting. Most commonly, scope refers to three levels of granularity, where higher levels encompass lower levels. From highest to lowest, these levels are as follows: the entire system (Essbase Server), applications on Essbase servers, or databases within Essbase server applications. See also [persistence](#).

**score** The level at which targets are achieved, usually expressed as a percentage of the target.

**scorecard** Business object that represents the progress of an employee, strategy element, or accountability element toward goals. Scorecards ascertain this progress based on data collected for each measure and child scorecard added to the scorecard.

**scrapping** An inspection of a data source to derive the most basic metadata elements from it. Contrast with [introspection](#).

**Search gadget** Searches the Reporting and Analysis repository. The Search gadget looks for a match in the document keywords and description, which are set when you import a document.

**secondary measure** A low-priority measure, less important than primary measures. Secondary measures do not have Performance reports but can be used on scorecards and to create dimension measure templates.

**security agent** A Web access management provider (for example, Netegrity SiteMinder) that protects corporate Web resources.

**security platform** A framework enabling EPM System products to use external authentication and single sign-on.

**serial calculation** The default calculation setting. Divides a calculation pass into tasks and calculates one task at a time.

**services** Resources that enable business items to be retrieved, changed, added, or deleted. Examples: Authorization and Authentication.

**servlet** A piece of compiled code executable by a Web server.

**shared member** A member that shares storage space with another member of the same name, preventing duplicate calculation of members that occur multiple times in an Essbase outline.

**Shared Services Registry** Part of the Shared Services database, the Shared Services Registry stores and re-uses information for most installed EPM System products, including installation directories, database settings, deployment settings, computer names, ports, servers, URLs, and dependent service data.

**Shared Workspace Page** Workspace Pages shared across an organization which are stored in a special System folder and can be accessed by authorized users from the Shared Workspace Pages Navigate menu.

**sibling** A child member at the same generation as another child member and having the same immediate parent. For example, the members Florida and New York are children of East and each other's siblings.

**single sign-on** Ability to access multiple EPM System products after a single login using external credentials.

**smart slice** In Smart View, a reusable perspective of a data source that contains a restricted set of dimensions or dimension members.

**Smart Space client software** Runs on the client's computer and provides gadgets, instant collaboration and access to the Reporting and Analysis repository. It is composed of the Smart Space framework and gadgets.

**Smart Space Collaborator** A service that enables users or systems to send messages and share Reporting and Analysis repository content. The message can take many forms, including instant message style discussions, meetings, and toast messages.

**smart tags** Keywords in Microsoft Office applications that are associated with predefined actions available from the Smart Tag menu. In EPM System products, smart tags can also be used to import Reporting and Analysis content, and access Financial Management and Essbase functions.

**SmartBook gadget** Contains documents from the Reporting and Analysis repository or URLs. All documents are loaded when the SmartBook is opened so you can access all content immediately.

**SmartCut** A link to a repository item, in URL form.

**snapshot** Read-only data from a specific time.

**source currency** The currency from which values originate and are converted through exchange rates to the destination currency.

**sparse dimension** In block storage databases, a dimension unlikely to contain data for all member combinations when compared to other dimensions. For example, not all customers have data for all products. *Contrast with [dense dimension](#).*

**SPF files** Printer-independent files created by an SQR Production Reporting server, containing a representation of the actual formatted report output, including fonts, spacing, headers, footers, and so on.

**Spotlighter** A tool that enables color coding based on selected conditions.

**SQL spreadsheet** A data object that displays the result set of a SQL query.

**SQR Production Reporting** A specialized programming language for data access, data manipulation, and creating SQR Production Reporting documents.

**stage** A task description that forms one logical step within a taskflow, usually performed by an individual. A stage can be manual or automated.

**stage action** For automated stages, the invoked action that executes the stage.

**staging area** A database that you create to meet the needs of a specific application. A staging area is a snapshot or restructured version of one or more RDBMSs.

**standard dimension** A dimension that is not an attribute dimension.

**standard journal template** A journal function used to post adjustments that have common adjustment information for each period. For example, you can create a standard template that contains the common account IDs, entity IDs, or amounts, then use the template as the basis for many regular journals.

**Status bar** The status bar at the bottom of the screen displays helpful information about commands, accounts, and the current status of your data file.

**stored hierarchy** In aggregate storage databases outlines only. A hierarchy in which the members are aggregated according to the outline structure. Stored hierarchy members have certain restrictions, for example, they cannot contain formulas.

**strategic objective (SO)** A long-term goal defined by measurable results. Each strategic objective is associated with one perspective in the application, has one parent, the entity, and is a parent to critical success factors or other strategic objectives.

**Strategy map** Represents how the organization implements high-level mission and vision statements into lower-level, constituent strategic goals and objectives.

**structure view** Displays a topic as a simple list of component data items.

**Structured Query Language** A language used to process instructions to relational databases.

**Subaccount Numbering** A system for numbering subaccounts using non-sequential, whole numbers.

**subscribe** Flags an item or folder to receive automatic notification whenever the item or folder is updated.

**Summary chart** In the Investigates Section, rolls up detail charts shown below in the same column, plotting metrics at the summary level at the top of each chart column.

**super service** A special service used by the startCommonServices script to start the RSC services.

**supervisor** A user with full access to all applications, databases, related files, and security mechanisms for a server.

**supporting detail** Calculations and assumptions from which the values of cells are derived.

**suppress rows** Excludes rows containing missing values, and underscores characters from spreadsheet reports.

**symmetric multiprocessing (SMP)** A server architecture that enables multiprocessing and multithreading. Performance is not significantly degraded when a large number of users connect to a single instance simultaneously.

**sync** Synchronizes Shared Services and application models.

**synchronized** The condition that exists when the latest version of a model resides in both the application and in Shared Services. *See also [model](#).*

**system extract** Transfers data from an application's metadata into an ASCII file.

**tabs** Navigable views of accounts and reports in Strategic Finance.

**target** Expected results of a measure for a specified period of time (day, quarter, and so on).

**task list** A detailed status list of tasks for a particular user.

**taskflow** The automation of a business process in which tasks are passed from one taskflow participant to another according to procedural rules.

**taskflow definition** Represents business processes in the taskflow management system. Consists of a network of stages and their relationships; criteria indicating the start and end of the taskflow; and information about individual stages, such as participants, associated applications, associated activities, and so on.

**taskflow instance** Represents a single instance of a taskflow including its state and associated data.

**taskflow management system** Defines, creates, and manages the execution of a taskflow including: definitions, user or application interactions, and application executables.

**taskflow participant** The resource who performs the task associated with the taskflow stage instance for both manual and automated stages.

**Taxes - Initial Balances** Strategic Finance assumes that the Initial Loss Balance, Initial Gain Balance and the Initial Balance of Taxes Paid entries have taken place in the period before the first Strategic Finance time period.

**TCP/IP** *See [Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol \(TCP/IP\)](#).*

**template** A predefined format designed to retrieve particular data consistently.

**text list** In Essbase, an object that stores text values mapped to numeric identifiers. Text Lists enable the use of text measures.

**text measure** A data type that allows measure values to be expressed as text. In Essbase, a member tagged as "Text" in the dimension where measures are represented. The cell values are displayed as predefined text. For example, the text measure "Satisfaction Index" may have the values Low, Medium, and High. *See also [typed measure](#), [text list](#), [derived text measure](#).*

**time dimension** Defines the time period that the data represents, such as fiscal or calendar periods.

**time events** Triggers for execution of jobs.

**time line viewer** An FDM feature that allows a user to view dates and times of completed process flow steps for specific locations.

**time scale** Displays metrics by a specific period in time, such as monthly or quarterly.

**time series reporting** A process for reporting data based on a calendar date (for example, year, quarter, month, or week).

**Title bar** Displays the Strategic Finance name, the file name, and the scenario name Version box.

**toast message** Messages that appear in the lower right corner of the screen and fade in and out.

**token** An encrypted identification of one valid user or group on an external authentication system.

**top and side labels** Column and row headings on the top and sides of a Pivot report.

**top-level member** A dimension member at the top of the tree in a dimension outline hierarchy, or the first member of the dimension in sort order if there is no hierarchical relationship among dimension members. The top-level member name is generally the same as the dimension name if a hierarchical relationship exists.

**trace allocations** A feature of Profitability and Cost Management that enables you to visually follow the flow of financial data, either forwards or backwards, from a single intersection throughout the model.

**trace level** Defines the level of detail captured in the log file.

**traceability** The ability to track a metadata element to its physical source. For example, in Essbase Studio, a cube schema can be traced from its hierarchies and measure hierarchies, to its dimension elements, date/time elements, and measures, and ultimately, to its physical source elements.

**traffic lighting** Color-coding of report cells, or pins based on a comparison of two dimension members, or on fixed limits.

**transformation** (1) Transforms artifacts so that they function properly in the destination environment after application migration. (2) In data mining, modifies data (bidirectionally) flowing between the cells in the cube and the algorithm.

**translation** See [currency conversion](#).

**Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)** A standard set of communication protocols linking computers with different operating systems and internal architectures. TCP/IP utilities are used to exchange files, send mail, and store data to various computers that are connected to local and wide area networks.

**transparent login** Logs in authenticated users without launching the login screen.

**transparent partition** A shared partition that enables users to access and change data in a remote database as though it is part of a local database

**triangulation** A means of converting balances from one currency to another via a third common currency. In Europe, this is the euro for member countries. For example, to convert from French franc to Italian lira, the common currency is defined as European euro. Therefore, in order to convert balances from French franc to Italian lira, balances are converted from French franc to European euro and from European euro to Italian lira.

**triggers** An Essbase feature whereby data is monitored according to user-specified criteria which when met cause Essbase to alert the user or system administrator.

**trusted password** A password that enables users authenticated for one product to access other products without reentering their passwords.

**trusted user** Authenticated user.

**tuple** MDX syntax element that references a cell as an intersection of a member from each dimension. If a dimension is omitted, its top member is implied. Examples: (Jan); (Jan, Sales); ([Jan], [Sales], [Cola], [Texas], [Actual] )

**two-pass** An Essbase property that is used to recalculate members that are dependent on the calculated values of other members. Two-pass members are calculated during a second pass through the outline.

**typed measure** In Essbase, a member tagged as “Text” or “Date” in the dimension where measures are represented. The cell values are displayed as predefined text or dates.

**unary operator** A mathematical indicator (+, -, \*, /, %) associated with an outline member. The unary operator defines how the member is calculated during a database roll-up.

**Unicode-mode application** An Essbase application wherein character text is encoded in UTF-8, enabling users with computers set up for different languages to share application data.

**Uniform Resource Locator** The address of a resource on the Internet or an intranet.

**unique member name** A non-shared member name that exists only once in a database outline.

**unique member outline** A database outline that is not enabled for duplicate member names.

**upgrade** The process of replacing an earlier software release with a current release or replacing one product with another.

**upper-level block** A type of data block wherein at least one of the sparse members is a parent-level member.

**user directory** A centralized location for user and group information. Also known as a repository or provider.

**user variable** Dynamically renders data forms based on a user's member selection, displaying only the specified entity. For example, user variable named Department displays specific departments and employees.

**user-defined attribute (UDA)** User-defined attribute, associated with members of an outline to describe a characteristic of the members. Users can use UDAs to return lists of members that have the specified UDA associated with them.

**user-defined member list** A named, static set of members within a dimension defined by the user.

**validation** A process of checking a business rule, report script, or partition definition against the outline to make sure that the object being checked is valid. For example, in FDM, validation rules ensure that certain conditions are met after data is loaded from FDM to the target application.

**value dimension** Used to define input value, translated value, and consolidation detail.

**variance** Difference between two values (for example, planned and actual value).

**varying attribute** An attribute association that changes over one or more dimensions. It can be used to track a value in relation to these dimensions; for example, the varying attribute Sales Representative, associated with the Product dimension, can be used to track the value Customer Sales of several different sales representatives in relation to the Time dimension. Varying attributes can also be used for member selection, such as finding the Products that a Sales Representative was responsible for in May.

**version** Possible outcome used within the context of a scenario of data. For example, Budget - Best Case and Budget - Worst Case where Budget is scenario and Best Case and Worst Case are versions.

**view** Representation of either a year-to-date or periodic display of data.

**visual cue** A formatted style, such as a font or a color, that highlights specific types of data values. Data values may be dimension members; parent, child, or shared members; dynamic calculations; members containing a formula; read only data cells; read and write data cells; or linked objects.

**Web server** Software or hardware hosting intranet or Internet Web pages or Web applications.

**weight** Value assigned to an item on a scorecard that indicates the relative importance of that item in the calculation of the overall scorecard score. The weighting of all items on a scorecard accumulates to 100%. For example, to recognize the importance of developing new features for a product, the measure for New Features Coded on a developer's scorecard would be assigned a higher weighting than a measure for Number of Minor Defect Fixes.

**wild card** Character that represents any single character or group of characters (\*) in a search string.

**WITH section** In MaxL DML, an optional section of the query used for creating re-usable logic to define sets or members. Sets or custom members can be defined once in the WITH section, and then referenced multiple times during a query.

**work flow** The steps required to process data from start to finish in FDM. The workflow consists of Import (loading data from the GL file), Validate (ensures all members are mapped to a valid account), Export (loads the mapped members to the target application), and Check (verifies accuracy of data by processing data with user-defined validation rules).

**workbook** An entire spreadsheet file with many worksheets.

**Workspace Page** A page created with content from multiple sources including documents, URL, and other content types. Enables a user to aggregate content from Oracle and non-Oracle sources.

**write-back** The ability for a retrieval client, such as a spreadsheet, to update a database value.

**ws.conf** A configuration file for Windows platforms.

**wsconf\_platform** A configuration file for UNIX platforms.

**XML** See *Extensible Markup Language (XML)*.

**XOLAP** An Essbase multidimensional database that stores only the outline metadata and retrieves all data from a relational database at query time. XOLAP supports aggregate storage databases and applications that contain duplicate member names.

**Y axis scale** Range of values on Y axis of charts displayed in Investigate Section. For example, use a unique Y axis scale for each chart, the same Y axis scale for all Detail charts, or the same Y axis scale for all charts in the column. Often, using a common Y axis improves your ability to compare charts at a glance.

**Zero Administration** Software tool that identifies version number of the most up-to-date plug-in on the server.

**zoom** Sets the magnification of a report. For example, magnify a report to fit whole page, page width, or percentage of magnification based on 100%.

**ZoomChart** Used to view detailed information by enlarging a chart. Enables you to see detailed numeric information on the metric that is displayed in the chart.