

Oracle® Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management Workspace

Administration Guide

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EPM Workspace Administration Guide, 11.1.2.2

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EPM Workspace

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About EPM System and Enterprise Performance Management

Oracle Enterprise Performance Management System offers a comprehensive Enterprise Performance Management (EPM) system that consists of these products:

- Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management Workspace is a zero-footprint client that provides the user interface for viewing and interacting with content created using Oracle Hyperion Reporting and Analysis authoring studios, financial applications, and Oracle Business Intelligence products.
- Oracle Hyperion Reporting and Analysis Framework—Management reporting including query and analysis in one coordinated environment
 - Oracle Hyperion Foundation Services — Used to ease installation and configuration, provide metadata management, and support a common Microsoft Office interface
- Oracle Hyperion Application Builder for .NET—Coordinated planning, consolidation, and scorecard applications

About EPM Workspace

EPM Workspace is the Web user interface that is used to access all Oracle Hyperion and non-Oracle Hyperion content. Oracle Hyperion content includes Reporting and Analysis Framework and Oracle's Hyperion financial applications. Oracle Essbase is part of a comprehensive EPM system that integrates this business intelligence platform with Oracle's Hyperion financial applications, Oracle Hyperion Performance Scorecard, and Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition products.

EPM Workspace, a modular business intelligence platform, providing access to management reporting, query, and analysis capabilities for a wide variety of data sources in a single coordinated environment.

EPM Workspace provides access to the following content:

- Oracle Hyperion Financial Reporting—for scheduled or on-demand highly formatted financial and operational reporting from almost any data source, including Oracle Hyperion Planning, Oracle Hyperion Financial Management, Oracle Hyperion Profitability and Cost Management, Oracle BI Answers, Oracle BI Dashboards, Oracle BI Delivers, and Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher
- Oracle Hyperion Interactive Reporting—for ad hoc, relational query, self-service reporting and dashboards against any ODBC data source

Oracle Hyperion Impact Management Services module is used to replace Oracle Hyperion Interactive Reporting data models.
- Oracle Hyperion SQR Production Reporting—for high volume, enterprise-wide production reporting
- Oracle Hyperion Web Analysis—for interactive ad hoc analysis, presentation, and reporting of multidimensional data
- Oracle Hyperion Performance Scorecard—a Web-based solution that enables your organization to set goals, and to use scorecard methodologies to measure and monitor business performance
- Financial Management and Planning—for consolidation and planning application tasks
- Oracle Hyperion Profitability and Cost Management—for managing cost and revenue allocations that are necessary to compute profitability for a business segment
- Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management ERP Integration Adapter for Oracle Applications — a module of Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management that enables you to integrate metadata and data from an Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) source system into an Enterprise Performance Management (EPM) target application.
- Oracle BI Answers—Oracle BI Answers provides true end user ad hoc capabilities in a pure Web architecture
- Oracle BI Dashboards—Oracle BI Dashboards provides intuitive, interactive access to information that is actionable and dynamically personalized based on the individual's role and identity
- Oracle BI Delivers—Oracle BI Delivers provides business activity monitoring and alerting that can reach users through multiple channels such as email, dashboards, and mobile devices
- BI Publisher—Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher (formerly known as XML Publisher) offers efficient; scalable reporting solution available for complex, distributed environments
- Oracle Hyperion Disclosure Management—toolset designed to help you create, edit, and submit instance documents for submission to a regulatory agency (for example a 10K or 10Q submitted to the SEC).
- Oracle Hyperion Financial Close Management—helps companies define, execute, and report on the interdependent activities of a financial close period.

Note: *Studio* refers to Java or Windows components that have a rich authoring environment. EPM Workspace refers to the user thin client (UTC) or common user interface of the product.

Note: Review the Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Certification Matrix for information on system requirements. You can find it at http://www.oracle.com/technology/software/products/ias/files/fusion_certification.html (under Business Intelligence).

Troubleshooting

Administrators can generate log files throughout EPM Workspace to help technicians identify system or environmental problems or to help developers debug reports or API programs. For EPM Workspace troubleshooting information, see the *Oracle Enterprise Performance Management System Installation and Configuration Troubleshooting Guide*. Logging is in the *Using EPM System Logs* chapter.

For security purposes, the following EPM Workspace parameters can also be used for troubleshooting, testing and debugging but are disabled and not available by default; Configuration URL which contains complete configuration information about your EPM Workspace installation and Oracle Hyperion Shared Services, EPM Workspace test module, and Client-side debug mode. To enable these parameters, set Client Debug Enabled parameter in “Workspace Server Settings” on page 22 to Yes.

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Administration Tools and Tasks

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Understanding Oracle Home and Install Home

When multiple Oracle products are installed on one computer, common internal and third-party components are installed to a central location, called *Oracle Home*.

On Windows platforms, the Oracle Home (contains Oracle database products) location is defined in the system environment variable called *EPM_ORACLE_HOME* (contains all Hyperion products) and the default location is `C:\Oracle\Middleware\EPMSys11R1`. Middleware contains products such as Weblogic.

On UNIX platforms, the Oracle Home value is stored in `.hyperion.<hostname>` in the home directory, and the default location is `$HOME/Oracle/Middleware/EPMSys11R1`.

See the *Oracle Enterprise Performance Management System Installation and Configuration Guide* for information on changing the Oracle Home location.

Oracle Home contains a `\common` directory. An EPM Workspace installation adds a `%EPM_ORACLE_HOME%\products\Foundation\workspace` directory to Oracle Home, which is the default installation location or *Install Home* for EPM Workspace (that is, `%EPM_ORACLE_HOME%\products\Foundation\workspace` on Windows, or `$EPM_ORACLE_HOME/products/Foundation/Workspace` on UNIX).

For Reporting and Analysis, it is possible to have multiple Install Homes on one physical host. All Java services in an Install Home run in one process space and share a GSM (not necessarily on one host). If a host has multiple Install Homes, each Install Home requires its own separate

services process space and is managed by its own GSM. Services in an Install Home are referred to collectively as an Install Home.

Administration Tools for EPM Workspace

Topics that describe EPM Workspace are described below.

For information on Reporting and Analysis administration tools, see the *Oracle Hyperion Reporting and Analysis Framework Administrator's Guide*.

- [“EPM Workspace Configuration Information” on page 12](#)
- [“Administer” on page 13](#)

EPM Workspace Configuration Information

Configuration information about your EPM Workspace installations available at this URL:

`http://hostname:port/workspace/debug/configInfo.jsp`

Note: This is only accessible if the Client Debug Enabled entry is set to Yes in the Workspace Server Settings module, see [“Workspace Server Settings” on page 22](#).

where *hostname* is the name of the EPM Workspace server, and *port* is the TCP port on which the HTTP or application server is listening. The default port for EPM Workspace is 19000 if using Oracle Application Server. 19000 is the default TCP port on which HTTP server, for example, Oracle Application Server is listening. This port number does not depend on used application server or servlet container.

EPM Workspace timeout settings:

Note: Server Settings screen can configure the client-side timeouts.

- **Application server session timeout**— Time in minutes after which the application server times out a session if no requests are received for that session
 - To edit the session timeout, use the WebLogic Administration Console to edit the timeout setting for the EPM Workspace deployment.
 - Default is 30 minutes

Note: All Reporting and Analysis Web applications session timeouts should be greater than 10 minutes.

EPM Workspace Timeouts

EPM Workspace uses two mechanisms to manage the users active session. First, EPM Workspace sends *keep alive* requests to all application servers (including its own) which have been used in the users current session. The *keep alive* maintains the session between the browser and the application server so that the application server does not invalidate the session. For example, once a Financial Reporting report has been opened, EPM Workspace sends *keep alive* requests to the Financial Reporting server so that the user can open more Oracle Hyperion Financial Reporting reports without having to reopen the session with the Financial Reporting application server. The interval for sending these requests is configured by Workspace Server Settings, *KeepAliveInterval* property. This property must be set to less then the timeout value for any application server used by EPM Workspace, if it is set to a higher value, the user may receive error messages due to application server timeouts. The second mechanism is designed to close the users session when the user has stopped using EPM Workspace but has not closed the browser. If there is no activity in EPM Workspace per the Workspace Server Setting, *SessionTimeout* property, the user is warned that the session is about to end. If the user does not take action within five minutes, the user is logged out.

- To modify the values, make changes in [“General Workspace Properties”](#) on page 23.
- The units are in minutes. The defaults, shown above, are 10 minutes for *KeepAliveInterval* and 30 minutes for *SessionTimeout*.

For information on disabling the configuration URL, see [“Securing Your EPM Workspace Production Environment”](#) on page 15.

Lucene Index Report

This is a report on the Lucene search indices used by online help. Information is available at this URL:

```
http://<hostname>:<port>/workspace/debug/helpIndexInfo.jsp
```

This report is only accessible if the Client Debug Enabled entry is set to Yes in the Workspace Server Settings module. See [“Workspace Server Settings”](#) on page 22.

Administer

Use the Administer menu to manage EPM Workspace:

- Shared Services Console— Your organization, including adding and modifying users, groups, and roles, through the Oracle Hyperion Shared Services Console
- [Workspace Server Settings](#)
- Annotations, see the *Oracle Hyperion Financial Reporting Workspace User's Guide*.
- BI Presentation Services, see the *Oracle Business Intelligence Answers User's Guide*.

For detailed information on managing these items, see [“Administering EPM Workspace”](#) on page 21.

Starting and Stopping Services for EPM Workspace

To start EPM Workspace, you start services in each Install Home, and start each installation of EPM Workspace servlets (usually on a Web server).

This section focuses on how to start services of an Install Home, except for a discussion at the end about starting various Install Home services and hosts of a distributed system.

How you start services depends on your operating system, Reporting and Analysis system configuration, and objectives. How you stop services depends on how you started them.

See the *Oracle Hyperion Reporting and Analysis Framework Administrator's Guide* for more information.

Changing Service Port Assignments

Review the Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Certification Matrix for information on system requirements. You can find it at <http://www.oracle.com/technology/products/bi/hyperion-supported-platforms.html>. Also review the *Oracle Enterprise Performance Management System Installation Start Here* guide for information about release compatibility, prerequisites, default ports, and other information needed to plan a successful installation.

Starting EPM Workspace

See also *Oracle Enterprise Performance Management System Installation and Configuration Troubleshooting Guide* for more information on starting EPM Workspace. Start the EPM Workspace server according to the instructions given in your Web server documentation. Make the URL available to your system's end-users. Starting Oracle Home Services is a separate service or shell script. For Windows, see Hyperion Foundation Services Manager in `EPM_ORACLE_INSTANCE/bin/startFoundationServices.bat`. For UNIX, see Hyperion Foundation Services Manager in `EPM_ORACLE_INSTANCE/bin/startfoundationservices.sh`. The Oracle Process Manager is the service that is used to start the `httpserver`.

For EPM Workspace, enter the following URL:

```
http://hostname:port/workspace/
```

where *hostname* is the name of the EPM Workspace server, and *port* is the TCP port on which the application server is listening. The default port for EPM Workspace is 19000 if using Oracle Application Server. 19000 is the default TCP port on which HTTP server, for example Oracle Application server, is listening. This port number does not depend on used application server or servlet container (including Oracle Application server).

Securing Your EPM Workspace Production Environment

For security purposes, the following EPM Workspace parameters are disabled and not available by default; Configuration URL, EPM Workspace test module, and Client-side debug mode. To enable these parameters, set the **Client Debug Enabled** parameter in the “[Workspace Server Settings](#)” on page 22 to **Yes**.

- **Configuration URL**— See “[EPM Workspace Configuration Information](#)” on page 12 for details about system configuration which requires administrative credentials to access.
- **EPM Workspace test module**—`wksp.widgets` contains test cases and debugging utilities and is accessible when EPM Workspace is running in debug mode.
- **Client-side debug mode** — `client-side debug console – pass debug = true` which is used for debugging purposes. This enables the debug console which shows client debug messages and also forces the application to use the uncrunched Javascript code.

The following parameter is used for troubleshooting purposes:

- **Troubleshooting code**—EPM Workspace ships with uncrunched JavaScript code for troubleshooting purposes. To remove this code so that it cannot be accessed, backup the directory `/js` in the `Oracle_Home/Oracle_BI/common/epmstatic/wspace/js` directory. Then, for each subdirectory of `/js` remove each JS file *except* for the file `<directory-name>.js`.

For example, remove all files in `/js/com/hyperion/bpm/web/common` except for `/js/com/hyperion/bpm/web/common/Common.js`.

Note: Applying service fixes restores these files.

Lifecycle Management

Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Lifecycle Management provides a consistent way for EPM System products to migrate an application, a repository, or individual artifacts across product environments and operating systems. Generally, the Lifecycle Management interface in Shared Services Console is consistent for all EPM System products that support Lifecycle Management. However, Oracle Enterprise Performance Management System products display different artifact listings and export and import options in the Lifecycle Management interface.

Lifecycle Management features:

- Viewing applications and folders
- Searching for artifacts
- Migrating directly from one application to another
- Migrating to and from the file system
- Saving and loading migration definition files
- Viewing selected artifacts

- Auditing migrations
- Viewing the status of migrations
- Importing and exporting individual artifacts for quick changes on the file system

In addition to providing the Lifecycle Management interface in Oracle Hyperion Shared Services Console, there is a command-line utility called Lifecycle Management Utility that provides an alternate way to migrate artifacts from source to destination. The Lifecycle Management Utility can be used with a third-party scheduling service such as Windows Task Scheduler or Oracle Enterprise Manager.

Lastly, there is a Lifecycle Management Application Programming Interface (API) that enables users to customize and extend the Lifecycle Management functionality.

For detailed information about Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Lifecycle Management, see the *Oracle Enterprise Performance Management System Lifecycle Management Guide*.

Patching a File In Workspace Web Application

Subtopics

- [Extract a file in the Workspace Web Application](#)
- [Re-package a file inside the Workspace Web Application](#)

Note: Normally the following procedures would not need to be applied with an official Oracle OPatch. The patching and extract procedures below only apply to customizations described in this guide. All customizations or manual modifications of the webapp or static files may need to be reapplied if you apply an official Oracle OPatch. Oracle recommends keeping records regarding any customizations so that they can be re-implemented on officially patched files. Do not overwrite newly patched files with old customized files.

The following instructions are used to replace an existing file in Workspace Web Application.

- [Extract a file in the Workspace Web Application](#)
- [Re-package a file inside the Workspace Web Application](#)

Extract a file in the Workspace Web Application

► To extract files in Workspace Web Application:

- 1 **Stop the service for Hyperion Foundation Services - Managed Server.**
- 2 **Backup file** `<EPM_ORACLE_HOME>/products/Foundation/workspace/InstallableApps/workspace.ear.`

- 3 Using an unarchiving utility, extract the contents of `<EPM_ORACLE_HOME>/products/Foundation/workspace/InstallableApps/workspace.ear` into a `<temp directory>`.
- 4 Create `<temp directory>/war`.
- 5 Extract the contents of `<temp directory>/workspace.war` into `<temp directory>/war`.
- 6 Update the file you are patching under `<temp directory>/war`.

Re-package a file inside the Workspace Web Application

► To re-package a file in Workspace Web Application:

- 1 Archive the files in `<temp directory>/war` into `<temp directory>/workspace.war`.
- 2 Archive the `<temp directory>/workspace.war` into `<EPM_ORACLE_HOME>/products/Foundation/workspace/InstallableApps/workspace.ear`.
- 3 Remove the contents of the weblogic temp directory `MIDDLEWARE_HOME/user_projects/domains/domainName/servers/FoundationServices/tmp/`.
- 4 Remove the contents of the weblogic temp directory `/Documents and Settings/<machine user name>/Local Settings/Temp/<machine user name>/servers/FoundationServices/tmp/`.
- 5 Start the Service for **Hyperion Foundation Services - Managed Server**.
- 6 Clear your browser cache.

Customizing the Logon Page

You can customize the logon page to add a proprietary disclaimer. This allows a company to broadcast this to all users when logging in to EPM Workspace. This information is displayed below the Copyright information.

► To customize the logon page:

- 1 Follow instructions in the topic [Extract a file in the Workspace Web Application](#).
- 2 Backup file `<temp directory>/war/WEB-INF/lib/bpmui.jar`.
- 3 Extract the contents of `<temp directory>/war/WEB-INF/lib/bpmui.jar` to `<temp directory>/bpmui_jar/..`
- 4 Backup file `<temp directory>/bpmui_jar/WEB-INF/classes/com/hyperion/bpm/Resources_en.properties`.
- 5 Edit file `<temp directory>/bpmui_jar/WEB-INF/classes/com/hyperion/bpm/Resources_en.properties`.
- 6 Search for the property `bpm.logonCopyright`.

- 7 Modify the text to the right of the equal sign. Use `\n` to get a new line.
- 8 Save your changes.
- 9 Repeat step [step 1](#) through step [step 8](#) for all the other `Resources_xx.properties` files for other locales.
- 10 Jar the contents of `<temp directory>/bpmui_jar/` to `<temp directory>/war/WEB-INF/lib/bpmui.jar`.
- 11 Continue with the topic, [Re-package a file inside the Workspace Web Application](#).

Customizing the Help Menu

You can update the menu text, redirect, or hide the Technical Support and EPM Documentation links located under the Help menu.

- To redirect Technical Support and EPM Documentation links, do the following:
- 1 Follow instructions on how to [Extract a file in the Workspace Web Application](#).
 - 2 Backup the file `<temp directory>/war/conf/WkspConfig.jsp`.
 - 3 Edit the file `<temp directory>/war/conf/WkspConfig.jsp`.
 - 4 Search for the module tag with id set to `wksp.mode`.
 - 5 Modify the attributes below to the new URL you want to go to. For:
 - Technical Support link, modify `helpTechSupportUri=http://www.oracle.com/support/index.html`
 - EPM Documentation link, modify `helpNetworkUri="http://www.oracle.com/technology/documentation/epm.html"`
 - 6 Search for the module tag with id set to `wksp.logon`.
 - 7 Modify the attributes below to the new URL you want to go to. For:
 - Technical Support link, modify `helpTechSupportUri=http://www.oracle.com/support/index.html`
 - EPM Documentation link, modify `helpNetworkUri=http://www.oracle.com/technology/documentation/epm.html`
 - 8 Save your changes and continue with [Re-package a file inside the Workspace Web Application](#).

Note: `helpTechSupportUri` is the URL invoked for the menu item Help, then Technical Support. `helpNetworkUri` is the URL invoked for the menu item Help, then EPM Documentation.

- To update the menu text for **Technical Support** and **EPM Documentation** links, you need to modify `bpm_en.js` in two locations, Workspace Web application and on the Web Server which serves the static pages. Do the following:

- 1 **Backup file** `<EPM_ORACLE_HOME>/common/epmstatic/wspace/resources/bpm_en.js`.
- 2 **Edit file** `<EPM_ORACLE_HOME>/common/epmstatic/wspace/resources/bpm_en.js`.
- 3 **Search for the key** `MItemHelpTechSupport`.
- 4 **Edit the text** `Technical Support\ns`.

Note: The `\ns` represents the menu mnemonic `s`. You can omit or put in your own.

- 5 **Search for the key** `MItemHelpNetwork`.
- 6 **Edit the text** `EPM Documentation\ne`.

Note: The `\ne` represents the menu mnemonic `e`. You can omit or put in your own.

- 7 **Save your changes.**
- 8 **Repeat [step 1](#) through [step 6](#) for all the other `bpm_xx.js` files for other locales.**
- 9 **Clear your browser cache.**

Note: You do not need to restart the Workspace Application Server.

- To remove the **Technical Support** and **EPM Documentation** links, do the following:

- 1 **Follow instructions on how to [Extract a file in the Workspace Web Application](#).**
- 2 **Backup the file** `<temp directory>/war/conf/WkspConfig.jsp`.
- 3 **Edit the file** `<temp directory>/war/conf/WkspConfig.jsp`.
- 4 **Search for the module tag with id set to** `wksp.mode`.
- 5 **Delete the attributes below to remove the link. For:**
 - **Technical Support link**, delete `helpTechSupportUri=http://www.oracle.com/support/index.html`
 - **EPM Documentation link**, delete `helpNetworkUri=http://www.oracle.com/technology/documentation/epm.html`
- 6 **Search for the module tag with id set to** `wksp.logon`.
- 7 **Delete the attributes below to remove the link. For:**
 - **Technical Support link**, delete `helpTechSupportUri=http://www.oracle.com/support/index.html`
 - **EPM Documentation link**, delete `helpNetworkUri=http://www.oracle.com/technology/documentation/epm.html`
- 8 **Save your changes and continue with [Re-package a file inside the Workspace Web Application](#).**

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Administering EPM Workspace

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Overview

Administer options for EPM Workspace are available from the EPM Workspace Navigate menu. It enables you to manage EPM Workspace properties and Reporting and Analysis properties. For Reporting and Analysis administer module properties, see the *Oracle Hyperion Reporting and Analysis Framework Administrator's Guide*. Toolbar buttons represent Administer menu items:

Navigate, then Administer Menu Item	Activity
Shared Services Console	Provision users, groups, and roles
Workspace Server Settings	General EPM Workspace Web application property settings.

Managing Users

For information on managing users, groups, and roles, see the *Oracle Enterprise Performance Management System User and Role Security Guide*.

Assigning Preferences for Users and Groups

For default preferences to succeed, users and groups must have the roles and permissions necessary to access specified folders and interface elements. To **Manage Preferences** and use the wizard, you must have Workspace administrator rights. In order to see content you also need sufficient rights, for example, Reporting and Analysis rights. Individual and group preferences have precedence over default preferences. See the *Oracle Enterprise Performance Management System User and Role Security Guide* for more information.

► To assign default preferences:

- 1 **Select *Navigate*, then *Administer*, and then *Manage Preferences*.**
- 2 **For step 1 of the Wizard, *Select Users*, select *Available Users* or *Available Groups*.**
- 3 **From the left panel, select user names or group names and click the right arrow.**

To select consecutive names, select the first name, press and hold down Shift, and select the last name. To select names that are not consecutive, press and hold down Ctrl, and select each item. Use Add All to select all names.
- 4 **Repeat step 3 to select a combination of users and groups.**
- 5 **When all user and group names are displayed in *Selected Users and Groups*, click *Next*.**
- 6 **For step 2 of the Wizard, *Manage Preferences*, specify these default startup options and accessibility mode for the selected users and groups:**
 - **Default Startup Options - Content**—The default content to display at startup. Can be:
 - None
 - Application - then select an application, if available
 - Scorecards
 - Home Page
 - Explore - then click **Select** to specify a folder located in Workspace
 - Document - then click **Select** to specify a document
 - Favorite - then select a favorite from the drop-down
- 7 **For the *Accessibility Mode* option, select *Enable Screen Reader Support*, if applicable.**
- 8 **For the *Theme* option, select *Normal* or *High Contrast*.**
- 9 **When all preferences are specified, click *Next*.**
- 10 **For step 3 of the Wizard, *Finished*, click the *Finish* button to exit the wizard.**

Workspace Server Settings

Subtopics

- [General Workspace Properties](#)
- [Workspace Messaging](#)

You can access Workspace Server Settings from the **Navigate**, then **Administer** menu. Modify Workspace Web application properties for the following:

[General Workspace Properties](#) — set general EPM Workspace properties, for example supported locales and modify user interface elements

[Workspace Messaging](#) — send EPM Workspace message alerts and notifications to users

Note: After making any changes to settings, logout and restart the browser for these changes to take effect.

General Workspace Properties

Table 1 General EPM Workspace Property Descriptions

Property	Description
Supported Locales	<p>Locales supported by EPM Workspace.</p> <p>Select Click here to edit to open the Values List. You can move the supported locales between Possible Values and Assigned Values for your specific EPM Workspace configuration.</p>
Default Locale	<p>Default fallback locale for the application if no user requested locales can be loaded. Default locale is English, en.</p>
Client Debug Enabled	<p>Whether to suppress browser-side EPM Workspace debug features. Default value is No.</p>
Session Timeout	<p>Interval time in minutes before idle users are forcibly logged out of EPM Workspace from the Client side. Default value is 30. Maximum value is 1440.</p>
Keep-Alive Interval	<p>Interval time in minutes between EPM Workspace pings to each open context in order to keep HTTP sessions alive. This is on the server side. Default value is 10.</p>
Required Logon Role Note: This is not available for Fusion.	<p>Options are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● None, this is the default value. No logon roles are required as long as the user can authenticate and access EPM Workspace. ● Reporting and Analysis Role, a user must be assigned the Reporting and Analysis role in order to logon. The Foundation/Shared Services role is also accepted. This option is displayed if Oracle Hyperion Reporting and Analysis Framework is installed and enabled. ● Global Role, Reporting and Analysis Role, or Application Role, the user must have at least one of the following roles assigned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Foundation/Shared Services role ○ Reporting and Analysis role ○ application role for a product that has configured EPM Workspace for per-application instance user provisioning and dynamic menu entries under the Applications menu
Enable User Display Name	<p>Default value is No. If set to Yes, the user's full display name is displayed in the welcome message area in the upper-right corner of EPM Workspace. The display name usually consists of First and Last Name. For example, when the value is set to Yes, Logged in as John Smith is displayed instead of Logged in as JSMITH.</p>
Accept Credentials on HTTP GET Request	<p>Default value is No. When set to No, the request parameters <code>sso_token</code>, <code>sso_username</code>, and <code>sso_password</code> are ignored on any HTTP GET request. They are accepted only on an HTTP POST request. Example of a URL that stops working: <code>http://host:port/workspace/?sso_username=admin&sso_password=mypassword</code></p>
Enable Native User Password Change Note: This is not available for Fusion.	<p>Whether users can change their passwords to the native authentication system. If Yes, native users can change their passwords by selecting Tools, then Change Password. See the <i>Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management Workspace User's Guide</i>. Default value is Yes.</p>

Property	Description
URI to User Productivity Kit Note: UPK is available in <i>Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Workspace, Fusion Edition Release 11.1.2.1</i> for products that support it. For example, Planning, and Oracle Hyperion Financial Management.	<p>The Oracle User Productivity Kit (UPK) includes a library designed to support users in live environments. When integrated with help systems, UPK delivers context-sensitive training simulations that reflect the way users complete tasks. To implement UPK:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Select Navigate, then Administer, and then Workspace Server Settings. 2. Enter the following URL in the URI to User Productivity Kit field: <code>http://<any_domain/full_content_path_to_upk_content/></code> This is the location where the customer has the UPK located. For the products accessed in EPM Workspace, {gateway-page} in the URL <code>http://any_domain/full_content_path_to_upk_content/{gateway-page}</code> is where Hyperion content is located. Do not enter {gateway-page} in URI to User Productivity Kit field. EPM Workspace automatically appends the correct value: <code>http://any_domain/full_content_path_to_upk_content/{gateway-page}</code>. An example of a URL to enter is <code>http://localhost/upkcontent/</code> 3. Select OK. 4. Log out of EPM Workspace. 5. Log in to EPM Workspace and UPK is now enabled. <p>From the Help menu, the Oracle User Productivity Kit is listed. For online help, in the toolbar, there is a UPK button as well.</p>
Post Logoff URL	URL to which the UI is redirected after users log off. Use with single sign-on environments such as WebSEAL and SiteMinder.
Enable Installer Menu Items in Workspace	Whether to enable installer menu items in EPM Workspace. These items are located in Tools menu. See “Removing Access to Client Installers” on page 25 . Default value is Yes.
Allow direct logon after SSO failure	Default value is No . Select Yes to allow a user to logon directly if Single Sign-On (SSO) is enabled and SSO authentication fails.
Enabled Products	Disable products which are installed but not running. A dialog box is displayed with products that can be deselected. If the checks are cleared, the products are de-integrated at the next logon, as if they were never installed.

Workspace Messaging

Table 2 EPM Workspace Messages Descriptions

Property	Description
Message File	<p>Select Click here to edit to open message dialog box. Enter text for message you want to send out to users.</p> <p>Note: Message is sent to all users that are currently logged in or users logging in for first time to EPM Workspace.</p>
Client Message Polling Interval	Time interval for checking new messages. Value entered is in minutes. A value of zero disables messaging system and newly logged on users do not receive messages. Default is 0.
Server Message Cache	Time interval for retaining new messages on the server. Value entered is in minutes. Default value is 10.

Customizing the User Interface

- [“Changing the Default Language Selection”](#) on page 25
- [“Replacing the Logon Panel Image”](#) on page 25
- [“Removing Access to Client Installers”](#) on page 25
- [“Redirecting URLs after Users Log Off”](#) on page 26

Changing the Default Language Selection

EPM Workspace reads locale information from a user's Web browser and selects the language to use based on browser locale settings. In certain cases, users may want to view content in a language other than that determined by the browser locale. End-users can override locale-based language selection by adding languages to their Web browser language options and moving the language they want the browser to use to the top of the list.

EPM Workspace automatically selects the supported language in order of priority. EPM Workspace attempts an exact match between language and locale code. If a close match is not found, EPM Workspace attempts to match based only on language code and ignores the country code.

Note: The settings that are selected by EPM Workspace also apply to the Oracle Hyperion Reporting and Analysis and applications within EPM Workspace.

Replacing the Logon Panel Image

➤ To replace the image that is displayed on the logon panel:

- 1 **Create an image file named `logon_panel.gif` with dimensions that match previous image.**
- 2 **Rename the installed version of `logon_panel.gif` to `logon_panel.gif.original` in `%EPM_ORACLE_HOME% /common/epmstatic/bpmui/themes/<do for each theme>/images_global`. Move the `logon_panel.gif` file that you created in [step 1](#) to this directory.**
- 3 **Clear your browser cache.**

Note: You do not need to restart the Hyperion Foundation Services - Manager Server.

Removing Access to Client Installers

Administrators can hide the EPM Workspace Tools Install menu option that enables end-users to install Oracle Hyperion Interactive Reporting Web Client, Oracle Hyperion Strategic Finance Client, Oracle Hyperion Financial Reporting Studio, Offline Oracle Hyperion Planning, and Oracle Hyperion Smart View for Office. This can be configured in [“Workspace Server Settings”](#) on page 22.

Redirecting URLs after Users Log Off

To facilitate integration with custom portals, administrators can redirect Web browsers to an arbitrary static URL after users log off Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management Workspace. This can be configured in [“Workspace Server Settings” on page 22](#).

Glossary

! See bang character.

#MISSING See missing data.

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

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

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

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

account type A property that determines how an account's value flows over time and its sign behavior. Account type options can include expense, income, asset, liability, and equity.

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

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

active-active high availability system A system in which all the available members can service requests, and no member is idle. An active-active system generally provides more scalability options than an active-passive system. Contrast with active-passive high availability system.

active-passive high availability system A system with active members, which are always servicing requests, and passive members that are activated only when an active member fails. Contrast with active-active high availability system.

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

ad hoc report An online analytical query that an end user creates dynamically.

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

adaptive states Interactive Reporting Web Client level of permission.

adjustment See journal entry.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

alias table A table that contains alternate names for members.

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

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

appender A Log4j term for destination.

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

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

application currency The default reporting currency for the application.

Application Migration Utility A command-line utility for migrating applications and artifacts.

application server cluster A loosely joined group of application servers running simultaneously, working together for reliability and scalability, and appearing to users as one application server instance. See also vertical application cluster and horizontal application cluster.

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

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

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

assemblies Installation files for EPM System products or components.

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

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

asymmetric topology An Oracle Fusion Middleware Disaster Recovery configuration that is different across tiers on the production site and standby site. For example, an asymmetric topology can include a standby site with fewer hosts and instances than the production site.

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

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

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

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

attribute reporting A reporting process based on the attributes of the base dimension members. See also base dimension.

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

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

authentication service A core service that manages one authentication system.

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

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

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

backup A duplicate copy of an application instance.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Batch Loader An FDM component that enables the processing of multiple files.

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

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

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

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

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

book 1) In Financial Reporting, a container that holds a group of similar documents. Books may specify dimension sections or dimension changes; 2) In Data Relationship Management, a collection of exports that can be run together as a group. Export results can be combined together or output separately.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

cache A buffer in memory that holds data temporarily.

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

Calculated Accounts Accounts with formulas that you cannot alter. These formulas are fixed to maintain the accounting integrity of the model that you are building. For example, the formula for Net Income, a Calculated Account, is modeled into Strategic Finance and cannot be changed in historical or forecast periods.

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

Calculation Manager A module of Enterprise Performance Management Architecture (EPMA) that Planning and Financial Management users can use to design, validate, and administrate business rules in a graphical environment. c

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

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

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

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

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

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

CDF See custom-defined function.

CDM See custom-defined macro.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

cluster interconnect A private link used by a hardware cluster for heartbeat information, to detect node failure.

cluster services Software that manages cluster member operations as a system. With cluster services, you can define a set of resources and services to monitor through a heartbeat mechanism between cluster members and to move these resources and services to a different cluster member as efficiently and transparently as possible.

clustered bar charts Charts in which categories are viewed side-by-side; used only with vertical bar charts.

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

column In Data Relationship Management, a field of data associated with an import source or the results of a query, compare, validation, or export.

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

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

connection file See Interactive Reporting connection file (.oce)

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

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

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

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

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

content browser A component that enables users to browse and select content to be placed on a Workspace Page.

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

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

controls groups Groupings used in FDM to maintain and organize certification and assessment information, especially helpful for meeting Sarbanes-Oxley requirements.

conversion rate See exchange rate.

cookie A segment of data placed on your computer by a website.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

custom calendar Any calendar created by an administrator.

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

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

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

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

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

cycle through Perform multiple passes through a database while calculating it.

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

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

data cell See cell.

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

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

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

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

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

data lock A feature that prevents changes to data according to specified criteria, such as a period or scenario.

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

data model A representation of a subset of database tables.

data value See cell.

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

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

Default Currency Units The unit scale of data. For example, If you select to define your analysis in thousands and enter 10, this unit is interpreted as 10,000.

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

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

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

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

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

destination 1) In Business Rules, a block of the database where calculated values are stored; 2) In Profitability and Cost Management, the association of a source and destination in the allocation model that controls the direction of allocated costs or revenue flow.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Disaster Recovery The ability to safeguard against natural or unplanned outages at a production site by having a recovery strategy for applications and data to a geographically separate standby site.

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

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

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

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

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

driver In Profitability and Cost Management, an allocation method that describes the mathematical relationship between the sources that use the driver and the destinations to which those sources allocate cost or revenue. For Business Modeling, see also cost driver and activity driver.

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

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

duplicate member outline A database outline containing duplicate member names.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EPM Oracle home A subdirectory of Middleware home containing the files required by EPM System products. The EPM Oracle home location is specified during installation with EPM System Installer.

EPM Oracle instance A directory containing active, dynamic components of EPM System products (components that can change during run-time). You define the EPM Oracle instance directory location during configuration with EPM System Configurator.

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

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

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

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

ESSLANG The Essbase environment variable that defines the encoding used to interpret text characters. See also encoding.

ESSMSH See MaxL Shell.

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

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

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

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

external authentication Logging on to Oracle EPM System products with user information stored outside the application. The user account is maintained by the EPM System, but password administration and user authentication are performed by an external service, using a corporate directory such as Oracle Internet Directory (OID) or Microsoft Active Directory (MSAD).

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

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

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

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

failover The ability to switch automatically to a redundant standby database, server, or network if the primary database, server, or network fails or is shut down. A system that is clustered for failover provides high availability and fault tolerance through server redundancy and fault-tolerant hardware, such as shared disks.

Favorites gadget A gadget that contains links to Reporting and Analysis documents and URLs. See also gadget.

file delimiter A character, such as a comma or tab, that separates fields in a data source.

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

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

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

format string 1) In Essbase, a method for transforming the way cell values are displayed; 2) In Data Relationship Management, a parameter of a Format or Formatted Date derived property that indicates the format in which a property value should be returned.

formula In Data Relationship Management, business logic used by a derived property to dynamically calculate a property value.

frame An area on the desktop. Two main areas: the navigation and workspace frames.

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

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

function In Data Relationship Management, a syntactic element of a derived property formula that accepts parameters and returns dynamic values.

gadget A simple, specialized, lightweight application that provides easy viewing of EPM content and enables access to core Reporting and Analysis functionality.

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

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

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

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

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

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

GUI Graphical user interface

hardware cluster a collection of computers that provides a single view of network services (for example, an IP address) or application services (such as databases and Web servers) to clients of these services. Each node in a hardware cluster is a standalone server that runs its own processes. These processes can communicate with one another to form what looks like a single system that cooperatively provides applications, system resources, and data to users.

high availability A system attribute that enables an application to continue to provide services in the presence of failures. This is achieved through removal of single points of failure, with fault-tolerant hardware, as well as server clusters; if one server fails, processing requests are routed to another server.

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

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

horizontal application server cluster A cluster with application server instances on different machines.

host A server on which applications and services are installed.

host properties Properties pertaining to a host, or if the host has multiple Oracle EPM homes, to an Oracle EPM home.

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

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

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

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

image bookmarks Graphic links to Web pages or repository items.

IMPACTED status A status that indicates changes in child entities consolidating into parent entities.

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

import format In FDM, the definition of the structure of the source file that enables the loading of a source data file to an FDM data-load location.

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

INACTIVE status A status that indicates entities deactivated from consolidation for the current period.

inactive user A user whose account was deactivated by an administrator.

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

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

index cache A buffer containing index pages.

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

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

index page A subdivision in an index file. An index page contains pointers to data blocks.

input data Data loaded from a source rather than calculated.

installation assemblies Product installation files that plug in to EPM System Installer.

integration A process that is run to move data between Oracle's Hyperion applications using Shared Services. Data integration definitions specify the data moving between a source application and a destination application, and they enable the data movements to be grouped, ordered, and scheduled.

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

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

intercompany elimination See elimination.

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

intercompany matching report A report that compares intercompany account balances and indicates whether the accounts are in balance.

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

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

intrastage assignment An assignment in the financial flow to an object within the same stage.

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

Investigation See drill-through.

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

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

Java application server cluster An active-active application server cluster of Java Virtual Machines (JVMs).

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

job output Files or reports produced from running a job.

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

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

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

JSP Java Server Page.

KeyContacts gadget A gadget that contains a group of Smart Space users and provides access to Smart Space Collaborator. For example, you can have a KeyContacts gadget for your marketing team and another for your development team. See also gadget.

latest A spreadsheet keyword used to extract data values from the member defined as the latest time period.

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

layout area An area on a Workspace Page where content can be placed.

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

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

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

level 0 member A member that has no children.

liability account An account type that stores "point in time" balances of a company's liabilities. Examples: accrued expenses, accounts payable, and long-term debt.

lifecycle management The process of migrating an application, a repository, or individual artifacts across product environments.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

load balancer Hardware or software that directs the requests to individual application servers in a cluster and is the only point of entry into the system.

load balancing Distribution of requests across a group of servers, which helps to ensure optimal end user performance.

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

local report object A report object that is not linked to a Financial Reporting report object in Explorer. Contrast with linked reporting object.

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

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

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

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

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

locked data model A data model that cannot be modified by a user.

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

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

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

logical Web application An aliased reference used to identify the internal host name, port, and context of a Web application. In a clustered or high-availability environment, this is the alias name that establishes a single internal reference for the distributed components. In EPM System, a nonclustered logical Web application defaults to the physical host running the Web application.

LRO See linked reporting object.

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

manual stage A stage that requires human intervention.

Map File A file that stores the definition for sending data to or retrieving data from an external database. Map files have different extensions (.mps to send data; .mpr to retrieve data).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MDX (multidimensional expression) A language used for querying and calculation in multidimensional-compliant databases.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Middleware home A directory that includes the Oracle WebLogic Server home and can also include the EPM Oracle home and other Oracle homes. A Middleware home can reside on a local file system or on a remote shared disk that is accessible through NFS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

My Workspace Page Customizable Workspace Pages created by users. They are marked specially so that they can be easily accessed from one single place without having to navigate the repository.

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

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

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

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

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

non-unique member name See duplicate member name.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Oracle home A directory containing the installed files required by a specific product, and residing within the directory structure of Middleware home. See also Middleware home.

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

origin The intersection of two axes.

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

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

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

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

page file An Essbase data file.

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

page member A member that determines the page axis.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

percent ownership The extent to which an entity is owned by its parent.

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

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

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

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

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

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

personal variable A named selection statement of complex member selections.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

precalculation Calculating the database before user retrieval.

precision Number of decimal places displayed in numbers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Production Reporting See SQR Production Reporting.

project An instance of Oracle's Hyperion products grouped together in an implementation. For example, a Planning project may consist of a Planning application, an Essbase cube, and a Financial Reporting Server instance.

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

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

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

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

PVA See periodic value method.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

relational database A type of database that stores data in related two-dimensional tables. Contrast with multidimensional database.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

repository Storage location for metadata, formatting, and annotation information for views and queries.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

roll-up See consolidation.

root member The highest member in a dimension branch.

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

sampling The process of selecting a representative portion of an entity to determine the entity's characteristics. See also metadata sampling.

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

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

scenario A dimension for classifying data; for example, Actuals, Budget, Forecast1, or Forecast2.

schema In relational databases, a logical model that represents the data and the relationships between the data.

scope The area of data encompassed by any Essbase operation or setting; for example, the area of data affected by a security setting. Most commonly, scope refers to three levels of granularity, where higher levels encompass lower levels. The levels, from highest to lowest: the entire system (Essbase Server), applications on Essbase Server, or databases within Essbase Server applications. See also persistence.

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

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

scraping An inspection of a data source to derive the most basic metadata elements from it. Contrast with introspection.

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

security agent A Web access management provider (for example, Oracle Access Manager, Oracle Single Sign-On, or CA SiteMinder) that protects corporate Web resources.

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

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

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

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

shared disks See shared storage.

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

Shared Services Registry The part of the Shared Services repository that manages EPM System deployment information for most EPM System products, including installation directories, database settings, computer names, ports, servers, URLs, and dependent service data.

shared storage A set of disks containing data that must be available to all nodes of a failover cluster; also called shared disks.

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

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

silent response files Files providing data that an installation administrator would otherwise be required to provide. Response files enable EPM System Installer or EPM System Configurator to run without user intervention or input.

single point of failure Any component in a system that, if it fails, prevents users from accessing the normal functionality.

single sign-on (SSO) The ability to log on once and then access multiple applications without being prompted again for authentication.

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

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

snapshot Read-only data from a specific time.

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

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

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

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

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

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

stage 1) A task description that forms one logical step within a taskflow, usually performed by an individual. A stage can be manual or automated; 2) For Profitability, logical divisions within the model that represent the steps in the allocation process within your organization.

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

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

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

standard dimension A dimension that is not an attribute dimension.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Subaccount Numbering A system for numbering subaccounts using nonsequential whole numbers.

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

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

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

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

suppress rows A setting that excludes rows containing missing values and underscores characters from spreadsheet reports.

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

symmetric topology An Oracle Fusion Middleware Disaster Recovery configuration that is identical across tiers on the production site and standby site. In a symmetric topology, the production site and standby site have the identical number of hosts, load balancers, instances, and applications. The same ports are used for both sites. The systems are configured identically and the applications access the same data.

sync Synchronization of Shared Services and application models.

synchronized The condition that exists when the latest version of a model resides in both the application and in Shared Services. See also model.

system extract A feature that transfers data from application metadata into an ASCII file.

tabs Navigable views of accounts and reports in Strategic Finance.

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

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

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

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

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

taskflow management system A system that defines, creates, and manages the execution of a taskflow, including definitions, user or application interactions, and application executables.

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

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

TCP/IP See Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol.

text measure In Essbase, a member tagged as Text in the dimension where measures are represented. The cell values are displayed as predefined text. For example, the text measure Satisfaction Index may have the values Low, Medium, and High. See also typed measure, text list, derived text measure.

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

time events Triggers for job execution.

time scale A scale that displays metrics by a specific time span, such as monthly or quarterly.

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

Timeline Viewer An FDM feature that enables users to view dates and times of completed process flow steps for specific locations.

Title bar A bar that displays the Strategic Finance name, the file name, and the scenario name Version box.

toast message A message that fades in the lower-right corner of the screen.

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

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

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

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

trace level The level of detail captured in a log file.

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

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

transformation 1) A process that transforms artifacts so that they function properly in the destination environment after application migration; 2) In data mining, the modification of data (bidirectionally) flowing between the cells in the cube and the algorithm.

translation See currency conversion.

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

transparent login A process that logs in authenticated users without launching the login screen.

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

triangulation A means of converting balances from one currency to another through a third common currency. For example, to convert balances from the Danish krone to the British pound, balances could be converted from the krone to the euro and from the euro to the pound.

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

trusted user Authenticated user.

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

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

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

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

unique member name A nonshared member name that exists only once in a database outline.

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

upgrade The process of deploying a new software release and moving applications, data, and provisioning information from an earlier deployment to the new deployment.

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

user directory A centralized location for user and group information, also known as a repository or provider. Popular user directories include Oracle Internet Directory (OID), Microsoft Active Directory (MSAD), and Sun Java System Directory Server.

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

user-defined attribute (UDA) An attribute, associated with members of an outline to describe a characteristic of the members, that can be used to return lists of members that have the specified associated UDA.

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

validation The process of checking a business rule, report script, or partition definition against the outline to ensure that the object being checked is valid.

validation rules Rules used in FDM to enforce data integrity. For example, in FDM, validation rules ensure that certain conditions are met after data is loaded from FDM to the target application.

value dimension A dimension that is used to define input value, translated value, and consolidation detail.

variance The difference between two values (for example, between planned and actual values).

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

vertical application server cluster A cluster with multiple application server instances on the same machine.

view A year-to-date or periodic display of data.

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

WebLogic Server home A subdirectory of Middleware home containing installed files required by a WebLogic Server instance. WebLogic Server home is a peer of Oracle homes.

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

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

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

workbook An entire spreadsheet file with many worksheets.

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

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

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

ws.conf A configuration file for Windows platforms.

wsconf_platform A configuration file for UNIX platforms.

XML See Extensible Markup Language.

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

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

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

ZoomChart A tool for viewing detailed information by enlarging a chart. A ZoomChart enables you to see detailed numeric information on the metric that is displayed in the chart.

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