

**Oracle® Hyperion Enterprise Performance
Management System**

**Oracle® Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management ERP
Integration Adapter for Oracle Applications**

Administrator's Guide

RELEASE 11.1.1.3

ORACLE®

**ENTERPRISE PERFORMANCE
MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

ERP Integrator Administrator's Guide, 11.1.1.3

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1

Using ERP Integrator

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Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management ERP Integration Adapter for Oracle Applications is a module of Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Fusion Edition that enables you to:

- Integrate metadata and data from an Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) source system into an Enterprise Performance Management (EPM) target application.
- Drill through from the EPM target application and view data in the ERP source system.

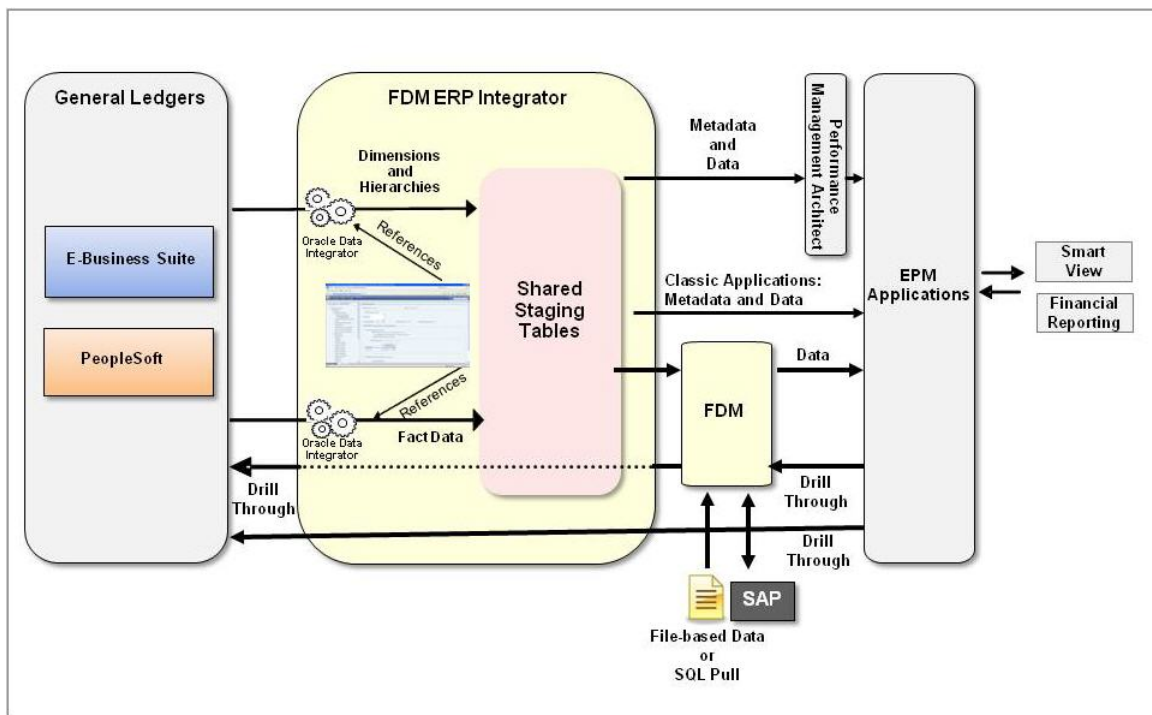
ERP Integrator supports general ledger data for:

- PeopleSoft 9.0
- Oracle E-Business Suite 11.5.10 CU2
- Oracle E-Business Suite 12.0.6
- Oracle E-Business Suite 12.1.1

For information on supported EPM System versions, see the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Certification Matrix*.

Architecture

The following diagram displays the ERP Integrator architecture.



As a module of FDM, ERP Integrator is the key application for integrating ERP systems with Hyperion EPM applications. ERP Integrator fits within the Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System architecture and is accessed through Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Workspace, Fusion Edition, which uses Oracle's Hyperion® Shared Services to authenticate users. The key to its integration lies within its underlying engine, which is Oracle Data Integrator. ERP Integrator sits on top of Oracle Data Integrator and orchestrates the movement of metadata and data into Hyperion EPM applications. The application server can be deployed on multiple platforms (See the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Certification Matrix*) and connects with Hyperion EPM applications like Oracle Hyperion Financial Management, Fusion Edition and Oracle Hyperion Planning, Fusion Edition using Oracle Hyperion EPM Architect, Fusion Edition, Classic Administration, or FDM.

Drilling Through

ERP Integrator provides the framework to drill through from the EPM applications, back to the ERP source. Users can drill through to detail in the source system via FDM or ERP Integrator from:

- Planning
- Financial Management
- Oracle Hyperion Smart View for Office, Fusion Edition
- Oracle Hyperion Financial Reporting, Fusion Edition

Note: For Smart View and Financial Reporting, users can only drill through if the data source is Financial Management or Planning, but not Oracle Essbase or Oracle Hyperion Profitability and Cost Management, Fusion Edition.

When you drill through, if data was loaded by FDM or ERP Integrator, a landing page is displayed in a new EPM Workspace tab or a new window. The landing page acts as a gateway to the data in the source system. See [“Drilling Through to the ERP Integrator Landing Page”](#) on page 11 and [“Drilling Through to the FDM Landing Page”](#) on page 11.

Drilling Through to the ERP Integrator Landing Page

The ERP Integrator landing page displays general ledger accounts and the hyperlinked balances that were used to populate the cells in the EPM application. When you click a hyperlinked data value, you can drill through to the source system and view the associated journal entries for the selected general ledger account.

You can drill through to Oracle E-Business Suite General Ledger or PeopleSoft General Ledger from an Enterprise Performance Management (EPM) system application to display data loaded from your source system. When you navigate to the Oracle General Ledger Balances page, you can view a table listing all the general ledger accounts that contributed to the drilled value shown in the Hyperion EPM application for the specific period. This table includes a breakdown of all the general ledger accounts values with hyperlinks, enabling users to further drill into the Journal Lines page in Oracle General Ledger. Users can then view all the associated journal entries for the selected Oracle General Ledger account. When you navigate to PeopleSoft General Ledger, the Ledger Inquiry page is displayed after login validation. Users can then view information on the Journal Inquiry page. See the appropriate product documentation for additional information on drill through capabilities.

Drilling Through to the FDM Landing Page

For information on drill through capabilities to the FDM landing page, see the FDM documentation.

Configuration Prerequisites for ERP Integrator

The Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Installer, Fusion Edition installs ERP Integrator. However, ERP Integrator relies on Oracle Data Integrator 10.1.3.6 as the engine that extracts data and metadata from the defined sources, and then populates the Performance Management Architect interface tables, or the Classic applications with the extracted artifacts. Oracle Data Integrator must be installed and configured before ERP Integrator can be used, and the following sections describe the configuration steps required after Oracle Data Integrator has been installed in your environment.

Note: You should be familiar with Oracle Data Integrator and review the Oracle Data Integrator documentation set before performing these configuration tasks.

Follow this process to configure Oracle Data Integrator for use with ERP Integrator:

1. Create two Oracle database schemas for the master and work repository. Then, grant the appropriate roles or rights for the resources or users for each schema.
2. Create the ERP Integrator master repository.
3. With Oracle Data Integrator Topology Manager, perform the following:
 - a. Create logical schemas and associate them with physical schemas in the contexts.
 - b. Create the data servers corresponding to the servers used in Oracle Data Integrator.
 - c. Create the contexts suitable for your configuration.
 - d. Create the physical agents for each agent running on a machine (as a listener, or in scheduler mode). Then, create logical agents and associate them with physical agents in the contexts.
 - e. Add Oracle Data Integrator drivers to the Windows path environment variable.
 - f. Start the Oracle Data Integrator Agent Service.
4. With Oracle Data Integrator Operator, upload all ERP Integrator scenarios into the execution repository from: `HYPERION_HOME\products\FinancialDataQuality\odi\scenarios`.
5. Manually update the `snpsagent.conf` file and add Oracle Data Integrator driver path to the Windows Path environment variable.
6. Restart the Oracle Data Integrator Agent Service.

Caution! Extensive problems can occur if you switch the ERP system connection information for the Physical Schema in the Oracle Data Integrator Topology Manager after you have completed initial configuration. For example, extensive problems can occur if you start using one physical schema (ERPTEST) pointing to ERP Test Instance1 in the Oracle Data Integrator Topology Manager and then change to a connection information in this physical schema to point to ERP Test Instance2 without first creating a new context in Oracle Data Integrator. The correct procedure is to create two physical schemas (ERPTEST1 and ERPTEST2) each pointing to a different ERP instance. Then, create two contexts and associate the appropriate physical schema to the logical schema in the context.

Creating Database Schemas for the Master and Work Repositories

Before you begin your Oracle Data Integrator configuration, you must create two Oracle database schemas for Oracle Data Integrator. One schema will be used for the master repository and the second for the work repository. For example, you can create a master repository named

ERPI_MASTER_REP and a work repository named ERPI_WORK_REP. See the Oracle Data Integrator installation guide for specific database roles for your implementation.

Creating the ERP Integrator Master Repository

To create the master repository, launch the “Master Repository Creation” option from either Windows or UNIX. When prompted, enter the following, then click **Save**:

- **Driver:** Enter the database driver used for the master repository. For Oracle databases, the JDBC driver (`oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver`).
- **URL:** Enter the database connection URL that specifies the connection information for the driver and selected database type. For example, the URL for an Oracle database URL is `jdbc:oracle:thin:@<host>:<port>:<sid>`. Replace `host`, `port`, and `sid` with the entries corresponding to the database used for the repository.
- **User name and Password:** Enter the master repository username and password for the database or schema you created. For example, the user name and password for the ERPI_MASTER_REP.
- **Technology:** Select the database type used for the repository.

Next, create the logical schemas. See [“Creating Logical Schemas” on page 13](#).

Creating Logical Schemas

After the master and work repositories have been defined, the next step is to enter logical schema names for each related technology type. The schema names must be entered exactly as defined below for a successful ERP Integrator configuration.

► To create ERP Integrator logical schemas:

- 1 **Launch Oracle Data Integrator Topology Manager.**
- 2 **Select the Logical Architecture tab.**
- 3 **Expand Technologies.**
- 4 **For each of the following technologies, right-click and select **Insert Logical Schema**. Enter the schema names exactly as shown in the table below. (All are required, even if a source or target is not being utilized.)**

Note: Oracle Data Integrator comes prepackaged with a long list of technologies. Once the logical schemas have been entered, select the option to hide unused technologies so that the list shown is shorter.

Technology Type	Logical Schema Name	Schema Description
Oracle	EBS_APPS	Oracle E-Business Suite

Technology Type	Logical Schema Name	Schema Description
Select the database technology. For example, Generic SQL.	PSFT_APPS	PeopleSoft Enterprise
Select the database technology. For example, Generic SQL.	AIF_TGT	ERP Integrator
File	AIF_FILE	Temporary directory for creating FDM extract files.
Oracle Hyperion Planning	HPL_TGT	Planning
Oracle Hyperion Financial Management	HFM_TGT	Financial Management

When finished, you should have six logical schemas created.

- 5 Next, use **Topology Manager** to create the data servers and physical schemas. See [“Creating Data Servers and Physical Schemas”](#) on page 14.

Creating Data Servers and Physical Schemas

Local schemas must be associated with a physical schema for a specific context, and the next step is to create these physical schema definitions. A physical schema is defined as part of a data server definition.

► To create a data server for each of the related logical schemas:

- 1 Launch **Oracle Data Integrator Topology Manager**, then select the **Physical Architecture** tab.
- 2 Expand the list of technologies and enter a data server and physical schema as follows:

a. **Financial Management:**

- Expand **Hyperion Financial Management**.
- Right-click and select **Insert Data Server**.
- Enter the Financial Management server name and all necessary connection information. Then click **Apply** or **OK**. Enter the server name for **Financial Management** and the user credentials.

The user can be an admin or another user with privileges to load data to all Financial Management target applications.

Note: You are not able to test the connection for Financial Management applications.

- Click **OK** twice to save.

b. **Planning:**

- Expand **Hyperion Planning**.
- Right-click and select **Insert Data Server**.

- Enter the Planning server name and all necessary connection information. Then click **Apply** or **OK**. Enter the Planning RMI Server name and port in <server>: <port> format. Typically RMI runs on port 11333.

The user can be an administrator or another user with privileges to load data into all Planning target applications.

- **Optional:** Change the value for application on the physical schema dialog box.
- Click **OK** twice to save.

c. **FDM:**

- Expand **File**.
- Right-click and select **Insert Data Server**.
- Enter a name and click **Apply** or **OK**. Connection information is not required for “File.”
- In the Schema dialog box, Directory field, enter the location where Oracle Data Integrator saves an extract file for use by FDM. For example, F: /ERPI_FILE. You must ensure that this folder exists and is writable by Oracle Data Integrator.

Note: When you enter a path where Oracle Data Integrator will save the extract file, this is the folder where the temp file for FDM will be created. As part FDM setup, the administrator defines an “Inbox.” Oracle Data Integrator copies the temp file to the Inbox location and it must be accessible by the Oracle Data Integrator server. If you run the Oracle Data Integrator Agent as a Windows Service make sure Oracle Data Integrator Server and the FDM server are on the same Windows Domain and Oracle Data Integrator server has access rights to the FDM Inbox location.

- Click **OK** twice to save.

d. **Oracle E-Business Suite:**

- Expand **Oracle**.
- Right-click and select **Insert Data Server**.
- Enter a name and connection information on the Definition tab, then the JDBC driver and the APPS JDBC URL. Then, click **Apply** or **OK**.
- **Optional:** Change the value for Application on the physical schema dialog box. (The value should be “APPS” for E-Business Suite.)
- Click **OK** twice to save.

e. **PeopleSoft:**

- A technology item for PeopleSoft does not explicitly exist in the list of items. Select the database technology used for the PeopleSoft instance.
- Right-click and select **Insert Data Server**.
- Enter the physical schema details.
- Choose the owner of FMS Schema.

- Click **OK** twice to save.
- f. **ERP Integrator:**
 - Navigate to the Oracle technology item used for ERP Integrator.
 - Right-click and select **Insert Data Server**.
 - Enter the all connection information. Then click **Apply** or **OK**.
 - Change the value for schema and work schema to the schema name for the ERP Integrator.
 - Click **OK** twice to save.

3 Next, create contexts. See [“Creating Context” on page 16](#).

Creating Context

Contexts bring together components of the physical architecture (the real architecture) of the information system with components of the Oracle Data Integrator logical architecture (the architecture on which the user works). The next step in ERP Integrator requires you to create contexts.

► To create one or more contexts:

- 1 In **Topology Manager**, select the **Context** tab.
- 2 Right-click and choose **Insert Context**.
- 3 Enter the context name and code. Leave the password blank.

Note: This context is referenced when setting up each source system in ERP Integrator.

At this point in the configuration, all components except for the physical agent have been created in Oracle Data Integrator. The next step is to relate the physical schemas to the logical schemas for each context.

- 4 To relate the physical schemas to the logical schemas for each context, use the **Context** tab (which lists all logical schemas), **Physical Architecture** tab, or **Logical Architecture** tab. In all cases, a physical schema must be assigned to a logical schema for a selected context.

To setup multiple E-Business Suite source systems, or target applications that cross Shared Services instances, create the necessary physical schema and context, and then assign them as necessary.

- 5 Next, configure the work repository. See [“Configuring the ERP Integrator Work Repository” on page 16](#).

Configuring the ERP Integrator Work Repository

After you create the Master Repository, you must create the Work Repository.

➤ To configure the ERP Integrator work repository:

1 Launch Oracle Data Integrator Topology Manager and login to the master repository.

Note: If a connection to the master repository has not been defined, click “New” in the Logon dialog box and enter the appropriate connection information. When complete, finish the logon process to Topology Manager.

2 Select the Repositories tab.

3 Right-click Work Repositories.

4 Select Insert Work Repository.

The first step of registering the work repository is to define the connection to the schema or database previously created. For example, enter the connection information for the ERPI_WORK_REP schema.

5 Define the connection information, then test the connection to make sure all information entered is correct. When finished, click OK.

6 Next, enter the name for the work repository connection.

The connection name is referenced in the source system setup in ERP Integrator. Enter the following information:

- a. **ID:** A typical installation uses the ID—10 for the master repository, and the ID—20 for the work repository. Enter **20** for the ID.
- b. **Type:** Select **Execution**.
- c. **Name:** Enter the work repository name. (The name that displays in the list of work repositories and is also referenced in the source system setup in ERP Integrator)
- d. Click **OK**

7 Next, create a physical agent. See [“Creating a Physical Agent” on page 17](#).

Creating a Physical Agent

The Oracle Data Integrator agent is a Java application that can be placed as a listener on a TCP/IP port to handle the communication between the ERP Integrator and the Oracle Data Integrator components. The next step in the configuration is to use Topology Manager to create an agent.

➤ To create a physical agent:

1 In Topology Manager, select the Physical Architecture tab.

2 Right-click Agents, then select a Insert Agent.

3 Enter the server name, host, and port. Save this information, since this is required when you set up the source system in ERP Integrator.

4 Click OK.

5 Refer to the Oracle Data Integrator installation documentation for configuring and running the agent as a Windows service or background process in UNIX.

- 6 Next, import scenarios. See [“Importing Scenarios” on page 18](#).

Importing Scenarios

Oracle Data Integrator modules are shipped as a set of compiled components called Scenarios. When you install ERP Integrator, scenarios are automatically installed in `HYPERION_HOME\products\FinancialDataQuality\odi\scenarios`. As part of the configuration process, you need to import scenarios into Oracle Data Integrator.

► To import ERP Integrator scenarios:

- 1 **Login to Oracle Data Integrator Operator.**
- 2 **Select File, Import, Import Scenario.**
The Import Scenario dialog box is displayed.
- 3 **Select the import type: `Synonym Mode Insert_Update`.**
- 4 **Select the file import directory:** `HYPERION_HOME\products\FinancialDataQuality\odi\scenarios`.
- 5 **Select all of the files to import, then click **OK**.**

Note: If you are upgrading from an earlier version, delete all existing scenarios before importing the new scenarios.

- 6 **Update the `snpsagent.conf` file.** See [“Updating the `snpsagent.conf` File” on page 18](#).

Updating the `snpsagent.conf` File

► To update the `snpsagent.conf` file:

- 1 **Navigate to the folder where Oracle Data Integrator is installed.**
For example, `C:\OraHome_1\oracledi\tools\wrapper\conf`.
- 2 **Using a text editor, open the `snpsagent.conf` file.**
- 3 **Search for:** `wrapper.java.library.path.1`.
- 4 **On a new line, add the following text:**
`wrapper.java.library.path.2=../drivers`
- 5 **Close and save the file.**
- 6 **Update the Windows Environment Variable.** See [“Updating the Windows Environment Variable” on page 19](#).

Updating the Windows Environment Variable

After you update the `snpsagent.conf` file, add the ODI drivers path information to the Windows environment variable.

➤ To update the Windows environment variable:

- 1 On the desktop, right-click **My Computer**, select **Properties**. Select the **Advanced** tab, and then click **Environment Variables**.
- 2 In the System variables section, select the Path variable, and then click **Edit**.
- 3 At the end of the Variable value line, add a semi-colon (;), and then add the Oracle Data Integrator driver path.

For example, `C:\OraHome_1\oracledi\drivers`.

- 4 Click **OK** three times.
- 5 Restart the Oracle Data Integrator Agent Service.
- 6 As a final step in the configuration process, if integrating with Performance Management Architect, see [“Setting up Performance Management Architect” on page 19](#).

Setting up Performance Management Architect

If integrating with Performance Management Architect, you must use the Oracle's Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Configurator to create a new interface data source for Performance Management Architect and register the ERP Integrator schema. Note the name of the data source, since it is required when registering a source system for use with ERP Integrator.

Accessing ERP Integrator

➤ To access ERP Integrator:

- 1 Ensure that Oracle's Hyperion® Shared Services and EPM Workspace Server are running.
- 2 Start the Hyperion ERPI – Web Application process by doing one of the following:
 - From the Services panel, start **Hyperion ERPI - Web Application**.
 - Select **Start, Programs, Oracle EPM System, Performance Management Integrator**, and then **Start aif**.

Optional: Depending on your integration with ERP Integrator, start the services for:

- Financial Management
- Planning and Planning RMI Server
- FDM

- Essbase (required for Planning) Essbase Administration Services, and so on, as needed. (Also make sure that Performance Management Architect is running.)
- 3 **Open your Web browser and access ERP Integrator through EPM Workspace** (<http://<Web Server>:<port>/workspace/>) where <Web Server> is the Web server machine host name and <port> is the Web server listen port; for example, 19000 if using the Apache instance configured with Oracle's Hyperion Reporting and Analysis.
 - 4 **Enter your user name and password, then click Log On.**
If you have difficulty accessing ERP Integrator, see the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Installation and Configuration Troubleshooting Guide*.
 - 5 **To access ERP Integrator, select Navigate, Administer, ERP Integrator.**

Security

ERP Integrator supports these roles:

ERP Integrator Roles	Tasks per Role
Administrator	Manages applications and performs any action.
Drill Through	Controls the ability to drill through to the source system. In FDM, this role is listed under ERPI roles and is applied as a permissible task to an Intermediate role to control drilling back to the source system. In ERP Integrator, this role controls whether the user can drill to the ERP Integrator landing page, which controls drilling to the source system.
Create Integration	Creates ERP Integrator metadata and data rules. If you have the Create Integration role, you can: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Create, delete and edit dimension rules and data rules ● View process details ● Perform calendar mappings <p>Note: You <i>cannot</i> run rules or view, create, edit, or delete source system registrations, target system registrations or source accounting entities.</p>
Run Integration	Runs existing ERP Integrator metadata and data rules. If you have the Run Integration role, you can: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Run dimension rules or data rules ● View process details <p>Note: You <i>cannot</i> view, create, edit, or delete source system registrations, target system registrations or source accounting entities.</p> <p>ERP Integrator users who need to extract data from Oracle or PeopleSoft General Ledger must be granted this role to enable them to run data rules.</p>

Note: ERP Integrator users are allowed to define mappings for only target applications in which they have access.

Process Overview

Follow this process to integrate metadata and data from Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) source systems into EPM target applications:

1. Register Source systems in ERP Integrator by adding details of Oracle Data Integrator, ERP Integrator, and specific to the source system.
2. Register target applications for use with ERP Integrator.
3. Create metadata rules.
4. Run the metadata rules to import metadata into Performance Management Architect or Classic Financial Management or Planning applications. (If using Performance Management Architect, you also deploy or redeploy the applications.)
5. Define the calendar mappings.
6. Define data rules.
7. Run data rules to extract data from the source system and push into target applications.

The data loaded is used for multiple purposes by the respective target applications (Planning, Financial Management, or Essbase). In addition to this, the sourced data can also be used for drill through from web forms in the applications or Smart View or Financial Reporting. (Drill through is not supported for Essbase.)

Navigating ERP Integrator

From EPM Workspace, you can access ERP Integrator from the Navigate menu. (Navigate, Administer, ERP Integrator)

Target Application View and Source System View




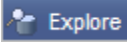


Administrators that use ERP Integrator are proficient in either ERP source systems and/or Hyperion EPM applications. Two views enable you to easily maneuver the tree with the related artifacts:

- **Source System view**—Use the Source Systems tab to create and maintain metadata rules, data rules, and calendar mappings. Rules are organized by source system and accounting entities within the source system.
- **Target Application view**—Use the Target Applications tab to create and maintain metadata rules, data rules, and calendar mappings. Rules are organized by the application type for a specific target application.

Toolbars

The Standard toolbar is used for common EPM Workspace features and is available in ERP Integrator.

Table 1 Standard Toolbar Buttons

Button	Menu Command	Description
	Not Applicable	Displays the default startup option for content area
	File, New, Document	Create documents, such as books, batches, analysis documents, and scheduled batch jobs
	File, Open, Document	Use repository documents
	Navigate, Explore	Display Explore, to display the repository as a file management system
	File, Logoff	End the current session
	Help, Help on This Topic	Displays help, in a new browser window, for the page displayed in the content area. (Note: to change the text size of the help window, choose View, Text Size.)

Menus

ERP Integrator options display in addition to Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Workspace, Fusion Edition options. The following sections describe ERP Integrator options only.

Administration Menu

The Administration menu is displayed when you access ERP Integrator.

Table 2 Administration Menu

Command	Description
Source System Registration	Register your source system for use with ERP Integrator.
Target Application Registration	Register your target application for use with ERP Integrator.
Source Accounting Entities	Select the Oracle E-Business Suite ledger or Oracle PeopleSoft business units that you plan to use with ERP Integrator. You can also assign General Ledger Responsibility.
Process Details	View process details.

Help Menu

You use the Help menu to access ERP Integrator online help, Oracle support, the Oracle Technology Network, Oracle website, and information about ERP Integrator.

2

Preparing the Integration

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Requirements

Before you begin using ERP Integrator, keep in mind the following requirements:

- Verify that you have met the EPM dimension requirements:
 - EPM applications can be built with any combination of dimensions. The combination must include required dimensions for the selected application. [“Member Properties Sourced from the ERP System ” on page 24](#) describes how member properties are sourced from the ERP source system.
- Verify that you have met the EPM member requirements:
 - Duplicate Members—To avoid issues with duplicate member names, as a best practice, include a unique prefix or suffix for each dimension so each member is always unique.
 - Duplicate Alias members—If your application has duplicate Alias members, it is important to remove any duplicates in the target application or validation errors will occur when you deploy the application in Performance Management Architect.

Note: Source descriptions must be unique to avoid alias validation errors in Performance Management Architect.

When moving dimensions and members from a source system into a target EPM application, it is important to understand the naming restrictions. For Performance Management Architect, see the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management Architect Administrator’s Guide*. For Planning, see the *Oracle Hyperion Planning Administrator’s Guide*. For Financial Management, see the *Oracle Hyperion Financial Management Administrator’s Guide*.

Required Dimensions

Hyperion EPM applications can be built with any combination of dimensions, as long as the combination includes those required for the selected application. The following is the list of required Hyperion dimensions:

- Account
- Currency
- Entity
- Scenario
- Version
- View
- Year
- Period
- Security Class
- Custom

For detailed information on dimensions required and properties for Performance Management Architect applications, see the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management Architect Administrator's Guide*.

Member Properties Sourced from the ERP System

For each required dimension, specific properties must be defined. The required dimension properties relate to Planning, Financial Management, or Essbase applications, and in some cases both.

Note: ERP Integrator sets some of the required properties, but not all required properties.

Account

The Account dimension represents a hierarchy of natural accounts. Accounts store financial data for entities and scenarios in an application. Each account has a type, such as Revenue or Expense, that defines its accounting behavior. The Account dimension is mapped from the source accounting entity to the EPM Account dimension as defined in the dimension mapping definition for the selected chart of accounts or business unit. The required properties for the Account dimension are:

Property	Application Type	Population Method / Value
Consolidation Account Type	Consolidation	Populated from the account type in the source accounting entity with the domain of revenue, expense, asset, or liability. If source type is equity, it is changed to liability for use by Financial Management applications.

Property	Application Type	Population Method / Value
Account Type	Planning	Populated from the account type in the source accounting entity with the domain of revenue, expense, asset, liability or equity.
Variance Reporting	Planning, Essbase	Set to "Expense" if account type is expense, otherwise set to "NonExpense." (NonExpense is the default.)
Description, Display String	System	Populate from source accounting entity description.
Time Balance	Planning, Essbase ASO, Essbase BSO	For income statement accounts, (revenue and expenses) set to "Flow" for Planning applications. For Essbase ASO and BSO applications, set to "Last." For balance sheet accounts (asset, liability, and equity), set to "Balance."

Entity and Intercompany

The Entity dimension represents the organizational structure of the company, such as the management and legal reporting structures. Entities can represent divisions, subsidiaries, plants, regions, countries, legal entities, business units, departments, or any organizational unit. You can define any number of entities.

The Intercompany dimension represents all intercompany balances that exist for an account. This is a reserved dimension that is used in combination with the Account dimension and any custom Financial Management dimension.

Financial Management requires that members of the Entity dimension have the IsICP property set for those members that are intercompany members. When an application is populated, Performance Management Architect populates the ICP (intercompany) dimension with the appropriate members based on the Entity members that are flagged as ICP (intercompany) entities.

For E-Business Suite, there are two scenarios for mapping source segments or chartfields to the Entity dimension: 1) an intercompany segment exists in the source chart of accounts or business unit, and 2) an intercompany segment does not exist in the source chart of accounts or business unit. For PeopleSoft, the business unit is mapped to the entity and the affiliate is mapped to the ICP.

The required properties for the Entity and ICP (intercompany) dimensions are:

Property	Application Type	Population Method / Value
Name	Consolidation, System	Populated from the code/value in the source accounting entity.
Description	System	Populated from the name in the source accounting entity.

Property	Application Type	Population Method / Value
Is ICP	Consolidation	<p>If the intercompany segment exists in the source, then this flag is set automatically per the rules defined.</p> <p>If the intercompany segment does not exist, then you specify how this property is set. See “Detailed Member Mappings” on page 45.</p> <p>Note: For ICP transaction data to load correctly, you must manually set the property ISICP =“Y” for those accounts participating in ICP. In Performance Management Architect, you can use the Property Grid to modify the property. If using Financial Management Classic application administration, extract the metadata, update, and then re-import it back. After modifying the property, you can load data correctly for ICP transactions.</p>
Currency	Consolidation, Essbase, Planning	<p>For Financial Management target applications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The balance selection of "Entered" is not valid, since multiple currencies for the same entity are not allowed. ● The entity currency is set based on the default defined in the mapping rule for the Entity dimension. (All members are assigned the same currency.) As the administrator, it is important to make sure that the functional currency of the source is consistent with the default Entity currency.

Note: These are the only properties that are set as part of the ERP Integrator integration, all others are defaulted when creating new members.

Scenario

The Scenario dimension represents a set of data, such as Budget, Actual, or Forecast. For example, the Actual scenario can contain data from a general ledger, reflecting past and current business operations. The Budget scenario can contain data that reflects the targeted business operations. The Forecast scenario typically contains data that corresponds to predictions for upcoming periods. A Legal scenario can contain data calculated according to legal GAAP format and rules.

Version

The Version dimension is specific to EPM applications (both Performance Management Architect and Classic applications) and does not have a source in the source accounting entity. Since it is required, you must create the necessary version in the application before the data extraction process. When defining the data rule in ERP Integrator, you will select the desired “Version” to be included with the extracted data. Since the Version dimension is not extracted from the source system, it is not necessary to define specific properties.

View

The View dimension represents various modes of calendar intelligence; for example, Periodic, Year-to-Date, and Quarter-to-Date frequencies. ERP Integrator only extracts data that is below the quarter level. You select the view as part of the data rule definition, and when the data is extracted, it includes the View selection as the value for the dimension on each row. See [“Defining Data Rules to Extract Data” on page 65](#). Since the View dimension is not extracted from the source system, it is not necessary to define specific properties. However, before the data

extraction process, you must create all members in the View dimension manually in Performance Management Architect or the Classic application administration interface.

Year and Period

The mapping between the source system calendar and the Year and Period dimensions is managed using the calendar mapping feature described in [“View” on page 26](#). However, before you perform calendar mapping, you must create the necessary Year and Period members in Performance Management Architect or in the Classic application administration interface. In ERP Integrator, you select the calendar periods to include in the data extraction process and on the Define Calendar Mapping page to define the appropriate target year and target period dimensions to assign to the data. See [“Mapping Source System Members to EPM System Members in the Year Dimension” on page 63](#) and [“Mapping Source System Members to EPM System Members in the Period Dimension” on page 63](#). Since the Year and Period dimensions are not extracted from the source system, it is not necessary to define specific properties.

Note: For Planning applications, it is required that you must have the same number of children in each branch of the Period dimension. For example, if Q4 has October, November, December children and an adjustment period in Performance Management Architect. In this example, you would exclude the adjustment period from the application and attempt to load data into the target application. You would need to update the calendar mapping to push the adjustment period into a separate period.

Alias

The Alias dimension or table is required to support languages.

Note: The Alias dimension must include a member named "Default."

Note: When creating Alias table members in a dimension, you should define them with the same name that is displayed in Oracle E-Business Suite or PeopleSoft. This is the value of the NLS_LANGUAGE column.

Custom

The following properties are required for Custom dimensions:

Property	Application Type	Population Method / Value
Name	System	Populated from the Oracle E-Business Suite code or value.
Description	System	Populated from the Oracle E-Business Suite name.
Display String	System	Populated from the Oracle E-Business Suite code / value.

How Dimensions are Processed

For Performance Management Architect applications, the dimension extract process populates the interface tables with dimension members based on the mapping rule details created in ERP Integrator. For Classic Planning and Financial Management applications, the dimension extract process populates dimension members directly into the application based on the mapping rule details created in ERP Integrator.

As part of the extract process, the dimension members are directly loaded into the target Performance Management Architect dimension, with specific properties defined as described in [“Member Properties Sourced from the ERP System ” on page 24](#). In addition to loading dimension members, the related alias entries are also loaded to provide the appropriate language support.

The ERP Integrator dimension extract process:

1. Extracts the general ledger segment or chartfield value sets from the source system.
 - Only general ledger segment value set members or chartfield members that are relevant to the source chart of account segments or chartfields mapped to Performance Management Architect, Classic Financial Management, or Planning are extracted.
 - The members are loaded into a staging table on the target instance. Before loading them into the staging table, ERP Integrator assigns the segment values a prefix defined for the corresponding EPM application dimension.
2. Processes Performance Management Architect, Classic Financial Management, or Planning dimensions mapped to single segments or chartfields, also known as “simple” dimensions. For Classic applications, simple dimensions are loaded directly into the target application. For Performance Management Architect applications, the interface tables for dimensions map to a single general ledger segment or chartfield. This consists of filtering the data from the staging table loaded in step 1, on the basis of the segment value set mapped to a particular dimension, and loading the corresponding dimension member interface table and dimension member property array table (for aliases).

In most cases, dimensions are mapped as a single segment in E-Business Suite source systems or single chartfield in PeopleSoft source systems from the source chart of accounts to a target dimension and you select the starting node in the source dimension as the basis for the new dimension.

3. Processes the Performance Management Architect, Classic Financial Management, or Planning dimensions mapped to multiple segments or chartfields, also known as “concatenated” dimensions. For Performance Management Architect, the member interface tables are populated for the dimensions mapped from more than one E-Business Suite general ledger chart of accounts segment or PeopleSoft chartfield. This requires the individual segment values to be concatenated with each other to create concatenated dimension member values.

The dimension extraction process creates all of the required member entries, properties, and alias entries.

In some cases, you can create target dimension members based on the concatenation of one or more source segments. When dimensions are mapped as a concatenated segment, the

new dimension is created based on a user-defined traversal order of the source hierarchies into the concatenated member target hierarchy.

How Languages are Processed

As part of the source system registration, ERP Integrator gets the list of available source system languages, in addition to the base language. The base language is typically the language selected when the ERP source system is installed. Additional available languages that are not the base language are referred to as the “enabled languages.”

When you register a target application for use with ERP Integrator, the Default Language column on the Target Application Registration page is used as follows:

- The languages displayed in the Default Language drop-down list are ERP Integrator supported languages. These languages are mapped behind the scenes to the ERP source system languages.
- The Alias dimension in Essbase and Planning applications has a required “Default” member. The ERP Integrator language you select when registering a target application is automatically mapped to the “Default” member. Since the ERP Integrator language is mapped to the source system language, you map either the base or enabled source language in the source system to the “Default” alias member. During processing, all other languages are mapped to the other alias members as long as the alias member matches the ERP Integrator language member exactly.

Note: Language processing is the same for Essbase and Planning applications created in Performance Management Architect and Classic Planning applications.

Financial Management languages are processed as follows:

- On the Target Application Registration page, the Default Language is ignored and ERP Integrator attempts to find a match between the ERP Integrator language list and the Alias member list. There must be an exact match between the ERP Integrator list and the Alias member list. If the Alias members do not match any of the ERP Integrator languages, the member descriptions are not populated.

For information on registering target applications, see [“Registering Target Applications” on page 36](#).

How Currencies are Processed

When you define a data rule, you can specify how to extract exchange rates from the ERP source system. If your target application has the multi-currency option enabled, you can specify how to process exchange rates. See [“Defining Exchange Rate Options” on page 70](#).

All rates are extracted and inserted into the AIF_HS_EXCHANGE_RATES table. This table is populated using the ISO currency code for each currency from the source system. The ISO numeric code is not used in this processing.

For a Planning applications, exchange rates are only extracted if the Classic data load method is chosen. If the EPMA data load method is chosen for a Planning application, exchange rates cannot be extracted through ERP Integrator. Exchange rates are pushed into Planning based on a match between the ISO currency code in the AIF_HS_EXCHANGE_RATES table and the currencies defined in the multi-currency Planning application. (It is important to set up the currencies in the Planning application with ISO currency codes.) Then, perform any currency conversions with those rates, as nothing is recalculated as part of this process.

Note: The amounts from the source system are the functional amounts only. Entered or translated amounts are not included in the integration.

Note: Exchange rates are not interfaced directly into Financial Management. You should manually access them from the AIF_HS_EXCHANGE_RATES table and insert them into Financial Management.

Managing Source System Hierarchies and EPM Dimensions

Metadata within the source system changes over time, as well as the metadata and hierarchies in the target system.

The management of hierarchies is an ongoing process, with frequent changes due to updates in business functions and organizations. When managing hierarchies between source and target systems, users generally create new hierarchies, replace old hierarchies with new hierarchies or update hierarchies.

Managing hierarchies between systems becomes difficult because of the size of the hierarchies, the latency between system updates, and the needs of operational systems versus analytical systems. When managing hierarchies as part of the general ledger integration process, keep in mind the following assumptions:

- The only operations between hierarchy management in the source and target systems is to perform the creation or replacement of hierarchies in the target.
- When you integrate a hierarchy from the source system to the target system, you select the node from the source that serves as the root node in the target.
- The integration pushes the hierarchy into the target system, and reports any errors encountered during the process.

You can use the Process Details page to view errors logged in ERP Integrator. You can also select the Log link to review the Oracle Data Integrator log file. For Performance Management Architect applications, you can also view profile creation errors in the Job Console. See [“Viewing Process Details” on page 40](#) or the appropriate product documentation for additional information.

- A hierarchy selection in the dimension rule is optional. However, you must at least determine how to handle members not in a hierarchy. For example, create children of a selected node, as orphans, (for Performance Management Architect only) or to not bring orphans over.

Managing Performance Management Architect Shared Dimensions

To setup Performance Management Architect shared dimensions, follow these guidelines:

- Define dimension rules to populate or map to shared dimensions.
- If an application uses shared dimensions, a metadata rule is still required to specify unmapped dimension defaults or local dimension mappings.
- Define a calendar mapping specific to the application. The mapping will refer to the shared Year and/or Period dimension.
- When a dimension rule is run, it creates the mappings required by the ERP Integrator data rule to dimensionalize the fact data.

3

ERP Integrator Administration Tasks

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Setting up Source Systems

In some cases, you may have multiple general ledger sources. You can use ERP Integrator to extract data and metadata from any instance. ERP Integrator supports these source system types:

- E-Business Suite
- PeopleSoft

For information on the versions that ERP Integrator supports, see the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Certification Matrix*.

Before you begin using ERP Integrator, you must register your source systems. Follow this process:

1. Register a source system. See [“Registering Oracle and PeopleSoft Source Systems”](#) on page 33.
2. Select and initialize the source system. See [“Initializing Registered Source Systems”](#) on page 35.
3. Edit source system settings as necessary. See [“Editing Registered Source System Details”](#) on page 36.

Note: For information on viewing ERP Integrator processes or jobs, see [“Viewing Process Details”](#) on page 40.

Registering Oracle and PeopleSoft Source Systems

➤ To add a source system:

- 1 **Select Administration, Source System Registration.**

The Maintain Source System Integration Details page is displayed.

2 Click Add Source System.

3 Enter the source system details:

- a. Name
- b. Optional description.
- c. Select the source system type.
- d. Drill URL. The URL used to launch E-Business Suite or PeopleSoft. For example, `http://qapache.us.oracle.com:6362`.

The Drill URL identifies the URL to use for drilling through. Users can drill through to Oracle General Ledger or PeopleSoft General Ledger from an Enterprise Performance Management (EPM) system application that displays data loaded from the source system. When you click a hyperlink, you can navigate to the Oracle General Ledger Balances page or PeopleSoft General Ledger Inquiry page.

4 Enter the ODI details:

- a. Agent Host—the machine where you installed Oracle Data Integrator.
- b. Agent Port
- c. Context Code
- d. JDBC Driver. For example, `oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver`.
- e. JDBC URL. For example, `jdbc:oracle:thin:@ServerName.oracle.com:PortNumber:sp3`.
- f. Log Level—Oracle Data Integrator supports log levels 0 through 5, where 5 is the most detailed.
- g. User—database schema user name (used to access the Oracle Data Integrator master repository). For example, `SUPERVISOR`.
- h. Password—database schema password (used to access the Oracle Data Integrator master repository). For example, `SUNOPSIS`.
- i. Repository User—Oracle Data Integrator master repository user name
- j. Repository Password—Oracle Data Integrator master repository password
- k. Repository Code
- l. Metadata Navigator URL—The URL for Oracle Data Integrator Metadata Navigator tool. You can use Metadata Navigator to view process details and detailed information about Oracle Data Integrator jobs.

5 Optional: If using Performance Management Architect applications, enter the Performance Management Architect (EPMA) Data Source Name.

You must enter the data source name that you specified in the EPM System Configurator when you created a Performance Management Architect interface data source using the ERP Integrator database schema.

Note: Performance Management Architect interface data sources used with ERP Integrator must be in the ERP Integrator database schema. In addition, the option to create interface tables should be deselected in the Oracle's Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Configurator.

6 Click **Save**.

After you add a source system, you can review the details on the Maintain Source System Integration Details page. It displays the following columns:

- **Select**—Selects the source system that you want to initialize.
- **Source System Name**—Name of the source system.
- **Source System Type**—Type of source system.
- **Description**—The description that you entered when you registered the source system.
- **Drill URL**—The drill URL you entered when you registered the source system.
- **Edit**—Allows you to modify the source system settings.
- **Delete**—Allows you to remove a registered source system.

After you register a source system, you must initialize the source system. See [“Initializing Registered Source Systems”](#) on page 35.

Initializing Registered Source Systems

After you register a source system, you must initialize the source system. Initializing the source system fetches all metadata needed in ERP Integrator, such as ledgers, chart of accounts, and so on.

- To initialize a source system, on the Maintain Source System Integration Details page, select the source system and click **Initialize**.

Note: Depending on the size of the source system, it may take several minutes to initialize.

Deleting Registered Source Systems


You can delete registered source systems if do not plan to use the source system with ERP Integrator.

Caution! Use caution when deleting registered source systems! When you delete a registered source system, the source system is removed from the Maintain Source System Integration Details page and all metadata and data rules associated with the source system are removed.

► To remove a registered source system:

- 1 **Select Administration, Target Application Registration.**
- 2 Use the Target Application Registration page to remove all target applications that have rules or mappings to the source system.
- 3 **Select Administration, Source System Registration.**

The Maintain Source System Integration Details page is displayed.


- 4 Click  for the source system that you want to remove.

Tip: To undo a deletion, click Cancel.

Editing Registered Source System Details

There may be times when source system details change. You can edit the source system details as needed. Keep in mind that once added, you cannot modify the name or source system type.

► To edit registered source system settings:

- 1 Click  for the source system that you want to edit.
- 2 Edit the source system details, ODI details, or other details, as necessary.
- 3 Click **Save**.

Registering Target Applications

You must register target applications for use with ERP Integrator. When you register target applications, you specify the name of the application that pulls in metadata and/or data from one or more source systems.

► To register target applications:

- 1 **Select Administration, Target Application Registration.**

The Target Application Registration page is displayed.

- 2 **Select the application type. Valid application types are:**

- Financial Management
- Planning
- Essbase



- 3 To display a list of all target applications, click **Go** or to view an application by name, enter the target application name and click **Go**.

The target applications are displayed in a grid. The following columns are displayed:

- Select—select the check box to register the application.

- Target Application—application name.
- Application Type—Valid application types include Financial Management, Planning, or Essbase.
- Metadata Load Method—The metadata load methods are Classic, Custom, or EPMA. If Classic is selected, then the metadata is loaded directly to the Classic application. If EPMA is selected, then metadata is loaded into the Performance Management Architect interface tables and metadata is loaded via the import profile. If custom is selected, then nothing is loaded, and you plan to load your own metadata outside of ERP Integrator.
- Data Load Method—Method to load the data. Options include:
 - Classic—loads directly to the EPM application.
 - EPMA—loads data via the interface tables and data synchronization.
 - FDM—loads to a data file that is pulled into FDM.
- Default Language—Select the default language. To understand how languages are processed, see [“How Languages are Processed” on page 29](#).
- Create Drill Region—Creates a drillable region to utilize the drill through feature for Financial Management or Planning data.

Note: ERP Integrator does not support drilling through from Essbase.

- The drillable region URL allows Financial Management, Planning, Oracle Hyperion Smart View for Office, Fusion Edition, and Oracle Hyperion Financial Reporting, Fusion Edition to drill to the proper landing page.
- When loading data from FDM or ERP Integrator, the drill region is loaded to either Financial Management or Oracle Essbase (for Planning).
- A drill region includes Account/Scenario/Year/Period for Financial Management or Entity/Account/Scenario/Year/Period for Planning, a URL to get back to either FDM or ERP Integrator and a region name.
- Status—indicates if the target application is active. If the target application is active,  displays. If the application has been deleted from the Performance Management Architect Application Library or Classic Application Administration,  displays.
- Refresh—click to refresh the page.
- Delete—enables you to remove a registered application.

Caution! Use caution when deleting registered target applications! When you delete a registered target application, the target application is removed from the Target Application Registration page and all metadata and data rules associated with the application are removed.

4 Click Save.

The target application you selected is registered with ERP Integrator.

The application is now displayed when you select the application type and click Go on the Target Application Registration page.

- 5 Right-click the Target Application Registration tab and select **Close**.

Deleting Registered Target Applications

Use caution when deleting registered target applications. When you delete a registered target application, the target application is removed from the Target Application Registration page and all metadata and data rules associated with the application are removed.

► To delete a registered target application:

- 1 Select **Administration, Target Application Registration**.

The Target Application Registration page is displayed.

- 2 Select the application type.

- 3 To display a list of all target applications, click **Go** or to view an application by name, enter the target application name and click **Go**.

- 4 Click  for the target application that you want to remove.

- 5 Click **OK**.

The application is marked for deletion and all fields are dimmed in the grid on the Target Application Registration page. When a target application is deleted, an Oracle Data Integrator job is submitted to delete all the mapping data. The Oracle Data Integrator process deletes all mapping rules, mapping data, audit records created for drill through, and then deletes the target application. If the Oracle Data Integrator process is successful, the job is removed from the Target Application Registration page.

Note: After a target application is deleted and the process has run successfully, you can use the Target Application Registration page to register the same application and redefine the rules.

- 6 Click **Save**.

Selecting Source Accounting Entities

Source accounting entities are used to specify the E-Business Suite ledgers or PeopleSoft business units to be included in the integration. Once selected, these are displayed in Target Applications view and Source System view. Source accounting entities include:

- Oracle E-Business Suite General Ledger
- PeopleSoft General Ledger

After you register and initialize your source systems for use with ERP Integrator, you can select the source accounting entities (chart of accounts or business units) you want to use in your

source system. Segments and chartfields are the terminologies specific to E-Business Suite and PeopleSoft.

➤ To select source accounting entities in a source system:

1 Select Administration, Select Source Accounting Entity.

The Select Source Accounting Entity for Integration page is displayed.

2 Select the source system type.

3 Select a source system.

The source accounting entities are displayed in a grid. The Select Source Accounting Entity for Integration page displays the following columns:

For E-Business Suite source systems:

- Select—Click the check box to select the appropriate ledger.
- Chart of Accounts—Chart of accounts name. This column has sorting enabled.
- Source Accounting Entity—Ledger name. This column has sorting enabled.
- Currency—The functional currency of the E-Business Suite ledger.
- Calendar—The E-Business Suite ledger calendar. The E-Business Suite ledger is a collection of chart of accounts, currency, and calendar. For example, 4-4-5, Weekly, Accounting, and so on.
- Average Balance Enabled—Displays whether average balance processing is enabled in the ledger definition.
- GL Responsibility—Displays the General Ledger responsibility. The GL Responsibility must be set in ERP Integrator to enable users to drill through to E-Business Suite. The responsibility selected must have the authority to view summary journals and journal details for the selected ledger in the E-Business Suite.

For PeopleSoft source systems:

- Select—Click the check box to select the appropriate business unit.
- Business Unit—Business unit name. This column has sorting enabled.
- Currency—The base currency for the business unit.

You can use the Select Source Accounting Entity for Integration page to:

- Sort by chart of accounts, ledger, or business unit.
 - To sort source accounting entities, click the Ledger or Business Unit column.
 - To sort chart of accounts, click the Chart of Accounts column.

When a sort is applied, an ascending or descending sort indicator is displayed next to the column title.

4 For E-Business Suite source systems, select the General Ledger responsibility. See [“Assigning General Ledger Responsibility”](#) on page 40.

- 5 Select the ledgers or business units that you want to make available in ERP Integrator.
- 6 Click **Save**.

Assigning General Ledger Responsibility

In E-Business Suite General Ledger, the system administrator assigns users general ledger responsibility. General ledger responsibility provides the authentication required for ERP Integrator to drill through to the E-Business Suite journal summary page.

► To assign general ledger responsibility:

- 1 In the GL Responsibility column, click  or enter a General Ledger Responsibility in the text box.

The GL Responsibility is the Responsibility ID the user will be logged in under when drilling through to the source system. Select GL responsibility *only* if you want to drill through, otherwise leave it blank.

- 2 Enter the GL Responsibility name or partial name, then click **Go**.

The General Ledger responsibility names and keys are displayed.

Tip: To display a list of all General Ledger responsibility names, do not enter any text in the GL Responsibility Name field and click Go.

- 3 Select a GL Responsibility, then click **OK**.

The GL Responsibility is displayed for the ledger.

- 4 Repeat the above process as necessary for all selected ledgers in the source system.
- 5 Click **Save**.


Viewing Process Details

You use the View Process Details page to view submitted rule status and logs.


► To view data rule process details:

- 1 Select **Administration, Process Details**.

The View Process Details page is displayed.

- 2 Enter or click  to select a source system.

- 3 Perform any of these *optional* tasks:

- Enter or click  to select a chart of accounts.
- Enter the ledger name.
- Select the status. (Running, Pending, Failed, or Success)

- Enter the user name who executed the process in the “Process By” field.
- Enter the rule name.
- Enter the process ID. (Process IDs are automatically generated when you run a rule.)
- Select a process name, such as “Data Rule.”
- Select the target application.

4 Click Search.

Processes are displayed for the source system, according to your selections.

Tip: You can also view the process details for each individual data or dimension rule by clicking Status on the Data Rule Summary page or the Dimension Rule Summary page.

5 Click the Status icon to review the process in Oracle Data Integrator Metadata Navigator.

A new window is displayed, prompting you for your Metadata Navigator user name and password. After you login, you can view ERP Integrator jobs. When finished, close the window and return to ERP Integrator.

6 Click Show to expand the details for any process.

7 Click Refresh to refresh the list of processes.

8 To view the log associated with a process, in the Log column, select the Show hyperlink.

The log is displayed in a new window.

9 When finished, right-click the Process Details tab and select Close.

4

Metadata Rules

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For E-Business Suite General Ledger, the chart of accounts is the collection of general ledger segments with various value sets, which are mapped to the dimensions to pull the dimension members and hierarchies. Similarly for PeopleSoft General Ledger, the chartfields are mapped to the dimensions to pull the dimension members and hierarchies. In addition, source general ledger system calendars are mapped to the target application Year and Period dimensions for usage during the general ledger balances (monetary and statistical) extraction with data rules. After you register your ERP source system and target applications, follow this process to define metadata rules:

1. Select source accounting entities. (E-Business Suite ledgers or PeopleSoft business units) See [“Selecting Source Accounting Entities” on page 38](#).
2. Create the metadata rules. See [“Defining Metadata Rules” on page 43](#).
3. Save and run the metadata rule.

Defining Metadata Rules

You define dimension mappings to create relationships between source segments or chartfields and target dimensions. Before you define metadata rules:

- Register your source systems and target applications for use with ERP Integrator. See [Chapter 3, “ERP Integrator Administration Tasks.”](#)
- Select the source accounting entities in the registered source system. See [“Selecting Source Accounting Entities” on page 38](#).

At a high-level, follow this process to define metadata rules:

1. Create a metadata rule. See [“Defining Metadata Rules” on page 43](#).
2. Add one or more dimensions to the rule and define the dimension mappings. Dimensions can be mapped using one of the following types:

- Single Segment or Single Chartfield (for PeopleSoft source systems). See [“One-to-One Mappings” on page 44](#).
 - Concatenate Segments or Concatenate Chartfield (for PeopleSoft source systems). See [“One-to-Many Mappings” on page 45](#).
 - Detailed Member. See [“Detailed Member Mappings” on page 45](#).
 - FDM. See [“Defining Dimension Mappings for FDM” on page 46](#).
3. Select the source system chart of accounts segment or chartfield.
 4. Determine how you want to handle orphan members.
 5. Optionally define the segment hierarchies or chartfield trees to be extracted.
 6. If a statistical account, define statistical account options.
 7. Save the metadata rule.
 8. Run the metadata rule. See [“Submitting Dimension Rules” on page 58](#).
 9. Optionally check the status of a rule. See [“Checking the Dimension Rule Status” on page 59](#).

You have two options to define metadata rules:

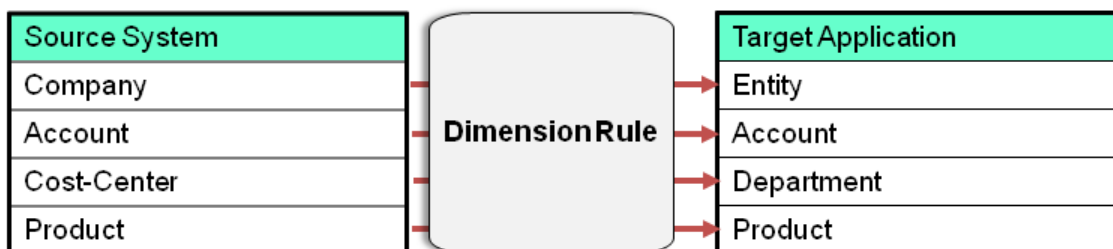
- Source System view—Use the Source System tab to view rules for a single source system for all applications.
 - Target Applications view—Use the Target Applications tab to view rules for registered EPM System applications.
- See [“Creating Metadata Rules” on page 46](#).

One-to-One Mappings

Single Segment and Single Chartfield mappings:

- Define a simple one-to-one mapping between source segments and target dimension members.
- Pull all members from the source value set as members into the target dimension.

The following figure shows a one-to-one mapping between segments or chartfields in a source system and dimensions in a target EPM application.



Note: Each member in the source is created as a single member in the target dimension.

For detailed information on single segment and single chartfield mappings, see [“Mapping Single Source Segments or Chartfields into EPM Dimensions”](#) on page 48.

One-to-Many Mappings

You can concatenate segments or chartfields to map multiple segments or chartfields from the source into a single EPM dimension member. When dimensions are mapped as a concatenated segment, the new dimension is created based on the traversal order that you define for the source hierarchies into the concatenated member target dimension. Up to five segments may be concatenated into the target dimension. The following table shows an example of how the segments map to dimensions. In this example, two segments (Company and Department) map to one dimension (Entity).

Segment / Chartfield	EPM Dimension
Company	Entity
Department	Entity
Product	Product
Account	Account

For detailed information on concatenate segments or chartfields mappings, see [“Mapping Multiple Source Segments or Chartfields into a Single EPM Dimension ”](#) on page 52.

Detailed Member Mappings

Detailed member mappings map source segment members to a target dimension member. Detailed member mappings define relationships between source dimension members and target dimension members within a single dimension. The following table shows an example of detailed member mapping. In this example, three segment members, Cash-101, 102, and 103 map to one EPM member, Cash.

Segment / Chartfield Member	EPM Member
Cash-101	Cash
Cash-102	Cash
Cash-103	Cash
Expense-1	Expense
Expense-2	Expense

Note: Detailed member mappings do not occur during the metadata load, since it requires that the target dimension already contain the members. Detailed member mappings are referenced during the data load to understand how to dimensionalize the data that is loaded to the target.

For detailed information on detailed member mappings, see [“Mapping Source Segment Members to EPM Members”](#) on page 55.

Defining Dimension Mappings for FDM

The FDM mapping method assumes all metadata is already in the target application and that you do not need ERP Integrator to load your metadata. When FDM begins an integration it reviews the dimension rule to determine which dimensions and hierarchies it should pull data from. You can use this mapping method alone, or in combination with a one-to-one mapping or one-to-many mapping.

Note: You still need to create a metadata rule for FDM and run it so that it creates the mappings for the data load.

For detailed information on dimension mappings for Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Fusion Edition, see [“Defining Dimension Mappings for FDM”](#) on page 57.

Creating Metadata Rules

► To create dimension rules:

1 Perform one of these actions:

a. Select **Target Applications**.

- Click [+] to expand Targets and Applications.
Applications are displayed by type: Financial Management, Planning, and Essbase.
- Expand the application type, for example, Financial Management. Then expand the application.

b. Select **Source Systems**.

- Click [+] to expand the list of source systems.
- Click [+] to expand the source system you want to view and the source accounting entity.

2 Select **Metadata**.

The Dimension Rule Summary page displays information about existing rules in a grid. Each row represents a defined dimension rule.

Note: You cannot create more than one metadata rule for the same ledger or business unit for each target application.

- 3 Define the dimension rule. See [“Creating Dimension Mappings” on page 47.](#)

Creating Dimension Mappings

You can create dimension mapping rules for target applications registered in your source system.

► To define the dimension rule mapping details:


- 1 On the **Dimension Rule Summary** page, click **Add Rule**.

The Define Dimension Rule page is displayed.

- 2 Enter the dimension mapping rule name.

Rule names can contain up to 80 characters.

- 3 **Optional:** Enter a description.

- 4 **For Shared Library dimension rules only:** Enter the Alias dimension or click  to select a dimension.

- 5 Select a source system. *(Only necessary if defining the rule using Target Applications view.)*

- 6 Select the ledger or business unit. *(Only necessary if defining the rule using Target Applications view.)*

- 7 Before you add dimensions to the rule, you can select the **Ledger** tab to review ledger or business unit details.

For E-Business Suite source systems:

- Segment details, including the segment name and assigned qualifiers.
- Ledger name
- Functional currency
- Calendar

For PeopleSoft source systems:

- Chartfield details, including the chartfield name, Set ID, and assigned qualifiers.
- Business Unit name
- Functional currency
- Calendar

- 8 Click **Save**.

- 9 Add the dimensions to the rule. See [“Adding Dimensions to the Rule” on page 47.](#)

Adding Dimensions to the Rule

You can map dimensions for target applications. Multiple source segments and chartfields can be mapped to a single dimension when you select the “concatenate” option. In addition, the

same source segment or chartfield can be mapped to multiple dimensions. Once you have selected a dimension for mapping, you cannot select the same target dimension again for another mapping.

► To add dimensions to the rule:

1 Click Add Dimension.

The Define Dimension Mapping Details page is displayed for the application.

2 Select the dimension.

3 Select the mapping type.

Valid mapping types for Oracle and PeopleSoft source systems are:

- Single Segment or Single Chartfield
- Concatenate Segments or Concatenate Chartfields
- Detailed Member
- FDM

4 For Single Segment or Chartfield mappings, perform the tasks described in [“Mapping Single Source Segments or Chartfields into EPM Dimensions”](#) on page 48.

5 For Concatenate Segments or Chartfields, perform the tasks described in [“Mapping Multiple Source Segments or Chartfields into a Single EPM Dimension ”](#) on page 52.

6 For Detailed Member mappings, perform the tasks described in [“Mapping Source Segment Members to EPM Members”](#) on page 55.

7 For FDM mappings, perform the tasks described in [“Defining Dimension Mappings for FDM”](#) on page 57.

8 Click Save.

Mapping Single Source Segments or Chartfields into EPM Dimensions

Single segment or chartfield mappings define a simple one-to-one mapping between source and target dimension members. When you create single segment or chartfield mappings, you can optionally define:

- A member prefix.
- Segment hierarchies to be extracted from the source system.
- How to handle orphan members.

► To define single segment mappings:

1 For E-Business Suite source systems: Select the GL Segment.

The drop-down list displays all segments, based on the source system and chart of accounts.

The options that display depend on the GL Segment that you select. For example, if you select an Account segment, statistical account options are displayed in addition to hierarchy options. If you select a Product segment, only hierarchy options display.

2 For PeopleSoft source systems: Select the chartfield.

3 Optional: Enter the member prefix.

The member prefix is a prefix inserted before the source member code. Although this is optional, it is important to prefix the segment values with a prefix defined for the corresponding Performance Management Architect or Classic Financial Management or Planning dimension if those members do not already exist in the target application.

4 For Financial Management applications only: If you are mapping an Entity dimension enter one or more of the following details for intercompany segments, depending on your source system:


- Intercompany Segment name.
- Default Member.
- For Default Intercompany Property, select **Yes** or **No**.
- Default currency.

5 In the Hierarchy Options area, select how to process members not in the source hierarchy (orphan members).

In Performance Management Architect, you can remove members, including shared members, from the Shared Library hierarchy and reuse them later. Orphan members are created when you remove members from the hierarchy. When you remove members, the member and all of its descendants are removed from the hierarchy and are moved to the orphan area as individual members without a hierarchy structure. For additional information on orphan members, see the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management Architect Administrator's Guide*.

Note: A source value that is not part of any hierarchies selected but comes under a designated parent using the "Create as Children of" feature should not be deemed orphan. An orphan is only true when explicitly selected; otherwise it is a child of selected parent, in the hierarchy or not brought over.

The following options are displayed for metadata loads that support Orphan processing (like Performance Management Architect).

- **Ignore**—no orphan members from the source will be extracted.
- **Create as orphans**—any members in the source will be created as orphans that are not in the selected hierarchy.
- **Create as Root Members**—root members are created and orphan members are not. All members are created at the top level of the hierarchy.
- **Create as children of**—all orphans are placed as children of the selected member. To search for members, click . See [“Selecting Members” on page 50](#).

Note: Only “Ignore,” “Create as Root Members,” and “Create as children of” options are displayed for metadata loads that do not support orphan processing, such as Classic Planning and Classic Financial Management.

6 Optional: Select segment hierarchies to be extracted from the source system. For detailed information on adding hierarchies, see [“Defining Segment Hierarchies to be Extracted” on page 50](#).

7 For Account segments, select the statistical account option to support orphan processing.

In E-Business Suite, statistical account balances are maintained the same as monetary balances and the handling of statistical account members can differ from monetary account members. Select one of the following options to handle statistical account orphans:


- **Ignore**—no orphan members from the source will be extracted.
- **Create as orphans**—any members in the source will be created as orphans that are not in the selected hierarchy.
- **Create as children of**—all orphans are placed as children of the selected member. For information on searching for a member, see [“Selecting Members” on page 50](#).

After the extraction, you can verify that the orphan members are all created under the selected node of the target dimension member in the target application.

8 Click **Save**.

Selecting Members

► To search for members in a dimension:

- 1** After you select **Create as children of**, click .
- 2** Enter the member name or click **Go** to search for all members in the target dimension.

The results display the member name and description.

Tip: You can use the % wildcard character to search for members.

3 Select the member.

4 Click **OK**.


The Define Dimension Mapping Details page is displayed.

Defining Segment Hierarchies to be Extracted

You can add a hierarchy to add a row to the hierarchy table where you can select a parent member from the source. Adding hierarchies is optional.

► To define segment hierarchies:

- 1** Click **Add Hierarchy**.
- 2** For E-Business Suite source systems, perform these tasks:

a. Click  to select the starting parent.

The Starting Parent Members page is displayed.

b. Enter the parent member name or click **Go** to display all members.

In the source system, some values are classified as parent members. Examples of parent members include: Total Incomes, Total Expenses, Total Assets, or Total Liabilities.

- c. Select the parent member and click **OK** or click **QuickSelect**.
- d. Perform these optional tasks:
 - i. Select **Base Hierarchy**.

The base hierarchy indicates the part of the hierarchy that is the base and that other parts of the hierarchy that share the same parent are shared. All non-shared members of base hierarchies have the “Store Data” property set. However, shared members cannot be set to “Store Data.”

- ii. Select a prefix or suffix for the hierarchy. Then, enter a prefix/suffix value.

The parent prefix is only applied to the parent and not the children. To enable alternate rollup hierarchies, the Prefix/Suffix value only applies to parent members. Parent members cannot be shared and must have a unique name. In addition, parent members do not store data.

- iii. **For Planning applications only:** Select the Plan Type.

3 For PeopleSoft source systems, perform these tasks:


- a. Click  to select the tree.

The Trees page is displayed.

- b. Enter the tree name or click **Go** to display all trees.

The dimension members fetched from the source system are based on the hierarchy tree that you select. If a dimension member is not part of the specified tree and version, it will not be fetched.

- c. Select the tree and click **OK** or click **QuickSelect**.

- d. Click  to select the tree version.

The Tree Versions page is displayed.

- e. Enter a start and/or end date or click **Go** to display all tree versions.

- f. Select the tree version and click **OK** or click **QuickSelect**.

- g. Perform these optional tasks:

- i. Select **Base Hierarchy**.

The base hierarchy indicates the part of the hierarchy that is the base and that other parts of the hierarchy that share the same parent are shared. Base members can be set to store data, but shared members cannot.

- ii. Select a prefix or suffix for the hierarchy. Then, enter a prefix/suffix value.

The parent prefix is only applied to the parent and not the children. The Prefix/Suffix value only applies to parent members, to enable alternate rollup hierarchies. Parent members cannot be shared and must have a unique name. Parent members do not store data.

iii. **For Planning applications only:** Select the Plan Type.

4 **Click Save.**

Mapping Multiple Source Segments or Chartfields into a Single EPM Dimension

You can concatenate segments to map multiple segments or chartfields from the source into a single EPM dimension. See [“One-to-Many Mappings” on page 45](#).

Note: For Financial Management applications, concatenate segments is *not* available if your target dimension is an Entity dimension type. Typically the intercompany segment in E-Business Suite or affiliate in PeopleSoft is related to a company or business unit. If concatenation were allowed, you could not determine the ICP dimension value.

► To define concatenate segment mappings:

1 **For E-Business Suite source systems:** Select at least two and up to five GL Segments, as necessary.

The drop-down list displays all of the source system segments for the ledger that you select.

2 **For PeopleSoft source systems:** Select at least two and up to five chartfields, as necessary.

The drop-down list displays all of the source system chartfields for the business unit that you select.

3 **Optional:** Enter a member prefix.

The member prefix is a prefix inserted before the source member code.

4 **In the Hierarchy Options area, select how to process members not in the source hierarchy (orphan members).**

In Performance Management Architect, you can remove members, including shared members, from the Shared Library hierarchy and reuse them later. Orphan members are created when you remove members from the hierarchy. When you remove members, the member and all of its descendants are removed from the hierarchy and are moved to the orphan area as individual members without a hierarchy structure. For additional information on orphan members, see the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management Architect Administrator's Guide*.

Note: A source value that is not part of any hierarchies selected but comes under a designated parent using the "Create as Children of" feature should not be deemed orphan. Orphans are only true when it is explicitly selected; otherwise it is a child of selected parent, in the hierarchy or not brought over.

The following options are displayed for metadata loads that support Orphan processing (like Performance Management Architect).

- **Ignore**—no orphan members from the source will be extracted.
- **Create as Orphans**—any members in the source will be created as orphans that are not in the selected hierarchy.

- **Create as Root Members**—root members are created and orphan members are not. All members are created at the top level of the hierarchy.
- **Create as Children of**—all orphans are placed as children of the selected member. For information on searching for a member, see [“Selecting Members” on page 50](#).

Note: Only “Ignore,” “Create as Root,” and “Create as children of” options are displayed for metadata loads that do not support orphan processing, such as Classic Planning and Classic Financial Management.

- 5 Optional: Select Add Hierarchy to select the parent traversal order and starting parent values for concatenated hierarchies. See [“Defining Segment Hierarchies to be Extracted” on page 53](#).**
- 6 For Account segments or chartfields, select the statistical account option to support orphan processing.**

For account dimensions, you designate how to handle statistical orphans that may not be in the source hierarchy. For example, in E-Business Suite, the statistical account values are stored in the general ledger with the same account name. You can use the statistical account options to designate how to handle orphans in the target application and keep uniqueness. Options include:

- **Ignore**—no orphan members from the source will be extracted.
- **Create as Orphans**—any members in the source will be created as orphans that are not in the selected hierarchy.
- **Create as Root Members**—root members are created and orphan members are not. All members are created at the top level of the hierarchy.
- **Create as Children of**—all orphans are placed as children of the selected member. For information on searching for a member, see [“Selecting Members” on page 50](#).

- 7 Click Save.**

Defining Segment Hierarchies to be Extracted

Hierarchies for each dimension are also concatenated. You specify the order to concatenate the hierarchies, and then they are combined from the bottom up. When you click Add Hierarchy, you can click [+] Show to expand the display the segments you selected and select the parent traversal order. Adding hierarchies is optional.

➤ To define segment hierarchies:

- 1 Click Add Hierarchy.**
- 2 For E-Business Suite source systems, perform these optional tasks:**

- Enter the hierarchy name.
- Select a prefix or suffix for the hierarchy. Then, enter a prefix/suffix value.


To enable alternate rollup hierarchies, the prefix/suffix value only applies to parent members. Parent members cannot be shared and must have a unique name. In addition, parent members do not store data.

- Select **Base Hierarchy**.

The base hierarchy identifies that the members created are all assigned with property “StoreData” until they are repeated.

d. **For Planning applications only:** Select the Plan Type.

e. Select **[+] Show**.

f. Click  to select a starting parent member for each segment.

The Starting Parent Members page is displayed.

g. Enter the parent member name or click **Go** to display all members.

h. Select the parent member and click **OK** or click **QuickSelect**.

i. Select the parent traversal order. (First, Second, Third, and so on.)

The drop-down list contains the appropriate number, based on the number of segments you have selected.

j. Add additional hierarchies, as necessary.

3 For PeopleSoft source systems, perform these optional tasks:

a. Enter the hierarchy name.

b. Select a prefix or suffix for the hierarchy. Then, enter a prefix/suffix value.

To enable alternate rollup hierarchies, the prefix/suffix value only applies to parent members. Parent members cannot be shared and must have a unique name. In addition, parent members do not store data.

c. Select **Base Hierarchy**.

The base hierarchy identifies that the members created are all assigned with property “StoreData” until they are repeated.

d. **For Planning applications only:** Select the Plan Type.

e. Select **[+] Show**.


f. Click  to select the tree.

The Trees page is displayed.

g. Enter the tree name or click **Go** to display all trees.

For concatenated hierarchies, the resulting members are created by concatenating members from the participating component hierarchies. The order of concatenation is determined by the traversal order. The dimension members fetched from the source system are based on the hierarchy tree that you select. If a dimension member is not part of the specified tree and version, it will not be fetched.

h. Select the tree and click **OK** or click **QuickSelect**.

i. Click  to select the tree version.

The Tree Versions page is displayed.

j. Enter a start and/or end date or click **Go** to display all tree versions.

- k. Select the tree version and click **OK** or click **QuickSelect**.
- l. Add additional hierarchies, as necessary.

4 Click **Save**.

Mapping Source Segment Members to EPM Members

Detailed member mappings provide a one-to-one and many-to-one mapping so that multiple source segment members can be mapped to a single target member. See “[Detailed Member Mappings](#)” on page 45.

➤ To define detailed member mappings:

1 Select the dimension and **Detailed Member** mapping type.

2 Select the **GL Segment** or **Chartfield**.

The drop-down list displays all the segments or chartfields, based on the source system and chart of accounts or chartfields.

Note: If an ICP dimension is selected as the target, the only allowed source segment is Account.

3 Click **Refresh Source Values**.

When you click Refresh Source Values, the values are refreshed from the source segment so they can be displayed on the Define Dimension Mapping Details page as a mapping source.

Note: After a dimension rule is run, you cannot update the mappings, but will need to create a new version.

For new mappings, you must create a version. Later, if you want to update a dimension mapping, you can select an existing version or create a new version.

4 Select **Create New Version**.

Tip: You can expand and collapse the Mapping Version information. Select Show Mapping Version to expand or Mapping Version to collapse.

5 Enter the version name and click **Create**.


6 **Optional:** Enter the target for unmapped source values or click to search for a member.

For detailed member mappings, you must select a target member to be used to accumulate all balances where the source member is not mapped to a target member. This ensures that the extract will balance, even if you did not map all detailed sources to a target.

7 In the Mapping Details area, to create range based member mappings, perform the following tasks:

Detailed member mappings are typically used for mapping multiple values from the source system to a same member in the target application. To save time later, you can specify a

range now to indicate the start value from source and end value from source and map it to a single dimension member. For example, you may have Accounts 100-199 that you want mapped to a single account called Account 42, so you would enter the range for 100 and 199 and 42 here.

- a. Click **Add Range**. Then define the starting source value and ending source value.
- b. Enter a target member or click  to select a target member.
- c. Click **Save**.

Tip: You can expand and collapse the Mapping Details information. Select Show Mapping Details to expand or Mapping Details to collapse.

8 To create detailed member mappings, perform the following tasks:


In addition to identifying a range, you can also select individual source segment or chartfield values and specify the target dimension member for mapping.

- a. On the Detailed Member tab, select the search source value and enter a value. Options include:
 - **Begins with**—enter the text that the source value begins with. For example you may only know a partial beginning string such as “Employee.” When you search on “Employee” all accounts starting with the string “Employee” are displayed, such as Employee Salary, Employee Travelling Expenses, and so on.
 - **Ends with**—enter the text that the source value ends with. For example you may only know the ending string, such as “Rent.” When you search on “Rent” all Accounts ending with the string “Rent” are displayed, such as Office Rent, Factory Rent, and so on.
 - **Between**—in the first text box, enter the first range of text in the first text box, then, enter the ending range.
- b. To indicate whether the members are mapped or unmapped, select **Mapped values** or **Unmapped values**.

Mapped values are members or values that have already been mapped in ERP Integrator.

- c. Click **Go**.

When you click Go, records are displayed in a grid, enabling you to map the values to the target values.

- d. Enter a target member or click  to search for a member.
- e. Click **Assign**.

9 Click **Save**.

Defining Dimension Mappings for FDM

The FDM mapping method assumes all metadata is already in the target application and that you do not need ERP Integrator to load your metadata. You can use this mapping method alone, or in combination with a one-to-one mapping or one-to-many mapping.

You can create an FDM mapping if your target application:

- Data load method is FDM
- Metadata load method is Classic

➤ To define dimension mappings for FDM:

- 1 On the **Define Dimension Mapping Details** page, select the dimension.
- 2 Select **FDM** as the mapping type.
- 3 Select the **GL Segment** or **Chartfield**.

The drop-down list displays all the segments or chartfields, based on the source system chart of accounts or chartfields.

Note: If an ICP dimension is selected as the target, the only allowed source segment or chartfield is Account.

- 4 Click **Save**.

Managing Dimension Rules

On the Dimension Rule Summary page, you can perform the following tasks to manage your dimension rules:

- Edit dimension rules—See [“Editing Dimension Rules”](#) on page 57.
- Run dimension rules—See [“Submitting Dimension Rules”](#) on page 58.
- Check the status of dimension rules—See [“Checking the Dimension Rule Status”](#) on page 59.
- Delete dimension rules—See [“Deleting Dimension Rules”](#) on page 59.
- Check the dimension rule process details—See [“Viewing Process Details”](#) on page 40.

Editing Dimension Rules

If necessary, you can edit dimension rules.

Note: After you run a rule, you can only modify details in the hierarchy section.

➤ To edit metadata rules:

- 1 Perform one of these actions:

- a. Select **Target Applications**.
 - Click [+] to expand Targets and Applications.
Applications are displayed by type: Financial Management, Planning, and Essbase.
 - Expand the application type, for example, Financial Management. Then expand the application.
- b. Select **Source Systems**.
 - Click [+] to expand the list of source systems.
 - Click [+] to expand the source system you want to view and the source accounting entity.

2 Select Metadata.

The Dimension Rule Summary page is displayed.

- 3 Click the rule name link that you want to edit.
- 4 To edit the dimension mapping, click the link for the dimension you want to edit.
- 5 Edit the hierarchy options for the dimension mapping.
- 6 Click **Save**.

Submitting Dimension Rules

You can submit the dimension rule to load metadata updates and push the metadata into the target application. All submitted rules are processed by Oracle Data Integrator.

► To submit the dimension rule:

1 Perform one of these actions:

- From Source Systems view, expand the source system and source accounting entity, then select **Metadata**.
- From Target Applications view, expand the application type and individual application, then select **Metadata**.

The Dimension Rule Summary page is displayed.

- 2 Click  for the rule that you want to submit.

Note: If you are loading metadata to Performance Management Architect, ERP Integrator automatically creates the import profile to load the metadata into Performance Management Architect.

Checking the Dimension Rule Status

If a dimension rule has a Running, Rule Processed Successfully, or Rule Errored Out status, you can view the process details for the rule by clicking Status on the Dimension Rule Summary page.

➤ To view the status:

1 Click the Status icon for the dimension rule.

The View Process Details page is displayed.

2 To refresh the process details, click Refresh.

3 To return to the Data Rule Summary page, click Back.

You can view log files to troubleshoot problems with dimension rules. See the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Installation and Configuration Troubleshooting Guide* for detailed information.

Deleting Dimension Rules

You can delete rules prior to successfully running the rule. After a rule runs successfully, you cannot delete the rule. This ensures that the drill through path is consistent.

➤ To delete dimension rules, select  for the rule you want to remove.

5

Managing Calendars

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Defining Calendar Mappings

Before you can define data rules, define the calendar mappings. You have two options to define calendar mappings:

- Source System view—Use the Source System tab to view all calendars for a single source system for all applications.
- Target Applications view—Use the Target Applications tab to view calendars for registered EPM System applications.

► To define calendar mappings:

1 Perform one of these actions:

- Select the Source Systems tab. Then, click [+] to expand the list of source systems, the source system you want to view. Then select **Calendars**.
- Select the Target Applications tab. Then, click [+] to expand Targets and Applications. Expand the application type and application. Then, select **Calendars**.

2 Select the calendar.

The Define Calendar Mapping page is displayed.

3 If defining a calendar mapping using the Target Applications tab, on the Define Calendar Mapping page, select the following:


- a. Source System—Displays all registered source systems.
- b. Source Calendar—Displays all calendars for the selected source system.
- c. Source GL Year—Displays all years that are available in the selected source calendar.
- d. Source GL Period Type—Displays the period types available for the calendar and based on the value selection here, rows will be filtered and shown in the rows below.

4 If defining a calendar mapping using the Source Systems tab, on the Define Calendar Mapping page, select the following:


- a. Source GL Year—Displays all years that are available in the selected source calendar.

- b. Source GL Period Type—Displays the period types available for the calendar and based on the value selection here, rows will be filtered and shown in the rows below.
- c. Target Application—Displays registered target applications for which the source General Ledger calendar mapping is to be performed.

5 ERP Integrator searches the available Year dimension types and automatically populates the Target Year

Dimension field. However, if you want to change the dimension, click  to browse for a target year dimension. Enter the name or partial name of the dimension or click **Go** to search for all dimensions that are a Year type. Then, select the dimension and click **OK**.

6 ERP Integrator searches the available Period dimension types and automatically populates the Target

Period Dimension field. However, if you want to change the dimension, click  to browse for a new dimension. Enter the name or partial name of the dimension or click **Go** to search for all dimensions that are a Period type dimension. Then, select the dimension and click **OK**.

Note: Period dimension members in Performance Management Architect that have the "Data Storage" property set to "Label Only," "Dynamic Calc," or "DynamicCalcandStore," are not displayed.

7 Click Go.

All periods are displayed for the selected calendar and year. All previously defined mappings are also displayed. If mappings have not been defined, you can select a year and month for each of the source periods.

The following columns are displayed:

- Source Period—Displays all periods in the source calendar for the selected year.
- Start Date—Start date for the source period.
- End Date—End date for the source period.
- Quarter—Quarter indicator for the source period. For example, 1 for first quarter, and so on.
- Adjustment Period—Adjustment flag from the source period.
- Target Year—You can select a target year from the EPM system Year dimension. See [“Mapping Source System Members to EPM System Members in the Year Dimension” on page 63.](#)
- Target Period—You can select a target period from the EPM system Period dimension. See [“Mapping Source System Members to EPM System Members in the Period Dimension” on page 63.](#)

8 Click Save.

Sorting by Source Period

You can sort by the source period in ascending or descending order.


- To sort by source period, click the **Source Period** column.

When a sort is applied, an ascending or descending sort indicator is displayed next to the column title.

Mapping Source System Members to EPM System Members in the Year Dimension

When you define a calendar mapping, you map the periods found in the source system to the members of the Year dimension in the EPM system.

- To map source system periods to EPM system year members:

- 1 For the target year of the source period that you want to define, click  to browse to select the target member in the EPM system.


The EPM Years page is displayed.

- 2 Enter the name or partial name of the member or click **Go** to search for all members in the Year dimension.
- 3 Select the member, then click **OK**.

Mapping Source System Members to EPM System Members in the Period Dimension

When you define a calendar mapping, you map the periods found in the source system to the members of the Period dimension in the EPM system.

- To map source system periods to EPM system period members:

- 1 For the target period of the source period that you want to define, click  to browse to select the target member in the EPM system.

The EPM Periods page is displayed.

- 2 Enter the name or partial name of the member or click **Go** to search for all members in the Period dimension.
- 3 Select the member, then click **OK**.
- 4 Click **Save**.

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You define data rules to extract data from your ERP source system. You can create data rules using Source System view or Target Applications view. Data rules you create using Source System view are displayed in Target Application view and vice versa.

Defining Data Rules to Extract Data

You can define data rules for ledgers or business units in your E-Business Suite or PeopleSoft source system. You define a data rule to create a data extract definition. Data rules are specific to a:

- Ledger for E-Business Suite source systems
- Business unit for PeopleSoft source systems

You can create multiple data rules for a target application so that you can import data from multiple sources into a target application. At a high-level, follow this process to create a data extract definition:

- Create the data rule. See [step 1](#).
- Define the data rule source filter details. See “[Defining Source Filter Details for E-Business Suite Source Systems](#)” on page 66.
- Define the target application options. See “[Defining Target Application Options](#)” on page 69.
- Define the exchange rate options. See “[Defining Exchange Rate Options](#)” on page 70.

➤ To define data rules:

1 Perform one of the following tasks:

- Select the **Source Systems** tab. Expand the source system and chart of accounts. Then, select **Data Load**.
- Select the Target Applications tab. Then, expand the application in which you want to create the rule for and select **Data Load**.

2 Select .

The Data Rule Summary page is displayed. The following columns are displayed:

3 Click **Add Rule**.

The Define Data Rule Details page is displayed.

4 Enter the data rule name and optional description.

5 Perform one of these tasks:

- If using Source System view, select the target application.
- If using Target Applications view, select the source system.

The data load and metadata load method displays for the select source system and / or target application.

- For PeopleSoft source systems, select the **Ledger Group**.

In PeopleSoft it is possible that a business unit may have multiple ledger groups. In this drop-down list, ERP Integrator displays only the ledger groups assigned associated with the ledger.

6 Define the source filter details. See [“Defining Source Filter Details for E-Business Suite Source Systems” on page 66](#).

Defining the Source Filter

The options to define the source filter differ by source system type:

- For E-Business Suite source systems, see [“Defining Source Filter Details for E-Business Suite Source Systems” on page 66](#).
- For PeopleSoft source systems, see [“Defining Source Filter Details for PeopleSoft Source Systems” on page 68](#).

Defining Source Filter Details for E-Business Suite Source Systems

When defining the data rule details, you can define the data you want to extract. Including whether or not to extract:

- Zero balance accounts where the debits and credits for an account total zero.
- The amount type—only monetary, statistical, or both, monetary and statistical amounts.
- Standard or Average balances. Average balances only contain balance sheet data.
- Source balance type—Actual, Budget, or Encumbrance.

In ERP Integrator, you classify the data that you want to transfer, with the valid types in the source accounting entity of Actual, Budget, and Encumbrance. Typically, you do not map a segment from the chart of accounts to the Scenario dimension, so you choose a default member as part of the data rule definition. When the data is extracted, it is defined with the Scenario column defined in accordance with the default selected.

You can extract functional balances only. Functional balances are stored in the base currency of the selected ledger or business unit. This is the base currency for the ledger. For example, if there are transactions entered in multiple currencies, the total of all transaction balances is expressed in the functional currency.

➤ To define the source filter settings:

1 Optional: Select Extract Zero Balance Accounts.

Select Extract Zero Balance Accounts to extract zero balances, if deselected, accounts with zero balances are not extracted.

2 Select the amount type:


- Monetary
- Statistical—The balance selection of entered or functional currency does not apply.
- Monetary and Statistical

3 Select the balance method.


You can choose to load Standard or Average balances. Average balances only contain balance sheet data. If you selected Statistical as the amount type, the Balance Method is ignored.

4 Select the source balance type to extract. Options include:

- Actual
- Budget—If you select the Budget source balance type, then you can select one or more budget types to include in the extraction.
 - a. Click **Add Budget Type**.
 - b. Select the budget type.

Note: To delete a budget type, select .

- Encumbrance—If you select the Encumbrance source balance type, then you can select one or more encumbrance types to include in the extraction.
 - a. Click **Add Encumbrance Type**.
 - b. Select the encumbrance type.

Note: To delete an encumbrance type, select .

5 Select the include balancing segment values option.

If you do not want to extract all data from the source general ledger, you can filter data by the balancing segments of the source. Options include:

- All
- Selected

In Oracle E-Business Suite, the segment is identified as a balancing segment ensures that at this level the account balances are equal (debits are equal to credits). When you create

a data rule, you can decide if you want to extract the general ledger balances relating to all the members of the balancing segment or for specific members of it.

- a. Click **Add Members**.
- b. Select the member / value.
- c. Add additional members, as necessary.

Note: To delete members, select .

6 Click Save.

7 Define the target application options. See [“Defining Target Application Options” on page 69.](#)

Defining Source Filter Details for PeopleSoft Source Systems

When defining the data rule details, you can define the data you want to extract. Including whether or not to extract:

- The amount type—only monetary, statistical, or both, monetary and statistical amounts.
- Standard or Average balances. Average balances only contain balance sheet data. (ERP Integrator supports ledgers having a data table, “Ledger” or “Ledger_Budg.”)

You can extract functional balances only. Functional balances are stored in the currency defined for the selected ledger. This is the base currency for the ledger. For example, if there are transactions entered in multiple currencies, the total of all transaction balances is expressed in the functional currency.

► To define the source filter settings:

1 Select the ledger.

In PeopleSoft it is possible that a business unit may have multiple ledger groups. In this drop-down list, ERP Integrator displays only the ledger groups assigned associated with the ledger.

2 Select the amount type:


- Monetary
- Statistical—The balance selection of entered or functional currency does not apply.
- Monetary and Statistical

3 Select Add Book Code. Then select a book code.

Note: To delete a book code, click .

4 Select Add Budget Scenarios, then select the scenario.

You specify the budget scenarios if the ledger that you selected has the data table, “Ledger_Budg.”

Note: To delete a scenario, click .

- 5 Click **Save**.
- 6 Define the target application options. See [“Defining Target Application Options” on page 69](#).

Defining Target Application Options

After you create a data rule and define the source filter settings, you can choose to push data directly into a target application.

If you are using the EPMA metadata load method, you can use Performance Management Architect to load the metadata, and then Performance Management Architect or Classic Financial Management or Classic Planning to load the data. If you select EPMA as the data load type on the Target Application Registration page, ERP Integrator automatically creates a data synchronization definition, and runs the data synchronization to load the data into the target application.

Note: You can use the Performance Management Architect data synchronizer to modify data synchronizations. See the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management Architect Administrator's Guide* for information on modifying data synchronizations.

► To define the target application rules:

1 On the **Define Data Rule Details** page, select the **Target Application** tab.

2 For **Performance Management Architect** applications:

- a. For Planning applications only, select the **Plan Type**.

After you select the plan type, select the defaults for the unmapped dimension by plan type.

- b. Select the data synchronization for the target application.

If you select “Auto Create” ERP Integrator automatically creates the data synchronization when the data rule runs.

- c. **Optional:** Select **Balance Column Mapping Details** to view the source system segments, target dimension name, and balance column name.

Balance Column Mapping Details displays the columns in the ERP Integrator interface table, and helps you to define your own data synchronization. You select Balance Column Mapping Details if you want to create your own data synchronization, and then use it in ERP Integrator.

3 For **Classic Planning** applications:

- a. Select the **Plan Type**.

You select the plan type since it possible that members are different for each of the plan types and data is populated for the specific plan type selected in the data rule.

- b. Enter the default member or click  to select the default member for each unmapped dimension.

You must specify a value for all unmapped dimensions.

- c. Click **Save**.

4 For Classic Oracle Hyperion Financial Management, Fusion Edition applications:

- a. **Optional:** Click **Balance Column Mapping Details** to view the source system segments, target dimension name, and balance column name.

- b. Enter the default member or click  to select the default member for each unmapped dimension.

You must specify a value for any dimension that is not mapped.

- c. Click **Save**.

5 For applications using FDM as the data load method:

- a. **Optional:** Click **Balance Column Mapping Details** to view the source system segments, target dimension name, and balance column name.

- b. Enter the default member or click  to select the default member for each unmapped dimension.

You must specify a value for any dimension that is not mapped.

- c. Click **Save**.

6 For PeopleSoft source systems only: Specify the default for blank values for all mapped dimensions.

Note: After you set the default blank value and successfully run the rule, you cannot change the default.

7 **Optional:** Define the exchange rate options. See [“Defining Exchange Rate Options” on page 70.](#)

Defining Exchange Rate Options

ERP source systems maintain comprehensive exchange rate information for their transaction processing. This information can be utilized by the target applications by extracting the exchange rates.

When you define a data rule, you can specify how to extract exchange rates from the ERP source system. In addition, if your target application has the multi-currency option enabled, you can specify how to process exchange rates.

You can use the options on the Exchange Rate Options tab to select a beginning, ending, and average rate type from the source system. (The types in the source system may not explicitly define those rates types, but are mapped to the rates types in the ERP Integrator interface table.)

Note: For Planning applications, exchange rates are only loaded if the “Classic” data load method is selected.

You can also extract the exchange rates based on a calendar mapping. The extract is either based on the year, starting period and ending period in the data rule, or based on the details of the calendar mapping. These options enable you to pull just the exchange rates for the selected periods for the data extract, or the set of exchange rates based on the details of the calendar mapping. Generally, if you select the calendar mapping option, a larger set of rates are extracted, beyond the definition in the data rule.

Note: You define exchange rate options only if the target application is multi-currency.

► To define exchange rate options:

1 On the **Define Data Rule Details** page, select the **Exchange Rate Options** tab.

Note: The Exchange Rate Options tab is only available if the target application is multi-currency.

2 Select one of the following:

- **Extract Exchange Rates Based On Parameters**— Only exchange rate details from the source that fall within the parameters are extracted. (Beginning, Ending, and Average)
- **Extract Exchange Rates Based On Calendar Mapping**—The calendar mapping is referenced to determine the rates to extract. Since there are multiple calendar mappings, the mapping related to the selected ledger is used.

3 Select the beginning, ending, and average rate types.

4 Click **Save**.

Managing Data Rules

On the Data Rule Summary page, you can perform the following tasks to manage your data rules:

- Edit data rules—See [“Editing Data Rules” on page 71](#).
- Run data rules— See [“Submitting Data Rules” on page 72](#).
- Check the status of data rules—See [“Checking the Data Rule Status” on page 73](#).
- Delete data rules—See [“Deleting Data Rules” on page 74](#).
- Check the data rule process details—See [“Viewing Process Details” on page 40](#).

Editing Data Rules

If the data rule is not in the process of running, you can modify rule details.

► To edit data rules:

1 Perform one of these actions:

- From Source Systems view, expand the source system and source accounting entity, then select **Data Load**.
- From Target Applications view, expand the application type and individual application, then select **Data Load**.

The Data Rule Summary page is displayed.

2 Click the data rule name link or click .

The Define Data Rule Details page is displayed.

3 Modify any of the data rule details.

For information on Source Filter details, see [“Defining the Source Filter” on page 66](#). For information on Target Application details, see [“Defining Target Application Options” on page 69](#). For information on exchange rate options, see [“Defining Exchange Rate Options” on page 70](#).

4 Click Save.

Submitting Data Rules

You can submit the data rule to load updates and push the data into the target application. All submitted rules are processed by Oracle Data Integrator. When you submit a data rule, you specify the data extract options.

When a data rule is run, it loads the data and a drill-region is created to allow users to drill-through to the source data.

► To submit the data rule:

1 Perform one of these actions:

- From Source Systems view, expand the source system and source accounting entity, then select **Data Load**.
- From Target Applications view, expand the application type and individual application, then select **Data Load**.

The Data Rule Summary page is displayed.

2 Click  for the rule that you want to submit.

The Submit Data Rule page is displayed. You cannot modify the following target application details on the Submit Data Rule page:

- Data rule name
- Description

- Target application name
- Data load method
- Metadata load method
- Source system
- Ledger or Business Unit
- If a Planning application, the plan type

If you want to modify any of these details, return to the Data Rule Summary page and edit the rule by clicking the rule name or use the Edit button. See [“Editing Data Rules” on page 71](#).

3 Select Load data directly into target application.

If you deselect this check box, you can load the source data directly into the Oracle Hyperion EPM Architect, Fusion Edition interface tables and use the Data Synchronizer to load the data into the application.

4 If using the EPMA data load method, select the data synchronization method.

5 Select the execution mode to extract data all at once for an entire period or incrementally during the period.

The two data extract types are:

- Snapshot—Extracts everything for the selected source set for an entire period.
- Incremental Update—Extracts those records that were added after the prior data extract.

6 Optional: Select Include Exchange Rates.

7 Enter or click  to specify a range of dates for year, starting period, and ending period.

8 Optional: Modify the default members.

9 Click Run Extract.

After you click Run Extract, the rule is locked from any updates to ensure that the drill through path is intact.

Checking the Data Rule Status

If a data rule has a “Running,” “Rule Processed Successfully,” or “Rule Errored Out” status, you can view the process details for the rule by clicking Status on the Data Rule Summary page.

Tip: You can also check the status of the rule in Oracle Data Integrator.

➤ To view the status:

1 Click the Status icon for the data rule.


The View Process Details page is displayed.

- 2 To refresh the process details, click **Refresh**.
- 3 To return to the Data Rule Summary page, click **Back**.

Deleting Data Rules

You can delete data rules created in ERP Integrator. When you delete a data rule, only the data rule is removed, and not dimension rules. You cannot delete data rules if they are in the process of running.

Note: After you delete data rules, you can delete a source system. Keep in mind that after you execute a deletion, users cannot drill through to an ERP source.

➤ To delete a data rule, click , then click **OK** to confirm the deletion.

Note: To delete rules after running successfully, you have to delete the target application from ERP Integrator, and then re-register the application and create new data rules.



ERP Integrator Web Service

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This appendix describes the ERP Integrator web service.

Access the ERP Integrator Web Services WSDL at <http://<Host Name>:19000/aif/services/RuleService?wsdl>, where *Host Name* is the name of the host where Workspace is deployed.

executeDataRule

The `executeDataRule` method executes a data rule after validating the parameters passed with the rule. If the parameter is invalid, error messages are displayed.

Parameter Name	Valid Values	Associated Error Codes	Comments
String pUserName String pPassword String pSSOToken		AIF_ERR_00002:Invalid User Name/Password combination. AIF_ERR_00001:Invalid Token	Of these three parameters you should pass either the username and password or a valid sso_token.
String pRuleName		AIF_DATA_RULE_ERR_00001:Invalid Data Rule Name.	The name of the data rule.
String pExecutionMode	INCREMENTAL/ SNAPSHOT	AIF_DATA_RULE_ERR_00003:Invalid Parameter for Execution Mode.	Data rule execution mode
String pLoadIntoTargetFlag	Y/N	AIF_DATA_RULE_ERR_00004:Invalid Parameter for Load Data Into Target Flag.	This parameter needs to be passed only if the data load method for the application associated with the data rule is EPMA.

Parameter Name	Valid Values	Associated Error Codes	Comments
String pDataSyncObject	AUTO-CREATE or any valid data synchronization object associated with the application.	AIF_DATA_RULE_ERR_00008:Invalid Data Synchronization Object. AIF_DATA_RULE_ERR_00009:Unable to create data sync object. AIF_DATA_RULE_ERR_00016:Data synchronization object should be passed only for EPMA applications.	A data sync object needs to be passed only if the data load method is EPMA and pLoadIntoTargetFlag is Y. Passing AUTO-CREATE creates a data synchronization object with the same name as the data rule.
String pLoadExchangeRateFlag	Y/N	AIF_DATA_RULE_ERR_00005:Invalid parameter for Include Exchange Rates Flag. AIF_DATA_RULE_ERR_00015:For single currency applications, Include Exchange Rate Flag cannot be passed as Y.	This parameter can be used only in case of multi-currency applications.
String pExchangeBeginRateType String pExchangeEndRateType String pExchangeAverageRateType		AIF_DATA_RULE_ERR_00006:Invalid Parameters for Exchange Rate types.	These values need to be passed only when pLoadExchangeRateFlag is passed as Y and the application associated with the data rule is a multi-currency application. If these values are passed for single currency applications, they are ignored. These values are also ignored when the rule definition has these parameters defined.
String pYear String pStartPeriod String pEndPeriod		AIF_DATA_RULE_ERR_00010:Invalid Year Member. AIF_DATA_RULE_ERR_00011:Invalid Start Period Member. AIF_DATA_RULE_ERR_00012:Invalid End Period Member. AIF_DATA_RULE_ERR_00007:Invalid Parameters passed for FDM Year and Period.	Valid year member from the target application if the associated dataLoadMethod for the application in ERP Integrator is not FDM. Valid year from the source if associated dataLoadMethod in ERP Integrator is FDM. Valid period member from the target application if the associated dataLoadMethod for the application in ERP Integrator is not FDM. Valid period from source if associated dataLoadMethod in ERP Integrator is FDM.
String pPlanType		AIF_DATA_RULE_ERR_00002:Invalid plan name.	Valid plan name associated for a Oracle Hyperion Planning, Fusion Edition application. This parameter should be passed only if the application associated with the rule is of type Planning.

Parameter Name	Valid Values	Associated Error Codes	Comments
String[] pDefaultDimensions String[] pDefaultMembers		AIF_DATA_RULE_ERR_00017:No dimensions found for default members passed. AIF_DATA_RULE_ERR_00018:Count of default dimensions defined in the rule is invalid. AIF_DATA_RULE_ERR_00013:Invalid Default Dimension. AIF_DATA_RULE_ERR_00014:Invalid Default Member.	1)These two parameters represent the list of default dimensions and corresponding default members for each default dimension. If default dimensions are defined with the rule definition, these parameters can be passed as null. 2)If default dimensions are not defined with the rule definition, they need to be passed as default dimensions and corresponding default members.
String pDataFileDirectory String pDataFileName String pLogFileDirectory String pLogFileName			The directory in which the data file should be created. The data file name which has to be created. The log file directory in which the log file is to be created. The log file name which will be created. Note the default values for these folders and file names are specified on ODI physical topology setup.
String pSyncMode	TRUE/FALSE	AIF_ODI_ERR_00002:Invalid value passed for synchronous mode parameter.	This parameter represents where the execution should take place synchronously or asynchronously. Value of True executes the job synchronously.

executeMetaDataRule

The executeMetaDataRule method executes a metadata rule after validating the rule name parameter. If the parameter is invalid, error messages are displayed.

Parameter Name	Valid Values	Associated Error Codes	Comments
String pUserName String pPassword String pSSOToken		AIF_COMMON_ERR_00001:Invalid token. AIF_COMMON_ERR_00002:Invalid User Name/Password combination.	Of these three parameters you should pass either the username and password or a valid sso_token.
String pRuleName		AIF_DIM_RULE_ERR_00001:Invalid Dimension Rule Name.	The metadata rule name.
String pSyncMode	TRUE/FALSE	AIF_ODI_ERR_00002:Invalid value passed for synchronous mode parameter.	This parameter represents where the execution should take place synchronously or asynchronously. Value of True executes the job synchronously.

getDataRuleNames

The getDataRuleNames method retrieves a list of data rule names for the target application type, target application name, and data load method. If no value for data load method is passed, it retrieves all the data rules for the target application type and application name. It returns an empty array if no data rules are found for the combination.

Parameter Name	Valid Values	Associated Error Codes	Comments
String pUserName String pPassword String pSSOToken		AIF_COMMON_ERR_00002:Invalid User Name/Password combination. AIF_COMMON_ERR_00001:Invalid token.	Of these three parameters you should pass either the username and password or a valid sso_token.
String pTargetApplicationType	HPL, HFM, ESSBASE	AIF_COMMON_ERR_00003:Invalid Target Application Type.	HPL = Planning application HFM = Consolidation application
String pTargetApplicationName		AIF_COMMON_ERR_00004:Invalid Target Application Name.	Name of the target application registered with Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management ERP Integration Adapter for Oracle Applications
String pDataLoadMethod	EPMA, CLASSIC_VIA_EPMI, or FDM	AIF_COMMON_ERR_00005:Invalid Data Load Method	This can be passed as null or any one of the valid data load method values.

validateDataRuleName

The validateDataRuleName method validates the rule name that is passed as a parameter. Appropriate errors are thrown if the parameters are found to be invalid.

Parameter Name	Valid Values	Associated Error Codes	Comments
String pUserName String pPassword String pSSOToken		AIF_COMMON_ERR_00002:Invalid User Name/Password combination. AIF_COMMON_ERR_00001:Invalid token.	Of these three parameters you should pass either the username and password or a valid sso_token.
String pRuleName		AIF_DATARULE_ERR_00001:Invalid Data Rule Name	The rule name that needs to be validated

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