# Contents

## Documentation Accessibility

Chapter 1. Introduction to Smart View

- Overview
- Smart View Components
- Ribbons
- Smart View Panel

Chapter 2. Managing Data Source Connections

- Connections
- Shared Connections and Private Connections
- Connecting to Data Sources
- Disconnecting from Data Sources
- Creating Private Connections
- Saving Shared Connections as Private Connections
- Accessing Shared Connections from an XML File

Chapter 3. Dimensions and Members

- About Dimensions and Members
- Dimension and Member Naming Limitation
- Selecting Members From the Member Selector
- Selecting Members From the POV Toolbar
- Selecting Members From the POV Toolbar in Essbase
- Selecting Members Using the Cell-Based POV for Essbase
- Entering Members in Free-Form Mode
- Filtering by Attribute
- Filtering by Subsets
- Selecting Period-to-Date Members
- Duplicate Member Names
- Member Perspective
- Aliases and Alias Tables
  - Selecting Alias Tables
  - Selecting an Alias Table for the Current Worksheet
## Chapter 4. Data and Data Cells

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Selecting Members for the Default POV</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copying and Pasting a POV</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deleting a POV</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retrieving Data</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submitting Data</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calculating Data</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calculating Data in Financial Management and Hyperion Enterprise</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calculating Data in Essbase</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consolidating Data</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working with Currencies</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translating Currencies in Financial Management and Hyperion Enterprise</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changing Currency in Planning</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjusting Values in Data Cells</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Perspective</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drill-Through Reports</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linked Reporting Objects</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attaching a Linked Reporting Object to a Data Cell</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Launching a Linked Reporting Object from a Data Cell</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linked Partitions</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cell Comments</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cell Comments in Planning</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cell Comments in Financial Management</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attachments</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cell History</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Chapter 5. Ad Hoc Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>About Ad Hoc Analysis</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starting Ad Hoc Analysis</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preserving Excel Formulas in Ad Hoc Grids</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formatting Ad Hoc Grids</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using Smart View Formatting</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using Excel Formatting</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zooming In and Out</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 6. Data Forms</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working with Forms in Excel</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opening Forms in Excel</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excel Formulas in Forms</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning Forms</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning Form Behavior in Smart View</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saving Ad Hoc Grids as Forms</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Performing Ad Hoc Analysis in Planning Forms</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Management Data Forms</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>About Financial Management Members</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adding Financial Management Members</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using Financial Management Linked Forms</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working with User Variables</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter 7. Smart View General Operations</th>
<th>75</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Smart View Operations</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using Undo and Redo</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copying and Pasting</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Importing Metadata into Copied Worksheets</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copying Data Between Excel, Word, and PowerPoint</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enabling Automatic Column Width Adjustment</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheet Information</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter</td>
<td>Title</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 8. Smart Query</td>
<td>About Smart Query</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 8. Smart Query</td>
<td>Creating a Smart Query</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 8. Smart Query</td>
<td>Defining Sets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 8. Smart Query</td>
<td>Defining Set Filters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 8. Smart Query</td>
<td>Building the Smart Query</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 8. Smart Query</td>
<td>Completing the Smart Query</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 8. Smart Query</td>
<td>Opening a Smart Query</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 8. Smart Query</td>
<td>Copying and Pasting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 8. Smart Query</td>
<td>Copying Smart Query Definitions in Excel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 8. Smart Query</td>
<td>Copying Smart Query Sets and Filters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 8. Smart Query</td>
<td>Copying Smart Query Reports to Word and PowerPoint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 9. Smart Slices</td>
<td>About Smart Slices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 9. Smart Slices</td>
<td>Creating Reports with Smart Slices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 9. Smart Slices</td>
<td>Deleting Reports or Report Objects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 9. Smart Slices</td>
<td>Sliders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 9. Smart Slices</td>
<td>Creating a Slider from One Query</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 9. Smart Slices</td>
<td>Creating a Slider from Joined Queries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 9. Smart Slices</td>
<td>Smart Slices, Ad Hoc Analysis, and Forms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 9. Smart Slices</td>
<td>Creating Smart Slices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 9. Smart Slices</td>
<td>Setting Smart Slice Data Boundaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 9. Smart Slices</td>
<td>Setting Smart Slice Preferences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 10. The Query Designer and MDX Queries</td>
<td>The Query Designer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 10. The Query Designer and MDX Queries</td>
<td>Creating Queries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 10. The Query Designer and MDX Queries</td>
<td>Editing Queries and Rerunning Reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 10. The Query Designer and MDX Queries</td>
<td>Filtering Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 10. The Query Designer and MDX Queries</td>
<td>Analyzing Time-Related Data in Query Designer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 10. The Query Designer and MDX Queries</td>
<td>MDX Queries</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 13. Smart View and Reporting and Analysis ......................................... 127
  Importing Reporting and Analysis Documents ........................................ 127
  Editing and Refreshing Documents .................................................. 128
  Refreshing Reporting and Analysis Documents ...................................... 128
  Financial Reporting and Web Analysis Import Formats .............................. 129
  Importing Interactive Reporting Documents ....................................... 130
    Importing Interactive Reporting Documents into Excel .......................... 131
    Importing Interactive Reporting Documents into Word and PowerPoint ....... 132
  Editing Interactive Reporting Documents ......................................... 132
  Importing Financial Reporting Documents ........................................ 133
    Importing Financial Reporting Documents into Excel .......................... 134
    Importing Financial Reporting Documents into Word and PowerPoint ....... 136
  Editing Financial Reporting Documents ......................................... 138
  Creating Templates in PowerPoint Documents ..................................... 139
  Refreshing PowerPoint Templates ........................................... 140
  Importing Production Reporting Documents ...................................... 140
    Importing Production Reporting Jobs into Excel .............................. 140
    Importing Production Reporting Jobs into Word and PowerPoint .......... 141
  Editing Production Reporting Jobs ........................................... 142
  Importing Web Analysis Documents ............................................... 142
    Importing a Web Analysis Document or Document Objects .................. 143
    Editing Web Analysis Documents ........................................... 144
  Using Smart Tags to Import Reporting and Analysis Documents ................ 145

Chapter 14. Smart View and Oracle BI EE ......................................................... 147
  About Oracle BI EE and Smart View .............................................. 147
  Features and Components of Oracle BI EE in Smart View ....................... 147
  Enabling the Oracle BI EE Extension ............................................. 148
  Oracle BI EE Catalog ..................................................................... 148
  Working with Oracle BI EE Analyses, Views, and Dashboards .................... 151
    Supported Oracle BI EE View and Object Types ................................ 151
    Inserting Tables and Pivot Tables ............................................ 153
    Inserting Graphs ...................................................................... 156
    Supported Oracle BI EE Chart and Object Types ................................ 158
    Unsupported Oracle BI EE Chart and Object Types ........................... 158
    Inserting Compound Views ...................................................... 159
## Contents

- Inserting Dashboards ......................................................... 159
- Working with Prompts ........................................................ 160
- Working with Page Prompts .................................................. 162
- Specifying Preferences for Refreshing Views ............................ 164
- Refreshing Views ............................................................... 164
- Masking Data in Views ....................................................... 166
- Viewing Properties of an Oracle BI EE Object .......................... 168
- Copying and Pasting Oracle BI EE Objects Between Office Applications .................................................. 168
- Editing Analysis in BI Answers ............................................. 170
- Copying and Pasting Views From Oracle BI to Excel .................. 170

**Working with Views Using the View Designer** ................................ 171
- Creating a View Layout and Type .......................................... 171
- Defining the Filter Expression for Views in View Designer .......... 174
  - Filter Operators .............................................................. 175
- Publishing Views .............................................................. 177
- Editing Views Created in View Designer .................................. 178
  - Refreshing Data in a View Created in View Designer ............. 178
  - Editing Views ................................................................. 178

**Chapter 15. Smart View Options** ........................................... 179
- Setting Smart View Options ................................................ 179
- Global Options and Sheet Level Options .................................. 179
- Member Options ............................................................... 180
- Data Options ................................................................. 181
- Advanced Options ............................................................ 183
- Formatting Options ........................................................... 185
- Cell Styles ................................................................. 186
- Extensions ................................................................. 187

**Chapter 16. Functions** ....................................................... 189
- Using Functions ............................................................... 189
- Creating Functions ........................................................... 190
  - Creating Functions in the Function Builder .......................... 190
  - Creating Functions Manually .......................................... 193
- Running Functions ............................................................ 194
- Fixing Links in Functions ................................................... 195
- Copying and Pasting HsGetValue Functions .............................. 195
- Function Descriptions ....................................................... 196
  - HsGetValue ............................................................... 196
  - HsSetValue ............................................................... 197
### Appendix B. Finding Information

- Smart View Accessibility ...................................................... 221
- Smart View VBA Functions .................................................... 221
- Data Sources and Other Products ......................................... 221
- Using Oracle User Productivity Kit ....................................... 221

### Glossary

- ....................................................................... 223

### Index

- ......................................................................... 227
Documentation Accessibility

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Introduction to Smart View

Overview

Oracle Hyperion Smart View for Office provides a common Microsoft Office interface for Oracle Essbase, Oracle Hyperion Financial Management, Oracle Hyperion Planning, Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management Workspace, Oracle Hyperion Reporting and Analysis, Oracle Hyperion Financial Close Management, and Oracle Hyperion Enterprise® data sources. Using Smart View, you can view, import, manipulate, distribute, and share data from these data sources in Microsoft Excel, Word, Outlook, and PowerPoint.

Smart View Components

The basic components of Smart View, from which you connect to your data source and access Smart View functionality, are ribbons and the Smart View Panel.

The components displayed depend on the Microsoft Office application that you have open.

Ribbons

Note: Smart View is designed to work optimally with the ribbon structure of Microsoft Office 2007 or later, but you can use Smart View with Office 2003 to connect to most data sources through the Smart View menu (with the exception of Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition). The organization of items on the Office 2003 menu is analogous to that of the ribbon structure.

You access Smart View functionality in Office applications through ribbon commands. The Smart View ribbon, which contains commands for common Smart View operations and for Reporting and Analysis operations, is always present. When you connect to a data source (other...
than Reporting and Analysis or Financial Close Management), the corresponding data source ribbon is also displayed. Each of these ribbons displays only the commands supported for that data source and mode.

For Planning, Financial Management, and Hyperion Enterprise, when you enter ad hoc analysis (see Chapter 5), the data source ribbon is replaced by its ad hoc version. The ribbons are as follows:

- Smart View
- Essbase
- Planning
- Planning Ad Hoc
- HFM (Financial Management )
- HFM Ad Hoc
- Enterprise (Hyperion Enterprise)
- Enterprise Ad Hoc
- Other: If the administrator has installed and configured yourSmart View system with extensions, there may be other ribbons; for example, Smart Query or Oracle Hyperion Disclosure Management.

**Smart View Panel**

From the Smart View Panel, you can manage data source connections, access data and task lists, create reports, and open Oracle Crystal Ball Enterprise Performance Management workbooks if you are licensed for Crystal Ball EPM or related products.

The Smart View Panel, opened from the Smart View ribbon, is displayed by default on the right side of the Microsoft Office application. You can move, resize, or close the Smart View Panel from the down arrow in the title bar.

The Smart View Panel contains the following panes:

- **Home**: A panel that displays links to Shared Connections and Private Connections as well as a list of recently used items - ad hoc grids, forms, and tasks - that you can click to establish a connection.

- **Shared Connections**: A drop-down menu of available connections from Oracle Hyperion Shared Services and a tree view of the contents of the currently selected connection.

- **Private Connections**: A drop-down menu of available connections saved on the local computer and a tree view of the contents of the currently selected connection. You can also enter a URL to connect directly to a data source here.

- **Task Lists**: A tree list of tasks from which you can manage your tasks. This pane opens only when you select a task list from Shared Connections or Private Connections.

- **Action Panel**: A list of operations available based on the selection in the shared connection, private connection, or task list tree list.
- **Document Contents**: A task pane in the Smart View Panel that provides a view of the connections and content existing in the current Office document.

- **Other**: If the administrator has installed and configured your Smart View system with extensions, there may be other panels; for example, Smart Query or Crystal Ball EPM workbooks.
Connections

You connect to data sources, manage your connections, and open grids, forms, and task lists all from the Smart View Panel.

Depending on how the administrator configured Smart View, you may or may not be required to enter your user name and password as you change data providers and Office applications.

Shared Connections and Private Connections

You connect to data sources through shared or private connections.

- **Shared Connections**

  Shared connections are either:
  - Stored in a central location and available to multiple users through the Smart View Panel.
  - Stored on each Smart View client machine in an XML file created by a system administrator and available to the user of an individual computer through the Smart View Panel.

  You cannot add, edit, or rename shared connections, but you can save them as private connections, which you can edit and rename.

- **Private Connections**
Private connections are those that you create by saving a shared connection to your local computer or by entering a URL to a provider that is not configured for shared connections. When you create a private connection, it becomes the active connection.

## Connecting to Data Sources

Except for Essbase connections, you can connect to one data source per worksheet.

1. From the Smart View ribbon, click **Panel**.
2. From Smart View Home or from the menu displayed when you click the arrow next to , do one of the following:
   - Click a connection name under **Recently Used**. You can click to pin items to this list.
   - Select **Shared Connections** to open the Shared Connections panel, where you select a data source from the drop-down menu. Connections available for the selected data source are displayed in a tree list.
   - Click **Private Connections** to open the Private Connections panel, where you select a connection from the drop-down menu.
   - Click **Private Connections**. Enter a URL in the field and press Enter. For examples of the URL syntax to use, see “Creating Private Connections” on page 21.
3. In **Connect to Data Source**, enter your user name and password for the data source.
4. In the Smart View Panel tree list, double-click the item—form, ad hoc grid, Smart Slice, task list, or catalog—that you want to open.

   After the item is opened on the grid, you can easily locate it in the tree view. Click the arrow next to and select **Locate Worksheet Connection**.

**Note:** Essbase only: If external authentication is disabled, for security reasons, you must provide your user name and password each time you connect to a different application on the same server.

Essbase only: Once connected to an Essbase database, users can view database notes associated with the database. To display database notes, from the Smart View Panel, right-click the name of the Essbase database, and then select **Database Note**. You cannot edit these database notes from Smart View. Database notes can be implemented in VBA by using the VBA function, HypGetDatabaseNote (see the *Oracle Hyperion Smart View for Office Developer’s Guide*).
Disconnecting from Data Sources

You can disconnect from the current connection or from all connections.

➢ To disconnect only from the current connection:

1. From the Smart View Panel, select the connection that is currently open in the tree list.

2. Optional: To find this connection quickly, click the arrow next to and select Locate Worksheet Connection.

3. Right-click and select Disconnect.

   Disconnecting from the current connection does not invalidate single-sign on (SSO).

➢ To disconnect from all connected Shared Connections and Private Connections:

1. From the Smart View Panel, click .

2. Select Disconnect All.

   This selection invalidates SSO, and you must log in again the next time you connect.

Creating Private Connections

You can create a private connection from a connection that is not listed in Shared Connections if you know the URL.

➢ To add a connection using a URL:

1. From the Smart View ribbon, click Panel.

2. From the Smart View panel, click the arrow next to , and then select Private Connections.

3. In the text box, enter the URL or the local storage directory for the data source to which you want to connect. The URL syntax for the various data sources is as follows. Contact your system administrator for the URL to use:

   Financial Management: http(s)://servername:port/hfmoofficeprovider/hfmoofficeprovider.aspx


   Planning: http(s)://servername:port/HyperionPlanning/SmartView

   Essbase: http(s)://servername:port/aps/SmartView

   Reporting and Analysis: http(s)://servername:port/raframework/browse/listxml

   Financial Close Management: http://servername:port/fcc/servlets/smartview/fcmsvservlet
Deleting the List of Private Connections

To delete the entire list of private connections, click the arrow next to , and then select Clear Manually Entered URL Entries.

Saving Shared Connections as Private Connections

Although you cannot create shared connections without administrative privileges, you can save them as private connections if they are enabled for private connections.

To create a private connection:

1. From the Shared Connections tree list, select an item to save as a private connection.
2. From the Action Panel, select Add to private connections. This option is available only if the selected item is enabled for saving as a private connection.
3. Optional: From Save as Private Connection, edit the name and description of the connection.
4. Click OK.
5. The connection name is displayed in the following:
   - The Shared Connections tree list, indicated as private by a small arrow
   - The Private Connections drop-down menu

Accessing Shared Connections from an XML File

Starting with the 11.1.2.2.310 release, when connecting to Smart View data sources, you can use connection information in an XML file to connect to providers. You point to this XML file in the Shared Connections URL field of the Options dialog box, and then access these connections as you would any other shared connection.

This method is the only way to connect to Oracle BI EE providers using a shared connection; however, Oracle BI EE connections can also be made using private connections (see “Creating Private Connections” on page 21 for the URL syntax).

Note: The XML file you create in this procedure must exist locally on each Smart View client machine.

Caution! The procedure in this topic is an system administration procedure and should be completed by the person who administers Smart View in your environment.
To set up shared connections in an XML file:

1. Create an empty XML file using any text editor and save it on your Smart View client machine.

   Give the file a meaningful name, such as SmartViewProviders.xml, and ensure that it has the .XML extension.

   **Note:** Only ASCII characters are supported in the XML file. Do not use non-ASCII characters in any of the entries you make in this file.

2. Add the following line to the beginning of the file:

   ```xml
   <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
   ```

3. Next, add the opening res_GetProvisionedDataSources tag:

   ```xml
   <res_GetProvisionedDataSources>
   ```

4. Add entries for the applicable providers.

   You can add entries for Oracle Hyperion Provider Services (Essbase), Planning, Financial Management, Reporting and Analysis, and Oracle BI EE.

   When you create your entries, copy the syntax exactly and make ONLY these substitutions:

   - In the Product tag, displayVersion attribute:
     ```xml
     <version>—The version number of the specified provider.
     ```

   - In the Server tag, context attribute:
     ```xml
     <server>—The server machine name.
     ```
     ```xml
     <19000 or configured port number>—The port number. Use the default port number that is already noted in the syntax. Or, if you have configured your system using non-default port numbers, provide them.
     ```

   The syntax for each provider type is below.

   **Provider Services (Essbase)**

   ```xml
   <Product id="APS" name="APS-11.1.2" displayVersion="<version>">
   <Server name="Oracle Hyperion Provider Services" context="http://<server>:<19000 or configured port number>/aps/SmartView"></Server>
   </Product>
   ```

   **Planning**

   ```xml
   <Product id="HP" name="HP-11.1.2" displayVersion="<version>">
   <Server name="Oracle Hyperion Planning, Fusion Edition" context="http://<server>:<19000 or configured port number>/HyperionPlanning/SmartView"></Server>
   </Product>
   ```

   **Financial Management**

   ```xml
   <Product id="HFM" name="HFM-11.1.2" displayVersion="<version>">
   </Product>
   ```
Reporting and Analysis

Strategic Finance
placeholder for HSF code

Oracle BI EE

5  Add the following entry for single signon and leave it blank (NULL):
   <sso></sso>

6  Optional: Add an entry for the User Productivity Kit (UPK):
   <UPK>http://<link to User Productivity Kit></UPK>
   For example:
   <UPK>http://download.oracle.com/ocomdocs/PlayerPackage/data/toc.html</UPK>

7  Add the closing res_GetProvisionedDataSources tag to complete the file, then save it.
   </res_GetProvisionedDataSources>

   See Connection File Syntax and Example for the full syntax and an example of how this file
   should be set up.

8  To test the file:
   a.  Ensure that the file is copied to a local drive on the Smart View client machine.
       For example, the file may be copied to the SmartView\bin directory.
   b.  Start Smart View and in the Options dialog box, edit the Shared Connections URL with
       the full path to the file on the local drive; for example:
       C:/Oracle/SmartView/bin/SmartViewProviders.xml
       Ensure that you use forward slashes (/) as separators in the file path.
       The directory path and file should now be available in the list of shared connections.
   c.  Connect to the file using the Shared Connections option in the Smart View Panel, as
       described in “Connecting to Data Sources” on page 20.
       If you do not see provider entries listed in the Shared Connections drop-down list, then
       the XML file may contain incorrect syntax or invalid characters.

       Tip:  Verify the XML by opening the file in a browser; for example, in Internet Explorer.
       The browser will specify the invalid syntax. Correct any errors in the XML file
       editor, save, and refresh the browser display.
When the XML file is correct and complete, distribute the file to your Smart View users with these instructions:

a. Do not modify this file in any way.

b. Copy the file to a local drive on your Smart View client machine.
   For example, the file may be copied to the `SmartView\bin` folder.

c. Start Smart View and in the Options dialog box, edit the Shared Connections URL with
   the full path to the file on the local drive; for example:
   C:/Oracle/SmartView/bin/SmartViewProviders.xml
   Ensure that you use forward slashes (/) as separators in the file path.
   The directory path and file is now available in the list of shared connections.

d. Test by connecting to the file using the Shared Connections option in the Smart View
   Panel, as described in “Connecting to Data Sources” on page 20.
   If you have problems connecting, contact your Smart View administrator.

Connection File Syntax and Example

Below is the file syntax in its entirety:

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<res_GetProvisionedDataSources>
  <Product id="APS" name="APS-11.1.2" displayVersion="<version>">
    <Server name="Oracle Hyperion Provider Services" context="http://<server>:<19000 or configured port number>/aps/SmartView"></Server>
  </Product>
  <Product id="HP" name="HP-11.1.2" displayVersion="<version>">
    <Server name="Oracle Hyperion Planning, Fusion Edition" context="http://<server>:<19000 or configured port number>/HyperionPlanning/SmartView"></Server>
  </Product>
  <Product id="HFM" name="HFM-11.1.2" displayVersion="<version>">
  </Product>
  <Product id="RAFramework" name="RAFramework-11.1.2" displayVersion="<version>">
    <Server name="Reporting and Analysis Framework" context="http://<server>:<19000 or configured port number>/raframework/browse/listXML"></Server>
  </Product>
  <PLACEHOLDER Product id="HSF" name="HSF-11.1.2" displayVersion="<version>">
    <Server name="Oracle Hyperion Strategic Finance" context="http://<server>:<19000 or configured port number>/hsf/browse/listXML"></Server>
  </Product>
  <Product providerType="ExtensionProvider" id="27EE9B0D-D5F5-42c9-AFC5-44FEA770C693" name="OBI EE-11.1.1.7" displayVersion="<version>">
    <Server name="Oracle BI, Fusion Edition" context="OBI:http://<server>:<9704 or configured port number>/analytics/jbips"></Server>
  </Product>
</res_GetProvisionedDataSources>
```

The following example includes an entry for each provider type:
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<res_GetProvisionedDataSources>
<Product id="APS" name="APS-11.1.2" displayVersion="11.1.2.2.500">
<Server name="Oracle Hyperion Provider Services" context="http://abcsvr.xyzco.com:19000/aps/SmartView"></Server>
</Product>
<Product id="HP" name="HP-11.1.2" displayVersion="11.1.2.2.000">
</Product>
<Product id="HFM" name="HFM-11.1.2" displayVersion="11.1.2.2.300">
</Product>
<Product id="RAFramework" name="RAFramework-11.1.2" displayVersion="11.1.2.2.000">
<Server name="Reporting and Analysis Framework" context="http://abcsvr.xyzco.com:19000/raframework/browse/listXML"></Server>
</Product>
<PLACEHOLDER Product id="HSF" name="HSF-11.1.2" displayVersion="<version>">
<Server name="Oracle Hyperion Strategic Finance" context="http://<server>:<19000 or configured port number>/hsf/browse/listXML"></Server>
</Product>
<Product providerType="ExtensionProvider" id="27EE9B0D-D5F5-42c9-AFC5-44FEA770C693" name="OBI EE-11.1.1.7" displayVersion="11.1.1.7">
</Product>
</sso></UPK>
</res_GetProvisionedDataSources>
Dimensions and Members

In This Chapter

About Dimensions and Members.................................................................27
Dimension and Member Naming Limitation................................................27
Selecting Members From the Member Selector........................................28
Selecting Members From the POV Toolbar................................................29
Selecting Members From the POV Toolbar in Essbase............................31
Selecting Members Using the Cell-Based POV for Essbase.....................32
Entering Members in Free-Form Mode......................................................34
Filtering by Attribute .............................................................................34
Filtering by Subsets ..............................................................................35
Selecting Period-to-Date Members............................................................36
Duplicate Member Names .......................................................................36
Member Perspective ................................................................................37
Aliases and Alias Tables..........................................................................38
Member Information ................................................................................39
The POV Manager..................................................................................40

About Dimensions and Members

Dimensions are data categories 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.

You can select members for the grid from the Member Selection dialog box available from the data source ribbon, from the POV toolbar, or by entering the member name using free-form mode.

Dimension and Member Naming Limitation

If you use Smart View cell functions (described in Chapter 16, “Functions”), then do not use the hash mark (#) or the semicolon (;) in member names, dimension names, or variable names. These characters are reserved for delimiters in Smart View cell functions.
Selecting Members From the Member Selector

You select members for a variety of purposes within Smart View: ad hoc grids, functions, the
POV Manager, and for taking Planning forms offline. The Member Selection dialog boxes in
these locations may vary slightly from one another, and not all options are always available. You
can select members for one dimension at a time.

Figure 1 shows the Member Selection dialog box with the Year dimension and its members as
eamples.

Figure 1  The Member Selection Dialog Box

To select members:

1  To display the Member Selection dialog box, which contains a tree list of available members for the
dimension selected, do one of the following:

- Select a dimension or member on the grid, and then from an Ad Hoc data source ribbon,
  click Member Selection.
- From an open dialog box enabled for member selection, click Member Selection.
- On a blank worksheet, from the Smart View Panel, right-click a cube name and select
  Member Selection. Use this method to select members for functions and references (see
  Chapter 16, “Functions”).
2 From Member Selection, to change the dimension, click the Dimension Selector button (for example, 

) and select a dimension.

3 Optional: To find a specific member in the tree list, enter a member name in the search field and click 

.

4 Optional: To find a specific member or group of members in the tree list, click 

 and select one of these filters (filter options may vary by data source type):

- **Children** to select only the children of the selected member
- **Descendants** to select all descendents of the selected member
- **Level** to display Level, where you select one level in the hierarchy of members
- **Generation** to display Generation, where you select one generation in the hierarchy of members
- **UDA** to display UDA, where you select a user-defined attribute (available only if defined by the administrator)

**Note:** See also “Filtering by Attribute” on page 34, “Filtering by Subsets” on page 35, and “Selecting Period-to-Date Members” on page 36.

5 Under Members, select the members that you want to use.

6 Click 

. The members are transferred from the member tree list to the selection tree list in the pane on the right.

7 Optional: If this is the first member selection that you make in a blank worksheet, select one of these buttons:

- to display the selected members vertically, in a column
- to display the selected members horizontally, in a row

8 Click OK.

The members selected are displayed in the grid.

9 From the ribbon, click Refresh to update the data to correspond to the selected members.

**Selecting Members From the POV Toolbar**

For Essbase connections, see “Selecting Members From the POV Toolbar in Essbase” on page 31.

The POV is the default starting point for dimensions in a data source connection. From the POV toolbar, you can select members and filters for the dimensions that you want to include in the grid and move members to and from the grid.
Each connection is associated with only one POV. However, the same connection to different worksheets within a workbook may have different POVs.

POVs can be managed as described in “The POV Manager” on page 40.

Note: Financial Management displays the User Point of View by default. See the Oracle Hyperion Financial Management User’s Guide for information.

Placing Members and Dimensions from the POV Toolbar onto the Grid

To select dimensions and members from the POV toolbar:

1. Do one of the following:
   - Enter the name of a member over its corresponding dimension on the POV toolbar, and then click Refresh on the POV toolbar.
   - Click the down arrow next to a dimension on the POV toolbar and select members as described in “Selecting Members From the Member Selector” on page 28.

2. From the POV toolbar, right-click the down arrow next to the member and drag it to the grid.
   To move a member or dimension back to the POV toolbar for editing, right-click its cell and drag it to the POV toolbar.

3. Repeat as necessary to place all dimension and members that you want to include on the grid.

4. To save these POV selections in the worksheet, you must refresh before you save the worksheet.

Hiding the POV Toolbar

When you finish working with the POV toolbar, you can hide it until you need to display it again. To hide the POV toolbar, click POV on the data source ribbon. The POV button toggles to hide or display the POV toolbar.

Note: On the Essbase ribbon, the POV button operates differently. See “Selecting Members From the POV Toolbar in Essbase” on page 31.

Example

Figure 2 shows, from left to right, a POV in the following conditions:

- Product, Market, and Scenario are the starting dimensions.
- Colas is selected as the Product member (more than one member at a time can be selected from a dimension).
- Colas has been moved to the grid (it can be moved back to edit the dimension).
Selecting Members From the POV Toolbar in Essbase

Note: The information in this section applies only to Essbase 11.1.2.1.102 and later connections. If you are using earlier Essbase releases, the POV button functions as described in Hiding the POV Toolbar.

In Essbase, you can choose whether to display all members on the grid and hide the POV toolbar or to display the POV toolbar containing the POV members.

By default, all members are displayed on the grid, and the POV toolbar is hidden. In this mode, you can format POV member cells the same as you do other member and data cells, and select members from the ribbon.

If you choose to display the POV toolbar containing the POV members, you can use the POV toolbar to select members and move them to and from the grid as described in “Selecting Members From the POV Toolbar” on page 29.

To display the POV toolbar, from the Essbase ribbon, select POV. To hide the POV toolbar and display all members on the grid, toggle POV off.

Note: On worksheets that contain multiple grids, the POV button is disabled. In these worksheets, the POV toolbar is hidden, and all members are displayed the grid.

In Figure 3, the POV button is toggled off, the POV toolbar is hidden, and all members are on the grid.

Figure 4 shows the POV toolbar on the grid. Measures and Year are displayed on the grid; POV members Product, Market, and Scenario are displayed on the POV toolbar.
Selecting Members Using the Cell-Based POV for Essbase

You can select members directly from cells in the page dimension row of an Essbase grid rather than by using the POV toolbar. The cell-based POV is available by clicking a page POV dimension cell, then selecting the down arrow that appears to the right of the cell; it works the same as the POV toolbar.
Click the ellipsis (…) that appears in the drop-down and select members in the Member Selection dialog box, and then click OK. Now, look at the dimension cell again. The first member you selected appears in the dimension cell, and the other members are available by clicking the down-arrow in the cell-based POV and selecting them. After each selection, click Refresh to view the updated data.

Using the Sample Basic application and database as an example, for the Product dimension, if you select Root Beer, Cream Soda, and Fruit Soda in the Member Selection dialog box, then “Root Beer” appears in the dimension cell, as shown in Figure 6. Click Refresh to view the data for Root Beer.

Now click the arrow in the cell-based POV and make another selection; for example, Cream Soda (Figure 7).

Click Refresh to update the data. Notice that the data has changed (Figure 8).
You can also directly type a member name in the search field of the cell-based POV drop-down. In this case, you can select only one member at a time. Click **Refresh** to view updated data. Type another member name in the search field each time you want to change the POV.

You can still use the POV toolbar as before by toggling the **POV** button on the Essbase ribbon. The cell-based POV and the POV toolbar selections are automatically synchronized, regardless of where the selections are made. If you change to a different alias table, the cell-based POV is populated with the proper alias names.

**Note:** This feature is available only for installations with Essbase and Provider Services 11.1.2.1.102 and later.

### Entering Members in Free-Form Mode

If you are familiar with the dimensions and members of your database, you can enter their names directly into cells using **free-form mode**. You can use aliases from the alias table associated with the current grid in free-form mode. If you enter an alias from a different alias table, it will revert to the alias from the current alias table.

After connecting to a data source, you can enter member names as follows:

- By entering a member name in a blank cell
- By replacing a member name in a cell with a different member from the same dimension

You can still use the POV, member selection, and other ad hoc operations in free-form grids. See Chapter 17, “Free-Form Mode.”

### Filtering by Attribute

**Data source types:** Essbase

You can filter by attributes in dimensions that contain attribute members.

1. To filter by attribute:
   1. Select an attribute dimension on the grid, and then open **Member Selection** as described in “Selecting Members From the Member Selector” on page 28.
   2. Click the attribute button and select **Attribute**.
3 From Attribute, click add.

4 From Subset, in Dimension, select a dimension; for example, Ounces.

5 In Member, select an attribute member, for example, Ounces_16.

6 Click add to display the attribute.

7 Optional: to change the displayed attribute, change the selections in Dimension and Attribute and click Set.

8 Click OK.

Your selections are displayed in the tree list in Member Selection, where you can select from among them for inclusion in the grid.

Filtering by Subsets

Data source types: Essbase

For dimensions that contain attribute members, you can select attributes and set conditions for them to display only those members that meet these conditions.

To filter by condition:

1 Select an attribute member on the grid, and then open Member Selection as described in “Selecting Members From the Member Selector” on page 28.

2 Click and select Subset.

3 From Subset, in Dimension, select an attribute dimension; for example, Ounces.

4 In Member, select an attribute member; for example, True.

5 Click .

6 In Dimension, select another attribute dimension; for example, Pkg Type.

7 In Member, select another attribute member; for example, Bottle.

8 Click .

An AND condition statement is created; for example, [True] AND [Bottle].

9 Optional: To change the condition statement, highlight the AND condition statement and select Operator, and then AND or OR.

10 Optional: Nest conditions by selecting more attributes, then Add, and then Root.

11 Click OK.

Your selections are displayed in the tree list in Member Selection, where you can select from among them for inclusion in the grid.
Selecting Period-to-Date Members

Data source types: Essbase

In time dimensions, you can set up period-to-date members, called Dynamic Time Series members. For example, to see year-to-date data at the end of August, you can set up a Dynamic Time Series member that includes data for January through August.

To select a Dynamic Time Series member:

1. Select a time dimension on the grid, and then open Member Selection as described in “Selecting Members From the Member Selector” on page 28.

2. Click and select Dynamic Time Series to display available Time Series Members in the member tree list.

3. Select a time series member from the member tree list and click .

4. From Select DTS Member, select the latest period on which to base the to-date calculation; for example, Aug.

5. Click OK.

6. Optional: Repeat step 3 through step 5 as necessary to add other Dynamic Time Series members.

7. Click OK.

The Time Series Member is displayed on the grid as, in this example, Y-T-D(Aug). After you refresh, the year-to-date data through August is displayed.

Duplicate Member Names

Data source types: Essbase

Different members may have identical names. For example, a database may have two members named “New York,” one for New York City and one for New York State. Both members can appear as “New York” in the grid, but if you want to distinguish between them, you can display their qualified names instead. Qualified names include the member name and the names of its ancestors to the level that uniquely defines the member; for example, [Market].[New York].

To display the qualified names of duplicate members:

1. From the Smart View ribbon, select Options, and then select Member Options in the left panel.

2. From the Member Name Display drop-down menu, select Distinct Member Name.

3. Click OK.

4. Refresh the grid.
Duplicate members in the grid are displayed as qualified names. In this example, New York City is displayed as [East].[New York]. New York State is displayed as a sibling of East, West, and South: [Market].[New York]:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Stereo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[East].[New York]</td>
<td>15647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>15644</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>15285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East</td>
<td>46576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West</td>
<td>62839</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td>24565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Market].[New York]</td>
<td>22645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market</td>
<td>133980</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Member Perspective**

You can specify member perspective for varying attribute when you are selecting members by using the Varying Attribute filter.

**Note:** Member perspective may not be enabled in your Smart View system. Your options for member perspective are enabled and configured by the Administrator.

To specify member perspective:

1. From **Member Selection**, under **Filter**, select **Varying Attribute**.
2. In **Filter Arguments**, click ![ellipsis](image).
3. Specify an attribute to set the perspective, and then click **OK**.
4. In **Varying Attribute Args** under **Varying Attribute**, click the ellipsis button.
5. In **Subset**, in **Dimension**, enter an attribute dimension.
6. In **Member**, enter an attribute member, and then click **Set**.
7. Click **OK**.
8. In **Varying Attribute Args**, under **Perspective**, click the ellipsis button.
9. From **Perspective**, select one of the following:
   - **Snapshot**. One set of independent dimension members to identify the members of base dimension associated with the varying attribute. Here the start and end tuple are same.
   - **Range**. A finite range of independent dimension members. A range can be specified only for continuous independent dimensions (“Year” is an example). For discrete independent dimensions, you can make only one selection.
10. Click **OK**.
Aliases and Alias Tables

Data source types: Essbase, Planning, Financial Management

Note: In Financial Management, aliases are called “descriptions.”

Aliases are alternate names for database member names. Database member names are often stock numbers or product codes; their aliases can be more descriptive. For example, in the Sample Basic database, the alias name for the database member 100 is Colas. Aliases are stored in alias tables as part of a database. Dimensions can be associated with multiple alias tables.

You can select an alias table for the current worksheet or for a connection.

Selecting Alias Tables

If more than one alias table has been created in the database, you can select an alias table for the current worksheet or for a private connection.

Selecting an Alias Table for the Current Worksheet

The alias table selected here applies only to the current worksheet and not to future connections.

1. From a worksheet, connect to a data source.
2. From the Essbase or ad hoc ribbon, select Change Alias to display a list of available alias tables.
3. Select an alias table for the worksheet.

The new alias table is applied automatically.

Selecting an Alias Table for the Connection

You can select an alias table for private connections only. If you want to select an alias table for a shared connection, first save the shared connection as a private connection. See “Saving Shared Connections as Private Connections” on page 22.

An alias table selected for a private connection is permanent until changed and will be used each time you use this connection.

1. From a worksheet, connect to a data source.
2. In the Smart View Panel private connections, right-click a connection name and select Set Alias Table.
3. Select an alias table for the connection.

The new alias table is applied the next time you open the connection.
Aliases from Different Alias Tables

Data source types: Essbase

If you enter a name from an alias table that is not associated with the current grid, its corresponding alias from the alias table that is associated with the current grid is displayed after you refresh. For example, if you enter Qtr1 into a grid that is associated with the Long Names alias, then after you refresh, Quarter1 is displayed.

Displaying Member Names and Their Aliases

Data source types: Essbase

If you are connected to an Essbase data source, you can display member names and their aliases from the currently selected alias table together in the same row.

Note: This feature applies only to row members and not to column members.

To display both member names and aliases:
1. From the Smart View ribbon, select Options, and then Member Options in the left panel.
2. Under General, for Member Name Display, select Member Name and Alias.

For row members, both member names and their corresponding aliases are displayed. In this example, Product database member names are shown in column A, and their aliases in column B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Measures</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Colas</td>
<td>28473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Root Beer</td>
<td>27954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>Cream Soda</td>
<td>25799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>Fruit Soda</td>
<td>21301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Diet</td>
<td>Diet Drinks</td>
<td>28826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Product</td>
<td>Product</td>
<td>103527</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Member Information

Data source types: Essbase

You can view detailed information about any member on the grid.

To view member information:
1. Select a member in the grid.
2 From the data source ad hoc ribbon, select **Member Information**. Information is displayed on the following tabs. Only the tabs that are applicable to the member and connection are displayed.

- **Information**: A list of general information about the member such as dimension, level, generation, and so forth
- **Aliases**: A list of alias tables and corresponding aliases associated with the member
- **Attributes**: A table of the dimensions, members, and types of attributes associated with the member
- **Formula**: The formula associated with the member
- **Comments**: A list of comments associated with the member
- **User Defined Attributes**: A list of user defined attributes (attributes of the member defined by the administrator)

3 **Optional**: To save the information in an Excel file, select **Save**.

4 Click **Close**.

**The POV Manager**

Using the POV Manager, you can perform the following operations:

- Select members for the default POV and edit the default POV
- Save a POV to a workbook
- Copy a POV and paste it to a different workbook
- Edit a POV
- Delete a POV

**Selecting Members for the Default POV**

In the POV Manager, you can select members as follows:

- To use as a default POV for the ad hoc grids of a given connection
- For the background POV for dimensions when you use functions

Oracle recommends a maximum of 1,000 members for the ad hoc POV.

Select members for or edit the POV before starting work on an ad hoc grid.

To select members for the default POV:

1 From the Smart View ribbon, select **Function**, and then **Manage POV**.
2 Expand the POVs list.
3 From the **Active POV list**, select the active connection for which you are changing the POV.
4 Click **Member Selector**, and then select the members that you want to use for the POV. See “Selecting Members From the Member Selector” on page 28.
From the POV Manager, you can select only one member per dimension. If you use aliases, the POV Manager loses the selected members.

5 Click Close.

6 To refresh the worksheet, select Refresh.

7 To save the POV to the workbook, save the workbook.

Note: After you start working on the ad hoc grid, select or change members as described in “Selecting Members From the Member Selector” on page 28.

Copying and Pasting a POV

You can use the POV Manager to copy and paste a POV from one workbook to another if the data source is exactly the same for both workbooks. You must paste the copied POV to an unconnected worksheet; otherwise the POV has no effect.

To copy and paste a POV:

1 From the Smart View ribbon, select Function, and then Manage POV.
2 In the left window of POV Manager, expand Active, and then select the application connection that you want to copy.
3 From the POV Manager toolbar, click Member Selector, and then select members for the POV.
4 Save the workbook.
5 From the POV Manager toolbar, click Copy.
6 In the left window of the POV Manager, expand Saved to select the workbook and worksheet (which must be blank and unconnected) that you want to paste the POV into.
7 Click Paste.
8 Refresh the worksheet containing the copied POV.

Deleting a POV

To delete a POV that is saved in a workbook:

1 From the Smart View ribbon, select Function, and then Manage POV.
2 Expand the POV list.
3 From the POV drop-down list, select the worksheet that contains the POV that you want to delete.
4 Select the POV that you want to delete.
5 Click Delete.
6 Click Close.
7 To refresh the worksheet, select Refresh.
Retrieving Data

Data source types: all

In Excel, you can retrieve and refresh data for the current worksheet or for all worksheets in the workbook. In Essbase worksheets that contain multiple grids, you can also refresh only a selected range of cells (see “Multiple Grids on a Worksheet” on page 64).

- To refresh the entire current worksheet, from any ribbon, click Refresh.
- To refresh all worksheets in the current workbook, click the arrow next to Refresh, and then select Refresh All Worksheets.

In Word or PowerPoint, when you click Refresh, all data points copied into the document or presentation are refreshed.

Submitting Data

Data source types: all
You can update the data (any type) in the data source by submitting changed data from ad hoc grids and forms. You can submit the changes made while you are unconnected after you reconnect.

For data sources other than Essbase, you must refresh the grid before modifying the data when you are in free-form mode. For Essbase connections, you can submit data without first refreshing. See “Retrieving Data” on page 43.

**Note:** In worksheets that support multiple grids, you can submit data only for one grid at a time. If you try to submit data for more than one grid or for the entire worksheet, no data is submitted.

If you are submitting data from forms:

- In Planning, Financial Management, or Hyperion Enterprise forms, you can lock any cell or range of cells to protect the data until the data is refreshed or submitted. In Financial Management, locking the cell does not lock the actual data cube but only the cell in the form. When the data is refreshed or submitted, the cell is no longer locked.
- Some cells may no longer exist in the form definition. This behavior may happen if form definition or access privileges have changed, or if rows or columns are suppressed. In these cases, only writable cells that exist in the new form definition are saved. This behavior applies to both cells and supporting detail changes, and also applies to both online and offline modes.

To submit data:

1. Connect to the data source. If you are using Essbase, skip to step 3. Otherwise, continue with step 2.
2. If you are working in free-form mode, from any ribbon, select **Refresh**.
3. Modify data as needed.
4. From any ribbon, select **Submit Data**.

**Calculating Data**

After you submit new or changed data, you need to calculate the data in the database to reflect your changes. Your options for calculating data depend on your data source. To calculate data, you must have security access rights to the data.

For information on calculating business rules on Planning forms, see “Executing the Calculate Form and Calculate Currencies Business Rules” on page 116.

**Calculating Data in Financial Management and Hyperion Enterprise**

Data source types: Financial Management, Hyperion Enterprise
To calculate data:

1. Select a cell or range of cells for which you want to calculate data.
2. From the data source or data source ad hoc ribbon, select Calculate then select one of these options:
   - To calculate the selected cells, select Calculate.
   - Force calculation to run for all selected cells regardless of cell status, select Calculate then Force Calculate.

Calculating Data in Essbase

Data Sources: Essbase

In Essbase, you use a calculation script to calculate the database. Calculation scripts are created by your administrator for your specific system.

To select a calculation script:

1. From the Essbase ribbon, select Calculate.
   The Calculation Scripts dialog box is displayed.
2. Under Cube, select a database from the list of databases that belong to this application.
3. Under Calculation Script, select a script.
4. Click Launch.
   A status message tells you whether the calculation was successful or not. If the calculation was not successful, contact your Essbase administrator.

Consolidating Data

Data source types: Financial Management, Hyperion Enterprise

Consolidation is the process of gathering data from dependent entities and aggregating the data to parent entities. To consolidate data, you must have security access rights to the data and you must be assigned the Consolidate security role. To Consolidate all data, you must be assigned the Consolidate All security role.

To consolidate data:

1. Select a cell or range of cells for which you want to run consolidation.
2. From the data source ad hoc ribbon, select Consolidate, then select one of the following options:
   - Consolidate to consolidate data for the selected entities.
   - Consolidate All to consolidate data for all entities, whether or not they contain data
   - Consolidate All With Data to consolidate the selected entities only if they contain data.
   - Calculate Contribution to calculate contribution values of all dependent entities.
Force Calculate Contribution to force calculation to run for all selected contribution values.

Working with Currencies

Translating Currencies in Financial Management and Hyperion Enterprise

Data source types: Financial Management, Hyperion Enterprise

Converting currencies is called “translating data” in Financial Management. You can translate data from the entity’s input currency to any other currency defined in the application. Currencies are not associated with a parent-child entity pair, so you can translate data on demand, separately from the consolidation process.

In ad hoc grids, if you have security access rights to the data, you can convert, or translate, values from one currency to another. To translate data:

1. Select a cell or range of cells.
2. From the data source ad hoc ribbon, select Calculation, then select one of the following:
   - To translate the selected cells, select Translate.
   - To force translation to run for all selected cells, select Force Translate.

Changing Currency in Planning

In forms enabled for currency conversion, you can enter data in a currency other than the base currency of a cell. Currencies in the drop-down list can be designated as the local currency.

Note: To override the base currency for an entity, the cell must be displayed in the local currency, and its version must be bottom-up. The application must be a multi-currency application and the form should support multi-currency.

To enter cell data in a local currency other than the base currency for the cell:

1. In a form, select a local currency member for the cell.
2. Optional: To look up the currency’s code, select View, then Currency.
   Available Currencies shows the application’s currencies. Note the Currency Code for the currency you want to work with, and close the window.
3. In the right column, HSP_InputCurrency, type the new Currency Code in the data cell.
   Typing the currency code in the data cell overrides the base currency for the entity.
4. Click Submit to submit the new currency code to the Planning server.
5  Enter the currency value in the left column, HSP_InputValue, of the data cell.

6  Click Rules on Form and select the Calculate Currencies rule to calculate and save the new currency value.

   If the Calculate Currencies calc script is set to run when the form is saved, and the form is enabled for multiple currencies, the data value is displayed in the currency you selected.

### Adjusting Values in Data Cells

**Data source types:** all

You can adjust the value of one or more data cells by a specified number or percentage if the cells contain numerical data. If you adjust the value of a cell that contains an Excel formula, the adjusted value overwrites the formula.

➤ To adjust data values:

1. Click the data cell that contains the value to adjust.
2. From the data source ribbon, select Adjust.
3. From Adjust Data, select an option then enter the number or percentage by which you want to adjust the value of the cell.
4. Click Adjust Data.

### Data Perspective

**Data source types:** Essbase

**Note:** Data perspective may not be enabled in your Smart View system. Your options for data perspective are enabled and configured by the administrator in Oracle Essbase Administration Services.

Data perspective enables you to specify the perspective to use for viewing data of varying attributes, which are dimension attributes that vary with respect to independent continuous and discrete dimensions. For example, suppose a cola product is sold in both cans and bottles in several different geographical markets over the course of a year. If the packaging (cans or bottles) varies depending on the market or changes from one type to the other during the year, the packaging type is a varying attribute. The data associated with the cola would be different depending on the time of year and the market.

➤ To specify data perspective:

1. From the Essbase ribbon, select Data Perspective.
2. From Perspective, under Selection, select an option (see Data Perspective Illustration for examples of options).
- **Reality** to display the data with no perspective.
- **Last** to display the data for the last level 0 member of each continuous independent dimension. For example, if Year is the continuous dimension and December is the last member of Year, then the data for December is displayed.
- **Start** to display the data for the first level 0 member of each continuous independent dimension. For example, if Year is the continuous dimension and January is the first member of Year, then the data for January is displayed.
- **Custom** if you want to specify both continuous and discrete members. For this option, select a **Varying Attribute** from the drop-down list. Then, for the dimensions listed under **Independent Dimension**, select members under **Members**. If you select **Set Dimensions Only**, all independent dimensions across all varying attribute are displayed, enabling you to apply a common perspective to all.

3. Click **OK**, then refresh the grid.

### Data Perspective Illustration

In our example of cola sold in cans and bottles, suppose the Administrator has specified the following attributes for the cola packaging types to reflect how the cola was sold in Texas and California markets during the year:

- Can: California, January—December year
- Can: Texas, July—December
- Bottle: Texas, January—June

**Figure 9** illustrates the Reality perspective. The data shown for California and Texas is data for the entire year. Since bottles were not sold in California, no data is returned (indicated here by #Meaningless).

**Figure 10** illustrates the Last perspective and displays data for cans for California and Texas, but none for bottles, because bottles were sold only January through June in Texas.
Figure 11 illustrates the Start perspective and displays data for January. Bottles but not cans were sold in Texas in January, so only data for bottles is displayed. Cans but not bottles were sold in California in January, so only data for bottles is displayed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bottle</td>
<td>#Meaningless</td>
<td>639</td>
<td>639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Can</td>
<td>1587</td>
<td>#Meaningless</td>
<td>1587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Pkg Type</td>
<td>1587</td>
<td>639</td>
<td>2236</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Drill-Through Reports**

**Data source types:** Essbase, Planning, Financial Management

You can drill through to the detailed data in a database as follows:

- If you are connected to Planning or Financial Management via Smart View, you can use the drill-through capabilities of Smart View to drill through your Planning or Financial Management application to detailed data in Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management ERP Integration Adapter for Oracle Applications or Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management data sources.
- For applications created in Oracle Essbase Administration Services, you can drill through to Oracle General Ledger.
- For applications created in Oracle Essbase Studio or Oracle Essbase Integration Services, you can drill through to relational databases. For applications created in Oracle Essbase Studio, you can also drill through to administrator-configured URLs.

Predefined by administrators, drill-through reports are available to users from specified individual member cells and data cells. A cell can be associated with multiple drill-through reports. Cells that contain drill-through reports can be indicated on the grid by a cell style (see “Cell Styles” on page 186).

The data displayed in a drill-through report is dynamic.

**Note:** You cannot use alias tables for drill-through; you must use member names.

1. **To access a drill-through report:**
   1. Select a member or data cell associated with a drill-through report.
      - If you want to display a list of available drill-through reports whenever you mouse over a cell, select **Display Drill Through Report ToolTips** on the Advanced page of the Options dialog box.
   2. From the data source ribbon, select **Drill-through** to display the list of reports associated with the cell.
   3. Select a report and click **Launch**.
Linked Reporting Objects

Data Source types: Essbase

A linked reporting object is a cell note, external file, or URL that is linked to a data cell in an Essbase database, and which can be retrieved by Smart View users in Excel.

You can set a cell style (see “Cell Styles” on page 186) to identify cells that are associated with linked reporting objects.

See also “Linked Partitions” on page 51.

Attaching a Linked Reporting Object to a Data Cell

You can attach one or more linked reporting objects to a data cell.

To attach a linked reporting object to a data cell:

1. Select a data cell.
2. From the Essbase ribbon, select Linked Objects.
3. From Linked Reporting Objects, click Attach and select one of the following:
   - Cell Note to attach an annotation to the data cell
   - File to attach an external file to the data cell
   - URL to attach a URL to the data cell

The dialog box appropriate to your selection is displayed.

4. Enter information as follows:
   - Cell Note: Enter text for the note. Then click Close. The first few words of the note are displayed in the Description column of the Linked Reporting Objects list.
   - File: Use the Browse button to navigate to the file that you want to attach to the data cell. You can add a brief description for the file. Then click Close.
   - URL: In URL, enter a URL for a web site, a network or local directory, or a document in a network or local directory. You can add a brief description for the URL. Then click Close.

5. Repeat the procedure to attach other linked reporting objects as needed.

The objects that you created are displayed in the Linked Reporting Objects list as shown here:
Linked Reporting Objects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Created</th>
<th>Last Modified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cell Note</td>
<td>Updated numbers ba…</td>
<td>Admin@native dire…</td>
<td>Wed Mar 16 14:00:00:00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| File   | Actuals              | actuals.xlsx    | Admin@native dire…       | Wed Mar 16 17:00:
| URL    | Budget notes         | C:\Oracle\Middle... | Admin@native dire…       | Wed Mar 16 16:00:00 |

Show Intersection

Close

6. Refresh the grid to apply the cell style (if specified) to the cell.

To edit or delete a linked reporting object, use the Edit button or Delete button. Deleting an object removes it from the database.

Launching a Linked Reporting Object from a Data Cell

To launch a reporting object from a data cell:

1. Select the data cell that is associated with the linked object that you want to launch.
2. From the Essbase ribbon, select Linked Objects to display Linked Reporting Objects.
3. From Linked Reporting Objects, select the linked object to launch.
4. Click . The linked reporting object launches as follows:
   - Cell notes are displayed in the Cell Note dialog box.
   - Files are opened.
   - URL objects are opened in the default web browser.
   - Linked partitions—see Linked Partitions

Linked Partitions

A linked partition connects two databases by means of a data cell. Using a data cell associated with a linked partition, you can navigate from the database connected to the current grid to a second database. Because the two databases may have different dimensions, you can see the data in different contexts. When you launch a linked partition, a new spreadsheet that displays the dimensions from the linked database opens. From there, you can drill down into the dimensions of the linked database.
To launch a linked partition:

1. Select a data cell associated with a linked partition.
2. From the Essbase ribbon, select Linked Objects.
3. From Linked Reporting Objects, select the linked partition (displayed as Linked in the list).
4. Click .

The linked partition is launched in a new spreadsheet. From this spreadsheet, you can drill down to data in the linked database.

Cell Comments

Data source types: Planning, Financial Management

Comments can be added to data cells in Planning and Financial Management.

Cell Comments in Planning

You can add one or more comments per data cell; each data cell can contain comments from multiple users. Depending on the permission level assigned to you by the administrator, you may be able to do any of the following in a data cell:

- Add comments.
- View the comments that you and other users have added.
- Delete comments that you have entered. You cannot delete comments added by other users.

Cells that contain comments can be associated with a cell style (See “Cell Styles” on page 186).

To add comments to a data cell:

1. Select one data cell or a range of data cells in an ad hoc grid.
2. From the Planning or Planning Ad Hoc ribbon, select Cell Actions and then Comments.
3. From Comments, click .
4. If you selected a range of cells in step 1, you can either enter comments for one cell at a time or apply a comment to all selected cells.
   - To enter a comment for one cell, select the cell from the drop-down menu.
   - To enter a comment for all selected cells, select Apply to all selected cells.
5. In the field at the right, enter a comment. If you want to format the comment, use HTML tags.
6. Click to save the comment.

The comment is displayed in the list of comments to the left of the comment field. This list contains comments entered by all users.
8  Optional: to delete a comment, click \(\text{X}\). You can delete only the comments that you have entered.

**Cell Comments in Financial Management**

Cells in ad hoc grids, forms, Smart Slices, and the Query Designer can contain multiple comments. Comments within a cell are differentiated by their labels, which are defined in Financial Management. You cannot create labels in Smart View.

You select from these defined labels to add and view in Smart View. You cannot edit or delete labels, but you can edit and delete comments.

Viewing and Adding Cell Comments

To view or add cell comments in Financial Management:
1. Select a cell in the grid.
2. From the ribbon, select **Cell Comments**.
   Any comments currently associated with the cell are displayed in the Cell Comments list.
3. To add a comment, from **Cell Comments**, select a label from the drop-down menu.
4. Click \(\text{X}\).
   - The selected cell text label is added to the list of labels.
5. Click in the field under **Cell Text** and add a comment.
6. Repeat as needed to add other labels.
7. Click **OK**.
   - The labels in the list are now associated with the cell.

Editing and Deleting Cell Comments

To edit or delete cell comments in Financial Management:
1. Select a cell in the grid.
2. From the HFM ribbon, select **Cell Comments**.
3. From **Cell Comments**, select a comment in the list and then do one of the following:
   - To edit the comment, select \(\text{Edit}\). After editing, click \(\text{Edit}\).
   - To delete the comment from the cell, select the **Delete** button. The comment is removed from the list. Deleting a comment removes it only from the selected cell; it remains available for selection from the drop-down menu.
4. Click **OK**.
Note: In Financial Management, you can use functions HsSetText and HsGetText to submit and retrieve cell text to and from the data source. See Chapter 16, “Functions.”

Attachments

Data source types: Planning

Documents can be attached to individual data cells by way of URLs. Each data cell can contain multiple documents attached by one or more users. Depending on the permission level assigned to you by the administrator, you may be able to do any of the following in a data cell:

- Attach documents.
- View the documents that you and other users have attached.
- Edit and delete documents that you have attached. You cannot edit or delete documents attached by other users.

Cells that contain attachments can be associated with a cell style (see “Cell Styles” on page 186).

To attach documents to a data cell:

1. Select one data cell or a range of data cells in a Planning ad hoc grid.
2. From the Planning or Planning Ad Hoc ribbon, select Cell Actions and then Attachment to display the Attachments dialog box.
3. If you selected a range of cells in step 1, you can either attach documents to one cell at a time or attach the same document to all selected cells.
   - To attach a document to one cell, select the cell from the drop-down menu.
   - To attach one document to all selected cells, select Apply to all selected cells.
4. Select .
5. Click in the cell under Description to add a brief description.
6. Click in the cell under Reference to enter the URL to the document that you want to attach.
7. Repeat as necessary to add attachments.
8. To save your attachment selections, click .
9. Optional: To edit a Reference entry, click , edit the reference, and then click .
10. Optional: To delete an attachment, select the attachment in the list and click .
11. Click Close.
Launching Attachments

To launch an attached document in a new browser:

1. Select the cell that contains the attachment.
2. From the Planning or Planning Ad Hoc ribbon, select Cell Actions and then Attachment.
3. Click.

Cell History

Data source types: Planning (ad hoc only)

You can view the history of changes made to a data cell or range of data cells. For each change listed, the user who made the change, date, old value, and new value are displayed.

Note: Cell history is available only if enabled by the Planning administrator.

To display cell history:

1. Select one data cell or a range of cells in a Planning ad hoc grid.
2. From the Planning Ad Hoc ribbon, select Cell Actions and then Cell History to display the Change History screen.
3. If you selected multiple cells in step 1, select one cell at a time from the drop-down menu in Change History to view its history.
About Ad Hoc Analysis

In ad hoc analysis, you use Smart View functionality with Excel spreadsheets to retrieve and analyze data by selecting members, using functions, and performing a variety of operations, including formatting, to design your reports.

You can perform ad hoc analysis in Essbase, Planning, Hyperion Enterprise, and Financial Management.

Starting Ad Hoc Analysis

For Essbase, all ad hoc functionality is available from the Essbase ribbon, which is displayed when you connect to Essbase. Planning, Hyperion Enterprise, and Financial Management data providers display Ad Hoc ribbons when you enter ad hoc analysis.

To start ad hoc analysis in data sources other than Essbase:

1. From Recently Used, Shared Connections, or Private Connections on the Smart View Panel, do one of the following:
   - Open an ad hoc grid or Smart Slice.
- Open a form that has been enabled for ad hoc by your administrator. From the data provider ribbon, click **Analyze**. If **Analyze** is disabled, the form has not been enabled for ad hoc analysis.

The **Ad Hoc** ribbon for your data source is displayed, replacing the original ribbon.

2 Use the ribbon buttons to perform ad hoc analysis on the current worksheet.

If you are familiar with the dimensions and members of your database, you can use *free-form mode* by entering dimension and member names directly into cell to design and create an ad hoc grid. See Chapter 17, “Free-Form Mode.”

### Preserving Excel Formulas in Ad Hoc Grids

You can associate Excel formulas with member and data cells in ad hoc grids and set cell styles (see “Cell Styles” on page 186) to identify such cells.

By default, formulas are preserved when you perform ad hoc operations, except for **Pivot**. To achieve faster execution of queries, you can disable the preservation of formulas and comments. However, if you select this option, formulas are overwritten when you perform ad hoc operations.

➢ To specify preservation of formulas in ad hoc grids:

1 From the Smart View ribbon, click **Options**, and then **Member Options** in the left panel.

2 Do one of the following:

- To preserve formulas in ad hoc grids, select **Preserve Formulas and Comments in ad hoc operations (except pivot)**.
- To disable preservation of formulas, clear **Preserve Formulas and Comments in ad hoc operations (except pivot)**. Do this only if you do not need to preserve formulas and you want faster execution of queries.

**Note:** Although the **Preserve Formulas and Comments in ad hoc operations (except pivot)** option appears in **Member Options**, the selection you make applies to formulas in both member and data cells.

3 Click **OK**.

### Formatting Ad Hoc Grids

You can let either Smart View or Excel control grid formatting.
Using Smart View Formatting

Smart View formatting consists of formatting selections made in the Cell Styles and Formatting pages of the Options dialog box.

To set Smart View formatting options:
1. From the Smart View ribbon, click Options.
2. From Options, to set cell styles, select Cell Styles in the left pane.
3. To set other Smart View formatting options, select Formatting from the left pane (Use Excel Formatting on this page is not a Smart View formatting option).
   See Chapter 15, “Smart View Options” for descriptions of options.
4. Click OK.

To apply Smart View formatting selections to data cells created by zooming:
1. From the grid, select a formatted data cell.
2. From the Essbase, Planning Ad Hoc, or Hyperion Enterprise ribbon, select Preserve Format.

Using Excel Formatting

If you use Excel formatting, your formatting selections, including conditional formatting, are applied and retained on the grid when you refresh or perform ad hoc operations.

When you use Excel formatting, Smart View does not reformat cells based on your grid operations, and it does not mark cells as dirty when you change data values. Smart View does preserve the formatting on the worksheet between operations.

Using Excel formatting is generally preferable for highly formatted reports, and you must use Excel formatting for data sources whose application-specific colors are not supported by the Excel color palate.

To use Excel formatting on ad hoc grids:
1. From the Smart View ribbon, select Options.
2. From Options, select Formatting from the left pane.
3. Select Use Excel Formatting.
4. Optional: To copy parent cell formatting to zoomed-in cells, select Move Formatting on Operations. With this option selected, formatting also stays with members when you pivot.
5. Click OK.

Excel Formatting and Merged Cells

To preserve the merged cell formatting during ad hoc operations (except Pivot), you must select both Use Excel Formatting and Preserve Formulas and Comments in ad hoc operations options.
To replicate merged cell formatting during ad hoc operations (except Pivot), you must select all of **Use Excel Formatting**, **Preserve Formulas and Comments in ad hoc operations** and **Format Fill** options.

## Zooming In and Out

**Data source types:** Essbase, Planning, Financial Management, Hyperion Enterprise

You can zoom in on members in the grid to display data for their children and descendents. In Essbase connections, you can also zoom to display data for the following:

- Members of the same level, same generation, or sibling level as the selected member
- Members that are defined by the formula of the selected member

## Zooming In

In Essbase, you can zoom in on a range of cells. In other data sources, you can zoom in on one cell at a time.

### Zooming in to the Default Level

To zoom in to the default zoom level, which is specified as described in “Setting a Default Zoom Level” on page 61, do one of the following:

- Select a member, and then click **Zoom In** on the data source ribbon. In Essbase, you can select a range of members.
- Double-click a member (double-click zooming must be enabled; see “Enabling Double-Click Zooming” on page 62).

### Zooming in to a Selected Level

1. To zoom in to a selected level:
2. Select a member. In Essbase, you can select a range of members.
3. From the data source ribbon, click the down arrow next to **Zoom In**, and then select one of the following options.

   - **Next Level** to retrieve data for the children of the selected members
   - **All Levels** to retrieve data for all descendants of the selected members
   - **Bottom Level** to retrieve data for the lowest level of members in a dimension
   - **Same Level** to retrieve data for all members at the same level as the selected member (Essbase only)
   - **Sibling Level** to retrieve data for the siblings of the selected members (Essbase only)
   - **Same Generation** to retrieve data for all members of the same generation as the selected members (Essbase only)
Formulas to retrieve data for all members that are defined by the formula of the selected member. The formula can be a member equation or a consolidation to the parent (Essbase only)

Note: When you zoom in on a page dimension, the page dimension is pivoted to a row dimension.

Zooming Out

Zooming out collapses the view according to the Zoom In Level option specified as described in “Setting a Default Zoom Level” on page 61.

To zoom out:
1 Select a member. In Essbase, you can select a range of members.
2 From the data source ribbon, click Zoom Out.

Setting a Default Zoom Level

You can specify a default level for zooming operations. This setting applies to the Zoom In button and to double-click zooming if it is enabled (see “Enabling Double-Click Zooming” on page 62).

To set a Zoom In default level:
1 From the Smart View ribbon, select Options, and then select Member Options in the left panel.
2 From the Zoom In Level drop-down menu, select a level described in “Zooming In” on page 60.
3 Click OK.

Selecting Members to Display when Zooming

You can set options to specify which members are retained and displayed as you zoom in and out.

To set member display option for zooming:
1 From the Smart View ribbon, select Options, and then select Member Options in the left panel.
2 Under Member Selection, select:
   - Include Selection to display both the selected member and the members retrieved as a result of zooming. For example, zooming in on the selected member Qtr1 retrieves data for Jan, Feb, Mar, and Qtr1. If not selected, only the members retrieved as a result of the zoom are displayed: Jan, Feb, and Mar.
   - Within Selected Group to zoom in only on the selected group of cells, leaving the unselected cells as is. This setting is meaningful only when there are two or more
dimensions down the grid as rows or across the grid as columns. (This setting also applies to Keep Only and Remove Only.)

- Remove Unselected Groups to remove all dimensions and members except the selected member and the members retrieved as a result of zooming.

3 Click OK.

**Enabling Double-Click Zooming**

If double clicking for ad hoc operations is enabled, you can zoom in to the default zoom level and zoom out by double clicking in a member cell.

To enable double clicking for zooming:

1 From the Smart View ribbon, select Options, and then select Advanced in the left panel.
2 Under Mode, select Double click for Operations.

   If you do not select Double click for Operations, then double-clicking retains Excel functionality and puts the cell into edit mode.

3 Click OK.

**Note:** In blank worksheets, double-clicking the first time retrieves the default grid and thereafter zooms in or out.

**Zooming and Formatting**

You can apply the formatting of the cell that you zoom in on to the cells that are created by zooming. For Smart View formatting, this ability applies to data cells. For Excel formatting, this ability applies to member cells.

**Excel Formatting**

To apply Excel formatting selections to member cells created by zooming, from the Smart View ribbon, select Options. Then select all these options:

- From the Formatting page, select Use Excel Formatting
- From the Member Options page, select Preserve Formulas and Comments in ad hoc operations (except Pivot)
- From the Member Options page, select Formula Fill

**Zooming Operations in Cells that Contain Formulas**

Data Sources: Essbase

If member or data cells are associated with formulas, you can propagate these formulas to the cells retrieved as a result of zooming in. For example, if member Qtr1 is associated with a
formula, then the formula can be propagated to Jan, Feb, and Mar when you zoom in on Qtr1.

► To propagate formulas:
1. From the Smart View ribbon, click Options, and then select Member Options in the left panel.
2. Under Comments and Formulas, ensure that Preserve Formulas and Comments in ad hoc operations (except pivot) is selected.
3. Select Formula Fill.

Note: Although these options—Preserve Formulas and Comments in ad hoc operations (except pivot) and Formula Fill—appear in Member Options, they apply to formulas in both member and data cells.
4. Click OK.

Pivoting

You can pivot a dimension between rows and columns if there are two or more dimensions in the row or column that contains the dimension that you want to pivot. You can also pivot a member; if you do so, the other members in its group are also pivoted.

► To pivot a dimension or member:
1. Select a dimension or member.
2. From the data source ribbon, click Pivot.

   Row dimensions are pivoted to the topmost column dimension.
   Column dimensions are pivoted to the left-most row dimension.

Removing Selected Members From the Grid

Data source types: Essbase, Planning, Financial Management, Hyperion Enterprise

You can remove members and their associated data from the grid as follows:

- To keep only the currently selected members, select the member cells that you want to keep. Then, from the data source ribbon, click Keep Only. All other members in the dimension are removed.
- To remove all members except the currently selected member cells, select the cells that you want to remove. Then, from the data source ribbon, click Remove Only.

Keep Only and Remove Only operate on all instances of the selected members in the grid.
Inserting Rows and Columns

In ad hoc grids, you can insert calculating and non-calculating columns and rows within or outside the grid. Inserted rows and columns, which may contain formulas, text, or Excel comments, are retained when you refresh or zoom in.

Always refresh the grid before inserting rows or columns.

Multiple Grids on a Worksheet

Data source types: Essbase

In Essbase, you can create multiple grids on one worksheet. These grids can be connected to the same data source or to different Essbase data sources. You can retrieve data in these grids and shift them on the worksheet.

Note the following limitations in worksheets that support multiple grids:

- You can submit data only for one grid at a time. If you try to submit data for more than one grid or for the entire worksheet, no data is submitted.
- You cannot set a cell style for dirty cells.
- You cannot enter comments.
- These buttons on the Essbase ribbon are disabled:
  - Undo
  - Redo
  - Pivot to POV
  - POV

Creating Multiple-Grid Worksheets

Data source types: Essbase

1. To create a multiple-grid worksheet:
2. In Excel, connect to an Essbase data source.
3. From any location in the worksheet, select a range of cells (You must select a range rather than only one cell).
4. From the Smart View Panel, right click an application, and then select Ad Hoc Analysis.
5. When prompted to change the worksheet to support multiple grids, select Yes.
6. To create a second grid on the worksheet:
   a. Select a different range of cells.
   b. From the Smart View Panel, right click an application, and then select Ad Hoc Analysis.
7. Repeat step 5 as necessary to add grids to the worksheet.
Converting Ad Hoc Worksheets to Multiple-Grid Worksheets

To convert an existing ad hoc worksheet to a worksheet that supports multiple grids:
1. From any location in the worksheet, select a range of cells (You must select a range rather than only one cell).
2. From the Smart View Panel, right click the application, and then select Ad Hoc Analysis.

Changing Connections in Multiple-Grid Worksheets

To change the connection of a grid in a multiple-grid worksheet:
1. In the grid whose connection you want to change, select a range of cells (You must select a range rather than only one cell).
2. Using Excel Name Manager, delete the associated named range.
3. From the Smart View Panel, right click the application to connect to, and then select Ad Hoc Analysis.

Multiple-Grid Example: Butterfly Report

Data source types: Essbase

Typically, Smart View grids consist of member names on rows above and columns on the left of the data grid. Using the range retrieval capabilities of worksheets enabled for multiple grids, you can create grids with different layouts.

For example, you can create “butterfly” reports, with a column of members between two columns of data cells.
Cascading Reports and Ad Hoc Grids

Data source types: Essbase, Planning, Financial Management, Hyperion Enterprise

You can create separate reports for any or all of the members of one dimension in a report based on an ad hoc grid or Smart Slice query and cascade these reports separately across the worksheets of an Excel workbook. For reports created in the Report Designer, you can also cascade reports across slides in a PowerPoint presentation. Worksheets or slides are created as needed to accommodate all reports.

Formulas, comments and other text, Smart Slice function grids, charts, tables, and sliders are included in cascaded reports.

To cascade an ad hoc grid or Smart Slice report:

1. Open an ad hoc grid or Smart Slice report on the worksheet.
2. From the Essbase or data source ad hoc ribbon, select Cascade, and then one of the following.
   - Same Workbook to use the current workbook
   - New Workbook to use a new workbook
   - Different Workbooks to cascade each report to a different workbook
3. From Member Selection, under Dimension, select the POV dimension to use as the basis for the report.
4. Under Members, select all members of the dimension for which you want to create reports. One report will be generated for each member you select.
5 Click OK to begin cascading.

Depending on your selection in step 2, the resulting reports are created on separate worksheets in the current workbook or in a new one. Each worksheet tab is named for the dimension and member of the report it contains.

**Note:** To enable worksheet tab naming, do not use more than 31 characters or any the following characters for dimension or member names: ( ) : \\/ ? * [ ].

**Note:** Cascading may be very slow for large grids.

## Substitution Variables

**Data source types:** Essbase, Planning

Substitution variables are global placeholders that represent variable values. For example, “&CurMnth” might be a substitution variable representing the current month. Application designers or administrators define and manage substitution variables and their corresponding values; Smart View users can enter a substitution variable into the grid and retrieve its value by refreshing.

For example, say the value for substitution variable “&CurMnth” is August. When you enter &CurMnth into a grid, Smart View displays August after a refresh. Later, if the value is changed to September, then September is displayed after a refresh when you enter &CurMnth.

For more complete information about substitution variables, see the Essbase and Planning documentation, available in the EPM Documentation Library. To open this library, from the Smart View ribbon, select the arrow next to Help, and then select EPM Documentation.

To retrieve the value for a substitution variable:

1 **Enter a substitution variable into a cell in the grid.**

   **Note:** Substitution variable names must begin with an ampersand (&).

2 **From any ribbon, select Refresh.**

   The current value defined for substitution variable replaces the substitution variable in the cell (and for all cells in the current worksheet that contain &CurMnth).
In This Chapter

- Working with Forms in Excel ................................................................. 69
- Opening Forms in Excel ................................................................. 69
- Excel Formulas in Forms ............................................................... 70
- Planning Forms .............................................................................. 70
- Financial Management Data Forms .................................................. 71

Working with Forms in Excel

Forms are grid displays in which you can enter data into the database from Excel and view and analyze data or related text. Certain dimension member values are fixed, giving you a specific view into the data.

Using Smart View, you can work with Planning, Financial Management, and Hyperion Enterprise forms in Excel.

Note: Excel worksheets are always protected to prevent entering data for read-only cells. Therefore, some Excel functions, such as AutoSum and F9, are disabled.

In forms opened in Smart View:

- You can modify data values but not the form structure in forms.
- Values submitted to the database from Excel must be non-formatted data.
- If a form is currently loaded in Excel and the administrator changes the form definition on the server side, Oracle recommends that you close the form and reload it. This action ensures that the newest form definitions are displayed.

Customizations made to forms are preserved when you save or refresh only if they are made outside the grid or if they are made to thousands and decimal separators.

Opening Forms in Excel

Data source types: Planning, Financial Management, Hyperion Enterprise
To open a form:

1. Connect to a data source.

2. In the Smart View Panel, do one of the following:
   - To open one form, expand the tree list and select the form you want to open. Then click **Open form** on the Action Panel.
   - To open multiple forms, expand the tree list and select a forms folder. Then click **Open forms** on the Action Panel. In **Select Form**, follow the instructions to open one or more forms.

3. (Planning only) To view any instructions that may be associated with the form, from the Planning ribbon, select **More** and then **Instructions**.

### Excel Formulas in Forms

You can create Excel formulas in form cells inside or outside the grid if the cells are not read-only or locked. Cells that contain cell text can contain Excel formulas, but cells containing supporting detail (Planning) or line item detail (Financial Management) cannot.

Formulas are preserved in forms when you refresh the form even without saving the data, later open the saved worksheet, and when you expand or collapse rows and columns.

If you move a referential formula, its cell references are updated to reflect the new location. Note that formulas cannot reference data within the same grid.

In forms, you are prompted to save the workbook as an Excel file if you do any of the following (but you temporarily lose access):

- Change the current page
- Take a Planning form offline
- Select a different form
- Connect to a different data source

### Planning Forms

#### Planning Form Behavior in Smart View

Forms behave differently in Smart View than they do in Planning as follows:

- Attributes in Planning forms are not displayed in Smart View.
- Multiple levels in an outline are displayed differently in Smart View than pages on the Planning Web application. Smart View displays up to four levels, while the Web application displays up to two levels.
- If a Planning administrator hides a dimension in the row axis of a Planning form, this dimension does not display in the row header of the form in Smart View.
Saving Ad Hoc Grids as Forms

If you have been assigned the ad hoc grid creator role, you can save Planning ad hoc grids as forms.

To save a Planning ad hoc grid as a form:
1. With the Planning ad hoc grid active, from the Planning Ad Hoc ribbon, click Save Ad Hoc Grid.
2. In Save Grid As, enter a name, path to the location where you want to save the grid, and description for the grid.
3. Click OK.

The saved grid is displayed in the Smart View Panel tree list in the location that you selected in step 2.

Performing Ad Hoc Analysis in Planning Forms

If you have been assigned the ad hoc user role by the administrator, you can perform ad hoc analysis on Planning forms that have been enabled for ad hoc by the administrator.

To perform ad hoc analysis in Planning forms:
1. Open the form.
2. Do one of the following:
   - From the Smart View ribbon, click Analyze. This button is enabled only if the current form has been enabled for ad hoc analysis.
   - Select the form in the Smart View Panel and click Ad hoc analysis in the Action Panel.
3. See Chapter 5, “Ad Hoc Analysis” for information about performing ad hoc analysis.

Financial Management Data Forms

If you are unfamiliar with Financial Management, see the Financial Management documentation, available on the EPM Documentation Library. To open this library, from the Smart View ribbon, click the arrow next to Help, and then EPM Documentation.

About Financial Management Members

When working with Financial Management 11.1.2.2.300 or later, if you use the relative time period functionality, such as @CUR, in a Financial Management data form, you can have a member from the same dimension appear on the row, column, and POV. Smart View displays the relative time period members as user variables in the POV toolbar. See “Working with User Variables” on page 73 for more information. When working with Financial Management releases earlier than 11.1.2.2.300, if you use the @CUR functionality in a data form, when the
form is imported into Smart View, the @CUR member is taken from the background POV for the selected application.

The Active Member option is available only if the application has been set up for Organization by Period. For information on Organization by Period, see the Financial Management documentation.

**Adding Financial Management Members**

If enabled by the administrator, you can insert and save additional rows of members and data. Totals are updated to reflect the new data.

For example, suppose a data form has been defined for an account with transactions for IC1, IC2, and IC4. You could select members IC3 and IC5 for insertion into the form. The form is refreshed with the new data and the new rows are displayed in the appropriate hierarchical order.

To add members to data forms:

1. Open a data form.
2. From the HFM ribbon, click **Add Member**.
   
   A cell style (see “Cell Styles” on page 186) can be designated for **Add Member**.
3. From the member selector, select the members for which to enter data.
4. Click **OK**.

The new members are listed in the member list.

**Using Financial Management Linked Forms**

Administrators can define links in data forms from one form to another to enable drill-through to a more specific data entry view. For example, a form that contains summary account balances can link to a corresponding form with the account details. The link from one form to another applies to an entire row. A form can contain up to 64 linked forms.

To use linked forms:

1. In a data form, select a row that contains linked forms. Linked forms are indicated by the following icon:

2. Right-click and select **HFM Linked Forms**, then select the form name.

   A new form is displayed in a separate browser window.

3. When you finish using the linked form, click **Close**.
Working with User Variables

If you use the relative time period functionality in a Financial Management data form, you can have a member from the same dimension appear on the row, column, and POV. Smart View displays the relative time period members as user variables in the POV toolbar.

Additionally, when a Financial Management data form has selectable dimensions, rows, or columns, you can modify them in Smart View with user variables.

For example, in data form design mode, you can select either a member list or multiple members for a dimension, such as Period, and use the Period dimension on a row or column with the @CUR function. The Period dimension will then be represented in Smart View with user variables.

User variables resemble buttons in the POV toolbar in Smart View. When you click on the user variable buttons, the Member Selection dialog box is displayed. You then select members applicable for the user variable. Any filters that apply to the selected user variable are loaded and viewable from the filter drop-down list. Once selections are made, you can easily change one or more of the user variable buttons, thus changing the POV of a data form in Smart View.

You must have Financial Management Release 11.1.2.2.300 or later installed, and Smart View Release 11.1.2.2.300 or later must be able to connect to it in order to work with user variables. For information on using the relative time period functionality and for setting up selectable dimensions, rows, and columns in Financial Management, see the Oracle Hyperion Financial Management Administrator’s Guide.

To work with user variables for Financial Management data forms:

1. In the Smart View panel, connect to a Financial Management data source and open a data form.
   Notice the available user variables in the POV toolbar across the top of the sheet. Selectable buttons are enabled, non-selectable buttons are grayed out.
2. Click a user variable button to display the Member Selection dialog box.
3. From Member Selection, select one or members to add to the selected user variable button.
4. In the Filter drop-down list, select an applicable (if filters are available).
5. Click OK.
6. Repeat step 3 through step 5 for all user variables buttons for which you want to select members and apply filters.
7. To use the user variable buttons, click each button for which you want to apply selected members, and make a selection from the drop-down list.
8. Click Refresh to view the updated data form.
Smart View Operations

Smart View provides a set of operations common to all data source types. These include basic operations, functions, and the ability to set preferences.

Using Undo and Redo

Smart View Undo and Redo behave differently depending on the data source to which you are connected.

- In ad hoc analysis with Essbase, Financial Management, or Hyperion Enterprise data sources, Undo undoes Zoom In, Zoom Out, Keep Only, Remove Only, or Refresh and restores the previous database view to the grid. Performing an Undo after modifying member data returns the sheet to its state before the last refresh, not to its state before the data modification.

- In forms with Financial Management, Hyperion Enterprise, or Planning data sources, Undo undoes the last user action in a cell.

**Note:** You cannot undo operations that are performed on the server rather than in Smart View, such as calculation status.
To specify the number of permitted undo and redo actions:

1. From the Smart View ribbon, select Options, then select Advanced in the left panel.
2. In Number of Undo Actions, specify the number of permissible Undo operations - 0 through 100. This is also the number of Redo operations permitted.
3. Click OK. The setting takes effect after you refresh or perform a drill operation.

## Copying and Pasting

### Importing Metadata into Copied Worksheets

**Data source types:** Essbase, Planning, Financial Management, Reporting and Analysis, Hyperion Enterprise

When you copy an Excel worksheet, only the data and not the metadata is copied. (Metadata consists of such things as the POV, alias table, and connection information). However, after the data is copied, you can import this metadata from the original worksheet to the new one.

You can import metadata in the following:

- Ad hoc mode, including Smart Slices
- Forms
- Functions
  - Query-bound functions in sheets created by Smart View copy and paste
  - Non-query-bound functions created by the Function Builder
- Worksheets that contain reports imported from Reporting and Analysis providers

You cannot import metadata in worksheets that contain Report Designer objects, but such workbooks can be replicated by cascading as described in “Cascading Reports and Ad Hoc Grids” on page 66.

**Note:** This procedure should be performed only by advanced users.

To import metadata to a copied worksheet (this operation cannot be undone):

1. Back up your work.
2. From the Smart View menu, select Options, then Advanced, and ensure that Improved Metadata Storage is selected.
3. Use Excel to copy a worksheet. This operation copies the visible contents of the source worksheet but not the metadata (connection information, POV selections, alias tables and the like) to the destination worksheet.
4. With the destination worksheet active, from the Smart View menu, select More, then Import Metadata to display a list of all open workbooks and their corresponding open worksheets.
From the list, select the worksheet that contains the metadata that you want to import to the destination worksheet.

Click OK. You will be asked to confirm your selection.

Refresh.

**Copying Data Between Excel, Word, and PowerPoint**

In Smart View, you can copy data from Excel and paste it into Word or PowerPoint. The data you copy and paste is dynamic between Office applications. You can copy and paste data from:

- Excel to Word and PowerPoint
- Word to Word and PowerPoint
- PowerPoint to Word and PowerPoint

The data points retain their original Excel-based query information, enabling you to perform data analysis. Word and PowerPoint can contain data points from multiple data sources, such as Essbase, Financial Management, and Hyperion Enterprise within one document.

**Notes:**

- Dynamic data points are maintained only in Word and PowerPoint. If you copy and paste data points within Excel, the data points are not linked to the Excel grid.
- When copying and pasting from Word to PowerPoint, or vice versa, data is displayed in a straight line. The tabular format is preserved only when copying data from Excel into Word or PowerPoint.
- Excel formatting is preserved when data is pasted into Word and PowerPoint. Apply the formatting in Excel before copying and pasting data.

**Note:** If the name of the connection to the data source contains a semicolon (;), you may not be able to paste function data points.

To copy and paste data from Excel, Word, or PowerPoint to Word or PowerPoint:

1. Select a data cell or range (may or may not include members).
2. From the Smart View ribbon, select Copy.
3. Open a Word or PowerPoint document.
4. When asked if you want to create a connection, click Yes.
5. From the Smart View ribbon, select Paste.
6. Refresh.

**Note:** If you paste data into a Word document and save it in a different format such as .htm or .mht, you cannot refresh the data in these other formats.
Optional: To change the POV in Word or PowerPoint after you paste the data, click Manage POV and follow the procedure in “Selecting Members for the Default POV” on page 40.

Retrieving Spreadsheets From Which Data Points Were Copied

To retrieve the Excel spreadsheets from which data points were copied:
1. In a Word or PowerPoint document into which Excel data points were pasted, select the data cells.
2. From the data source ribbon, select Visualize in Excel.
3. If asked to log on the data source, enter the user name and password.

Excel displays the spreadsheet associated with the data cells. You can perform ad hoc analysis on the data.

Enabling Automatic Column Width Adjustment

To enable the automatic adjustment of Excel column width to accommodate the contents of member and data cells:
1. From the Smart View ribbon, select Options.
2. In Options, from the left panel, select Formatting.
3. Select Adjust column width.
4. Click OK.
5. From any ribbon, select Refresh to adjust columns in the current grid.

If Adjust column width is not selected, you can adjust the width of columns manually.

Sheet Information

To view connection and other details for the current worksheet:
1. From the Smart View ribbon, click Sheet Info.
2. Optional: select the following options as needed.
   - Delete to display a list of choices for deleting Smart View metadata.
   - Save to save the Sheet Info content in an Excel spreadsheet.
3. Optional: To copy the selected item in the list to the clipboard, press Ctrl+C.
4. Click OK.
Enabling and Disabling Smart View

Smart View is enabled by default after installation. You can disable Smart View for all Microsoft Office applications on your computer or for Outlook alone.

Smart View may also be enabled or disabled through Office applications.

Disabling Smart View Within Smart View

To disable Smart View for all Microsoft Office applications (including Outlook):

1. From the Smart View ribbon, select Help.
2. Select About.
3. Clear Enable Add-in to disable Smart View the next time you open an Office application.

To disable Smart View for Outlook only:

1. From the Smart View ribbon in Excel, select Options, then Advanced in the left panel.
2. Under Others, select Disable Smart View add-in in Outlook.

Enabling and Disabling Smart View in Microsoft Office

You can enable or disable Smart View from Add-ins in Excel Options.

Document Contents

**Document Contents** is a task pane in the Smart View Panel that provides a view of—and allows you to perform actions on—the content existing in the current Office document.

The **Document Contents** pane displays Office objects in a tree format, allowing you to easily see and interact with the content in a workbook, presentation, or document, regardless of the provider or type of content and including content from extensions. Content is displayed based on the provider connection, or the document layout on sheets, slides, or pages. **Figure 13** shows an example of Oracle BI EE content in **Document Contents** in Excel.
Depending on the provider, you can perform a subset of tasks on selected objects from the Document Contents pane.

- For most providers, you can **Select**, **Refresh** or **Delete** content on a sheet, slide, or document.
- For Oracle BI EE providers, you can perform additional tasks on individual views; for example, you can **Mask** a view, or review the properties of a view.
- For Reporting and Analysis providers, you can insert reporting objects and perform other tasks.

For example, in Figure 16, Sheet1 contains an Essbase ad hoc view. With the Sheet node selected, the **Refresh** and **Sheet Information** options appear at the bottom of the Document Contents pane.
Click **Sheet Information** to view the **Sheet Information** dialog box (Figure 15), where you can also choose to **Save** or **Delete** the sheet.
Select the object node in **Document Contents**, and the context changes showing the **Select**, **Refresh**, and **Delete** options at the bottom of the pane (Figure 16).
In general, content is grouped by Smart View providers (Essbase, Financial Management, Planning, and Reporting and Analysis). Content from Oracle BI EE is grouped separately. In workbooks containing multiple objects from different data sources, you can switch the view using the **Document Contents** drop-down menu shown in Figure 17.

Select the **Current Document** option under Smart View and the **Document Contents** view changes to show the Smart View objects sorted by sheet (Figure 18).
Select the **All Connections** option under Smart View, and the **Document Contents** view changes to show objects sorted by provider (Figure 19).

Select the **Document Hierarchy** option under Oracle BI EE to see the Oracle BI EE views listed (Figure 20).
For Smart View provider content, such as Planning or Essbase objects, you can click in the tree area of Document Contents and then hover over an object icon to view connection properties, such as Server, Application, Cube, URL, Provider, POV and Alias Table, as shown in Figure 21. Properties vary depending on the provider.

For Oracle BI EE content, select an Oracle BI EE object, and then use the Properties link at the bottom of Document Contents to view connection properties (see Figure 13).

Refer to the following chapters for more information on working with Document Contents:
Searching in Smart View

For Essbase, use */? as wild cards.

Shared Workbooks

Smart View does not support Excel shared workbooks.

Printing POV Members in Header and Footer

If you are using Excel 2007 or earlier, you can print the active POV members in the header or footer of an Excel document as follows:

1. In Excel, insert a header or footer section.
2. In the header or footer, enter a statement that includes `POV: {}`.

   When you print the Excel document, the POV members are printed in the header or footer as specified.
About Smart Query

Data source types: Essbase

A Smart Query is a multidimensional analysis and reporting tool constructed from multiple sets of members and filters.

Creating a Smart Query

You create a Smart Query by defining one or more sets of members from the dimensions in an application. To each member set, you can define and apply composite filters to further refine the data to be returned by the Smart Query. Using these sets and their filters, you can create a highly complex query by defining unions, complements, and intersections of data from the different sets.

Once a Smart Query is created, you can use it for ad hoc reporting and analysis. Smart Queries can be saved, reused, and shared. Sets and filters can be saved individually for use in other Smart Queries.

Creating a Smart Query involves performing the following procedures:

1. “Defining Sets” on page 88
2. “Defining Set Filters” on page 89
3. “Building the Smart Query” on page 89
4. “Completing the Smart Query” on page 91
Defining Sets

To define a set:

1. From the Smart View ribbon, select Panel to open the Smart View Panel.
2. From the Smart View Panel, connect to an Essbase cube or application.
3. From the Action Panel, select New Smart Query Sheet to display the Smart Query Panel in place of the Smart View Panel. (You can select the arrow next to 🏡 to return to the Smart View Panel.)

Default dimensions for the connection are displayed in the Smart Query Panel and on the worksheet. The Smart Query ribbon is displayed.

4. Optional: Pivot dimensions by dragging them from one area of the Smart Query Panel to another.
5. Select the name of a dimension under Row, Column, or Point of View to display it under Sets for..., where you define the set.
6. In Sets for..., click the arrow next to the dimension name and choose Select Base Members.

For POV dimensions, the members you specify in this step are available for selection from drop-down menus in the Point of View section. You can also enter these names directly.
7. From the menu, select a member level to include in the set or select Other to open the Member Selector, where you can select specific members.
8. Click the arrow next to the dimension name and select Add Custom Members (not available to Point of View dimensions).
9. Select from among specified values for the set.

Optional: Select Other to define members with MDX expressions (see the Essbase documentation) in Custom Member Expression. MDX queries must be at least three characters long to accommodate the simplest member expression; for example, two operands and an operator. The OK button here is enabled only after the expression entered is validated.

Queries are given default names, but if you choose to rename an MDX query, do not use the following characters:

- Brackets ([ ])
- Double quotation marks ("") or their XML-encoded representation ("&quot;","&#34;","&#0034;","&#x22;","&#x0022;")
- Single quotation marks (') or their XML-encoded representation ("&apos;","&#39;","&#0039;","&#x27;","&#x0027;")

10. Optional: To allow duplicate members in the set, click the arrow next to the set name and select Allow Duplicates in Set (not available to Point of View dimensions).

This setting applies only to the set for which it is selected. When there are multiple sets in a Smart Query, members are displayed in the grid for all sets in which they are selected even if Allow Duplicates in Set is not selected. For example, if Jan, Feb, and Mar are selected as members for one set, and Level 0 members of Year are selected in another set in the same
query, then Jan, Feb, and Mar will each appear twice in the grid because they are members of both sets.

11 **Optional:** To rename the set, click the arrow next to the set name and select *Rename.*

12 To save a set, click the arrow next to the set name, then select *Repository* and then *Save Set.* In *Repository,* enter a name and description for the set and click *OK.*

13 **Optional:** To add additional sets for this dimension, click the arrow next to a set name and select *Add New Set* and repeat the procedure.

14 Select other dimensions from the Smart Query Panel and repeat the procedure as necessary to add members for other dimensions.

**Defining Set Filters**

To define filters for a set:

1 From *Sets for...,* click the arrow next to a set name and select *Add Filter.*

   A new filter is displayed under *Filters for Set...*

2 Click the arrow next to the filter name and select one of the following to define the filter:
   - Select Top/Bottom
   - Select Based on Value
   - Select Based on Value Specified by Members
   - String Match (This option does not support qualified member names.)

3 Repeat this procedure as necessary to add more filters to the set.

**Building the Smart Query**

To build a Smart Query, you apply composite filters to select unions, complements, and intersections of members from the different sets. Unions are selections of members that belong to either but not both of two sets. Intersections are selections of members that belong to all specified sets. Complements are selections of members of one specified set that are not members of another specified set.

You can use sets and composite filters in any combination to create highly complex Smart Queries.

**Union of Sets**

To select members that belong to either but not both sets, define two or more filters as described in “Defining Set Filters” on page 89 from the dimension in *Sets for....* For example, in *Figure 22,* the query will return only Product, Level 0 members that are EITHER packaged in cans (Product = Can) OR are caffeinated (Product = Caffeinated_True).
Intersection of Sets

Intersections include only the members that are common to all specified sets.

To select members common to all specified sets:

1. Define a filter for a set as described in “Defining Set Filters” on page 89.
2. Click the arrow next to the filter name and select Add Filter.
3. Additional Filters and a subset filter are displayed.
4. Define the second filter.

In Figure 23, the query will return only Product, Level 0 members that are caffeinated AND packaged in a can.

Complement of Sets

To select only members of a set that are not members of another specified set.

1. From Filters for..., click the arrow next to a filter name and select Add Filter.
Additional Filters and a subset filter are displayed.

2 Define the second filter.

3 Click the arrow next to Additional Filters. and select Exclude.

In Figure 24, the query will return only Product, Level 0 members that are caffeinated but are not packaged in a can.

Figure 24 Complement of Sets

Completing the Smart Query

To complete the Smart Query:

1 From the Smart Query ribbon, select options for the Smart Query as follows:
   - Indentation (see “Member Options” on page 180)
   - Show Distinct Member Names (see “Member Options” on page 180)
   - Suppress Rows with No Data (see “Data Options” on page 181)

2 Optional: Select Change Alias to select an alias table.
   The full names of duplicate members are shown regardless of the selected alias table (if any).
   All other member names are shown according to the selected alias table.

3 To save the entire Smart Query definition, from the Smart Query ribbon, select Save.

4 In Repository, enter a name and description for the Smart Query.

5 Click OK.
   Smart Queries are also saved within the workbook, so when you save a workbook, Smart Queries within it are also saved.

6 Optional: To perform ad hoc analysis, from the Smart Query ribbon, select Analyze.
Opening a Smart Query

Opening from a New Worksheet

To open an existing Smart Query:

1. From the Smart View ribbon, select Panel to open the Smart View Panel.
2. From the Smart View Panel, click the arrow next to , and then select Smart Query.
3. From the Smart Query Panel, select Open Definition to display the Repository list of available Smart Queries.
4. Select a Smart Query from the list.
5. Click OK.

Opening from an Existing Smart Query Worksheet

To open an existing Smart Query:

1. From the Smart Query ribbon, select Open to display the Repository list of available Smart Queries.
2. Select a Smart Query from the list.
3. Click OK.
4. When asked if you want to discard the existing Smart query on the worksheet, click Yes.

The Smart Query is opened on the current worksheet.

Copying and Pasting

In Excel, you can copy an entire Smart Query definition from one worksheet to another, and sets and filters to other Smart Queries.

Copying Smart Query Definitions in Excel

You can copy a Smart Query definition to a different worksheet in the current workbook or in another workbook. If the worksheet into which you want to paste the definition already contains a Smart Query definition, it will be replaced by the pasted definition.

To copy a Smart Query definition from one worksheet to another:

1. Open the Smart Query worksheet that you want to copy.
2. From the Smart Query ribbon, select Copy.
3. Open a new worksheet.
4. Do one of the following:
To copy the entire definition to a blank worksheet, from the Smart Query Panel, select Paste Definition.

To replace a Smart Query definition, from the Smart Query ribbon of the worksheet to be replaced, select Paste.

Copying Smart Query Sets and Filters

To copy a set, under Sets for..., click the arrow next to a set name and select Copy Set. You can then copy the set within the current Smart Query or to a different Smart Query using Paste Set from the same menu.

To copy a filter, under Filters for Set..., click the arrow next to a filter name and select Copy Filter. You can then copy the set within the current Smart Query or to a different Smart Query using Paste Filter from the same menu.

Copying Smart Query Reports to Word and PowerPoint

You cannot copy a Smart Query definition from Excel to Word or PowerPoint directly, but you can copy a grid or partial grid defined by a Smart Query from Excel to Word or PowerPoint. To do so, from the Smart Query ribbon, select Analyze. Then copy data as described in “Copying Data Between Excel, Word, and PowerPoint” on page 77.
About Smart Slices

A Smart Slice is a reusable perspective of an Essbase or Financial Management data source. It can be composed of a single member, a combination of single members, filters, or combination of single members and filters in any order. These components serve as boundaries to the data that users can view and work with in the Smart Slice. Any operation that can be done in Smart View can be done within the confines of a Smart Slice.

An organization can have as many different Smart Slices as it needs to accommodate the specific data requirements of its users. For example, Smart Slices can be created for different sales geographical regions, different product lines, different time frames, or a combination of any of these dimensions.

You can view and work with any data within the boundaries of a Smart Slice, but not with data outside its boundaries. For example, in a Smart Slice that limits sales data to the Western region, you could drill down to data for California or Los Angeles, but could not navigate across to New York.

Creating Reports with Smart Slices

Data source types: Essbase, Financial Management

Smart Slices are stored centrally and are available to users from the Smart View Panel.

An entire report is associated with an Excel workbook, a Word document, or a PowerPoint presentation. One report is associated with an Excel worksheet, a Word page, or a PowerPoint slide. For PowerPoint presentations, Oracle recommends one report type per slide.

You can create reports from entire Smart Slices or from subsets of data in a Smart Slice. Reports can then be displayed on an Excel spreadsheet, Word document, or PowerPoint slide. You can display as many reports from as many data sources as space will permit on one sheet.
To create a report from a Smart Slice:

1. From the Smart View ribbon, select Panel.

2. From the Smart View Panel, select a Smart Slice.

3. In the Action Panel, do one of the following.
   - To work with the Smart Slice as is, click **Insert Smart Slice into report**. The Smart Slice is displayed in Document Contents in the lower portion of the Smart View Panel.
   - To create a subset of the Smart Slice for local storage, click **Modify Smart Slice and insert into report** and use the Smart Slice Designer as described in Creating Smart Slices.

   **Note:** If you use **Modify Smart Slice** to create a Smart Slice, you must select the newly-created Smart Slice from the Smart View Panel tree list before performing ad hoc analysis.

4. Click to refresh the Document Contents pane.

5. Select the Smart Slice in Document Contents, right-click and select **Insert New Reporting Object/Control**.

6. From the **Insert New Reporting Object/Control** dialog box, select one of these report types to place on the grid:
   - **Function Grid** — a dynamic grid format
     Function grids can be used with Word, PowerPoint, and Excel. When you refresh a function grid, data cells are refreshed; members are not. To refresh both data and members, you must reinsert the function grid into the sheet. For this reason, function grids are most useful for reports in which members remain reasonably static. For reports whose members may change more often, tables and charts are better report types. Although you can have multiple reports on a worksheet, you can have only one function grid.

     You can use Excel formulas, for example SUM, with function grids. To retain such formulas as part of the function grid, you must leave one empty row between the grid and the cell containing the formula and include the empty row in the range of cells selected for the formula definition. This permits retention of the formula when refreshing the data results in a different number of rows in the grid.

     To format a function grid, use Excel formatting capabilities.
   - **Office Table**
     Office tables can be used with Word only. Office tables display results in native Microsoft Office table format. When you refresh an Office table, both members and data are refreshed.

     Office tables look and feel like part of the Word document, but the members and data in the table cells are connected to the Smart View provider. With Office tables, you can work with the Word table formatting and styles that you are accustomed to. Insert a POV object into the report and you can change the POV of the Office table. Refresh the
Office table after changing formatting or POV and the new POV is reflected in the results and custom formatting is retained.

You cannot zoom in or out in an Office table object, and you cannot perform other ad hoc operations or use free form.

- **Table**

  Tables can be used with PowerPoint and Excel. Table reports display results in a grid format that floats on the document and can be moved and re-sized. When you refresh a table, both members and data are refreshed. Tables are useful for displaying large grids in a smaller space; their scroll bars enable you to quickly access rows and columns.

  You can zoom in and out in a table report, but you cannot perform other ad hoc operations or use free form.

- **Chart**

  Charts can be used with PowerPoint and Excel. In PowerPoint, contents of charts and tables are visible only in presentation mode. Chart reports display results in a chart format that floats on the document and can be moved and re-sized. When you refresh a chart, both members and data are refreshed.

  Optional: To move or re-size a table or chart, in Document Contents, click the down arrow next to , and from the menu, select Toggle Design Mode.

  You can now move objects within the sheet, slide, or page.

8. To insert a report control, select the Smart Slice in Document Contents, right-click and select Insert New Reporting Object/Control.

9. From the Insert New Reporting Object/Control dialog box, select one of these report control types:

   - **POV** — a report can contain only one POV
   - **Slider** — a report can contain multiple sliders. See “Sliders” on page 98.

   A report can contain a POV or sliders, but not both.

10. Refresh.

11. Optional: to create a separate report for any or all of the members of one dimension in the report and cascade these reports separately across the worksheets of the workbook, see “Cascading Reports and Ad Hoc Grids” on page 66.

   Note: In reports that contain a chart and a table, cascading may cause the chart and table to overlap the next time you open the workbook.

### Deleting Reports or Report Objects

1. To delete a report:

   1. In Document Contents, click
Select the object to delete from the link in Document Contents; for example, select a function grid or POV.

Selecting a report also deletes all its report objects.

At the bottom of the Document Contents panel, select More, then select Delete.

**Sliders**

Figure 25 shows a slider. The slider displays a selected set of dimension members from a query; when you drag the slider marker to a member, its data is displayed in all reports associated with the query on the sheet. Sliders can contain dimensions from more than one query in the Report Designer if the dimensions have the same boundaries.

**Creating a Slider from One Query**

1. Ensure that one or more report type is inserted in the worksheet for the query for which you want to create the slider.
2. From the report designer, click Query View and select Query View.
3. In the Report Designer, select the query on which to base the slider.
4. Click ![Insert](image) and select Slider to open Member Selection.
5. Select a dimension, members, and filters for the slider and click OK.
   
   The slider is displayed on the sheet.

6. **Optional:** To move or re-size the slider, click ![Resize](image) and then move or re-size.

**Creating a Slider from Joined Queries**

You can create a slider that contains dimensions from multiple queries if, and only if, the dimensions from the different queries have the exact same boundaries.

To create a slider using a dimension from multiple queries:

1. Ensure that one or more report type is inserted in the worksheet for the query for which you want to create the slider.
2. Click Query View and select Dimension View. Notice that the Report Designer tree view is grouped by dimensions rather than by queries. Under each dimension are the queries that contain that dimension.
If the dimensions do not contain the same boundaries, multiple sliders will be created to accommodate each of them. For example, if the Market dimension in one query contains a children filter and the Market dimension from another query contains a descendents filter, two Market sliders would be created.

3 In the Report Designer, select the dimension on which to base the query.

4 Click 
[Image] and select Slider to open Member Selection.

5 Select dimension members, and filters for the slider and click OK.

The slider is displayed on the sheet.

6 Optional: To move or re-size the slider, click  and then move or re-size.

Smart Slices, Ad Hoc Analysis, and Forms

To perform ad hoc analysis on a Smart Slice, (Essbase, Financial Management) in Excel, select the Smart Slice in the Smart View Panel and click Ad Hoc Analysis in the Action Panel. Data and POV from the Smart Slice is entered into the worksheet, and you can perform ad hoc analysis.

To use a form, select the Smart Slice in the Smart View Panel and click Open Form in the Action Panel. Only forms enabled by the administrator may be used for ad hoc analysis.

If you want to locate the Smart Slice source of the data in an ad hoc grid, click  and select Locate Worksheet Connection. The Smart Slice is highlighted in the Smart View Panel.

Creating Smart Slices

Data sources: Essbase, Financial Management

Administrators and database administrators can create, modify, and delete Smart Slices. In Essbase, if enabled by the administrator, all users can create, modify and delete Smart Slices.

Creating Smart Slices involves Setting Smart Slice Data Boundaries and Setting Smart Slice Preferences.

Setting Smart Slice Data Boundaries

➢ To create a Smart Slice:

1 From the Smart view ribbon, select Panel.

2 Open the Smart View Panel and connect to an Essbase or Financial Management data source.

3 Do one of the following:

  • From the Action Panel, click Create New Smart Slice, then select an alias table from the list of alias tables.

  • With an ad hoc grid open, from the data source ribbon, select Smart Slice.
The Smart Slice Designer and a New Smart Slice – Design worksheet are displayed. You design the Smart Slice from the Smart Slice Designer; results are displayed on the worksheet.

On the Smart Slice Designer are Rows, Columns, POV, and Attributes sections for row, column, POV, and attribute dimensions.

4. From the Smart Slice Designer, use any of the following operations to create boundaries for the Smart Slice.
   - To select members for row or column boundaries, drag members from the POV to Rows or Columns as needed on the Smart Slice Designer. To remove row or column members, drag them to the POV. Changes are reflected immediately on the grid.
   - To select members for dimensions under Rows, Columns, or Attributes section, click the name of the dimension to open the Member Selection dialog box.
   - To select members for the POV on the Smart Slice Designer, click the arrow next to the dimension name and select the ellipsis to open the Member Selection dialog box.

5. Click Options and set preferences as described in “Setting Smart Slice Preferences” on page 100.

6. Click Done; Member Selection is displayed.

7. In Member Selection, select a dimension member to use as the default POV and click OK.

8. In the Smart View Panel, in Enter a new name, enter a name for the Smart Slice.

9. Click OK. The Smart Slice is displayed in the tree view of the Smart View Panel under its data source.

### Setting Smart Slice Preferences

The preferences that you specify are stored as part of the Smart Slice definition, and they override the global preferences set in the Options dialog box.

To specify Smart Slice preferences:

1. From the Smart Slice Designer, click Options.

2. For each option, enter or select the preference from the drop-down menu.

   Users can select the options that are enabled here. See Chapter 15, “Smart View Options” for descriptions of the options.
The Query Designer and MDX Queries

In This Chapter

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Query Designer</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creating Queries</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editing Queries and Rerunning Reports</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filtering Data</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analyzing Time-Related Data in Query Designer</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDX Queries</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Query Designer

The Query Designer is a Smart View tool from which you can design the layout of a report by selecting dimensions, members, and attributes for rows, columns, and the POV from one interface. You can use the Query Designer to create a query from a blank connected worksheet, which uses the default report as a starting point, or extract a query from a saved report. The Query designer is available only for ad hoc worksheets.

Creating Queries

Data source types: Essbase, Financial Management, Hyperion Enterprise

To create a query report:

1. Open a worksheet or an existing report in Excel and connect to a data source.

   Note: Workbooks can contain Query Designer worksheets from multiple data sources. However, only one data source can be associated with each worksheet.

2. From the data source ribbon, select Query, then Query Designer.

   The Query Designer and a query worksheet named “Sheetname - Query” (for example, Sheet1 – Query) are displayed. You design your query on this worksheet.

   The following operations are disabled on the query sheet, but are re-enabled after you run the report:
   - Formulas
   - Asymmetric reports
Comments
Blank rows or columns
Changes to alias tables
Ad hoc actions such as zoom in and out, keep and remove only, and double-click

The following operations are unavailable in both query sheet and report sheet:
Filtering of column members
Changing data sources

3 Use any of the following operations to design your query:

- To select members for the Rows and Columns dimensions displayed on the Query Designer, click the dimension name to open the Member Selection dialog box.
- To select members for POV dimensions displayed on the Query Designer, click the arrow next to the dimension name and select the ellipsis to open the Member Selection dialog box.
- To move a dimension from the POV to the grid, drag and drop it from the POV section to the Columns or Rows section in the Query Designer.
- To remove a dimension from the grid, drag and drop the dimension from the Columns or Rows section to the POV section in the Query Designer.
- To add or remove an attribute dimension, select a dimension from the Attributes drop-down menu and drag and drop to the Rows or Columns section of the Query Designer.
- Enter members directly into the grid.

4 From the Query Designer, click Apply Query. The resulting report is displayed in a new report sheet called “Sheetname - Report” (for example, Sheet1 - Report). Operations temporarily disabled in step 2 are re-enabled.

The report sheet replaces the query sheet, but you can retrieve the query sheet by repeating step 2.

5 To save the report, save as an Excel .xls or .xlsx file, which in Essbase or Hyperion Enterprise can be used as a data load data source.

Note: The Query Designer is not designed to work with Smart Slices.

Editing Queries and Rerunning Reports

Rerunning queries regenerates the report; any changes to the original report, such as zooming, comments, and formulas are lost. Formatting is also lost.

You can refresh reports, but this only refreshes the data. It does not rerun the report.
To edit a query and rerun a report:

1. Open the Query Designer query sheet to edit. If the query sheet is hidden, from the data source ribbon, select Query and then Query Designer.
2. Edit the query.
3. Select Query then Run the Report.
   The report is updated.

Filtering Data

Data source types: Essbase

Filtering data limits the amount of data returned to a specified top or bottom criterion. Top or bottom ranking enables you to view, for example, the top 10 products in sales for a given region.

To filter data:

1. In the Query Designer report worksheet, select a dimension.
2. From the Essbase ribbon, select Query and then Data Filter.
3. From Data Filter, under Count, select Top or Bottom and specify a number.
4. Under Set, click ...
5. From Member Selection, select a row member for ranking, and click OK to return to Data Filter.
6. Under Value, click ...
7. From Member Selection, select a column member to run the ranking against, and click OK to return to the Data Filter dialog box.
8. Click OK.

An MDX query in the form TopCount( { [Qtr3] }, 10, [Measures].[Profit]), that represents your data filtering settings is inserted into the grid. The example returns the top 10 most profitable products in quarter 3.

9. Click Apply Query to display query results.

Analyzing Time-Related Data in Query Designer

Data source types: Essbase

Using Smart View, you can analyze flash metrics such as sales of cost of goods sold against time-based metrics. This enables you to look for trends, find averages for different time periods, and so forth. To do this, you use linked attributes which enable periodicity of members. Periodicity is a shared pattern among time dimension members that make them meaningful for time-based analysis (January and April share periodicity as first months of quarters, for example). Day by month, day by week, and week by year are examples of linked attributes. You can also set ranges for linked attributes and apply filters.
To analyze time-related data in Query Designer:

1. Create a query.
2. From the Query Designer toolbar, select Date-Time dimension and drag it to the grid or within the toolbar.
3. Click Date-Time in the Query Designer toolbar to open Member Selection, where you can select members and apply Period, Range, and other filters.
4. Under Attributes on the Query Designer toolbar, select an attribute or linked attribute in the drop-down menu, then drag it to the grid or within the toolbar. Repeat as necessary for other attributes.
5. To select members and apply filters to an attribute, click the attribute name on the Query Designer toolbar to open Member Selection.
6. Click on the POV toolbar.

**MDX Queries**

**Data source types:** Essbase

MDX users can bypass the Query Designer interface and enter MDX commands in the query sheet or in the Execute MDX dialog box.

To execute MDX queries:

1. In Excel, connect to an Essbase data source.
2. From the Essbase ribbon, select Query, then Execute MDX.
3. In Execute Free Form MDX Query, enter the MDX query.
   
   For example:
   
   ```mdx
   SELECT {[Sales], [Cogs]} on columns, Filter ([Product].Levels(2).Members, AVG([Year].CHILDREN, 9001.0) > 9000.00) on rows
   ```

4. Click Execute.
Task Lists

Data Source Types: Planning, Financial Management, Financial Close Management

Depending on your data source, you can open and manage tasks from the Smart View panel in Excel or Outlook or integrate task lists from the data source into Outlook and use Outlook functionality to manage your tasks.

- In Planning and Financial Management, you can manage tasks from the Smart View panel in both Excel and Outlook, and integrate task lists into Outlook as described in “Working with Tasks from the Smart View Panel” on page 105.
- In Financial Close Management, you can integrate task lists into Outlook as described in “Integrating Task Lists with Microsoft Outlook” on page 107.

Working with Tasks from the Smart View Panel

Opening a Task List

Data Source Types: Planning, Financial Management

1. To open a task list from Excel:
   1. From the Smart View ribbon or menu, click Panel.
   2. If prompted, enter your user name and password.
   3. From the Smart View Panel, do one of the following:
      - From Recently Used on Smart View Home, click the name of a task list.
      - From Shared Connections or Private Connections, navigate to the task list that you want to open, and then click Open Task List on the Action Panel.
To open a task list from Outlook:

1. Ensure that Outlook displays a Smart View menu. If it does not, do the following:
   a. Close Outlook.
   b. In Excel, from the Smart View ribbon, click Options, then Advanced in the left panel.
   c. Clear Disable Smart View add-in in Outlook.
   d. Click OK.
   e. Reopen Outlook.

2. Ensure that you are connected to a data source as described in Chapter 2, “Managing Data Source Connections.”

3. From the Outlook toolbar, click Smart View, and then select Panel to display the Smart View Panel.

4. From the Smart View Panel, do one of the following:
   - From Recently Used on Smart View Home, click the name of a task list.
   - From Shared Connections or Private Connections, navigate to the task list that you want to open, and then click Open Task List on the Action Panel.

**Viewing the Task List**

*Data Source Types: Planning, Financial Management*

A task list opened in the Task List pane of the Smart View panel displays the following:

- The individual tasks in the task list. These may contain subordinate tasks. The status of the task – complete, incomplete, or overdue – is indicated by color-coding.
- A drop-down menu from which you can select any of the other task lists associated with the current application
- The Action Panel, which displays the actions that are available for the selected task
- Task Details, which opens when you click the double arrows
- A color-coded status bar for the task list

**Executing a Task**

*Data Source Types: Planning, Financial Management*

To execute a task:

1. Open the task list that contains the task to execute.
2. From the Action Panel, click Execute Task.
3. Task execution varies with the task and data source.
Completing a Task

Data Source Types: Planning

After completing task requirements, mark the task complete. To complete a task:

1. Complete the requirements of the task.
2. Open the task list that contains the task to complete.
3. Ensure that any dependent tasks are completed.
4. Select the task to mark complete.
5. From the Action Panel, click Mark Complete.

Creating Task List Reports

Data Source Types: Planning, Financial Management

To review the status of your process, you can create a detailed report of one or more task lists in an application in PDF or Excel worksheet format.

To create a task list report:

1. From the Smart View Panel, open a task list.
2. Right-click a task and select Create Report.
3. In Report Wizard, use the arrow keys to move all task lists to be included in the report from Available Task Lists to Selected Task Lists.
4. Click Next.
5. Use the arrow keys to move the users whose status you want to view from Available Users to Selected Users.
6. Click Next.
7. Select options to create your report.
8. Click Finish.

The report is created in PDF or Excel, depending on your selection in step 7.

Integrating Task Lists with Microsoft Outlook

Data Source Types: Planning, Financial Management, Oracle Hyperion Financial Close Management

You can import task lists into Microsoft Outlook and use Outlook functionality to manage your tasks. Changes to the status of tasks are sent back to the data source, but you cannot delete tasks in Outlook.
To import task lists into Microsoft Outlook:

1. Ensure that Outlook displays a Smart View menu. If it does not:
   a. Close Outlook.
   b. In Excel, from the Smart View ribbon, click **Options**, and then **Advanced** in the left panel.
   c. Clear **Disable Smart View add-in in Outlook**.
   d. Click **OK**.

2. Open Outlook.

3. Click **Smart View** and select **Task List**.

4. Select **Shared Connections** or **Private Connections**.

5. From the Task List, click **Select application**.

6. In **Select Application**, from the drop-down menus, select the server and application associated with the task lists to import.

7. Click **OK**.

   All task lists associated with the selected application are displayed in Task List.

8. Double-click a task list to display its individual tasks in Outlook Task Lists.

   From here, you can apply Outlook functionality to your tasks. See the Outlook product documentation for information on working with tasks in Outlook.
This guide provides only procedural information for using the Planning features that Smart View supports. For detailed information about Planning, see the Oracle Hyperion Planning User’s Guide available on the EPM Documentation Library. To open this library, from the Smart View ribbon, click the arrow next to Help, and then EPM Documentation.

Planning Approvals

Data Source Types: Planning

Planning Approvals is the submission, review, and approval process of a planning unit. If you are assigned the Approvals role, you can perform the Approvals functions described here. For information about roles, see the administrator.

Changing Planning Unit Status

You can change the status of one or more planning units at a time.

To view or change the status of a planning unit:

1. Open the appropriate form.
2. From the Planning ribbon, select Approvals.
From Manage Approvals, select a Scenario and Version.

Click to display the list of planning units to which you have access.

Optional: From the view mode button, select one of the following:
   - Flat View to display planning units as a list.
   - Tree View to display planning units as a hierarchy (available only to administrators).
     From the Tree View, you can select Start to start a planning unit and Exclude to exclude a planning unit from the process.
   - My Planning Units to display only the planning units that you own.

Select the planning unit or units whose status you want to change. If the list is too long to locate the planning unit easily, you can search or apply filters to the list as described in “Finding Planning Units” on page 110.

To view details for the selected planning unit, click Planning Unit Details.

The Approval Status tab displays a history of the process status, owner, actions taken, and the date and times the status changed.

The Annotations tab displays any comments that were entered for the planning unit. See “Planning Unit Annotations” on page 112.

To change the planning unit status, click Change Status.

Note: If you change the status of a parent entity, all of its children change, too, unless they were excluded during the First Pass state or were approved.

From Approvals - Change Entity's Status, select an action and the next owner for the planning unit.

Optional: Enter comments under Enter Annotation.

Click Submit.

Optional: To validate the changed planning unit, click . You can validate only one planning unit at a time.

Finding Planning Units

In Manage Approval, you can locate planning units easily by searching or by applying a filter to the list of planning units. You can use an auto filter or select members or generations as filter criteria.

To filter the list of planning units:

1. Open Manage Approval and select a scenario and version as described in “Changing Planning Unit Status” on page 109.
2. Click to enable filtering.
The filter bar, which contains filtering tools, is displayed just above the planning unit list.

3 Use one of the following procedures:

Search
To search for a specific planning unit, enter its name in the Planning Unit field and click ▶.

Auto filter
a. From the filter bar, click the arrow in the column header for Approvals Status, Sub-Status, or Current Owner.

b. Select the column value to filter by. You can apply auto filters to more than one of these columns.

Filter by member selection
a. From the filter bar, click the arrow, and then select Member selector.

b. Click ▶, and then select members for the planning unit list as described in “Selecting Members From the Member Selector” on page 28.

c. Click ▶ to filter the list.

Filter by generation
a. From the filter bar, click the arrow, and then select Generation.

b. Click ▶ and select one or more generations to display in the planning unit list.

c. Click ▶ to filter the list.

d. Click OK.

4 Optional: To undo your filter selections before applying the filter, click ▶.

Planning Unit Promotional Path
Planning units move from person to person and department to department based on the following:

● The owners and reviewers assigned to the planning unit
● The planning unit place in the hierarchy

To view the promotional path of a planning unit in graphical form:

1 From the Planning ribbon, select Approvals.

2 From Manage Approvals, select a Scenario and Version.

3 Click Go to display the list of planning units to which you have access.
4 Select a planning unit.

5 Click 📝.

# Planning Unit Annotations

You can add or view comments about data in a planning unit that is started. Annotations can vary by combinations of scenario, version, and entity members.

➤ To add a planning unit annotation:
1 From the Planning ribbon, select Approvals.
2 From Manage Approvals, select a Scenario and Version.
3 Click Go to display the list of planning units to which you have access.
4 Select the planning unit for which you want to add an annotation. To filter the list, see “Finding Planning Units” on page 110.
5 **Optional:** to view existing annotations for the selected planning unit, click Planning Unit Details and then the Annotations tab.
6 Click 📝.
7 In Approvals - Add Annotation, enter a title and annotations (up to 1500 characters). On multibyte systems, Oracle recommends limiting annotations to 750 characters. You can enter URLs and links as well as text.
8 Click Submit.

# Out of Office Assistant

You can set up the Out of Office Assistant to reassign planning units that arrive while you are out of the office.

➤ To set up the Out of Office Assistant:
1 From the Planning ribbon, select Approvals.
2 From Manage Approvals, select Out of Office Assistant.
3 From Out of Office Assistant, select I am Currently Out of Office.
4 From Select Action, select an action and next owner for planning units that arrive while you are out of the office.
5 **Optional:** Enter an annotation.
6 Click Submit.
Monitoring Planning Job Status

You view the execution status of Planning jobs and delete them if needed on the Job Console. To check the execution status of jobs:

1. From the Planning or Planning Ad Hoc ribbon, select More, and then Job Console.
2. By default, all jobs are displayed. To filter the list of jobs, from Filter Criteria, use any of the following job criteria:
   - Type: From the drop-down menu, select one of these:
     - Business Rule
     - Ruleset (for Calculation Manager)
     - Sequence (for Business Rules)
     - Clear cell detail
     - Copy data
     - Push data
   - Status: From the drop-down menu, select Processing, Completed, or Error.
   - Job Name
   - User Name
   - Start Date
   - End Date
3. Click Go. The Job Console displays the jobs matching your selection criteria.
4. Optional: To view the application name and plan type of a job, select the job and click Show Details.
5. Optional: To delete a job, select the job and click Delete.

Searching for a Page in Planning

If the Planning administrator sets up multiple page dimensions for a form, you select the page with the data you require from the page drop-down menu. To search for a page in Planning:

1. Click in the page dimension that you want to search to highlight it.
2. From the drop-down menu, select the page name containing the data with which you want to work.

Copying Versions

Data source types: Planning

You can copy data from one bottom-up or target version of a selected scenario to another bottom-up or target version within the same scenario. For example, you can create a Best Case
version and copy some or all the data in that version to a Worst Case version to quickly create a starting point for the new version.

You can copy between bottom-up and target versions.

- When you copy to a bottom-up version, only the selected level 0 members are copied.
- When you copy to a target version, all selected members are copied.
- To protect data in approved planning units, copying a version does not copy to approved planning units.

**Note:** To successfully copy data, when specifying the copy data criteria, you must select at least one member for the Scenario, Account, Entity, Period, and Version dimensions.

To copy a version:

1. From the Planning or Planning Ad Hoc ribbon, select **Copy Version**.
2. From **Scenario**, select the scenario to copy.
3. From **Copy From**, select the source version.
4. From **Copy To**, select the destination version.
5. Click **Go** to display the available entities (planning units) for the selected source version.
6. Use the arrow keys to select entities from **Available Entities**. You can copy entities with a Process Status of Not Started or First Pass.
7. **Optional:** To copy associated information, select any of these options:
   - Copy Account Annotations. Only annotations for selected entities are copied. If you are copying to a bottom-up version, only level 0 entities (and their annotations) are copied.
   - Copy Cell text and Document links
   - Copy Supporting Details
8. Click **Copy Data**.

**Note:** Wait for the Copy Version completion message before loading another Web page.

**Composite Forms**

**Data Source Types:** Planning

To open a Planning composite form:

1. Connect to a Planning data source that contains composite forms.
2. From the Connections tree list, double-click a composite form (indicated by 📊).

The composite form opens in a new Excel workbook with each subform displayed in a separate worksheet.
Smart View supports Planning master composite forms.

**Working with Planning Business Rules**

In Planning forms and ad hoc grids, you can use business rules to calculate data in Essbase. Some business rules prompt you to enter information, called a *runtime prompt*.

**Launching Business Rules in Excel**

1. To launch a business rule in Excel to recalculate data in Essbase:
2. Open a Planning ad hoc grid or form (single or composite).
3. Save any unsaved data. Unsaved data is lost when you launch a business rule.
4. From the Planning ribbon, select Calculate, and then Business Rules.
5. From Business Rules, under Plan Type, select the plan type associated with the rule you want to use. Select a rule from the rules listed for that plan type, and then click Launch.
   - If the business rule includes runtime prompts, enter the information described in step 2 of “Entering Runtime Prompts” on page 115.
   - If the calculation is successful, the values in the Essbase database reflect the results of the calculation.
6. Click Close.
7. From the Smart View ribbon, select Refresh.

**Entering Runtime Prompts**

When launched, a business rule can prompt you to enter variable information, called a *runtime prompt*. The business rule designer sets up runtime prompts.

1. To enter a runtime prompt:
2. Launch a business rule having a runtime prompt.
3. Enter or select the input type specified by the runtime prompt, summarized in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Icon</th>
<th>Expected Input Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>![Icon]</td>
<td>One member selection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Icon]</td>
<td>Multiple member selections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Icon</td>
<td>Expected Input Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>📊 0️⃣</td>
<td>Numeric value (either entered or selected from cell drop-down menu)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>📝 A-B-C</td>
<td>Text value—Use only with enhanced calculation scripts, not with graphical scripts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>📞 📊</td>
<td>Dimension from the database—Use only with enhanced calculation scripts, not with graphical scripts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>📊 🌱</td>
<td>For Calculation Manager business rules only: A member or member combination that includes only one member from each dimension the designer has set for this runtime prompt (for example: Sales -&gt; Actual -&gt; Jan refers to the member intersection of Sales, Actual, and January)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🌱 🌱</td>
<td>For Calculation Manager business rules only: A range of members, selectable from each dimension the designer has set for this runtime prompt (for example: IDescendants(&quot;Marketing&quot;),FY08)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ensure that the runtime prompts are valid. You cannot launch a business rule until all runtime prompt values are valid.

3 **Click Launch.**

If the calculation is successful, the values in the database reflect the calculation results.

**Executing the Calculate Form and Calculate Currencies Business Rules**

The Calculate Data Form business rule is created for each form to calculate subtotals. The Calculate Currencies business rule is created for forms that include multiple currencies in a row, column, or page to enable the conversion of values among available currencies.

The order in which business rules are launched is important and may affect the data. If you plan to launch both Calculate Data Form and the Calculate Currencies business rules, always run the conversions before subtotaling the form.

➢ **To launch the Calculate Data Form and Calculate Currencies business rules in Excel:**

1 **Open a form.**

   Any data that is not saved on the spreadsheet is lost when you launch the business rule.

2 **From the Planning ribbon, select Calculate, and then Rules on Form.**

   The business rules associated with the form are displayed in the Business Rules dialog box.

3 **Complete one or both of the following actions:**
   - To convert currencies, select Calculate Currencies.
   - To calculate subtotals, select Calculate Data Forms.

4 **Click Launch.**
If the calculation is successful, the values in the Essbase database reflect the results of the calculation.

**Spreading Data for Time Periods**

**Data source types:** Planning

In Excel, you can spread, or distribute, values in several ways:

- Spread the value of a summary time period to its base time periods or to the first parent or first child of the parent time period
- Spread values among children and parents proportionally, based on existing distribution
- Spread values based on the weekly distribution of a quarter, which could be 4-4-5, 5-4-4, 4-5-4, or None (as set up by the budget administrator)
- Temporarily lock the values of certain cells while spreading data over time periods

**Note:** You cannot spread data in a summary time period that includes members with mixed currency types.

**Note:** Excel formulas in child cells are ignored during spreading.

➢ To spread data for time periods:

1. **Open a form.**
2. **Select a cell and enter a new value.**
   The value is distributed according to the rules described in “Adjusting and Spreading Data” in the *Oracle Hyperion Planning User’s Guide*
3. **Click Save.**

**Spreading Data with Cell Locking**

When spreading data over time periods, you can temporarily lock the values of one or more cells to preserve their values when other values are recalculated. You can spread data across time periods based on various calculations and visually review the changes before committing them to the database. For examples of spreading with cell locking, see the *Oracle Hyperion Planning User’s Guide*.

➢ To temporarily lock values:

1. **Open a form.**
2. **In the form, select the cell or group of cells that you want to lock.**
3. **From the Planning ribbon, select Lock.**
A color change indicates that a cell is locked. You can now spread or manipulate data in the other cells however you want, without affecting the locked cells.

4 To unlock a cell, refresh the grid.

**Spreading Values Using Grid Spread**

If your administrator has enabled Grid Spread, you can specify an amount or percentage to increase or decrease values across multiple dimensions on the grid, based on the existing values in the target cells. When calculating the spread data, read-only and locked cells and cells having supporting detail are ignored. Data integrity is ensured because values can be spread only to cells to which you have access.

➢ To spread values using Grid Spread:

1 Put the cursor in the Subtotal or Total source cell whose value you want to spread to target cells.
2 From the Planning or Planning Ad Hoc ribbon, select Adjust, and then Grid Spread.
3 From the drop-down menu, select one of these options:
   • Value to increase or decrease values by a specified amount
   • Percentage to increase or decrease values by a percentage
4 Select Increase By or Decrease By and enter a value or percentage.
5 Select a spreading pattern:
   • Proportional Spread to spread the value proportionally, based on the existing values in the target cells (the default)
   • Evenly Split to spread the value evenly among the target cells
   • Fill to replace the value in all target cells

Your administrator can add other spreading patterns.
6 Click Spread. The specified value or percentage is spread across the target cells, replacing former values with new ones.
7 To save the new values, click Save.

**Spreading Values Using Mass Allocation**

Using mass allocation, you can spread data to all descendents of a source cell and across all dimensions. Spreading by mass allocation spreads data to cells not displayed on the grid and does not require that you have access to the target cells.

Mass allocation is available only for forms, which must be enabled for mass allocation by the administrator. You must be provisioned with the Mass Allocate role to use mass allocation.

**Note:** Mass allocation cannot be undone.
To spread values by mass allocation:

1. Put the cursor in the Total or Subtotal cell whose value you want to spread.
2. From the Planning or Planning Ad Hoc ribbon, select Adjust, and then Mass Allocate.
3. Enter a new value in Spread Value to replace the current value, or from the drop-down menu, select one of the following options:
   - Value to increase or decrease values by a specified amount
   - Percentage to increase or decrease values by a percentage
4. Select Increase By or Decrease By and enter a value or percentage.
5. Select the Spread Type for allocating the specified value or percentage across the target cells:
   - Proportional Spread to spread the value proportionally, based on the existing values in the target cells (the default)
   - Evenly Split to spread the value evenly among the target cells
   - Fill to replace the value in all target cells
   - Relational Spread to spread into the selected cells based on values that exist in a different source location. Selecting this option displays the currently selected members for each dimension in the Selected column.
   
   Your administrator can add other spreading patterns.
6. Click Spread. The new values are automatically saved in Essbase.

**Member Formula**

To view the underlying formula in cells that contain a formula. Such cells can be indicated on the grid by a cell style specified in the Options window. To view a member formula:

1. Select the member whose formula you want to view.
2. From the Planning or Planning Ad Hoc ribbon, select More, and then Member Formula.

Details of the formula are displayed.

**Supporting Detail**

Supporting detail serves as a built-in calculator for developing data that is not in the member outline. It can include text, values, and operators that define how data aggregates.

**Adding Supporting Detail**

Use the Supporting Detail window to set how detail items aggregate to cell values in a form.
To add supporting detail that calculates values in a form or ad hoc grid:

1. **Open a form, and then select the cells.**
   
   You can select one cell or a range of contiguous cells in a row or column. The section cannot include a combination of rows and columns. Select cells that are in the local currency so that you can write to them.

2. **From the Planning or Planning Ad Hoc ribbon, select Cell Actions and then Supporting Detail.**
   
   The Supporting Detail window reflects your cell selection.

3. **Enter a description over the initial "untitled" text.**
   
   The text and its associated operator must be unique among children of the same parent. By default, you can enter up to 1,500 characters.

4. **Use the buttons to create or change the indented hierarchy to reflect the desired structure and calculations.**
   
   For example, click Add Child to add a line item directly below the selected item.

5. **Set the mathematical relationships among the line items by selecting an operator for each of them.**
   
   Select from these operators: + (add), - (subtract), * (multiply), / (divide), and ~ (ignore).

6. **Enter data to set or calculate.**
   
   Enter numbers using the same scaling that was set up for the form.

7. **Click Save.**
   
   Values are dynamically calculated and aggregated before the data is saved. Data on the form is also saved.

---

### Working with the Supporting Detail Hierarchy

The supporting detail hierarchy should reflect the type of information that supports the cell values and the mathematical operators that create the relationships.

To create or change the supporting detail hierarchy:

1. **In a form, select the cells with supporting detail.**

2. **From the Planning or Planning Ad Hoc ribbon, select Supporting Detail.**

3. **Create or change the rows in the hierarchy that provide the detail for the data values by putting the cursor on an item and clicking the options in this table:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Add Child</td>
<td>Adds an item one level below the selected cell. You can add an unlimited number of children, but consider its potential performance impact.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add Sibling</td>
<td>Adds an item at the same level as the selected cell. You can add an unlimited number of siblings, but consider its potential performance impact.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delete</td>
<td>Removes the selected item</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

120  Smart View and Planning
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delete All</td>
<td>Simultaneously removes all supporting detail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promote</td>
<td>Moves the selected item to the next-higher level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demote</td>
<td>Moves the selected item to the next-lower level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Move Up</td>
<td>Moves the selected item to before its sibling predecessor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Move Down</td>
<td>Moves the selected item to after its sibling successor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duplicate Row</td>
<td>Adds a row below the selected item, duplicating its structure (text, operator, and values)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fill</td>
<td>For rows, copies the data from the current cell to the cells to its right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refresh</td>
<td>Gets the latest stored database values, restoring the previously saved values, and possibly overwriting changes you just made.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4  Click Save.

The save operation stores the detail text, values, and aggregate values.

**Viewing or Changing Supporting Detail**

Cells that contain supporting detail can be indicated on the grid by a cell style specified in the Options dialog box.

▶ To view or change calculations or supporting data:

1  **Open a form, and select the cells for which to view or add detail.**

   You can select one cell or a range of contiguous cells in a row or column. The section cannot include a combination of rows and columns. Select cells that are in the local currency so that you can write to them.

2  **From the Planning or Planning Ad Hoc ribbon, select Supporting Detail.**

3  **View or change the line items or calculations that aggregate the data in the selected cells.**

**Synchronizing Supporting Detail with Essbase**

In Planning applications, when you delete supporting detail for a cell, you affect the associated value in the relational database. You specify how to handle the stored Essbase value. You can set it to #Missing or leave it as it was before the supporting detail was deleted. This feature is useful if you want to use supporting detail as a scratch pad or calculator.

▶ To synchronize supporting detail with Essbase:

1  **Open a form.**

2  **In the form, click the cell that has the supporting detail you want to remove.**

3  **From the Planning or Planning Ad Hoc ribbon, select Supporting Detail.**
4 In the Supporting Detail window, delete the information, and then click OK.

5 Select an option from the displayed message to specify how to handle the aggregate value of the deleted supporting detail stored in Essbase:
   - To delete the value from Essbase, click Yes, set the value(s) to #Missing.
   - To leave the data value in Essbase as is, click No, leave the value(s) as is.

Setting Planning Preferences

To set user preferences for a Planning application:

1 From the tree list in the Smart View Panel, select an application.
2 Right-click, and then select User Preferences.
3 From Preferences, specify options for the following
   - Application Settings: Email, alias and workflow options.
   - Display Settings: Formatting, page, and other options.
   - User Variables: Variables set up by the Planning to help you navigate large forms and grids.

Note: You cannot set preferences in offline mode.

Working Offline

If the Planning offline component is installed and configured for your system, you can take forms offline and perform essentially the same operations as you do when connected to a Planning server. The changes that you make to offline forms can be synchronized back to the server.

Taking Forms Offline

You can include both online and offline forms in the same Excel workbook.

Note: Currency conversion is not supported offline.

To take forms offline:

1 In Excel, connect to the Planning data source that contains the forms you want to take offline.
2 From the Planning ribbon, select More, and then Take Offline.
   The Take Offline Wizard is displayed; all forms that you can take offline are listed.
3 Expand the Available Forms/Folders and select folders and forms to take offline.
4 Click Next.
Double-click a dimension. You can select only one dimension.

If you selected multiple forms, the dimensions displayed are merged from the dimensions available for the selected forms.

Select members and system variables from the Member Selection page.

About member relationships:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Members Included on the Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Member</td>
<td>The selected member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Descendants</td>
<td>All members below the selected member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Descendants (inc)</td>
<td>The selected member and all its descendants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ancestors</td>
<td>All members above the selected member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ancestors (inc)</td>
<td>The selected member and all its ancestors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siblings</td>
<td>All members from the same level in the hierarchy as the selected member, excluding the selected member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siblings (inc)</td>
<td>The selected member and all its siblings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parents</td>
<td>The member in the level above the selected member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parents (inc)</td>
<td>The selected member and its parent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td>All members in the level immediately below the selected member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children (inc)</td>
<td>The selected member and all its children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 0 Descendants</td>
<td>All descendants of the selected member that have no children</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Different forms may have children and page-member selections. The Page drop-down list should contain at least one member for each form from each dimension.

Click OK.

Repeat steps 5–7 to select members or system variables for each dimension in the list.

Click Next.

Supply a unique name and a description for the offline connection.

Click Finish to download the selected forms and members.

Click OK, and then click Done.

Working Offline with Forms

To work with forms offline:

In Excel, from the Smart View ribbon, select Panel.
2 From the Smart View Panel, select the offline connection.
   Online connections specify Planning in the Provider column; offline connections specify Offline Planning.

3 Right-click and select Connect.

4 Right-click and select Open Form.

   **Note:** If you have a form open while you are directly connected to the Planning server, and then take the form offline in the same session, you must reopen the form from the offline connection to work with it offline.

5 In the offline form, add or change data.

6 From the Planning menu, select Submit Data.
   The changed data is saved locally. You can exit Excel without losing the changed data.

### Synchronizing Data to the Planning Server

When you synchronize to the server, all data changed within a forms taken offline since the beginning of the session is saved to the server. You can sync data from all forms at once or from selected forms and members.

- To save changed data to the Planning server for all forms and members taken offline:
  1. From the Planning ribbon, select Forms, and then Sync Back To Server.
  2. Log in to the Planning server.
  3. Click Sync Back All.
  4. Click OK.

- To save changed data to the Planning server for selected forms and members taken offline:
  1. From the Planning ribbon, select Forms, and then Sync Back To Server.
  2. Logon to the Planning server.
  3. Click Next.
  4. Double-click a dimension.
  5. From the Member Selection page, select members and system variables.
  6. Click OK.
  7. Repeat steps 4–6 to select members or system variables for each dimension in the list.
  8. Select Finish to save data.
  9. Click OK, and then Done.
Tip: After you reconnect to the server, check that the work that you completed offline is correct in the database. If you lose a row or column of data when you refresh a form, contact the administrator.

**Refreshing the Offline Form Definition and Data**

To refresh an offline form definition:

- Updates data on the offline forms with current values from the online forms.
- Adds or deletes members or forms from the ones available during an offline session.

To update offline data and the offline form definition:

1. From the Smart View menu, select **Panel**.
2. From the Smart View Panel, Select the connection associated with the current offline session.
3. From the Planning menu, select **More**, and then **Offline**.

**Note:** If you are using an offline connection and the Refresh Offline Definition option is not available, contact the Planning administrator. This option is not available if you are using an online connection.

4. Enter the user name and password for the online data source.
   Because you want to refresh the offline data from the Planning server, you must log on to the server.

5. Do one of the following:
   - Click **Refresh All** to update all members and forms taken offline with current online values and definitions. **Refresh All** maintains the current offline form definition. Skip to step 10.
   - Click **Next** to select forms, members, and system variables to update. This selection may change the form definition; only members and forms that you select remain part of the definition. Members and forms not selected are no longer available offline. Continue to step 6.

6. Double-click a dimension.

7. From the **Member Selection page**, select members and system variables.
   The list contains members and system variables of the selected dimension.
   Use the arrow keys to move members and system variables to or from the **Selected Members** list.

8. Click **OK**.

9. Repeat steps 6–8 to select members or system variables for each dimension in the list.

10. Click **Finish** to start the refresh.

11. Click **OK**, and then click **Done** after the refresh is complete.
Smart View and Reporting and Analysis

In This Chapter

Importing Reporting and Analysis Documents ........................................................ 127
Editing and Refreshing Documents ..................................................................... 128
Refreshing Reporting and Analysis Documents ....................................................... 128
Financial Reporting and Web Analysis Import Formats............................................... 129
Importing Interactive Reporting Documents ........................................................... 130
Importing Financial Reporting Documents............................................................. 133
Importing Production Reporting Documents........................................................... 140
Importing Web Analysis Documents.................................................................... 142
Using Smart Tags to Import Reporting and Analysis Documents ........................... 145

Importing Reporting and Analysis Documents

Using Smart View, you can import Reporting and Analysis documents into Microsoft Excel, Word, or PowerPoint.

Table 2  Reporting and Analysis Applications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reporting and Analysis Application</th>
<th>What You Can Import</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oracle Hyperion Financial Reporting</td>
<td>Reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oracle Hyperion Web Analysis</td>
<td>Reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oracle Hyperion Interactive Reporting</td>
<td>Reports, Charts, Dashboards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Using the latest run of BQY jobs, Interactive Reporting supports refresh capabilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oracle Hyperion SQR Production Reporting</td>
<td>Jobs, Job outputs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- “Importing Financial Reporting Documents” on page 133
- “Importing Web Analysis Documents” on page 142
- “Importing Interactive Reporting Documents” on page 130
- “Importing Production Reporting Documents” on page 140
Editing and Refreshing Documents

In Office, you can edit and refresh documents that were previously imported from EPM Workspace. The Smart View ribbon or menu provides the following edit and refresh options:

- **Edit**—change filters, POVs, or parameters of embedded EPM Workspace documents.
- **Refresh**—refresh the selected job with the latest EPM Workspace data. Only the job selected in Office is updated; not the entire Office document.
- **Refresh All**—update all jobs in the Office document.

**General edit and refresh behavior**

- When you refresh an imported document in which pages have been deleted, only the remaining pages are refreshed. The deleted pages are not reinstated.
- If editing or refreshing results in fewer pages in an imported document, the removed pages display as blanks pages in Office.
- If editing or refreshing results in more pages in an imported document, those pages are appended to the document in Office.
- Formatting headings and comments are retained when you refresh in Word and PowerPoint but not when you refresh in Excel.

**Maintaining cell references during document refresh**

In Excel, a customized worksheet that references imported document cells or ranges is updated when you execute a Refresh All on the imported documents. For example, imported worksheet A and B are referenced in customized worksheet C. When you execute Refresh All on worksheet A and B, worksheet C is refreshed with updated data from worksheets A and B.

Refreshing Reporting and Analysis Documents

Refreshing updates the report with the latest data from EPM Workspace.

**Refresh behavior in Production Reporting and Interactive Reporting:**

- In Word, if a report is selected, the entire report is refreshed. If no report is selected, the first report found in the document is refreshed. The first report is not necessarily the report at the beginning of the document.
- In PowerPoint, if no report is selected, the first report found in the slide is updated.

When refreshing job outputs in Production Reporting, new outputs in EPM Workspace are updated.

**Refresh behaviors in Financial Reporting and Web Analysis:**
You must select a page in the report to refresh. In Word and PowerPoint, if you do not select any pages when refreshing, a message is displaying stating that no pages are updated.

If you select Refresh, all pages of the report are refreshed. If you select Refresh All, then all reports in the document are refreshed.

To refresh EPM Workspace documents in Excel, Word, or PowerPoint, perform an action:

- To update the selected Reporting and Analysis document, including all pages associated with that document, select **Refresh** on the Smart View ribbon.
- To update all Reporting and Analysis documents, select **Refresh All** on the Smart View ribbon.

**Refreshing Reporting and Analysis documents against Essbase or Financial Management connections**

**Note:** This applies to Financial Reporting and Web Analysis reports imported into query-ready HTML.

Refreshing against Essbase or Financial Management connections updates the report with the latest data from Analytic Services and enables you to perform ad hoc analysis on the Reporting and Analysis document, such as retrieving, zooming, or pivoting data.

Refresh for a report imported in query-ready HTML applies to the current page and not all pages.

Important tasks:

- “Editing Interactive Reporting Documents” on page 132
- “Editing Financial Reporting Documents” on page 138
- “Editing Production Reporting Jobs” on page 142
- “Editing Web Analysis Documents” on page 144

**Financial Reporting and Web Analysis Import Formats**

You can import Financial Reporting and Web Analysis documents as fully-formatted HTML, which you can display in Excel, or in query-ready HTML, which enables you to connect to Financial Management or Essbase data sources and run queries.

When you import Reporting and Analysis documents as query-ready HTML, the selected pages of the current data object is converted to HTML, and Smart View-specific formatting is removed. Thus, Smart View can re-query the data source independent of the Web application.

When you import Reporting and Analysis documents as fully formatted HTML, the selected pages of the current data object is converted to HTML, and Smart View formatting definitions and calculated members are retained. Thus, Smart View cannot directly query the data source, but Smart View content can be leveraged by Microsoft Office applications.
Tip: After importing an image in Word or PowerPoint, use the Office Format Picture option to format it; for example, to crop and resize. The Format Picture settings are preserved, even after you refresh the image.

Importing Interactive Reporting Documents

- “Importing Interactive Reporting Documents into Excel” on page 131
- “Importing Interactive Reporting Documents into Word and PowerPoint” on page 132
- “Editing Interactive Reporting Documents” on page 132

Imported Interactive Reporting documents are section-specific.

Table 3 Interactive Reporting Import Object Types

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Excel</th>
<th>Word, PowerPoint</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Table</td>
<td>Formatted data</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Results</td>
<td>Formatted data</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chart</td>
<td>Formatted data</td>
<td>Image</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pivot</td>
<td>Formatted data</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report</td>
<td>Formatted data</td>
<td>Image</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dashboard</td>
<td>Image</td>
<td>Image</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Query</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CubeQuery</td>
<td>Query ready (Internet Explorer only, not supported by Firefox)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data model</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following restrictions apply when Interactive Reporting documents are imported into Excel:

- Hidden sections are displayed during import.
- Importing dashboard sections into Excel resizes A1 cells.
- Importing report sections into Excel places chart images before tables
- Importing into Excel may not preserve colors correctly.
- Results sections that contain the euro currency format do not import into Excel.
- Results sections with + (plus sign) in their name do not import.
Importing Interactive Reporting Documents into Excel

To import Interactive Reporting documents into Excel:

1. From the Smart View ribbon, select Panel.
2. In the Smart View Panel, connect to an EPM Workspace data source.
3. Navigate to the Interactive Reporting document that you want to import.
4. From the Action Panel, click Open.
   The Import Workspace Document wizard is displayed.

   Note: Some wizard screens do not apply to some documents.

5. In Sections, select the section for importing.
6. In Actions, select an option:
   - Refresh and Preview, to change filters or values prior to previewing the document
   - Preview, to preview the document with default settings
     If you are importing a CubeQuery section in query ready format, do not select this option.
7. Click Next.
8. If you selected Preview in step 6, skip to step 11. If you select Refresh and Preview, continue with the next step.
9. If user authentication is required to change filters, such as variable, value, or option in the document’s settings, in Specify Database Credentials, enter the username and password, and select Next.
   The connection name is displayed in parentheses (for example, Sample.oce).
10. In Specify Filters, select a value and click Next.
11. To import all pages of the document, leave the All Pages field check enabled.
12. If your document contains multiple pages, select Split pages across worksheets to display each page on a separate Excel worksheet.
13. From the Import Section As drop-down, select one of the following:
   - Data to import content as query-ready HTML. The current page of the current CubeQuery section is converted to HTML and Smart View formatting is removed. This enables you to requery the data source independent of the Web application.
   - Image to import content as formatted HTML. The current page of the CubeQuery section is converted to HTML with Smart View formatting definitions and calculated members. Smart View does not directly query the data source. This option is available only for a CubeQuery section for Refresh and Preview.
14. Click Finish.

   The document is displayed in Excel.
Importing Interactive Reporting Documents into Word and PowerPoint

To import Interactive Reporting documents into Word:

1. From the Smart View ribbon, select Panel.
2. In the Smart View Panel, connect to a EPM Workspace data source.
3. Navigate to the Interactive Reporting document that you want to import.
4. From the Action Panel, click Open.

The Import Workspace Document wizard is displayed.

Note: Some wizard screens do not apply to some documents.

5. In Select an Action, select an option:
   - Refresh and Preview, to change filters or values prior to previewing the document
   - Preview, to preview the document with default settings
6. Click Next.

7. If you selected Refresh and Preview:
   a. If user authentication is required to change filters, such as variable, value, or option in the document settings, in Specify Database Credentials, enter the username and password, and click Next.

   The connection name is displayed in parentheses (for example, Sample.oce).
   b. In Specify Filters, select a value.
8. Click Apply, and click Next.
9. In Preview, to import a page, select a page from the drop-down list located in the upper left of the data object.
10. Optional: To import all pages of the document, select All Pages.
11. Click Finish.

The document is imported.

Editing Interactive Reporting Documents

To edit Interactive Reporting documents in Excel, Word, and PowerPoint:

1. Open the Interactive Reporting document to edit.

2. From the Smart View ribbon, click the arrow in Connections, then select Reporting and Analysis Document, and then Edit.
The Import Workspace Document wizard is displayed.

**Note:** Some wizard screens do not apply to some documents.

3. **If you selected Refresh and Preview:**
   
a. If user authentication is required to change filters, such as variable, value, or option in the document settings, in **Specify Database Credentials**, enter the username and password, and click **Next**.
   
The connection name is displayed in parentheses (for example, Sample.oce).
   
b. In **Specify Filters**, select a value.

4. **Click Apply, and click Next.**

5. **In Preview**, to import a page, select a page from the drop-down list located in the upper left of the data object.

6. **Click Finish.**

**Importing Financial Reporting Documents**

- “Financial Reporting and Web Analysis Import Formats” on page 129
- “Importing Financial Reporting Documents into Excel” on page 134
- “Importing Financial Reporting Documents into Word and PowerPoint” on page 136
- “Editing Financial Reporting Documents” on page 138

**Table 4 Financial Reporting Import Document Types**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document Type</th>
<th>Excel</th>
<th>Word, PowerPoint</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Report</td>
<td>Fully Formatted, Query-Ready, Function Grid</td>
<td>Image, Function Grid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snapshot report</td>
<td>Fully Formatted</td>
<td>Image</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snapshot Book</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batch</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grid Object</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image Object</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chart Object</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Text Object</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Row and Column template</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To import Financial Reporting documents into Excel:

1. From the Smart View ribbon, select Panel.
2. In the Smart View Panel, connect to an EPM Workspace data source.
4. From the Action Panel, click Open.

   The Import Workspace Document wizard is displayed.

   **Note:** Some wizard screens do not apply to some documents.

5. In Select a Document, expand the repository, select a Financial Reporting document, and click OK.

   The document is previewed in the Import Workspace Document window.

   **Note:** Some options may not be available for some documents.

6. If the Preview User Point of View is displayed, preview the current POV or change the members of the POV.

   **Note:** To display this screen, select Preview in EPM Workspace preferences, for User Point of View.

7. Click Next.

8. **Optional:** If you want to change the default value, in Respond to Prompts, make a selection for prompts, and click Next.

   **Note:** This screen is displayed only if the document contains prompts.

9. **Optional:** In Preview from Grid POV, change the POV by selecting a POV.

10. Change the page dimension by selecting Page.

11. To import all pages of the document, select All Pages.

12. To display each page on a separate Excel worksheet, select Split Pages across worksheets.

13. In Import Document As, select an option:
   - **Fully-Formatted**—displays reports in a fully-formatted HTML.
   - **Query-Ready**—enables you to run ad hoc analysis on reports when connected to Financial Management and Essbase data sources.
   - **Function Grid**—a dynamic grid format, allows you to further select a report option, as described in step 17.

14. Click Finish.

   Your next steps depend on the option you selected in step 13:
   - If you selected:
- **Fully-Formatted**—the document is imported into the Office application, and you can only view the Reporting and Analysis document.

- **Query-Ready**—the document is imported into the Office application, and you can now connect to a Financial Management or Essbase data source, where you can perform ad hoc analysis, such as retrieving, zooming, or pivoting data.

- **Function Grid**—continue with step 15.

15 Click ➡ to refresh the Document Contents pane.

16 Select the function grid object in Document Contents, right-click and select Insert New Reporting Object/Control.

17 From the Insert New Reporting Object/Control dialog box, select one of these report types to place on the grid:

- **Function Grid** — a dynamic grid format

  When you refresh a function grid, data cells are refreshed; members are not. To refresh both data and members, you must reinsert the function grid into the sheet. For this reason, function grids are most useful for reports in which members remain reasonably static. For reports whose members may change more often, tables and charts are better report types. Although you can have multiple reports on a worksheet, you can have only one function grid.

  You can use Excel formulas, for example SUM, with function grids. To retain such formulas as part of the function grid, you must leave one empty row between the grid and the cell containing the formula and include the empty row in the range of cells selected for the formula definition. This permits retention of the formula when refreshing the data results in a different number of rows in the grid.

  To format a function grid, use Excel formatting capabilities.

- **Table**

  Table reports display results in a grid format that floats on the document and can be moved and re-sized. When you refresh a table, both members and data are refreshed. Tables are useful for displaying large grids in a smaller space; their scroll bars enable you to quickly access rows and columns.

  You can zoom in and out in a table report, but you cannot perform other ad hoc operations or use free form.

- **Chart**

  Chart reports display results in a chart format that floats on the document and can be moved and re-sized. When you refresh a chart, both members and data are refreshed.

18 Optional: To move or re-size a table or chart, in Document Contents, click the down arrow next to ➡, and from the menu, select Toggle Design Mode.

You can now move objects within the sheet, slide, or page.

When you are ready to exit design mode, select Toggle Design Mode again.
To insert a report control, select the report object in Document Contents, right-click and select Insert New Reporting Object/Control.

From the Insert New Reporting Object/Control dialog box, select one of these report control types:

- **POV**—a report can contain only one POV
- **Slider**—a report can contain multiple sliders. See “Sliders” on page 98.

A report can contain a POV or sliders, but not both.

Optional: to create a separate report for any or all of the members of one dimension in the report and cascade these reports separately across the worksheets of the workbook, see “Cascading Reports and Ad Hoc Grids” on page 66.

Note: In reports that contain a chart and a table, cascading may cause the chart and table to overlap the next time you open the workbook.

### Importing Financial Reporting Documents into Word and PowerPoint

To import Financial Reporting documents into Word and PowerPoint:

1. From the Smart View ribbon, select Panel.
2. In the Smart View Panel, connect to a EPM Workspace data source.
4. From the Action Panel, click Open.

   The Import Workspace Document wizard is displayed.

5. In Select a Document, expand the repository, select a Financial Reporting document, then click OK.

   The document is previewed in the Import Workspace Document window.

   Note: Some screens do not apply to some documents.

6. If the Preview User Point of View screen is displayed, preview the current POV or change the members of the POV by selecting a member.

   Note: To display this screen, select Preview in EPM Workspace preferences, for User Point of View.

7. Optional: If you want to change the default value, in Respond to Prompts, make a selection for prompts, and click Next.

   Note: This screen is displayed only if the document contains prompts.

8. In Preview from Grid POV, change the POV by selecting a POV.
Note: Some wizard screens do not apply to some documents.

9 Change the page dimension by selecting Page.

10 Select All Pages to import all pages of the document.

11 Select Split Pages across worksheets to

12 Select Refresh Using Workspace Point of View to

13 In Import Document As, select an option:
   • Image—To import the document as an image.
   • Function Grid—To import a dynamic grid format, which allows you to further select a report option, as described in step 17 (available in Word only).

14 Click Finish.

Your next steps depend on the option you selected in step 13:

If you selected:
   • Image—The report is imported into the document as an image and you can only view the Reporting and Analysis image in the Word.
   • Function Grid—Continue with step 15 (Word only).

15 Click to refresh the Document Contents pane.

16 Select the report object in Document Contents, right-click and select Insert New Reporting Object/Control.

17 From the Insert New Reporting Object/Control dialog box, select one of these report types to place on the grid:
   • Function Grid—a dynamic grid format
     When you refresh a function grid, data cells are refreshed; members are not. To refresh both data and members, you must reinsert the function grid into the sheet. For this reason, function grids are most useful for reports in which members remain reasonably static. For reports whose members may change more often, tables and charts are better report types. Although you can have multiple reports on a worksheet, you can have only one function grid.

     You can use Excel formulas, for example SUM, with function grids. To retain such formulas as part of the function grid, you must leave one empty row between the grid and the cell containing the formula and include the empty row in the range of cells selected for the formula definition. This permits retention of the formula when refreshing the data results in a different number of rows in the grid.

     To format a function grid, use Excel formatting capabilities.

   • Office Table
     Office tables can be used with Word only. Office tables display results in native Microsoft Office table format. When you refresh an Office table, both members and data are refreshed.
Office tables look and feel like part of the Word document, but the members and data in the table cells are connected to the Smart View provider. With Office tables, you can work with the Word table formatting and styles that you are accustomed to. Insert a POV object into the report and you can change the POV of the Office table. Refresh the Office table after changing formatting or POV and the new POV is reflected in the results and custom formatting is retained.

You cannot zoom in or out in an Office table object, and you cannot perform other ad hoc operations or use free form.

- Table

Table reports display results in a grid format that floats on the document and can be moved and re-sized. When you refresh a table, both members and data are refreshed. Tables are useful for displaying large grids in a smaller space; their scroll bars enable you to quickly access rows and columns.

You can zoom in and out in a table report, but you cannot perform other ad hoc operations or use free form.

- Chart

Chart reports display results in a chart format that floats on the document and can be moved and re-sized. When you refresh a chart, both members and data are refreshed.

18 Optional: To move or re-size a table or chart, in Document Contents, click the down arrow next to , and from the menu, select Toggle Design Mode.

You can now move objects within the sheet, slide, or page.

When you are ready to exit design mode, select Toggle Design Mode again.

19 To insert a report control, select the report object in Document Contents, right-click and select Insert New Reporting Object/Control.

20 From the Insert New Reporting Object/Control dialog box, select one of these report control types:

- **POV**—a report can contain only one POV

- **Slider**—a report can contain multiple sliders. See “Sliders” on page 98.

A report can contain a POV or sliders, but not both.

21 Refresh.

**Editing Financial Reporting Documents**

To edit Financial Reporting documents in Excel, Word, and PowerPoint:

1 Open the Financial Reporting document to edit.
2 From the Smart View ribbon, click the arrow in , then select Reporting and Analysis Document, and then Edit.

The Import Workspace Document wizard is displayed.

Note: Some wizard screens do not apply to some documents.

3 If the Preview User Point of View screen is displayed, preview the current POV or change the members of the POV.

Note: To display this screen, in EPM Workspace preferences, select Preview for User Point of View.

4 Optional: In documents that contain prompts, to change the default value, in Respond to Prompts, make a selection for prompts, and click Next.

Note: Respond to Prompts is displayed only if the document contains prompts.

5 To change the POV, in Preview from Grid POV select a POV.

6 Click Finish.

Creating Templates in PowerPoint Documents

You can create PowerPoint template documents that can be saved by importing one or more Financial Reporting reports to the presentation. Every Create Template action creates a new PowerPoint slide with a report name to show where it will be placed when Refresh Template is used.

To create a template:

1 Open PowerPoint.

2 Connect to a Reporting and Analysis provider.

3 From the Smart View ribbon, select Panel, then Reporting and Analysis Document, and then Create Template.


   • Optional: To import all pages of the document, select All Pages. A separate slide is created for each page.

   • To import the current screen presentation, clear All Pages.

5 Optional: To use the Workspace point of view, select Refresh Using Workspace Point of View.

6 Click OK. The document name is imported into the PowerPoint presentation.
Refreshing PowerPoint Templates

To refresh a template:

1. Open the PowerPoint presentation containing the template.
2. Connect to a Reporting and Analysis provider.
3. From the Smart View ribbon, select Panel, then Reporting and Analysis Document, and then Refresh Template.
4. Edit and save the PowerPoint presentation as needed.

Importing Production Reporting Documents

Production Reporting documents consist of jobs and job outputs, which you can import into Excel, Word, and PowerPoint.

- “Importing Production Reporting Jobs into Excel” on page 140
- “Importing Production Reporting Jobs into Word and PowerPoint” on page 141
- “Importing Production Reporting Job Outputs into Word, and PowerPoint” on page 142
- “Editing Production Reporting Jobs ” on page 142

Table 5  Production Reporting Import Object Types

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object Type</th>
<th>Excel</th>
<th>Word, PowerPoint</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Job</td>
<td>Formatted data</td>
<td>Image</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job output</td>
<td>Formatted data</td>
<td>Image</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some limitations exist for importing:

- Images and charts are not imported into Excel.
- Secure jobs are supported, but jobs imported as generic jobs are not supported.

Importing Production Reporting Jobs into Excel

To import Production Reporting jobs into Excel:

1. From the Smart View ribbon, select Panel.
2. In the Smart View Panel, connect to a EPM Workspace data source.
3. Navigate to the Oracle Hyperion Interactive Reporting document that you want to import.
4. From the Action Panel, click Open.
   
   The Import Workspace Document wizard is displayed.
5. In Select a Document, expand the repository, select a Production Reporting job, then click OK.
   
   The import wizard screen is displayed.
If the Specify Parameters screen is displayed, define the job parameters, and click Next.

Note: This screen is displayed only if the job contains parameters.

In Preview, to import a page, select a page from the drop-down list located in the upper left of the data object.

To import all pages of the job, select All Pages.

Select Split Pages across worksheets to display each page on a separate Excel worksheet.

Click Finish.

The document is displayed in Excel.

---

**Importing Production Reporting Jobs into Word and PowerPoint**

The procedures for importing Production Reporting jobs into Word and PowerPoint are similar.

To import Production Reporting jobs into Word and PowerPoint:

1. From the Smart View ribbon, select Panel.
2. In the Smart View Panel, connect to a EPM Workspace data source.
3. Navigate to the Production Reporting document that you want to import.
4. From the Action Panel, click Open.
   
The Import Workspace Document wizard is displayed.

5. In Select a Document, expand the repository, select a Reporting and Analysis document, then click OK.
   
The import wizard is displayed.

   Note: Some screens may not apply to some documents.

6. If the Specify Parameters screen is displayed, define the job parameters, and click Next.

   Note: This screen is displayed only if the job contains parameters.

7. In Preview, to import a page, select a page from the drop-down list located in the upper left of the data object.

8. To import all pages of the job, select All Pages.

   For Word, Split pages across pages is disabled. For PowerPoint, Split pages across slides is selected and disabled because by default, the pages from jobs or job outputs always split across pages and slides.

9. Click Finish.

   The job is imported.
Importing Production Reporting Job Outputs into Word, and PowerPoint

To import Production Reporting job outputs into Excel, Word, and PowerPoint:

1. Connect to a EPM Workspace data source.
2. From the Smart View ribbon, select Panel, then Reporting and Analysis Document, and then Import.
   The Import Workspace Document dialog box is displayed.
3. In Select a Document, expand the repository, select a Production Reporting job output, then click OK.

The job output is imported.

Editing Production Reporting Jobs

You can edit imported Production Reporting jobs, but not job outputs. You can edit only job parameters.

To edit Production Reporting jobs:

2. From the Smart View ribbon, click the arrow in Reporting and Analysis Document, and then Edit.
   The Import Workspace Document dialog box is displayed.
3. If the Specify Parameters screen is displayed, define the job parameters, and click Next.
   Note: This screen is displayed only if the job contains parameters.
4. In Preview, view the job.
   Note: If you deleted any imported pages, edit updates only the remaining pages of the job.
5. Click Finish.
   The job is updated.

Importing Web Analysis Documents

Web Analysis includes five data object display types, but Smart View can import only three (spreadsheet, chart, and pinboard). Smart View cannot import free-form grid and SQL spreadsheets. See “Financial Reporting and Web Analysis Import Formats” on page 129.

- “Importing a Web Analysis Document or Document Objects” on page 143
Table 6  Web Analysis Import Document Type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document Type</th>
<th>Excel</th>
<th>Word, PowerPoint</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Report</td>
<td>Fully formatted, query-ready</td>
<td>Image</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7  Web Analysis Import Data Object Type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Object</th>
<th>Excel</th>
<th>Word, PowerPoint</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spreadsheet</td>
<td>Data + formatting</td>
<td>Image</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chart</td>
<td>Data + formatting</td>
<td>Image</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinboard</td>
<td>Data + formatting</td>
<td>Image</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Importing a Web Analysis Document or Document Objects

Using Smart View in Excel, you can import one or all document pages or multiple data objects with one or more pages from a Web Analysis document residing in the Workspace repository. All Web Analysis data objects (spreadsheet, chart, pinboard) are imported as Excel spreadsheets. Freeform Grid and SQL spreadsheets cannot be imported.

To import Web Analysis data objects:

1. From the Smart View ribbon, select Panel.
2. In the Smart View Panel, connect to a EPM Workspace data source.
3. Navigate to the Web Analysis document that you want to import.
4. From the Action Panel, click Open.

The Import Workspace Document wizard is displayed.

5. In Select a Document, expand the repository, select a Web Analysis document, and click OK.
6. If database credentials are not saved with the Web Analysis document, then the Specify Database Credentials page is displayed where you are required to enter valid log on credentials to data sources used in the report. If a report has only one data source and you skip entering credentials, the report is not imported. If you have data objects with different data sources in one report and only want to import one of the data objects, you can enter the credentials for the data objects you want to import and skip credential for the data object you do not wish to import. Enter the user name and password or select Skip to skip entering credentials to any of the data sources, and click Next.

Tip: Select Save Credentials to save credentials with a Web Analysis document. It enables you to refresh an imported document later. Currently, you cannot refresh imported documents without saving credentials.

7. In Preview, when selecting objects to import for Microsoft Excel, Word, and Powerpoint:
Select individual data objects, by clicking the check box located in the top left corner of each report object OR select all data objects by clicking the All Objects check box.

Select Split Objects across worksheets to create a new worksheet for each report object OR deselect Split Objects across worksheets to place all report objects in the same worksheet.

Select a page to import from the drop-down list located in the top of each selected to import data objects OR select All Pages to import all pages of all selected to import data objects.

Select Split Pages across Worksheets to create a new worksheet for each import page OR deselect Split Pages across Worksheets to place all imported pages of each data object in the same worksheet.

In Preview, when selecting object to import for Microsoft Word and PowerPoint, select Import Screen to import a screen print of the entire report.

For Microsoft Excel, in Import Document As, select an option:

- Fully Formatted (imports reports in fully-formatted HTML). You can connect to Oracle Enterprise Performance Management System at any time and refresh the imported document for current data.

- Query-Ready (imports reports in query-ready HTML). You can connect to Financial Management or Essbase data source to get data directly and perform ad hoc analysis, such as retrieving, zooming, and pivoting data.

Click Finish. The document is imported. You can then connect to EPM System at any time and refresh the imported document with current data.

Editing Web Analysis Documents

To edit Web Analysis documents:

1. Select a page (Excel) or an image (Word or PowerPoint).

2. From the Smart View ribbon, click the arrow in the Connections icon, then select Reporting and Analysis Document, and then Edit.

3. If database credentials are not saved with the Web Analysis document, then the Specify Database Credentials page is displayed. In Specify Database Credentials, enter the user name and password, or select Skip, and then click Next.

   Tip: You can select Save Credentials to save them with the Oracle Hyperion Web Analysis document.

4. Select a spreadsheet, chart, or pinboard to import.

5. In Preview, to import a page, select a page from the drop-down list located in the upper left of the data object.
6 Select All Pages to import all pages of the document. Leave the box cleared to import only the current page.

7 Select Split Pages across worksheets to display each page on a separate worksheet (Excel only).

8 In Import Document As, select:
   - Fully Formatted (Excel only)
   - Query-Ready (Excel only)
   - Image (Word and PowerPoint)

9 Click Finish.

Using Smart Tags to Import Reporting and Analysis Documents

You can use Microsoft smart tags to import Oracle Hyperion Reporting and Analysis documents.

To import Reporting and Analysis documents using smart tags:

1 Open a Microsoft Office document.

2 Connect to an EPM Workspace data source.

3 Ensure that smart tags are enabled in Excel.

4 Type smartview anywhere in the document, then move the mouse over the word.
   The smart tags action icon is displayed.

5 Click the smart tag icon and select Reporting and Analysis Content to display Import Workspace Document, from which you can import documents.
About Oracle BI EE and Smart View

With Smart View, users can connect to Oracle BI EE server and utilize the content created in Oracle Business Intelligence Answers dashboards and analyses. In addition to working with this content, Smart View users can create content in the form of simple views with the View Designer, using Oracle BI EE Presentation Server as the data source. The views created can then be published to the Oracle BI EE Presentation Catalog, where they can be edited further.

Smart View offers Oracle BI EE users a cohesive and consistent experience across all Oracle BI EE content providers.

Office Support

When working with Oracle BI EE data sources, Smart View supports these versions of Microsoft Office:

- 2007
- 2010 32-bit
- 2010 64-bit

Features and Components of Oracle BI EE in Smart View

When connected to an Oracle BI EE data source in Smart View, you can perform these actions:

- Connect to Oracle BI EE Presentation Server
● Navigate through the Oracle BI EE Presentation Catalog

● Import pre-created BI Answers views from Presentation Catalog into Microsoft Excel, PowerPoint, and Word. For example, you can:
  ○ Insert Oracle Business Intelligence tables, BI pivot tables, and BI graphs into Excel as refreshable, editable objects
  ○ Apply Excel formatting to BI data; formats are retained when you refresh

● Copy Oracle BI EE Dashboard content and paste it into Smart View client documents. The data, metadata, and view layout are copied

● Create simple views in Excel using Oracle BI EE Presentation Server as the source for metadata and data

● Interact with content imported into Smart View documents, such as drill and prompt selections

● Manage the imported content in Smart View; for example, refresh, mask, copy and paste, and document contents

● Mask BI data from Oracle BI EE objects in Excel so that users must log in to view the data. Masked objects can be viewed upon refresh.

● Program using Visual Basic. See the Oracle Hyperion Smart View Developer’s Guide for more information.

Key components are:

● Ribbon—The Oracle BI EE ribbon contains Oracle BI EE commands for designing and publishing views in Smart View, inserting, and copying and pasting views from BI Answers, editing prompts, masking data, editing, and setting preferences.

● Catalog—The catalog is an expandable tree list of the BI Answers dashboards, analyses, and views that are available to you for insertion into Excel. Each analysis expands to display all views available from that analysis. Only views that are supported and defined in BI Answers, and for which you have permission, are displayed. You can refresh the catalog to display the latest list of available analyses and views.

Enabling the Oracle BI EE Extension

The Oracle BI EE extension is automatically enabled when you install Smart View.

If you need to disable or re-enable the Oracle BI EE extension, refer to the procedure in “Extensions” on page 187.

Oracle BI EE Catalog

The Oracle BI EE Presentation Catalog, also referred to as the catalog or catalog tree, is displayed in the Smart View Panel. The catalog tree displays a root node called “Catalog Root” and, by default, two folders called “My Folders” and “Shared Folders.”
Items that you save to My Folders appear only to you when you expand the folder. Items that other users save to My Folders appear only to them.

Items that you save to Shared Folders can be viewed by all logged-on users with BI Consumer privileges. If you have BI Consumer privileges, you can also view the items that other users have saved in Shared Folders.

To view the properties of any folder to which you have access, including the name of the folder creator and the creation date, right-click the folder in the catalog tree and select View Folder Properties.

The folders in the catalog tree contain a list of analyses, both from Oracle BI EE and Smart View, as well as any subfolders created. Expand an analysis node (for example, “Area chart2” under My Folders) and the list of views that are stored there is displayed (for example, “Compount View 1” and “Table 1”), as shown in Figure 27.
To view the properties of an analysis, including the name of the analysis creator, the creation date, and modification date, right-click the analysis in the catalog tree and select **View Analysis Properties**.

You can also choose to edit the analysis in BI Answers.

To edit an analysis in BI Answers, right-click the analysis in the catalog tree and select **Edit Analysis in Answers**.

Selecting this option launches the default browser and opens the analysis editing wizard in BI Answers. If you are not already logged onto BI Answers, a login dialog box is displayed where you can enter your credentials. You must have BI Consumer privileges to edit a view in BI Answers.

From the catalog tree, you can also insert tables, pivot tables, graphs, titles, and compound views into Smart View. See “Working with Oracle BI EE Analyses, Views, and Dashboards” on page 151.
In BI Answers, analyses are made up of individual views; dashboards are made up of analyses and individual views.

**Supported Oracle BI EE View and Object Types**

You can insert the following views into Smart View clients (Excel, PowerPoint, and Word) from the catalog or by copying and pasting.

- **Table Views**
  
  Data is displayed in table format, either in a format similar to the display in BI Answers, which is also referred to as native format, or as an Excel table.

  Using the **Insert** option, table views can be inserted into all Smart View clients in native format. This format offers no sorting or filtering. Cells with the same data are merged into a single cell.

  In Excel, using the **Insert as Excel Table**, table views can be inserted as an Excel table. With this format, further analysis operations can be performed, such as sorting and filtering.

- **Pivot Table Views**
  
  Data is displayed in the grouped format defined in BI Answers, which is also referred to as native format. Features such as page item lists and group sectioning are maintained. Data can also be displayed in Excel pivot table format.

  Using the **Insert** option, pivot table views can be inserted into all Smart View clients in native format. As with inserting a table view, this format offers no sorting or filtering; cells with the same data are merged into a single cell.
In Excel, using the **Insert as Excel Pivot** option, pivot table views may also be inserted as an Excel pivot table. With this format, you may perform further analysis operations, such as pivoting, aggregating, drilling, sorting, and filtering.

### Graph Views

Data is displayed mapping the graph defined in BI Answers graph to a graph type supported by Microsoft Office 2007 charts.

Using the **Insert as Image** option, graphs can be inserted directly into Smart View clients as a static image. The image cannot be edited or refreshed.

Using the **Insert** option in all Smart View clients, graphs can be edited and refreshed. Smart View attempts to match the graph style from BI Answers as closely as possible, including graph properties such as visual effect (2D, 3D), canvas size, chart title, subtitle, axis titles, legend and legend position, axis scale, data format (numeric, date, currency format), and title and label formatting.

If a matching Office chart type is not available, the graph view can be inserted as an image. See “Supported Oracle BI EE Chart and Object Types” on page 158 and “Unsupported Oracle BI EE Chart and Object Types” on page 158.

### Gauge Views and Funnel Graph Views

In BI Answers, gauge views and funnel graph views are separate object types from graph views.

Using the **Insert as Image** option, gauge and funnel views can be inserted directly into Smart View clients as a static image. The image cannot be edited or refreshed.

### Title Views

The title of a report is displayed, along with other information that is part of the title view in BI Answers.

Title views are typically composed of title text, subtitle text, the analysis name, the date and time inserted, an optional logo, and an optional URL (for example, a help link). Title views are inserted into Smart View clients as a collection of text boxes and images grouped together as a single Office object.

### Compound Views

Data is displayed as an assembly of different views.

When inserted into Smart View clients, all supported views that make up the compound view are inserted. Each type of view—table, pivot table, graph, gauge, funnel, filter, and title—is inserted into Smart View clients in its own default format.

In Word, all views are inserted next to and below each other filling pages in the active Word document.

In Excel or PowerPoint, users are prompted to choose between inserting all the views on one sheet or slide, or inserting each view on a separate sheet or slide.
Inserting Tables and Pivot Tables

The maximum number of rows and columns that you can insert depends on the version of Excel you are using. See Microsoft Excel documentation for worksheet size limits.

To insert a table or pivot table:

1. Place the cursor at the point in the Excel worksheet, PowerPoint slide, or Word page where you want the table or pivot table to begin.
2. In the Oracle BI EE Presentation Catalog, right-click a table or pivot table.
3. Select one of the following:
   - **Insert**—The selected table view or pivot table view is inserted in the format defined in BI Answers. See Figure 28 and Figure 29,

     If prompts are defined for the table or pivot table in BI Answers, the **Prompt Selector** dialog box is displayed where you make selections on the data to display (otherwise, the table or pivot table is inserted directly). After the initial insert, you may edit the prompts by clicking the **Edit Prompts** icon in the Oracle BI EE ribbon. See “Working with Prompts” on page 160 for more information.

     If page prompts are defined for the table or pivot table (view prompts in BI Answers), you may edit them by clicking the **Edit Page Prompts** icon in the Oracle BI EE ribbon. See “Working with Page Prompts” on page 162.
### Figure 28  Table View Inserted as Table with Formatting from BI Answers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>D1 Office</td>
<td>Guadalupe Office</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1- Revenue</td>
<td>2- Billed Quantity</td>
<td>T05 Per Name Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1218703.43</td>
<td>126416</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1218703.43 Total</td>
<td>126416</td>
<td>2008 Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1140273.25</td>
<td>124481</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1140273.25 Total</td>
<td>124481</td>
<td>2009 Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1412013.01</td>
<td>153615</td>
<td>2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1412013.01 Total</td>
<td>153615</td>
<td>2010 Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>D1 Office</td>
<td>Figueroa Office</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>1- Revenue</td>
<td>2- Billed Quantity</td>
<td>T05 Per Name Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>1335360.24</td>
<td>144293</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>1335360.24 Total</td>
<td>144293</td>
<td>2008 Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>1142302.60</td>
<td>118765</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>1142302.60 Total</td>
<td>118765</td>
<td>2009 Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>1613498.14</td>
<td>173192</td>
<td>2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>1613498.14 Total</td>
<td>173192</td>
<td>2010 Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Figure 29  Pivot Table Inserted as a Pivot Table with Formatting from BI Answers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>D1 Office</td>
<td>D2 Department</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Montgomery Office Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Montgomery Office</td>
<td>Entertainment Dept.</td>
<td>409261.44</td>
<td>44404</td>
<td>474402.83</td>
<td>49612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Montogomery Office Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Blue Bell Office</td>
<td>Entertainment Dept.</td>
<td>762007.79</td>
<td>76964</td>
<td>625768.91</td>
<td>69812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Blue Bell Office Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Foster Office</td>
<td>Technology Dept.</td>
<td>665353.16</td>
<td>73453</td>
<td>499749.5</td>
<td>53700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Foster Office Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Glenn Office</td>
<td>Technology Dept.</td>
<td>380957.44</td>
<td>41450</td>
<td>335018.03</td>
<td>35817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Glenn Office Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Tellaro Office Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>572256.65</td>
<td>62393</td>
<td>470830.43</td>
<td>51801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Tellaro Office Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Madison Office Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>472503.56</td>
<td>51717</td>
<td>410123.97</td>
<td>47135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Madison Office</td>
<td>Translated Products</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Eden Office</td>
<td></td>
<td>531569.71</td>
<td>62894</td>
<td>502360.03</td>
<td>54444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Eden Office</td>
<td>Translated Products</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Sherman Office</td>
<td>Translated Products</td>
<td>780186.36</td>
<td>84984</td>
<td>680636.06</td>
<td>75006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Sherman Office Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Sherman Office</td>
<td>Translated Products</td>
<td>780186.36</td>
<td>84984</td>
<td>680636.06</td>
<td>75006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In Smart View clients, the table is displayed in the form a grid.

- **Insert as Excel Table** (table views only)—The selected table view is inserted as an Excel table. Columns in the page prompt edge and section edge, if present, are moved to the top of the table as drop-down headings. Select this option when you want to use Excel operations to filter, define formulas, sort, and perform other Excel tasks.

When a table view is inserted as an Excel table, prompts that are defined in BI Answers are not available.

The selected table is inserted on the worksheet. See Figure 30.

![Figure 30 Portion of a Table View Inserted as an Excel Table](image)

- **Insert as Excel Pivot** (pivot table views only)—The selected pivot table view is inserted as an Excel pivot table. Columns in the page edge and section edge, if present, are mapped to the report filters area, and columns in the measures edge are moved to the values area. Select this option when you want to perform further analysis, such as aggregating, pivoting, drilling, sorting, and filtering.

When a pivot table view is inserted as an Excel Pivot table, prompts that are defined in BI Answers are not available.

The selected table or pivot table is inserted on the worksheet. See Figure 31.
You can edit tables and pivot tables as described in “Editing Views” on page 178.

## Inserting Graphs

When inserting graphs, Smart View attempts to map the BI Answers graph into a chart type supported by Microsoft Office 2007 charts. Further, Smart View attempts to match visual effects, such as 2D or 3D, and other graph properties such as canvas size, axis scale, data format, and formatting in terms of font styles and colors.

When a matching chart type is not available, the graph view can only be inserted as image.

See “Supported Oracle BI EE Chart and Object Types” on page 158 and “Unsupported Oracle BI EE Chart and Object Types” on page 158.

1. From the catalog, right-click a graph view.
2. Select an option:
   - **Insert**—The selected graph is inserted as an Excel chart, which can be edited, masked, and refreshed.
   
   If prompts are defined for the graph in BI Answers, the **Prompt Selector** dialog box is displayed where you make selections on the data to display (otherwise, the graph is inserted directly). After the initial insert, you may edit the prompts by clicking the **Edit Prompts** icon in the Oracle BI EE ribbon. See “Working with Prompts” on page 160.
   
   If page prompts are defined for the graph (view prompts in BI Answers), you may edit them by clicking the **Edit Page Prompts** icon in the Oracle BI EE ribbon. See “Working with Prompts” on page 160 for more information.

   If no prompts are defined for this analysis, then the graph is inserted directly. See Figure 32.
You can edit graphs inserted this way as described in “Editing Views” on page 178.

- **Insert as Image**—The selected graph is inserted as an image of the graph, which cannot be edited or customized.

  When a graph is inserted directly as an image, prompts, page prompts, and sections that are defined in BI Answers are not available.

  Note that gauge and funnel views can only be inserted using the **Insert as Image** command.

Once inserted, whether as an Excel chart or as an image, both types of graphs shown can be resized by stretching them.
**Supported Oracle BI EE Chart and Object Types**

The following chart subtypes are supported:

- Line
- Bar: Vertical, Horizontal, Stacked Vertical, Stacked Horizontal, 100% Stacked Vertical, 100% Stacked Horizontal
- Area: Stacked, 100% Stacked
- Pie graph
- Bubble
- Scatter
- Line-bar Combination: Standard, Stacked
- Radar

The following graphs can only be inserted as an image. They cannot be masked or refreshed:

- Time Line Series
- Pareto
- Waterfall

The following objects can only be inserted as an image. They cannot be masked or refreshed.

- Gauge
- Funnel

**Unsupported Oracle BI EE Chart and Object Types**

The following view types are not supported:

- Performance Tiles
- Trellis views
- Map views
- Filters views—You can only view properties for filter views, using the **View Analysis Properties** command in the catalog tree.
- Selection Steps
- Column Selector
- View Selector
- Legend
- Narrative
- Ticker
- Static Text
- Logical SQL
Inserting Compound Views

To insert a compound view:

1. From the catalog, select the compound view to insert.
2. Right-click and select Insert All Views.
3. When prompted, choose an option:
   - **One object per sheet/slide** to insert each object in the compound view on a separate sheet in Excel, or a separate slide in PowerPoint.
   - **All objects on one sheet/slide** to display all objects on one Excel sheet or PowerPoint slide.

In Word, objects are placed adjacent to and below other objects on a sheet until the sheet is filled, and then continues filling as many sheets as required to hold all the objects.

The default display is selected for the table, pivot table, and graph view types; that is, the Insert action will be used automatically.

A message notifies you of unsupported view types in the compound view. Unsupported view types are not inserted.

**Note:** You may perform Refresh and edit prompt and page prompts for selected views. Unselected views from the compound view remain unchanged. See “Refreshing Views” on page 164, “Working with Prompts” on page 160, and “Working with Page Prompts” on page 162.

Inserting Dashboards

Dashboards are displayed in the Presentation Catalog as folders. A dashboard folder can be expanded to show dashboard pages; a dashboard page can be expanded to show the list of analyses included in that page. You can insert dashboard pages into Excel, PowerPoint, and Word.

To insert dashboard pages into Office applications:

1. From the catalog, right-click a dashboard page and select Insert All Views.
2. When prompted, choose an option:
- **One object per sheet/slide** to insert each object in the dashboard on a separate sheet in Excel, or a separate slide in PowerPoint.

- **All objects on one sheet/slide** to display all objects on one Excel sheet or PowerPoint slide.

In Word, objects are placed adjacent to and below other objects on a sheet until the sheet is filled, and then continues filling as many sheets as required to hold all the objects.

Default display is selected for the table, pivot table, and graph view types; that is, the **Insert** action is used automatically.

A message notifies of unsupported view types in the dashboard. Unsupported view types are not inserted.

**Note:** You may perform Refresh and edit prompt and page prompts for selected views. Unselected views from the dashboard remain unchanged. See “Refreshing Views” on page 164, “Working with Prompts” on page 160, and “Working with Page Prompts” on page 162.

### Working with Prompts

**Prompts** enable users to specify criteria that determines the content of the analysis that they are inserting. Smart View supports both prompts and page prompts. See also “Working with Page Prompts” on page 162 for information on page prompts.

Prompts in Smart View are the equivalent of prompts in BI Answers. Smart View only supports column prompts.

Prompts affect all views in an analysis. For example, in an analysis, a prompt may be set on Year. This prompt affects all views in the analysis.

If prompts are defined on an analysis in BI Answers, then when you insert a table, pivot table, or graph view from the analysis into Smart View, you are prompted to select the data to display.

For example, a prompt on Year is designated for an analysis, and the years 2010, 2011, and 2012 are available to choose from. When you insert a table, pivot table, or graph, you are prompted to select which year’s data to display: 2010, 2011, or 2012. After insertion, you can edit the prompts to select another year’s data to display for all views.

You may edit prompts in views that were inserted, or copied and pasted.

**Note:** Prompts defined on hierarchical columns in BI Answers are not supported in Smart View.

- To edit prompts:
  1. **From the worksheet, select a view:**
     - Graph views—Select the graph.
Table and pivot table views—Select a cell in the table.

2 From the Oracle BI EE ribbon, select **Prompts** to display your original selections.

If the report definition has changed on the BI server, your selections are reset, and you must select all prompts and columns again.

3 In the **Prompt Selector**, modify the prompt selections.

Depending on how the prompt was set up in BI Answers, you may be selecting options directly from a drop-down list on the **Prompt Selector**. You may also be picking values from the **Value Selector** dialog box.

Figure 34 is an example of a **Value Selector**, where the years 2008, 2009, and 2010 were selected for display.

![Value Selector Dialog Box Showing the Years 2008, 2009, and 2010 Selected](image)

After clicking **OK** in the **Value Selector**, the selections populate the first prompt in the example **Prompt Selector**. A second prompt in the example **Prompt Selector** requires that you directly enter an amount; in this example, the amount to display is Billed Quantity greater than $5,000.

The completed **Prompt Selector** dialog then looks like Figure 35.
4 Click **OK** to close the **Prompt Selector**.

After you make selections and click **OK**, the view is immediately refreshed and reflects your selections.

5 Repeat this procedure to edit the prompts to change the output displayed.

## Working with Page Prompts

Page prompts enable users to specify criteria that determines the content of the view that has been inserted. Smart View supports both page prompts and prompts. See also “Working with Prompts” on page 160.

**Page Prompts** in Smart View are the equivalent of view prompts in BI Answers. View prompts are specified on individual views within an analysis. Smart View supports table prompts, graph prompts, and gauge prompts in BI Answers; these types of prompts are called page prompts in Smart View.

Page prompts may vary on individual views within an analysis. An individual table view within an analysis may have a page prompt set on Year, and a pivot table view within the same analysis may have a page prompt set on Line of Business.

When you first insert a view that contains page prompts, a view state is selected by default. For example, if a prompt on Year is specified on a particular view within an analysis, and the years 2010, 2011, and 2012 are available to choose from, you are not prompted for these at the time of insertion. Instead, a default state of the view is inserted. For example, 2010 data may automatically be inserted, as the first year in the list of years available. You can then edit the page prompts to select another year’s data to display for this view.
You may edit page prompts in views that have been inserted, or copied and pasted.

To edit page prompts:

1. From the worksheet, select a view:
   - Graph views—Select the graph.
   - Table and pivot table views—Select any cell in the table.

2. From the Oracle BI EE ribbon, select Edit Page Prompts to display the default page prompt selections for a particular view.
   If the report definition has changed on the BI server, your selections are reset, and you must select all page prompts again.

3. In the Page Selector, modify the page prompt selections by selecting from the drop-down lists.
   Figure 36 shows a Page Selector dialog box, where users select a Year and a Line of Business. In the example, selections were made to display 2010 for the year, and Electronics for the Line of Business.

4. Click OK to close the Page Selector.
   After you make selections and click OK, the view is immediately refreshed and reflects your selections.

5. Repeat this procedure to edit the page prompts to change the output displayed.
Specifying Preferences for Refreshing Views

Refresh preferences are available on a per-view basis. The refresh preferences that you set for each view within a worksheet, slide, or page are saved along with the Office document (Excel workbook, PowerPoint slide presentation, or Word document).

To specify preferences for refreshing a view:

1. Ensure that one or more Oracle BI EE views are inserted into Smart View.

2. In Document Contents, click to refresh the content of the pane.

   All views that were inserted into the active Office application are displayed in Document Contents in a tree format.

3. Select a view in Document Contents, and then select Properties.

4. In Properties, select an option from Refresh Preferences:
   - Refresh Data—Refreshes only the data points in the selected view or analysis.
     Any changes made to formatting in the sheet, slide, or page are retained.
   - Replace View—Replaces the entire view, including any formatting changes set in BI Answers.
     If you select this option, your prompt and graph selections and custom formatting are lost upon refresh if the view definition has changed.

   Note: Oracle BI EE title views are not included in refresh actions, so all customizations to a title view are retained when you refresh the worksheet or workbook.

   - Do not refresh—Refreshing is not allowed.

5. Click OK to save the Refresh Preference selection.

   Continue with “Refreshing Views” on page 164.

Refreshing Views

You can refresh the BI data in your inserted views. You have the option of refreshing selected views or refreshing all views, depending on the Office document type, as follows.

Excel

- Individual views
- Individual worksheets
- Entire workbook

PowerPoint

- Individual views
- Individual slides
You can refresh views from the Document Contents pane, the Oracle BI EE ribbon, or the Smart View ribbon.

The refresh action is limited according to the Refresh Preference set for a selected view. See “Specifying Preferences for Refreshing Views” on page 164 for information.

Note that when you refresh, title views are not included in refresh actions, so all customizations to a title view are retained when you refresh the Office document.

To refresh Oracle BI EE views from the Document Contents pane:

1. In Document Contents, ensure that Oracle BI EE - Document Hierarchy is displayed in the drop-down list box.

2. Click in Document Contents to refresh the contents of the tree.

   From Document Contents, you can refresh individual views in all Office applications, individual worksheets, and individual slides.

3. Perform an action:
   - To refresh a selected view in an Excel sheet, PowerPoint slide, or Word document, select the view object in the Document Contents pane, and then select the Refresh View action from the right-click menu or by using link at the bottom of the pane.
     Repeat for each view that you want to refresh.
   - To refresh all Oracle BI EE views on a selected Excel worksheet or PowerPoint slide, select the sheet or slide in Document Contents and then select the Refresh action from the right-click menu or by using link at the bottom of the pane.
     Repeat for each sheet or slide that you want to refresh.

To refresh all Oracle BI EE views in an Excel workbook or Word document:

1. Place your cursor anywhere in the workbook or document to select it.

2. Perform an action:
To refresh all Oracle BI EE views in an Excel workbook, click the down arrow in the Smart View ribbon and select **Refresh all Worksheets**.

To refresh all views in a Word document, click in the Oracle BI EE ribbon or the Smart View ribbon.

**Tip:** You cannot refresh all views in a PowerPoint presentation at once. You must refresh either by view or slide.

**Note:** If requested, provide your credentials for Oracle BI EE.

### Masking Data in Views

You can mask data in the Oracle BI EE views that you insert in Office documents and in views you create using the View Designer. You have the option of masking data in:

- Selected views
- All views on sheet or a slide
- All views in an Office document

Using the Mask Data functionality in Smart View, you can perform these actions:

- Select a single Smart View object in an Excel sheet or PowerPoint slide and mask data only in that object
- Mask data in the active Excel worksheet or PowerPoint slide
- Mask data in the active workbook, presentation, or Word document

You can invoke Mask Data from these locations:

- Document Contents in the Smart View Panel
- Oracle BI EE ribbon

### Masking Data for an Individual View

1. **To mask data in an individual view in an Excel worksheet or PowerPoint slide:**
   - In Excel or PowerPoint, click in Document Contents to refresh the contents of the tree.
   - **Note:** Data in Word documents can only be masked in their entirety; you cannot mask data in individual views in Word.
   - Locate the view with data that you want to mask in Document Contents, and then select it.
3. Click the **Mask Data** link in **Document Contents**.

   In a table object, cells are replaced with the text, “Need refresh”; in a graph, the area becomes blank and a small lock image is displayed.

4. Save the current workbook or presentation.

   The masked state of the view remains intact after saving.

5. To display the data in the masked view, click ➔ in **Document Contents**, select the view in the tree, and then click the **Refresh View** link.

**Masking Data on a Sheet or Slide**

To mask data on an Excel worksheet or PowerPoint slide:

1. Choose a method to select a sheet or slide:
   - Place the cursor directly in a sheet or slide
   - In **Document Contents**, click ➔, locate the sheet or slide in the tree, and then select it.

2. Choose a method to mask data for all objects on the selected sheet or slide:
   - In the Oracle BI EE ribbon, click ➔
   - In **Document Contents**, click the **Mask Data** link.

   Data on the sheet or slide is masked.

   **Note:** Data in Word documents can only be masked in their entirety; you cannot mask data on individual pages in Word.

3. Save the current workbook or presentation.

   The masked state of the sheet or slide remains intact after saving.

4. To display the data in the masked sheet or slide, click ➔ in **Document Contents**, select the sheet or slide in the tree, and then click the **Refresh** link.

   Alternatively, place the cursor in the sheet or slide to refresh, and then click ➔.

**Masking Data in an Entire Office Document**

To mask data in an entire Office document:

1. From the Oracle BI EE ribbon in the opened Office document, perform an action:
Excel: Click the down arrow in and select **Mask Workbook Data**.

PowerPoint: Click the down arrow in and select **Mask Presentation Data**.

Word: Click in.

**Note:** Word documents can only be masked in their entirety; you cannot mask individual pages in Word.

2 **Save the current Office document.**

The masked state of the workbook, presentation, or document remains intact after saving.

3 **To display the masked data, click in Document Contents, select the sheet, slide, or document in the tree, and then click the Refresh link.**

Alternatively, place the cursor in the sheet, slide, or document to be refreshed, and then click.

**Viewing Properties of an Oracle BI EE Object**

You can view various properties of a selected worksheet, slide, document, or view.

► To view the properties of an Oracle BI EE object:

1 **Select an Oracle BI EE object.**

   Select an actual object and not a sheet or slide.

2 **Click the Properties link at the bottom of the Document Contents pane.**

**Copying and Pasting Oracle BI EE Objects Between Office Applications**

You can copy Oracle BI EE objects within and between Office applications as follows:
Graphs can be copied within and between any Office application.

- Tables and pivot tables can be copied within and between Word and PowerPoint.
- Tables and pivot tables cannot be copied within Excel, from Excel to another Office application, or from another Office application to Excel.
- Tables and pivot tables can only be copied and pasted by sections.

Copying and Pasting a Graph View

To copy and paste a graph view:

1. In Excel, Word, or PowerPoint, select the graph view to copy.
   
   You can use Document Contents to locate the view, but then select the graph directly in the sheet, slide, or page.

2. From the Oracle BI EE ribbon, click Copy.

3. Access the Office application and position the cursor where you want to paste the graph view.
   
   For example, if you are pasting within an Office application (or if you are copying from Excel and want to paste into PowerPoint, open PowerPoint), position the cursor at the point within the Office document where you want to paste the object.

4. Click Paste.

5. Repeat for all graphs that you want to copy and paste.

Copying and Pasting a Table or Pivot Table View

To copy and paste a table view or pivot table view:

1. In Word or PowerPoint, select the table view or pivot table view to copy.
   
   You can use Document Contents to locate the view, but then select the table or pivot table directly in the slide or page.

2. From the Oracle BI EE ribbon, click Copy.

3. Access the Office application and position the cursor where you want to paste the table or pivot table view.
   
   For example, if you are pasting within an Office application (or if you are copying from Word and want to paste into PowerPoint, open PowerPoint), position the cursor at the point within the Office document where you want to paste the object.

4. Click Paste.

5. Repeat for all tables or pivot tables that you want to copy and paste.
Editing Analysis in BI Answers

If the available analysis view does not display the data required, or the data is not displayed as desired, you can edit the view in BI Answers.

**Note:** To edit a view in BI Answers, you must have the required Oracle BI EE permissions.

- To edit a view in BI Answers:
  1. From the Catalog, right-click the view, and then select **Edit View.**
  2. In the login screen, enter your credentials for Oracle BI EE.
     - The selected view is displayed in BI Answers.
  3. In BI Answers, edit and save the view.
  4. Return to Excel.
  5. From the **Oracle BI EE** ribbon, click **Refresh**, and verify that your changes are reflected in the view.

Copying and Pasting Views From Oracle BI to Excel

You can copy and paste views from BI Answers to Smart View.

When you refresh pasted views, the data is refreshed, but the analysis definition is not, even if its definition has been modified in BI Answers.

- To copy and paste a view:
  1. Ensure that you are logged into Oracle BI EE.
  2. From BI Answers or Interactive Dashboards, launch the analysis that you want to copy.
  3. Click the **Copy** link at the bottom of the analysis (displayed only if the analysis is enabled for copying).
  4. Open an Office application, such as Excel, and connect to the appropriate Oracle BI EE data source.
  5. From the **Oracle BI EE** ribbon, click **Paste**.
Using the View Designer in Smart View, you can create a new ad hoc view based on an Oracle BI EE subject area.

View Designer is available only in Microsoft Excel.

Creating a View Layout and Type

In Smart View, you can create an ad hoc Oracle Business Intelligence view that can be saved to the catalog and edited in BI Answers.

To define the view layout and type:

1. **Choose a method to invoke the View Designer:**
   - Right-click the Catalog Root node in the catalog tree, and then select Create New View.
   - Select the Catalog Root node in the catalog tree, and then select Create New View at the bottom of the Smart View Panel.
   - From the Oracle BI EE ribbon, click View Designer.

   You must already be connected to a view in the catalog tree to enable the Oracle BI EE ribbon.

The Design Layout tab of the View Designer is displayed, as shown in Figure 37.
2 In **View Type**, select the type of view that you are creating:

- Table
- Pivot Table (the default)
- Line Chart
- Bar Chart
- Column Chart
- Area Chart
- Pie Chart
- Scatter Chart
- Stacked Column Chart

The selection that you make affects the options available in **Display Style** along with the fields in the layout area.

3 In **Display Style**, select a **View Type** and **Display Style** option from Table 8.

Display style determines how the view is inserted into Excel.
Table 8  View Type Selected and the Display Style Available

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>View Type Selected</th>
<th>Display Style Available</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Table</td>
<td>Excel Table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pivot Table (default)</td>
<td>Excel Pivot Table (default)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pivot Table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line Chart</td>
<td>Excel Chart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bar Chart</td>
<td>Chart Image</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Column Chart</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area Chart</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pie Chart</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scatter Chart</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stacked Column Chart</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4  In the left pane of the View Designer, expand a subject area and the folders and columns that you want to work with.

5  Drag columns from the expanded subject area tree and drop them in the layout area.

The edges in the layout area vary depending on the selections that you made in the View Type, as described in Table 9.

Table 9  View Type Selected and the Edges Available in the Layout Area of the View Designer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>View Type Selection</th>
<th>Edges In Layout Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Table</td>
<td>Page, Section, Row, Column, Measures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Optional: In the Row edge, select the Row Grand Total check box.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pivot Table (default)</td>
<td>Page, Section, Row, Column, Measures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Optional: In the Row edge, select the Row Grand Total check box.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Optional: In the Column edge, select the Column Grand Total check box.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line Chart</td>
<td>Page, Section, Group By (X), Lines (X), Data: Lines (Y)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bar Chart</td>
<td>Page, Section, Group By (X), Bars (X), Data: Bars (Y)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Column Chart</td>
<td>Page, Section, Group By (X), Columns (X), Data: Columns (Y)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area Chart</td>
<td>Page, Section, Group By (X), Area (X), Data: Areas (Y)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pie Chart</td>
<td>Page, Section, Pies, Slices, Slice Size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scatter Chart</td>
<td>Page, Section, Group By (X), Vary by Color, Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stacked Column Chart</td>
<td>Page, Section, Group By (X), Bars (X), Data: Bars (Y)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6  Optional: Perform any of these tasks, as applicable, on the columns you have dragged to edges in the View Designer:
To move a column between edges, drag the column from one edge and drop it on another; for example, drag a column from the **Row** edge and drop it on the **Column** edge.

To reposition the column within the edge, click on a column name and select the **Up** or **Down** arrow.

To add a subtotal to a column in an edge, click on a column and select **Subtotal**.

To add columns to filter criteria for this view, click on a column and select **Add to Filter**.

The columns that you select are added to the **Filter Expression** area of the **Define Filters** tab, where you can further define them. See “Defining the Filter Expression for Views in View Designer” on page 174 for more information.

To remove a column from an edge, click on the column and select **Remove**.

### Optional: If you are creating a table or pivot table view, regardless of the display style:

- **Pivot Table view:** In the **Row** and **Column** edges, select or clear the **Row Grand Total** and **Column Grand Total** check boxes as you require.
- **Table view:** In the **Row** edge, select or clear the **Row Grand Total** check box.

### To define filters, click the **Filters** tab and continue with “Defining the Filter Expression for Views in View Designer” on page 174.

If you do not plan to define filters, click **OK** to insert the view into Excel.

---

**Defining the Filter Expression for Views in View Designer**

Columns that you added for filtering in step 6 in “Creating a View Layout and Type” on page 171 are automatically added to the Filter Expression area of the Define Filters tab in View Designer. You can add more filter columns, and further define and refine filters on all columns.

To define the filter expression for a view created in View Designer:

1. **Complete the steps in “Creating a View Layout and Type” on page 171, selecting the Define Filters tab in step 8.**

   The columns that you added for filtering in step 6 should be displayed on the **Define Filters** tab.

2. **Optional: Add columns to the Filter Expression area of the Define Filters tab.**

3. **Select a column in Filter Expression.**

4. **Select a corresponding filter operator from the drop-down list next to the column name.**

   The operator list from which you can choose is populated based on the type of column that you selected.

   Guidelines for choosing an operator are described in “Filter Operators” on page 175.

5. **Specify a filter value in the last column.**

   For example, here is a set of filters based on the Sample Sales database:
The filters that you define are summarized in the **Filter Summary** pane. For example, for the filters defined in this step, the summary looks like this:

6 **Optional:** If required, click the logical operator button in **Filter Expression** and make a selection to change the operator:

- **AND**
- **OR**

The default logical operator is **AND**.

Changing the logical operator on one line of the filter expression automatically changes the operator for all lines in the expression so that the operator is the same for all lines.

7 **Optional:** To remove a line from the filter expression, right-click the column button in the line, and then select **Remove**, as shown in **Figure 38**.

8 When you are finished defining filters, click **OK** to insert the view into Excel.

**Filter Operators**

Use the guidelines in **Table 10** when choosing an operator and specifying the required values. The operator list from which you can choose is populated based on the function that you are performing (for example, creating a filter or creating a dashboard prompt) and the type of column that you selected.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operator</th>
<th>Usage Guidelines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>is equal to / is in</td>
<td>Valid for a column that contains text, numbers, or dates. Specify a single value or multiple values. Results include only records where the data in the column matches the value in the filter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is not equal to / is not in</td>
<td>Valid for a column that contains text, numbers, or dates. Specify a single value or multiple values. Results include only records where the data in the column does not match the value in the filter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is less than</td>
<td>Valid for a column that contains numbers or dates. Specify a single value. Results include only records where the data in the column is less than the value in the filter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is greater than</td>
<td>Valid for a column that contains numbers or dates. Specify a single value. Results include only records where the data in the column is greater than the value in the filter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is less than or equal to</td>
<td>Valid for a column that contains numbers or dates. Specify a single value or multiple values. Results include only records where the data in the column is less than or the same as the value in the filter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is greater than or equal to</td>
<td>Valid for a column that contains numbers or dates. Specify a single value or multiple values. Results include only records where the data in the column is greater than or the same as the value in the filter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is between</td>
<td>Valid for a column that contains numbers or dates. Specify two values. Result include only records where the data in the column is between the two values in the filter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is null</td>
<td>Valid for a column that contains text, numbers, or dates. Do not specify a value. The operator tests only for the absence of data in the column. Results include only records where there is no data in the column.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sometimes it might be useful to know whether any data is present, and using the is null operator is a way to test for that condition. For example, suppose your business has a worldwide address book and you want to extract the United States addresses only. You could do this by checking for the presence or absence of data in the “State” field. This field should be unpopulated (null) for non-United States addresses and populated (not null) for United States addresses. You can obtain a list of United States addresses without the need to check the column for a specific value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is not null</td>
<td>Valid for a column that contains text, numbers, or dates. Do not specify a value. The operator tests only for the presence of data in the column. Results include only records where there is data in the column.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is ranked first</td>
<td>Valid for a column that contains text or dates. Specify a single value. Results include only the first n records, where n is a whole number specified as the value in the filter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This operator is for ranked results. For example, you could use this operator to obtain a list that contains the first 10 brand names in alphabetical order.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ranked last</td>
<td>Valid for a column that contains text or dates. Specify a single value. Results include only the last n records, where n is a whole number specified as the value in the filter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This operator is for ranked results. For example, you could use this operator to obtain a list of the dates of the last 10 sales transactions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is in top</td>
<td>Valid for a column that contains numbers. Specify a single value. Results include only the first n records, where n is a whole number specified as the value in the filter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This operator is for ranked results. For example, you could use this operator to obtain a list of the top 10 sales in dollars.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is in bottom</td>
<td>Valid for a column that contains numbers. Specify a single value. Results include only the last n records, where n is a whole number specified as the value in the filter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This operator is for ranked results. For example, you could use this operator to obtain a list of the customers reporting the fewest problems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operator</td>
<td>Usage Guidelines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contains all</td>
<td>Valid for a column that contains text, numbers, or dates. Specify a single value or multiple values. Results include only records where the data in the column contains all of the values in the filter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>does not contain</td>
<td>Valid for a column that contains text, numbers, or dates. Specify a single value or multiple values. Results include only records where the data in the column does not contain any of the values in the filter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contains any</td>
<td>Valid for a column that contains text, numbers, or dates. Specify a single value or multiple values. Results include only records where the data in the column contains at least one of the values in the filter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>begins with</td>
<td>Valid for a column that contains text, numbers, or dates. Specify a single value. Results include only records where the data in the column begins with the value in the filter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ends with</td>
<td>Valid for a column that contains text, numbers, or dates. Specify a single value. Results include only records where the data in the column ends with the value in the filter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is LIKE (pattern match)</td>
<td>Valid for a column that contains text. Specify a single value or multiple values. Requires the use of a percent sign character (%) as a wildcard character. You may specify up to two percent sign characters in the value. Results include only records where the data in the column matches the pattern value in the filter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is not LIKE (pattern match)</td>
<td>Valid for a column that contains text. Specify a single value or multiple values. Requires the use of a percent sign character (%) as a wildcard character. You may specify up to two percent sign characters in the value. Results include only records where the data in the column does not match the pattern value in the filter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Publishing Views**

The ad hoc view definition that you create in View Designer can be published to the Presentation Catalog in BI Answers after you have inserted it in Smart View. When you publish an ad hoc view, a new analysis in BI Answers is created with the default views of compound view and title view, along with the applicable user-created view.

- To publish a view to the Oracle BI EE Presentation Catalog:

  1. Position the cursor within the view that you just created using View Designer.

  2. In the Oracle BI EE ribbon, click ![Publish View](image).  

  3. In Save Report, click ![next to Catalog Root](image), and then navigate to the location in the Presentation Catalog where you will save the view.

  4. In Analysis Name, provide a name.

  5. Click Save.

    The default naming convention is applied to the components of the view that is saved; for example, Table 1, Pivot Table 1, Chart 1, and so on.
Notes

- An error message is displayed if you attempt to overwrite an existing view in the Presentation Catalog.
- Once published, you may make changes to the view in BI Answers using the report editing wizard. You cannot edit the view in Smart View. To view the changes made in BI Answers, you must re-insert the view.
- You may refresh only the *data* in views created in View Designer.
  Ad hoc views created in View Designer remain as a snapshot and will not be kept in sync with the analysis published to the catalog.
- Changes made to the view in BI Answers will not be reflected into the ad hoc view that you rendered in Excel. You must reinsert the view from the Presentation Catalog into a new sheet in Smart View in order to view the changes that were made in BI Answers.

**Editing Views Created in View Designer**

You may refresh the *data* in an ad hoc view, but you cannot change the layout on the sheet.

To edit the layout of the view (for example, add or remove columns), you must publish the view to BI Answers. Open the analysis in BI Answers and make the required changes. See the documentation in Oracle Business Intelligence Answers for assistance. Then insert the updated view into Smart View.

**Refreshing Data in a View Created in View Designer**

You may refresh views created in View Designer in the same you refresh views that were inserted into an Office application from the Presentation Catalog.

See “Specifying Preferences for Refreshing Views” on page 164 and “Refreshing Views” on page 164 for information.

**Editing Views**

Table views and graph views that are inserted or pasted as Microsoft objects using the **Insert** command can be edited in Excel or PowerPoint. Table views that are inserted or pasted as lists and graphs views that are inserted as images cannot be edited in Excel. Views that are inserted or pasted as images cannot be edited in PowerPoint.
Setting Smart View Options

You set Smart View options in the Options dialog box, which can be opened by clicking **Options** on the Smart View ribbon.

Global Options and Sheet Level Options

Smart View provides two types of options, global options and sheet options.

- **Global options** are options that apply to the entire current workbook and to any workbooks and worksheets that are created henceforth. The following are global options:
  - Advanced Options
  - Extensions
  - Cell Styles

- **Sheet level options** are options that are specific to the worksheet for which they are set. They are also the default option settings for *new* worksheets in the current workbook and for any new workbook. Changes to sheet level option settings do not affect existing worksheets or workbooks. The following are sheet level options:
  - Member Options
  - Data Options
  - Formatting Options
Member Options

Member options are sheet level options, which are specific to the worksheet for which they are set. They are also the default member option settings for new worksheets in the current workbook or any new workbook. Changes to member option settings do not affect existing worksheets or workbooks.

To set options for the display of member cells as described in Table 11, click Options on the Smart View ribbon, and then select Member Options in the left panel. When you are finished, click OK.

To set your selections on this page as default settings, click the arrow in the OK button, and then select Save as Default Options.

Note: Not all data providers support all the options listed in the table.

Table 11 Member Options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>General</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zoom In Level</td>
<td>From the drop-down menu, select one of the following to specify a default zoom level for ad hoc analysis:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Next Level to retrieve data for the children of the selected members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• All Levels to retrieve data for all descendants of the selected members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Bottom Level to retrieve data for the lowest level of members in a dimension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Sibling Level to retrieve data for all members at the same level as the selected member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Same Level to retrieve data for the siblings of the selected members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Same Generation to retrieve data for all members of the same generation as the selected members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Formulas to retrieve data for all members that are defined by the formula of the selected member. The formula can be a member equation or a consolidation to the parent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Member Name</td>
<td>From the drop-down menu, select one of the following to specify how to display member names in cells:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Display</td>
<td>• Member Name Only to display member names</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Distinct Member Name to display fully qualified names</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Member Name and Alias to display member names and their aliases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Description Only to display aliases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indentation</td>
<td>From the drop-down menu, select one of the following to specify how hierarchy levels are to be indented:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Subitems to indent descendants. Ancestors are left-justified in the column.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Totals to indent ancestors. Descendants are left-justified in the column.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ancestor</td>
<td>From the drop-down menu, select one of the following to specify ancestor position in hierarchies:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Position</td>
<td>• Top to display hierarchies in order from highest to lowest level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Bottom to display hierarchies in order from lowest to highest level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Member Retention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retention</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Option</strong></td>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Include Selection</td>
<td>Display the selected member and the members retrieved as a result of the operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within Selected Group</td>
<td>Perform ad hoc operations only on the selected group of cells, leaving unselected cells as is. This setting is meaningful only when there are two or more dimensions down the grid as rows or across the grid as columns. For <strong>Zoom</strong>, <strong>Keep Only</strong>, and <strong>Remove Only</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remove Unselected Groups</td>
<td>For <strong>Zoom In</strong> or <strong>Zoom Out</strong>, remove all dimensions and members except the selected member and the members retrieved as a result of zooming.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comments and Formulas</td>
<td><strong>Comments and Formulas</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preserve Formulas and Comments</td>
<td>Preserves formulas and comments on the grid during queries. You can clear this option to make queries run faster, but if you do, formulas and comments are removed or ignored. This option must be selected if you select <strong>Formula Fill</strong> or <strong>Enable Enhanced Comment Handling</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and Formulas in ad hoc operations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>except pivot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formula Fill</td>
<td>Propagates formulas associated with member cells to the members retrieved as a result of zooming in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> This option applies to formulas in both member and data cells.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enable Enhanced Comment Handling</td>
<td>Enables you to review and correct comments and member names in ad hoc grids that contain comments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preserve Formula in POV Change</td>
<td>Preserves formulas in cells when you refresh or make changes to the POV. Otherwise, any formulas in the grid are lost.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Data Options**

Data options are sheet level options, which are specific to the worksheet for which they are set. They are also the default data option settings for new worksheets in the current workbook or any new workbook. Changes to data option settings do not affect existing worksheets or workbooks.

To set options for the display of data cells as described in Table 12, click **Options** on the Smart View ribbon, and then select **Data Options** in the left panel. When you are finished, click **OK**.

To set your selections on this page as default settings, click the arrow in the **OK** button, and then select **Save as Default Options**.

**Note:** Not all data providers support all the options listed in the table.
### Table 12  Data Options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Suppress Rows**       | To streamline the grid, you can suppress rows that contain types of data that you do not need to view.  
                          | *Note:* In suppressed rows, cell references to Excel formulas are not updated.                  |
| No Data/Missing         | Suppress rows that contain only cells for which no data exists in the database (no data is not the same as zero. Zero is a data value.) If you later clear No Data/Missing, suppressed values are returned only from that point on. You must zoom out and then zoom in on a member to retrieve values that were suppressed while this option was selected. |
| Zero                    | Suppress rows that contain only zeroes.                                                      |
| No Access               | Suppress rows that contain data that you do not have the security access to view.            |
| Invalid                 | Suppress rows that contain only invalid values.                                               |
| Underscore Characters   | Suppress rows that contain underscore characters in member names (not available in Smart Slice operations). |
| Repeated Members        | Suppress rows that contain repeated member names, regardless of grid orientation.            |
| **Suppress Columns**    | To streamline the grid, you can suppress columns that contain types of data that you do not need to view.  
                          | *Notes:*  
                          | ● In suppressed columns, cell references to Excel formulas are not updated.                  |
|                         | ● The Suppress Columns options are not available when connected to an Essbase data source.     |
| No Data/Missing         | Suppress columns that contain cells for which no data exists in the database (no data is not the same as zero. Zero is a data value.) If you later clear No Data/Missing, suppressed values are returned only from that point on. You must zoom out and then zoom in on a member to retrieve values that were suppressed while this option was selected. |
| Zero                    | Suppress columns that contain only zeroes.                                                   |
| No Access               | Suppress columns that contain data that you do not have the security access to view.         |
| **Replacement**         | Replacement                                                                                  |
| #NoData/Missing Label   | Data cells may contain missing or invalid data, or data that you do not have permission to view. In such cells, Smart View by default displays #Missing, #Invalid, or #No Access, respectively, but you can change these labels. To do so, in any of these fields, enter one of the following:  
                          | ● Text of your choice (or leave the default). Text labels have the advantage of being descriptive, but they cause Excel functions to fail.  
                          | ● #NumericZero to specify numeric zero (0) replacement labels. With #NumericZero, you can use functions, but you cannot submit zeroes to the database (even if the zeroes are actual zeroes and not replacement labels) unless you select Submit Zero. Calculations that are dependent on a cell with a numeric zero label compute correctly and take the value of the cell as zero. |
| #NoAccess Label         |                                                                                               |
| #Invalid/Meaningless    |                                                                                               |
| Submit Zero             | Select if you entered #NumericZero above and want to be able to submit zeroes to the database. |
| Display Invalid Data    | Display actual data even if it is invalid, rather than #Invalid/Meaningless or other replacement text. If no data exists, the cell is left blank. |
### Advanced Options

Advanced options are global options, which apply to the entire current workbook and to any workbooks and worksheets that are created henceforth.

To set options for the administrative and other advanced tasks as described in Table 13, click **Options** on the Smart View ribbon, and then select **Advanced** in the left panel. When you are finished, click **OK**.

**Note:** Not all data providers support all the options listed in the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enable Essbase Format String</td>
<td>If the administrator has created specific formatting for the display of numerical data, view data in this formatting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mode</td>
<td><strong>Mode</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cell Display</td>
<td>As an alternative to displaying actual data, you can display the calculation or process status of the cells:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <strong>Data</strong> to show actual data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <strong>Calculation Status</strong> to show whether data needs to be calculated, translated, or consolidated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <strong>Process Management</strong> to show the entities level (Financial Management) or Approvals level for combinations of data called process units (Planning)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navigate Without Data</td>
<td>Speeds up operations such as Pivot, Zoom, Keep Only, and Remove Only by preventing the calculation of source data while you are navigating. When you are ready to retrieve data, clear <strong>Navigate without Data</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suppress Missing blocks</td>
<td>Suppress blocks of cells for which no data exists in the database.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

#### Table 13  Advanced Options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td><strong>General</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shared Connections URL</td>
<td>Specify a default URL for all connections. Use the following syntax: <code>http://&lt;server&gt;:19000/workspace/SmartViewProviders</code> Establish the URL for Smart View online help.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> This field must contain an EPM Workspace URL for Smart View online help to be available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Undo Actions</td>
<td>The number of Undo and Redo actions permitted on an operation (0 through 100).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>See “Using Undo and Redo” on page 75.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Most Recently Used Items</td>
<td>The number, 15 or fewer, of your most recently used connections to be displayed on Smart View Home and the Open menu on the Smart View ribbon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delete All MRU Items</td>
<td>Delete all items in your most recently used list, including those that are pinned to the list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Option</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logging</td>
<td>Logging</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Log Message Display          | All error, warnings, and informational messages from the connected data source are displayed when they occur, but you can choose which of these message levels to record in a log file. Select a message level to display and record:  
  - **Information**: All messages, including warnings and errors — recommended to diagnose problems. May adversely impact performance.  
  - **Warnings**: Warnings and error level messages. May adversely impact performance.  
  - **Errors**: Error messages only — recommended for general use. Has minimal impact on performance.  
  - **None**: Suppress all messages.  
  - **Extended Info**: Information-level messages plus all server responses and requests. Adversely impacts performance.  
  - **Profile**: Extended Info log entries and most function calls. Creates XML files for each Office application with active Smart View. Intended for debugging. Severely impacts performance. |
| Route message to files       | Save log messages in a file. Click the ellipsis button to change the location of the log file.                                               |
| Clear Log File on Next Launch| Clear the log file starting with the next log message generation, which will be seen after Excel is closed.                                 |
| Display                      | Display                                                                                                                                 |
| Language                     | Select a language in which to display Smart View. You must restart the Office application when you change languages. **Default** is the language specified when Smart View was installed. |
| Display Smart View Short Cut Menus Only | Display only Smart View menu items on shortcut menus. Otherwise, shortcut menus display both Excel and Smart View items.                        |
| Disable Smart View in Outlook| Disable Smart View in Outlook if you do not want to use Smart View task lists in Outlook.                                              |
| Enable Ribbon Context Changing| Display the active data provider ribbon automatically after you use a button on the Smart View ribbon.                                     |
| Disable options that are not valid for the active connection | Disable options in the Options dialog box that are not valid for the active connection.                                       |
| Display Drill-Through Report ToolTips | Display by default lists of available drill-through reports for cells whenever you mouse over them.                                     |
| Show Progress Information After (seconds) | Specify the time, in seconds, after which the **Smart View Progress** status bar appears when an operation begins.                           |
| Compatibility                 | Compatibility                                                                                                                                 |

**Smart View Options**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Reduce Excel File Size             | Should always be selected except in the following cases, when it should be cleared:  
  - You send an Excel workbook to users on Smart View releases earlier than 9.3.1.6, or to users on Microsoft Office 2002 and earlier regardless of Smart View release. In these workbooks:  
    - Grids that contain functions must be refreshed before data can be displayed.  
    - In ad hoc mode, POV settings are lost; the behavior is similar to that of a fresh ad hoc grid.  
  - You open a workbook sent from users on Smart View release earlier than 9.3.1.6, or on Microsoft Office 2002 and earlier regardless of Smart View release |
| Improve Metadata storage           | Should always be selected except in the following cases, when it should be cleared:  
  - You send an Excel workbook to users on Smart View releases earlier than 9.3.1.6, or to users on Microsoft Office 2002 and earlier regardless of Smart View release  
  - You open a workbook sent from users on Smart View release earlier than 9.3.1.6, or on Microsoft Office 2002 and earlier regardless of Smart View release  
  When this option is cleared, Smart View maintains two copies of metadata for compatibility purpose, which may result in slower overall performance. |
| Refresh Selected Functions and their dependents | Execute dependent functions on the same sheet before executing the selected functions.                                                                                                               |
| **Mode**                          | **Mode**                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Use Double click for Operations    | Double-clicking retrieves the default grid in a blank worksheet and thereafter zooms in or out on the cell contents. If not selected, double-clicking retains standard Excel functionality and puts a cell into edit mode.  
  If Oracle Essbase Spreadsheet Add-in and Smart View are installed on the same computer and you have not completed the steps in "Smart View and Spreadsheet Add-in" on page 217, double-clicking prompts you to log into Spreadsheet Add-in. |

**Formatting Options**

Formatting options are sheet level options, which are specific to the worksheet for which they are set. They are also the default formatting option settings for new worksheets in the current workbook or any new workbook. Changes to formatting option settings do not affect existing worksheets or workbooks.

To set options for formatting numbers as described in Table 14, click Options on the Smart View ribbon, and then select Advanced in the left panel. When you are finished, click OK.

To set your selections on this page as default settings, click the arrow in the OK button, and then select Save as Default Options.

**Note:** Not all data providers support all the options listed in the table.
### Table 14  Number Formatting Options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Use Thousands Separator</td>
<td>Use a comma or other thousands separator in numerical data. Do not use # or $ as the thousands separator in Excel International Options.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use Cell Styles</td>
<td>Use formatting that is defined in Cell Styles (see “Cell Styles” on page 186) or by the data provider. Overrides any user formatting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use Excel Formatting</td>
<td>Use Excel rather than Smart View formatting and retain Excel formatting for ad hoc operations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Move Formatting on Operations</td>
<td>Copy parent cell formatting to zoomed in cells and retain this formatting even if the cell location changes after an operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retain Numeric Formatting</td>
<td>When you drill down in dimensions, use the scale selected from Scale and/or number of decimal places from Decimal Places (under Adjust Column width) for data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjust Column width</td>
<td>Adjust column widths to fit cell contents automatically.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Cell Styles

Cell style options are global options, which apply to the entire current workbook and to any workbooks and worksheets that are created henceforth.

On the Cell Styles page, you can specify formatting to indicate certain types of member and data cells.

You can specify a style to indicate the type of member and data cells. Because cells may belong to more than one type — a member cell can be both parent and child, for example — you can also set the order of precedence for how cell styles are applied.

1. To specify a style:
   1. Expand the list of available cell types.
   2. Select a cell type.
   3. Select Properties and specify a font, background color, or border.
   4. To re-order precedence of cell styles, use the Move Up and Move Down buttons or drag and drop the cell styles.
   5. Click OK. The setting takes effect after you refresh or perform a drill operation.
   6. Optional: To revert cell styles or precedence to the default styles of the connected Smart View provider, click Default Styles.
   7. Optional: To set your selections on this page as default settings, click the arrow in the OK button, and then select Save as Default Options.
Extensions

Extension options are global options, set from Excel, which apply to the entire current workbook and to all Microsoft Office documents that are created henceforth, including Excel workbooks and worksheets, PowerPoint presentations and slides, and Word documents.

**Note:** Extension options can only be set from Excel; they cannot be set from PowerPoint or Word.

The Extensions page contains a list of the extensions that are installed to leverage Smart View functionality for other Oracle products. From this page you can do the following:

- Enable and Disable extensions
- Check for updates to extensions
- Enable logging for extension installations
- Override the default download URL for extensions

Smart View supports extensions for the following products:

- Oracle Hyperion Disclosure Management
- Oracle Hyperion Financial Reporting
- Oracle Hyperion Strategic Finance
- The Predictive Planning feature of Planning
- Crystal Ball EPM

The above extensions are documented in the applicable product guide.

The following extensions are packaged with Smart View:

- Smart Query
- Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition

The above extensions are documented in this guide.

All extensions, whether packaged with Smart View or not, should be enabled automatically when you start Smart View. If for any reason an extension is not enabled, use the following procedure to enable it.

1. From the Smart View ribbon, select Options, and then Extension.
2. Locate the extension and click Enable.

**Note:** You may also disable extensions from this dialog box.
To set your selections on this page as default settings, click the arrow in the OK button, and then select **Save as Default Options**.
Using Functions

Data sources:

- Supports both shared and private connections:
  - Essbase
  - Financial Management
  - Planning
- Supports private connections only:
  - Hyperion Enterprise

If you are familiar with the contents of your database, you can use the Smart View functions described below to perform operations on specific data in Excel cells.

- **HsGetValue**: Retrieves data from a data source.
- **HsSetValue**: Sends values to the data source.
- **HsCurrency**: Retrieves the entity currency for the selected members.
- **HsDescription**: Displays the description for the default member.
- **HsLabel**: Displays the label for the default member.
- **HsGetText**: Retrieves cell text from the data source.
- **HsSetText**: Sends cell text to the data source.
- **HsGetVariable**: Retrieves the associated value for a substitution variable.
HsGetSheetInfo: Retrieves detailed information about the current worksheet.

Note: When using the above Smart View functions, do not use the hash mark (#) or the semicolon (;) in member names, dimension names, or variable names. These characters are reserved for delimiters in the functions noted in this chapter.

Creating Functions
You can create functions manually or by using the Function Builder.

Creating Functions in the Function Builder
In the Function Builder, you select a function and specify the connection and members that you want the function to use. The Function Builder then creates the function using the proper syntax and enters it into the selected cell. You can edit these functions.

The selections available to you in a given Function Builder field are limited by your selections in other fields of the Function Builder. For example, only the connections supported by the selected function are displayed, and only the dimensions supported by the function you select are displayed.

A cell reference can be selected for each function argument. If you know argument input values, you can create functions in offline mode. Type-in functionality is available for each argument.

Note: You can use functions that were created in the Function Builder prior to Release 11.1.2.2.310. However, starting with Release 11.1.2.2.310, the Function Builder uses commas (,) to separate member list arguments rather than semicolons (;). Both characters are supported by the new Function Builder, but when you modify a function created in the previous version, you are prompted to convert to the new comma-separated format. If you choose not to convert, then none of your modifications to the function are applied.

To create functions using the Function Builder:

1. Connect to the appropriate data source.
   Function Builder supports shared or private connections.
2. In the sheet, select the cell in which you want to enter the function.
3. In the Smart View Panel, navigate to the database on which you want to base the function.
4. From the Smart View ribbon, select Functions, and then Build Function.
   Alternatively, in the Smart View Panel, right-click the selected database name and select Build Function.
5. In Select Function, select a function from the list and click OK.
The **Function Arguments** dialog box is displayed, with the **Connection** field automatically populated with connection information in one of the following formats.

- For shared connections:
  
  \[WSFN| ProviderType| Server| Application| Database\]

  The *WSFN* parameter above signifies that this function is a Workspace function and uses a shared connection.

- For private connections:
  
  *PrivateConnectionName*

If you want to manually enter the connection info, use the syntax above.

6. In **Function Arguments**, for each argument in the selected function, do one of the following:

- Click the right-most button, ![button](image).

  For example, for HsGetValue, click ![button](image) to select members from **Member Selection**; for HsLabel and HsGetVariable, select from drop-down lists of labels or variables.

- To type arguments manually, enter the argument in the text box. For example, to type a member, use the format: *dimension*#*member*; such as *Year*#*Qtr1* or *Year*#*Jan*.

- To use cell references, follow the procedure in **Using Cell References**.

Figure 40 shows a completed **Function Arguments** dialog box for the HsGetValue function.
The arguments listed in **Function Arguments** vary depending on the function selected in step 5.

**Notes:**
- For HsGetSheetInfo, use a cell reference. See **Using Cell References** for more information.
- For HsSetValue only: Select **Data** or **Cell Reference** and enter the value to submit.
- For HsGetText and HsSetText only:
  - Select **Comments** or **Cell Reference**, and then enter the cell text to submit
  - Select **Cell Text Label**, and then select a label from the drop-down menu
- If an active worksheet connection is available, you can select **HSACTIVE** from the **Connection** drop-down list.

7. Click **OK** to insert the function in the selected cell.

8. To execute the function, follow the procedure in **"Running Functions" on page 194**.

**Using Cell References**

You can enter references to single cells that contain member names, connection names, variable names, and labels. References cannot be made to cell ranges.

➢ To use cell references:

1. Follow step 1 through step 6 in the preceding procedure.

2. In **Function Arguments**, for each argument in the selected function, click the button next to the **MemberList** text field to open **Cell Reference**: 
3 In the grid, click the cell that contains the member name, then click OK in the Single Cell Reference dialog box.

4 In Function Arguments, the text field for the argument contains the referenced cell in the form,
   "&A3&"

   - If the member name that you selected in step 3 is displayed as dimension#member in the grid, then the argument selection is complete. For example, if the member is displayed in the grid as Year#Qtr 2 in cell A3, then "&A3&" is complete.

   - If only the member name is displayed in the grid, then you must manually enter the dimension name followed by # between the first two sets of double quotation marks. For example, if the member is displayed as Qtr2 in cell A3, then you must enter Year# &A3& between the quotation marks: "Year#&A3&"

   **Note:** If an argument text field contains text before you select a reference cell, the cell reference text is appended to this text. Therefore, delete any unwanted text in the field before selecting a cell for reference.

5 Click OK to insert the function in the selected cell.

6 Refresh.

**Creating Functions Manually**

In Excel 2003, functions can contain a maximum of 255 characters. See Microsoft documentation and support site for information about character and other Excel limitations.

1 To create a function manually:

1 In Excel, click the cell in which you want to enter the function.

2 Enter = (equal sign).

3 Enter the function name, HsSetValue, for example.

4 Enter parameters for the function according to rules described in Syntax Guidelines, using the information specific to each function in “Function Descriptions” on page 196.

5 To refresh the worksheet, from the Smart View menu, select Refresh.

   Functions are validated only when you refresh them.
Syntax Guidelines

See “Function Descriptions” on page 196 for the syntax of individual functions.

- To work with a shared connection, you must add to the function the WSFN identifier, which specifies a workspace function, along with a connection string. The format is:

  \[ \text{WSFN|ProviderType|Server|Application|Database} \]

  For example, in the HsGetValue function for a shared connection to an Essbase data source, the WSFN identifier and connection string is added to the function as follows:

  \[ =\text{HsGetValue("WSFN|Essbase|myserver|Sample|Basic","Market#South")} \]

  For \textit{ProviderType}, use one of the following case-sensitive strings:
  
  - \texttt{Essbase}
  - \texttt{HFM} (for Financial Management)
  - \texttt{HP} (for Planning)

  For Financial Management, the \textit{Database} parameter can be omitted, or it can be the same as the \textit{Application} parameter. For consistency, Oracle recommends entering the application name for the \textit{Database} parameter.

- Private connection parameters can have these values:
  
  - \texttt{Empty}: the default connection
  - \texttt{HsActive}: the active associated connection
  - The user-defined name for a private connection

  If you specify a private connection, it must precede the POV.

- The POV is composed of \texttt{dimension#member} pairs, for example, Entity#Connecticut.

- Parent-child relationships are designated by a period, for example, Entity#UnitedStates.Maine.

- The connection and POV can be grouped as one parameter, for example
  “My_connection;Entity#UnitedStates”.

  Alternatively, they can be split up into multiple function parameters, for example, “My_connection”, “Entity#UnitedStates”, “Account#Sales”.

- If the connection and POV are in the same parameter, the connection and each \texttt{dimension#member} pair are separated by a semicolon (\texttt{;}), for example, “My_connection;Entity#UnitedStates;Account#Sales”.

Running Functions

When a worksheet that contains saved functions is opened on a different computer from the one on which it was created, the functions include the full path of the original computer. Smart View automatically updates these function paths when you open the worksheet if all three of the
following conditions are met. Otherwise, you must manually update functions using the Excel Links option.

- The worksheet is unprotected.
- The Excel option Ask to update automatic links is cleared.
- When you open a workbook, if prompted to update link automatically, select **Continue** or **Cancel**. Do not select **Edit Links**.

To run functions and retrieve values:

1. **Open the worksheet that contains the functions you want to run.**
2. **Do one of the following:**
   - For HsSetValue, from the Smart View ribbon, select **Submit Data**.
   - For other functions, select one:
     - To run functions and update all worksheets in the workbook, from the Smart View ribbon, select **Refresh all Worksheets**.
     - To run functions and update only the active worksheet, select **Refresh**.

**Fixing Links in Functions**

When you uninstall Smart View on one drive and install it on another drive, or send a Smart View file to a user who installs it on a different drive, you may need to fix broken links in functions.

To fix broken links in functions, from the Smart View ribbon, select **Functions**, and then **Fix Links**.

**Copying and Pasting HsGetValue Functions**

You may copy cells and ranges of cells containing the HsGetValue function from one Office application and paste them into Excel, Word or PowerPoint.

Note these guidelines when copying and pasting functions:

- Only cells containing the HsGetValue function may be copied and pasted. You may not copy and paste cells containing other functions.
- The data point generated will use the connection-level alias.
- Any cell references in the function will be replaced with its evaluated values. For example, if a function contains "Year#" &A2& " for the dim#member combination, and cell A2 contains "Qtr2", then the function generated will have "Year#Qtr2" as the extracted value.
- Any POV changes applied on the data point query from the POV Manager will be applied only to the dimensions not present in the data point.
- Function XML may be exported from legacy applications.
The following copy/paste scenarios are supported:
- Functions from a single connection with no cell references.
- Functions from a single connection with cell references.
- Functions from multiple connections
- Visualize in Excel—a grid with single intersection will be generated using the function
  POV.
- Functions with case insensitive connection names.

The following copy/paste scenarios are NOT supported:
- Functions from an ad hoc grid (these will be pasted as static values).
- Nested formulas.
- Formulas with arithmetic operations; for example, divide or multiply.
- Other Excel functions; for example, IF or SUM.

To copy and paste functions:

1. Select the cell or range of cells to copy and perform an action:
   - In Excel, click Copy
   - In Word and PowerPoint, click Copy

2. If not already open, launch the Office application to which you want to paste the copied function cells.

3. Perform an action:
   - In Excel, select the cell where the copied functions will be pasted and, in the Smart View
     ribbon, click Paste.
   - In Word or PowerPoint, place the cursor at the point in the page or slide where the
     copied function will pasted and, in the Smart View ribbon, click Paste

4. Refresh the sheet, page, or slide.

Function Descriptions

**HsGetValue**

**Data sources:** Financial Management, Essbase, Planning; Hyperion Enterprise (private
connection only)
HsGetValue retrieves data from the data source for selected members of a dimension. When HsGetValue retrieves no data, the value specified for the #NoData/Missing Label replacement option is used (see Table 12, “Data Options,” on page 182.) When users select Refresh or Refresh All, only HsGetValue is called. When users select Submit, HsSetValue is called first, HsGetValue is then called only if HsSetValue returns successfully.

Syntax

Private connection:
HsGetValue("PrivateConnectionName","POV")

Shared connection:
HsGetValue("WSFN|ProviderType|Server|Application|Database","POV")

Example

In this example, HsGetValue returns the value from the HFM01 application for the default POV.

Private connection:
HsGetValue("HFM01","Scenario#Actual;Year#2004;Period#July;View#YTD;
Entity#UnitedStates.Connecticut;Value#USD;Account#Sales;ICP# [ICP None];Custom1#GolfBalls;Custom2#Customer2;Custom3#[None];
Custom4#Increases")

Shared connection:
HsGetValue("WSFN|HFM|hfm_svr|HFM01|HFM01","Scenario#Actual;Year#2004;Period#July;
View#YTD;Entity#UnitedStates.Connecticut;Value#USD;Account#Sales;ICP# [ICP None];Custom1#GolfBalls;Custom2#Customer2;Custom3#[None];Custom4#Increases")

HsSetValue

Data sources: Financial Management, Essbase, Planning; Hyperion Enterprise (private connection only)

HsSetValue sends a data value from a worksheet to a data source selected members of a dimension. To send data to a data source, you must have the appropriate load rule and write access for the data source.

Syntax

Private connection:
HsSetValue (dollar amount,"PrivateConnectionName","POV")

Shared connection:
HsSetValue (dollar amount,"WSFN|ProviderType|Server|Application|Database","POV")

Example

In this example, HsSetValue sends the value from cell H4 to the HFM01 application.
Private connection:

HsSetValue(H4, "HFM01", "Scenario#Actual;Year#2004;Period#"&B$2&";View#<Scenario View>;Entity#UnitedStates.Connecticut;Value#<Entity Currency>;Account#"&$A4&";ICP#[ICP None];Custom1#GolfBalls;Custom2#Customer2;Custom3#[None];Custom4#Increases")

Shared connection:

HsSetValue(H4, "WSFN|HFM|hfm_svr|HFM01|HFM01", "Scenario#Actual;Year#2004;Period#"&B$2&";View#<Scenario View>;Entity#UnitedStates.Connecticut;Value#<Entity Currency>;Account#"&$A4&";ICP#[ICP None];Custom1#GolfBalls;Custom2#Customer2;Custom3#[None];Custom4#Increases")

**HsGetSheetInfo**

Data sources: all

HsGetSheetInfo retrieves detailed information about the current worksheet, as described in Table 15.

### Table 15  HsGetSheetInfo Details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Numerical Equivalent</th>
<th>String Equivalent</th>
<th>Sheet Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Connected</td>
<td>Connection status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sheet Type</td>
<td>Ad hoc or form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Server</td>
<td>The server to which the sheet is connected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Application</td>
<td>The application to which the sheet is connected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Cube</td>
<td>The cube to which the sheet is connected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>URL</td>
<td>The URL to which the sheet is connected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Provider</td>
<td>The data source type to which the sheet is connected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Provider URL</td>
<td>The provider to which the sheet is connected; applicable for Oracle Hyperion Provider Services connections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Friendly Name</td>
<td>The data source connection name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Alias Table</td>
<td>The current alias table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>User</td>
<td>The user name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>The connection description</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Syntax**

HsGetSheetInfo("<string equivalent>")

HsGetSheetInfo("<numerical equivalent>")
Example
In this example, HsGetSheetInfo tells you whether the worksheet contains an ad hoc grid or a form.
HsGetSheetInfo("Sheet Type")

HsCurrency

Data sources: Financial Management, Planning; Hyperion Enterprise (private connection only)
HsCurrency retrieves the currency value of the specified dimension member. Entity and Value are the only valid members for the HsCurrency function.

Syntax
Private connection:
HsCurrency("PrivateConnectionName,Entity;Value")

Shared connection:
HsCurrency("WSFN|ProviderType|Server|Application|Database,EntityMember;ValueMember")

Note: Hyperion Enterprise does not use the Value dimension

Example
In this example, HsCurrency retrieves the entity currency where the currency for the East Sales entity is USD, and the currency for the UKSales entity is GBR. The EastSales entity displays USD, and UKSales displays GBR.

Private connection:
HsCurrency("Comma","Entity#EastRegion.EastSales;Value#<Entity Currency>.")
HsCurrency("Comma","Entity#EastRegion.UKSales;Value#<Entity Currency>.")

Shared connection:
HsCurrency("WSFN|HFM|hfm_svr|Comma|Comma","Entity#EastRegion.EastSales;Value#<Entity Currency>.")
HsCurrency("Comma","Entity#EastRegion.UKSales;Value#<Entity Currency>.")

HsDescription

Data sources: Financial Management, Essbase, Planning; Hyperion Enterprise (private connection only)
HsDescription displays the alias of the specified dimension member.

Syntax
Private connection:
HsDescription ("PrivateConnectionName","Dimension#Member")
Shared connection:
HsDescription ("WSFN|ProviderType|Server|Application|Database","Dimension#Member")

Example
In this example, HsDescription displays the description for Custom 4.

Private connection:
HsDescription("HFM01","Custom4#Increases")

Shared connection:
HsDescription("WSFN|HFM|hfm_svr|HFM01|HFM01","Custom4#Increases")

**HsLabel**

**Data sources:** Financial Management, Planning; Hyperion Enterprise (private connection only)

HsLabel displays the default member label for the specified dimension member.

**Syntax**

Private connection:
HsLabel ("PrivateConnectionName","Dimension#")

Shared connection:
HsLabel ("WSFN|ProviderType|Server|Application|Database","Dimension#")

**Example**

In this example, HsLabel function retrieves the label for the Scenario dimension in the Comma application:

Private connection:
HsLabel ("Comma","Scenario#")

Shared connection:
HsLabel ("WSFN|HFM|hfm_svr|Comma|Comma","Scenario#")

**HsGetText**

**Data sources:** Financial Management, Planning; Hyperion Enterprise (private connection only)

HsGetText retrieves cell text from the data source for dimension members, cell references, the default POV, or a combination of all three.

**Syntax**

Private connection:
HsGetText ("PrivateConnectionName","POV","CellTextLabel")
Shared connection:
HsGetText ("WSFN|ProviderType|Server|Application|Database","POV","CellTextLabel")

Example
In this example, HsGetText returns the cell text from the HFM01 data source for the default
POV.

Private connection:
HsGetText("HFM01","Scenario#Actual;Year#2004;Period"&B$2&";View#<Scenario View>;Entity#UnitedStates.Connecticut;Value#<Entity Currency>;Account#&$A3&";ICP#[ICP None];Custom1#GolfBalls;Custom2#Customer2;Custom3#[None];Custom4#Increases")

Shared connection:
HsGetText("WSFN|HFM|hfm_svr|HFM01|HFM01","Scenario#Actual;Year#2004;Period"&B$2&";View#<Scenario View>;Entity#UnitedStates.Connecticut;Value#<Entity Currency>;Account#&$A3&";ICP#[ICP None];Custom1#GolfBalls;Custom2#Customer2;Custom3#[None];Custom4#Increases")

HsSetText

Data sources: Financial Management, Planning; Hyperion Enterprise (private connection only)
HsSetText sends cell text to a data source. You can use all dimension members, cell references,
the default POV, or a combination of all three.

Syntax
Private connection:
HsSetText("Cell Text Comments","PrivateConnectionName":"POV")

Shared connection:
HsSetText("Cell Text Comments","WSFN|ProviderType|Server|Application|Database":"POV")

Example
In this example, HsSetText sends the text from cell H3 to the HFM01 application.

Private connection:
HsSetText("H3","HFM01","Scenario#Actual;Year#2004;Period"&B$2&";View#<Scenario View>;Entity#UnitedStates.Connecticut;Value#<Entity Currency>;Account#&$A3&";ICP#[ICP None];Custom1#GolfBalls;Custom2#Customer2;Custom3#[None];Custom4#Increases")

Shared connection:
HsSetText("H3","WSFN|HFM|hfm_svr|HFM01|HFM01","Scenario#Actual;Year#2004;Period"&B$2&";View#<Scenario View>;Entity#UnitedStates.Connecticut;Value#<Entity Currency>;Account#&$A3&";ICP#[ICP None];Custom1#GolfBalls;Custom2#Customer2;Custom3#[None];Custom4#Increases")
**HsGetVariable**

**Data sources:** Essbase

HsGetVariable retrieves the associated value for a substitution variable.

You cannot use HsGetVariable with Smart Slices.

**Syntax**

HsGetVariable can use the default connection name, a private connection name, a shared connection, or an Excel named range on a multiple-range grid, as follows:

- **Default connection:** `HsGetVariable("substitution variable name")`
- **Private connection:** `HsGetVariable("PrivateConnectionName","substitution variable name")`
- **Shared connection:** `HsGetVariable("WSFN|ProviderType|Server|Application|Database","substitution variable name")`
- **Named range on a multiple-range grid:** `HsGetVariable("range name","substitution variable name")`

**Examples**

- **Default connection:** `HsGetVariable("CurMonth")`
- **Private connection:** `HsGetVariable("stm10026_Sample_Basic","CurMonth")`
- **Shared connection:** `HsGetVariable("WSFN|Essbase|esbsvr|Sample|Basic","CurMonth")`
- **Named range:** `HsGetVariable("stm10026_Sample_Basic","CurMonth")`

**Note:** An ampersand (&) is generally used to refer to a substitution variable, but is optional in this function.

**Accessing Functions with a Smart Tag**

You can access HsGetValue, HsGetText, HsCurrency, and HsDescription functions with a Microsoft Office smart tag (see Microsoft documentation for information on smart tags). Smart View's smart tag is `smartview`.

➢ To access functions using the smart tag:

1. Ensure that smart tags are enabled in Excel.
2. Ensure that you are connected to a data source.
3. Enter `smartview` anywhere in the document, then mouse over it to display the Smart Tags Action icon.
4. Click to display the Smart View menu.
5. Select Functions, then connection name, and then a function name.

6. From Member Selection, select members as described in “Selecting Members From the Member Selector” on page 28

   The results of your selected function are displayed.

**Common Function Error Codes**

Some common error codes displayed in functions:

#NO CONNECTION - You are not connected or logged on to a data source.

#INVALID - Invalid metadata. Invalid cells that contain a value display the value as zero.

#LOCKED - The cell is locked.

#NO ACCESS - You do not have access to this cell.

#NO DATA - The cell contains NoData. You can select to display zeros instead of NoData. Cells use the Replacement text that you specify in the Options dialog box.

#INVALID INPUT - The HsSetValue data value is not valid, for example, a text string.

#READ ONLY - This is for the HsSetValue function only when the cell is Read-only.

#NO ROLE ACCESS - You do not have the Financial Management LoadExcelData security role.

#NEEDS REFRESH - Data needs to be refreshed.

#INVALID DIMENSION - An invalid dimension is specified in the function.

#INVALID MEMBER - An invalid dimension member name is specified in the function.

#NAME - Excel does not recognize text in a formula. When you forward a worksheet that contains functions to a user who does not have Smart View, they can view the same data as the functions on the worksheet. When the user edits or refreshes the function, it changes to #Name.
About Free-Form Mode

In ad hoc analysis, if you are familiar with the dimensions and members of your database, you can use free-form mode by typing dimension and member names directly into cells. You can still use the POV, member selection, and other ad hoc operations in free-form grids.

The components of Smart View grids are described in Table 16.

Table 16  Smart View Grid Components

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grid Component</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Row Dimension</td>
<td>A dimension or member placed down one column across one or more rows in a worksheet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Column Dimension</td>
<td>A dimension or member placed on a row across one or more columns in a worksheet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page Dimension</td>
<td>A dimension that applies to the entire page (Essbase only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comments</td>
<td>Text added by the user</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Region</td>
<td>Areas of the grid that contain data for dimensions or members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blank Region</td>
<td>Areas of the worksheet that contain no entries</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Free-Form Guidelines

- Grids do not need to start in cell A1.
- A grid must have at least one row dimension and one column dimension.
- Each row dimension can contain members of only one dimension. Each column dimension can contain members of only one dimension.
- Members of one dimension can be entered only in one of the following regions:
  - In the same row
  - In the same column
  - Anywhere in the page dimension region
- The page dimension region can contain members of different dimensions, but no two members in the page dimension region can belong to the same dimension.
- Dimensions entered into the page dimension region override any corresponding default or existing dimensions in the page dimension region. For example, if the page dimension contains a Year dimension, and you enter Qtr1, then Qtr replaces Year in the page dimension.
- The replacement labels specified in the Data Options page of Smart View Options apply in free-form mode.
- Numerical entries are identified as data in the data region, and as comments outside the data region. If you want to use a number as a member name, precede it with a single quotation mark; for example, '100.
- Precede member names that contain spaces between words with a single quotation mark.
- When connected to a duplicate member Essbase data source, select Member Name Only on the Member Options page of the Smart View Options dialog box to display fully qualified member names in the worksheet. To enter duplicate members, use this syntax for qualified member names:
  
  [Income].[Other]
  [Expenses].[Other]

- Aliases from the current alias table are permitted in free-form grids, but aliases from other alias tables are treated as comments.
- For Hyperion Enterprise data sources, you cannot type dimension names in the free-form grids. You can type only member names.
- Dynamic Time Series members (Essbase) must use one of the following formats:
  - Q-T-D(Jan)
  - Y-T-D(Mar)
  - M-T-D(Jun)
Free-Form Grid Examples

Simple Grids

Figure 42 shows a valid simple grid, where Year is the row dimension, Measures is the column dimension and Product is the page dimension.

![Simple Grid](image)

Figure 43 is a basic two columns by two rows layout showing the Product and Market dimensions in the first row and column, and members of Sales and Year in the second row and column.

![Two Columns by Two Rows Layout](image)

Column Dimensions

Column Dimensions Interpreted as Page Dimensions

When there is one row dimension and multiple members, all of different dimensions, in the same top row, the leftmost dimension in the row is treated as column dimension and the others as page dimensions. Figure 44 shows a valid grid in which Year is the row dimension, Measure is the column dimension, and Product and Market are page dimensions.

![Column and Page Dimensions in the First Row](image)
The first members of each column dimension must occur on the same column, and the first members of every row dimension must occur on the same row. Figure 45 is invalid because cell B2 is on the first column of the column dimensions and must be a member of the Measures dimension, whereas it is a comment.

Figure 45  Invalid Placement in Column

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>100-10</td>
<td>100-30</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Comment</td>
<td>Measures</td>
<td>Measure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Stacked Dimensions**

The first row that contains multiple members of the same dimension is a column dimension. All dimensions placed above this row are candidates for page dimension if they comply with the rules for page dimension. However, dimensions above this column dimension that are in the same column (“stacked”) and have no other members are column dimensions and not page dimensions. Such grids are not valid.

In Figure 46, Product is a column dimension that is stacked on Profit; Market is a page dimension, because it is not stacked on Profit. Scenario is a page dimension, even though it is stacked on Profit, because its row is above a page dimension.

Figure 46  Stacked Dimensions as Page Dimensions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>E</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Scenario</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Market</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Product</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Profit</td>
<td>Inventory</td>
<td>Ratios</td>
<td>Measures</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Figure 47, Product and Market are stacked above a column dimension and contain no other members. Therefore, this grid is not valid.

Figure 47  Invalid Stacked Column

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>E</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Market</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Product</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Profit</td>
<td>Inventory</td>
<td>Ratios</td>
<td>Measures</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Comments in Free-Form Grids**

Data source types: Essbase
**Note:** You cannot add comments on worksheets that are enabled for multiple grids.

Comments can be placed as follows:

- Between row dimensions
- Between column dimensions
- Between page dimensions
- Between dimensions and data cells
- Interleaved with members of page dimensions
- Interleaved with members of row, column and page dimensions
- To the left, right, top, bottom of the grid.

Comment rows and comment columns can be interleaved with row and columns dimensions. Comments cannot be placed in data cells or in cells that intersect row and column dimensions in the upper right corner.

For information about unexpected behavior that may occur, see “Actions That May Cause Unexpected Behavior” on page 213.

**Comments in Blank Rows and Columns**

Figure 48 shows a grid with comments in cells A5, A6, C1, C2, C10, D1, D2, D10, H5, and H6. These comments are retained in retrieval and zoom operations.

Figure 48  Comments in Blank Rows and Columns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>G</th>
<th>H</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>c1</td>
<td>d1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>c2</td>
<td>d2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Product</td>
<td>Product</td>
<td>Product</td>
<td>Product</td>
<td>Product</td>
<td>Product</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Profit</td>
<td>Product</td>
<td>Inventory</td>
<td>Product</td>
<td>Product</td>
<td>Product</td>
<td>Measures</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>a5</td>
<td>Market</td>
<td>Ctr1</td>
<td></td>
<td>h5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>a6</td>
<td>Market</td>
<td>Ctr2</td>
<td></td>
<td>h6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Market</td>
<td>Ctr3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Market</td>
<td>Ctr4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Market</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>c10</td>
<td>d10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Grid with Complex Comments**

Figure 49 shows an example of a combination of the page region, attributes, and comments on a single grid.
Invalid Placement of Comments

Row and column dimension regions can be interleaved with comment rows and comment columns. Figure 50 shows a grid that is invalid because the comment in cell C2 does not belong to either a comment row or a comment column. (Both row 2 and column C have dimension members.)

Formulas in Free-Form Grids

You can enter Excel formulas in cells that can contain comments. Figure 51 shows a grid with Excel formulas in cells C8 and F8. For information about unexpected behavior that may occur, see "Actions That May Cause Unexpected Behavior" on page 213.
Attribute Dimensions in Free-Form Grids

Figure 52 shows an example of both page region and attribute usage. In this example, Pkg Type (an attribute dimension attached to the base member Product) and Budget are page dimensions. By drilling down on Pkg Type you can do attribute based analysis on measures as it relates to specific Product attributes. This can be further used to create a cross-tab analysis of product SKUs by attribute.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Pkg Type</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Budget</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Product</td>
<td>Product</td>
<td>Product</td>
<td>Product</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Profit</td>
<td>Inventory</td>
<td>Ratios</td>
<td>Measures</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Market</td>
<td>Ctrl1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Market</td>
<td>Ctrl2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Market</td>
<td>Ctrl3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Market</td>
<td>Ctrl4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Market</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Creating Free-Form Reports

Data source types: Essbase, Financial Management, Hyperion Enterprise

- To construct a free-form report:
  1. Open a worksheet and connect to a data source.
  2. In the worksheet, enter member names according to the rules specified in “Free-Form Guidelines” on page 206.
  3. Members may have duplicate names (for example, both East and West markets may contain a member named Portland — Maine and Oregon). To enter a duplicate member name:
     - In Essbase, use Member Selection to select members.
     - In Financial Management, the Member Name Resolution window is displayed if the member you enter has a duplicate. From the drop-down list, select the dimension of the member you entered and click OK. Repeat as necessary.
  4. Refresh the grid.
  5. Perform ad hoc operations and formatting as needed.

Retrieving Attribute Dimensions in Free-Form Mode

In structured grid processing operations, attribute dimensions are not shown. In free-form, you can type an attribute dimension member in the grid and it will be processed and validated. Only the attribute dimension member that you added will be displayed and used during processing.
and validation; the remaining attribute dimension members will not be included. Structured
grid operations that follow this free-form request will retain the attribute dimension member.

If the base dimension exists in the worksheet, you can also retrieve an attribute member by typing
the name directly in the worksheet.

**Note:** Hyperion Enterprise does not support Attribute dimensions.

To retrieve an attribute dimension in free-form using Member Selection:

1. In a blank worksheet, select a cell. (The worksheet must be blank.)
2. From the data source ribbon, select **Member Selection**.
3. In the **Dimension Name Resolution** dialog box, select the attribute dimension.
4. To orient members vertically in the worksheet starting from the cell you selected in step 3, select the **Vertical Orientation** check box.
   
   This check box is cleared by default; meaning that members will be oriented horizontally
   across the sheet from the cell you selected in step 3.
5. Click **OK** to launch the **Member Selection** dialog box.
6. Select the members to place on the worksheet.

**Note:** You can also add attribute dimensions and members to the sheet.

### Creating Asymmetric Reports

Essbase reports can contain symmetric or asymmetric column groups. Essbase determines the
symmetry of column groups automatically, based on the members you select.

Symmetric reports, as shown in Figure 53, are characterized by repeating, identical groups of
members.

**Figure 53** Symmetric Report

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>East</th>
<th></th>
<th>West</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Budget</strong></td>
<td><strong>Actual</strong></td>
<td><strong>Budget</strong></td>
<td><strong>Actual</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qtr1</td>
<td>Qtr1</td>
<td>Qtr1</td>
<td>Qtr1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qtr2</td>
<td>Qtr2</td>
<td>Qtr2</td>
<td>Qtr2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qtr3</td>
<td>Qtr3</td>
<td>Qtr3</td>
<td>Qtr3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Asymmetric reports, as shown in Figure 54, are characterized by groups of nested members that
differ by at least one member. There can be a difference in the number of members or in the
names of members.
You can create asymmetric reports as follows:

- Enter member names in free-form mode.
- Zoom in with **Within Selected Group** selected on the Member Options page of the Options dialog box.
- Suppress rows that contain missing values, zero values, or underscore characters during data retrievals.

**Note:** Retrieving data into an asymmetric report may take a long time on large reports.

### Actions That May Cause Unexpected Behavior

Smart View tries to preserve all comments, formulas, and customized report layouts. Some exceptions that may result in unexpected behavior are when the following actions are performed:

- Zoom in on a page dimension
- Pivot a dimension from the POV to a row or column
- Drag and drop a dimension from the POV to the worksheet
- Pivot a row dimension to a column dimension
- Switch the location of a row dimension to another row
- Switch the location of a column dimension to another column
- Change member aliases using the Change Alias Table command
- In Essbase or Hyperion Enterprise data sources, cutting and pasting from Microsoft Word into an Excel worksheet may cause unexpected behavior because of hidden characters. If this happens, contact your administrator, who can identify the issue through logs.
Using Other Applications with Smart View

In This Appendix

- Crystal Ball EPM .......................................................... 215
- Smart View and Spreadsheet Add-in .............................. 217
- Migrating Functions ...................................................... 217

These are applications that you can use with Smart View if you hold the appropriate licenses for them.

Crystal Ball EPM

You use Crystal Ball EPM to analyze data from Smart View data sources in simulation and forecasting workbooks. These are Excel workbooks that contain one or more worksheets with a Crystal Ball EPM model and one or more other worksheets, each of which may be connected to any of the supported data sources. They are stored in a centralized EPM Workspace repository and can be accessed and managed through the Smart View Panel.

For more information, see the Crystal Ball EPM documentation set.

Working with Crystal Ball EPM Workbooks

Permissions set by the EPM Workspace administrator govern simulation and forecasting workbooks operations that you can perform from the Smart View Panel.

1. From the Smart View ribbon, select Panel.

2. In the Smart View Panel, click and select Simulation Workbook.

3. Click and if requested, log in to the Crystal Ball EPM repository. A tree list containing the workbooks for which you have permission is displayed.

4. Double-click a workbook to open.

5. Perform Crystal Ball EPM operations as described in the Crystal Ball EPM product documentation.
Oracle recommends keeping the Oracle Crystal Ball Enterprise Performance Management model on a worksheet separate from data source worksheets.

6 **Click Submit Data if needed.**

**Toolbar Operations**

Use Simulation Workbook toolbar buttons to perform the following operations on workbooks and folders in the tree list.

- Connect to a repository
- Add, save, and delete workbooks
- Add and rename folders

The characters listed in Table 17 are not allowed in folder names.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>\</td>
<td>backslash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/</td>
<td>forward slash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>percent sign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?</td>
<td>question mark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>plus sign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;</td>
<td>less than sign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;</td>
<td>greater than sign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'</td>
<td>single quotation mark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>double quotation mark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>asterisk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>:</td>
<td>colon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Refresh the tree list
- Set options to specify where workbook files are to be stored and the EPM Workspace agent with which to communicate (these options apply across all sessions running on the server). To do so, click **Options** and enter this information:
  - **URL**: the Web Services agent URL. Use this syntax: `http://<host>/raframework/services/BiPlus`
  - **Folder**: the name of the repository folder to contain the workbook file
Smart View and Spreadsheet Add-in

When both Smart View and Spreadsheet Add-in are installed on the same computer, mouse actions are interpreted as Spreadsheet Add-in commands. If you want Smart View to control mouse commands instead, you can instruct Spreadsheet Add-in to respond to commands only in Essbase connections that were established through Spreadsheet Add-in.

➢ To enable Smart View to control mouse commands:

1. Open Excel.
2. Select Essbase, then Options, and then Global.
3. Select Limit to Connected Sheets.
4. Click OK.

Smart View will control mouse commands unless the connection to Oracle Essbase is established through Spreadsheet Add-in and not Smart View.

Note: You can connect to data sources from Smart View and Spreadsheet Add-in in the same workbook but not on the same worksheet.

Migrating Functions

Oracle Essbase Spreadsheet Add-in functions in Financial Management and Hyperion Enterprise can be converted to current Smart View syntax with the migration utility.

Converting Workbooks

You can convert workbooks that contain Financial Management Retrieve Data functions or Hyperion Enterprise HP Retrieve and VBA Retrieve functions by using the migration utility. For example, you can convert Financial Management functions such as HFMVal, HFMLnk, HFMLab, HFMDes, and HFMCur and Hyperion Enterprise functions such as HPVal, HPLnk, HPCur, HPHea, HPCde, and HPFul.

The utility might not be able to convert all of your functions. Some functions might require manual adjustment.

For functions that use cell references, the following functions are converted:

- If every parameter in the function is a cell reference. For example: =HFMVal($B$1&$C$1&$B$2&$C$3&$B$5&$C$5&$B$6&$C$6).
- If the dimension parameters are specified in the function, the members are cell references, but the period separator is hard coded in the function. For example: =HFMVal(“S#”&D2&”.Y#”&D3&”.VW#”&D5&”’)

The following functions that use cell references are not converted:
If the dimension parameters are specified in the function and the members and period separator are cell references. For example: =HFMVal("S#"&E2&"Y#"&E3&"VW#"&E5), where E2=Actual, E3=2004, E5="<Scenario View>.”

If the dimension parameters are specified in the function, the members are cell references, but the period separator is in a separate cell, the function is not converted. For example: =HFMVal("S#"&F2&C1&"Y#"&F3&C1&"VW#"&F5&C1), where C1=\.(period separator).

If the application specified in the function is a cell reference.

If any cell in a workbook contains more than 1024 characters, the workbook does not convert properly. To reduce the size of data in cell, reference multiple functions, or remove dimensions that can be set in the background POV.

Before you run the migration utility, ensure that the path is correct (the default path is MIDDLEWARE_HOME\EPMSystem11R1\common\empstatic\wsspace\). During migration, Excel inserts the original path of the add-in file to functions. This can make the functions too long and cause errors. Excel limits Smart View functions to a maximum of 256 characters.

Converting One Workbook

Data source types: Financial Management, Hyperion Enterprise

To convert a workbook:

1. From the Smart View ribbon, select More, then Migrate Active Workbook (Financial Management) or Migrate Active Workbook (Hyperion Enterprise).

2. If your functions contain application references, you must map the application to the corresponding connection.

3. Click Convert, then OK.

4. Migration results are displayed, including a list of any functions that failed to convert. You can manually adjust those functions.

5. To save the conversion results, click Save Result.

6. Select a location to store the results file, and click Save.

7. Click Close.

Converting Multiple Workbooks

Data source types: Financial Management, Hyperion Enterprise

To convert multiple workbooks:

1. From the Smart View ribbon, select More, then Migrate Batch (Financial Management) or Migrate Batch (Hyperion Enterprise).

2. In the Migration Wizard, click Add and select the workbooks that you want to convert.
3 Click Next. If your functions contain application references, you must map the application to the connection.

Migration results are displayed, including a list of any functions that failed to convert. You can manually adjust those functions.

4 In Oracle Hyperion Enterprise®, converted workbooks are automatically saved in the location of the original workbooks. In Financial Management, click Save Result.

5 Select a location for the results file and click Save.

6 Click Done.

Migrating Connections for Functions

In Financial Management, you can select a connection or connection reference for functions that do not contain an application reference when you migrate to Smart View.

To migrate connections for functions:

1 From the Smart View ribbon, select More, then Migrate Active Connections (HFM).

2 From Function Migration — Application reference, select an option:
   - Do not update functions with a connection reference.
   - Add connection name to existing functions, then select a connection name from the Connection Name list. This updates all functions with the specified connection name.
   - Update functions with reference to connection list within selected worksheet, then in Cell Reference, enter the cell to reference, for example, A2. This updates all functions with a cell reference in the current worksheet.
   - Update functions with reference to connection list on a new worksheet, then enter the Worksheet name, and Cell Reference. This updates all functions with a cell reference to a different worksheet in the workbook.

Tip: You can create a drop-down list in any cell to be used as a reference within functions to refer to a connection name. From the Smart View ribbon, select More, then Insert Connection List to display a list of connections from which to choose in the current cell.

3 Click OK.
In This Appendix

Smart View Accessibility ................................................................. 221
Smart View VBA Functions ............................................................ 221
Data Sources and Other Products ..................................................... 221
Using Oracle User Productivity Kit ................................................... 221

Smart View Accessibility

Information about Smart View accessibility features is available in the Oracle Hyperion Smart View for Office Accessibility Guide. This guide is available on the EPM Documentation Library. To open this library, from the Smart View ribbon, click the arrow next to Help and then EPM Documentation.

Smart View VBA Functions

Information about Smart View VBA functions is available in the Oracle Hyperion Smart View Developer’s Guide. This guide is available in the EPM Documentation Library. To open this library, from the Smart View ribbon, click the arrow next to Help and then EPM Documentation.

Data Sources and Other Products

In general, this guide provides only procedural information for using the data provider features that Smart View supports. For detailed information about the data providers and other products, see the product documentation available on the EPM Documentation Library. To open this library, from the Smart View ribbon, click the arrow next to Help and then EPM Documentation.

Using Oracle User Productivity Kit

If the Oracle User Productivity Kit (UPK) is deployed and Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management Workspace is configured by an Administrator with a valid URL for the UPK Player package, users can access UPK content for EPM System. For more information

Note: There are pre built UPK content modules available. See the data sheets that include UPK for Oracle Enterprise Performance Management System available on Oracle.com, http://www.oracle.com/us/products/applications/tutor-upk/064788.html. Financial Management and Planning modules include appropriate content for Smart View and Oracle Hyperion Financial Reporting Studio. Oracle Hyperion Financial Management and Oracle Hyperion Planning support invoking UPK content in a context sensitive manner. UPK content launched from Smart View or Reporting Studio launches the full player package outline unfiltered for context. Reporting Studio and Smart View users can utilize a roles filter to see only the Oracle Hyperion Smart View for Office or Oracle Hyperion Financial Reporting Studio content.

To open UPK Help, from the Smart View ribbon, click the arrow next to Help, and then select Oracle User Productivity Kit.
ad hoc report  An online analytical query that an end user creates dynamically.

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

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 requirements, reporting requirements, or both.

attribute  A 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 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.

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.

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

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.

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

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.

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.

dimension  A data category used to organize business data for the 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.

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

duplicate member name  Multiple occurrences 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.

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

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.
**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.

**latest** A spreadsheet keyword used to extract data values from the member defined as the latest time period.

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

**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.

**MDX (multidimensional expression)** A language used for querying and calculation in multidimensional-compliant databases.

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

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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 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.

**pivot** 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.

**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.

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

**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].

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

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

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

**scenario** A dimension for classifying data; for example, Actuals, Budget, Forecast1, or Forecast2.

**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.

**Smart Slice** In Smart View, a reusable perspective of a data source that contains a restricted set of dimensions or dimension members.
smart tags  Keywords in Microsoft Office applications that are associated with predefined actions available from the Smart Tag menu. In Oracle EPM System products, smart tags can also be used to import Reporting and Analysis content and to access Financial Management and Essbase functions.

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

suppress rows  A setting that excludes rows containing missing values and underscores characters from spreadsheet reports.

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

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

user variable  A variable that dynamically renders data forms based on a user’s member selection, displaying only the specified entity. For example, a user variable named Department displays specific departments and employees.
Index

A
Accessibility Guide, locating, 221
accessibility, locating information, 221
ad hoc analysis
  about, 57
  Dynamic Time Series members, 36
  free-form, 205
  selecting members, 28
  starting, 57
adjusting values, 47
alias tables, 38, 39
  selecting for connection, 38
  selecting for current worksheet, 38
aliases, 38
  with member names, 39
annotations, 112
  planning units, 112
Approvals, 109
asymmetric reports, 212
attribute dimensions, in free-form grids, 211

cascading, 66
cell comments, 52
  in Financial Management, 53
  in Planning, 52
cell history, 55
cell styles, 186
cell text, 52
cell-based POV for selecting Essbase members, 32
comments, 52
comments, adding to
  planning units, 112
components
  Smart View, 15
composite forms, 114
connecting
  data sources, 20
connections
  locating, 21
  private connections, 19
  private, creating, 21
  private, deleting, 22
  saving, 22
  shared connections, 19
consolidating data, 45
copy version, 113
copying
  data points, 77
  worksheets, 76
Cross Dimension runtime prompt, 116
Crystal Ball, 215
currencies, 46
  changing, 46
  translating, 46
currency codes
  location of, 46

calculating data, 44
calculating rows, inserting, 64
calculation scripts. See business rules
calculations, 119. See also supporting detail and business rules

B
business rules
  Calculate Currencies, 116
  Calculate Form, 116
  launching, 115
  overview, 115
  runtime prompts, 115

C
Calculate Currencies business rule, 116
Calculate Form business rule, 116
calculating data, 44
calculating rows, inserting, 64
calculation scripts. See business rules
calculations, 119. See also supporting detail and business rules
D

data
  adjusting, 47
  calculating, 44
  consolidating, 45
  refreshing, 43
  submitting, 43
data filtering, 103
data perspective, 47
data source connections, 19
data sources
  connecting, 20
  disconnecting, 21
database notes, viewing (Essbase only), 20
Developer’s Guide, locating, 221
dimensions, 27
  about, 27
disabling Smart View, 79
document attachment, 54
Document Contents
  defined, 79
  example when object is selected, 83
  example when sheet is selected, 81
  functionality, 80
  Oracle BI EE content, 80
  Reporting and Analysis content, 80
  Sheet Information dialog box, 81
drill-through reports, 49
dynamic data points, 77

E

enabling Smart View, 79
Essbase database notes, viewing, 20
extensions, 187

F

filtering data, 103
Financial Reporting
  editing, 138
  formats, 129
  importing documents, 133
  importing into Excel, 134
  importing into Word and PowerPoint, 136
  templates, 139, 140
formatting
  ad hoc grids, 58
  Excel, 59
  Smart View, 59
forms
  about, 69
  ad hoc analysis, 70
  composite, 114
  Financial Management, 71
  linked forms, 72
  opening, 69
  Planning, 70
  Planning attributes, 70
  refreshing offline, 125
  working with offline, 123
forms, data
  refreshing offline, 125
  using linked forms, 72
  working with offline, 123
formulas
  and zooming, 62
  Excel
    ad hoc grids, 58
    forms, 70
  free-form, 205
  asymmetric reports, 212
  attribute dimensions, working with, 211
  guidelines, 206
free-form mode
  entering members, 34
Function Builder, 190
functions
  about, 189
  creating, 190
  creating in Function Builder, 190
  creating manually, 193
  error codes, 203
  fixing links in, 195
  HsCurrency, 199
  HsDescription, 199
  HsGetSheetInfo, 198
  HsGetText, 200
  HsGetValue, 196
  HsGetVariable, 202
  HsLabel, 200
  HsSetText, 201
  HsSetValue, 197
  running, 194
G
grids, multiple, 64
   creating, 64
guidelines for free-form reporting, 206

H
hierarchy of supporting detail, 120
history
   cell, 55
HsCurrency function, 199
HsDescription function, 199
HsGetSheetInfo function, 198
HsGetText function, 200
HsGetValue function, 196
HsGetVariable function, 202
HsLabel function, 200
HsSetText function, 201
HsSetValue function, 197

I
Import Metadata, 76
information, finding, 221
Interactive Reporting
   editing, 132
   importing documents, 130
   importing into Excel, 131
   importing into Word and PowerPoint, 132

J
job console, 113

K
Keep Only, 63

L
line item detail, 119
linked forms, 72
linked partitions, 51
linked reporting objects, 50
   attaching, 50
   launching, 51
links, fixing in functions, 195

M
MDX queries, 104
member information, 39
member names
   duplicate, displaying, 36
   member perspective, 37
Member Range runtime prompt, 116
member selection
   for runtime prompts, 115
members, 27
   about, 27
   adding in Financial Management forms, 72
   filtering by attribute, 34
   filtering by subsets, 35
   information, 39
   period-to-date, 36
   selecting, 28
   selecting from POV toolbar, 29
   selecting in Financial Management forms, 71
merged cells
   Excel formatting, 59
migrating
   connections, 219
   considerations, 217
   converting a workbook, 218
   converting multiple workbooks, 218
   migration utility, 217
Move Down option, 121
Move Up option, 121

N
non-calculating rows, inserting, 64

O
offline. See Offline Planning
offline forms
   refreshing, 125
   working with, 123
Offline Planning
   refreshing data in, 125
   working in, 123
offline, Planning, 122
options
   advanced, 183
   cell styles, 186
data, 181
formatting, 185
member, 180
Oracle BI EE
BI Answers, editing views in, 170
about, 147
catalog, 148
components, 147
copy and paste between Office applications, 168
copy and paste from BI to Excel, 170
creating in View Designer, 171
defining view filters in View Designers, 174
ingesting views, 178
ingesting views created in View Designer, 178
ingesting views in BI Answers, 170
enabling the extension, 148
features, 147
filter operators in View Designer, 175
inserting compound views, 159
inserting dashboards, 159
inserting graphs, 156
inserting pivot tables, 153
inserting tables, 153
masking data in views, 166
object properties, viewing, 168
page prompts, working with, 162
preferences for Refresh, 164
Presentation Catalog, 148
prompts, working with, 160
properties, viewing, 168
publishing views, 177
Refresh, specifying preferences, 164
refreshing views, 164
refreshing views created in View Designer, 178
supported chart types, 158
supported object types, 158
supported view and object types, 151
unsupported chart types, 158
View Designer, working with, 171
viewing object properties, 168
views, editing in BI Answers, 170
views, masking data in, 166
views, publishing, 177
views, refreshing, 164
working with, 151
Oracle User Productivity kit (UPK)
using, 221
P
Page dimension
searching for members in, 113
pivoting, 63
Planning
Approvals, 109
copying versions, 113
forms, 70
offline, 122
preferences, 122
planning units
annotations, 112
changing the status of, 109
finding, 110
out of office assistant, 112
promotional path, 111
POV
cell-based, selecting Essbase members, 32
copying, 41
deleting, 41
printing in header and footer, 86
POV Manager, 40
selecting members, 40
POV toolbar, 29
hiding, 30
selecting Essbase members, 31
selecting members, 29
preferences
Planning, 122
private connections, 19
saving shared connections as, 22
Production Reporting
editing, 142, 144
importing documents, 140, 143
importing into Excel, 140
importing into Word and PowerPoint, 141, 142
Q
queries
creating, 101
ingiting, 102
Query Designer, 101
time-related data, 103
R
redo, 75
options, 76
Refresh, 43
refreshing data
while working offline, 125
refreshing Reporting and Analysis documents, 128
Remove Only, 63
Reporting and Analysis
editing and refreshing documents, 128
importing documents, 127
Reporting and Analysis documents
refreshing, 128
updating, 128
reports
cascading, 66
free-form, 205
retrieving data, 43
ribbons, 15
Rules on Form dialog box, 116
runtime prompts
types, 115
search wild cards, 86
searching
for members in the Page dimension, 113
selecting Essbase members using cell-based POV, 32
shared connections, 19
shared workbooks, 86
Sheet Info, 78
sheet information, 78
simulation workbooks, 215
toolbar, 216
sliders, 98
creating from joined queries, 98
creating from query, 98
Smart Query, 87
building, 89
copying and pasting, 92
creating, 87, 89
defining set filters, 89
defining sets, 88
opening, 92
Smart Slices
about, 95
boundaries, 99
creating, 99
creating reports, 95
deleting reports, 97
preferences, 100
sliders, 98
Smart View
disabling, 79
enabling, 79
Smart View Accessibility Guide, locating, 221
Smart View Developer's Guide, locating, 221
Smart View Panel
about, 16
spreading data
over time periods, 117
Spreadsheet Add-in, 217
submitting a planning unit, 110
submitting data, 43
substitution data, 43
substitution variables, 67
supporting detail
adding, 119
changing, 121
hierarchy of, 120
overview, 119
viewing, 121
Supporting Detail window
using, 119
synchronizing data, 124
task lists, 105
about, 105
completing tasks, 107
creating reports, 107
executing, 106
integrating with Outlook, 107
opening, 105
viewing, 106
time periods, spreading data over, 117
time-related data
Query Designer, 103
undo, 75
options, 76
unexpected behavior in free-form, 213
URL
and data cells, 54
launching from cell, 54
linked to planning cells, 54
Use Members on Forms option
  with runtime prompts, 115
User Productivity Kit, 221
user variables in Financial Management data forms,
  73

V
VBA functions, locating information, 221
viewing
  Essbase database notes, 20
  supporting detail, 121

W
Web Analysis
  formats, 129
    importing documents, 142
Within Selected Group option, 213
workbooks
  shared, 86

Z
zoom level
  setting default, 61
zooming
  and formulas, 62
    display settings, 61
      double-click, 62
zooming in, 60
Zooming in and out, 60
zooming out, 61