### Oracle® Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System

Oracle® Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management Architect, Fusion Edition

Administrator's Guide

RELEASE 11.1.2.1



Performance Management Architect Administrator's Guide, 11.1.2.1

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#### Part I

## Introduction to Performance Management Architect

In Introduction to Performance Management Architect:

- Using Performance Management Architect
- Administering Performance Management Architect Servers



## Using Performance Management Architect

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## **About Performance Management Architect**

Oracle Hyperion EPM Architect, Fusion Edition is a feature of Oracle's Hyperion® Foundation Services and is integrated with Oracle Hyperion Financial Management, Fusion Edition, Oracle Hyperion Planning, Fusion Edition, Oracle Essbase, and Oracle Hyperion Profitability and Cost Management, Fusion Edition. Performance Management Architect enables administrators to manage, create, and deploy Hyperion applications within one interface.

#### Creation and deployment:

- Create applications by dragging and dropping dimensions to the application
- Design applications graphically, within one environment
- Create subject-specific applications that use existing artifacts
- Configure dimensions and define properties from predefined, sample libraries
- Create filters to select specified members of a dimension. For example, select the Balance Sheet accounts of the Account dimension. This enables you to have one dimension to maintain but not use the full dimension in all applications.
- Duplicate applications for testing or what-if analyses

 Transform applications administered in Classic application administration to the Dimension Library and Application Library. This ensures that you are ready to get started with the functionality within Performance Management Architect

#### Calculating business rules for applications:

Hyperion Calculation Manager enables you to create, validate, and deploy sophisticated calculations to solve Financial Management and Planning business problems. You can use Calculation Manager to create any of these calculations:

- Allocating costs among entities
- Performing revenue modeling
- Performing expense modeling
- Preparing a balance sheet
- Calculating cash flow
- Calculating currency translation adjustments
- Calculating group and minority interest
- Calculating deferred taxes

#### Management:

- Visually link and manage applications
- Use dimensions and attributes across multiple applications. (For example, you can create one Account dimension and use it in multiple applications.) Performance Management Architect leverages existing applications and dimensionality to spin off other applications with previously constructed dimensions.
- Graphically manage data flows
- Perform impact analysis—graphically view and model relationships across applications
- Handle and evaluate the impact of exceptions and changes to all models
- Eliminate manual dimensional and data reconciliation between applications

This guide describes administration features introduced in Performance Management Architect. For information on Classic Application Administration features (for applications not being managed using Performance Management Architect), see the *Oracle Hyperion Planning Administrator's Guide* or the *Oracle Hyperion Financial Management Administrator's Guide*.

To access training on Performance Management Architect, including Oracle by Example, tutorials, and demos, go tohttp://www.oracle.com/technetwork/tutorials/index.html.

## **Performance Management Architect Modules**

Performance Management Architect has the following modules:

 Dimension Library—A centralized location to manage dimensions and dimension properties. You can use the Dimension Library to:

- Create dimension import profiles—enabling dimension updates from flat files and relational database interface tables
- Add, delete, and modify dimension members in the Shared Library or directly in applications
- Modify dimension and member properties in the Shared Library or directly in applications
- Application Library—A summary of applications that have been created and/or deployed to Financial Management, Planning, Profitability and Cost Management, Essbase Aggregate Storage Option (ASO), or Essbase Block Storage Option (BSO). Applications contain dimensions and dimension attributes that are designed to meet specific requirements for Financial Management, Planning, Profitability and Cost Management, and Essbase (ASO) and (BSO) needs. You can use the Application Library to:
  - Create Financial Management, Planning, Profitability and Cost Management, Essbase (ASO), or Essbase (BSO) applications based on Financial Management, Planning, and Profitability and Cost Management applications
  - Manage applications in one centralized location
  - View the data flow between applications
  - Migrate applications to different servers
  - o Deploy applications to Financial Management, Planning, Profitability and Cost Management, Essbase (ASO), or Essbase (BSO)
- Calculation Manager— Enables you to create, validate, and deploy business rules and business rule sets.

There are three types of objects that can be calculated in Calculation Manager:

- Components, which are objects that comprise business rules and can contain formulas, scripts, conditions, ranges, fixed loops, and allocations.
- Rules, which are objects that contain groups of components that perform calculations
- Rule Sets, which are objects that contain two or more rules that are calculated simultaneously or sequentially.
  - If you are using a Financial Management, Planning, or Essbase block storage application, you can include Calculation Manager system templates in business rules. For example, you can use a system template that copies data from one location to another. You can also create custom defined templates to perform calculations that solve problems unique to your business.
- Data Synchronization—Enables data synchronization between or within Hyperion applications. You can use the Data Synchronizer to:
  - Create data synchronizations between Financial Management, Planning, Profitability and Cost Management, Essbase (ASO), and Essbase (BSO) as destinations, and the following sources:
    - Financial Management
    - Planning

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- Profitability and Cost Management
- Essbase ASO
- Essbase BSO
- External source (flat file)
- Interface table

For example, an administrator can synchronize data between two Financial Management applications; two Planning applications, and between one Financial Management and a Planning application.

- Create data mappings for reuse
- Create flat file and interface table mappings to import data into Hyperion applications
- Transform Classic to EPM Architect—Enables transformations of applications managed in Classic Financial Management and Planning releases to Performance Management Architect
- Library Job Console—Provides a summary, including status, of Dimension Library and application processes, including imports, deployments, and data synchronizations

## **Performance Management Architect Utilities**

You can use the following utilities with Performance Management Architect:

• Performance Management Architect Batch Client

Performance Management Architect Batch Client enables you to combine processes such as data export, metadata loads, data loads, and calculations and kickoff these operations during your normal nightly or weekly load process.

The batch client enables you to kickoff processes using external scheduling tools. You can use the batch client to perform many tasks, including:

- Load metadata into Performance Management Architect
- o Update security related properties on dimensions and measures
- Load data to applications

The batch client is automatically installed when you install Performance Management Architect. For detailed information on using the batch client, see the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management Architect Batch Client User's Guide*.

Performance Management Architect File Generator

The Performance Management Architect File Generator enables you to create import files from the following sources:

Existing Financial Management files such as .PER, .SEC and .XML metadata files.

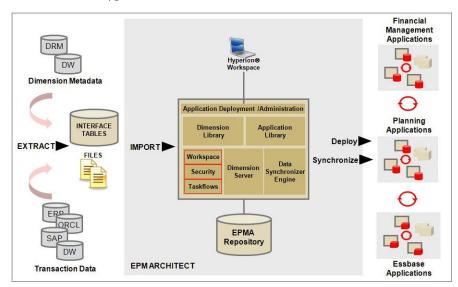
**Note:** Only Financial Management .XML format metadata files are supported. The .APP format is not directly supported but users can extract metadata from the system in the XML format to use the converter.

- o Existing Financial Management applications Version 11.1.1 or later
- Existing Planning applications Version 11.1.1 or later
- Existing Performance Management Architect applications (Consolidation, Planning, and Generic application types) — Version 11.1.1 or later
- Microsoft Excel files

To install Performance Management Architect File Generator, use the Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Installer, Fusion Edition. For installation information, see the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Installation and Configuration Guide*. For detailed information on using the file generator, see the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management Architect File Generator User's Guide*.

#### **Architecture**

Performance Management Architect provides an interface to various sources for metadata and data including Enterprise Resource Planning systems, relational databases, and data warehouses. Data (dimensional hierarchies as well as data) from these sources can be imported into the system via flat files or Hyperion interface tables.



**Note:** This functional diagram does not represent the number of servers needed for a deployment.

Performance Management Architect provides a direct interface to Financial Management, Profitability and Cost Management, and Planning applications enabling the creation, maintenance, and synchronization of these applications directly from Performance Management Architect.

The middle tier of Performance Management Architect includes the required application service for application construction, metadata management, data synchronization, and surfacing the user interface.

End users access Performance Management Architect and reporting and application content through Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Workspace, Fusion Edition.

#### **Process Overview**

At a high-level, follow this process:

- Import dimensions using the Dimension Library. See Chapter 3, "Importing Metadata."
- Create applications. See Chapter 6, "Building Applications."
- Use Calculation Manager to create business rules.
- Deploy applications to a Hyperion product, such as Profitability and Cost Management, Planning, Essbase, or Financial Management. The Hyperion product creates the application and the product server loads the metadata. See "Validating and Deploying" on page 156.
- Use Oracle's Hyperion® Shared Services and assign access permissions. See the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System User and Role Security Guide*.
- Use your Hyperion products to load data forms into the application. See the Oracle Hyperion Planning Administrator's Guide and Oracle Hyperion Financial Management Administrator's Guide.
- Use your Hyperion products to create data forms, reports, plans, task lists, and so on.

## **Accessing Performance Management Architect**

- To access Performance Management Architect:
- 1 Ensure that Shared Services and EPM Workspace Server are running.
- 2 Ensure that IIS is running.
- 3 To start the Hyperion EPMA Server, from the Services panel, click start Hyperion EPMA Server.

**Note:** If you have difficulty starting the Dimension server, you might need to change the timeout setting. See "Starting and Stopping Performance Management Architect Dimension Server" on page 34.

- 4 Start the EPM Architect application server by doing one of the following:
  - From the Services panel, start Hyperion EPM Architect Web Application.
  - Select Start, then Programs, then Oracle EPM System, then Foundation Services, then Performance Management Architect, and then Start Performance Management Architect Web.

- Open your Web browser and access Performance Management Architect through EPM Workspace (http://<Web Server>:<port>/workspace/) where <Web Server> is the Web server machine host name and <port> is the Web server port number; for example, 19000 if using the Oracle HTTP server instance configured by Oracle's Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Configurator.
- 6 Enter your user name and password, and click Log On.

**Note:** If an error message indicates that Performance Management Architect is unable to authenticate the user, verify that the user is provisioned for the application (if not, use Shared Services to provision the user), and that the user's token or session has not timed out (in this case, log off, then log back on to start a new session). If a problem exists with the Financial Management Web Server or Application Server, contact your system administrator.

If you have difficulty accessing Performance Management Architect, see the Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Installation and Configuration Troubleshooting Guide.

7 To access the Dimension Library, select Navigate, then Administer, and then Dimension Library.

## **Security**

Performance Management Architect supports these roles:

Performance Management Architect Roles	Tasks per Role
EPMA Administrator	The EPMA Administrator role is the parent of Application Creator. This role enables the following:
Application Creator  Essbase Application Creator	<ul> <li>Access to all applications, including deployed applications where the user was not the individual who deployed the application.</li> </ul>
Financial Management Application Creator	Ability to manually mark a stalled job as timed out.
Planning Application Creator	<ul> <li>Ability to view hidden jobs.</li> <li>Ability to run application diagnostics and run all tests and solutions on all applications</li> </ul>
Profitability Application Creator	Ability to run the Transaction History Purge Utility.
	The Application Creator role enables administrators to create applications and change dimensions to which you have access permissions. When an Application Creator deploys a application from Performance Management Architect, you automatically become the application administrator.
	Note: All application creators can create Generic applications.
EPMA Administrator Dimension Editor	Can import, delete, create, and change dimensions and dimension members. Can also assign access permissions (Dimension Owner and Readers/Writers) to the dimension. Cannot create applications.
Create Integrations	Create and execute data synchronizations.

Performance Management Architect Roles	Tasks per Role
Run Integrations	Execute data synchronizations.
Calculation Manager Administrator Financial Management Calculation Manager Administrator Planning Calculation Manager Administrator	Administers and manages Calculation Manager functions.
Financial Management Calculation Manager Administrator	Administers Calculation Manager functions in Financial Management
Planning Calculation Manager Administrator	Administers Calculation Manager functions in Planning

The following table shows how Performance Management Architect roles map to levels of access.

Table 1 Levels of Access

Role	Levels of Access	
Dimension Editor <sup>1</sup>	Dimension Owner for any shared dimension in the Shared Library	
	Can be explicitly assigned Dimension Owner, Dimension Writer, or Dimension Reader access to any local dimension in the Shared Library	
Application Creators <sup>2</sup>	Dimension Owner for all dimensions in undeployed applications	
	Can be explicitly assigned Dimension Owner, Dimension Writer, or Dimension Reader access to any dimension in the Shared Library	
Application Administrators <sup>3</sup>	Dimension owner for all dimensions in deployed applications	
	Can be explicitly assigned Dimension Owner, Dimension Writer, or Dimension Reader access to any dimension in the Shared Library	
Calculation Manager Administrator	Administers and manages Calculation Manager functions	
Calculation Manager Administrator role comprises these roles:	Financial Management Calculation Manager Administrator administers Calculation Manager functions in Financial Management	
<ul> <li>Financial Management Calculation Manager Administrator</li> </ul>	Planning Calculation Manager Administrator administers Calculation Manager functions in Planning	
<ul> <li>Planning Calculation Manager Administrator</li> </ul>		

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$ Only Dimension Editors can create dimensions in the Shared Library.

The following table describes common tasks performed in Performance Management Architect and required levels of access. Be aware of the following considerations:

• You can only edit structure for local dimensions within applications or for shared dimensions within the Shared Library.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Only Application Creators or Application Administrators can create or add dimensions to an application.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Only Application Creators or Application Administrators can create or add dimensions to an application.

- You can only copy dimensions if your role also allows you to create dimensions in the target of the copy.
- You can only synchronize dimensions if you have at least reader access to the source dimension and writer access to the target dimension.
- You can only add dimensions to applications if you are an Application Creator or Application Administrator role.

Table 2 Common Tasks

Level of Access	Dimension Level Tasks	
Dimension Owner	<ul> <li>Edit dimension structure or properties</li> <li>Copy dimensions</li> <li>Synchronize dimensions from or to dimensions</li> <li>Add dimensions to applications</li> <li>Remove dimensions</li> <li>Delete dimensions</li> </ul>	
Dimension Writer	<ul> <li>Edit dimension structure or properties</li> <li>Copy dimensions</li> <li>Synchronize from or to dimensions</li> <li>Add dimensions to applications</li> </ul>	
Dimension Reader	<ul> <li>Copy dimensions</li> <li>Synchronize from dimensions</li> <li>Add dimensions to applications</li> </ul>	

For additional information on roles, see the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System User and Role Security Guide*.

#### **Scenarios:**

If Bob Smith selects an application in the Application Library and does not have the Application Creator role for that application type or are a provisioned administrator for the application, a dialog box is displayed indicating that Bob Smith does not have access to this application. In addition, the menu items are disabled and the summary information is limited. Consider this example:

Bob Smith selects App2 for which he is not a provisioned administrator and he does not have any creator roles. Upon selecting the application a message is displayed informing him that he has no rights to this application. When Bob Smith right-clicks, all options are disabled.

If an application is not deployed, then all applicable options and summary information is available to users who are creators for that application type (Consolidation, Planning, Essbase (ASO), and Essbase (BSO)). Consider this example:

The Application Library contains five Planning Applications Views (App\_6, App7, App8, and App9 (deployed) and App10 (undeployed) and five Consolidation applications (App1, App2, App3, and App4 (deployed) and App5 (undeployed). Bob Smith is a Consolidation

Application Creator, Karen Jones is a Planning Application Creator, and Jim Harrington is an Admin for App1. Bob Smith can perform all applicable operations on App5 (deploy, edit, compare, and so on). Karen Smith can also perform all applicable operations on App10 (deploy, edit, compare, and so on).

Any user who is provisioned as an administrator for deployed applications can perform the full set of operations (delete, redeploy, migrate, and so on). Consider this example:

Jim Harrington, the administrator for App1, has full access to App1. Any user who is not a provisioned administrator, but is an application creator has access to all the operations that do not require product specific roles like edit, duplicate, compare, validate, and so on. Operations that require application specific roles will fail (delete, redeploy, and migrate). For example, Bob Smith will be able to edit and compare App1 through App4, but will not be able to delete, redeploy or migrate them.

### **Upgrade Considerations**

For information about property changes and new validations that were introduced in Release 11.1.2.1, see Appendix A, "Property Considerations when Upgrading to 11.1.2.1." This section includes default property changes and new validations to show a comparison from the following releases to Release 11.1.2.1:

- Release 9.3.3
- Release 11.1.1.3
- Release 11.1.2

### **Post-Upgrade Tasks**

After upgrading Performance Management Architect to Release 11.1.2.1, the SortOrder and IsPrimary column are not present in the upgraded interface tables. You need to manually create the SortOrder and IsPrimary columns in Performance Management Architect interface tables after the upgrade.

### Using ERP Integrator with Performance Management Architect

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

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

• Write-back budget data to the source system from any Planning, Essbase ASO, or Essbase BSO application.

For information on supported source systems and how to use ERP Integrator, see the *Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management ERP Integration Adapter for Oracle Administrator's Guide.* 

## **Lifecycle Management**

Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Lifecycle Management provides a consistent way for Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System products to migrate an application, a repository, or individual artifacts across product environments and operating systems. Generally, the Lifecycle Management interface in Oracle's Hyperion® Shared Services Console is consistent for all EPM System products that support Lifecycle Management. However, EPM 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 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 Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Lifecycle Management Guide*.

## **Navigating Performance Management Architect**

From EPM Workspace access the following from the Navigate menu:

- Applications—enables you to access Consolidation (Financial Management), Planning, Essbase (ASO), and Essbase (BSO) applications. Applications are only displayed when a user has the rights and the applications are available.
- Administer—enables you to manage users, groups, user preferences, roles, and authentication methods. In addition, Administer enables you to access these Performance Management Architect modules:
  - Dimension Library
  - Application Library
  - Data Synchronization
  - o Library Job Console
  - o Transform Classic to EPM Architect

#### **Toolbars**

The following toolbars are available in Performance Management Architect:

- Standard toolbar—Used for common EPM Workspace features. See the *Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Workspace User's Guide*.
- Performance Management Architect toolbar—Displays buttons specific to Performance Management Architect.

**Table 3** Performance Management Architect Toolbar Buttons

Button	Menu Command	Description
<b>(4)</b>	View, Refresh	Refreshes the window.
A		Displays the Find Applications dialog box.
		Displays in the Application Library only.
<b>&gt;</b>	View, Clear Filter Criteria	Removes any filter criteria you set to view applications in the Application Library.
		Displays in the Application Library only.
<b>=</b>	View, Download Transaction Logs	Displays the Filter Transaction Log dialog box. <sup>1</sup>
₹•	View, Filter Dimensions	Displays the Dimension Filtering dialog box. <sup>2</sup>
<b>*</b>	View, Sort Dimensions	Displays the Dimension Sorting dialog box. <sup>3</sup>
A	None	In the Dimension Library, displays the Find Members dialog box
_		In the Application Library, displays the Find Applications dialog box

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Displays in the Dimension Library only.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Displays in the Dimension Library only.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Displays in the Dimension Library only.

#### **Menus**

#### **Subtopics**

- File Menu
- Edit Menu
- View Menu
- Administration Menu
- Help Menu

Performance Management Architect options display in addition to EPM Workspace options. The following sections describe Performance Management Architect options only.

#### **File Menu**

Table 4 File Menu

Command	Description
New, Dimension	Creates a dimension <sup>1</sup>
New, Application	Launches the application wizard
New, Folder	Creates a new folder
Open, Applications	Displays all applications by application type
Close	Closes the current tab, others (all other tabs open), or all tabs
Edit Application	Displays a dialog box where you can select the application to edit <sup>2</sup>
Import, Create Profile	Creates an import profile. <sup>3</sup>
Import, Import Dimensions	Imports dimensions using the Import Dimensions dialog box <sup>4</sup>
Import, Clear Interface Area	Clears the interface area <sup>5</sup>

 $<sup>^{1}\</sup>mbox{Displays}$  in the Dimension Library only.

#### **Edit Menu**

You can use the Edit menu to perform tasks relating to setting search and sort criteria in the Dimension Library.

 $<sup>^2\</sup>mbox{Displays}$  in the Dimension Library only.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Displays in the Dimension Library only.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Displays in the Dimension Library only.

 $<sup>^5\</sup>mbox{Displays}$  in the Dimension Library only.

Table 5 Edit Menu

Command	Description	
Search	Finds members by property, name, or alias	
Clear Filter Criteria	Clears an applied filter	
Clear Sort Criteria	Clears an applied sort	

#### **View Menu**

You can use the View menu to display specific panes in Performance Management Architect. These options do not serve as a toggle. To close a pane, use the close button.

Table 6 View Menu

Command	Description	
EPM Workspace		
View Masthead	Hides the display of the menu bar and toolbars. To show the menu and toolbars after hiding, click the Show button in the upper right corner of the screen.	
Dimension Library		
Show Shared Library	Displays the Shared Library	
Show App	Displays the application pane	
Show Property Grid	Displays the Property Grid	
Show Member List	Displays the Member Find pane	
Refresh	Refreshes the display	
Download Transaction Logs	Displays the Filter Transaction Log dialog box	
Member Display	Applicable for Alias dimensions. When you select this option, you must manually refresh. After refreshing changes display for dimensions that are associated with alias dimensions that have a Default Member specified in the System properties.	
Sort Dimensions	Sorts dimensions in ascending or descending order	
Filter Dimensions	Filters dimensions by name, type, or owner	
Data Synchronization, Libra	ry Job Console, and Application Library	
Icons	Displays icons and the name of the artifact <sup>1</sup>	
Details	Displays the artifact name, description, and additional details	
Refresh	Refreshes the display	
Filter	Displays the Filter dialog box, enabling you to filter what you see	
Clear Filter Criteria	Clears an applied filter	

Command	Description	
Orphaned Applications	Display the Orphaned Applications dialog box, enabling you to troubleshoot orphaned applications.  Displays in the Application Library only.	
Search	Displays the Find Applications dialog box.  Displays in the Application Library only.	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Displays in Data Synchronization and Application Library only.

#### **Administration Menu**

The Administration menu is displayed when you access Performance Management Architect modules (Dimension Library, Application Library, Library Job Console, or Data Synchronization).

Table 7 Administration Menu

Command	Description	
Manage Taskflows	Automates tasks that you commonly perform	
View Taskflow Status	Displays the status of any automated tasks	

#### **Help Menu**

You use the Help menu to access Performance Management Architect online help, Oracle support, the Oracle Technology Network, Oracle website, and information about Performance Management Architect.

# Transforming Classic Applications into Performance Management Architect

To use Performance Management Architect for application administration, you can transform applications being managed using Financial Management Classic Administration, Planning Classic Administration, or Essbase.

For information on Classic Application Administration features (for applications *not* being managed using Performance Management Architect), see the *Oracle Hyperion Planning Administrator's Guide* or the *Oracle Hyperion Financial Management Administrator's Guide*.

**Note:** Applications must be migrated to Release 11.1.2.1 before they are moved.

If you transform an application created in Classic Application Administration to Performance Management Architect, the application cannot return to Classic Application Administration.

#### Tasks To Complete Before You Move Applications

- Before transforming a Classic Planning application to Performance Management Architect, remove any spaces in the names of attribute dimensions. For example, rename an attribute called Extra Small to ExtraSmall.
- Before a Classic Planning application is moved to Performance Management Architect, all users must be logged off the application. You can notify users by sending a broadcast message. See the *Oracle Hyperion Planning Administrator's Guide*.
- To enable support for Performance Management Architect applications, the Financial Management Application Server must have IIS installed. However, the ASP components need not be enabled.
- To transform Classic applications to Performance Management Architect:
- 1 In EPM Workspace, select Navigate, then Administer, and then Transform Classic to EPM Architect.
- 2 Review the Welcome screen, and then click Next.

The Application Summary page displays the applications to which the user has access to transform. (This information is provided from the Shared Services server. If an application cannot be transformed, an explanation is provided.)

- 3 Click Next.
- On the Application Selection page, add the application(s) that you want to transform to the Application to Transform list and then click Next.
- 5 Review the summary of applications to transform, and then click **Next** to execute the transformation.
- 6 Click Finish.

To check on the progress of the transformation, navigate to the Library Job Console. (Navigate, then Administer, and then Library Job Console). If the transformation of applications to Performance Management Architect is not successful, you can view detailed information about the transformation in the Import Job log in the Library Job Console—Attachments area. See "Working with the Job Console" on page 269.

- 7 Open the Application Library to confirm that the applications are in Performance Management Architect.
- 8 Navigate to Dimension Library, and review the dimensions that were added to Performance Management Architect.
- 9 Open the application.

**Note:** When a Classic Planning application is transformed to Performance Management Architect, the first occurrence of a member in Planning is shared, after the transformation, the member remains shared, and the hierarchies in Planning and Performance Management Architect are identical.

2

## Administering Performance Management Architect Servers

#### **In This Chapter**

Performance Management Architect Services.	33
Starting and Stopping Performance Management Architect Dimension Server	34
Starting and Stopping Performance Management Architect Application Server	34
Starting and Stonning Performance Management Architect Data Synchronizer Server	31

Performance Management Architect has three servers that must be running:

- Hyperion EPMA Server
- Hyperion EPMA Web tier Web Application
- Hyperion EPMA Data Synchronizer Web Application

Before you start a server, you must ensure that Shared Services, EPM Workspace, IIS, and the Hyperion EPMA Server service is running.

### **Performance Management Architect Services**

One service and one console application run in Performance Management Architect and they both run on a single server.

Table 8 Performance Management Architect Service and Console Application

Performance Management Architect Application	Description	
Hyperion EPMA Server	Handles all processing of reading and writing of dimension and application data in	
EPMA_Server.exe	Performance Management Architect. Also handles all processing for the Library Job Console. Hosts a proxy layer that fields server requests that come in through an API exposed through Web Services.	
NetJNIBridge Windows console application	Serves as a bridge between Performance Management Architect server applications and the Shared Services (HSS) Java application.	
HyS9BPMA_NetJNIBridge.exe		

**Note:** Do not start or stop the console application (HyS9BPMA\_NetJNIBridge.exe) manually since it is started and stopped by the service (EPMA\_Server.exe).

**Note:** If you change the Performance Management Architect database user or password, you must rerun the Configure Database task and enter the Performance Management Architect database user and password. After reconfiguring, restart the Hyperion EPMA Server service.

# **Starting and Stopping Performance Management Architect Dimension Server**

You can start and stop the Performance Management Architect Dimension server from the Start menu or through the Services panel.

- To start or stop the Dimension server, perform an action:
- From the Services panel, start Hyperion EPMA Server.
- Run this startup script: < EPM\_ORACLE\_INSTANCE > / bin/startEPMAServer.bat.

If you experience problems with starting the service for the Dimension server (Hyperion EPMA Server), you can change the timeout setting. The default timeout setting for startup of the Dimension server is 180 seconds.

- To increase the timeout setting for startup of Dimension server:
- 1 Open BPMA\_Server\_Config.xml in <EPM\_ORACLE\_INSTANCE>\products
  \Foundation\BPMA\AppServer\DimensionServer\ServerEngine\bin.
- Search for DimensionServerStartupTimeout, and change the value of the timeout (in seconds).

For information on all BPMA\_Server\_Config.xml settings, see Appendix D, "Configuration Settings in BPMA\_Server\_Config.xml."

# **Starting and Stopping Performance Management Architect Application Server**

You can start and stop the Performance Management Architect Application Server from the Services panel, the Start menu, or with a command. The location of the command depends on which Java application server you are using.

- To start or stop the EPM Architect application server, perform an action:
- From the Services panel, start Hyperion EPM Architect Web Application.
- Select Start, then Programs, then Oracle EPM System, then Foundation Services, then Performance Management Architect, and then Start (Stop) Performance Management Architect Web.

On the computer hosting your Java application server, locate the start or stop server command.

 Table 9
 Location Example for StartEPMAWebServer and StopEPMAWebServer Commands

If you are using	Go to the following directory (for example)	Execute this command
<ul><li>Tomcat 5</li><li>WebLogic 9</li><li>WebSphere 6</li></ul>	<pre><drive letter="">:\<epm_oracle_instance> \deployments\<appservernameversion>\bin</appservernameversion></epm_oracle_instance></drive></pre>	Double-click startEPMAWebServer.bat Or stopEPMAWebServer.bat
WebLogic 8.1.6	<pre><drive letter="">:\<epm_oracle_instance>\products \Foundation\BPMA\AppServer\InstalledApps \WebLogic\<version>\BPMAWebServer\bin</version></epm_oracle_instance></drive></pre>	Double-click startEPMAWebServer.bat Or stopEPMAWebServer.bat

Note: You can configure the web services connection timeout setting in the AWBConfig.properties file. The default is 10 minutes: WEBSERVICES\_CONNECTION\_TIMEOUT\_MINUTES=10.

# **Starting and Stopping Performance Management Architect Data Synchronizer Server**

The Data Synchronizer server must be started to use data movement capabilities of Performance Management Architect. However, it is not needed to log in to EPM Workspace.

You can start and stop the Performance Management Architect Data Synchronizer server from the Services panel, the Start menu, or with a command. The location of the command depends on which Java application server you are using.

- To start or stop the EPM Architect Data Synchronizer server, perform and action:
- From the Services panel, start Hyperion EPM Architect Data Synchronizer Web Application.
- Select Start, then Programs, then Oracle EPM System, Foundation Services, then Performance Management Architect, and then Start (Stop) Data Synchronizer.
- On the computer hosting your Java application server, locate the start or stop server command.

Table 10 Location Example for startEpmaDataSync and stopEpmaDataSync Commands

If you are using	Go to the following directory (for example)	Execute this command
<ul><li>Tomcat 5</li><li>WebLogic 9</li><li>WebSphere 6</li></ul>	<pre><drive letter="">:\<epm_oracle_instance> \deployments\<appservernameversion>\bin</appservernameversion></epm_oracle_instance></drive></pre>	Double-Click startEpmaDataSync.bat Of stopEpmaDataSync.bat
WebLogic 8.1.6	<pre><drive letter="">:\<epm_oracle_instance> \products\Foundation\BPMA\AppServer \InstalledApps\WebLogic\<version> \BPMAWebServer\bin</version></epm_oracle_instance></drive></pre>	Double-click startEpmaDataSync.bat Or stopEpmaDataSync.bat

### Part II

### Managing Application Metadata

In Managing Application Metadata:

- Importing Metadata
- Working with Dimensions
- Working with Members
- Building Applications
- Managing Applications

# 3

### Importing Metadata

#### **In This Chapter**

Creating Flat Files	41
Using Interface Tables	50
Creating Import Profiles	57
Managing Import Profiles.	65

The Dimension Library is a central location for Financial Management, Profitability and Cost Management, Essbase, and Planning administrators to view, create, and manage dimensions and hierarchies.

You can import dimension information (metadata) into the Shared Library or into individual applications by: 1) Creating and importing import flat files or 2) Importing metadata from interface tables.

#### **Caution!**

To access dimensions in the Dimension Library, you must have the appropriate security credentials. For example, the Dimension Editor security role permits access to all Dimension Library functionality, such as creating, deleting, and changing dimensions and members, creating import profiles, and running transaction logs. Alternatively, dimension level security can also be used to control user access to individual dimensions. See the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System User and Role Security Guide*.

The following table describes the dimension types that Performance Management Architect supports. Each dimension type is represented by an icon in the Shared Library.

Table 11 Dimension Types

Icon	Туре	Description
	Account	Chart of account type information, for example, Net Income and Sales, in applications
<b>%</b> ⊴	Alias	Defines the set of descriptions or languages for dimension members in Financial Management applications and to create alias tables for Planning, Profitability and Cost Management, and Essbase applications.
4"	AllocationType	Stores direct allocations and allocation genealogy. Required for Profitability applications.

lcon	Туре	Description	
	Attribute	Classifies members in dimensions in Planning and Essbase applications.	
\$"	Consolidation Method	Denotes consolidation behavior for Financial Management applications.	
$\boldsymbol{\varphi}^{\star}$	Country	racks business activities in multiple countries in Essbase applications. If you tag dimensions as Count ou can enter the currency name in the Currency text box.	
		<b>Note:</b> This dimension type does not apply to aggregate storage outlines.	
<b>9</b> € ¥\$	Currency	Currencies in multi-currency applications	
	Entity	Entity or organizational structures in applications	
9,9	Generic	Custom dimensions that can be used in all application types	
<b>1</b> =1	ICP	Specifies intercompany information, such as ICP Entities, in Financial Management applications. When you include an ICP dimension in a Consolidation application, it is automatically populated with members from the Entity dimension in that application. These members cannot be edited or changed. This dimension must be included in Consolidation applications.	
<b>\$</b> "	Measures	Required to build, validate and calculate a Profitability and Cost Management model	
	Period	The period structure for applications, for example month, quarter, and half year	
	Scenario	Scenarios for applications, for example Actual and Budget	
$\pmb{\#}_{\!$	Security Class	Security class information in Financial Management applications	
	Smart List	Smart List information in Planning applications	
\$"	Time	Specifies how often you collect and update data in Essbase applications. You can tag only one dimension in an Essbase outline as Time.	
\$"	UDA	Specifies user-defined attribute (UDA) information.	
\$"	Value	Corresponds to the Value dimension in Financial Management applications. When you include a Value dimension in a Consolidation application, its currency triplet members are automatically generated based on the members of the Currency dimension in that application. These members cannot be edited or changed. This dimension must be included in Consolidation applications.	
\$"	Version	Version information, such as Version 1 and Final Version in Planning applications	
6"	View	Corresponds to the View dimension in Financial Management applications. In addition to the system Periodic member this dimension should contain members that correspond to each level in the Period dimension in a particular application. For example, if the Period dimension contains moths, quarters and half years, the View dimension should contain the following members: Periodic, MTD, QTD, HTD, YTD.	

lcon	Туре	Description
	Year	Years used in applications

Before you create applications, you need to define some of the dimensions that will be contained in these applications.

To access the Dimension Library, select Navigate, Administer, Dimension Library.

### **Creating Flat Files**

You can import dimensions into the Dimension Library by creating a flat file. Before you create a flat file to import dimensions, see:

- "Flat File Encoding" on page 41
- "Flat File Syntax" on page 41
- "Special Characters in Flat Files" on page 41

### **Flat File Encoding**

Performance Management Architect import supports text files in the ADS format with the following encodings: UTF-8, UTF-16LE, UTF-16BE, UTF-32LE, UTF-32BE. In addition, ASCII encoded files can also be read but are limited to English characters. The files should contain Byte Order Mark to determine which encoding the file has been saved in. If Byte Order Mark is absent, the default is UTF-8.

### **Flat File Syntax**

Flat files contain the following sections, which can be arranged in any order.

- Dimensions—See "Dimensions Section" on page 42.
- Dimension Associations—See "Dimension Associations Section" on page 43.
- Members—See "Members Section" on page 44.
- Hierarchies—See "Hierarchies Section" on page 46.
- Property Array—See "Property Array Section" on page 48.

### **Special Characters in Flat Files**

Exclamation points (!) indicate the beginning of sections. Exclamation points must be followed by valid section names (for example, Dimensions or DimensionAssociations).

Lines that start with apostrophes ( ' ) define the columns for each section. Each section header line must be followed by a column header/definition line. For example:

'Name | DimensionClass | DimensionAlias | DimensionStorageType | AllowDuplicatesInDimension |
CommentDuplicate | ConsolidationDuplicate | DataStorageDuplicate | DimensionHierarchyType |
DimensionSolveOrder | BSOMemberFormulaDuplicate | MemberSolveOrderDuplicate |
SkipValueDuplicate | TimeBalanceDuplicate | UDADuplicate | TwoPassCalcDuplicate |
VarianceReportingDuplicate | DimDataStorage | DimValidForCapex | DimValidForPlan1 |
DimValidForPlan2 | DimValidForPlan3 | DimValidForWorkforce | EnumOrder1 | EnumOrder2 | EnumOrder3 |
EnumOrderCapex | EnumOrderWF | AttributeType | CurrencyNameDuplicate | customDimensionId |
ApplySecurity | DisplayOrder | GridMissingLabelType | Increment | SmartListLabel | StartValue

True and false values are represented as Y for true and N for false.

Semicolons (;), commas (,), pipes (|), spaces, and tabs are valid field/column delimiters.

**Note:** You can only use one delimiter per file. For example, you cannot delimit a file with both pipes (|) and semicolons (;).

Underscores (\_) can be used in front of a line break to escape the line break and allow a record to span multiple lines in the flat file. For example, you may want to use line breaks to format member formulas since member formulas can be extremely long.

**Note:** Import files cannot contain property names with spaces. For example, when specifying a dimension association where the associated dimension is an attribute dimension, the property name specified in the dimension association section must not contain spaces. In addition, dimension names cannot begin with an exclamation point (!).

### **Dimensions Section**

The Dimensions section defines the dimensions to be imported. Dimensions defined in this section that do not already exist in the Shared Library or target application are created during import execution. Dimensions that exist in the Shared Library or target application have the property values defined in this section updated during import execution. In this section, you can define a subset or a full set of all the dimension level properties supported in Performance Management Architect. The property names used in the column header line need not precisely match the dimension property names in Performance Management Architect. You can map the property names in the file to their corresponding Performance Management Architect property names in the import profile.

**Note:** This section is required and must always be present in a flat file.

Dimension properties are defined in product-specific chapters:

- Chapter 11, "Working with Financial Management Dimensions"
- Chapter 12, "Working with Planning Dimensions"
- Chapter 13, "Working with Profitability and Cost Management Properties"

Chapter 14, "Working with Essbase Properties"

#### **Syntax**

!Section=Dimensions

'Name; DimensionClass; Dimension\_Property1; ...; Dimension\_PropertyN

Parameter	Description	
Name	A dimension name, for example, Currency. This parameter is required.  Note: Dimension names cannot begin with an exclamation point (!).	
DimensionClass	The dimension type. For example, Generic. This parameter is required for new dimensions.	
Dimension_PropertyX	Dimension level property name.	

### Example

!Section=Dimensions

'Name; DimensionClass; DimensionAlias

MyCurrency; Currency; Currencies

MyScenario; Scenario; Scenarios

MyEntity; Entity; Entities

MyAccount; Account; Accounts

#### **Example (Importing Dimension Readers and Dimension Writers Properties)**

You can use the underscore character (\_) to add line breaks when loading dimension writer and dimension reader properties, since the lines can be extremely long. Example of dimension reader properties:

Group1@Native Directory\_ PowerUsers@Native Directory\_ JSmith@EdenCorp

Note: Dimension names should follow standard naming practices. See "Dimension Naming Restrictions" on page 322 and "Naming Restrictions for Dimensions, Members, and Aliases" on page 346. In addition, Smart List dimension names cannot include special characters, hyphens, or spaces.

### **Dimension Associations Section**

This section contains information about the associations between dimensions, for example an association between the account dimension and the security class dimension.

**Note:** If member properties refer to another dimension, this section is required for new dimensions and for dimensions when using replace mode. It is optional for dimensions if using merge mode.

**Syntax** 

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'BaseDimension; Property; TargetDimension

Parameter	Description
BaseDimension	Name of the base dimension whose member property will be associated with another dimension. This is a required column.
Property	The name of the associated property, for example 'Alias.' This is a required column.
TargetDimension	Name of the dimension with which the associated property is associated. This is a required column.

### Example

!Section=DimensionAssociations

'BaseDimension; Property; TargetDimension

Currency; SecurityClass; MySecurityClassDimension

Scenario; Alias; MyAlias Dimension Account; UDA; MyUDA Dimension

### **Members Section**

This section defines dimension members and their member properties. Relationship member properties cannot be defined in this section since they require a parent child relationship. For example, 'AggregationWeight' cannot be defined in the Members section.

Dimension properties are defined in product-specific chapters:

- Chapter 11, "Working with Financial Management Dimensions"
- Chapter 12, "Working with Planning Dimensions"
- Chapter 13, "Working with Profitability and Cost Management Properties"
- Chapter 14, "Working with Essbase Properties"

**Note:** This section is optional. Member property values can also be defined in the Hierarchies and PropertyArray sections of the flat file.

#### **Syntax**

!Members=Dimension\_Name

'Name; Member\_Property1;...; Member\_PropertyN

Parameter	Description	
Dimension_Name	Name of dimension whose members are being defined.	
Name	A member name, for example Euro. This is a required column.	

Parameter	Description
Member_PropertyX	Member-level property name for the respective dimension type. See the product-specific chapters for property information.

#### Example

```
!Members=Currency
'Name; Scale; TranslationOperator; DisplayInICT
EURO; Whole;; y
GBR;Whole;;
USD; Whole;;
!Members=Scenario
'Name; DefaultFrequency; DefaultView; ZeroViewForNonAdj;_
ZeroViewForAdjConsolidateYTD; MaximumReviewLevel; UsesLineItems; _
Creating Flat Files 3
EnableProcessManagement;SecurityClass;EnableDataAudit;_
DefFreqForICTrans
Actual; MTD; Periodic; Periodic; Periodic; N; 10; Y; N; ; Y; MTD
Budget;MTD;Periodic;Periodic;Periodic;N;10;Y;Y;;Y;MTD
!Members=Entity
'Name; Currency; AllowAdjs; AllowAdjFromChildren; _
HoldingCompany; SecurityAsPartner; IsICP; SecurityClass
Entity_[None];[None];N;N;;;N;
Regional;USD;Y;N;;;N;CORPORATE
UnitedStates; USD; Y; Y;;; N; US
!Members=Account
'Name; ConsolidationAccountType; IsCalculated;_
IsConsolidated;PlugAccount;Custom1TopMember;Custom2TopMember;_
Custom3TopMember;Custom4TopMember;NumDecimalPlaces;_
EnableCustom1Aggr; EnableCustom2Aggr; EnableCustom3Aggr;_
EnableCustom4Aggr;XBRLTags;ICPTopMember;IsICP;UsesLineItems;_
SecurityClass;EnableDataAudit;CalcAttribute
Account_[None]; Revenue; N; N; ;; ;; 0; Y; Y; Y; Y; ;; N; N; ;N;
ExchangeRates;GroupLabel;Y;Y;;;;;0;Y;Y;Y;Y;;;N;N;;N;
Plug; Revenue; N; Y; ;; ;; 0; Y; Y; Y; Y; ;; N; N; ;N;
```

#### Example

Example of defining a member formula in the Members section. (Underscores (\_) are used to escape line breaks.)

```
!Members=Planning_Account
'Name|BSOMemberFormula
SpecialAccount|[OpenInputValueBlock]_
[TimeBalanceFormula("Spread_Average")]_
[CloseInputValueBlock]
```

**Note:** Smart List member names cannot contain special characters, hyphens, or spaces. For additional information, see "Smart List Names" on page 102.

Note: The MemberFormula property has been deprecated. If the flat file uses

MemberFormula, a warning is displayed and the values are ignored. You should use the

ASOMemberFormula or BSOMemberFormula property instead. ASOMemberFormula is

valid for Essbase ASO and Profitability and Cost Management applications.

BSOMemberFormula is valid for Essbase BSO, Profitability and Cost Management, and

Planning applications.

### **Hierarchies Section**

This section defines the dimension members, their member and relationship properties, and hierarchical/parent-child relationships. This section:

- is required for new dimensions and existing dimensions that use the replace method.
- is optional for existing dimensions that use the merge method.
- controls the order of members under a parent. Members of existing dimensions are reordered during replace-mode import execution if all members under a parent are present in the Hierarchies section.

#### **Syntax**

!Hierarchies=Dimension\_Name

<sup>&#</sup>x27;Parent; Child; Member-Relationship\_Property1; ...; Member-Relationship\_PropertyN

Parameter	Description	
Dimension_Name	Name of dimension whose members are being defined.	
Parent	Name of parent member. This is a required column.	
Child	Name of child member. This is a required column.	
Member-Relationship_ PropertyX	Member-level property or member relationship property name for the respective dimension type. See the product-specific chapters for member property information.	
IsPrimary	Specifies whether an instance of a member under a parent is primary or shared. The IsPrimary parameter is optional; however, we strongly recommend that you use it. If left undefined, it defaults to "True", which assumes that the member is primary. See "Specifying Primary and Shared Instances of a Member using IsPrimary" on page 47.	

#### Example

!Hierarchies=Currency
'Parent;Child
#root;EURO
#root;GBR
#root;USD
!Hierarchies=Scenario

'Parent;Child #root;Actual #root;Budget

```
!Hierarchies=Entity
'Parent; Child
#root; Entity_[None]
#root; Regional
Regional; UnitedStates
UnitedStates; California
California; Sunnyvale
California; FosterCity
UnitedStates; Connecticut
Connecticut; Stamford
!Hierarchies=Account
'Parent; Child
#root;Account_[None]
#root; ExchangeRates
ExchangeRates; Rate1
ExchangeRates; Rate2
#root; Plug
```

**Note:** The token '#root' is used to refer to the top dimension member as the parent. Alternatively, the dimension name can also be used to refer to the top dimension member as the parent.

**Tip:** Properties containing multiple values, like Alias and UDA can be defined in the Hierarchies section.

#### Example

Example of defining the Alias property in the Hierarchies section:

```
!Hierarchies=Entity
'Parent;Child;DefaultParent;Currency;AllowAdjs;AllowAdjFromChildren;HoldingCompany;Alias
=English;Alias=French
#root;Entity_[None];Y;[None];N;N;;Entity None Alias;French None Alias
#root;Regional;Y;USD;Y;N;;Regional Operations;Operationes Regionale
```

#### Example

Example of defining the UDA property in the Hierarchies section:

```
!Hierarchies=Plan1Account
'Parent;Child;UDA1; UDA2;UDA3;
111092;HSP_NOLINK;Plan1;Plan3
111093;HSP_NOLINK;Plan3
```

### **Specifying Primary and Shared Instances of a Member using IsPrimary**

In import files, any two members in the same dimension, with the same name, are always treated as separate instances of the same member. If a member has multiple instances in a dimension, the IsPrimary column specifies which instance is primary and which instance(s) are shared. The IsPrimary column is not required; however, we strongly recommend that you use it. If left undefined, it defaults to "True", which assumes that the member is primary. If left undefined, a warning is displayed in the Import Results file.

**Note:** Older import files, that do not use the IsPrimary column, can still be run. However, if the import file does not have the IsPrimary column, it is not possible to create shared members or move members.

### **Property Array Section**

This section can be used to define multi-value and single value properties for members of a dimension.

For information on product-specific member level properties, see Chapter 11, "Working with Financial Management Dimensions", Chapter 12, "Working with Planning Dimensions", "Dimension and Member Properties" on page 357, and Chapter 14, "Working with Essbase Properties."

Note: This section is optional.

### **Syntax**

!PropertyArray=Dimension\_Name

'Property; Name; Key; Value;

Parameter	Description			
Dimension_Name	Name of dimension whose members are being defined.			
Property	Name of the property that will be modified. This is a required column.			
Name	Name of the member whose property will be modified. This is a required column.			
Key	If Property is:			
	UDA—A UDA value. To clear UDA values, leave this field blank and enable the "Clear Before Importing" option for UDA in the profile.			
	Alias—The alias table name or description name.			
	Other—Should always be blank.			
Value	If Property is:			
	UDA—Should always be blank.			
	Alias—The alias or description corresponding to the value specified in Key. To clear the Alias value for this member and Key, leave this blank and specify the "Clear Before Importing" option for Alias in the import profile.			
	Other—Property value.			

### **Examples**

#### **Defining Alias Property Values**

!PropertyArray=Currency

'Property; Name; Key; Value

Alias; EURO; English; European Euro

Alias; EURO; French;

```
Alias; EURO; German;
Alias; EURO; Italian;
Alias; EURO; Japanese;
Alias; GBR; English; Great Britain Pounds
Alias; GBR; French;
Alias; GBR; German;
Alias; GBR; Italian;
Alias; GBR; Japanese;
Alias; USD; English; United Stated Dollars
Alias; USD; French;
Alias; USD; German;
Alias; USD; Italian;
Alias; USD; Japanese;
```

#### Deleting an Alias Value (Value is left blank)

```
!PropertyArray=Currency
'Property;Name;Key;Value
Alias;EURO;English;
```

#### Deleting all Alias Values for a Member (Key and Value are left blank)

```
!PropertyArray=Currency
'Property;Name;Key;Value
Alias;EURO;;
```

### **Defining UDA Property Values**

```
! PropertyArray=Account
'Property; Name; Key; Value
UDA; ExchangeRates; UDA1;
UDA; ExchangeRates; UDA2;
UDA; Plug; UDA1;
UDA; Plug; UDA2;
```

### Deleting all UDA values for a member (Key and Value are left blank)

```
!PropertyArray=Account
'Property;Name;Key;Value
UDA;ExchangeRates;;
```

#### **Defining Single-Value Property Values**

```
!PropertyArray=Account
'Property|Name|Key|Value
ACCOUNTTYPE|MemberRev||Revenue
ACCOUNTTYPE|MemberExp||Expense
```

Performance Management Architect supports single value member properties for dimension imports. It allows a member, property, and value to be entered without a key in either the flat file !PropertyArray section or any of the Property Array interface tables and it is treated as a single-value member property assignment as opposed to an array property. In the interface table, the data would look like:

Load ID	Property	Name	Key	Value
1	ACCOUNTTYPE	MemberRev		Revenue

Load ID	Property	Name	Key	Value
2	ACCOUNTTYPE	MemberExp		Expense

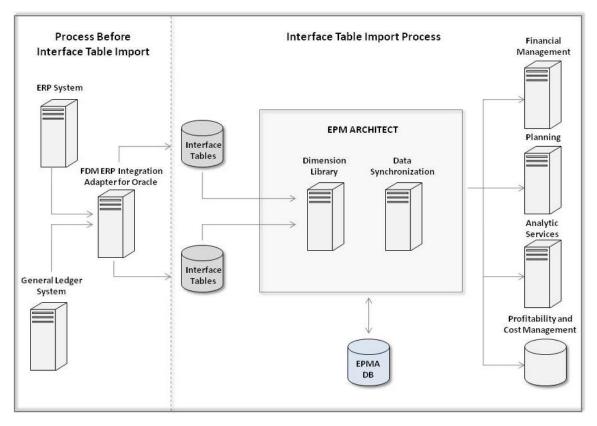
In the flat file, the !PropertyArray section would look like:

!PropertyArray=Account
'Property|Name|Key|Value
ACCOUNTTYPE|MemberRev||Revenue
ACCOUNTTYPE|MemberExp||Expense

The benefit is that if the ACCOUNTTYPE property was not currently part of your imported data, and you want to start assigning it, is not necessary to add an ACCOUNTTYPE column to your HS\_\*Member or HS\_\*Hierarchy tables. In the case of flat file imports, it is not necessary to add an ACCOUNTTYPE column to your generated !Members and !Hierarchies sections.

### **Using Interface Tables**

Interface tables allow the import of data and metadata from external systems into Performance Management Architect through a relational database.



Importing metadata from interface tables is a two-part process. The first part, which occurs outside of Performance Management Architect, is denoted in the diagram by a dashed line. The second part occurs within Performance Management Architect.

1. Move information from an ERP system or general ledger system into ERP Integrator

- 2. Move information from ERP Integrator into Performance Management Architect interface tables
- 3. Import metadata from the interface tables into Performance Management Architect.
- 4. Create Financial Management, Profitability and Cost Management, Planning, and Essbase applications that use the imported metadata

You can configure multiple Performance Management Architect interface table definitions. The database types of Performance Management Architect and the interface tables can differ. For example, the Performance Management Architect database can use SQL Server and the Performance Management Architect interfaces can use Oracle. As a best practice, interface tables should not be configured in the same database tablespace as Performance Management Architect.

### **Configuring Interface Data Sources**

This procedure is required if you want to use interface tables in Performance Management Architect. Interface tables consist of a set of tables and or views that enable the import of metadata and data from external systems into Performance Management Architect. Before importing metadata and data from interface tables, you must run EPM System Configurator and configure Performance Management Architect interface tables. You configure the tables by creating data source links that can be used during profile creation and data synchronization.

See Chapter 3, "Importing Metadata" and Chapter 8, "Synchronizing Data."

If you plan to use Performance Management Architect with ERP Integrator, the interface data source must be in the ERP Integrator database schema. In addition, if using Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management ERP Integration Adapter for Oracle Applications, you should deselect the option to create interface tables in step 5.d.

- To create interface data source links:
- Click Start, Programs, Hyperion, Foundation Services, EPM System Configurator.
- 2 From the product selection panel, under Foundation, Performance Management Architect, select Interface Datasource Configuration, then click Next.
- Select Create a new datasource link, then click Next.
- Select a database type (Oracle, Microsoft SQL Server, or IBM DB2) and click Next.
- Enter the details for the interface data source:
  - a. Enter a name for the data source. The default, "Datasource," is displayed but can be changed.
  - b. In Host Details, enter the name of the server hosting the database and port number (defaults display based on database type).
  - c. In Database Details, enter the database name to use as an interface data source, the database username, and password.
  - d. Select Create Interface Tables.

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- e. Click Next.
- f. Click **Yes** to confirm deletion of existing tables.
- g. Click Next after the "Configuration tasks are complete" message is displayed.
  - **Note:** If a success notification is not displayed, review the configuration log (EPM\_ORACLE\_INSTANCE/diagnostics/logs/config), correct errors, and rerun the EPM System Configurator.
- h. Select **No** to return to the Product Selection panel.
- i. Click Next.
- j. Click Finish.

After you complete the configuration in the EPM System Configurator, a set of sample tables is created in the database. For a complete list of the sample tables, see "Defining Interface Tables" on page 53.

- To delete data source links:
- 1 Launch the EPM System Configurator.
- 2 Click Next.
- From the product selection panel, select Foundation, Performance Management Architect, then select Interface Datasource Configuration, and click Next.
- 4 Select **Delete a datasource link**, and click **Next**.
- 5 From the drop-down list, select a data source link.
- 6 Optional: Select Delete interface tables to delete the database tables.
- 7 Click Next.
- 8 After the "Configuration tasks are complete" message is displayed, click Next.
- 9 Select No to return to the Product Selection panel.
- 10 Click Next.
- 11 Click Finish.
- To edit data source links:
- 1 Launch EPM System Configurator.
- 2 From the product selection panel, select Foundation, Performance Management Architect, then select Interface Datasource Configuration, and click Next.
- 3 Select Edit a datasource link and click Next.
- 4 From the drop-down list, select a data source link, and click **Next**.
- Make changes to the fields displayed (for example, to change a database password). Optionally, select Create interface tables, click Next and select Yes to confirm deletion of existing tables.

**Note:** If you do *not* select the Create interface tables check box, no tables are created. If you select the check box to create the interface tables, both IM\_ (internal) and HS\_ (sample) tables will be created. If the tables already exist, you are prompted to delete the existing IM\_ and HS\_ tables. If you click Yes to delete the existing tables, the new tables will be created. However, if you select No, the existing IM and HS tables will be left unchanged.

- After the "Configuration tasks are complete" message is displayed, click Next.
- Select No to return to the Product Selection panel, and click Next.
- Click Finish.

### **Defining Interface Tables**

Interface tables in Performance Management Architect are grouped into two categories: system tables and user-defined tables.

System tables are created when the interface tables are configured. They contain information used by the import module during profile creation and execution.

System Table	Description
IM_Load_Info	The use of this table is optional. It allows for grouping subsets of the records in the IM_ tables. For example, metadata from different sources can be staged into the same interface tables instance, but each source could be identified with its own Load_ID. The IM_Load_Info table can be used to keep track of the different Load_IDs and their corresponding sources.
	<b>Note:</b> During import execution, you can choose to only import metadata tagged with a specific set of Load_IDs. See "Entering Load ID Information When Importing Dimensions" on page 66.
	Columns are:
	i_Load_ID—Number representing the Load_ID.
	• c_Source_System—Source system this Load_ID represents. This field is optional.
	• c_User_Last_Updated—This field is optional.
	• c_Date_Last_Updated—This field is optional.
	• c_Last_Update_Login—This field is optional.

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System Table	Description
IM_ Dimension	Contains information about the dimensions to be processed, their types, and references to all the tables/views containing metadata for those dimensions.
	<b>Note:</b> This table is pre-populated with the names of sample dimensions, sample dimension classes, and HS_ sample tables. (1 row per c_Dimension_Name)
	Columns are:
	i_Load_ID—Load_ID tag for this dimension.
	c_Dimension_Name—Name of the dimension.
	c_Dimension_Class_Name—Dimension type.
	• c_Member_Table_Name—Name of the table or view that contains the Members information for this dimension. See "Members Section" on page 44. Populating and specifying this table/view is optional.
	• c_Hierarchy_Table_Name—Name of the table or view that contains the Hierarchy information for this dimension. See "Hierarchies Section" on page 46. This table/view needs to be specified and defined when performing a replace mode import.
	• c_Property_Array_Table_Name—Name of the table or view that contains the PropertyArray information for this dimension. See "Property Array Section" on page 48. Populating and specifying this table/view is optional.
	• c_Dim_Property_Table_Name—This table partly corresponds to the !Dimensions section of the flat file, except that the dimension properties are not defined here. See "Dimensions Section" on page 42.
IM_ Dimension_ Association	This table directly corresponds to the !DimensionAssociation section of the flat file. See "Dimension Associations Section" on page 43.
	Note: The sample table is not pre-populated.
	Columns are:
	i_Load_ID—Load_ID tag for this dimension.
	• c_Base_Dimension—Name of the base dimension whose member property will be associated with another dimension. This is a required column.
	c_Property—The name of the associated property, for example 'Alias.' This is a required column.
	• c_Target_Dimension—Name of the dimension with which the associated property is associated. This is a required column.

User-defined tables or views can be used to represent the Members, Hierarchies, PropertyArray, and dimension property content for a dimension. Both tables and views can be used as long as they are correctly referenced in the IM\_Dimension table. The sample tables follow the naming convention, HS\_Dimension\_Section, where Dimension represents the dimension name, such as HS\_Accounts\_Hierarchy.

**Note:** The table names in the following table are samples and any names can be used for user-defined tables or views.

HS_Dimension_ Member  This table directly corresponds to the !Member section of the flat file. See "Members Section" on page 44.
--

HS\_Dimension\_ Hierarchy This table directly corresponds to the !Hierarchies section of the flat file. See "Hierarchies Section" on page 46.

You can specify an optional SortOrder column. If present, Performance Management Architect uses the values defined to determine the row order when it retrieves the children of a parent.

Both Alias and UDA properties can be specified in the HS\_Dimension\_Hierarchy table even though the sample tables do not have columns for these properties. You can add columns for the Alias and UDA properties in the sample tables if desired.

For example:

#### For an Oracle database:

```
ALTER TABLE HS_Account_Hierarchy
ADD "Alias=English" NVARCHAR2(255);/
ALTER TABLE HS_Account_Hierarchy
ADD "Alias=French" NVARCHAR2(255);/
```

#### For a SQL Server database:

```
ALTER TABLE HS_Account_Hierarchy
ADD "Alias=English" nvarchar(255)GO
ALTER TABLE HS_Account_Hierarchy
ADD "Alias=French" nvarchar(255)GO
```

#### For an IBM DB2 database:

```
ALTER TABLE HS_Account_Hierarchy
ADD "Alias=English" VARCHAR(255);
ALTER TABLE HS_Account_Hierarchy
ADD "Alias=French" VARCHAR(255);
```

An equal sign [=] the column name can be used to represent each Alias dimension member as a separate column.

HS_Dimension_			
PropertyArray			
, , ,			
110 0: '			

Property

This table directly corresponds to the !PropertyArray section of the flat file. See "Property Array Section" on page 48.

HS\_Dimension\_

This table directly corresponds to the !Dimension section of the flat file. See "Dimensions Section" on page 42.

**Note:** The following sample tables are created when creating the interface table instance. They can be replaced with user-created tables. These tables are not pre-populated with actual data.

If any import interface data table (dimension, hierarchy, member, or property array data) contains a SortOrder column, the data in that table will be loaded into the import engine in that order. The SortOrder column must be an integer data type and the data will be loaded in ascending order. If the SortOrder column data type is not an integer, the import engine ignores the column, does not add an ORDER BY clause to query, and generates a warning in the import results.

Sam	ple	Tab	les
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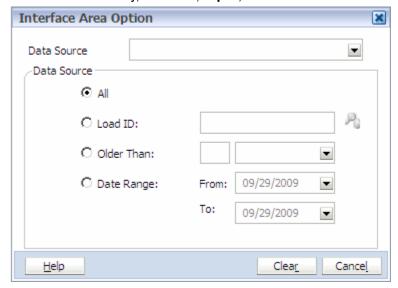
HS_Account_Member	HS_Data_Sales	HS_SmartList_Property
HS_Account_Hierarchy	HS_Entity_Hierarchy	HS_SmartList_PropertyArray
HS_Account_Property	HS_Entity_Member	HS_Time_Hierarchy
HS_Account_PropertyArray	HS_Entity_Property	HS_Time_Member
HS_Alias_Hierarchy	HS_Entity_PropertyArray	HS_Time_Property
HS_Alias_Member	HS_Generic_Hierarchy	HS_Time_PropertyArray
HS_Alias_Property	HS_Generic_Member	HS_UDA_Hierarchy
HS_Attribute_Hierarchy	HS_Generic_Property	HS_UDA_Member
HS_Attribute_Member	HS_Generic_PropertyArray	HS_UDA_Property
HS_Attribute_Property	HS_ICP_Hierarchy	HS_Value_Hierarchy
HS_Attribute_PropertyArray	HS_ICP_Member	HS_Value_Member
HS_ConsolidationMethod_Hierarchy	HS_ICP_Property	HS_Value_Property
HS_ConsolidationMethod_Member	HS_ICP_PropertyArray	HS_Value_PropertyArray
HS_ConsolidationMethod_Property	HS_Period_Hierarchy	HS_Version_Hierarchy
HS_ConsolidationMethod_PropertyArray	HS_Period_Member	HS_Version_Member
HS_Country_Hierarchy	HS_Period_Property	HS_Version_Property
HS_Country_Member	HS_Period_PropertyArray	HS_Version_PropertyArray
HS_Country_Property	HS_Scenario_Hierarchy	HS_View_Hierarchy
HS_Country_PropertyArray	HS_Scenario_Member	HS_View_Member
HS_Currency_Hierarchy	HS_Scenario_Property	HS_View_Property
HS_Currency_Member	HS_Scenario_PropertyArray	HS_View_PropertyArray
HS_Currency_Property	HS_SecurityClass_Hierarchy	HS_Year_Hierarchy
HS_Currency_PropertyArray	HS_SecurityClass_Member	HS_Year_Member
HS_Data_CapExTemplate	HS_SecurityClass_Property	HS_Year_Property
HS_Data_Consolidation	HS_SecurityClass_PropertyArray	HS_Year_PropertyArray
	HS_SmartList_Hierarchy	
	HS_SmartList_Member	
	ļ	

In addition to the dimension interface tables created by the template script, you can add interface tables for additional dimensions. For example, the template script contains one set of tables for the Entity dimension. You can add more Entity dimensions as needed. For each dimension added to the interface tables, you must also include the dimension in the IM\_Dimension system table so that the dimension is available during profile creation. You can find the scripts for creating sample tables in <EPM\_ORACLE\_INSTANCE>\Products\Foundation\BPMA\Server\Conf. The scripts are named for each database type: Oracle\_Create\_Interface\_Tables.sql, DB2\_Create\_Interface\_Tables.sql, and SQL\_Server\_Create\_Interface\_Tables.sql.

### **Clearing Interface Tables**

Options for the interface tables area:

- All
- Load ID
- Older Than—You can select the number of years, months, weeks, and days.
- Date Range
- ➤ To clear interface tables:
- 1 In the Dimension Library, select File, Import, Clear Interface Area.



- 2 Select the data source.
- 3 Select one of the options for the type of data source load information to clear.

You can enter multiple Load IDs separated by comma or can search for load IDs by clicking



- 4 Click Clear.
- 5 Click Yes to confirm.
- 6 Click **OK** at the success message.

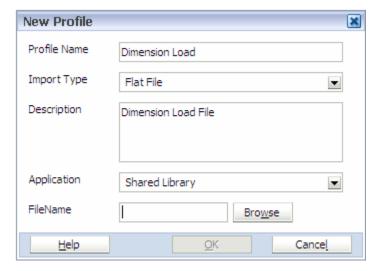
### **Creating Import Profiles**

Before importing dimensions into the Dimension Library or an application, you must create an import profile. Profiles include important information about the dimensions to be imported such as new dimensions, whether to merge or replace existing dimensions, and dimension properties.

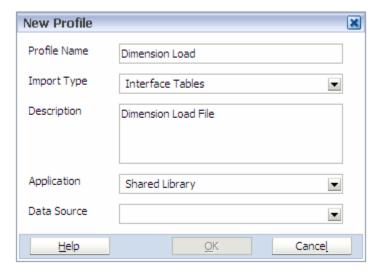
You can import, edit, view, and delete import profiles. See "Managing Import Profiles" on page 65.

- To create an import profile:
- 1 From the Dimension Library, select File, Import, Create Profile.
- 2 Enter a profile name.
- 3 From Import Type, select Flat File or Interface Tables.
- 4 **Optional:** Enter a description for the profile.
- 5 Do one of the following:
  - If you selected Flat File in Step 3, click **Upload**, browse to find the file, and click **Upload**.

**Note:** Performance Management Architect import supports text files in the ADS format with the following encodings: UTF-8, UTF-16LE, UTF-16BE, UTF-32LE, UTF-32BE. In addition, ASCII encoded files can also be read but are limited to English characters.



• If you selected Interface Table in Step 3, from **Data Source**, select the database to use for this profile.



6 If you want to import into the Dimension Library, select Shared Library, otherwise select an existing application.

The Application list includes Shared Library and all existing applications that you have security access to in the Application Library.

- 7 Click OK.
- 8 Click Next.

Now you will enter the file properties, as described in "Entering File Properties" on page 59. If importing from an interface table, skip to "Mapping Dimensions" on page 60.

### **Entering File Properties**

- To enter file properties:
- 1 In File Properties, select a column delimiter.

You can select semicolon (;), comma (,), pipeline (|), space, or tab. Semicolon is the default.

**Note:** The delimiter you select must be found in the file.

2 Optional: To remove double quotes from a string, select Remove Double Quotes on Strings.

If the flat file contains member formulas, deselect Remove Double Quotes on Strings to prevent quotation marks from being removed.

- 3 Optional: To remove spaces in the load file, select Remove White Space.
- 4 Optional: If you do not want transaction logs to be created, select Suppress Transaction Logs.
- 5 Click Next.

Now you will map the dimensions, as described in "Mapping Dimensions" on page 60.

### **Mapping Dimensions**

In the Map Dimensions section, use the following methods to specify how to import dimensions from the flat file or interface table. You can map dimensions by performing an automatic mapping or manual mapping.

- To map dimensions:
- To create new dimensions from the source, select **Create Dimensions for the non-mapped dimensions**with the source dimension name. For any dimension that is unmapped (that is, any dimension that is not automatically or manually mapped), the name of the dimension in the flat file or interface table is the name used to create the new dimension.
  - When you select "Create dimensions for the non-mapped dimensions...", the Shared Library or application column is automatically populated.
- If a dimension in the flat file or interface table exists in the Shared Library or application, automatically map the dimensions and select to merge the imported dimensions into the target dimension or replace the target dimensions with the imported dimension.
- 3 To manually map the dimensions, in the Shared Library column, create a new dimension or map the imported dimension to another dimension. If mapping to another dimension, merge the imported dimension into the Shared Library dimension or replace the Shared Library dimension with the imported dimension. Perform one of these actions:
  - a. Select the Shared Library dimension to map to the flat file dimension.
  - b. Create a dimension:
    - i. From the Shared Library or application, select New Dimension.
    - ii. In the Add New Dimension dialog box, enter the dimension name and optional description, select the dimension type, and click **OK**.
  - c. Optional: Select the **Process Type**.
    - Merge as Primary—Merge as Primary processes all sections and adds new dimensions, members, relationships, properties and associations that exist in the source, but do not exist in the Shared Library or target application. No dimensions, members, relationships, properties, or associations are removed. If a dimension, relationship, member, or property specified in the source exists in the Shared Library or target application it is overwritten with the value specified in the source. (Members are not moved, but overwritten.) Properties not included in the source are unchanged in the Shared Library or target application.

**Note:** If a member has multiple instances in a dimension, the IsPrimary column specifies which instance is primary and which instance(s) are shared. The IsPrimary parameter is optional; however, we strongly recommend that you use it. If left undefined, it defaults to "True", which assumes that the member is primary. If you do not define the IsPrimary parameter or if there are duplicate members defined as primary, a warning is displayed in the Import Results file.

- Merge as Move—This mode only processes members with IsPrimary set to true, and ignores any others. During processing, the first line specifying a primary location for a member is executed, any subsequent lines specifying a different primary location are ignored, and a warning message is displayed.
- Replace—All new elements are added and all property updates are made. Then, any members or member relationships that are not specified in the source are deleted from the Shared Library or target application. You can also use replace mode to reorder members under a parent. Properties not included in the source are unchanged in the Shared Library or target application.

This mode does not create new Shared members unless they are defined in the import file (IsPrimary=false). This mode can detect a primary member under a new parent and process it as a move.

#### 4 Select the Reorder Type.

- Merge to Top—Places new imported child members at the beginning of the child list under their parent.
- Merge to Bottom—Places new imported child members at the end of the child list under their parent.

### 5 Select Reorder Existing Members.

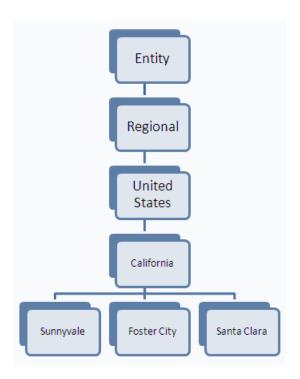
Select Reorder Existing Members to resort existing child members under a parent even when those members are not present in the import source. If "Merge to Top" is selected, the *first* child member in the import source becomes the first child under the parent, all imported child members are sorted to match the order in the import source, and any existing members not in the import source will be pushed to the end of the child list in their existing order. If "Merge to Bottom" is selected, the *last* child member in the import source becomes the last child under the parent, all imported child members are sorted to match the order in the import source, and any existing members not in the import source will be pushed to the beginning of the child list in their existing order. For detailed examples, see "Reordering Existing Member Examples" on page 61.

#### 6 Click Next.

The Dimension Mapping screen is displayed. Now, define the property mapping options, as described in "Dimension Mapping—Property Mapping Options" on page 63.

### **Reordering Existing Member Examples**

Creating an import that uses "Merge as Primary" or "Merge as Move" mode can affect the ordering of children, depending on the Reorder Type setting. Consider the Entity hierarchy as an example:



Importing the following flat file information in "Merge as Primary" or "Merge as Move" mode can affect the ordering of California's children, depending on the Reorder Type setting and whether the Reorder Existing Members setting is enabled.

```
!Hierarchies=Entity
'Parent;Child;IsPrimary
#root;Regional;Y
Regional;UnitedStates;Y
UnitedStates;California;Y
California;Foster City;Y
California;Redwood Shores;Y
California;Sunnyvale;Y
```

Notice that the member Santa Clara is not included in the flat file and that a new member Redwood Shores has been added.

If the **Reorder Type** is set to MergeToTop and **Reorder Existing** is set to False, California's children are Redwood Shores, Sunnyvale, Foster City, and Santa Clara, in that order.

If the Reorder Type is set to MergeToTop and Reorder Existing is set to True, California's children are Foster City, Redwood Shores, Sunnyvale, and Santa Clara, in that order.

If the Reorder Type is set to MergeToBottom and Reorder Existing is set to False, California's children are Sunnyvale, Foster City, Santa Clara, Redwood Shores, in that order.

If the Reorder Type is set to MergeToBottom and Reorder Existing is set to True, California's children are Santa Clara, Foster City, Redwood Shores, and Sunnyvale, in that order.

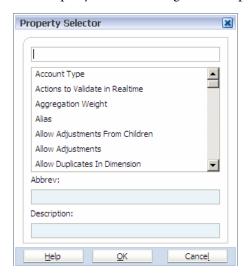
### **Dimension Mapping—Property Mapping Options**

- To define the dimension property mapping options:
- 1 To import dimension properties from the flat file or interface table, select the properties to import in the Shared Library column. You can double-click on a cell in the Shared Library or application column for a drop-down list of available properties.

Some cells may not display a default property, in this case, you can use the Property Selector dialog box to choose a property.

**Optional**: Right-click an empty cell and select **Find Property**.

The Property Selector dialog box is displayed.



- Select the property, then click **OK**.
- **Optional:** Select Clear Before Importing or Allow Overwrites with Blank.

If "Clear Before Importing" is selected, values will be cleared out, therefore making values match the import source exactly. If not selected, values will be merged in with existing values and all existing values will remain.

If "Clear Before Importing" is selected, values are cleared, therefore the values match the import source exactly. If not selected, values are merged in with existing values and all existing values remain.

If "Allow Overwrites with Blank" is selected, the value is overwritten even if the source value is empty.

- Click Finish.
- Click **Yes** to import the profile into the Dimension Library.

For interface table import profiles, a Load ID Input dialog box is displayed. You can enter the load IDs, separated by a comma. See "Entering Interface Table Load IDs for Import Profiles" on page 64.

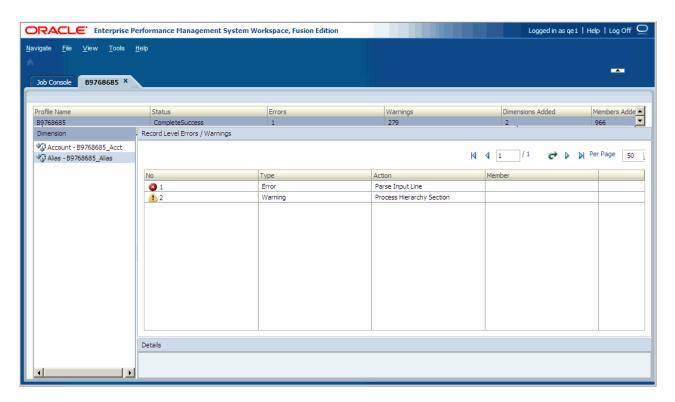
63

If you click the link to view the job in the Jobs Console, you can view the import results after the job completes. You can click to refresh the import status.

7 When the import is completed, view the import results for warnings or errors.

If you imported dimensions into an application, the attachments area includes a link to a log file, otherwise the link displays the Import Results screen. For information on viewing job attachments, see "Viewing Job Attachments" on page 275. For information on viewing the import results, see "Viewing Import Results" on page 276.

**Note:** The ImportErrorThreshold setting in the BPMA\_server\_config.xml file defines the maximum number of combined errors and warnings that can occur before a running import shuts down. The default value is 1000, however you can change the ImportErrorThreshold setting and increase the import error threshold. See Appendix D, "Configuration Settings in BPMA\_Server\_Config.xml."



If you imported dimensions into an application, after the import is complete you can view and edit the dimensions in the application. Otherwise, you can view the dimensions in the Shared Library.

### **Entering Interface Table Load IDs for Import Profiles**

When importing dimensions and members from interface tables, all dimensions and members are automatically imported. However, there is a i\_Load\_ID column in the interface tables that can act as a filter when running the import profile. Your database administrator can populate the i\_Load\_ID column in the database to enable you to filter the dimensions and members

imported. In Performance Management Architect, you can enter a load ID when you create an import profile or import dimensions to filter artifacts from the interface tables so you do not load erroneous metadata.

- To enter load IDs:
- 1 After you create an interface table import profile and click Yes to import the dimensions.
- 2 In the Load ID Input dialog box, enter the load IDs, separated by a comma or click discount to select the load IDs.

**Note:** The i\_Load\_ID column must be populated in the interface table by the database administrator before you can select them in Performance Management Architect.

3 Click OK.

### **Managing Import Profiles**

After you create import profiles, you can import dimensions into the Dimension library, view profile details, and edit and delete profiles.

See the following sections:

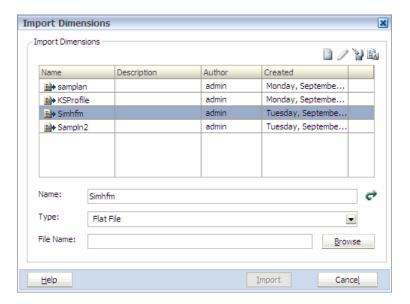
- "Importing Dimensions" on page 65
- "Editing Import Profiles" on page 67
- "Viewing Import Profile Details" on page 67
- "Deleting Import Profiles" on page 67

### **Importing Dimensions**

- To import dimensions:
- 1 From the Dimension Library, select **File**, **Import**, **Import Dimensions**.
- 2 Select an import profile.
- 3 Select the type of import: Flat File or Interface Tables.

**Note:** If you select Interface Tables and want to enter a Load ID, see "Entering Load ID Information When Importing Dimensions" on page 66.

- 4 Perform an action:
  - If you selected Flat File, click **Browse** to find the file, then click **Upload**.
  - If you selected Interface Tables, enter the Interface Load IDs or click **Select Interface** LoadID.



**Tip:** You can create a new profile or delete a profile using the buttons in the upper right corner of the Import Dimensions dialog box.

5 Click Import.

### **Entering Load ID Information When Importing Dimensions**

When importing dimensions and members from interface tables, all dimensions and members are automatically imported. However, there is a i\_Load\_ID column in the interface tables that can act as a filter when importing dimensions. Your database administrator can populate the i\_Load\_ID column in the database to enable you to filter the dimensions and members imported. In Performance Management Architect, you can enter a load ID when you create an import profile or import dimensions to filter artifacts from the interface tables so you do not load erroneous metadata.

**Note:** The i\_Load\_ID column must be populated in the interface table by the database administrator before you can select them in Performance Management Architect.

- To enter loadID information:
- f 1 In the Import Dimensions, Interface Load ID field, enter the load ID or click



Tip: To enter multiple Load IDs separate each entry with a comma (,).

The Load ID Selection dialog box is displayed.

- 2 In the list of available load IDs on the left, select a load ID to add and click
- 3 To deselect a load ID from the list of selections, click

Tip: To select all load IDs, click . To deselect all load IDs from the list of selections, click

4 Click OK.

### **Editing Import Profiles**

- To edit import profiles:
- 1 Select File, Import, Import Dimensions.
- Select the type of import: Flat File or Interface Tables.
- 3 Perform an action:
  - If you selected Flat File, click **Upload**, browse to find the file and click **Upload**.
  - If you selected Interface Tables, proceed to the next step.
- 4 Right-click a profile, and select Edit Profile.

**Note:** You must upload a flat file to activate the Edit Profile option.

5 Edit the import profile.

Follow the steps in "Creating Import Profiles" on page 57.

### **Viewing Import Profile Details**

- To view import profile details:
- 1 Select File, Import, Import Dimensions.
- 2 Right-click a profile, and select View Details.
- 3 Click the tabs to view profile information, dimensions, or properties.
- 4 Click Close.

### **Deleting Import Profiles**

- To delete import profiles:
- 1 Select File, Import, Import Dimensions.
- 2 Select the type of import: Flat File or Interface Tables.
- 3 Right-click a profile, and select **Delete Profile**.
- 4 Click Yes to confirm deletion of the profile.

## 4

### Working with Dimensions

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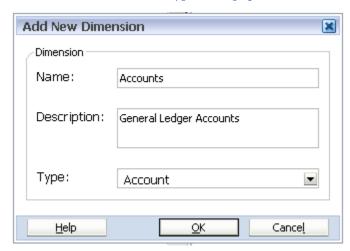
### **Creating Dimensions**

You can manually create dimensions and edit existing dimensions. You can create dimensions in several ways, but only in the Dimension Library.

Note: When creating dimensions in the Dimension Library, you may be able to deviate from product naming rules. However, within product applications, naming rules must be followed. For Planning dimensions, see "Naming Restrictions for Dimensions, Members, and Aliases" on page 346, for Financial Management dimensions, see Chapter 11, "Working with Financial Management Dimensions", and for Essbase dimensions, see Chapter 14, "Working with Essbase Properties."

- To create a dimension:
- 1 Select File, New, Dimension.
- 2 Enter a name and optional description for the dimension.
- 3 Select the dimension type.

See Table 11, "Dimension Types," on page 39.



**Note:** Dimension names cannot begin with an exclamation point (!). You may be able to enter different characters when creating a dimension in the Dimension Library, but when the dimension is brought into an application, the application's naming rules are applied.

#### 4 Click OK.

The dimension is added to the Dimension Library. You can add members to the dimension by right-clicking on the dimension and selecting to create, add, or insert members. See "Creating Members" on page 119.

Each dimension type is represented in the Shared Library with an icon. For a list of Performance Management Architect dimension types, see Table 11, "Dimension Types," on page 39.

**Note:** You cannot rename dimensions later. If you need to rename a dimension, you must copy the dimension and give the dimension a new name. Then, you can add the new dimension to applications and remove any associations for the old dimension. Then, if necessary you can delete the old unused dimension. However, in Consolidation and Planning applications, you can change the alias, or dimension name, in order to see a different name in the deployed application. See "Setting the Dimension Alias" on page 193.

### **Understanding Shared and Local Dimensions**

Performance Management Architect applications can contain dimensions of two different states: shared and local.

• Shared Dimensions are created in an area of the Dimension Library called the Shared Library. These dimensions are available to all applications and can be individually linked to one or more applications when included in each application as a shared dimension. Changes made to the dimension in the Shared Library are automatically inherited to every application sharing that dimension. All types of modifications can be made to the dimension within the Shared Library but only certain types of changes can be made to the shared dimension within the application.

Once a dimension has been included in an application as a shared dimension, changes can be applied to the shared dimension within the application to handle exceptions that may only be relevant to that application. These types of changes include:

- Member filters
- Property value overrides

Structural changes for shared dimensions, such as adding or moving members, can only be performed within the Shared Library.

- Local Dimensions originate within a single application and can be created directly within the application or as a copy of a dimension from the Shared Library or another dimension in the application. Local dimensions are separate dimensions and do not inherit any changes made to the dimension in the Shared Library.
  - The initial copy of the dimension from the Shared Library copies the entire dimension. Any subsequent actions, such as adding new members, are performed within the application.
  - If you make changes to the shared dimension that was used to create the local dimension, you have the option to explicitly merge any further changes to the dimension at the application level. See "Converting Local Dimensions to Shared" on page 190.

### **Modifying Properties**

From the Dimension Library, you can edit these properties:

- Applications
- Dimensions
- Members

Properties are organized into categories:

- System—used to identify characteristics of a member, such as name, description, and if the member is inactive.
- Statistical—used to provide statistical information about a member such as number of children and number of siblings.
- Essbase (ASO)—Essbase Aggregate Storage Option (ASO) applications
- Planning—used for Planning applications
- Essbase (BSO)—Essbase Block Storage Option (BSO) applications

- Consolidation—Financial Management applications
- Profitability—Profitability and Cost Management applications

Dimension property categories are defined in product-specific chapters:

- Chapter 11, "Working with Financial Management Dimensions"
- Chapter 12, "Working with Planning Dimensions"
- Chapter 13, "Working with Profitability and Cost Management Properties"
- Chapter 14, "Working with Essbase Properties"
- Chapter 15, "Working with Statistical and System Properties"

Each chapter describes these properties, their possible and default values, as well as other characteristics that determine how they should be used. Properties can be global or relationship:

- Global Property—The value of global properties is static for all instances of the member in the hierarchy, including shared instances and orphan instances. For example, the Currency value for Entity member "Kansas" is "USD" for both instances of the member "Kansas", under "United States" and also under "Management". The value of global properties can be changed at any instance of the member and the change will be reflected for all instances of the member.
- Relationship Property—The value of relationship properties applies to a particular instance of a member in the hierarchy. For example, the value of "Aggregation for Plan 1" for the Entity member "Washington" can be set to "+" when the member is under the parent "United States", but can be set to "Never" when "Washington" is under "Management".

Properties for members of dimensions can also be inherited. There are two types of inheritance: relationship inheritance or application inheritance.

- Relationship Inheritance—The default value is obtained from the value of the property for the parent of the member in the dimension. An inherited property can be global or vary by relationship. A global inherited property inherits from the parent of the primary member in the dimension. A relationship inherited property inherits from the parent for each instance of a member since the property value can differ by relationship. An inherited value is only a default value and can be overridden by a stored value for a member. In this situation, a change to the parent for this property would no longer affect the member because the inheritance was overridden.
- Application Inheritance—The default value of a property for a member in a shared dimension in an application is inherited from value of that member in the Shared Library. At the application level, you can override the Shared Library inherited property value with a value local to the application. The inherited values are only default values for the members in the application, so they can also be overridden within the application. Any changes to the dimension in the Shared Library would no longer affect the property for the member once overridden.

## **Considerations for Working with Planning Dimensions**

You create hierarchical relationships within dimensions by creating and organizing members, which are components of dimensions. You can add dimension members individually or using Import Profiles. Dimension names must use the conventions detailed in "Naming Restrictions for Dimensions, Members, and Aliases" on page 346.

Sparse dimensions lack data values for the majority of member combinations, and have a low percentage of available data positions filled. Dense dimensions have a high probability that one or more data points are occupied in every combination of dimensions.

To optimize database performance, designate dimensions as sparse or dense. If a dimension is sparse, Planning calculates only data values that are occupied in each dimension combination. This optimizes performance by decreasing calculation time and lowering disk usage. By default, Planning designates the Account and Period dimensions as dense and other dimensions as sparse.

Dimension hierarchies define structural and mathematical relationships, and consolidations between members in the database. Members of the same level that belong to the same dimension or member are called siblings. Members that belong to a dimension are called children of the dimension. Members that belong to a member are called children of that member.

For important information about applications, see "Properties Applicable to All Planning Dimensions" on page 326 and "Properties Common to Multiple Planning Dimensions" on page 328. Additional considerations include:

- New dimensions created in the Dimension Library do not have any default associations.
- For dimensions loaded from a flat file, the association must be specified in the flat file.
- For applications transformed from Planning to Performance Management Architect, the associations may be assigned.
- It is not necessary to associate a Smart List with a dimension (such as Account or Entity), but Smart Lists are associated in the Smart List property field. Smart Lists should be associated with members in the Shared Library. Any member associated with a Smart List should have its Data Type set to Smart List.

## **Additional Planning Dimension Features**

Additional Essbase features are now supported for Planning dimensions. You can add children and siblings to Scenario, Version, and Period dimensions, and you can use cut, paste, expand, and collapse members in the dimension hierarchies. You can also use shared members for these dimensions, and can set two pass calculations at the root level for all dimensions. For example, you can:

- In Scenario and Version dimensions, create hierarchies and use shared members. If you
  assign children to bottom-up versions, these versions display as read-only parents on data
  forms.
- In the Period dimension, create alternate hierarchies and use shared descendants. Data Storage for all time periods can be set to any valid Data Storage value. The consolidation

operator for all scenarios, versions, and time periods (including BegBalance) can be set to any valid consolidation operator. For example, it can be set to + instead of  $\sim$  (ignore).

- For attributes, create hierarchies and assign aliases.
- Turn on two pass calculation at the root level, for example, for Account.

Caution!	Two pass calculation is ignored on any non-Account member not set to dynamic
	calc. When using this setting, consider the impact on currency conversion
	scripts.

**Note:** For multi-currency applications, the pre-built currency conversion calc scripts do not function properly if you change data storage to dynamic for any Scenario, Version, Period, or Year member, or for certain dimension roots (such as Entity, Version, Currency, and custom dimensions). When changing data storage, consider the impact on currency conversion scripts.

## **Alias Dimensions**

Aliases are alternate names, descriptions, languages, or other items that help to define dimensions. You can assign one or more aliases to Planning accounts, currencies, entities, scenarios, periods, versions, years, attribute values, and user-defined dimension members. You can assign aliases to any Financial Management dimension.

There are three elements to an Alias dimension:

- Alias dimension
- Alias members
- Alias property

You create an Alias dimension and add members to it. Enter a description, alternate name, and so on, in the Alias property value field for members of associated dimensions. For example, you create an Alias dimension with members: English, French, and Italian. In Planning, these members are considered Alias tables. In the Currency dimension that is associated with this Alias dimension, there are the members AUD, JPY, and USD. Double-click the alias property value for each member and enter a description for English, French, and Italian. For example, the English descriptions might be Australian Dollar, Japanese Yen, and United States Dollar.

You can set up how you want members and their aliases to display in the Dimension Library. You can display just the member name, just the alias, or both. For example, if you have a currency member named AUD with an alias of Australian Dollar, in the Dimension Library you can display just AUD, just Australian Dollar, or AUD-Australian Dollar.

Aliases enable you to create unique identifiers for dimensions and members. For example, Cost Center dimension members may be identified by a number (100, 200, 210, and so on) or by a descriptive alias (Human Resources, Engineering, Sales, and so on). Members may also have aliases for different languages.

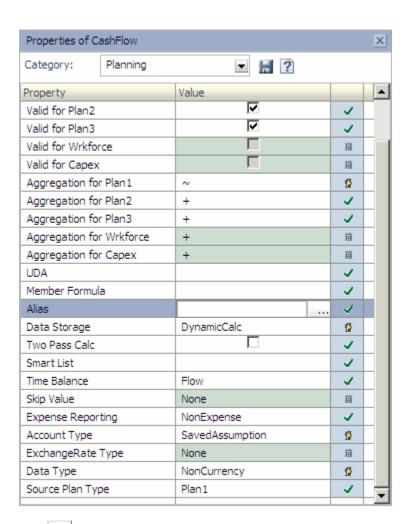
The name of the Alias dimension must follow naming requirements of the Hyperion product. For Planning dimensions, see "Naming Restrictions for Dimensions, Members, and Aliases" on page 346. For Financial Management dimensions, see Chapter 11, "Working with Financial Management Dimensions".

**Note:** You may be able to enter different characters when creating an Alias dimension in the Dimension Library, but when the Alias dimension is brought into an application, the application's naming rules are applied.

- To set up an Alias dimension:
- 1 In the Dimension Library, create an Alias dimension, and add members to it.

**Note:** When applications are deployed to Planning, child members of the Alias dimension become Alias Tables.

- 2 Associate the main dimension, such as Account or Entity, with the Alias dimension. See "Creating Dimension Associations" on page 78.
- 3 Drag the Alias dimension to an application. (You also need to drag the main dimensions that have associations with the Alias dimension if they do not exist in the application.)
- 4 Activate the associations in the application. See "Viewing Dimension Associations" on page 192.
- In the application, select a main dimension member, for example CashFlow, and double-click in the Alias field of the Property Grid.



6 Click and enter alias names in the alias tables for the member.



7 Click OK.

- To view the alias for a member:
- 1 Select the Alias dimension for the application.
- 2 In the Property Grid, select the System category.
- 3 Double-click Default Member, select an Alias table, then click Save.
- 4 In the Property Grid, select the Planning category.

If a base dimension, such as Entity, has an active association with the Alias dimension, and an entity member has an alias defined for the selected alias table, the alias is displayed in the Alias field in the Planning category.

**Tip:** In the Dimension Library, select **View**, **Member**, **Display**, **Both** to display aliases for an application.

## **User-Defined Attribute Dimensions**

User-defined attribute (UDA) dimensions enable you to reuse UDAs that you create for members in multiple dimensions. UDAs are words or phrases used to describe characteristics of members—within calculation scripts, member formulas, and reports so that they return lists of members associated with the specified UDA. For example, if you have a Product dimension with various product members, you could create a UDA dimension called New Products and base certain calculations only on new products.

- ➤ To create UDA dimensions:
- 1 In the Dimension Library, select File, New, Dimension.
- 2 Enter the dimension name and description.
- 3 Select UDA.
- 4 Add members to the UDA dimension.

Members are the UDAs that you can choose from when assigning UDAs to a member using the Property Grid. For additional information, see "Working with User-Defined Attributes" on page 136.

## **Custom Dimensions**

When using custom dimensions, you must follow the naming conventions in "Naming Restrictions for Dimensions, Members, and Aliases" on page 346. Ensure that dimension names and aliases are unique. They can contain up to 80 characters, including spaces. Descriptions have up to 255 characters.

You can assign access permissions to members, rearrange the dimension member hierarchy, and share members of the Entity, Account, and custom dimensions. For information about assigning access permissions, see the *Oracle Hyperion Planning Administrator's Guide*.

## **Dimension Associations**

#### **Subtopics**

- Creating Dimension Associations
- Viewing and Deleting Dimension Associations

Any dimension that references other dimensions requires associations. For example, any dimension which references dimensions such as security class and currency require associations. Because Oracle's Hyperion products allow for configuration of the application (which dimensions have security applied), dimensions that require associations depend on an application's configuration.

## **Creating Dimension Associations**

You create dimension associations to assign security classes, currency, and attributes to dimensions and their members. For example, if you associate an entity dimension with the security class and currency dimensions, the associations are inherited by all members of the entity dimension.

You can also create dimension associations in a flat file. See "Dimension Associations Section" on page 43. Existing associations are automatically created and activated when you transform an application from Classic to Performance Management Architect.

**Note:** It is impossible to create an association from a shared dimension to a local dimension. If you attempt to create this association, this would result in errors in the downstream products.

- To create dimension associations:
- 1 Right-click a dimension, and select Create Association.

Note: Security Class and Alias dimensions can only be associated with Attribute dimensions.

- 2 Select Existing Property or New Property.
- 3 If you selected Existing Property, from the Property drop-down list, select the property.
- 4 If you selected New Property, enter the name of the new property.

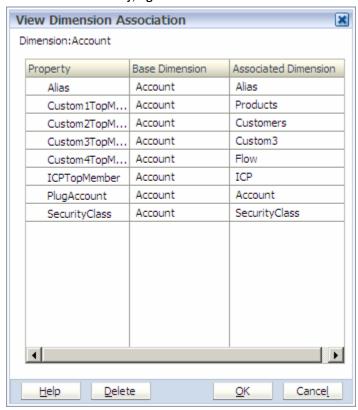
**Note:** When you select New Property, you can only create associations with Attribute dimensions.

- 5 **Optional:** Enter a description for the association.
- 6 From **Dimension**, select the associated dimension.
- 7 Click OK.

**Note:** Associations created in the Dimension Library must be activated in the application. See "Viewing Dimension Associations" on page 192.

## **Viewing and Deleting Dimension Associations**

- To view and delete dimension associations:
- 1 In the Dimension Library, right-click a dimension and select View Associations.



2 Optional: To sort columns in the View Dimension Association dialog box, click the column header.

**Tip:** To view a list of applications that use the dimension association, right-click the row of the association and select Search.

- 3 To delete an association, select the association row and click **Delete**.
  - Tip: You can select multiple dimension associations using the [Ctrl] or [Shift] keys.
- 4 Click Yes to confirm.
- 5 Click OK.

## **Copying Dimensions**

You can copy dimensions to create a new dimension of the same type. When a dimension is copied, all members and property values are also copied to the new dimension. There is no link defined between the original dimension and the new copied dimension.

You can copy dimensions:

- Within the Shared Library
- Within an application as a local dimension
- From the Shared Library to an application creating a new local dimension
- From an application to the Shared Library for sharing with other applications
- To copy dimensions to the Shared Library:
- 1 Right-click a dimension in the Shared Library and select Copy Dimension To, Shared Library.
- 2 Change the default dimension name and enter a description.
- 3 Click OK.

The dimension is added to the Shared Library.

- To copy a dimension to an application:
- 1 Right-click a dimension and select **Copy Dimension To**, **Application**.
- 2 Modify the dimension name and enter a description.
- 3 Select the application and click **OK**.

## **Viewing Application Membership**

Application membership indicates which members or dimensions are used in which application. You can use this information to determine the impact of dimension changes.

- To view application membership:
- 1 In the Dimension Library, right-click a dimension or member and select Application Membership.
- 2 Click Close.

# Working with Named Generations (Essbase (ASO) and Essbase (BSO) Only)

Generations and levels are layers in a hierarchical tree structure that defines database member relationships. Generations are ordered incrementally from the top member of the dimension (generation 1) down to the child members. Levels are ordered from the bottom dimension member (level 0) up to the parent members.

**Note:** In a dimension that allows duplicate member names, use the unique generation name to identify a layer in the hierarchical tree structure.

You can create your own names for generations and levels in an outline. The name is a word or phrase that describes the generation or level. For example, you might create a generation name called Cities for all cities in the outline. You can define only one name for each generation or level. Once defined, you can view generation and level names in the Property grid for the selected dimension,

Use generation and level names in calculation scripts and report scripts wherever you need to specify either a list of member names or a list of generation or level numbers. For example, you can limit a calculation in a calculation script to the members of a specific generation.

#### Example

- Year
  - 0 2006
    - Q1
      - Jan
      - Feb
      - March
    - □ Q2

You number generations starting at 1 for the highest level (dimension) and down to the lowest member. In the above example, the named generations are numbered as follows:

- 1 (Year)
- 2 (2006)
- 3 (Q1 and Q2)
- 4 (Jan, Feb, and March).

You number levels starting at 0 for the leaf level, the bottom member in the hierarchy, and up to the dimension level. In the above example, the named levels are numbered as follows:

- 3 (Year)
- 2 (2006)
- 1 (Q1 and Q2)
- **0** (Jan, Feb, and March)

You can create, modify, or delete named generations in Essbase (ASO) and (BSO) applications.

- To create, modify, or delete named generations:
- In the Dimension Library, right-click a dimension or the application name and select Named Generations.

The Named Generations dialog box is displayed.

2 Click to add a named generation. Then, double-click the cell under Generation Name and enter a descriptive name.

For example, to later publish sales data generated in all North American regions, create a generation called Region.

3 In the Number column, double-click the cell to modify the number automatically provided.

**Note:** You cannot change numbers that are associated with DTS members.

- 4 Perform any of these optional tasks:
  - Click to remove changes and revert to saved data.
  - Click , to remove a selected generation.
  - Click to save changes and continue to add named generations.
- 5 Click OK.

# Working with Named Levels (Essbase (ASO) and Essbase (BSO) Only)

You can define named levels for logically-related named generations, such as the named level, Month, to apply to all generations containing months. Like named generations, named levels enable you to identify the members to use in calculation or report scripts. The numbers you assign to named levels start at 0 for the lowest member in the dimension and increase to the highest level of the dimension. In the sample shown, levels are numbered as: 0 (Jan, Feb, March), 1 (Q1 and Q2), 2 (2006), and 3 (Year).

#### Sample

- Year
  - 0 2006
    - □ Q1
      - Jan
      - Feb
      - March
    - □ Q2

You can create, modify, or delete named generations in Essbase (ASO) and (BSO) applications.

- To create, modify, or delete named levels:
- In the Dimension Library, right-click a dimension or the application name and select Named Levels.
  The Named Levels dialog box is displayed.
- 2 Click , to add a level. Then, double-click the cell under Level Name, and enter a descriptive name.

  For example, enter Human Resources Office to later assign this to all levels for human resource offices.

**Note:** The name must be unique and not shared with members, generations, aliases, and shared aliases.

3 In the Number column, double-click the cell to modify the number automatically provided.

**Note:** You cannot change numbers associated with DTS members.

- 4 Perform any of these optional tasks:
  - Double-click a cell to modify the level name or number.
  - Click to remove any changes and revert to saved data.
  - Click to remove selected levels.
  - Click to save changes and continue to add levels.
- 5 Click OK.

# **Organizing Dimensions**

You can organize dimensions by creating folders and copying or moving the dimensions into the folders. The following sections provide detailed information on organizing dimensions.

- "Creating Folders" on page 83
- "Adding Dimensions to Folders" on page 84
- "Renaming Folders" on page 85
- "Deleting Folders" on page 85

## **Creating Folders**

- To create folders:
- 1 In the Dimension Library, select File, New, Folder.

The Create New Folder dialog box is displayed.

2 Enter the name and description, then click **OK**.

3 Add dimensions to the new folder. See "Adding Dimensions to Folders" on page 84.

## **Adding Dimensions to Folders**

#### **Subtopics**

- Copying Dimensions
- Moving Dimensions

Dimensions can exist in more than one location. For example, you can organize dimensions and have the Accounts dimension exist in multiple folders or have the Accounts dimension exist at the highest level and also within a folder. You can use several methods to copy or move dimensions into folders.

#### **Copying Dimensions**

- To copy dimensions into folders:
- 1 In the Shared Library, right-click the folder and select Add Dimensions.

The Add Dimensions to Folder dialog box is displayed.

- **Tip:** When you use the Add Dimensions to Folder dialog box, the dimensions are copied to the new location. In this instance, dimensions exist in multiple locations.
- 2 Using the [Ctrl] key, select one or more dimensions in the list.

**Note:** If a dimension already exists in a folder, you cannot add a dimension with the same name into the folder.

3 Click OK.

## **Moving Dimensions**

Dragging dimensions moves them from their original location into a folder.

To move dimensions, drag the dimensions in the Shared Library to a folder.

**Tip:** You can use the [Ctrl] key to select multiple dimensions to move.

To move dimensions out of a folder and back to the root of the Shared Library, right-click a dimension in the folder and select **Remove from Folder**. If the dimension exists only in the

folder and not in the Shared Library root folder, a confirmation dialog box is displayed. Click **Yes** to confirm.

## **Renaming Folders**

- To rename folders:
- 1 Right-click a folder, and select **Rename**.

The Rename Folder dialog box is displayed.

2 Enter the folder name, then click **OK**.

## **Deleting Folders**

#### **Subtopics**

- Deleting Folders Only
- Deleting Folders with Content

You can delete folders that you create in the Shared Library. When deleting folders, you have two options: 1) delete only the folder, or 2) delete the folder and content.

#### **Deleting Folders Only**

When deleting folders, keep in mind these guidelines:

- Only the folder is deleted
- Dimensions and sub-folders are not deleted and are moved to the root of the Shared Library
- If deleting a sub-folder, only the sub-folder is deleted—dimensions are not deleted, rather they are moved to the root folder
- ➤ To delete only folders:
- 1 Right-click a folder and select **Delete**, **Only Folder**.

A confirmation dialog box is displayed.

- 2 Click Yes.
- 3 Click OK.

#### **Deleting Folders with Content**

When deleting folders with content, keep in mind these guidelines:

- The entire contents are deleted.
- The folder, including any sub-folders and dimensions are deleted

- If deleting a sub-folder, the sub-folder, including any folders and dimensions are deleted
- To delete folders and contents:
- 1 Right-click a folder and select **Delete**, **Folder with Content**.

A confirmation dialog box is displayed.

- 2 Click Yes.
- 3 Click OK.

The folder and all dimensions in the folder are deleted.

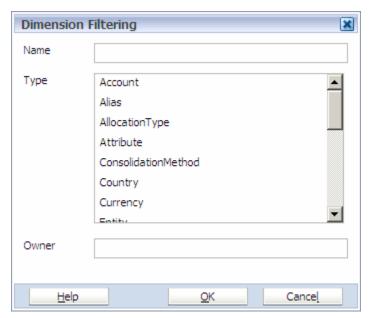
# **Filtering Dimensions**

You can filter the dimensions you see in the Dimension Library. Filtering only applies to dimensions, and not folders.

**Note:** If you create a dimension and have a filter applied that does not include the new dimension, the dimension will not display in the Shared Library until you remove the filter.

- To filter dimensions:
- 1 Click or select View, Filter Dimensions.

The Dimension Filtering dialog box is displayed.



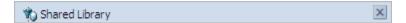
2 Enter the name, select the type, or enter the name of the user or group that owns the dimensions.

You can use wildcard characters to filter dimensions. The Dimension Server supports these wildcard characters:  $^{\{ ( ( ) ) + . *? ! }$ 

3 Click OK.

Tip: To remove filter criteria, select Edit, Clear Filter Criteria.

When dimensions are filtered, a filter icon is displayed in the Shared Library pane.



# **Sorting Dimensions and Folders**

You can sort dimensions and folders in ascending or descending order.

- To sort dimensions and folders:
- 1 Click

The Dimension Sorting dialog box is displayed.

- 2 Select the artifact to sort by (Dimension Class, Name, Description, Owner).
- 3 Select the sort order (Ascending or Descending).
- 4 Click OK.

Tip: To remove the sort, click Edit, Clear Sort Criteria.

When dimensions are sorted, a sort icon is displayed in the Shared Library pane.

# **Deleting Dimensions**

When you delete a dimension, the dimension and all members of the dimension are deleted from the Shared Library. The dimension and members are also deleted from applications using the dimension. Associations for the dimension are also deleted.

Caution! Before deleting a dimension, right-click the dimension and select Application Membership, to view what applications are using the dimension. If an application contains the dimension, you cannot delete the dimension.

For important information on deleting Planning dimensions, see "Excluding and Deleting Planning Members" on page 129.

- To delete dimensions:
- In the Dimension Library (Shared Library or Application pane), right-click a dimension and select **Delete**Dimension.

# **Using the Grid Editor**

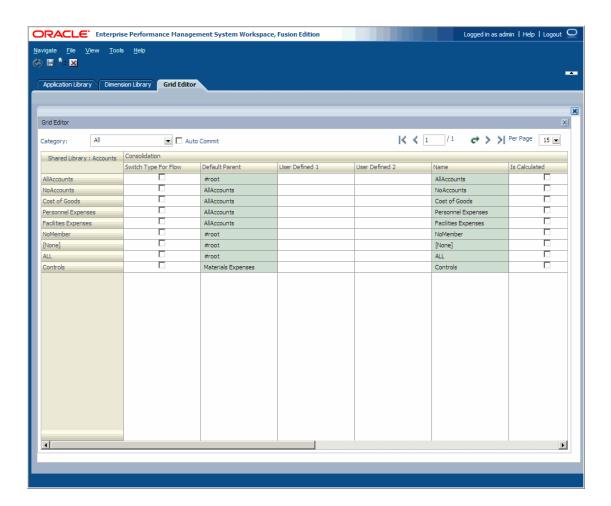
#### **Subtopics**

- Launching the Grid Editor
- Searching for Members
- Selecting Members
- Selecting Properties
- Working with the Grid Editor

You can use the Grid Editor to view and maintain dimensions within a tabular, grid-based interface. You can also:

- View properties for multiple members simultaneously
- Perform bulk updates to multiple members
- Identify changed values and easily assign values

The following example shows the Grid Editor, enabling you to edit members and properties for the Accounts dimension.

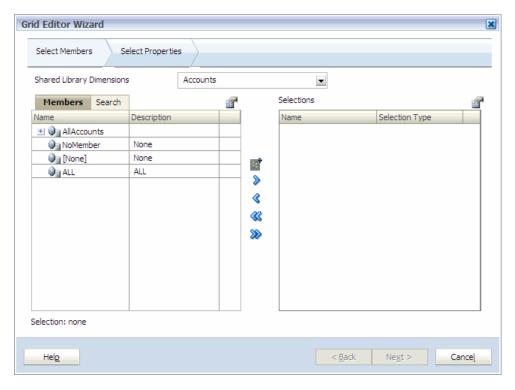


# **Launching the Grid Editor**

- To launch the Grid Editor:
- 1 In the Shared Library or Application pane, right-click a dimension and select **Grid Editor**.

**Note:** The Grid Editor option is not available if you right-click a member. You must right-click a dimension.

The Grid Editor Wizard is displayed.



The Grid Editor Wizard enables you to display up to 2000 members within a dimension. You can expand and collapse members within a dimension using the [+] and [-].

The Grid Editor Wizard has two panes—all members in the dimension on the left and selections in the Grid Editor on the right. The left pane has two tabs—Members and Search. The Members tab displays all members available in the dimension, including the member name and a short description, if available. You can use the Search tab to find members. The right pane shows selections for the Grid Editor and displays the member name and the selection type.

You can use the Menu button above each pane to change the columns in the Grid Editor Wizard.

If you are selecting members for a Shared Library dimension, the Grid Editor displays "Shared Library Dimensions," above the Members and Search tab. However, if you are selecting members in an application, the application name appears above the Members and Search tab. For example, "NewApp Dimensions."

While displaying the Members tab, to collapse all members in a dimension, click , and select Collapse All.

**Note:** When you select Collapse All, all members under the dimension or member that you selected are collapsed. When a dimension or member is collapsed, rest the mouse pointer over the artifact to display a ToolTip indicating the number of descendants.

- 3 Perform one of these actions:
  - a. In the left pane, click M., Show, Count.

The Count column displays in addition to Name and Description. The Count column displays the number of child members under the current dimension. This can be a helpful indicator of how long it might take to expand down a branch of the tree.

b. To remove the Count column, click , and select **Show**, **Count**.

#### 4 Perform one of these actions:

- a. To display the Alias column, click , and select **Show**, **Alias**.

  The Alias column displays in addition to the Name and Description. The Alias column displays the alias, which is an alternate description for dimension members.
- b. To remove the Alias column, click , and select **Show**, **Alias**.
- 5 To modify the columns in the Selections pane, in the Selections pane, click , Show, Selection Type.

Name automatically displays in the Selections pane, however you can decide if you want the Selection Type to display.

## **Searching for Members**

You can search for members by selecting the Search tab and entering the name in the text box. The search finds all members in the selected dimension based on the text you enter. For example, you can enter  $c^*$ , to select the first member that starts with "c".

- To search for members:
- 1 Select the Search tab.
- 2 To search for a member name, select Name or to search by member description, select Description.
- 3 Enter the text you want to search on.

You can also select the Search tab to search for members and use wildcards in your phrase. For example, if you are searching a customer dimension and select to search by Name and type  $Ba^{**}$  in the text box, and click only customer names that start with Ba display. You can also type ! in the text box to act as a wildcard. For example, you might not know how to spell a customer name, such as Bassica, Inc., since it could be Bassico, Bassiko, or Bassica. In this case, you could type Bass to find this customer.

**Note:** The maximum number of children that can be displayed is 2000.

4 Next, select the members to display in the Grid Editor. See "Selecting Members" on page 91.

## **Selecting Members**

The first step in using the Grid Editor wizard is to select the members that you want to edit using the Grid Editor.

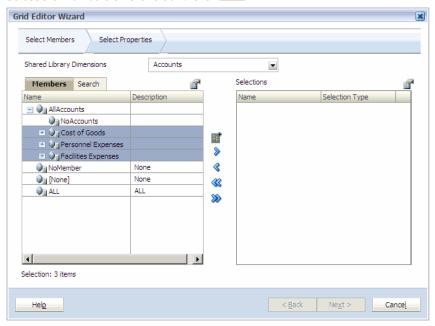
- ➤ To select members:
- 1 Select a dimension.

**Note:** By default, the dimension you selected when you right-clicked and selected Grid Editor is displayed. If you want to choose a different dimension, click the Dimension drop-down arrow.

You can use the Grid Editor for any dimension within the Shared Library or application, however, you can only work with one dimension at a time. For information on shared dimensions in applications, see "Including Dimensions in Applications" on page 188.

**Note:** The maximum number of children that can be displayed in a dimension is 2000. If you do not see the member you are looking for, trying searching for a specific member.

2 Select the members on the left and click



- 3 To add special options for the member, click . Choose an option:
  - Member
  - Children
  - IChildren
  - Descendants
  - IDescendants
  - Siblings
  - ISiblings
  - Parent

- **IParent**
- Ancestors
- **IAncestors**

In the above options, "I" indicates inclusive. For example, "IChildren" adds all children for the member, including the selected member, and "IDescendants" adds all the descendants including the selected member. If you select "Children," the selected member is not included and only it's children are included.

The member is moved to the right and displays the option you selected in the Selection Type column. For example, "Descendants" displays in the Selection Type column.

Repeat the steps above until you select all members you want to view in the Grid Editor.

Tip: To deselect all members from the list of selections, click.



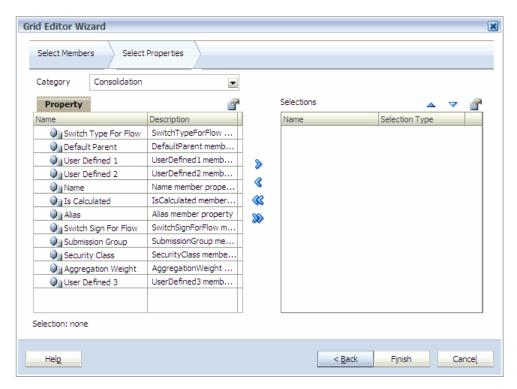
- If necessary, select new dimensions and members to edit.
- When finished, click Next.

The Select Properties tab is displayed. See "Selecting Properties" on page 93.

## **Selecting Properties**

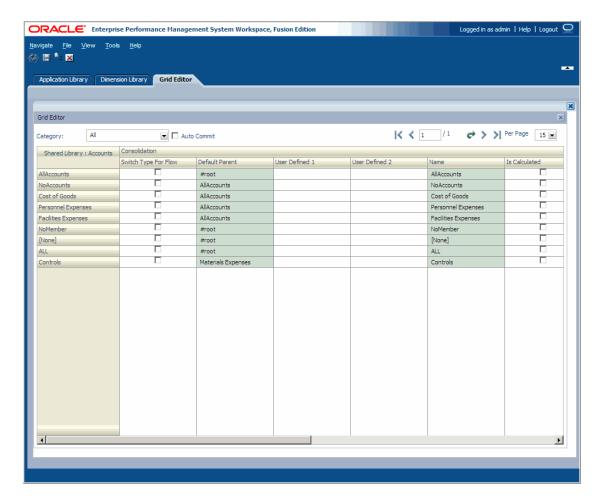
You can select the properties that you want to modify using the Grid Editor. When selecting properties using the Grid Editor Wizard, make sure to select the appropriate category.

- ➤ To select properties:
- Since properties can differ by category, select the category that includes the properties you want to edit.



- 2 Select the properties on the left and click
- 3 Repeat the steps above until you select all properties you want to edit in the Grid Editor.
- 4 Click Finish.

The Grid Editor is displayed.



Grid cells that represent read-only properties are dimmed and disabled. Properties utilizing special controls such as check boxes within the Dimension Library Property Grid also use the same controls within the Grid Editor.

If you are editing a Shared Library dimension, the Grid Editor shows the dimension name after "Shared Library," such as "Shared Library: Account." However, if you are editing a dimension in an application, the name of the application appears before the dimension name. For example, "NewApp: Account". In addition, each property category name is displayed above the property columns. For example, Consolidation displays above the properties you selected in the Consolidation category.

## **Working with the Grid Editor**

#### **Subtopics**

- Saving Member and Property Changes
- Changing Dimensions
- Viewing Ancestors
- Creating Members
- Adding Members
- Removing and Deleting Members
- Sorting Members and Properties
- Copying and Pasting Cell Data
- Adding and Removing Properties
- Finding Properties
- Closing the Grid Editor

The Grid Editor displays the members and properties you selected in the wizard. Since members and properties can differ, depending on the category, you can select a specific category to display at the top of the Grid Editor. Members appear as rows, displaying member names on the left. Properties appear as columns, showing the name as the second row in the column heading. Each corresponding property value displays as cell data.

#### **Saving Member and Property Changes**

When you make changes to members and properties, you can set the changes to occur immediately or wait until you use the Save button. The Grid Editor Auto Commit feature saves each change, individually. Keep in mind these guidelines when using the Auto Commit feature:



If the Auto Commit feature is *unchecked*:

- The data is saved *only* when you click the Save button.
- If you modify members or properties, the cells are shaded with a new color. Colors include:
  - Yellow—A cell that is yellow indicates that the value has been updated. Upon saving the value, it is updated in Dimension Library and the cell color reverts to the default color.
  - Red—A row that is red indicates that it is marked for deletion. After a row is marked for deletion, the cells cannot be edited. Upon saving, the members are deleted from the Dimension Library, removed from the application, and the rows are deleted from the current page of the grid.

If you navigate from one page of the grid to another, a confirmation dialog box is displayed, asking you to save any changes.

All changes are saved when you click the Save button.

• If you try to change the auto commit to checked, you will be prompted to save the data.

If the Auto Commit feature is checked:

- The data is saved on the individual action performed.
- Property values are saved when you change the row or press the [Enter] key
- Members are deleted immediately when you right-click and select Delete Member

#### Note:

You can click to remove the changes made to the grid and refresh the grid with last saved data.

#### **Changing Dimensions**

You can change the dimension that is displayed in the Grid Editor.

- To change the dimension:
- 1 Right-click the dimension name in the upper left corner of the Grid Editor.
- 2 Select Change Dimension.

The Grid Editor Wizard is displayed.

- 3 Select a dimension using the Dimensions drop-down arrow.
- 4 Select the members to show in the grid and click Next.

A confirmation dialog box is displayed.

- 5 Click Yes.
- 6 Select the properties and click Finish.

The Grid Editor is displayed.

## **Viewing Ancestors**

You can view ancestors for a member using the Grid Editor to identify where a member resides in the dimension hierarchy.

- ➤ To view member ancestors:
- 1 Right-click a member (row) and select Show Ancestors.

The Show Ancestors dialog box is displayed.

2 Click OK.

## **Creating Members**

You can create children or sibling members using the Grid Editor.

Creating a member as a child to the selected member appends the property values row of the new child member to the current page of the grid. Creating a sibling to the selected member creates a new member as a sibling at the same level of the selected member and appends the property values row of the new sibling member to the current page of the grid.

- To create members:
- Right-click a row and select Create Member. Select As Child or As Sibling.

The New Member dialog box is displayed.

Enter the member name and click **OK**.

The member is displayed in the Grid Editor. When you create new members, the Grid Editor automatically saves the action.

#### **Adding Members**

- To add existing members to the grid:
- Right-click a row and select Add Member to Grid.

The Add Member to Grid dialog box is displayed.

If you are adding a member to a Shared Library dimension, the Grid Editor displays "Shared Library Dimensions," above the Members and Search tab. However, if you are adding a member to an application, the name of the application appears above the Members and Search tab. For example, "NewApp Dimensions."

Select the member(s) to add and click



Tip: You can search for members using the Search tab in the Add Member to Grid dialog box.

Click OK.

The new member is added as a row to the Grid Editor.

## **Removing and Deleting Members**

You can use the Grid Editor to remove or delete members. Removing a member removes the selected member from grid. Deleting a member deletes the selected member by marking it as red in color. Deleting a member physically deletes it from the Dimension Server when you click the Save button.

- To remove members from the Grid Editor display:
- Click before you attempt to remove a member.
- Right-click the member row and select Remove Member from Grid.

The member is removed from the dimension.

- To delete members from the Dimension Server:
- 1 Right-click a member and select **Delete Member**.

A confirmation dialog box is displayed.

**Caution!** Deleting a member deletes it from all views. Be extremely careful.

2 Click Yes.

**Tip:** If you delete a member, you can reverse the deletion *before* you save changes. Right-click the member and select **Undo Delete Member**.

3 Click

The member is deleted.

#### **Sorting Members and Properties**

You can sort members and properties in the Grid Editor.

- To sort artifacts in the Grid Editor:
- 1 Click

The GridEditor Sort Dialog is displayed.

- 2 Select to sort on Members or Properties.
- 3 If you selected Members, select the artifact to sort by (Name, Alias, or Property).
- 4 Select the sort order (Ascending or Descending).
- 5 Click OK.

**Tip:** You can also sort a Property column by double-clicking the column header. When you sort properties, a sort indicator appears in the column header.

### **Copying and Pasting Cell Data**

If you are adding content to a cell that you will use in other cells, you can copy and paste the cell data to save time.

**Note:** You can copy and paste information from one cell to another within the same column. You cannot copy and paste information across columns.

- To copy and paste cell data:
- 1 To copy information, perform one of these actions:
  - Select the cell you want to copy, then right-click and select **Copy**.

- Select the cell you want to copy, then press [Ctrl + C].
- To paste information, perform one of these actions:
  - Select the cell or column you want to paste the information into, then right-click and select Paste.
  - Select the cell or column you want to paste the information into, then press [Ctrl + V].

Tip: You can copy a value from one cell and then paste the values in all of the cells in the column. Simply copy the value, then right-click the column header and select Paste.

#### **Adding and Removing Properties**

You can add or remove properties for a member using the Grid Editor.

- To add properties:
- Right-click a column, then select Add Property.

The Property List Selector is displayed.

Select the property to add, then click



Click OK.

The Grid Editor is displayed.

To remove properties from the grid, right-click the column of the property you want to remove, then select Remove Property.

## **Finding Properties**

If you are editing numerous members and properties in the Grid Editor, you can search for a property that you want to edit.

- To find properties:
- Right-click a column and select Find Property.

The Property Selector dialog box is displayed.

Select the property, then click **OK**.

The Grid Editor displays with the property column highlighted.

## **Closing the Grid Editor**

- ➤ To close the Grid Editor:
- Click to save all changes in the Grid Editor.

#### Perform one of these actions:

- Right-click the Grid Editor tab and select Close.
- Select File, Close, Current.

# **Working with Smart Lists (Planning Only)**

#### **Subtopics**

- **Creating Smart Lists**
- **Smart List Names**
- Modifying Smart List Dimension Properties
- Displaying #Missing with Smart Lists

Smart Lists are custom drop-down lists that users access from data form cells in Planning applications. When clicking into data form cells, users select items from drop-down lists instead of entering data. Users cannot type in cells that contain Smart Lists. Smart Lists display in cells as down arrows that expand when users click into the cells.

For example, you can create a drop-down Smart List called Justification that provides selections for Research, Customer Feedback, and Expansion. When users click into an Account named Reason (which is associated with the Justification Smart List), they click the down arrow, which expands into a drop-down list with these selections: Research, Customer Feedback, and Expansion. Users select a Smart List option as a value for the cell.

Administrators use the Dimension Library to create Smart List dimensions and members, and assign properties. Perform these tasks to create and administer Smart Lists:

- Create a new dimension with Smart List selected as the Dimension Type.
- Create members in the dimension. (The members are the items that display in the dropdown, data form, or grid.)
- Assign properties to the Smart List dimension and members. Assign a Label to the Smart List and Smart List members.
- Optionally:
  - Enable Smart Lists for data forms. See the Oracle Hyperion Planning Administrator's Guide.
  - Use Smart List values in member formulas and business rules.
  - Set how #Missing cells associated with Smart Lists display on data forms and within drop-down lists.

Smart List Dimensions do not need to be associated with the member's dimension. Smart List is a default member property. To remove the association of a Smart List with a member, doubleclick the Smart List property and delete the Smart List name. To remove a Smart List from a member, right-click the Smart List property field and remove the value.

## **Creating Smart Lists**

- To create Smart Lists:
- 1 In the Dimension Library, select **File**, then **New**, then **Dimension**.

The Add New Dimension dialog box is displayed.

Type the Name, Description, and select the type, SmartList.

Note: Enter a unique name containing alphanumeric and underscore characters (for example: Position) and no special characters, hyphens, or spaces. Smart Lists cannot match dimension names. Smart List names can be referenced in formula expressions.

The Smart List dimension is displayed in the Shared Library.

Data cells can display only one Smart List. If multiple Smart Lists intersect at cells, set which one takes precedence by setting the data type evaluation order.

Next, create the members that will display as items in the drop-down list.

- In the Shared Library, right-click the Smart List dimension and select Create Member, then As Child. The New Member dialog box is displayed.
- Type the member name and click **OK**.

**Note:** Enter a unique member name containing alphanumeric and underscore characters and no special characters, hyphens, or spaces.

Create additional members, as necessary, for the dimension.

## **Smart List Names**

When using Smart Lists, note these considerations. Smart List names and aliases:

- Must begin with a letter, and can contain letters, numbers, \_ (underscore), and \$ (dollar sign) characters. They cannot include spaces, or be Java reserved words, such as: abstract, assert, boolean, break, byte, case, catch, char, class, const, continue, default, do, double, else, enum, extends, false, final, finally, float, for, if, goto, implements, import, instanceof, int, interface, long, native, new, null, private, protected, public, return, short, static, strictfp, super, switch, synchronized, this, throw, throws, transient, true, try, void, volatile, while.
- Cannot have the same name as the Smart List dimension, another dimension, or a dimension member.

When Smart List dimensions are transformed from Classic to Performance Management Architect, they are appended with the prefix sl\_, to ensure that names are unique. (This does not occur when upgrading Smart List member names.)

# **Modifying Smart List Dimension Properties**

Use the Property Grid to set Smart List properties.

- ➤ To set Smart List properties:
- 1 Select a Smart List dimension.
- 2 Select the category, **Planning**. Define the Smart List properties for the dimension:

**Table 12** Smart List Dimension Properties

Property	Description	
Label	Enter the text to display when the Smart List is selected. Smart Lists and Smart List members must have a Label assigned. Spaces and special characters are allowed. Smart List labels can reference a resource, which can be translated into different languages. See the <i>Oracle Hyperion Planning Administrator's Guide</i> .	
Auto Generate ID	Generate a numeric ID for each Smart List entry. If you do not select this option, you can customize Smart List values.	
Start Value	Populates the Value property of the first member in the Smart List. For example, if the Smart List dimension is Justification with Start Value set to 10, the first member added to this list has a value of 10.	
Increment	This value is appended to the value of the last member in the list to determine the value for the selected member. For example:	
	Justification (Start Value=0, Increment=10)	
	Research (Value=0)	
	Customer Feedback (Value=10)	
	Survey (Value=20)	
Display Order	How Smart Lists are sorted in the drop-down list: by ID, Name, or Label	
	ID—Unique number that sets the order for the displayed entry.	
	Name—Unique alphanumeric name containing alphanumeric and underscore characters (for example: Customer_Feedback) and no special characters or spaces	
	Label—Displayed text for the Smart List entry on the drop-down list (for example: Customer Feedback).	
#Missing Data	Determines how #Missing values are represented in cells associated with Smart Lists. Options:	
Form Label	DropDown—Displays the label set in #Missing Drop-Down Label.	
	Grid—Displays #Missing or leaves cells blank, depending on the Display Missing Values As Blank selection for the data form (see the Oracle Hyperion Planning Administrator's Guide).	
	This selection determines what is displayed in the cell when it is not the focus. When the cell is in focus, the Smart List item that is selected from the drop-down is displayed.	

Property	Description
#Missing Drop Down Label	Enter a label (for example, No Justification) to be displayed as an entry in the Smart List whose value is #Missing. Notes:
	<ul> <li>This displays as the first selection in the Smart List drop-down, allowing #Missing as a selection in the data form.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>When the cell is not in focus, this label displays only if the drop-down list is selected. Otherwise, #Missing or a blank cell is displayed, depending on the Display Missing Values As Blank selection for the data form.</li> </ul>
	• #Missing labels determine only the display of cells with #Missing data; #Missing remains the stored value.

# **Displaying #Missing with Smart Lists**

Administrators set the values that are displayed in Smart Lists and data cells, including what is displayed when there is no data in the cell. When there is no data in a cell, the cell can display no value (that is, the cell is blank), #Missing, or—for cells associated with Smart Lists—another value that you specify.

Use these options to control the display of #Missing in such cells when they are not in focus:

Option	Description
Blank	When designing the data form, select <b>Display Missing Values as Blank</b> .
	When setting Smart List properties, select <b>Grid</b> .
#missing	When designing the data form, do not select <b>Display Missing Values as Blank.</b>
	When setting Smart List properties, select <b>Grid</b> .
A custom label, such as "No Change"	When setting Smart List properties, enter the custom label in the <b>#Missing Drop-Down Label</b> field (for example, No Change). Select <b>DropDown</b> .

# **Viewing Transaction Logs**

All operations performed in the Dimension Library are recorded in transaction logs. You can filter logs by date, application, dimension, and property and restrict logs to operations performed in the current session. Each operation is recorded with a time stamp, the user name, the type of action performed, and other relevant information.

Action	Description
AddApplication	Adds an application to a library
AddDimension	Adds a dimension to a library
AddDimensionAssociation	Adds a dimension association between two dimensions
AddLibrary	Adds a library to the system
AddMember	Adds the specified member to the specified dimension

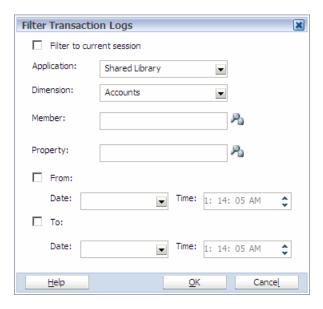
Action	Description
AddOrphanMember	Adds an orphan member to a dimension
AddView	Adds a view object to an application
AddViewFilter	Adds a view filter to a view
AddViewTopMember	Adds the top member for a specified view
AddViewFilterTopMember	Adds a top member to a view filter
AutomatorRun	Logged action for an Automator run
ClearApplication	Clears an existing application; deletes data artifacts for the application but does not delete the application record
ClearDimension	Clears an existing dimension; deletes data artifacts for the dimension but does not delete the dimension record
CloseLibrary	Logged action for closing a library
CompareRun	Logged action for a Compare job
CopyApplication	Copies an existing application
CopyDimension	Copies an existing dimension
CopyLibrary	Copies an existing library
DeleteApplication	Deletes an existing application
DeleteBranch	Deletes a member and its descendants
DeleteDimension	Deletes a dimension from a library
DeleteLibrary	Deletes an existing library
DeleteMember	Deletes the specified member from the library
DeleteView	Deletes a view within an application
ExportRun	Logged action for a export job
ImportRun	Logged action for a import job
InsertMember	Inserts the specified member into the specified dimension
MemberPropertyDataLoss	Loss action for a member property data loss
MigrateApplication	Migrate application to another server
MoveMember	Moves the specified member within the dimension
OpenLibrary	Logged action for opening a library
RemoveApplicationArrayPropertyValue	Removes (clears) the array value of the specified property of the specified application

Action	Description
RemoveApplicationPropertyValue	Removes (clears) the value of the specified property of the specified application
RemoveDescendantValues	Removes property value for a member's descendants
RemoveDimensionArrayPropertyValue	Removes (clears) the array value of the specified property of the specified dimension. The property itself is not deleted, because other dimensions may be using it.
RemoveDimensionAssociation	Removes a dimension association between two dimensions
RemoveDimensionPropertyValue	Removes (clears) the value of the specified property of the specified dimension. The property itself is not deleted, because other dimensions may be using it.
RemoveDuplicates	Removes (clears) duplicate properties for the specified member
RemoveLibraryPropertyValue	Removes (clears) the value of the specified property of the specified library. The property itself is not deleted, because other libraries may be using it.
RemoveMember	Removes the specified member from the dimension
RemoveMemberArrayPropertyValue	Removes (clears) the array value of the specified property of the specified member. The property itself is not deleted, because other members may be using it.
RemoveMemberPropertyValue	Removes (clears) the value of the specified property of the specified member. The property itself is not deleted, because other members may be using it.
RemoveViewFilter	Removes a view filter from an existing application
RemoveViewFilterTopMember	Remove the top member from the view filter
TransactionExportRun	Logged action for a transaction query
UpdateApplicationArrayPropertyValue	Updates the array value of the specified property of the specified application
UpdateApplicationPropertyValue	Updates the value of the specified property of the specified application
UpdateDimensionArrayPropertyValue	Updates the array value of the specified property of the specified dimension
UpdateDimensionPropertyValue	Updates the value of the specified property of the specified dimension
UpdateLibraryPropertyValue	Updates the value of the specified property of the specified library
UpdateMemberArrayPropertyValue	Updates the array value of the specified property of the specified member
UpdateMemberPropertyValue	Updates the value of the specified property of the specified member

## To view a transaction log:

From the Dimension Library, select **View**, and then **Download Transaction Logs** or click





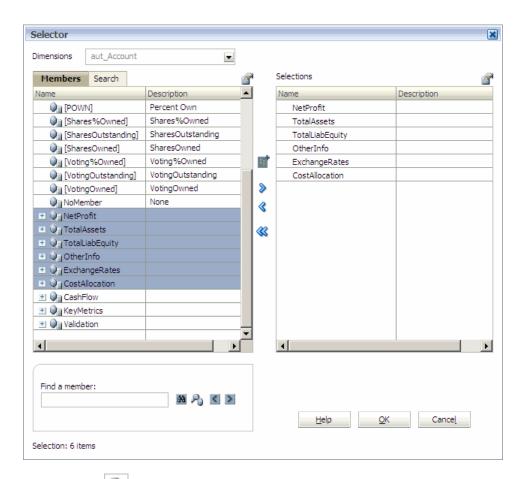
Select an application or select Shared Library to view all dimensions in the Shared Library.

Note: You must at least select an application or Shared Library to filter the transaction logs.

Optional: Select a dimension.

Note: Only dimensions for the selected application or Shared Library are displayed in the drop-down list, and you can select only one dimension.

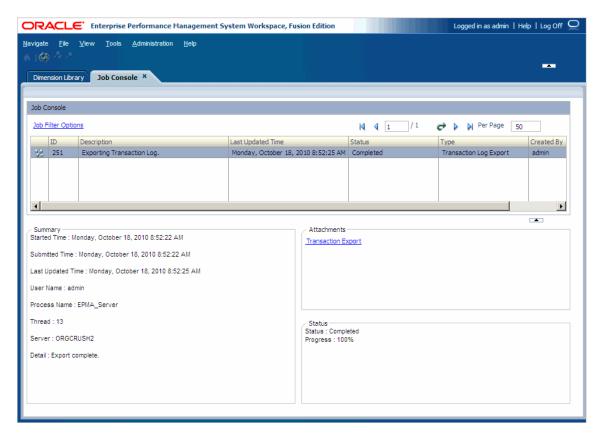
Optional: Click to select one or more members to include in the log, and click OK.



- Optional: Click los select one or more properties to include in the log and click OK.
- Optional: Use the date drop-down lists to select a date range. 6
- **Optional:** Select **Filter to current session**. 7
- 8 Click OK.
- After the job is submitted, click the link in the message box to go to the exported transaction log.



10 In the Attachments area, click **Transaction Export**.



#### 11 Select to open or save the transaction log.

Note: Transaction logs use the CSV file extension and can be opened in Microsoft Excel.

The transaction log consists of multiple columns of information. The column display varies, depending upon the criteria that you selected.

Column Name	Description
TransactionID	Transaction ID associated with one or more transaction actions
DetaillD	Order in which actions are processed within a transaction
Action	Operation that is logged
ApplicationID	Generated ID associated with the application artifact
ApplicationName	Application name
ClassID	Classification of the artifact being added
CreatedDateTime	Timestamp of the action
Description	Description of the action
DimensionID	Generated ID of the dimension artifact
DimensionName	Dimension name, in which the action is performed

Column Name	Description
FromOrigin	For property updates, the origin of the property value before an update occurs.
FromValue	For property updates, the value of the property before an update occurs.
Level	A designation given to a transaction action: Core, Logged, Loss, Result, or Admin.
MemberDescription	If the action is related to a member, the name of the member is logged in this column.
MemberID	Generated ID of a member
MemberName	Member name, in which the action is performed
NewMemberOrder	Order in which the member is inserted under a parent
NewParentID	ID of a parent under which a member is inserted
OriginalMemberOrder	Original position of a child order for a parent member
OriginalParentID	ID of the original parent prior to a move member operation
OriginatingDetailID	For actions that initiate other actions, this is the detail ID of the initiating action.
OriginatingID	For actions that initiate other actions, this is the ID of the initiating action.
PropertyID	Generated ID of the property definition.
PropertyName	Name of the property definition
ToOrigin	The origin of the property value
ToValue	The new value for a property value
UserName	The username that performed the action
LibraryID	The Library ID, which defaults to 1.
LibraryName	The Library name on which the action is performed

# **Purging Transaction History**

#### **Subtopics**

- Launching the Transaction History Purge Utility
- Viewing the Transaction History Purge Logs
- Working with the Transaction History Purge Utility
- **Native Database Log Considerations**

Performance Management Architect creates transactions in the Performance Management Architect database. This database is automatically created during installation and configuration. Since Performance Management Architect does not delete these artifacts, the database size can

increase over time. The Performance Management Architect Transaction History Purge Utility enables you to remove transactions from the database to reduce database size.

The Transaction History Purge removes transactions to reduce database size. If you use the utility, you should make a full backup of the Performance Management Architect database before running the utility to keep an audit trail for Sarbanes-Oxley compliance.

Note: You must have the LCM Administrator or EPMA Administrator security role to purge the transaction history. See the Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System User and Role Security Guide.

# **Launching the Transaction History Purge Utility**

You can run the Transaction History Purge Utility using a command line or by using the Windows Start Menu shortcut, EPMA Transaction History Purge.

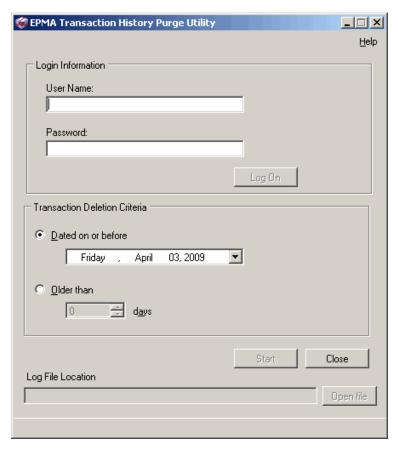
Note: You must start the Hyperion EPMA Server before running the Transaction History Purge Utility. In Windows, from the Services panel, select Hyperion EPMA Server, right-click and select Start or on a command line, enter: net start EPMA Server.exe.

Caution! This utility deletes transactions from the database. You must be extremely careful and ensure that you have performed a full backup of the Performance Management Architect database before running the Transaction History Purge Utility.

The utility automatically retrieves database connection information (database name, location, login information, and so on) from the Shared Services database so that the cleanup affects the same database that is used by Performance Management Architect. Keep in mind that you cannot run this utility on a remote client. You must run the utility on the Dimension Server Application Server.

- To launch the utility:
- To launch the utility in a graphical user interface, perform one of these actions:
  - Select Start, Programs, Oracle EPM System, Foundation Services, Performance Management Architect, EPMA Transaction History Purge.
  - Navigate to < EPM\_ORACLE\_INSTANCE > products \ Foundation \ BPMA \ AppServer \DimensionServer\ServerEngine\bin. Then, double-click EPMA\_database\_cleanup\_utility.exe.

The EPMA Transaction History Purge Utility dialog box is displayed.



- Enter your user name and password that you use to login to Performance Management Architect, then click Log On.
  - Note: You must have the LCM Administrator or EPMA Administrator security role to purge the transaction history. See the Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System User and Role Security Guide.
- To launch the utility on a command line, open a command prompt, change the directory location to the location of the dimension\_server.exe file. For example, C:\EPM\_ORACLE\_INSTANCE \BPMA\AppServer\DimensionServer\ServerEngine\bin, then type: database\_cleanup\_utility -h

```
🌍 database_cleanup_utility.exe -h
EPMA Transaction History Purge Utility
 ommands:
         Specifies a minimum age, where <n> is an integer number of days. Specifies a maximum date, where <d> represents the date. Suppreses prompts of any kind. Displays this help. Specifies user name. Specifies password.
<-- Deletes all applicabl
                                                                            <-- Deletes all applic
                                                                            <-- Deletes applicable
                                                                            <-- Deletes applicable
                                               <-- Displays the help text
 Press any key..._
```

"Working with the Transaction History Purge Utility" on page 114 describes how to use the graphical user interface and also includes important information about the utility. Command line parameters are described in "Using the Transaction History Purge Utility in a Command Window" on page 115.

Enter database\_cleanup\_utility -u<user> -p<password>, where <user> is your user name and <password> is your password.

# **Viewing the Transaction History Purge Logs**

The Transaction History Purge Utility generates a log file in EPM\_ORACLE\_INSTANCE/ diagnostics/logs/epma. The following shows an excerpt of the Database\_Cleanup\_Utility\_Log.log file.

```
2009-04-03 17:27:28,468
2009-04-03 17:27:28,484 EPMA Transaction History Purge Utility
2009-04-03 17:27:28,484
2009-04-03 17:27:28,484 Connecting to database...
2009-04-03 17:27:31,734 Connected successfully
2009-04-03 17:27:31,750 Only items dated April 3, 2009 or earlier will be deleted.
2009-04-03 17:27:31,750
2009-04-03 17:27:31,750 Deleting transactions...
2009-04-03 17:27:36,234
2009-04-03 17:27:36,234 The purge has completed. 129 transactions were deleted.
```

Tip: You can also click the Open file button in the EPMA Transaction History Purge Utility dialog box to access the log file after the process runs.

# **Working with the Transaction History Purge Utility**

#### **Subtopics**

- **Deleting Transactions**
- Using the Transaction History Purge Utility in a Command Window
- Scheduling Database Cleanup Tasks

The following section describes how to delete transactions using the graphical user interface.

### **Deleting Transactions**

Caution!

This utility deletes transactions from the database. You must be extremely careful and ensure that you have performed a full backup of the Performance Management Architect database before running the Transaction History Purge Utility. You cannot reverse the deletion of transactions. Be certain before deleting any transactions.

#### To delete transactions:

- In the EPMA Transaction History Purge Utility dialog box, select the criteria to delete the transactions. Perform one of these actions:
  - Select Dated on or before, then select the date.
  - Select Older than and select the number of days. The maximum setting is 100 days. If you change the value to a number greater than 100, an error message is displayed.

#### Click Start.

A Warning dialog box is displayed.

Caution!

Before you click Yes, keep in mind that you cannot cancel the deletion of transactions while in progress.

#### Click Yes.

When you click the Start button, the utility determines which transactions to delete, and then when you click Yes in the Warning dialog box, it begins to delete all transactions. When you click Yes, the deletion process begins. The controls in the dialog box are inaccessible until the process completes. A summary of the transactions deleted is provided at the end of the process and is included in the log file referenced at the bottom of the dialog box. When the deletion is complete, the dialog box controls are re-enabled.

**Note:** If you attempt to close the application while the deletion is in-progress, an error message is displayed indicating that if you close the application the current deletion process to be rolled back.

Note: If you experience problems with the Transaction History Purge Utility timing out, you can increase the value of the CommandTimeout setting. The default timeout is 900 seconds or 15 minutes. You can modify the timeout setting in the BPMA\_Server\_Config.xml file. See the Data\_Access\_Layer setting in Appendix D, "Configuration Settings in BPMA Server Config.xml."

### **Using the Transaction History Purge Utility in a Command Window**

When you launch the utility from a command prompt with the -h parameter, a list of valid parameters are listed in the command window. Keep in mind these guidelines:

- Each parameter must be separated by a space.
- If a parameter takes a value, it should not be separated by a space. For example, -d05/08 passes a date.
- Commands are not case sensitive.

To launch the utility in a command window, see "Using the Transaction History Purge Utility in a Command Window" on page 115.

The following table describes each parameter available in the command window:

Parameter	Description
-a <n></n>	Specifies a minimum age to delete, where <n> is an integer number of days.</n>
	The maximum value allowed is 100. If you enter a value greater than 100, an error is logged.
-d <d></d>	Specifies a maximum date, where <d> represents the date. The date format should follow the format in the Regional Settings in the Control Panel. The year is not necessary if it is the same as the current year. However, you must specify the month and day. For example, if the current year is 2008, then 9/8 and 09/08 would represent September 8, 2008.</d>
-np	Suppresses all prompts.
-h	Displays parameters help.
-u	Specifies the user name.
-р	Specifies the password.

You can use multiple parameters to complete the process. Examples of commands are listed below:

Command	Description
database_cleanup_utility -u <user> -p<password></password></user>	Specifies the user name and password. Every command line execution of the utility requires a user name and password, except the -h command to access the utility help text.
database_cleanup_utility -np	Deletes all applicable transaction with no prompts.
database_cleanup_utility -d04/08	Deletes applicable transactions dated on or before April 8th of the current year.

Command	Description
database_cleanup_utility -d04/08/2005	Deletes applicable transactions dated on or before April 8th of 2005 (the year must be specified if the date does not fall within the current year).
database_cleanup_utility -a50	Deletes applicable transactions older than 50 days.
database_cleanup_utility -h	Displays the help text.

Note: When running the utility on a command line, any errors that occur will display an Exit Code message.

The following exit codes can be displayed in the command line. The following table lists the exit code, the associated number that displays for the code in the command line, and a description.

Exit Code	Associated Number	Description
Success	0	The command ran successfully.
Input Errors	1	The command line parameter that you used is invalid.
Configuration File Error	2	Problem with the BPMA_Server_Config.xml file. For example, BPMA_Server_Config.xml must be in the same directory as this utility, otherwise an error occurs. Though this file is not needed for database connection information, it still must be present.
Connection Failure	3	Connection problem accessing the database.
Hyperion EPMA Server Not Running	4	You must start the Hyperion EPMA Server before launching the Transaction History Purge Utility. See "Using the Transaction History Purge Utility in a Command Window" on page 115 for information on starting the Hyperion EPMA Server using a command line.
Unknown Error	5	Contact Oracle Support.
SQL Error	6	An error occurred while attempting to run the purge against the database.

Note: If you experience problems with the Transaction History Purge Utility timing out, you can increase the value of the CommandTimeout setting. The default timeout is 900 seconds. You can modify the timeout setting in the BPMA\_Server\_Config.xml file. See the Data\_Access\_Layer setting in Appendix D, "Configuration Settings in BPMA\_Server\_Config.xml."

### **Scheduling Database Cleanup Tasks**

You can schedule the Transaction History Purge Utility to run using the Windows Control Panel.

To schedule tasks, use the Control Panel to open **Scheduled Tasks**. Then add a scheduled task for the Transaction History Purge Utility and follow the instructions in the Scheduled Task Wizard. Make sure to view advanced properties on the last screen of the wizard.

When you view the properties for the scheduled task, you can add parameters at the end of the Run text box. For example, if you add parameters to the end of the string in the Run text box, it may show: database cleanup utility.exe -u<user> -p<password> -a20 -np, which deletes all applicable transactions older than 20 days without any prompts.

The exit codes and logging capabilities are useful when using Windows Scheduler, since you do not need to be logged in when it runs, and if it fails you can view a log to determine the cause. You can find the log file, Database\_Cleanup\_Utility\_Log.txt, in <EPM ORACLE INSTANCE>\logs\epma.

### **Native Database Log Considerations**

Using this utility can generate a large number of native database log entries. A large number of these entries can significantly increase the storage used by your database. You can use a variety of methods to manage transaction logging space, depending on your database type (Oracle, SQL Server, or DB2).

**Note:** Reclaiming logging space is a task that should be performed by a database administrator.

The following examples show how to reclaim transaction logging space in Oracle and SQL Server.

Oracle—The following command attempts to resize the Redo log file, "EPMARedo.log," to 600k.

```
ALTER DATABASE DATAFILE 'F:\oradata\live\EPMARedo.log' RESIZE 600k;
```

SQL Server—The following command decreases the size of the data and log files in a database called "EPMA," with the goal of creating 5 percent free space within each file.

```
DBCC SHRINKDATABASE (EPMA, 5);
GO
```

**Note:** In DB2, log file size is generally not an issue since it is overwritten if "circular logging" is enabled. If "non-circular logging" is enabled, it can be deleted when DB2 begins to use the next log file in sequence. For additional information, see your DB2 documentation.

# Working with Members

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# **Creating Members**

You can create members as siblings or children of the selected member. You can create members only in the Dimension Library. If you want to add members to applications, you must first create the members in the Shared Library and then add them to the applications.

Member names must follow product naming requirements. For Planning dimensions, see "Naming Restrictions for Dimensions, Members, and Aliases" on page 346.

For Financial Management dimensions, see Chapter 11, "Working with Financial Management Dimensions". For additional information on creating Profitability and Cost Management members, see the Oracle Hyperion Profitability and Cost Management Administrator's Guide.

Note: You may be able to enter different characters when creating members in the Dimension Library, but when the member is brought into an application, the application's naming rules are applied.

Performance Management Architect supports large member domains. For information on collapsing the parent of a large member domain, see "Collapsing the Parent" on page 133.

- ➤ To create members:
- Right-click a member, select Create Member, and then select As Child or As Sibling.

Note: If you right-click on a top member for a dimension, you do not have the option to create a sibling.

Enter the member name and click OK.

# **Working with Shared Members**

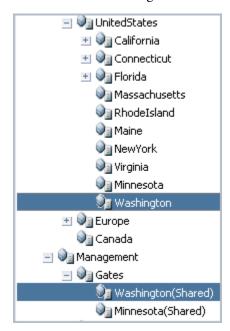
#### **Subtopics**

- Creating Shared Members by Copying and Pasting
- Creating Shared Members Using the Member Selector
- **Selecting Members**
- Searching for Members Using the Member Selector
- **Shared Members within Planning Applications**

Sharing members allows alternate hierarchical structures within the Dimension Library. Base members must exist before creating shared members. You can create multiple shared members for a member.

The second instance of any member is tagged as a shared member, with "Shared" in parentheses.

In the following example, the entity Washington is a member of the UnitedStates hierarchy and a member of the Management-Gates hierarchy.



You can create shared members in two ways:

- Copy and paste the shared member as a child or sibling. See "Creating Shared Members by Copying and Pasting" on page 121.
- Insert the shared member using the member selector, which enables you to select members from a different portion of the dimension without losing your position in the Shared Library tree view. See "Creating Shared Members Using the Member Selector" on page 121.

Note: You can modify global properties for shared instances of members. For information on global and relationship properties, see "Modifying Properties" on page 71.

# **Creating Shared Members by Copying and Pasting**

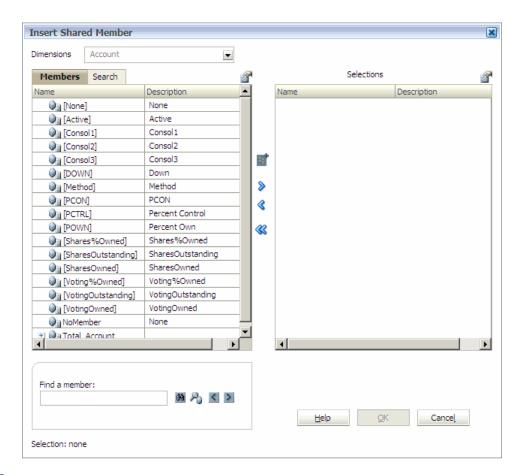
- To create shared members:
- Right-click a member and select Copy.
- Locate the position in the hierarchy where you want the new member to be, right-click a member and select Paste, As Child or As Sibling.

# **Creating Shared Members Using the Member Selector**

You can use the member selector to choose a member from a different portion of the dimension without losing your position in the Shared Library tree view.

- To create shared members:
- 1 Right-click a member and select **Insert Shared Member**.
- Select As Child or As Sibling.

The Insert Shared Member dialog box is displayed.



Select the member(s) to insert. See "Selecting Members" on page 122.

### **Selecting Members**

You can use the member selector to view and select members within a dimension. To find the member(s) you want to select, you can expand and collapse members within a dimension using the [+] and [-].

The Insert Shared Member dialog box has two panes—all members in the dimension on the left and selections on the right. The left pane, showing all members available in the dimension, displays the member name and a short description, if available. The right pane, showing selections, displays the member name and the selection type.

- To use the member selector:
- Optional: Use the Menu button above each pane to change the columns in the member selector. For example:
  - In the left pane, click , Show, Count.

The Count column displays in addition to Name and Description. The count column displays the number of child members under the current dimension. This can be a helpful indicator of how long it might take to expand down a branch of the tree.

- To remove the Count column, click and select **Show**, **Count**.
- To collapse a dimension, click and select Collapse All.

**Note:** When you select Collapse All, all members under the dimension or member that you selected are collapsed. When a dimension or member is collapsed, rest the mouse pointer over the artifact to display a ToolTip indicating the number of descendants.

In the list of available dimensions and members on the left, select a member to add as shared and click



Tip: If you cannot find a member, you can search for members in the member selector. See "Searching for Members Using the Member Selector" on page 123.

To deselect a member from the list of shared members, click

To deselect all members from the list of selections, click <u>\$\limes\$\$</u>.

Click OK.

# **Searching for Members Using the Member Selector**

You have two options to search for members in the member selector.

- Members tab—You can enter the member name or partial member name in the Find a Member text box and then click the Search button. Then, you can use the Next and Previous buttons to navigate to the next or previous occurrence. You can also click the Advanced Search button to search by Name, Alias, or Property.
- Search tab—You can use the Search tab to enter the member name or partial member name and view a list of members that are returned in the search.

You can use wildcard characters, such as \* or %, when searching for members. For example, if you are searching for a customer dimension, you can enter  $Ba^{**}$  to search for customer names that start with Ba.

- To search for members using the Members tab:
- In the member selector Find a member text box, enter the member name or partial member name with wildcard characters.
- 2 Click M.

The member is automatically selected in the list of members in the left pane.

- Click the Next or Previous buttons to navigate through the members until you find the member you want to select.
- **Optional:** Click in the Find a member area. Perform these tasks:

- a. Select Name, Alias, or Property.
- b. Enter a value.

Tip: You can use wildcard characters to enter a value in the Find Member dialog box.

c. Click OK.

The member is selected in the list of members in the left pane.

- d. Click the **Next** or **Previous** buttons to navigate through the members until you find the member you want to select.
- 5 When you find the member, click the **Select** button to move to member to the selections area.
- 6 Click OK.
- To search for members using the Search tab:
- 1 In the member selector select the **Search** tab.
- Find text box, enter the member name or partial member name with wildcard characters, and then click

The member is automatically selected in the Results list.

- 3 **Optional**: Click Perform these tasks:
  - a. Select Name, Alias, or Property.
  - b. Enter a value.

Tip: You can use wildcard characters to enter a value in the Find Member dialog box.

- c. Click OK.
- 4 When you find the member, click the Select button to move to member to the selections area.
- 5 Click OK.

### **Shared Members within Planning Applications**

Sharing members allows alternate rollup structures within Planning applications. A base member must exist before you can create a shared member. You can create multiple shared members for the base member. A base member must display before its shared members in position from top to bottom.

Shared members are allowed for Account, Entity, Scenario, Version, Period, and custom dimensions. Shared members share some property definitions with base members, such as member name, alias name, base currency, and plan types for which members are valid. The Data Storage property for shared members must be Shared or ShareData. Custom properties, custom property values, and member formulas are not allowed for shared members.

Shared members cannot be moved to other parent members. You must delete shared members and re-create them under different parent members. Shared members must be at the lowest level

(level zero) in the hierarchy, and cannot have children. (The base member need not be level zero.) You can enter data in shared members; values are stored with base members. With shared members:

- A base member cannot be the parent of the shared member. The shared member can be anywhere else in the dimension hierarchy.
- A shared member and its base member must have the same name.
- You must set data storage for shared members to ShareData in Performance Management Architect. Otherwise, shared members are not added when the application is deployed to Planning.

In dimension hierarchies for member selection in Oracle's Hyperion® Business Rules and Oracle Hyperion Smart View for Office, Fusion Edition, shared members are displayed similarly to base members. For Oracle's Hyperion® Business Rules, there is no labeling distinction, so you might not be able to select shared members for actions such as Copy Data.

# **Setting up Dynamic Time Series Members**

You can use Dynamic Time Series (DTS) members to create reports that show period-to-date data, such as quarter-to-date expenses. DTS members are used with members of the Period dimension. For example, to calculate quarter-to-date values, you can enable the Q-T-D member and associate it with generation number 2. You can then use the Q-T-D DTS member to calculate monthly values up to the current month in the quarter.

#### Predefined DTS members:

- Y-T-D: Year-to-date
- H-T-D: History-to-date
- S-T-D: Season-to-date
- Q-T-D: Quarter-to-date
- P-T-D: Period-to-date
- M-T-D: Month-to-date
- W-T-D: Week-to-date
- D-T-D: Day-to-date

### Caution!

If you are using the Y-T-D or P-T-D member, you must rename the Year or Period dimension so it does not conflict with the reserved Dynamic Time Series generation names, Year and Period. Before using Y-T-D, rename the Year dimension; before using P-T-D, rename Period. After doing so, you must update all application artifacts affected by these changes, such as member formulas and business rules, and any reports that reference the dimension by name.

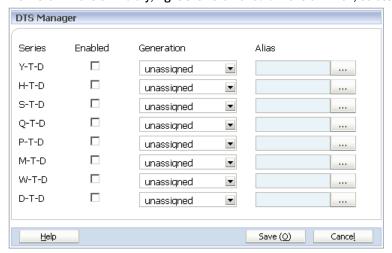
The DTS members provide up to eight levels of period-to-date reporting. Your data and database outline determine which members you can use. For example, if the database contains hourly, daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, and yearly data, you can report day-to date (D-T-D), week-to-date (W-T-D), month-to-date (M-T-D), quarter-to-date (Q-T-D), and year-to-date (Y-T-D) information. If the database contains monthly data for the past 5 years, you can report year-to-date (Y-T-D) and history-to-date (H-T-D) information, up to a specific year. If the database tracks data for seasonal time periods, you can report period-to-date (P-T-D) or season-to-date (S-T-D) information.

Avoid assigning time balance properties (such as First and Average) to members set for dynamic calculations if you plan to use the members in Dynamic Time Series calculations. Doing so may retrieve incorrect values for parent members in your accounts dimension. For detailed information, see the *Oracle Essbase Database Administrator's Guide*.

You can use the DTS Manager dialog box to set up DTS members with these options: **DTSEnabled**, **DTS Generation**, and **Alias**. (Setting the DTS properties for non-DTS members has no effect.) Additional Period properties are not applicable to DTS members.

Considerations for using DTS members with Performance Management Architect:

- DTS members must be level 0 members and children of the root member (such as Period).
- The **Period Type** property for DTS members is **Dynamic Time Period**.
- For members enabled as DTS, a **DTS Generation** must be selected.
- If you are using **Y-T-D**, the Year dimension cannot be named Year.
- If you are using **P-T-D**, the Period dimension cannot be named Period.
- DTS members do not display as actual members in the Period dimension hierarchy. For Planning, DTS members are enabled in Planning and Essbase after the application is deployed.
- To set up DTS members:
- 1 From the Dimension Library, right-click the Period dimension. Then, select DTS Manager.



In the DTS Manager dialog box, select Enabled for the DTS series to use: Y-T-D, H-T-D, S-T-D, Q-T-D, P-T-D, M-T-D, W-T-D, or D-T-D.

Select a generation.

You cannot associate DTS members with the highest generation (the dimension root).

- **Optional**: If the dimension is associated with an alias, select an alias.
- Click Save.

# **Renaming Members**

You can rename members in the Dimension Library. Keep in mind these guidelines (organized by the application type):

#### All Applications

You cannot rename system members—members with names displayed in brackets []

#### Consolidation (Financial Management)

- For Financial Management applications, renaming only applies to Performance Management Architect, not Classic Administration features. After a rename, these artifacts are *not* updated automatically in Financial Management:
  - Rules
  - Member Lists
  - Web Data Entry Forms
  - Data Grids
  - Reports
  - **POVs**
- Period, Year, and View members should not be renamed after the first successful deployment of the application
- If the default currency member is renamed, the application property, Default Currency, must be manually updated for existing Financial Management applications

#### **Planning**

- You cannot rename Currency members
- You cannot rename Year members

For Profitability applications, if you rename members after the initial deployment, you must redeploy the application.

Note: When you deploy applications, the log file notes all renamed members and all items that are not automatically updated.

- To rename members:
- Right-click a member and select Rename Member.

The Rename Member dialog box is displayed.

Enter the name, then click OK.

# **Removing and Deleting Members**

#### **Subtopics**

- **Removing Members**
- **Deleting Members**
- **Excluding and Deleting Planning Members**

You can remove and delete members, including shared members, from the Shared Library hierarchy.

# **Removing Members**

You can remove members, including shared members, from the Shared Library hierarchy. When you remove local members, the member becomes an orphan. When you remove local members, the member and all of its descendants are removed from the hierarchy and are moved to the orphan area as individual members without a hierarchical structure. When you remove a shared member, the member is removed from the alternate hierarchy and does not become an orphan. The same member in other hierarchy structures is not removed.

- To remove members:
- In the Dimension Library, right-click a member and select **Remove Member**.

**Note:** You can use the [Ctrl] and [Shift] keys to select multiple members.

Click Yes to confirm.

# **Deleting Members**

You can remove members, including shared members, from the Shared Library hierarchy and reuse them later. Orphan members are created when you remove members from the hierarchy. When you remove members, the member and all of its descendants are removed from the hierarchy and are moved to the orphan area as individual members without a hierarchy structure. When you remove a shared member, only that member is moved to the orphan area. The same member in other hierarchy structures is not removed.

You can delete members, including shared members, from the Shared Library hierarchy. When you delete a member, the member and all of its descendants are deleted from the hierarchy and from all views. When you delete a shared member, only that member is deleted. The same member in other hierarchy structures is not deleted.

- To delete members:
- In the Dimension Library, right-click a member and select **Delete Member**.

**Note:** You can use the [Ctrl] and [Shift] keys to select multiple members to delete.

Click Yes to confirm.

### **Excluding and Deleting Planning Members**

Each data value in Planning is identified by a set of dimension members and a plan type. Excluding dimension members from Performance Management Architect applications can translate to a delete action on deployment. Hence, excluding dimension members can result in data loss when redeploying.

On redeployment, a Planning application is refreshed from Performance Management Architect, and all dimensions used in the application are refreshed with their current structure in Performance Management Architect. Redeployment refreshes all dimensions and their members, whether or not changes have occurred.

When excluded members are used elsewhere (such as a selection in a data form), their associations are removed. Before excluding members from an application, use the Planning Show Usage feature within Planning to determine where members are used in the application and review the implications of excluding dimension members. For information about the Show Usage feature, see the Oracle Hyperion Planning Administrator's Guide.

When a member is excluded from a dimension in an Performance Management Architect application and the application is deployed to Planning, the member is deleted from that dimension in Planning. This also deletes any associated supporting detail, data, and references to the member. For example:

- Excluding a Scenario, Version, or Entity dimension member deletes a planning unit and all of its history (data) and annotations.
- Excluding a member referenced by data forms changes the data form definition so it uses only the root dimension member. This may result in loss of access permission or cause no data to be displayed in a data form.
- Excluding a currency dimension member that is referenced by an entity changes the entity dimension so it uses the default currency for the application in Performance Management Architect.
- Excluding a currency member that is referenced as a triangulation currency removes the triangulation.

Custom dimensions and attribute dimensions that are excluded from an application in Performance Management Architect are not deleted from Planning during deployment. However, when members for these dimensions are excluded from an application in Performance Management Architect, they are deleted from Planning during deployment.

To improve performance when deleting entities, first exclude planning units for the subtree (by excluding the root member) for all scenarios and versions. After deleting entity members, you must update and validate business rules, reports, and data forms.

Note: When you delete a member that is used in a data validation rule, the member is not deleted from Planning. When you deploy the application to Planning, the job console shows that deployment completes with errors and the Messages log shows that the member was not deleted.

# **Finding Members**

You can search for members in the Dimension Library.

- To find members:
- Perform one of these actions to display the Find Members dialog box:
  - Click 🔏
  - Right-click a dimension and click **Find Members**.
  - Select Edit, Search.
- Select to search by the member: Name, Alias, or Property.
- Enter the value.

Note: Enter alpha-numeric characters only. You can also enter wildcard characters, however other special characters are not supported.

- Select an option to view the results:
  - List View—replaces the Property Grid and lists all members in the Member Find pane.
  - Navigation Button—displays the first member in the Shared Library pane (selected). You can use navigation buttons on the Standard toolbar to move to the next or previous member.

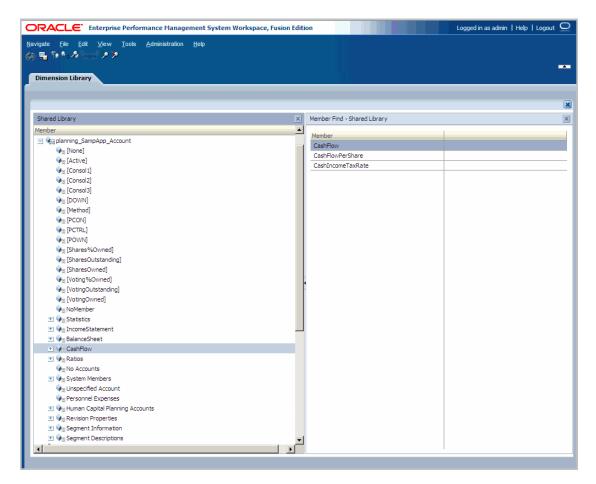
For example, if you searched for the member, "Budget," using the Navigation Button option, the first member found is automatically selected in the Shared Library, then you

to search for the next occurrence of "Budget," continuing to click Next to can click search for the next occurrence. If you want to navigate to the previous occurrence, you

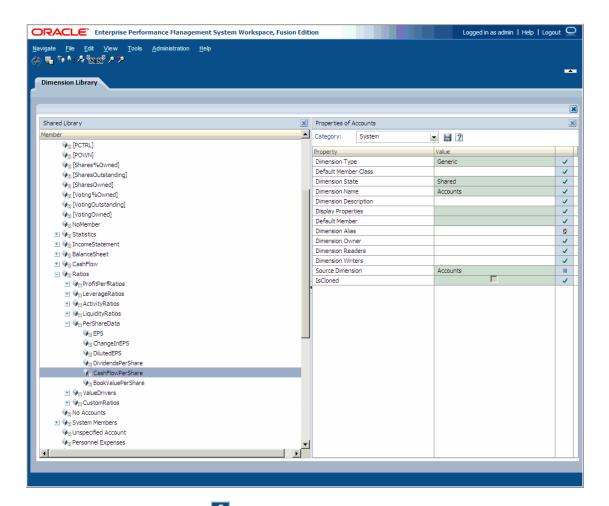


#### Click OK.

If you selected List View, the search results replace the Property Grid. You can double-click the member in the Member Find pane to locate the member in the hierarchy. When you double-click the member, the dimension that contains the member automatically expands in the Shared Library.



If you selected the Navigation Button option, the dimension that contains the member automatically expands in the Shared Library. You can select the member to view the properties in the Property Grid.



- **Optional**: To reapply a search, click . The information you entered previously is saved in the Search Members dialog box.
- Optional: To clear a search, click
- Optional: To refresh the artifacts displayed in a search, click
- Click to close the Member Find.

# **Sorting Members**

You can sort members in the Dimension Library (Shared Library and Application pane).

- To sort members:
- Right-click a dimension. Then, select **Sort Members**.
- Select the sort order (Ascending or Descending).

# **Collapsing the Parent**

Performance Management Architect supports large member domains. If you have expanded a dimension with a large number of members, you can collapse the parent instead of manually scrolling up to find the parent and click [-].

To collapse the parent, right-click a member and select **Collapse Parent**.

# **Reordering Children Members**

You can reorder children in the Dimension Library.

- To reorder children:
- In the Shared Library or Application pane, drag a member up or down the tree to change the order, or right-click the dimension where you want to reorder the children, and then select Reorder Children.

Note: For Profitability and Cost Management models, you must reorder the list of members for all business dimensions in the model to display NoMember as the last member; otherwise, validation of the model fails. This step is not required for systems dimensions, such as Alias, AllocationType, Measures, Periods, Scenarios, or Years.

If you want to reorder children in a local dimension, you can modify the order in the Application pane of the Dimension Library. However, if the dimension is shared, you must modify the order in the Shared Library pane versus in the Application pane.

- Perform an action to change the order:
  - Double-click the sort order, and enter a new number.
  - Select the row, then press F2 and enter a new number.
  - Select the row and use the arrows to change the order.
- To preview the new order, click **Preview**.
- Click Save.

# **Managing Orphan Members**

#### **Subtopics**

- Viewing Orphan Members
- **Deleting Orphan Members**

You can remove members, including shared members, from the Shared Library hierarchy and reuse them later. Orphan members are created when you remove members from the hierarchy. When you remove members, the member and all of its descendants are removed from the

hierarchy and are moved to the orphan area as individual members without a hierarchy structure. When you remove a shared member, only that member is moved to the orphan area. The same member in other hierarchy structures is not removed.

You can view orphan members and also permanently delete orphan members.

# **Viewing Orphan Members**

To view orphan members, right-click a dimension and select **Orphan Members**.

The list of orphan members replaces the Property Grid.

### **Deleting Orphan Members**

To delete orphan members, right-click the member in the Orphan Members list and select **Delete Orphan Member**.

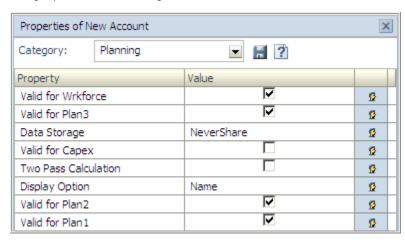
The orphan member is permanently deleted.

Tip: To re-display the Property Grid, select View, Show Property Grid.

# **Editing Property Values**

When a dimension member is created, it takes on a default set of properties and property values. Properties are organized by category.

For example, the following properties are displayed for the New Account dimension when the category is set to Planning:



Both global and relationship properties can be edited for all instances of a member. See "Modifying Properties" on page 71. Properties, valid property values, and default values are defined in the following chapters:

- Chapter 11, "Working with Financial Management Dimensions"
- Chapter 12, "Working with Planning Dimensions"
- Chapter 13, "Working with Profitability and Cost Management Properties"
- Chapter 14, "Working with Essbase Properties"
- Chapter 15, "Working with Statistical and System Properties"

Property values are in the following forms:

- String and Memo—Enter text.
- Integer—Enter a number.
- Boolean—Select True or deselect for False.
- Member—Click and select a member.
- Drop-down list—Select an item.
- String Map—Map an Alias property to an Alias dimension.
- To edit property values:
- 1 Double-click a cell in the **Value** column of the property to edit.
- 2 Modify the value for the property.

**Note:** When you modify a value, the cell changes color.

3 Click

The property editor displays an icon to the right of each property. Each icon indicates a type of property:

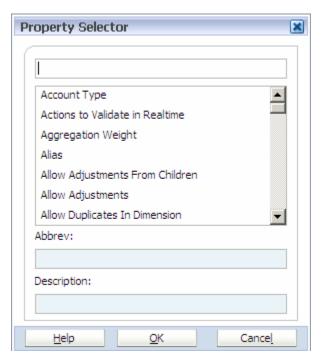
- Default
- User-defined
- Derived
- Inherited

# **Finding Properties**

Some cells may not display a default property, in this case, you can use the Property Selector dialog box to choose a property.

- To find a property:
- 1 In the Property Grid, right-click an empty cell and select Find Property.

The Property Selector dialog box is displayed.



Select the property, then click OK.

# **Working with User-Defined Attributes**

#### **Subtopics**

- **Creating Associations**
- Creating User-Defined Attributes
- **Deleting User-Defined Attributes**

You can use user-defined attributes (UDAs)—words or phrases describing a characteristic of members—within calculation scripts, member formulas, and reports so that they return lists of members associated with the specified UDA. For example, if you have a Product dimension with various product members, you could create a UDA called New Products and base certain calculations only on new products. For information on creating and using UDAs, see the Oracle Hyperion Essbase Database Administrator's Guide and Online Help.

#### Creating UDAs is a three-step process:

- 1. Create one or more UDA dimensions. See "User-Defined Attribute Dimensions" on page
- 2. Create a dimension association between the UDA property and the UDA dimension.
- 3. Create UDA members.

### **Creating Associations**

Before you create user-defined attributes, you must associate the dimension in which you want to create UDAs in to a UDA dimension. Creating an association with the UDA dimension enables you to reuse the UDAs in multiple dimensions.

Note: If you have previously associated this dimension to a UDA dimension, it is not necessary to follow these steps prior to creating UDAs.

- To create a dimension association:
- 1 Expand the dimension and select the member for which you want to create a user-defined attribute.
- 2 In the Property Grid, double-click UDA, then click \_\_\_\_\_

Note: If you do not have the dimension associated with a UDA dimension, the Create Association - Warning dialog box is displayed. To add user-defined attributes for this member, you must first create a dimension association.

Click Yes to create an association.

The Create New Association dialog box is displayed.

Select the UDA property, optionally add a description, then select a UDA dimension.

### **Creating User-Defined Attributes**

You can create UDAs using one of these options:

- Add members to a UDA dimension. See "Creating Members" on page 119.
- Add members using the UDA Selection dialog box, accessed via the Property Grid.
- To create UDA members via the Property Grid:
- 1 In the Property Grid, double-click **UDA**, then click .... The UDA Selection dialog box is displayed.
- 2 To create a UDA, click Add.

The Add New UDA Members dialog box is displayed.

- Enter the UDA name.
- **Optional**: To add multiple UDAs, perform these actions:
  - Select Create Multiple Members
  - Enter the UDA names, separated by a comma. For example, Spring Collection, Summer Collection, Fall Collection, Winter Collection. In this example, four new UDAs are created.
- Click OK.

The UDA Selection dialog box is displayed.

#### 6 Perform one of these actions:

- Select one or more UDA members on the left and click <u>1</u>.
- To add all UDA members, click ...
- To remove one or more members from the Select UDA members list, select the members and click .
- To remove all members from the Select UDA members list, click <u></u>

#### 7 Click Save.

The UDAs are displayed in the UDA property and as members in the UDA dimension in which you created the association with for the UDA property.

### **Deleting User-Defined Attributes**

- To delete UDAs, perform one of these actions:
- In the UDA Selection dialog box:
  - 1. Select one or more members in the UDA Selection dialog box.
  - 2. Right-click and select **Delete Members**.
- In the Dimension Library:
  - 1. Expand the UDA dimension that includes the member(s) you want to remove.
  - 2. Right-click the member, select **Delete Member**.
  - 3. Click Yes.

You cannot delete UDAs referenced by another member. You must first remove the UDA from the referenced member using the UDA Selection dialog box that you access in the Property Grid.

# **Working with Member Formulas**

#### **Subtopics**

- Validating Formulas
- Working with Formula Expressions

You can define member formulas in the Property Grid for Planning, Profitability, Essbase (ASO), and Essbase (BSO) categories. Member formulas can combine operators, calculation functions, dimension and member names, and numeric constants to perform calculations on members. Member formulas can also include:

- Operator type, function, value, member name, UDA, and so on that are allowed in Essbase formulas (see the Oracle Essbase Database Administrator's Guide and Online Help)
- Predefined formula expressions—including Smart List values—that expand into a formula or value upon database refresh
- To define member formulas:
- Select the dimension member to add or change a formula.

Note: The Member Formula property displays in the following categories: Planning, Essbase (ASO), and Essbase (BSO).

- In the Property Grid, double-click Member Formula.
- Click ....

The Memo Editor dialog box is displayed.

See the Oracle Essbase Database Administrator's Guide for syntax, rules, and usage on Essbase formulas.

- To wrap the formula text, click Word Wrap.
- Click OK.

### **Validating Formulas**

You can only validate member formulas after you deploy an application.

- To validate member formulas:
- Double-click the member formula to validate.
- Click .....

The Memo Editor dialog box is displayed.

- Click Validate.
- If necessary, edit the formula. When finished, click OK.

### **Working with Formula Expressions**

Member formulas support Essbase native formulas and formula expressions that are evaluated and expanded into Essbase code blocks when the database is refreshed. In these expressions, you can address Smart Lists by name, which are replaced with their numerical values in calculations.

You can include predefined formula expressions in member formulas, and test them after you deploy an application using the Validate button in the Memo Editor. You can also load them using Oracle's Hyperion® Application Link or Shared Services.

You can update the dimension outline without updating all the business rules and calc scripts that depend on the outline. Calculations become more independent of specifics in the outline. Performance is not decreased when you use formula expressions because they are run only when you refresh the database.

- To use a formula expression in a member formula:
- Select the dimension member to add or change a formula.
- 2 Double-click Member Formula, then click \_\_\_\_\_.
- In the Memo Editor dialog box, define formulas for the member.

You can include formula expressions and Essbase native formulas in the member formula. See the Oracle Essbase Database Administrator's Guide for syntax, rules, and usage on Essbase native formulas.

Planning provides predefined formula expressions that you can use in member formulas. You cannot edit or create your own formula expressions. See "Formula Expressions" on page 140.

Click OK.

### **Prerequisites**

Before using formula expressions in member formulas, you should understand Essbase formulas and calculation and the application outline. See the Oracle Essbase Database Administrator's Guide.

### **Formula Expressions**

Formula expressions can include these predefined variables and functions.

Table 13 Variables in Formula Expressions

Variable	Description
OpenInputValueBlock	Generates an IF statement if the application is a multi-currency application, or an empty string if it is one currency application. Used with CloseInputValueBlock.
CloseInputValueBlock	Generates an End IF statement if the application is a multi-currency application, or an empty string if it is one currency application. Used with OpenInputValueBlock.
NumberOfPeriodsInYear	Returns the number of time periods in the year
NumberOfYears	Returns the number of years in the application

 Table 14
 Functions in Formula Expressions

Function	Description
Dimension(dimTag)	Returns the name of a predefined dimension. The dimtags are:
	DIM_NAME_PERIOD
	DIM_NAME_YEAR
	DIM_NAME_ACCOUNT
	DIM_NAME_ENTITY
	DIM_NAME_SCENARIO
	DIM_NAME_VERSION
	DIM_NAME_CURRENCY
Period(periodName)	Returns the specified period. The periodName options are:
	FIRST_QTR_PERIOD
	SECOND_QTR_PERIOD
	THIRD_QTR_PERIOD
	FOURTH_QTR_PERIOD
	FIRST_PERIOD
	LAST_PERIOD
CrossRef(accountName)	Generates a cross reference for the account
CrossRef(accountName, prefix)	Generates a cross-reference for the account. The account name contains a prefix that you define. The default prefix is No, followed by a blank space and the account name, for example, No Salary.
getCalendarTPIndex()	Generates a member formula that returns an index for the time period; the index is based on the calendar year.
getFiscalTPIndex()	Generates a member formula that returns an index for the time period; the index is based on the fiscal year.
CYTD(memberName)	Generates a calendar year-to-date formula for the member
CYTD(memberName, calTpIndexName, fiscalTpIndexName)	Generates a calendar year-to-date formula for the member, and the time period index based on the calendar year and fiscal year. Use when members are renamed. The default member names are "Cal TP-Index" and "Fiscal TP-Index"

### **Syntax**

Formula expressions support functions and variables. Follow these syntax rules for functions and variables when you create formula expressions:

- Enclose variables or properties with square brackets, [ ]. If you omit square brackets, the variable is treated as a native variable.
- Enclose member names with quotation marks (for example, "Account 200").
- Characters in variables are case-insensitive, but cannot have extra spaces or characters such as the underscore ( \_ ).
- You can include subcalls to other functions within an expression.

- Do not enter text where a number is required.
- The order of the outline is important in a member formula. For example, do not reference a value that has not been calculated yet.

### **Including Smart List Values as Variables**

You can include a Smart List as a variable in a formula expression, such as the formula expression, "Status"= [Status.Departed]

"Status" is the member name, Status is the Smart List dimension name, and Departed is a Smart List member name. If the Smart List value for Departed is 2, Essbase replaces Status. Departed with 2 in the member formula (Planning treats Smart Lists as text and Essbase treats Smart Lists as numbers). If the Smart List value for Departed is 2, Essbase replaces Status. Departed with 2 in the calculation and stores 2 in the database.

Write Smart Lists in this format: [SmartListDimensionName.SmartListMemberName]

### **Understanding Common Errors**

Follow the rules of syntax carefully. If formula expression syntax contains errors, error messages are returned when you deploy an application. To get information about error messages, view your Planning Application Server log. The most common error message is "Failed to execute." This occurs when you use parameters in the expression incorrectly. These actions cause "Failed to execute" error messages:

- Entering the wrong number of parameters in the formula expression
- Misspelling member names, functions, or variable names
- Not surrounding member names with quotation marks
- Including numbers where strings are required

See the Oracle Hyperion Planning Administrator's Guide.

# **Working with Members in Applications**

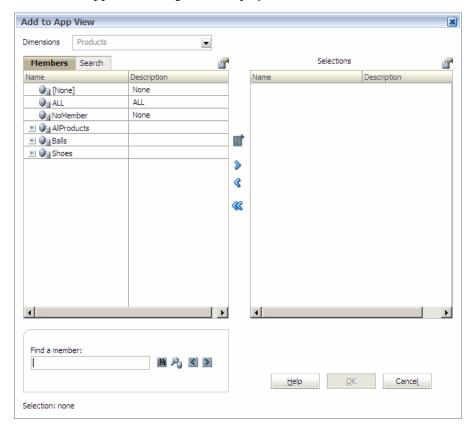
As you create applications, you can add only certain members to applications, exclude members, and set the base member. For information on creating applications, see Chapter 6, "Building Applications."

# **Adding Members to Applications**

You can narrow the results that display in an application by using a subset of a dimension. For example, you may want to show only specific members in an application, such as a product or region. When you add only certain members, the application results are narrowed to these members. This is extremely helpful if you have dimensions containing numerous members and you only need to show data for a few members.

- To add members to an application:
- In the Shared Library, right-click a dimension and select Add to App View.

The Add to App View dialog box is displayed.



The member selector enables you to filter members within a dimension. You can expand and collapse members within a dimension using the [+] and [-].

The Add to App View dialog box has two panes——all members in the dimension on the left and selections on the right. The left pane, showing all members available in the dimension, displays the member name and a short description, if available. The right pane, showing selections, displays the member name and the selection type. In new applications, all members display in the selections pane by default.

- Optional: Use the Menu button above each pane to change the columns in the member selector. For example:
  - In the left pane, click , Show, Count.

The Count column displays in addition to Name and Description. The count column displays the number of child members under the current dimension. This can be a helpful indicator of how long it might take to expand down a branch of the tree.

- To remove the Count column, click and select **Show**, **Count**.
- To collapse expanded members, click [18], and select Collapse All.

In the list of available members on the left, select a member to filter by and click



Tip: If you cannot find a member, you can search for members in the member selector. See "Searching for Members Using the Member Selector" on page 123.

- To deselect a member from the list of members to filter by, click
- Continue to add members to the filter. (Members that the application will be filtered by appear on the right.)

Tip: To deselect all members from the list of selections, click

When finished, click OK.

# **Selecting Top Members**

The Select Top Members feature is similar to the Add to App View feature. Adding members to the application, as described in "Adding Members to Applications" on page 142, pushes only the members you want into the application from the Shared Library. Whereas selecting top members pushes the entire dimension into the application, then you can exclude members by picking one or more "top" members. For example, if you have an Entity dimension with a geographical hierarchy with all geographies and you want an application to contain only a country-specific structure. For the shared dimension in the application you can select a country such as Germany, as a top-level member. Similarly you can select other top members from a functional hierarchy. When you select a top member you can also specify if you want just the member, with children, or all the descendants.

Note: A top member does not need to be at the highest level. You can select a child member as a top member and then if you add children in the Shared Library, or change them, it is reflected in the application.

- To select a top member:
- In an application, right-click a shared dimension and choose Select Top Members.

The Member Selector dialog box is displayed.

- Select a member on the left, then click to move the member to the Selections area.
- Click OK.

Tip: To change your selections, right-click a shared dimension and choose Select Top Members again.

## **Excluding Members**

In an application, you can exclude members from a dimension if the dimension is shared. Members can be excluded if you previously included them in selections when defining the member filter for the dimension.

When you exclude a member, a property is automatically set to ensure that the member no longer appears in the application. Excluding a member does not remove existing property values set for the member or its descendants. If you later add the member to the application, the property values are retained, just as they were before you excluded it.

If you have a Planning and Financial Management product installation, and create a Planning application, you may need to exclude unnecessary Financial Management system members. You should select all the Financial Management system members, displayed with square brackets, such as [None] and [Active], and exclude them. For example, in the Accounts dimension, when creating a Planning application, you would exclude all items under Account except Liabilities and Intangible Assets.

To exclude a member, in the application, right-click the member to exclude and select **Exclude Member.** 

## **Showing Excluded Members**

- To show excluded members:
- In the application, right-click the dimension and select Show Excluded Members.

The Exclusions dialog box is displayed.



To show the excluded members in the application, select the member and select Include Member. Otherwise, click Cancel.

The excluded member is displayed in the application.

## **Setting the Base Member**

Setting the base member enables you to exclude any of the children under the parent in a shared dimension. For example, in the Entity roll up, Europe has the children of Italy and United

Kingdom, if you make Europe the base for this roll up, then Italy and United Kingdom are no longer visible.

**Note:** The Set Base Member feature is not related to shared members.

- To set the base member, in the application, right-click the member in a shared dimension, select **Set as base member**.
- To remove the base member setting, right-click the base member and select **Enable** Descendants.

# **Building Applications**

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## **About Applications**

The Application Library enables you to view, create, validate, and deploy Performance Management Architect applications to Hyperion financial applications. Applications contain dimensions and dimension attributes that are designed to meet financial management and planning needs. Each application contains accounts, entities, scenarios, and other dimension elements.

As the application creator, you can create unlimited numbers of applications. For example, you can create applications for the following purposes:

- by cost center, to budget operating expenses
- by product line, to plan revenues
- to report on tax data
- to report on Security and Exchange Commission data
- To open the Application Library, select Navigate, Administer, Application Library.

## **Workflow for Creating Applications**

The following sections provide information on creating different types of applications:

Consolidation—See "Creating Consolidation Applications" on page 149.

- Planning—See "Creating Planning Applications" on page 156.
- Profitability—See "Creating Profitability and Cost Management Applications" on page 171.
- Essbase—See "Creating Essbase Applications" on page 180.
- Generic—See "Creating Generic Applications" on page 187.

For information on prerequisites, see "Prerequisites" on page 149.

### **Manual Workflow**

Using the manual method, you can create blank applications and define the application in seven steps:

- 1. In the application wizard select an application type, then select Create Blank Application.
- 2. Drag dimensions (or dimension hierarchy subsets) from the Shared Library to the application or create local dimensions in the application.
- 3. Activate all dimension associations.
- 4. Modify dimension, application, and member properties (only if the application properties differ from the Shared Library properties).
- 5. Validate the application.
- 6. Deploy the application to the Hyperion product environment.
- 7. Define access permissions. See the Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System User and Role Security Guide.

## **Application Wizard Workflow**

The application wizard makes it easy to create applications and guides you through the following screens:

- Application Type—enables you to enter the name, select the type, and enter a description. See "Selecting the Application Type" on page 149. Depending on the application type, additional options display.
- Dimension Selection—enables you to select or create dimensions. See "Selecting Dimensions" on page 150.
- Application Settings—enables you to associate dimensions, set the dimension alias, and modify other application properties. See "Modifying the Application Settings" on page 154.

You can access the application wizard by selecting File, New, Application in the Dimension Library or Application Library.

## **Prerequisites**

To create applications, you must have the Application Creator global role for your Hyperion product (Financial Management, Profitability and Cost Management, Planning, Essbase (ASO), or Essbase (BSO)). In addition, to create applications that use shared dimensions you also must have the Dimension Editor role. For information on Performance Management Architect roles, see "Security" on page 23. For information on creating or assigning global roles, see the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System User and Role Security Guide*.

Before you create applications, complete the following tasks:

- Install and configure Shared Services.
- Configure the product in which you plan to deploy applications. (Configuration includes creating the product instance and the data source.)
- Optional: In Performance Management Architect, create a profile and load dimensions into the Shared Library. See Chapter 3, "Importing Metadata."

**Note:** For all application types, you cannot name an application "Master." The application name, "Master," is a reserved name in Performance Management Architect. If you inadvertently name an application "Master," an error message will display indicating that the application exists.

## **Creating Consolidation Applications**

You can create Consolidation applications using the application wizard. The following sections provide step-by-step information on creating Consolidation applications:

- "Selecting the Application Type" on page 149
- "Selecting Dimensions" on page 150
- "Modifying the Application Settings" on page 154
- "Validating and Deploying" on page 156

### **Selecting the Application Type**

The following steps describe creating a Consolidation application.

- To create Consolidation applications:
- 1 Select File, then New, and then Application.
- 2 Enter the application name.

Names must not contain any special characters and no more than 10 characters, no spaces, and cannot begin with HFM, HSV, HSX, or a number. However, if a Consolidation application is named with non-ASCI characters between 6 and 10 characters in length, an error will occur when deployed. Consolidation application names can have up to 10 bytes in length.

- 3 Select Consolidation.
- 4 Enter a description.

Descriptions cannot contain special characters, including "&" (ampersands), and more than 255 characters.

- Optional: Select Create Blank Application to create an empty application and use the Dimension Library to drag dimensions into the application. See "Manually Adding Dimensions" on page 153.
- 6 Optional: Select Auto Create Local Dimensions.

Selecting Auto Create Local Dimensions automatically creates new dimensions for all dimensions that are required in the application. The dimension name for each new dimension is identical to the dimension type with (New) in parentheses. Automatically creating local dimensions helps save time since it populates the required dimensions necessary to create the application.

#### 7 Perform one of these actions:

- If using the application wizard, click **Next**.
  - The Dimension Selection screen is displayed. See "Selecting Dimensions" on page 150.
- If creating the application manually, click **Finish**.

The Dimension Library is displayed. See "Manually Adding Dimensions" on page 153.

## **Selecting Dimensions**

The next step in creating an application is to add dimensions to the application. Consolidation applications must contain the following dimension instances:

- 1 Scenario
- 1 Year
- 1 View
- 1 Period
- 1 Entity
- 1 Value
- 1 Account
- 1 ICP
- 4 Generic (Each one has to be mapped to a different custom dimension 1 through 4)
- 1 Security Class (Optional)
- 1 Alias (Optional)

The alias dimension should contain no more than 10 members.

• 1 Currency

#### 1 Consolidation Method

Tip: If you use the application wizard to create an application, all required dimensions are automatically shown on the Dimension Selection screen.

If you are using the application wizard, see "Adding Dimensions Using the Wizard" on page 151. If you created a blank application, see "Manually Adding Dimensions" on page 153.

### **Adding Dimensions Using the Wizard**

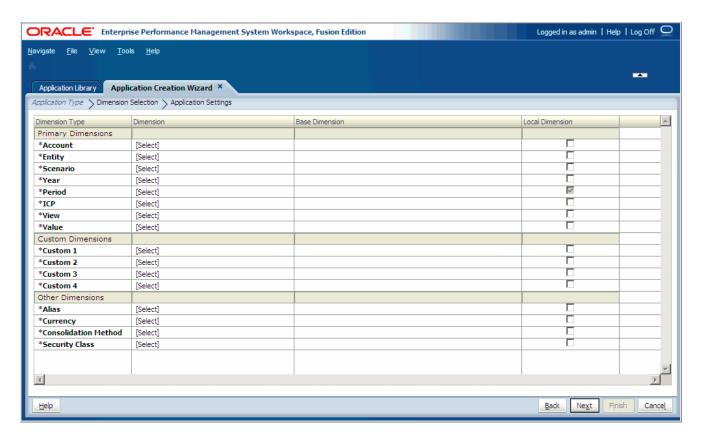
When you use the application wizard, all required dimensions are automatically displayed. If there is an exact match, it automatically populates the dimension column for the dimension type. Dimension types are automatically categorized and displayed with a shaded heading. For example, Primary Dimensions, Custom Dimensions, and Other Dimensions. Primary dimensions are required.

If you selected Auto Create Local Dimensions, new local dimensions are created for each required dimension. The name of each new dimension is the same as the dimension type, with (New) in parentheses. For example, Account (New).

#### To define dimensions:

- To map a dimension type to a dimension, click [Select] in the Dimension column.
  - If a required dimension type matches to a dimension in the Dimension Library, the dimension name displays in the Dimension column.
- Select a dimension.

The dimensions that display in the drop-down list map to the type of dimension. For example, if you are mapping a dimension to the Account dimension type, only account dimensions display in the list.



In some cases, you may want to create a new dimension.

- **Optional**: Create a new dimension. To create a new dimension:
  - a. Using the Dimension drop-down arrow, select **Create New Dimension**.
    - The Add New Dimension dialog box is displayed.
  - b. Enter the dimension name and description. The type is automatically selected according to the dimension type you are mapping the dimension to in the Dimension Type column.
  - Click OK.

**Note:** When you create a dimension in the application wizard, it is always a local dimension and cannot be shared in the application wizard. If you want to share a dimension, you must use the Dimension Library. See "Understanding Shared and Local Dimensions" on page 70.

- Continue to select or create new dimensions for all primary, custom, and other dimensions.
- If you want the dimension to be local, select the local check box at the end of each row.

Note: If you automatically created new local dimensions on the first screen of the wizard, you cannot change the dimensions to be shared.

For information on shared and local dimensions, see "Understanding Shared and Local Dimensions" on page 70.

Note: All dimensions must be mapped to a dimension or [None] before you can move to the next screen.

#### Click Next.

The Application Settings screen is displayed.

### **Manually Adding Dimensions**

When you create blank applications, you use the Dimension Library to select dimensions. The Dimension Library has three panes:

Shared Library—Displays on the left and displays all dimensions currently available in the Shared Library.

For information on loading dimensions into the Shared Library, see Chapter 3, "Importing Metadata."

- Application—Appears in the middle and when expanded, lists the names of all dimensions in the current application.
- Property Grid—Displays on the right and displays the properties of the selected dimension or member.

For information on editing properties, see "Editing Property Values" on page 134.

- To add dimensions to applications:
- 1 Drag the dimensions from the Shared Library to the application.

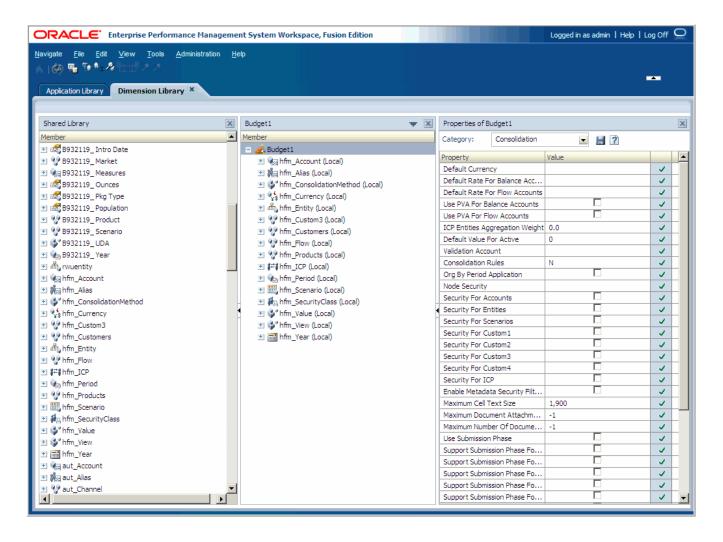
The Copy Dimension dialog box is displayed.

**Select Local Dimension or Shared Dimension.** 

**Tip:** To add only members to an application, in the Shared Library, right-click the dimension and select Add to App View. See "Adding Members to Applications" on page 142.

For information on shared and local dimensions, see "Understanding Shared and Local Dimensions" on page 70.

The expanded application lists all dimensions.



Tip: If you add a member to the Shared Library and include the dimension in the application, you can click and the new member will display in the application.

## **Modifying the Application Settings**

The next step in creating applications is to modify application properties and other application settings. If you are creating the application manually, you use these options, plus additional options in the Shared Library.

If you are creating the application manually, the Dimension Library is displayed, with the Shared Library, Application, and Property Grid. You can use the right-click menu to modify the application dimensions or the application at the highest level.

#### Modifying Application Settings Using the Dimension Library

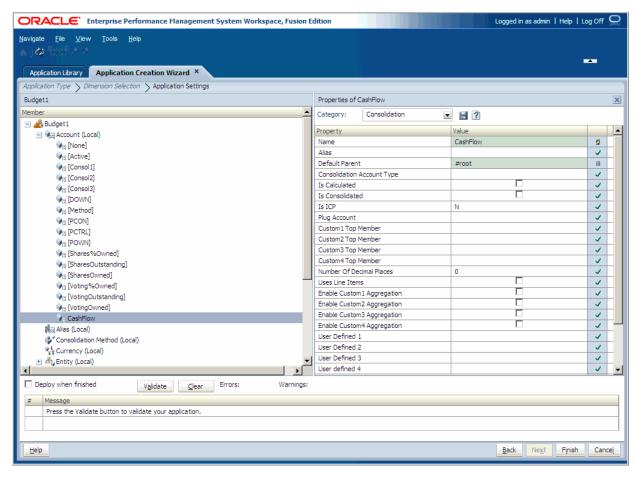
If you created a blank application and are modifying application settings in the Dimension Library, you can perform these actions:

• Set the dimension alias—See "Setting the Dimension Alias" on page 193.

- Associate dimensions and view existing dimension associations—See "Viewing Dimension Associations" on page 192.
- View application membership—See "Viewing Application Membership" on page 195.
- Create dimensions—See "Creating Dimensions" on page 69
- Remove dimensions—See "Removing Dimensions" on page 192.
- Copy dimensions—See "Copying Dimensions" on page 80
- Detach dimensions—See "Converting Local Dimensions to Shared" on page 190
- Modify property values—See "Editing Property Values" on page 134
- Add members, exclude members, and set the base member—See "Working with Members in Applications" on page 142.

### Modifying Application Settings Using the Application Wizard

If you are creating the application using the wizard, the application dimensions and members display on the left, the Property Grid displays on the right, and the validation and deployment options display at the bottom.



For wizard applications, use the right-click menu to modify the application dimensions or members. You can perform these actions:

Set the dimension alias—See "Setting the Dimension Alias" on page 193.

- View application membership—See "Viewing Application Membership" on page 195.
- View dimension associations—See "Viewing Dimension Associations" on page 192
- Synchronize dimensions—See "Synchronizing Dimensions with the Shared Library" on page 191
- Create members—See "Creating Members" on page 119
- Insert shared members—See "Working with Shared Members" on page 120
- Reorder children—See "Reordering Children Members" on page 133
- Manage orphan members—See "Managing Orphan Members" on page 133
- Exclude members—See "Excluding Members" on page 145.

### **Validating and Deploying**

If you are using the application wizard, when you finish modifying the application dimensions and members, you can validate the application and correct any errors before finalizing the creation of the application. You can also bypass the validation and deployment options in the wizard and later use the deployment option in the Application Library.

If you are creating the application manually, you validate and deploy the application using options in the Application Library. For detailed information on validation and deployment, see "Validating and Deploying Applications" on page 210.

- To validate and deploy an application using the wizard:
- 1 In the application wizard, Application Settings screen, select Validate.
  - All errors display in the grid, showing the error type and error message.
- 2 If validation errors occur, correct any problems before you deploy the application.
- 3 To deploy an application, on the Application Settings screen, select Deploy when finished.
- 4 Click Finish.

If you selected Deploy when finished, the Deploy dialog box is displayed.

**Note:** After you deploy a Consolidation application, you cannot change the Year, Period, Alias, or View dimensions. In addition, you cannot add languages after deployment.

## **Creating Planning Applications**

You can create Planning applications manually or using the application wizard. Planning applications must meet these requirements:

- The application must have a name, and it must be assigned to at least one plan type.
- The Default Currency property must be defined.
- The Fiscal Year Start Date property must be defined. The year must be four digits long, such as 2010.

- The first year member in the Year dimension and the Fiscal Year Start Date property must describe the same year. For example, if the Fiscal Start Year is 2010, the first year in the Year dimension must be FY10.
- Year members must start with FY, followed by a two-digit year, such as FY10.
- The Fiscal Year First Month property must be defined.
- The Default Alias Table property must be defined. For information, see "Alias Dimensions" on page 74.
- The application must include the Planning required dimensions. Single-currency applications require Scenario, Version, Entity, Account, Period, and Year. Multiplecurrency applications require Scenario, Version, Entity, Account, Period, Year, and Currency.
- The application must meet the qualifications specified in Chapter 12, "Working with Planning Dimensions."

For information on requirements specific to Planning modules, see the appropriate guide. For Oracle Hyperion Public Sector Planning and Budgeting, Fusion Edition, see the Oracle Hyperion Public Sector Planning and Budgeting User's Guide, For Oracle Hyperion Workforce Planning, Fusion Edition and Oracle Hyperion Capital Asset Planning, Fusion Edition, see the Oracle Hyperion Workforce Planning Administrator's Guide and Oracle Hyperion Capital Asset Planning Administrator's Guide.

## **Selecting the Application Type**

Use these steps to create Planning applications. When specifying application information, ensure that:

- The application has a name, and it is assigned to at least one plan type.
- The Default Currency property is defined.
- The Fiscal Year Start Date property is defined. The year must be four digits long, such as 2010.
- The first year member in the Year dimension and the Fiscal Start Year property describe the same year. For example, if the Fiscal Start Year is 2010, the first year in the Year dimension is FY10.
- Year members start with FY, followed by a two-digit year, such as FY10.
- The Fiscal Year First Month property is defined.
- To create Planning applications:
- 1 Select File, then New, and then Application.

The first screen of the wizard displays.

2 Enter the application name.

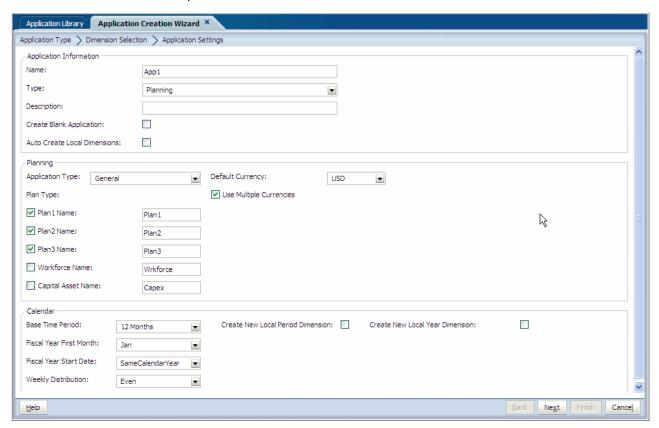
Names must not contain any special characters and must contain no more than eight characters.

- 3 For Application Type, select Planning.
- 4 Enter an optional description.
- Optional: Select Create Blank Application to create an empty application and use the Dimension Library to drag and drop dimensions into the application. Optionally, click Finish. See "Manually Adding Dimensions" on page 153.

If you are creating a blank application, define the plan types, default currency, and enable multiple currencies. See "Defining Plan Types" on page 159 and "Specifying the Default Currency" on page 160.

6 Optional: Select Auto Create Local Dimensions if you want to create a local application, creating all required dimensions locally using the default name of the dimension class.

For example, this creates an Entity dimension named Entity, an Account dimension named Account, and so on. With this setting, dimensions are selected as local dimensions on the Dimension Selection screen, and you can add dimensions under Custom Dimensions and Other Dimensions, if necessary.



- 7 Perform these actions:
  - For Application Type, select General.
  - Define the plan types: see "Defining Plan Types" on page 159.
  - Specify the default currency: see "Specifying the Default Currency" on page 160.
  - Set calendar options for the base time period. If you select 12 Months, enter the fiscal start month and weekly distribution. See "Defining Calendar Ranges" on page 165.

#### **Optional:** Perform these actions:

- If the application supports multiple currencies, select **Use Multiple Currencies**. See "Specifying the Default Currency" on page 160.
- **Select Create New Local Period Dimension.**

If you want to create a local Period dimension, enter the period name for the new dimension in the Calendar area. If you select Custom for Base Time Period, enter the period name, prefix, and periods per year.

**Select Create New Local Year Dimension.** 

If you want to create a local Year dimension, enter the appropriate information for the new dimension in the Calendar area, including the year name, first fiscal year, and total number of years.

#### Click Next.

The Dimension Selection screen is displayed. See "Selecting Dimensions" on page 160.

### **Defining Plan Types**

In an application, you must configure at least one plan type. An Essbase database is created for each plan type. You can have up to three plan types for Planning applications, and two for separate modules. You cannot change the name or number of plan types after creating an application.

As you create accounts, entities, and other elements of the application, you associate them with plan types, so the database for each plan type contains only application dimensions, members, and data values relevant to the plan type. This optimizes application design, size, and performance.

The number of plan types depends on the needs of your organization. For example, if the sales department has a yearly revenue plan, and the finance department has a P&L plan, you can define two plan types, Revenue and P&L.

Data can be shared between plan types. For example, the Revenue plan may include several sales detail accounts that roll up into a Total Product Sales account. You can configure the P&L plan to include the Total Product Sales account. This configuration enables you to bring the data value for Total Product Sales into the P&L plan, without account details. Thus, the database for your P&L plan is smaller and more efficient.

Plan type names can have up to eight characters. You can enter more than eight bytes, including single-byte and double-byte characters, but an error message displays when the Essbase database is created. If Essbase is installed on a UNIX server, the plan type name cannot contain underscore characters.

For information on Public Sector Planning and Budgeting, see the Oracle Hyperion Public Sector Planning and Budgeting User's Guide.

- To define plan types, perform one of these actions:
- If using the application wizard, select the plan types and enter the plan type names.

• If creating the application manually, double-click the **Plan 1 Name** property and enter the name of the plan type. Repeat the process for additional plan types.

### **Specifying the Default Currency**

You must specify the default currency for the entities of an application and establish whether the application supports currency conversions. Multiple currency support (also known as currency overrides) is available for level 0 members, regardless of their base currency.

These examples show several supported currency codes:

• USD: US dollar

EUR: European Union Euro

AUD: Australian dollar

For a list of currency codes, see the ISO 4217 currency code list for banking and business. You can use a predefined three-letter currency code, or add your own. Performance Management Architect does not require adherence to the ISO standard.

If you support multiple currencies, two dimensions are created in the deployed application: Currency and HSP\_Rates. The multiple currency setting cannot be changed later.

- To set the default currency:
- If using the application wizard, select a currency to use for the **Default Currency**. If the application has multiple currencies, select **Multiple Currencies**.
- If creating the application manually, select the application at the highest level. Double-click the **Default Currency** property and enter the currency code. If you support multiple currencies, select the application at the highest level and select **Multiple Currencies** in the Property Grid.

## **Selecting Dimensions**

The next step in creating an application is to add dimensions to the application. Planning applications must meet these requirements:

- Single-currency applications require these dimensions:
  - Entity
  - o Version
  - Scenario
  - Account
  - o Year
  - Period
- Multiple-currency applications require the above dimensions as well as Currency.
- The Default Alias Table property must be defined. For information, see "Alias Dimensions" on page 74.

The application must meet the requirements specified in Chapter 12, "Working with Planning Dimensions."

Tip: If you use the wizard to create an application, all required dimensions are automatically marked on the Dimension Selection screen.

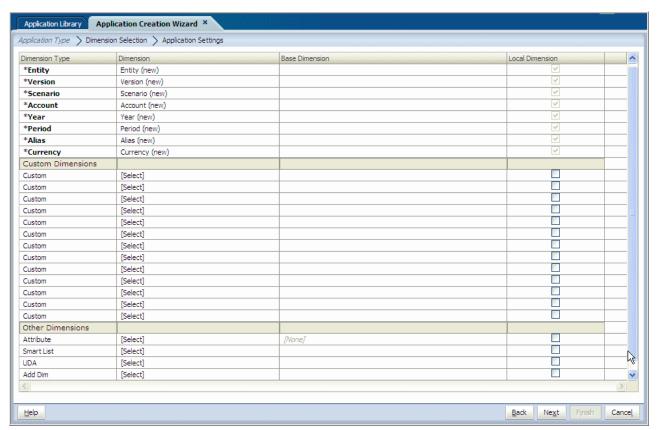
If you are using the wizard, see "Defining Dimensions Using the Wizard" on page 161. If you created a blank application, see "Manually Adding Dimensions" on page 163.

### **Defining Dimensions Using the Wizard**

When you use the application wizard, all required dimensions are displayed in bold. Dimension types are categorized and displayed with a heading, for example, All Plan Types, Custom Dimensions, and Other Dimensions. Dimensions under All Plan Types are required.

- ➤ To define dimensions:
- To map a dimension type to a dimension, click [Select] in the Dimension column.

If a required dimension type matches to a dimension in the Dimension Library, the dimension name displays in the Dimension column.



Select a dimension.

The dimensions that display in the drop-down list map to the type of dimension. For example, if you are mapping a dimension to the Account dimension type, only Account dimensions display in the list.

In some cases, you may want to create a new dimension.

- **Optional**: Create a new dimension. To create a new dimension:
  - a. Using the Dimension drop-down arrow, select **Create New Dimension**.
    - The Add New Dimension dialog box displays.
  - b. Enter the dimension name and description. The type is automatically selected according to the dimension type you are mapping the dimension to in the Dimension Type column.
  - c. Click OK.

**Note:** When you create a dimension in the application wizard, it is always a local dimension and cannot be shared in the application wizard. If you want to share a dimension, you must use the Dimension Library. See "Understanding Shared and Local Dimensions" on page 70.

- Continue to select or create new dimensions for all required, custom, and other dimensions.
- To add an attribute dimension, identify its base dimension. Attribute dimensions must be associated with a base dimension.
- To create a dimension as local to the application, select Local Dimension at the end of each row.

**Note:** If you automatically created new local dimensions on the first screen of the wizard, you cannot change the dimensions to be shared.

You cannot have a Shared Base dimension, such as Entity, with a local associated dimension, such as Alias. For information on shared and local dimensions, see "Understanding Shared and Local Dimensions" on page 70.

**Note:** All required dimensions must be mapped to a dimension before you can move to the next screen. It is not necessary for any non-required dimensions to be mapped.

- Review the application settings to ensure that they meet the requirements described in "Selecting Dimensions" on page 160. For example, you must make a selection for all of the required dimensions. (Single-currency applications require Scenario, Version, Entity, Account, Period, and Year. Multiplecurrency applications require these dimensions in addition to Currency.)
- When you have resolved any issues, click Next.

If errors display, ensure that the application meets the requirements described in "Selecting Dimensions" on page 160. You can click **Show Details** to view information about the error, then click **Hide Details**. Then click **OK**. After resolving any errors, click **Next** again.

The Application Settings screen is displayed. See "Modifying the Application Settings" on page 163.

### **Manually Adding Dimensions**

When you create applications manually, you use the Dimension Library to select dimensions. The Dimension Library has three panes:

- Shared Library—Displays on the left and displays all dimensions currently available in the Shared Library.
  - For information on loading dimensions into the Dimension Library, see Chapter 3, "Importing Metadata."
- **Application**—Appears in the middle, and, when expanded, lists the names of all dimensions in the current application.
- **Property Grid**—Displays on the right with the properties of the selected dimension or member.

For information on editing properties, see "Editing Property Values" on page 134.

For information on filtering dimensions for applications, see "Adding Members to Applications" on page 142.

- To add dimensions to applications:
- Drag the dimensions from the Shared Library to the application.
  - The Copy Dimension dialog box is displayed.
- Select Local Dimension or Shared Dimension.

Tip: To add only members to an application, see "Adding Members to Applications" on page 142.

The expanded application lists all dimensions. For information on shared and local dimensions, see "Understanding Shared and Local Dimensions" on page 70.

You can modify application properties. Depending on the application type, requirements and properties vary. See "Modifying the Application Settings" on page 163.

## **Modifying the Application Settings**

The next step in creating applications is to modify application properties and other application settings. If you are creating the application manually, you use these options, plus additional options in the Dimension Library.

If you are creating the application manually, the Dimension Library is displayed, with the Shared Library, Application, and Property Grid. You can use the right-click menu to modify the application dimensions or the application at the highest level.

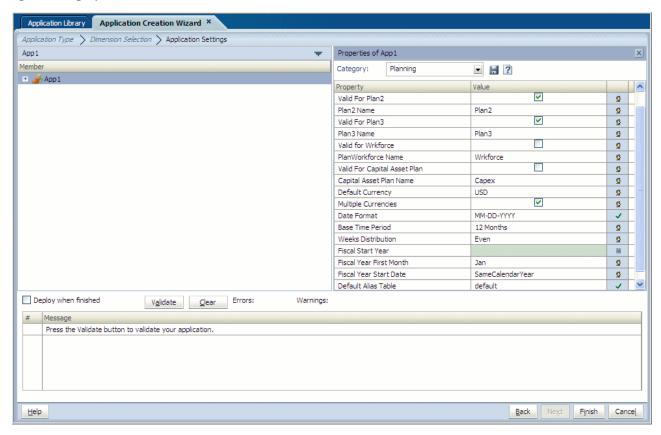
Modifying Application Settings Using the Dimension Library

If you created a blank application and are modifying application settings in the Dimension Library, you can perform these actions:

- Optimize application performance. See "Modifying Performance Settings" on page 167
- Set the data type evaluation order. See "Setting Data Type Evaluation Order" on page 169
- Set the dimension alias—See "Setting the Dimension Alias" on page 193.
- Associate dimensions and view existing dimension associations—See "Viewing Dimension Associations" on page 192.
- Create dimensions—See "Creating Dimensions" on page 69
- Remove dimensions—See "Removing Dimensions" on page 192.
- Copy dimensions—See "Copying Dimensions" on page 80
- Detach dimensions—See "Converting Local Dimensions to Shared" on page 190
- Modify property values—See "Editing Property Values" on page 134
- Add members, exclude members, and set the base member—See "Working with Members in Applications" on page 142.

#### Modifying Application Settings Using the Application Wizard

If you are creating the application using the wizard, the application dimensions and members display on the left, the Property Grid displays on the right, and the validation and deployment options display at the bottom.



For wizard applications, use the right-click menu to modify the application dimensions or members. You can perform these actions:

• Optimize application performance. See "Modifying Performance Settings" on page 167

- Set the default alias table. The Default Alias Table property is set to default at the application level. If you create another alias table (another member of the Alias dimension, such as English) and want this to be the default alias table used by the application, you must set this manually. See "Setting the Dimension Alias" on page 193.
- View application membership—See "Viewing Application Membership" on page 195.
- View dimension associations—See "Viewing Dimension Associations" on page 192
- Synchronize dimensions—See "Synchronizing Dimensions with the Shared Library" on page 191
- Create members—See "Creating Members" on page 119
- Insert shared members—See "Working with Shared Members" on page 120
- Reorder children—See "Reordering Children Members" on page 133
- Manage orphan members—See "Managing Orphan Members" on page 133
- Exclude members—See "Working with Members in Applications" on page 142.

### **Defining Base Time Periods and Monthly Distribution Spread**

You can select a base time period and a monthly distribution pattern, based on the number of fiscal weeks in a month. Base time periods are the bottom-level time periods in an application. Predefined options are quarters or months. You can create a custom base time period, such as weeks or days.

You use monthly distribution patterns to determine how data entered into a summary time period is distributed (spread) among the base time periods. During data entry, users can enter data into summary time periods, such as years or quarters. Planning distributes the entered values over the base time periods that constitute the summary time period.

If you select a weekly distribution pattern other than Even Distribution, Planning treats quarterly values as if they were divided into 13 weeks and distributes weeks according to the pattern that you selected. For example, if you select the 5-4-4 pattern, Planning treats the first month of a quarter as if it has five weeks and the last two months of the quarter as if they have four weeks. The options for the weekly distribution pattern are available only if you select the base time period option "12 Months."

- To define base time periods and weekly distribution patterns:
- Select the application (at the highest level), then double-click the Base Time Period property, select 12 Months, Quarters, or Custom.
- Double-click the Weeks Distribution property, select a weekly distribution pattern. (Options include: Even, 445, 454, and 544.)

### **Defining Calendar Ranges**

For applications, you can specify the fiscal start year and start month. When specifying the fiscal start year, consider how much historical data your organization needs and wants in the application. You can add years to the calendar, but you cannot change the fiscal start year.

For the fiscal year, you can set the fiscal year first month and specify whether the fiscal year starts from the same calendar year or the previous calendar year. You can later set up calculations based on the calendar year, for example, using formula expressions. When setting up formulas for Planning applications, keep in mind that formula expressions such as [TPDate] and [FirstDate] produce different results if the application starts in the same calendar year or previous calendar year.

The following table provides examples of how the Fiscal Year First Month and the Fiscal Start Year options affect the calendar for the application, assuming the Fiscal Start Year is 2010.

Table 15 Examples of Fiscal Year First Month and Fiscal Start Year Calendar Options

Fiscal Year First Month	Fiscal Start Year	Year - Period	Year Dimension
January	Same Calendar Year	Jan-10 to Dec-10	FY10
July	Same Calendar Year	Jul-10 to Jun-11	FY10
July	Previous Calendar Year	Jul-09 to Jun-10	FY10
February	Same Calendar Year	Feb-10 to Jan-11	FY10
February	Previous Calendar Year	Feb-09 to Jan-10	FY10
December	Same Calendar Year	Dec-10 to Nov-11	FY10
December	Previous Calendar Year	Dec-09 to Nov-10	FY10

### To set up the calendar:

#### 1 In the Calendar tab of the Classic Application Wizard, click Calendar.

See the *Oracle Hyperion Planning Administrator's Guide* for additional information on how to use the Classic Application Wizard.

#### 2 Select a **Base Period** option to set how calendars roll up:

- **12 Months**: Four quarters per year; months roll up into parent quarters and quarters into years.
- **Quarters**: Quarters roll up into years.
- **Custom**: A custom time period, such as weeks or days.

#### 3 Select the **First Fiscal Year** while creating the new local year dimension.

This selection defines the starting fiscal year for the application. You cannot change it after creating the application. Before specifying the first fiscal year, consider how much historical data your organization needs and wants in the application.

#### 4 Select the Number of Fiscal Years for the application.

This defines the number of years in the calendar. You can add more years to the calendar after the application is created.

5 Select the **Fiscal Year First Month** for a new local period dimension.

This is the first month in the fiscal year for the application, which depends on the First Fiscal Year option.

#### Select the Fiscal Year Start Date:

- **Same Calendar Year.** Set the fiscal year to start with the current calendar year. For example, selecting the year 2010 with a starting period of Jun creates the starting year as FY10, defined as July-10 to Jun-11.
- **Previous Calendar Year.** Set the year to start with the previous calendar year. For example, selecting the year 2010 with a starting period of Jun creates the starting year as FY10, defined as Jul-09 to Jun-10.
- If you set the base time period as 12 Months, select a Weekly Distribution option: Even, 445, 454, or

Weekly distribution sets the monthly distribution pattern, based on the number of fiscal weeks in a month. This determines how data in summary time periods spreads within the base time period. When users enter data into summary time periods, such as quarters, the value is distributed over base time periods in the summary time period.

If you select a weekly distribution pattern other than **Even**, Planning treats quarterly values as if they were divided into 13 weeks and distributes weeks according to the selected pattern. For example, if you select **5-4-4**, the first month in a quarter is considered to have five weeks, and the last two months in the quarter have four weeks.

- Click Next.
- To define the calendar range:
- Select the application (at the highest level), and then click Fiscal Start Year. Enter the year.
- 2 Double-click Fiscal Year First Month, and then select the month.
- Double-click Fiscal Year Start Date, and then select SameCalendarYear or PreviousCalendarYear.

### **Modifying Performance Settings**

Use these methods to optimize application performance:

Assign dimensions as dense or sparse.

You can accelerate data retrieval and minimize memory and disk space requirements by assigning dimensions to one of two types: dense or sparse.

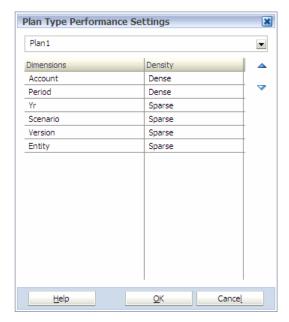
If a dimension lacks data values for the majority of member combinations, define it as sparse. If a dimension has data values for the majority of member combinations, define it as dense. Often, dense dimensions are Period and Account. Usually, Period is highly populated with data, whereas Account is dense due to intensive calculations.

Essbase requires that at least one dimension be set to dense. Custom attributes cannot be assigned to dense dimensions. See the Oracle Hyperion Planning Administrator's Guide.

Change dimension order.

- Allocate memory for the supporting detail cache. See the Oracle Hyperion Planning Administrator's Guide.
- To improve performance for Planning applications:
- Right-click the application (at the highest level) and select **Performance Settings**.

The Plan Type Performance Settings dialog box is displayed.



#### Select plan type.

Dimensions belonging to the plan type are displayed with the number of dimensions for the plan type. Applications can have up to five plan types.

If applications are created with a single currency, the HSP\_Rates dimension is not displayed.

- Double-click a cell in the Density column and select:
  - Sparse—Lack data values for the majority of member combinations. A sparse dimension is a dimension with a low percentage of available data positions filled.
  - Dense—A dimension with a high probability that one or more data points is occupied in every combination of dimensions.

Caution! Deployment of an application fails if you do not assign at least one dimension in a cube to be dense.

You can speed calculation time by changing the order for calculating dimensions. The order of dimensions is critical in the structure and performance of Essbase databases. Dense dimensions calculate faster than sparse dimensions, so dimensions should be in order of most to least dense. Aggregating dimensions aggregate children into the parent to create new data; non-aggregating dimensions do not create new data by the hierarchies (for example, a Scenario or Version dimension).

Separate sparse dimensions into aggregating and non-aggregating dimensions, with aggregating dimensions before non-aggregating dimensions.

Optimize performance by ordering dimensions according to these guidelines:

- Make Period and Account dense.
- Order dense dimensions from the most to least dense. The most dense is usually Period, followed by Account.
- Separate sparse dimensions into aggregating and non-aggregating dimensions. Place aggregating dimensions before non-aggregating dimensions. Order sparse dimensions from most to least dense.

#### Select a dimension:

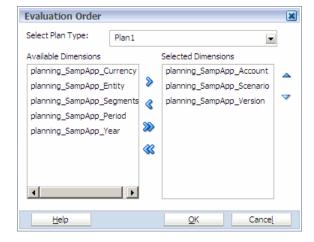
- Click dimension up in the list.
- Click to move the dimension down in the list.
- Click OK.

### **Setting Data Type Evaluation Order**

Data types are a property that are defined for all dimension members. Data types can have conflicting results on the face of a data form depending upon the cell intersections defined for the data form. For example, the intersection of a "percent" data type and a "currency" data type need to be resolved based upon a defined order set by a Power User. The Data Type Evaluation Order is the defined order. You set a dimension order by plan type to determine the precedence when multiple data types intersect. Data types associated with the first dimension in the list take precedence over data types associated with subsequent dimensions.

- To modify the evaluation order:
- Right-click the application (at the highest level) and select Data Type Evaluation Order(s).

The Evaluation Order dialog box is displayed.



Note: If you want to allow users to enter dates or text into data form cells having Date and Text data types in Planning applications, select those members' dimensions and move them to Selected Dimensions.

Select a Plan Type.

Applications can have up to five plan types.

- Select a dimension and perform one action:
  - Click <u>hearth to move the dimension up in the list.</u>
  - Click to move the dimension down in the list.
- Click OK.

## **Validating and Deploying**

If you are using the application wizard, when you finish modifying the application dimensions and members, you can validate the application and correct any errors prior to finalizing the creation of the application. You can also bypass the validation and deployment options in the wizard and later use the deployment option in the Application Library.

If you are creating the application manually, you validate and deploy the application using options in the Application Library. For detailed information on validation and deployment, see "Validating and Deploying Applications" on page 210.

- To validate and deploy an application using the wizard:
- In the application wizard, Application Settings screen, select Validate to view and resolve any issues before deploying.

Any errors display in the grid, showing the error type and error message. Use the scroll bars as necessary to view the messages.

To save a copy of one or all of the messages, right-click a message, and select **Copy Selected** to Clipboard or Copy All to Clipboard. You can paste the information into a text editor and save or print the messages. To clear the list of messages, click Clear.

- If validation errors or warnings display, correct them before you deploy the application.
- To deploy after creating the application, on the Application Settings screen, select Deploy when finished.
- Click Finish.

If you selected Deploy when finished, the Deploy dialog box is displayed.

For information on Public Sector Planning and Budgeting, see the Oracle Hyperion Public Sector Planning and Budgeting User's Guide.

## **Creating Profitability and Cost Management Applications**

You can create Profitability and Cost Management applications using the application wizard. The following sections provide step-by-step information on creating Profitability and Cost Management applications:

- "Selecting the Application Type" on page 171
- "Selecting Dimension Types" on page 172
- "Modifying the Application Settings" on page 176

## **Selecting the Application Type**

The following steps describe creating Profitability and Cost Management applications.

- To create Profitability and Cost Management applications:
- Populate the new shared library in Performance Management Architect using a flat file import or a Performance Management Architect interface table import.

#### Add any business dimensions to be included in the application, for example, Caution! Generic, Account, Entity, Time, or Country, to the Dimension Library before creating the application; otherwise, the dimensions will not be available for the Application Wizard to select. See "Creating Dimensions."

Select Navigate, Administer, Application Library.

The Application Library is displayed.

Select File, New, Application.

The first screen of the wizard is displayed - Application Type.

Enter the application name.

Names must be 7 characters or less, and must not contain any special characters, including "&" (ampersands).

- 5 From the **Type** drop-down list, select **Profitability**.
- Optional: Enter a description.
- Optional: To manually add dimensions to the blank application, select Create Blank Application, and then click Finish. See "Adding Dimensions Manually" on page 175.
- Optional: To automatically create all required dimensions, select Auto Create Local Dimensions.
  - Selecting Auto Create Local Dimensions automatically creates new dimensions for all dimensions that are required in the application. The dimension name for each new dimension is identical to the dimension type with (New) in parentheses.
- Click Next.

The second screen of the wizard is displayed - Dimension Selection. See "Selecting Dimensions" on page 150"Selecting Dimension Types" on page 172.

## **Selecting Dimension Types**

After creating the application, you must select the dimension types that are to be included in the application. For a complete description of dimension types and their associated members, see the Oracle Hyperion Profitability and Cost Management Administrator's Guide.

The following dimension types are required for Profitability and Cost Management applications:

- Measures dimension type contains the members required to build, validate and calculate a model, including driver measures, reporting measures, and allocation measures. Users may add any user-defined driver measures (or sub-hierarchies) to the hierarchy under the member 'UserDefinedDriverMeasures'.
- AllocationType dimension is used to store direct allocations and allocation genealogy.
- At least one Point of View (POV) dimension type must be defined by the user. The model POV provides a specific view of your model information for a selected point of view or period. For example, POV dimension types may include some of the following dimensions:
  - Year
  - Time
  - Period
  - Scenario
  - Months
  - **Financial Quarters**
  - Seasons
- At least one Business Dimension type must be defined by the user. Business dimensions are created to describe the business elements within the model, such as business-specific departments, general ledger accounts, activities, locations, customers, or products. This dimension type does not apply to aggregate storage outlines.

Generic business dimensions may include some of the following examples, and may apply to one or more stages or models:

- Accounting dimensions may contain chart of account-type information, such as Net Income and Sales, in applications.
- Organizational dimensions may outline departments, task forces, or other internal or external groups, such as Human Resources, Information Technology, and so on.
- National or country dimensions may be used to track business activities in multiple countries, states, provinces or locations.

Note: Although these business dimensions can be included as part of a Profitability and Cost Management application, when the Essbase outlines are deployed, they are created as basic or generic dimensions, with no type.

Attribute dimensions are a special type of dimension that are associated with a business dimension, and contain members that can be used to classify members of another, associated dimension. Attribute dimensions describe characteristics of data, such as the size and color of products

There are two Attribute dimension types in Performance Management Architect:

- Attribute dimensions:
  - The attribute can be created using different structures, such as Boolean, Date, Numeric and Text.
  - An attribute has a hierarchy, and the hierarchies can be rolled up for aggregate
  - Only one attribute from a given attribute dimension can be associated with one member.
- User-defined attribute dimensions (UDAs):
  - The attribute can only be created using Text.
  - A UDA does not have a hierarchy, and cannot be easily used in reports to generate sums.
  - Multiple UDAs can be associated with a member.

Each type of attribute dimension offers different advantages, depending on the requirements for your model and reporting needs. For detailed information about working with attribute dimensions, see Oracle Essbase Database Administrator's Guide.

Alias dimension is optional, and only required if you want to use aliases in your model.

Caution! Duplicate member names or aliases are not allowed.

Note: Model stages are not dimensions, and are therefore not available in Performance Management Architect. Stages are added to a model in Profitability and Cost Management, and are used to organize dimensions into logical steps or stages.

After creating the application, select the dimensions to be added to the application using the appropriate procedure:

- If you are using the wizard, see "Adding Dimensions Using the Wizard" on page 173.
- If you created a blank application, see "Adding Dimensions Manually" on page 175.

### **Adding Dimensions Using the Wizard**

When you use the application wizard, all required dimensions are automatically displayed. If there is an exact match, it automatically populates the dimension column for the dimension type. The required dimension types for Profitability and Cost Management are automatically categorized and displayed with a shaded heading:

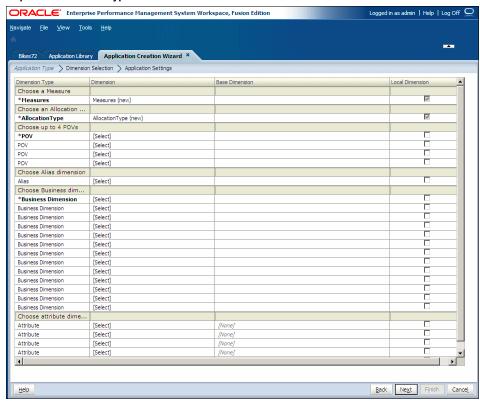
- Measures Dimension
- AllocationType Dimension
- **POV Dimension**
- Alias Dimension (Optional)
- **Business Dimension**
- Attribute Dimension (Optional)

If you selected Auto Create Local Dimensions when selecting the application type, new local dimensions are created for each required dimension. The name of each new dimension is the same as the dimension type, with (New) in parentheses. For example, Account (New).

Caution!

Any business dimensions you want to include in the application, for example, Account, Entity, Time, or Country, must be added to the Dimension Library before creating the application; otherwise, the dimensions will not be available for the Application Wizard to select. See "Creating Dimensions."

- To select dimensions:
- On the Dimension Selection tab (Step 2 of the Application Wizard), under Dimension Type, review the required dimension types.

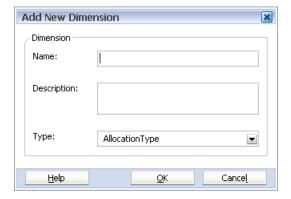


For each existing dimension to be added for the application, under the **Dimension** column, click [Select] to display the drop-down list of available dimensions for that dimension type.

Only the dimensions for the associated dimension type are displayed. For example, if you are mapping a dimension to the Measures dimension type, only measure dimensions display in the list.

- Select a dimension from the drop-down list.
- **Optional**: Create a new dimension, as follows:
  - In the **Dimension** column, click **[Select]** to display the drop-down list of available dimensions for that dimension type.
  - b. From the drop-down list, select [Create New Dimension].

The Add New Dimension dialog box is displayed.



- Enter the **Name** and **Description** of the new dimension. The **Type** is automatically selected, based on the dimension type selected in the Dimension Type column.
- d. Click OK.

**Note:** When you create a dimension in the application wizard, it is always a local dimension and cannot be shared in the application wizard. If you want to share a dimension, you must use the Dimension Library.

Repeat step 3 and step 4 to select or create new dimensions as necessary.

**Note:** All required dimensions must be mapped to a dimension or [None] before you can move to the next screen.

- Optional: To set the dimension as a local dimension, select the Local Dimension check box at the end of each row.
- Click Next.

The Application Settings screen is displayed.

### **Adding Dimensions Manually**

When you create blank applications, you use the Dimension Library to select dimensions. The Dimension Library has three panes:

Shared Library - Displays on the left and displays all dimensions currently available in the Shared Library.

For information on loading dimensions into the Dimension Library, see Chapter 3, "Importing Metadata."

- Application Appears in the middle and when expanded, lists the names of all dimensions in the current application.
- **Property Grid** Displays on the right and displays the properties of the selected dimension or member.

For information on editing properties, see "Editing Property Values" on page 134.

After you create a blank application, you can add dimensions.

- To add dimensions to blank applications:
- 1 In the Dimension Library, drag the dimensions from the Shared Library to the application.

The Copy Dimension dialog box is displayed.

- **Tip:** To create new local dimensions, right-click the application name in the Application View, and select Create Dimension. The Add New Dimension dialog box is displayed.
- 2 Select Local Dimension or Shared Dimension for each dimension.
  - **Tip:** To add only members to an application, in the Shared Library, right-click the dimension and select Add to App View. See "Adding Members to Applications" on page 142.

For information on shared and local dimensions, see "Understanding Shared and Local Dimensions" on page 70.

- 3 Add all required dimensions to the application. (Measures, AllocationType, POV, and so on.)
  The expanded application lists all dimensions.
  - Tip: If you add a member to the Shared Library and include the dimension in the application, you can click the Refresh button , and the new member will display in the application.
- 4 Reorder the dimensions so that NoMember is moved to the last Gen2 position. See "Reordering Children Members in Profitability and Cost Management Models" on page 179.
- 5 Modify the application settings, as required. See "Modifying the Application Settings" on page 176.

## **Modifying the Application Settings**

The next step in creating an application is to modify application properties, associations, and other application settings. If you are creating a blank application and using the Dimension Library to modify the application settings, you have similar options, except that you are using the Dimension Library instead of the wizard to make the modifications.

Use the appropriate options to modify the application settings:

- Use the Dimension Library for blank applications. See "Modifying Application Settings Using the Dimension Library" on page 177
- Use the Application Wizard for auto-generated applications. See "Modifying Application Settings Using the Application Wizard" on page 177

**Note:** Dimension associations are required for shared hierarchies, and may not be required in all models.

### **Modifying Application Settings Using the Dimension Library**

In the Dimension Library, the Shared Library, Application and Property Grid are displayed. You can use the right-click menu to modify the application dimensions and perform these actions:

- Set the properties for the POV dimensions. See "Setting the Properties for POV Dimensions" on page 178.
- Set the POV Display Order for multiple POV dimensions. See "Reordering Children Members in Profitability and Cost Management Models" on page 179
- Set the dimension alias—See "Setting the Dimension Alias" on page 193.
- Associate dimensions and view existing dimension associations—See "Viewing Dimension Associations" on page 192.
- View application membership—See "Viewing Application Membership" on page 195.
- Create dimensions—See "Creating Dimensions" on page 69
- Remove dimensions—See "Removing Dimensions" on page 192.
- Copy dimensions—See "Copying Dimensions" on page 80
- Detach dimensions—See "Converting Local Dimensions to Shared" on page 190
- Modify property values—See "Editing Property Values" on page 134
- Find members, exclude members, and set the base member—See "Common Application Tasks" on page 188.

### **Modifying Application Settings Using the Application Wizard**

If you are creating the application using the wizard, the application dimensions and members display on the left, the Property Grid displays on the right, and the validation and deployment options display at the bottom.

- Set the properties for the POV dimensions. See "Setting the Properties for POV Dimensions" on page 178.
- Set the POV Display Order for multiple POV dimensions. See "Reordering Children Members in Profitability and Cost Management Models" on page 179
- Set the dimension alias—See "Setting the Dimension Alias" on page 193.
- View application membership—See "Viewing Application Membership" on page 195.
- View dimension associations—See "Viewing Dimension Associations" on page 192

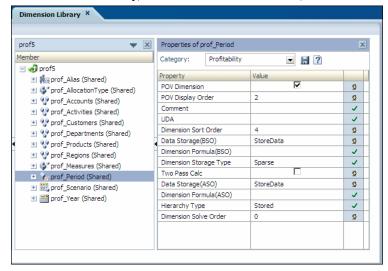
- Synchronize dimensions—See "Synchronizing Dimensions with the Shared Library" on page 191
- Create members—See "Creating Members" on page 119
- Insert shared members—See "Working with Shared Members" on page 120
- Reorder children—See "Reordering Children Members in Profitability and Cost Management Models" on page 179
- Modify dimension performance settings—See "Setting the Dimension Sort Order and Dimension Density" on page 193.
- Manage orphan members—See "Managing Orphan Members" on page 133

### **Setting the Properties for POV Dimensions**

At least one POV, or Point of View, dimension must be set for every Profitability and Cost Management model. The POV dimension may be set to any custom value, but usually denotes time periods, such as Year, Period, or Scenario.

If more than one POV dimension is designated, a POV Display Order must also be set to control the order for display and staging tables. The POV Display Order that is set in Performance Management Architect is automatically picked up in Profitability and Cost Management.

- To set POV dimension properties:
- In the Dimension Library, select the first POV dimension, such as Year.



- 2 In the Property Grid under Category, select Profitability.
- For a POV dimension in your application, select the property, **POV Dimension**.
- Optional: Repeat step 1 to step 3 to select other POV dimensions, such as Period or Scenario.
- Optional: If more than one POV Dimension was selected, set the POV Display Order for each POV Dimension.

Double-click the POV Display Order cell and type the sequence number for the selected POV dimension. For example, if Year, Period and Scenario are set as POV Dimensions, set the POV Display Order for Year to 1, Period to 2, and Scenario as 3 as the display order.

### **Reordering Children Members in Profitability and Cost Management Models**

For all business dimensions in the model, you must reorder the list of members to display NoMember as the last member; otherwise, validation of the model will fail.

You can also reorder members to suit your particular requirements as long as NoMember is moved to the last position.

**Note:** This step is not required for systems dimensions, such as Alias, Allocation Type, Measures, Periods, Scenarios or Years.

- To reorder children:
- 1 From EPM Workspace, select Navigate, then Administer, and then Dimension Library to display the Shared Library.
- In the Shared Library, right-click the dimension that you want to reorder, and select Reorder Children. The Reorder Children dialog box is displayed.
- Select the member to be moved, and use the up and down arrows to change the order of the children.

Note: Ensure the NoMember dimension is moved to the end of the list; otherwise, the deployment will fail.

- Repeat step 3 to order all members.
- To preview the changes, click **Preview**.
- Click Save.

## **Validating and Deploying**

If you are using the application wizard, when you finish modifying the application dimensions and members, you can validate the application and correct any errors before finalizing the creation of the application. You can also bypass the validation and deployment options in the wizard and later use the deployment option in the Application Library.

If you are creating the application manually, you validate and deploy the application using options in the Application Library. For detailed information on validation and deployment, see

- To validate and deploy an application using the wizard:
- In the application wizard, Application Settings screen, select Validate to view and resolve any issues before deploying.

All errors display in the grid, showing the error type and error message.

- 2 If validation errors occur, correct any problems before you deploy the application.
- 3 To deploy after creating the application, on the Application Settings screen, select **Deploy when** finished.
- 4 Click Finish.

If you selected Deploy when finished, the Deploy dialog box is displayed; otherwise, the application is displayed in the Dimension Library.

## **Creating Essbase Applications**

You can create Essbase applications using the application wizard. The following sections provide step-by-step information on creating Essbase (ASO) and Essbase (BSO) applications.

- "Selecting the Application Type" on page 181
- "Selecting Dimensions" on page 182
- "Modifying the Application Settings" on page 184
- "Validating and Deploying" on page 186

It is important to review the application requirements when you create an Essbase ASO or BSO application. See "Application Requirements" on page 180.

Note these limitations with Performance Management Architect and Essbase.

#### You cannot:

- Use Performance Management Architect to create Hybrid Analysis or Advanced Relational Access cubes.
- Transform existing Essbase applications with more than one cube to Performance Management Architect. (Note: Performance Management Architect supports transformations with one (non-currency) cube only.) See "Transforming Classic Applications into Performance Management Architect" on page 31.
- Validate formulas within Performance Management Architect

Performance Management Architect does not support:

- Varying attributes
- Database administration features including partition management, drill-through definitions, and security
- The concept of multiple databases. Performance Management Architect allows a 1-to-1 relationship between an Essbase application and an Essbase database.

## **Application Requirements**

Keep in mind the following guidelines and requirements when creating Essbase applications:

- Essbase applications do not require a fixed set of dimensions. For example, you can create and deploy an Essbase application containing just one generic dimension and one member.
- When adding an alias member, you must create a dimension of "Alias" type to associate with this member. See "Creating Dimension Associations" on page 78 for information on creating dimension associations.
  - The alias dimension can contain up to 10 members. At a minimum, a member named "Default" is required in this dimension.
- When adding an attribute member, you associate the member to a base dimension. See "Creating Dimension Associations" on page 78 for information on creating dimension associations.
- Performance Management Architect only supports the attribute type, "Text."

Note: In some cases, if you make changes to the "Auto Configure" property in Performance Management Architect, it does not overwrite in Essbase. If you set the "Dimension Storage Type" property in Essbase applications, you must set the "Auto Configure" property value to False before you deploy or redeploy the application to Essbase.

Properties for Essbase applications, dimensions and members are described in Chapter 14, "Working with Essbase Properties."

Information on Essbase requirements for applications and databases are available in the Oracle Essbase Database Administrator's Guide and the Oracle Essbase Administration Services Online Help.

# **Selecting the Application Type**

The following steps describe creating an Essbase application.

- To create Essbase (ASO) and Essbase (BSO) applications:
- 1 Select File, and then New, Application.
- Enter the application name.

Names are limited to 8 characters. In addition, names must not contain any special characters.

- Select Essbase (ASO) or Essbase (BSO).
- **Optional:** Enter a description.
  - Descriptions can include up to 255 characters.
- Optional: Select Create Blank Application to create an empty application and use the Dimension Library to drag and drop dimensions into the application. See "Manually Adding Dimensions" on page 183.

Note: The Auto Create Local Dimensions feature is not available since it automatically creates new dimensions for all dimensions that are required in the application. Essbase applications do not have any specific required dimensions.

#### **Enter the Essbase Database Name.**

When you create an Essbase application, an Essbase database is also created. The database name is required for all Essbase applications. Database names can include no more than 8 characters. For specific database naming conventions, see the Oracle Essbase Database Administrator's Guide.

#### Optional: Select Unicode.

If you choose the **Unicode** option, members of the dimensions are stored in Unicode format and all characters are available. For additional information, see the Oracle Essbase Database Administrator's Guide.

#### Perform one of these actions:

- If using the application wizard, click **Next**.
  - The **Dimension Selection** screen is displayed. See "Adding Dimensions Using the Wizard" on page 182.
- If creating the application manually, click **Finish**.

The **Dimension Library** is displayed. See "Manually Adding Dimensions" on page 183.

# **Selecting Dimensions**

The next step in creating an application is to add dimensions to the application.

Tip: If you use the wizard to create an application, all required dimensions are automatically shown on the **Dimension Selection** screen. For Essbase, no dimensions are required, however you must choose at least one dimension.

If you are using the application wizard, see "Adding Dimensions Using the Wizard" on page 182. If you created a blank application, see "Manually Adding Dimensions" on page 183.

### **Adding Dimensions Using the Wizard**

When you use the application wizard to add dimensions, dimension types are automatically categorized and displayed with a shaded heading. For example, Account dimensions, Period dimensions, Entity dimensions, Currency dimensions, and Other dimensions, such as Scenario or Version.

- To define dimensions:
- To map a dimension type to a dimension, click [Select] in the Dimension column.

If a required dimension type matches to a dimension in the **Dimension Library**, the dimension name displays in the **Dimension** column.

Select a dimension.

The dimensions that display in the drop-down list map to the type of dimension. For example, if you are mapping a dimension to the Account dimension type, only account dimensions display in the list.

In some cases, you may want to create a new dimension.

- **Optional**: Create a new dimension. To create a new dimension:
  - a. Using the **Dimension** drop-down arrow, select **Create New Dimension**.

The **Add New Dimension** dialog box is displayed.

**Note:** When you create a dimension in the application wizard, it is always a local dimension and cannot be shared in the application wizard. If you want to share a dimension, you must use the **Dimension Library**. See "Understanding Shared and Local Dimensions" on page 70.

- b. Enter the dimension name and description. The type is automatically selected according to the dimension type you are mapping the dimension to in the **Dimension Type** column.
- c. Click **OK**.
- Continue to select or create new dimensions as necessary.
- For existing dimensions: If you want the dimension to be local, select the local check box at the end of each row.

**Note:** If you created a new dimension, you cannot change a dimension to be shared.

For information on shared and local dimensions, see "Understanding Shared and Local Dimensions" on page 70.

Note: You must map at least one dimension to a dimension before you can move to the next screen.

Click Next.

The Application Settings screen is displayed. See "Modifying the Application Settings" on page 184.

#### **Manually Adding Dimensions**

When you create blank applications, you use the **Dimension Library** to select dimensions. The **Dimension Library** has three panes:

Shared Library—Displays on the left and displays all dimensions currently available in the Shared Library.

For information on loading dimensions into the **Dimension Library**, see Chapter 3, "Importing Metadata."

- Application—Appears in the middle and when expanded, lists the names of all dimensions in the current application.
- **Property Grid**—Displays on the right and displays the properties of the selected dimension or member.

For information on editing properties, see "Editing Property Values" on page 134.

- To add dimensions to applications:
- 1 Drag the dimensions from the **Shared Library** to the application.

The **Copy Dimension** dialog box is displayed.

**Tip:** To create new local dimensions, right-click the application name in the **Application View**, and select **Create Dimension**. The **Add New Dimension** dialog box is displayed.

2 Select Local Dimension or Shared Dimension.

**Tip:** To add only members to an application, in the **Shared Library**, right-click the dimension and select **Add to App View**. See "Adding Members to Applications" on page 142.

For information on shared and local dimensions, see "Understanding Shared and Local Dimensions" on page 70.

The expanded application lists all dimensions.

Tip: If you add a member to the **Shared Library** and include the dimension in the application, you can click and the new member will display in the application.

# **Modifying the Application Settings**

The next step in creating applications is to modify application properties and other application settings. If you are creating the application manually, you use these options, plus additional options in the **Dimension Library**.

If you are creating the application manually, the **Dimension Library** is displayed, with the **Shared Library**, **Application**, and **Property Grid**. You can use the right-click menu to modify the application dimensions or the application at the highest level.

Modifying Application Settings Using the Dimension Library

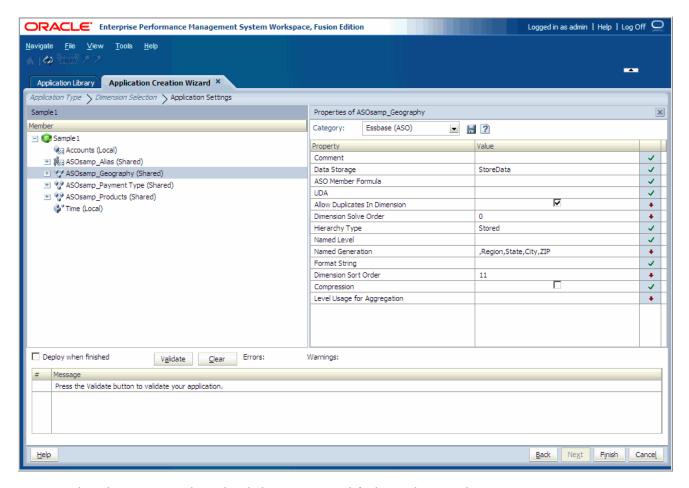
If you created a blank application and are modifying application settings in the Dimension Library, you can perform these actions:

• Modify dimension performance settings—See "Setting the Dimension Sort Order and Dimension Density" on page 193.

- Create, modify, and delete named levels—See "Working with Named Levels (Essbase (ASO) and Essbase (BSO) Only)" on page 82.
- Create, modify, and delete named generations—See "Working with Named Generations (Essbase (ASO) and Essbase (BSO) Only)" on page 80.
- Associate dimensions and view existing dimension associations—See "Viewing Dimension Associations" on page 192.
- View application membership—See "Viewing Application Membership" on page 195.
- Create dimensions—See "Creating Dimensions" on page 69
- Remove dimensions—See "Removing Dimensions" on page 192.
- Copy dimensions—See "Copying Dimensions" on page 80
- Detach dimensions—See "Converting Local Dimensions to Shared" on page 190
- Modify property values—See "Editing Property Values" on page 134
- Add members, select top members, exclude members, and set the base member—See "Working with Members in Applications" on page 142.

#### Modifying Application Settings Using the Application Wizard

If you are creating the application using the wizard, the application dimensions and members display on the left, the **Property Grid** displays on the right, and the validation and deployment options display at the bottom.



For wizard applications, use the right-click menu to modify the application dimensions or members. You can perform these actions:

- View application membership—See "Viewing Application Membership" on page 195.
- **Exclude members**—See "Excluding Members" on page 145.

If you are using the application wizard, when you finish modifying the application dimensions and members, you can validate the application and correct any errors before finalizing the creation of the application. See "Validating and Deploying" on page 186.

# **Validating and Deploying**

If you are using the application wizard, when you finish modifying the application dimensions and members, you can validate the application and correct any errors before finalizing the creation of the application. You can also bypass the validation and deployment options in the wizard and later use the deployment option in the **Application Library**.

If you are creating the application manually, you validate and deploy the application using options in the **Application Library**. For detailed information on validation and deployment, see "Validating and Deploying Applications" on page 210.

- To validate and deploy an application using the wizard:
- In the application wizard, Application Settings screen, select Validate.

All errors display in the grid, showing the error type and error message.

- If validation errors occur, correct any problems before you deploy the application.
- To deploy and application, on the Application Settings screen, select Deploy when finished.
- Click Finish.

If you selected **Deploy when finished**, the **Deploy** dialog box is displayed. Otherwise, the application is displayed in the **Dimension Library**.

# **Creating Generic Applications**

You can create generic applications if you want to:

- Create a template application that can be duplicated to create deployable applications of different types
- Model local dimensions in your own work area until you are ready to include them in the Shared Library or a deployable application
- Use them as a source for producing an ADS file from the Performance Management Architect File Generator. See "Performance Management Architect Utilities" on page 20.

When you create Generic applications, you create blank applications using the application wizard. Then, you can use the Dimension Library to add dimensions.

- To create generic applications:
- 1 Select File, New, Application.

The first screen of the wizard is displayed—Application Type.

Enter the application name.

Names must not contain any special characters or spaces. In addition, names must contain no more than 10 characters.

- Select Generic.
- Enter a description.
- Click Finish.

The Dimension Library is displayed.

Add dimensions from the Shared Library to the application. See "Common Application Tasks" on page 188.

# **Common Application Tasks**

This section describes common tasks for all application types. For tasks *specific* to an application type, see:

- "Creating Consolidation Applications" on page 149
- "Creating Planning Applications" on page 156
- "Creating Profitability and Cost Management Applications" on page 171
- "Creating Essbase Applications" on page 180
- "Creating Generic Applications" on page 187

# **Including Dimensions in Applications**

Performance Management Architect enables you to manage and share dimensions across applications as well as use independent dimensions that are unique to your application. You can also change a dimension within an application from shared to local or vice versa. This capability provides a deployed application the flexibility to modify its dimension sharing requirements with other applications over time without having to define them at the time of application creation.

You can create local dimensions and maintain the dimensions locally in the application. At a subsequent time, you can decide to share these local dimensions (converting from local to shared) or copy them to the Shared Library as separate dimensions for independent use by other applications. Once a dimension is in the Shared Library, you can distribute updates to other applications that use the dimension in several ways (inherited using a shared dimension or explicitly using dimension synchronization to move changes between the Shared Library and an application).

Detaching dimensions (converting from shared to local) enables you to break the shared link between the dimension in the Shared Library and its counterpart in an application while allowing you to retain the same dimension structure and property values in the application. Any changes made to the dimension in the Shared Library are then no longer automatically inherited to the application.

- To add dimensions to an application:
- Drag the dimensions from the Shared Library to the application.

The Dimension Status Selection dialog box is displayed.

- Select Local Dimension or Shared Dimension.
- 3 Click OK.

Dimensions that are shared in an application display (Shared) after the dimension name. Dimensions that are local in an application display (local) after the dimension name.

#### **Converting Shared Dimensions to Local**

There may be cases where you have a shared dimension that you want to change to a local dimension in the application. After you convert a shared to dimension to local, all subsequent changes you make in the Shared Library will not be consumed by the local dimension in the application.

You can convert a shared dimension to local by detaching the dimension in the application.

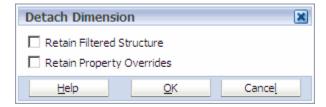
The Detach Dimension feature is only available if the dimension is shared in the application. Detaching a dimension converts the shared dimension to a local dimension by making a copy. After the dimension is copied, the dimension is no longer shared, but rather a local dimension where you can make structure changes without effecting the Shared Library or vice versa.

In a case where you want to make the dimension shared again, you can reconnect it with the same dimension in the Shared Library that previously was included in the application. See "Converting Local Dimensions to Shared" on page 190.

When a dimension is converted from shared to local, the dimension is not synchronized since the dimension is copied to the application. Property overrides and filters are applied to the local dimension so the resulting dimension has the same structure and property values as the shared version.

- To detach a dimension:
- Right-click a shared dimension in the application.
- Select Detach Dimension.

The Detach Dimension dialog box is displayed.



Select Retain Filtered Structure and/or Retain Property Overrides.

To retain the same filtered structure and overridden property values in the local dimension that you had in the shared dimension, select both options. To discard any application level filtering and overrides you may have created in the shared dimension and to create a local dimension with the same structure as the source dimension in the shared library, using inherited property values of the source dimension, do not select either option.

Click OK.

**Note:** If you change the property value in the application, that property value becomes an application level overridden value. In this case, it is "detached" from the property value of the same member in the Shared Library, even if the Shared Library's version is changed. To revert the application-level property back to inheriting the Shared Library's version, right-click and remove the value in the application.

#### **Converting Local Dimensions to Shared**

Local dimensions consist of two types:

- Dimensions that are sourced from the Shared Library but are not linked to the Shared Library dimension
- Dimensions that are sourced from outside the shared library

You can convert local dimensions in an application to shared. Upon conversion, the local dimension becomes shared and reconnects with the same shared dimension that was originally included in the application. When you convert local dimensions, you can determine whether to merge the changes or simply replace the dimension in the Shared Library.

Merging Changes—If you make changes to the original shared dimension, a merge operation merges any structure changes that were made to the dimension in the application. You can select an existing dimension from the Shared Library and the merge adds members from the dimension in the Shared Library to the dimension in the application. Property value differences for existing members are retained as local property values within the application. You also have the option to create a new shared dimension to merge.

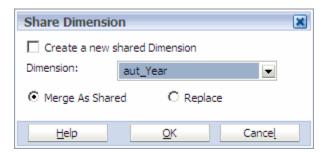
Replacing Changes—If you make changes to the local dimension in an application, and then convert to a shared dimension, a replace operation replaces the dimension in the Shared Library with the structure and property values from the dimension in the application.

A local dimension can be pushed into the Shared Library for use by other applications.

Note: You cannot update the following Consolidation dimensions after application deployment: Period, View, ICP, Year, Value, Currency.

- To convert a local dimension to shared:
- 1 Right-click a local dimension in the application.
- **Select Share Dimension.**

The Share Dimension dialog box is displayed.



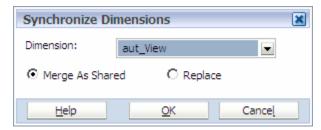
- Perform one of these actions:
  - To make a copy of the dimension and create a new copy, select **Create a new shared** Dimension.

- Note: A dimension is created with the same name in the Shared Library, if one already exists, an error displays indicating that you cannot create a new shared dimension. Dimension names must be the same since the 'share' action results in the local dimension moving to the Shared Library and it being shared into the application, as if it were dragged there from the beginning of the process when adding dimensions to the application. Shared dimensions in an application always have the same name as their source dimension in the Shared Library.
- Select the existing dimension to merge or replace.
- Select Merge As Shared or Replace.
- 5 Click OK.

### **Synchronizing Dimensions with the Shared Library**

You have two options to synchronize local dimensions in applications: 1) synchronize changes from a dimension in the Shared Library to a local dimension in an application 2) synchronize changes from a local dimension in an application to a dimension in the Shared Library.

- To synchronize dimensions:
- Right-click a local dimension in the application.
- Select Synchronize.
- 3 Select either:
  - To Shared Library
  - From Shared Library



Select the target dimension to synchronize (to or from).

The list of available target dimensions from the Shared Library are filtered to only those of the same dimension type as the selected application dimension. If a copy of the local dimension exists in the Shared Library, it is automatically selected by default.

Select Merge As Shared or Replace, then click OK.

You can use the Merge As Shared option to merge similar dimensions from two different applications. For example, if you transform two applications that have similar dimensionality (such as, a similar Products dimension) that are transformed to Performance Management Architect. In this case, you can copy one of the dimensions to the Shared Library and then merge the second dimension into this dimension. This allows for retaining the structures in the individual applications while also creating a master dimension.

# **Importing Dimensions into Applications**

You can import dimensions directly into Performance Management Architect applications. See "Creating Import Profiles" on page 57 and "Managing Import Profiles" on page 65 for detailed information.

# **Removing Dimensions**

To remove a dimension from an application, right-click the dimension, and select **Remove** Dimension.

# **Viewing Dimension Associations**

Dimension associations enable you to assign security classes and currency to dimensions and dimension members. For example, for an entity dimension, you can create associations to the security classes and currency dimensions. Associations are created at the dimension level and associations are inherited by all members under the dimension. Dimension associations are created in the Dimension Library. See "Creating Dimension Associations" on page 78.

Dimension associations are used to denote the inter-relationships between the dimensions within the Shared Library and applications. For example, within Consolidation applications there are Account dimension properties that reference security class, custom dimension intersections (Custom1TopMember), and so on, which directly relate to other dimensions. Dimension Associations enable you to define the relationships between these properties and the other dimensions which then enables you to pick the value directly from the referenced dimension.

An example of associating dimensions for Planning applications, is the Start Period and End Period properties of the Scenario dimension would have a dimension association with the Period dimension. The Start Year and End Year property of the Scenario dimension would have a dimension association with the Year dimension.

A dimension association is created for all properties where the property value refers to a member of another dimension. Once you create the association, you need to activate it in the application.

### **Activating Dimension Associations**

To activate all dimension associations, right-click the application (at the highest level) and select Activate all associations.

**Note:** If you have a multi-currency application, the Currency dimension must be associated with the base Entity dimension. If you activate all dimension associations, it will automatically activate the association for you.

For information on creating an association for one or more dimensions, see "Creating Dimension Associations" on page 78.

### **Viewing Dimension Associations**

Dimension associations are not automatic, so you must activate all associations before you can view associations.

- To view dimension associations:
- In the application, right-click a dimension, and select View Associations.

The View Dimension Association dialog box is displayed.

Tip: To delete an association, select the association you want to delete, then click Delete.

Click OK.

### **Setting the Dimension Alias**

In Consolidation and Planning applications, you can change the alias, or dimension name, in order to see a different name in the deployed application. The Dimension Alias property is useful in cases where you want to view a different name for a dimension in the deployed application versus what is displayed in the Shared Library or application.

- To set the Dimension Alias property:
- 1 Select the dimension in the Shared Library.
- 2 In the Property Grid, change the category to **System**.
- Double-click the Dimension Alias property and enter a new dimension name (alias).

# **Setting the Dimension Sort Order and Dimension Density**

You can modify the dimension performance settings for Profitability and Cost Management and Essbase applications. Performance settings include modifying the dimension sort order and dimension density.

- To set the dimension sort order:
- 1 In the Dimension Library, right-click the application name and select Dimension Performance Settings.
- 2 Under **Dimensions(Type)**, select a dimension, then use △ and ▽ to set the dimension sort order described in the following sections.

**Profitability and Cost Management** 

A dimension sort order must be set for every Profitability and Cost Management dimension in the model, except Alias and UDA dimensions. The dimension sort order should be

sequential, unique, and greater than or equal to 1; otherwise, validation of the model will fail. See Table 16 for the recommended dimension sort order settings.

Table 16 Recommended Profitability and Cost Management Dimension Sort Order Settings

Dimension Type	Setting
Measure	1 (Default)
AllocationType	2
POV and Business Dimensions	3 or higher
Attribute Dimensions	Sort as the last dimensions.
	For example, if you have four attribute dimensions in a sequence of 12 dimensions, the attribute dimensions must be set as 9, 10, 11, and 12.

#### **Essbase**

In Essbase, dimension sort order determines the order dimensions appear in the outline and, in turn, impacts the order that dimensions are calculated. Calculation order for ASO and BSO databases should be determined in advance, when designing the database. Note that dimension order can affect performance, especially for BSO databases. Calculation of ASO and BSO databases is described in the *Oracle Essbase Database Administrator's Guide*. However, keep in mind the following:

- ASO—The dimension solve order is used by ASO databases and should be taken into account when setting the dimension sort order. If no dimension solve order or sort order is set, aggregations are performed in outline order. Attributes are calculated last.
- BSO—Dimension sort order is based on the calculation order, which is intrinsic in Essbase. Dense dimensions (for example, the time or measures dimensions) are calculated first, sparse dimensions are calculated next, and attribute dimensions are calculated last.
- Optional: For Essbase BSO and Profitability and Cost Management, under Density, select the required density for the dimension.
- 4 Click OK.

### **Setting the Dimension Sort Order in the Property Grid**

You can set the processing order for a model dimension in the Dimension Sort Order property in the Property Grid.

A dimension sort order must be set for every dimension in the model, except Alias and UDA dimensions. The dimension sort order should be sequential, unique, and greater than or equal to 1.

**Note:** The Alias dimension is ignored for Dimension Sort Order, as it does not exist as a dimension in Profitability and Cost Management and Essbase.

For Profitability and Cost Management, the dimensions must be sorted sequentially in the sequence specified in Table 16, "Recommended Profitability and Cost Management Dimension Sort Order Settings," on page 194; otherwise, validation of the model will fail:

- To set the Dimension Sort Order in the Property Grid:
- Select Navigate, Administer, Dimension Library.
- 2 Edit a Profitability and Cost Management or Essbase application.
- 3 Select a dimension.
- In the Property Grid, select one of the following categories, based on the type of application you are editing: Profitability, Essbase (BSO), or Essbase (ASO).
- For Profitability applications only, perform these tasks:
  - a. Set the dimension sort order. For the recommended order, see "Setting the Dimension Sort Order and Dimension Density" on page 193.
  - b. Validate the model. See "Validating and Deploying" on page 179.

Note: For Essbase applications, if you change the dimension sort order after you deploy an application, you should redeploy and select "Clear Metadata" and "Full Deploy."

# **Viewing Application Membership**

Application membership provides a view of where specific members or dimensions are used in the list of available applications. This information helps you understand the impact of changes. For example, a division is being reorganized, and you are planning to update the Entity dimension. You use the Application Membership feature to determine which applications may be impacted and to determine the scope of the change.

- To view application membership:
- Right-click a dimension or member and select Application Membership.
  - The Applications List dialog box lists all applications of which the dimension is a member and a description of each application.
- Click OK.

# **Managing Applications**

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To open the Application Library, select Navigate, Administer, Application Library.

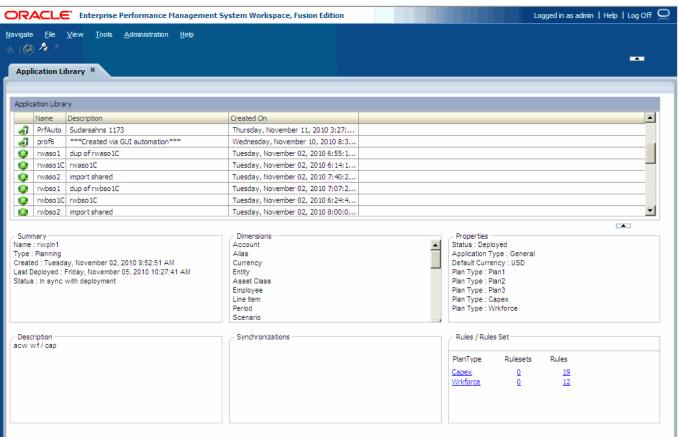
# **Navigating the Application Library**

The Application Library shows all of your applications. You can select an application in the top pane and view summary information in the lower pane. The lower pane displays:

- Summary—Name, type, date created, date last deployed, and the associated data synchronizations
- Description—The information you provided in the Description field of the New Application dialog box or application wizard
- Dimensions—The dimensions available in the application
- Properties—The status, default currency, and specific properties set for the application
- Synchronizations—The data synchronizations for this application
- Rules / Rule Set—Rules and Rule Sets defined in Calculation Manager for this application

# **Modifying the Application Library View**

- To modify the Application Library view:
- 1 Choose View, Details.



#### 2 Perform one or more actions:

- To sort by a column, click the column heading. For example, if you want to sort by name, click **Name**.
- To move a column, drag the column heading to a new location.
- To change the view to icon view, select **View**, **Icons**.

### **Organizing Applications**

You can create folders in the Application Library and move applications into the folders to help organize applications.

### **Creating Folders**

- To create folders:
- 1 In the Application Library, select File, New, Folder.

The Create New Folder dialog box is displayed.

Folder names can include spaces, but cannot include any special characters.

Enter the folder name and description, then click **OK**.

The folder is created.

#### **Adding Applications to Folders**

After you create folders in the Application Library, you can add applications to the folders.

- To add applications to the folder:
- In the Application Library, drag the applications to the folder or right-click the folder and select Add Applications.

The Applications List dialog box is displayed.

Select one or more applications to add to the folder.

Tip: You can press the [Shift] or [Ctrl] keys to select multiple applications in the Applications List dialog box.

Click OK.

The applications are moved to the folder you created.

To open the folder, double-click the folder or right-click the folder and select **Open**.

When you open a folder in the Application Library the name of the folder is displayed near the top of the Application Library window.

Tip: If you have a folder open, and then create a new application, the application is automatically stored in the folder. Keep this in mind, since when you create a new folder and return to the Application Library the root of the library displays, and not the folder. If you do not see the newly created application, make sure to check the folders.

If you want to remove an application from the folder, see "Removing Applications From Folders" on page 199.

To return to the Application Library (root) and close the current folder. click

### **Removing Applications From Folders**

- To remove applications from folders:
- Open the folder.
- Right-click the application and select Remove From Folder.

The application is removed from the folder and moved back to the Application Library root.

### **Renaming Folders**

- To rename a folder:
- 1 Right-click the folder, then select **Rename**.

The Rename Folder dialog box is displayed.

2 Enter the new folder name and click **OK**.

### **Deleting Folders**

You can delete folders without removing the applications that reside in the folder. When you delete a folder, all applications are automatically moved to the Application Library root.

- To delete folders:
- 1 Right-click the folder, then select **Delete**.

The Application Library – Warning dialog box is displayed.

2 Click Yes.

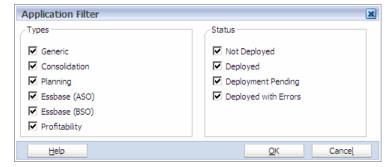
The folder is removed and applications are moved to the Application Library root.

#### **Creating Application Filters**

You can create filters that allow you to see only specific applications in the Application Library.

**Note:** The Application Library does not filter the applications based on security. All applications are shown. For example, a user will see 20 applications in the Application Library even if he only has access to one of them.

- To create application filters:
- 1 Select View, Filter.



- 2 Deselect the types that you do not want to see.
- 3 Under Status, deselect the status that you do not want see. For example, you might want to see applications that are not deployed.
- 4 Click OK.

# **Refreshing the Application Library**

To ensure the most current display of application information, you can refresh the Application Library.

To refresh the Application Library, select **View**, **Refresh**.

# **Editing Applications**

To edit applications, in the Application Library, double-click an application or right-click and select Edit.

The Dimension Library displays the Shared Library, application, and Property Grid.

# **Opening Applications**

After you deploy an application, you can open it in the Hyperion application to which it was deployed, such as Financial Management.

To open deployed applications, in the Application Library, right-click a deployed application and select Open.

Tip: You can also click Navigate, Applications, then choose the Application type, such as Planning, and select the application.

The application displays in Financial Management, Profitability and Cost Management, or Planning.

**Note:** The Open option in the right-click menu is not available if the application has not been deployed.

# **Closing Applications**

- To close applications perform one of these actions:
- In the upper right corner of the view, click
- Right-click the Dimension Library tab that displays the open application and select **Close**.
- Select File, Close, Current.

# **Deleting Applications**

In the Application Library, you can delete application with Deployed or Not Deployed status. If the status is Deployment Pending, you cannot delete the application.

To delete applications in the Application Library, right-click an application and select Delete.

An authorization check for the deletion is performed, then a request is passed to the Hyperion product server for a completion status. The application status is updated to "Delete Pending" so that no other operation can access it. After an application is deleted, it is removed from the Application Library.

**Note:** Before deleting a Planning application, back up the application and the application databases as described in the Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Backup and Recovery Guide. After backing up, use the standard procedure for deleting applications. After deleting, ensure that the application is deleted from Essbase, and that the Planning relational tables are deleted from the relational database.

# **Duplicating Applications**

Within the Application Library, you can copy applications to create new applications. If you modify artifacts in the Shared Library the changes are automatically reflected in both nondeployed applications. When you duplicate applications you have two options:

- Duplicate applications as new applications
- Duplicate applications as deployed applications

### **Duplicating Applications as New Applications**

- To duplicate applications:
- In the Application Library, right-click an application and select Duplicate, As New Application. The Duplicate Application dialog box is displayed.
- Enter the name, description (optional), and select the type. Then click **OK**.

**Note:** If you select a different application type, such as Consolidation to Planning, only the like dimension properties are copied. After you duplicate the application, you should update the new application type properties.

It may be necessary to refresh the Application Library to see the new application created by duplicating the existing application.



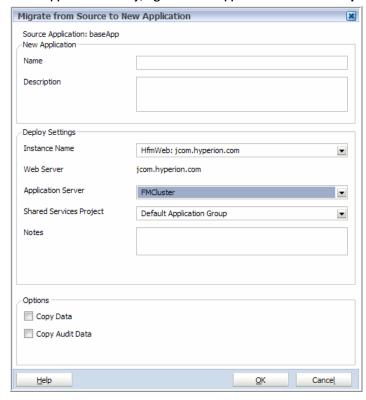
As necessary, double-click the application and use the Dimension Library to modify the properties.

# **Duplicating Consolidation Applications as Deployed Applications**

You can copy deployed Consolidation applications and duplicate from one server to another. Consolidation applications cannot be copied across types of databases. For example, Consolidation applications created using a SQL Server database must be copied to another SQL Server database.

Follow these guidelines:

- The source and destination computers must be registered to the same Shared Services server.
- Applications cannot be duplicated from one Performance Management Architect server to another Performance Management Architect server.
- To duplicate deployed applications:
- In the Application Library, right-click an application and select Duplicate, Deployed Application.



**Note:** The Copy Data and Copy Audit Data options are available for Consolidation applications only.

Enter the name of the new application.

- 3 Optionally enter a description.
- 4 Select the instance name, application server, and Shared Services project.
- 5 Optionally enter notes in the Notes field.

The notes you enter here are appended to the job description in the Job Console. This text field allows for 150 characters (because it is appended to the description), and can contain any characters.

6 Optionally select Copy Data and/or Copy Audit Data.

You can select Copy Data to copy the data along with the metadata/application structure information. Select Copy Audit Data to copy the data and task audit information that has been generated with the application up to the point of migration.

7 Click OK.

Note: To view the status of a duplication, select Navigate, Administer, Library Job Console.

After you duplicate a deployed application, it is automatically registered in Shared Services.

For information on assigning user roles, see the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System User and Role Security Guide*.

# **Finding Applications**

You can search for applications in the Application Library. Searching for applications searches the Application Library root and all folders. You can enter the following criteria for a search:

- Application name
- Application type
- Status
- To find applications:
- 1 Click or select View, and then Search.

The Find Applications dialog box is displayed.

- 2 Perform one or more actions:
  - Optional: Enter the application name.
  - Select the application type.
  - Select the status. Options include: Not Deployed, Deployed, Deployment Pending, and Deployed with Errors.
- 3 Click OK.

# **Reregistering Applications**

Reregistering is for Shared Services only and is used in the case where Shared Services is unavailable and the applications need to be reregistered.

- To reregister applications:
- Right-click the application and select Reregister.
- Select the options for your application, then click Reregister.

Note: The Reregister dialog box displays different options, depending on the type of application.

# **Comparing Applications**

Comparing applications is an integral part of the application flow. The Compare report shows all excluded members and property differences.

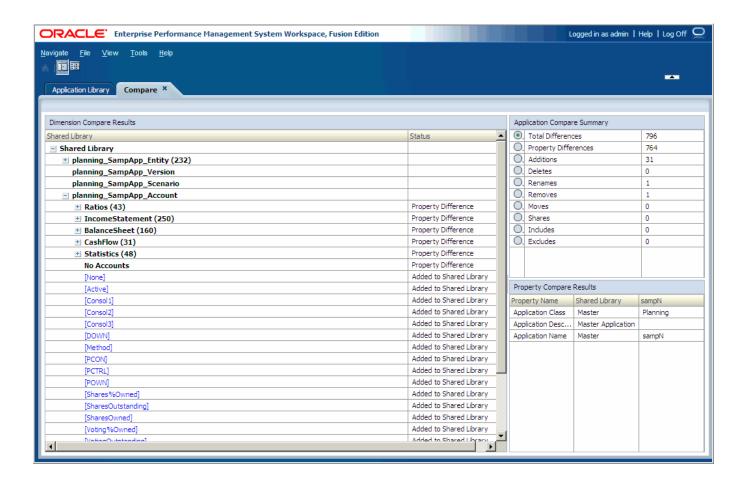
You can compare applications in these ways:

- Compare to Shared Library—Compares the dimensions and members in an application to the dimensions and members in the Shared Library.
- Compare to Deployed Application—Compares an application to a deployed application.
- To compare applications:
- Right-click an application, select Compare, then perform an action:
  - Compare to Shared Library
  - Compare to Deployed Application

The Compare dialog box is displayed.

Click View Results.

The Dimension Compare Results is displayed.



**Note:** Activations and inactivations are not currently supported.

# **Navigating the Compare Results**

The Compare View has three panes:

- "Dimension Compare Results" on page 206
- "Application Compare Summary" on page 207
- "Property Compare Results" on page 208

### **Dimension Compare Results**

Dimension Compare Results, on the left, displays dimensions and members that have been added or deleted. Initially, the Compare Results displays the application collapsed, with the total number of differences in parentheses. When you expand the application, each dimension displays the number of differences in parentheses when it is collapsed, and upon expansion, artifacts that have been removed from the application display with a strike through. Artifacts with property differences display in bold.

When you select artifacts the value updates in the Compare Summary and Property Compare Results. (Depending on your selection, the Compare Summary heading displays: Application

Compare Summary, Dimension Compare Summary, or Member Compare Summary.) If you select the:

- Application—The Application Compare Summary displays the total number of differences for the entire application.
- Dimension—The total differences for the entire dimension.
- Removed member (with strike through)—The Member Compare Summary Total Differences and Removes update to reflect the values of the selected member.
- Member with property differences (in bold)—The Member Compare Summary updates and the Property Compare Results displays the Property Name that differs in the applications being compared.
- To change the dimension compare results view:
- 1 Click Show Side-by-Side Tree to display a side-by-side tree.
  The Dimension Compare Results displays the compared views side by side.
- 2 Click Show Single Compare Tree to display a single tree (default view).

#### **Application Compare Summary**

Compare Summary, in the upper right, displays a summary of all changes between the application and Shared Library. The Compare Summary updates, depending on your selection. For example, if you select a dimension in the Dimension Compare Results, the Compare Summary heading displays *Dimension* Compare Summary. The Compare Summary values are based on the selected artifact in the Dimension Compare Results. It displays:

- Total Differences—total number of differences between the application and Shared Library.
- Property Differences—total number of property differences
- Additions—total number of artifacts added to the application.
- Deletes—total number of deleted artifacts.
- Renames—total number of renamed members. (The number that displays for renamed members are counted in addition to the Total Differences. For example, you may see 6 total differences and 2 renames, therefore you have a grand total of 8 differences.)
- Removes—total number of removed artifacts.
- Moves—A member was moved from one location to another in dimension.
- Shares—A shared member was inserted into the dimension.
- Includes—A shared dimension was added to the application.
- Excludes—A member was filtered out of a dimension.

Each summary displays a radio button. The radio buttons are filters. You can select the Additions, Removes, or Property Differences radio buttons to update the Dimension Compare Results. For example, if you select Additions, the display is updated to show only additions. In addition, any members without additions are not displayed, unless it has a child that needs to be shown.

#### **Property Compare Results**

Property Compare Results, in the lower right, displays changed member properties for the selected member in the Dimension Compare Results. The Property Compare Results displays three columns: Property Name, Shared Library, and the application name.

# **Excluding Members in the Compare Results**

- To exclude members:
- Right-click a member in the Dimension Compare Results and select Add to Exclude Filter. The number of 'Removes' is updated in the Application Compare Summary.
- When finished, click in the upper right corner of the view.

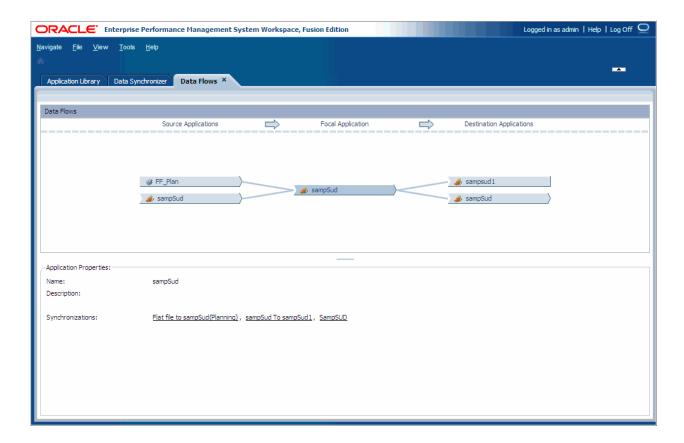
# **Viewing the Data Flow**

You can access the data flow from the Application Library. The Data Flow shows how data is moved between applications using synchronizations created with the Data Synchronizer. Data Flow takes data synchronizations and graphically depicts the relationships of data movement between applications.

**Note:** To view the data flow, you must have applications that are synchronized. See Chapter 8, "Synchronizing Data."

To view the data flow, in the Application Library, right-click an application and select **Data** 

The data flow is displayed. The data flow map shows data flowing in and out of a focal application. The focal application is the application in the center of the data flow.



When you select an application in the data flow, properties are displayed in the lower pane. The Application Properties include, Name, Description, and Synchronizations.

# **Changing the Focal Application in the Data Flow**

To change the focal application, right-click the application, and select **Center**.

The focal application changes according to the application you selected.

# **Viewing Synchronizations**

To view a synchronization, right-click the application, select **Synchronizations** and select the synchronization name.

You can select a synchronization to edit, validate, or execute. See "Editing Synchronizations" on page 210 and "Validating and Executing Synchronizations" on page 210.

# **Editing Synchronizations**

- To edit a synchronization:
- 1 Perform a task:
  - In the data flow, select the synchronization in the Application Properties area. In the Synchronization Execution dialog box, select the synchronization, select the Action, Edit and click OK.
  - Access the Data Synchronizer (Navigate, Administer, Data Synchronization), rightclick the synchronization and select Edit.
- 2 Modify the data mappings as necessary.

See Chapter 8, "Synchronizing Data."

# **Validating and Executing Synchronizations**

You can execute synchronizations from the Data Flow.

- To validate and execute synchronizations:
- 1 In the Data Flow, select an application.
- 2 In the Application Properties, select the synchronization to execute.
  - The Synchronization Execution dialog box is displayed.
- 3 Select the Action, Validate or Execute, and click OK.

If you validate the synchronization, the Data Sync Validation Options dialog box is displayed. If you execute the synchronization from the data flow, the Data Sync Execute Options dialog box is displayed.

# **Editing Applications**

You can edit applications that display in the Data Flow.

To edit an application, in the Data Flow, right-click the application and select **Edit**.

# **Validating and Deploying Applications**

In Performance Management Architect, you create applications which describe the dimensionality and other information about an application. When you create applications, you can then validate and deploy the applications to Oracle's Hyperion products. The deployment process creates an application in the desired product, such as Financial Management, Profitability and Cost Management, Essbase, or Planning.

To deploy applications, you must be provisioned in Shared Services with the user role of Application Creator for the specific product type. See "Security" on page 23 for additional information.

The deployment process involves:

- Validating the Application—The application is validated for a product, such as Financial Management, Profitability and Cost Management, Essbase, or Planning.
  - If the application is missing dimensions or other required information, the deployment is aborted. Also, if another deployment for the application is in progress, the request is cancelled.
- Selecting the Environment Information for Deployment—Select the environment to which you are deploying the application.
- Export and Deploy the application—When you deploy an application, the deployment job begins and the application is exported from Performance Management Architect to a specific Hyperion product. When you initiate deployment, the status of the application displays "Deployment Pending" in the Application Library.
- Product Application Creation—In new deployments, the Hyperion product creates the application and the Hyperion product server attempts to load the metadata. After deployment is complete, the status and deployment timestamp is updated in the Application Library. Then, the deployment job is marked as "Completed." For information on viewing deployment jobs, see Chapter 9, "Managing Jobs."

# **Validating Applications**

- To validate an application:
- 1 Right-click the application and select Validate, Application.

The Job Task dialog box is displayed.

- Click the link to navigate to the Library Job Console.
- Click the validation log link in the Attachments area.
- Click **Open** to open the log file in a text editor.

Below is an excerpt from a validation log:

```
Validation Log
==========
Job Id: 191
Created: 3/4/2008 8:08:30 PM
Application : Consol
Validation Summary
============
Result : Success
```

Summary: There were 0 errors and 0 warnings during the validation process. For details refer the error and warning section of this  $\log$ .

For detailed information on application validations, see Appendix B, "Application Validations."

### **Reviewing Deployment Logs for Errors**

After you deploy applications, you can view the Summary area and the deployment log (if available) in the Library Job Console. See Chapter 9, "Managing Jobs."

For Consolidation applications, the deployment log (displaying in the Library Job Console) includes the Financial Management metadata load file. In most cases, invalid members and errors appear in the log and it is not necessary to access Financial Management logs to access additional information. However, in rare cases, where the metadata log does not provide enough information, you can check for more detail in the Financial Management application server log.

For Planning, Essbase, and Profitability applications, the Library Job Console displays the deployment log. If there are errors, click the Validation Log link in the Attachments area to view a complete listing of all validation errors or messages.

# **Deploying Planning Applications**

Planning requires certain dimensions, depending on how the application is set up. To avoid validation errors, ensure that the application includes all required dimensions. For Planning dimension requirements, see Chapter 12, "Working with Planning Dimensions."

The deploy process creates:

- Tables and values in the Planning database.
- An application and outline in Essbase without the need to refresh the cube from the Planning Web user interface.
- HSP\_Rates, for multi-currency applications, upon deployment (it is not a dimension that you create manually).

**Note:** Be sure that the Planning application server is running before deploying any Planning applications. Deployment of applications from Performance Management Architect to Planning is a long-running operation. The initial deployment may take more time than subsequent re-deployments.

Before deploying Planning applications, be sure that all the properties are correct and meet your needs. If you need to update any settings, do so before deploying. If applications are not set up correctly, deployment fails and error messages are displayed. To deploy correctly, Planning applications must meet the qualifications specified in this chapter, Chapter 3, "Importing Metadata," and Chapter 12, "Working with Planning Dimensions." For example:

• The Fiscal Start Year property must be defined. The year must be four digits long, such as 2010.

- Year dimensions must start with FY, followed by a two-digit year, such as FY10.
- The first year member in the Year dimension and the Fiscal Start Year property must describe the same year. For example, if the Fiscal Start Year is 2010, the first year in the Year dimension must be FY10.
- For 12 Month Base Time Period applications only, the Start Month property must be
- The Default Alias Table property must be defined. For information, see "Alias Dimensions" on page 74.
- The Default Currency property must be defined.
- Applications must include predefined dimensions of the following types: Scenario, Version, Entity, Account, Period and Year. Multi-currency applications also require a dimension of type Currency.
- The application must meet the qualifications specified in Chapter 12, "Working with Planning Dimensions."

**Note:** These requirements are specific to Planning applications that use the Plan1, Plan2, or Plan3 plan type. For Planning modules that use other plan types, requirements may differ. For information on Public Sector Planning and Budgeting, see the Oracle Hyperion Public Sector Planning and Budgeting User's Guide. For information on Workforce Planning and Capital Asset Planning, see the Oracle Hyperion Workforce Planning Administrator's Guide and Oracle Hyperion Capital Asset Planning Administrator's Guide.

Some information cannot be changed after the application is deployed, such as the application name and data source. When the application is deployed, any unreferenced UDAs are removed from the application. See "Working with User-Defined Attributes" on page 136.

Each data value in Planning is identified by a set of dimension members and a plan Caution! type. Excluding dimension members from an application can translate to a delete action on redeployment. If excluded members are used elsewhere (such as a selection in a data form), those associations are removed. For information, see "Excluding and Deleting Planning Members" on page 129.

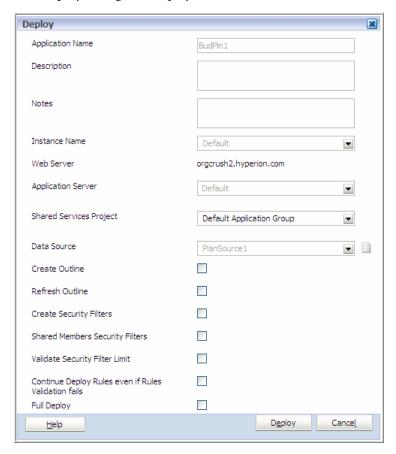
Before excluding members from an application, use the Show Usage feature within Planning to determine where members are used in the application and the implications of excluding dimension members from an application during deployment. For information about the Show Usage feature, see the Oracle Hyperion Planning Administrator's Guide.

- To deploy Planning applications:
- Click Navigate, then Administer, and then Application Library.
- Right-click the Planning application, then select **Deploy**, and then **Application**.

You can also select **Rules** to deploy only rules, or **All** to deploy the application with its business rules. For information on deploying business rules, see the *Oracle Hyperion Calculation Manager Designer's Guide*.

Applications are validated before they are deployed. Any validation errors display in the Job Console. You will need to correct all validation errors before deploying. For information on resolving business rule errors, see the *Oracle Hyperion Calculation Manager Designer's Guide*.

The Deploy dialog box displays.



#### 3 Perform these tasks:

If you are redeploying, some options are not available, such as instance name, application server, and data source.

- a. Optional: Include notes about the deployment in the Notes field. The notes you enter here are appended to the job description in the Job Console. This text field allows for 150 characters (because it is appended to the description), and can contain any characters. The text field will be scrollable vertically if the text exceeds the length on screen.
- b. Select the **Instance Name**.
- c. Select the Application Server.
- d. Select the Shared Services Project.
- e. Select the **Data Source** used by the application.

- f. Optional: If you want to create a data source, click the icon next to **Data Source**. For detailed instructions, see "Entering Data Source Information" on page 234.
- g. Optional: If you are deploying the application for the first time, select **Create Outline** to update the Essbase databases that store application data.
- h. Optional: To refresh the application database after changing the application structure, select Refresh Outline.
- i. Optional: Select Create Security Filters to store access permissions in an encrypted data file (Essbase.sec). To generate security filters for all users in the application, select Create Security Filters but do not select Validate Security Filter Limit.
- j. Optional: Select Shared Members Security Filters to apply access permissions to shared members.
- k. Optional: Validate Security Filter Limit to identify security filters that exceed the Essbase security filter limit of 64 KB per row. This validates filter size to ensure it does not exceed the size limit before building Essbase security filters.
- 1. The **Full Deploy** option is available when you redeploy applications. For additional information, see "Considerations for Redeploying Planning Applications" on page 222.
- m. If you are deploying business rules, you can also select **Deploy Rules** or **Continue Deploy** Rules Even if Rules Validation Fails. For information on deploying business rules, see the Oracle Hyperion Calculation Manager Designer's Guide.

#### Click Deploy.

**Note:** When you deploy a single-currency application, the Entity member Currency property is set to the application default property.

The Planning application is automatically registered with Shared Services during Planning application creation. To view progress and error messages, open the Planning application server.

To access a Planning application created after deployment, you must perform a refresh of Planning applications in EPM Workspace and then choose the application. If prompted, enter your logon information. See the Oracle Hyperion Planning Administrator's Guide

Note: If a deployment is interrupted or deleted, the status may show "deploy pending" and the deployment may time out. The default timeout value is 480 minutes (8 hours). You can change the default in awbconfig.properties (in EPM ORACLE INSTANCE\config\EPMA\WebTier). If a deployment times out, you should deploy the application again. Even though the status may indicate that it is in sync with deployment, which it may not be, because of the timeout.

# **Deploying Consolidation Applications**

Financial Management requires certain dimensions, depending on how the application is set up. To avoid validation errors, ensure that the application includes all required dimensions.

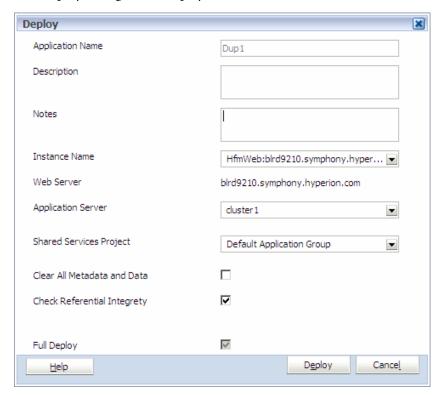
**Note:** For information on deploying business rules, see the *Oracle Hyperion Calculation Manager Designer's Guide*.

- ➤ To deploy Consolidation applications:
- 1 Click Navigate, Administer, Application Library.
- 2 Right-click the Consolidation application, select Deploy, Application.

You can also select **Rules** to deploy only rules, or **All** to deploy the application with its business rules. For information on deploying business rules, see the *Oracle Hyperion Calculation Manager Designer's Guide*.

3 If the Application Validation Errors dialog box is displayed, fix the errors and then try to deploy again.

The Deploy dialog box is displayed.



If you are redeploying, some options are not available, such as instance name, application server, and data source.

#### 4 Perform these tasks:

a. **Optional**: Add notes pertaining to the deployment of this application. These notes are appended to the job description in the Job Console. This text field allows up to 150 characters and contain any characters.

- b. Select the **Instance Name** (Cluster name).
- c. Select the **Application Server**.
- d. Select the Shared Services Project.
- e. Optional: Select **Clear All Metadata and Data**—all dimension members in the application database are deleted as well as any corresponding data, journals, and intercompany transactions.
  - See the Oracle Hyperion Financial Management Administrator's Guide for information on clearing data from removed dimension members.
- f. Optional: Select Check Referential Integrity—checks the metadata against the data to ensure integrity. For example, if you rename members and select Check Referential Integrity, the deployment log lists all artifacts affected by the rename. See the Oracle Hyperion Financial Management Administrator's Guide.

Note: After you deploy an application, you cannot change the Year, Period or View dimensions.

If you are deploying business rules, you can also select Deploy Rules or Continue Deploy Rules Even if Rules Validation Fails. For information on deploying business rules, see the Oracle Hyperion Calculation Manager Designer's Guide.

Note: The "Full Deploy" option is available when you redeploy applications. For additional information, see "Redeploying Applications" on page 221.

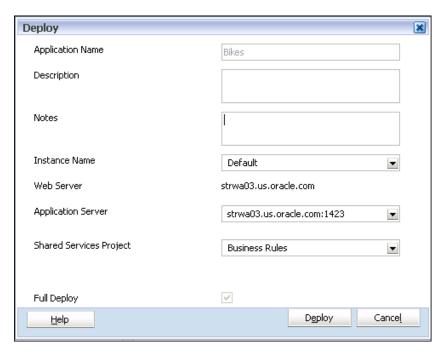
Click Deploy.

**Note:** If a deployment is interrupted or deleted, the status may show "deploy pending" and the deployment may time out. The default time out is 480 minutes (8 hours). You can change the default in awbconfig.properties. If a deployment times out you should deploy the application again, even though the status may indicate that it is in sync with deployment, it may not be because of the time out.

### **Deploying Profitability Applications**

- To deploy a Profitability and Cost Management application in Performance Management Architect:
- Select Navigate, then Administer, and then Application Library.
- In the Application Library, right-click the name of the application to be deployed, and select **Deploy** from the drop-down list.

Applications are validated before they are deployed. Any validation errors display in the Job Console. You must correct all validation errors before deploying. When the validation is complete, the Deploy dialog box is displayed.



#### 3 Provide the required information for the deployment:

- Optional: Under **Notes**, add notes pertaining to the deployment of this application. These notes are appended to the job description in the Job Console. This text field allows up to 150 characters and contain any characters.
- Under **Instance Name**, select the name of the Profitability and Cost Management installation to which you want to deploy the application.

A Profitability and Cost Management application may be installed on a single machine, or on more than one machine as part of a cluster. Each installation, or instance, is displayed on the Instance Name drop-down list. Default is the name of the instance used by the Configurator Tool for the first installation.

- Select the **Application Server**.
- Under **Shared Services Project**, select the Profitability and Cost Management application group to which this application is to be assigned.
- Optional: Decide whether **Full Deploy** should be selected, as follows:
  - o If this is the first deployment of the application, the Full Deploy check box is disabled because Performance Management Architect automatically sends all dimensions to Profitability and Cost Management.
  - o If Full Deploy is checked for any subsequent deployment, then Performance Management Architect sends all dimensions to Profitability and Cost Management.
  - o If Full Deploy is not checked, then Performance Management Architect sends only modified dimensions to Profitability and Cost Management. If no changes were made to a dimension, then that dimension is not included in the deployment.

#### 4 Click Deploy.

The Job Task window is displayed, to confirm the Validation Job has been submitted, and display the Job ID.

On the Job Task window, click the link to display the job status.

When the job is complete, a message is displayed under **Detail** to indicate the new application has been created and deployed to Profitability and Cost Management. The new application is available for selection.

## **Deploying Essbase (ASO) and Essbase (BSO) Applications**

This topic covers deployment of Essbase ASO and BSO application. If you are redeploying an Essbase (ASO) or Essbase (BSO) application, see "Redeploying Essbase (ASO) and Essbase (BSO) Applications" on page 224.

Before deploying Essbase applications, you must complete the following:

- You must have successfully configured Performance Management Architect, Essbase, and Oracle Essbase Studio using the EPM System Configurator. See EPM System Installation and Configuration Guide for information on configuration.
- You must be provisioned in Shared Services with the user role of Essbase Application Creator (in the User Management Console, Hyperion Shared Services, Global Roles, Application Creator, Essbase Application Creator). Refer to the Shared Services documentation for information on provisioning.

The following are guidelines to consider when deploying or redeploying Essbase applications:

- Essbase applications do not require a fixed set of dimensions. For example, you can create and deploy an Essbase application containing just one generic dimension and one member.
- Empty dimensions are allowed.
- You cannot use Performance Management Architect to create Hybrid Analysis or Advanced Relational Access cubes.
- A common validation error is that an invalid character exists in a member name. This often occurs when member names contain square brackets ([]) or other invalid characters. To work around this, you can do one of the following:
  - If the members are in a shared dimension, clear the members using the Exclude Member command, described in "Excluding Members" on page 145.
  - If the members are local members, clear the members using the Remove Members command described in "Removing Members" on page 128, or the Delete Members command, described in "Deleting Members" on page 128.
- If you want to allow duplicate member names, you must set the Allow Duplicates property flag at the application level. Once the application has been deployed with this property set, the Allow Duplicates property is permanently set for the application; you cannot later clear the property. Essbase Studio does not allow updates to the Allow Duplicates property when you redeploy an application.

Note: After a successful initial deployment of an Essbase ASO or BSO application, the user performing the deployment is not automatically provisioned as an application administrator. To redeploy an Essbase ASO or BSO application, you need to be provisioned as an Application Administrator for the Essbase application in Shared Services.

Note: There is no difference in the deployment process for Essbase (ASO) or Essbase (BSO) applications.

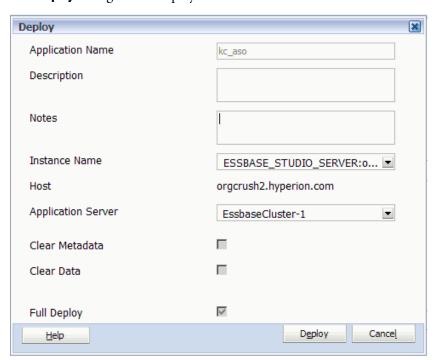
Properties for Essbase applications, dimensions and members are described in Chapter 14, "Working with Essbase Properties."

Information on Essbase requirements for applications and databases is available in the Oracle Essbase Database Administrator's Guide and the Oracle Essbase Administration Services Online Help.

**Note:** For information on deploying business rules, see the *Oracle Hyperion Calculation Manager* Designer's Guide.

- To deploy an Essbase (ASO) or Essbase (BSO) application:
- Click Navigate, then Administer, and then Application Library.
- Right-click an Essbase (ASO) or Essbase (BSO) application, and select Deploy.

The **Deploy** dialog box is displayed.



If there are errors, the **Job Task** dialog box is displayed. Perform these steps:

- a. Click the link in the **Job Task** dialog box to access the **Job Console**.
- b. In the **Job Console**, under **Attachments**, click the link to the error report. The error report is in text file format.
- c. Open or save the error report, review the errors and correct them, and then begin the deployment process again.
- **Optional:** In the **Deploy** dialog box, add notes about this deployment in the **Notes** box.

The notes you enter are appended to the application description in the Job Console. There is a 150 character limit (because it is appended to the description), and can contain any characters.

Select the Instance Name of the Essbase Studio Server instance which you want to use to deploy the application.

This is the name of a machine where an Essbase Studio Server instance is installed and configured. See the EPM System Installation and Configuration Guide for configuration information.

**Note:** You can only deploy Essbase applications using Essbase Studio Server.

- Select the Application Server.
- Click Deploy.

The Full Deploy, Clear Metadata, and Clear Data check boxes do not apply to a first-time deployment. These options apply to redeployments only. See "Redeploying Essbase (ASO) and Essbase (BSO) Applications" on page 224 for information on using these check boxes during redeployment.

**Note:** If a deployment is interrupted or deleted, the status may show "deploy pending" and the deployment may time out. The default time out is 480 minutes (8 hours). You can change the default in awbconfig.properties. If a deployment times out, you should deploy the application again. Even though the status may indicate that it is in sync with deployment; it may not be because of the time out.

View and edit the deployed application outline in Essbase Administration Services Console; query the application database using either Smart View or Oracle Essbase Spreadsheet Add-in.

### **Redeploying Applications**

Redeploying performs a merge or a replace of the application metadata based on the types of changes made since the last deployment. For example, if any members have been moved or deleted in any hierarchies in the application, then the redeployment of the metadata is performed using a replace mode. If only property updates were made to the application since the last deployment, then the redeployment of the metadata will be performed using a merge mode.

- To redeploy applications:
- Right-click the application and select **Deploy**.

#### **Optional:** Select the Shared Services project.

Note: When you redeploy Consolidation, Essbase (ASO), or Essbase (BSO) applications, if Performance Management Architect cannot find the application server previously specified, you can select a different application server.

#### Optional: Select Full Deploy.

Selecting "Full Deploy" ensures that Performance Management Architect includes all dimensions and members in the application in the deployment. If you do not select "Full Deploy," only dimensions that have been modified since the last deployment are included. Select this option in cases where your Performance Management Architect metadata may be out of sync or your product database or Performance Management Architect database has been restored. (This option can only be selected when redeploying applications.)

#### **Considerations for Redeploying Planning Applications**

Before redeploying, be sure the properties are correct and meet your needs. If applications are not set up correctly, deployment fails and error messages are displayed. After a Planning application is deployed, you cannot change these properties:

- Whether the application uses a single currency or multiple currencies. For example, after you deploy with Multiple Currency selected, you cannot later clear Multiple Currency to use a single currency. Likewise, with a single-currency application, you cannot later select Multiple Currency.
- The default application currency. For example, if you use USD, you cannot later change it
- The type of calendar. For example, if you set Base Time Period to 12 Months, you cannot later change it to Quarters.
- The fiscal start month. After you set the Start Month, you cannot change it.
- The start year. For example, if you set the Start Year to 2010, you cannot change it to 2009. You can, however, add years after the first year.
- Any years added. After years are added, you cannot remove them. For example, if the deployed application includes FY09, you cannot remove this year.
- The Weeks Distribution pattern. For example, if you set Weeks Distribution to 445, you cannot later change it to 544 or Even.
- The plan types that are contained in the application. For example, if you deploy an application with plan types Plan1 and Plan2 selected, you cannot later add Plan3 or remove Plan2 from this application. You can change the Valid for Plan type for dimension members at any time. However, you cannot change the plan types contained in the application after deployment.
- Dimensions added. You can add dimensions up to a total of twenty, including the predefined dimensions. You can rename dimensions, by changing the dimension alias, but you cannot delete them. See "Setting the Dimension Alias" on page 193.

Predefined dimensions. You cannot delete the predefined dimensions. Single-currency applications require these dimensions: Scenario, Version, Entity, Account, Period, and Year. Multiple-currency applications require these dimensions: Scenario, Version, Entity, Account, Period, Year, and Currency.

Caution! Each data value in Planning is identified by a set of dimension members and a plan type. Excluding dimension members from an application can translate to a delete action on deployment. For information, see "Excluding and Deleting Planning Members" on page 129.

Note: For information on applications enabled for Workforce Planning and Capital Asset Planning, see the Oracle Hyperion Workforce Planning Administrator's Guide and Oracle Hyperion Capital Asset Planning Administrator's Guide. For information on Public Sector Planning and Budgeting, see the Oracle Hyperion Public Sector Planning and Budgeting User's Guide.

Before excluding members from an application or deploying to Planning, use the Show Usage feature within Planning to determine where members are used in the application and the implications of excluding dimension members from the application on deployment. For information about the Show Usage feature, see the Oracle Hyperion Planning Administrator's Guide.

#### **Redeploying Planning Applications**

- To redeploy Planning applications:
- Right-click a Planning application and select **Deploy**.
- Select the Shared Services Project.
  - Applications are automatically registered under the selected Shared Services Project upon deployment in Performance Management Architect.
- Optional: Select Refresh Outline and select additional security options, as necessary. See "Deploying Planning Applications" on page 212.
- Click OK.

The application is deployed to Planning. To view progress and error messages, open the Planning Application Server.

**Note:** When you redeploy a single currency application, the Entity member Currency property will be set to the application default property.

#### Redeploying Essbase (ASO) and Essbase (BSO) Applications

Before you begin, be sure to review the guidelines listed in "Deploying Essbase (ASO) and Essbase (BSO) Applications" on page 219.

**Note:** For information on deploying business rules, see the *Oracle Hyperion Calculation Manager* Designer's Guide.

- To redeploy an Essbase (ASO) or Essbase (BSO) application:
- Follow the procedure in "Deploying Essbase (ASO) and Essbase (BSO) Applications" on page 219, step 1 through step 5.

Note: When you redeploy an application, if Performance Management Architect cannot find the application server previously specified, you can select a different application server.

- Select the Clear Metadata, Clear Data, and Full Deploy check boxes according to your requirements; in summary:
  - When the Full Deploy check box is selected Performance Management Architect will export complete metadata.

**Note:** If you modified the dimension sort order after you originally deployed the application, you must select the Full Deploy option when you redeploy in order to modify the outline in the Essbase deployed application. For information on modifying the sort order settings, see "Setting the Dimension Sort Order and Dimension Density" on page 193.

When **Full Deploy** is not selected, Performance Management Architect will export only those dimensions which have been modified. Essbase Studio drops only the modified dimensions and members, and rebuilds them according to the selections you make in the Clear Metadata and Clear Data check boxes.

See Table 17 for complete details of the results of selecting the check boxes in the Deploy dialog box.

Table 17 Result of Selecting and Clearing the Deployment Check Boxes

"Full Deploy" Check Box State	"Clear Metadata" Check Box State	"Clear Data" Check Box State	Result
Selected	Selected	Selected	Essbase Studio will delete all outline members, then add all members to the outline. Outline restructure will clear all data.

"Full Deploy" Check Box State	"Clear Metadata" Check Box State	"Clear Data" Check Box State	Result
Selected	Selected	Deselected	Essbase Studio will delete all outline members, then add all members to the outline. Outline restructure will keep data.
Selected	Deselected	Selected	Essbase Studio will add outline members without deleting existing members. Outline restructure will clear all data.
Selected	Deselected	Deselected	Essbase Studio will add outline members without deleting existing members. Outline restructure will keep data.
Deselected	Selected	Selected	Essbase Studio will drop the outline dimensions, then rebuild the dimensions. Outline restructure will clear all data.
Deselected	Selected	Deselected	Essbase Studio will drop the outline dimensions, then rebuild the dimensions. Outline restructure will keep data.
Deselected	Deselected	Selected	Essbase Studio will add members without dropping any dimensions. Outline restructure will clear data.
Deselected	Deselected	Deselected	Oracle Essbase Studio will add members without dropping any dimensions. Outline restructure will keep data.

#### Click Deploy.

Note: If a deployment is interrupted or deleted, the status may show "deploy pending" and the deployment may time out. The default time out is 480 minutes (8 hours). You can change the default in awbconfig.properties. If a deployment times out, you should deploy the application again. Even though the status may indicate that it is in sync with deployment; it may not be because of the time out.

View and edit the deployed application outline in Essbase Administration Services Console; query the application database using either Oracle Hyperion Smart View for Office, Fusion Edition or Oracle Essbase Spreadsheet Add-in.

## **Viewing the Application Deployment History**

You can view an application's deployment history to troubleshoot problems with deployment. You must have specific roles assigned in Shared Services to view application deployment history:

- For applications that have not been deployed, you must have Performance Management Architect Application Creator rights to view the deployment history.
- For deployed applications, you must have Shared Services Application Administrator rights to view the deployment history.

**Note:** The default number of application deployment history entries is 10. To override this setting, add the MaxDeploymentHistoryEntries entry to the BPMA Server Config.xml file. See Appendix D, "Configuration Settings in BPMA\_Server\_Config.xml."

- ➤ To view the deployment history:
- Navigate to the Application Library.
- Right-click a deployed application, and then select **Deployment History**.

The Job Console is displayed. The Job Console view is filtered by the source application and these job types: Export, Transform Classic to EPM Architect, Application Migration, and Application Deployment, (Application Deployment jobs include deployment, redeployment, and deploy business rules only.)

For information on using the Job Console, see "Working with the Job Console" on page 269.

## **Troubleshooting Application Problems**

In some cases, the state of Performance Management Architect applications may become out of sync with the Dimension Server, object repository, Shared Services, or target Hyperion product. This may occur if your database becomes corrupted or has had a restoration or migration failure. You have two options to troubleshoot application problems:

- View orphaned applications. See "Viewing Orphaned Applications" on page 227.
  - Orphaned applications are applications that exist in the Dimension Server, but are corrupted or missing in the object repository. Although orphaned applications exist in the Dimension Server, they do not display in the Performance Management Architect Application Library user interface.
- Run tests on applications that exist in the Application Library. See "Running Application Diagnostics" on page 227.

The application diagnostics tool enables you to run tests on applications that are visible in the Application Library. Orphaned applications cannot be accessed in the application diagnostics tool.

### **Viewing Orphaned Applications**

Orphaned applications are applications that are missing from the Application Library but have not been deleted from the Performance Management Architect Dimension Server.

- To view orphaned applications:
- In the Application Library, select **View**, and then **Orphaned Applications**.
- If orphaned applications are displayed, select a solution: **Resolve** or **Delete**.

You can use the "Choose Option" column to resolve the orphaned application problem or delete the application.

Resolve—Brings the application back into the Application Library. When the orphaned application is brought back, it is in a "Not Deployed" state. In some cases, this state can cause inconsistencies with the Dimension Server. However, because you can view the application, you can resolve any inconsistencies by running application diagnostics. See "Running Application Diagnostics" on page 227.

Delete—Removes the application from the Dimension Server.

- 3 Click Apply.
- After resolving the problem, click Cancel to close the dialog box.

### **Running Application Diagnostics**

You can run application diagnostics, and if a diagnostics test fails, Performance Management Architect provides an automated solution or manual steps to resolve the problem.

Some tests are dependent on others. There are three test categories (listed in the order in which they run):

- 1. Performance Management Architect inconsistencies
- Shared Services tests
- Hyperion product tests

If a Performance Management Architect test fails, the other dependent tests are not run and show "Not Applicable". To run a dependent test, you should deselect the dependent tests.

**Note:** You must have the EPMA Administrator security role to run application diagnostics on any Performance Management Architect application. For information on Performance Management Architect security roles, see the Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System User and Role Security Guide.

- To diagnose application problems:
- In the Application Library, right-click an application and select **Diagnostics**.

The Application Diagnostics dialog box shows the application name and an overall status of the testing below the application name. For example, before you run selected tests, the status is "Not Tested." After you run the tests, the status may show "Completed With Failure" if some tests failed, "Completed With Errors" if errors occurred, or "Completed Successfully" if all tests passed.

- 2 Review the tests available to run in application diagnostics. See "Application Tests" on page 228.
- Select the tests you want to run, and then click **Run Selected Tests**.

Only Performance Management Architect tests are selected by default. You can use the Select All toggle to select or clear all tests.

The status column for each test displays "Passed," "Failed," or "Error" for each individual test. If it is unnecessary to run the test for the application, or the application type does not support the test, the status "Not Applicable" is displayed. Deselected tests display a status of "Not Tested."

- If a test fails, select the failed test to display details and choose a solution. Then, click Apply.
  - For a failed test example, see "Example: Test Failed—Deployed but Missing from Shared Services" on page 233.
- Click Yes to confirm the changes.
- Click Close.

### **Application Tests**

The following tests are available to run on applications:

- Partially deleted—The application partially resides in the Dimension Server database and not in the object repository database. This problem can occur in cases where a database restoration was interrupted or a database has become corrupted. If this test fails, delete the application in Performance Management Architect and recreate the application.
  - This solution deletes the application from Performance Management Architect only. If this application has been deployed, manually delete the application from Shared Services and from the appropriate Hyperion product.
- **Inconsistent status**—The status of the application is not consistent throughout the database. This scenario can occur if the application status is not consistent in the object repository database. This problem can also occur in cases where a database restoration was interrupted or a database has become corrupted. To resolve the problem: Synchronize the status information in the database.
  - This solution synchronizes all the status information in the database to ensure consistency.
- Incomplete pending deployment—The application is in an incomplete deployment state. To resolve the problem:
  - Update the application to reflect a deployed state.

This solution is available if the application has been successfully deployed at least once. This reverts the state of the application to the previous successful deployed state enabling you to redeploy.

Update the application to reflect a not deployed state.

This solution is available if the application has never been successfully deployed. This reverts the application to a not-deployed state—enabling you to deploy the application again.

**Incomplete deployment**—The application state reflects a partially completed deployment. This scenario can occur when the application is in a "deploy pending" state in the Dimension Server database and in a "deployed" state in the object repository database. This problem can also occur in cases where a database restoration was interrupted or a database has become corrupted. To resolve the problem: Redeploy the application.

This solution completes the deployment in the Dimension Server database and synchronizes the status between the Dimension Server and the object repository.

- Partially deployed—The application is currently in a partially deployed state. This scenario can occur when the application is not deployed in the Dimension Server database and is deployed in the object repository database. This problem can also occur in cases where a database restoration was interrupted or a database has become corrupted. To resolve the problem:
  - Update the application to reflect a "not deployed" state. You should manually delete the application, if it exists, from any Hyperion products.
  - Delete the application from Performance Management Architect only. You should manually delete the application, if it exists, from any Hyperion products.
- Partially deploy pending—The application is currently in a partial deploy pending state. This scenario is similar to the "incomplete deployment" scenario, yet there are further inconsistencies. If the application is in a partially deploy pending state, the pending deployment may not be the current deployment; therefore, it is deployment pending from a previously attempted deployment. This scenario can occur if there was a system failure when the application was deployed, followed by a correction to the application (a restoration to a deployed state), followed by another failure to deploy to the Hyperion product. Database corruption can also cause this problem. To resolve the problem:
  - Update the application to reflect a deployed state. This solution is available if the application has been successfully deployed at least once.
  - Update the application to reflect a "not deployed" state.

This solution is available if the application has never been successfully deployed.

Inconsistent deployment state (deploy pending vs. not deployed)—The application is in both a not deployed and deploy pending state. This scenario can occur when the application is not deployed in the Dimension Server database and in a "deploy pending" state in the object repository database. This problem can also occur in cases where a database restoration was interrupted or a database has become corrupted. To resolve the problem: Update the application to reflect a "not deployed" state.

This solution reverts the application to its initial "not deployed" state.

- Deploy pending—The application is currently in a "deploy pending" state. This problem can occur in instances where the Hyperion product that the application was deployed to became unresponsive. To resolve the problem:
  - Update the application to reflect a deployed state.

This solution is available if the application has been successfully deployed at least once. This reverts the state of the application to the previous successful deployed state—enabling you to redeploy.

**Note:** If an application has not been deployed, you can resolve the problem by returning the application to a "not deployed" state or you can promote the application to a "deployed state".

Update the application to reflect a not deployed state.

This solution is available if the application has never been successfully deployed. This reverts the application to a not-deployed state—enabling you to deploy the application again.

- Delete pending—The application is in a "delete pending" state. This scenario can only occur with a deployed application. Since the application is deployed, an application may be in a "delete pending" state when you attempt to delete the application from the Hyperion product, such as Planning, and the product becomes unresponsive. To resolve the problem:
  - Delete from Performance Management Architect only.
     If the application resides in the Hyperion product, such as Financial Management or Shared Services, manually delete it.
  - Update the application to reflect a deployed state.
    - This solution reverts the application to "deployed" and removes the "deploy pending" state information, enabling you to attempt to delete the application in the Hyperion product to which it was deployed.
- Application reserved for delete—The application has been reserved for deletion by the user but has not been deleted. This scenario can occur if an application is in the update process from a "delete pending" state. For example, if an attempt to delete the application failed, and the Dimension Server database was not updated to reflect that the application is not in a delete pending state. This problem can occur in cases where a database restoration was interrupted or a database has become corrupted. To resolve the problem: Remove the deletion reservation for the user and reset the application as valid.

This solution allows you to delete the application again.

- Deployed but missing from Shared Services—The application does not exist in Shared Services but appears in Performance Management Architect. This problem can occur in cases where Shared Services stopped working. To resolve the problem:
  - Delete from Performance Management Architect only.
     Use this solution only if you know that the application has not been deployed to a

Hyperion product and currently exists in that product.

- Change status in Performance Management Architect to "Not Deployed" and perform necessary cleanup.
  - Changing the status of the application reverts the application to a "not deployed" state in Performance Management Architect, enabling you to redeploy the application.
- Reregister the application with Shared Services.
  - This solution synchronizes the application in Performance Management Architect and Shared Services.
- Not deployed but in Shared Services—The application exists in Shared Services but shows as "not deployed" in Performance Management Architect. This problem can occur in cases where a database restoration was interrupted or a database has become corrupted. To resolve the problem:
  - Delete the application from Performance Management Architect.
    - This solution deletes the application from Performance Management Architect only. If the application resides in Shared Services or in the Hyperion product, such as Financial Management, manually delete it.
  - Manually delete the application from Shared Services.
    - To delete the application from Shared Services, log in to Shared Services, locate the project that the application was deployed to, and then delete the application.
- Inconsistent deployment state (deployed vs. deploy pending)—The application is in both a "deployed" and a "deploy pending" state. This scenario can occur when the Dimension Server database shows that the application is deployed and the object repository database shows that the application is deploy pending. This problem can also occur in cases where a database restoration was interrupted or a database has become corrupted. To resolve the problem: Update the application to reflect a deployed state.
  - This solution synchronizes the object repository database with the Dimension Server database and places the application into a deployed state.
- Inconsistent deployment state (deployed vs. not deployed)—The application is in both a deployed and not deployed state. This problem can occur when the Dimension Server database shows that the application is deployed and the object repository database shows that the application is not deployed. This problem can also occur in cases where a database restoration was interrupted or a database has become corrupted. To resolve the problem:
  - Delete from Performance Management Architect only.
    - Available if the application is registered in Shared Services. This solution deletes the application from Performance Management Architect. You should manually delete the application from Shared Services.
  - Update the application to reflect a not deployed state. Available if the application has not been registered in Shared Services. This solution reverts the application to a not deployed state.
- **Invalid deployment information**—The application is deployed to an invalid location. To resolve the problem is a two-step process:

- 1. Retrieve the instance name and cluster for potential deployed locations.
- 2. Select the correct deployment location and synchronize the deployment data with the new location.
- Deployed but Classic Application in product—The application is deployed in the web application server and Dimension Server but is a Classic application in Planning or Financial Management. (This test is not applicable for Essbase or Profitability and Cost Management applications.) To resolve the problem:
  - Delete from Performance Management Architect only. After the application is deleted, you can run the Transform Classic to EPM Architect wizard to move the application to Performance Management Architect. See "Transforming Classic Applications into Performance Management Architect" on page 31.
  - Manually delete the application from Planning or Financial Management.
- Deployed status but not in product—The application has been deployed in Performance Management Architect but has not been deployed to the appropriate product (This test is not applicable for Essbase applications.) To resolve the problem:
  - Change the status in Performance Management Architect to a "not deployed" status and clean up the application as necessary.
  - Retrieve the instance name, Web Server, cluster, data source (for Planning applications) and Shared Services ID to view the current deployment location.

If you run this test and the status displays "Error," no solution is displayed. To resolve the problem, follow the instructions in the error message displayed in the Test Details area.

Not deployed status in EPMA, but in product—The application has not been deployed in Performance Management Architect but appears in the product, such as Planning, Profitability and Cost Management, or Financial Management. (This test is not applicable for Essbase applications.) To resolve the problem:

#### For Consolidation and Planning applications:

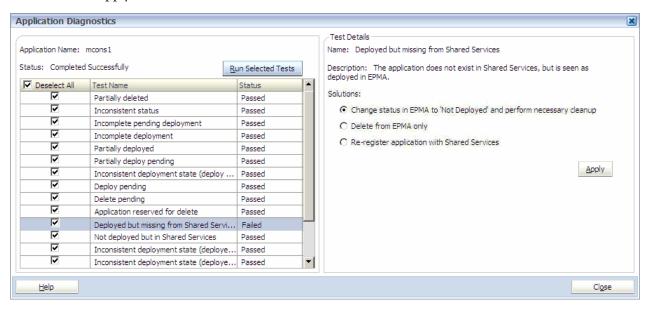
- Delete from Performance Management Architect only. After the application is deleted, you can run the Transform Classic to EPM Architect wizard to move the application to Performance Management Architect. See "Transforming Classic Applications into Performance Management Architect" on page 31.
- Manually delete the application from Planning or Financial Management.

#### For Profitability applications:

Clean up the application in Profitability and Cost Management. (Select "Clean up application," and then select the appropriate instance name for Profitability and Cost Management.) If you choose to clean up the application it is deleted in Profitability and Cost Management.

## **Example: Test Failed—Deployed but Missing from Shared Services**

If the "Deployed but missing from Shared Services" test fails, the application exists in Performance Management Architect but is missing from Shared Services. In this case, several solutions are displayed. For example, you can select the option to change the status in Performance Management Architect to "Not Deployed" and perform the necessary cleanup, and then click Apply.



After you click Apply, a confirmation dialog box is displayed.



After you click Yes in the Warning dialog box, the "Deployed but missing from Shared Services" test displays the "Passed" status.

In some cases, even though this test has passed, another test may fail. Consider this scenario:

- 1. You run the application diagnostics tool on an application and the "Deployed but missing from Shared Services" fails.
- 2. You apply the "Change status in EPMA to 'Not Deployed' and perform necessary cleanup" solution.

The first test passes; however, now the "Not Deployed status in EPMA, but in product" test

The application diagnostics tool automatically detects this new problem. In this case, the deployment status changed in Performance Management Architect when you applied the first solution. Now, the application is not deployed in Performance Management Architect, but still exists in the product.

3. To correct this problem, you select the "Not Deployed status in EPMA, but in product" and select the appropriate solution.

All tests now pass.

## **Managing Planning Data Sources**

Data sources link the relational database and the Essbase server. For Planning, each application must be associated with a data source. You can view summary details for a data source, including name, description, Unicode support, use, database type, name, server, and user name, and Essbase server information.

**Note:** If you use the EPM System Configurator to change the Essbase server, update the server name within Performance Management Architect.

To create and update data sources, see "Entering Data Source Information" on page 234. To delete data sources, see "Deleting Data Sources" on page 236.

**Note:** Each application must also be associated with an instance. You work with instances in the EPM System Configurator. For more information, see the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Installation and Configuration Guide*.

### **Starting the Data Source Wizard**

You can create and update data sources for Planning applications using the Data Source wizard. Data sources link the relational database and the Essbase Server. Ensure that the Essbase Server is running before completing this task.

To delete data sources, see "Deleting Data Sources" on page 236.

- To start the Data Source wizard:
- 1 In the Application Library, select Tools, then select Manage Planning Data Source.
- 2 Perform one action:
  - To create a data source, select **File**, then **New**, then **Data Source**.
  - To update a data source, right-click the data source and select Edit.
- 3 Continue with "Entering Data Source Information" on page 234.

## **Entering Data Source Information**

- To enter data source information:
- 1 In the Data Source wizard navigation frame, click 1. Data Source Details.

To start the wizard, see "Starting the Data Source Wizard" on page 234.

Enter the data source name.

After the data source is created, you cannot update the name.

- **Optional**: Enter a description of the data source.
- 4 Optional: Select Supports Unicode to set the application to Unicode mode. Unicode-mode applications support multiple character sets.
- Click Next, and continue with "Selecting the Database" on page 235.

### **Selecting the Database**

The database must be connected, and must be a supported database type. For information on supported databases, see the Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Management System Installation Start Here guide.

**Note:** Ensure that Planning is registered with Shared Services and is deployed to an application server before configuring the database. If you are configuring a database for Planning and a previously configured database is detected, you are prompted to create a new database or reuse the existing database. If you are configuring a product upgrade, the fields on this page are read-only except for the password.

You can select an option to set the application to Unicode mode. Unicode-mode applications support multiple character sets, and Essbase uses UTF-8 encoding to interpret and store character text. Character-based artifacts in Unicode-mode applications, such as member and alias names, can include characters from different languages. For more information, see the Oracle Essbase Database Administrator's Online Help.

- To select the database:
- 1 In the Data Source wizard navigation frame, click 2. Database Details. To start the wizard, see "Starting the Data Source Wizard" on page 234.

If the Database Type field is activated, select MS SQL Server, Oracle, or IBM DB2.

- Add or update the database configuration details:
  - **Server**: The server that hosts the database.
  - Port: A port number. For information about default ports, see the Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Installation Start Here guide.
  - **Database**: The name of the database.
  - **User Name**: The database user name.
  - **Password**: The database password.
- **Optional:** Click **Test Connection** to test the connection to the data source.
- Click Next, and continue with "Configuring the Essbase Server" on page 236.

### **Configuring the Essbase Server**

- ➤ To configure the Essbase Server:
- 1 In the Data Source wizard navigation frame, click 3. Essbase Server Details.

To start the wizard, see "Starting the Data Source Wizard" on page 234.

- 2 Update the server details:
  - Essbase server name

You can list the Essbase server name along with the part number, for example, localhost: 1423.

- Essbase user name
- Essbase password
- Optional: Click Test Connection to test the connection to the Essbase server.
- 4 Click Next and continue with "Viewing Summary Details" on page 236.

## **Viewing Summary Details**

After viewing details, you can create or update the data source.

**Note:** After creating the data source, you can use EPM System Configurator to update instances as necessary. For more information, see the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Installation and Configuration Guide*.

- To view summary details:
- 1 In the Data Source wizard navigation frame, click 4. Summary Details.

To start the wizard, see "Starting the Data Source Wizard" on page 234.

2 If you are satisfied with the settings, click Finish.

To update any settings, click **Back**, make the changes, then return to this tab and click **Finish**.

### **Deleting Data Sources**

You can delete data sources that are not associated with applications.

- To delete data sources:
- 1 In the Application Library, select **Tools**, then select **Manage Planning Data Source**.
- 2 Right-click a data source that is not associated with an application, then select Delete.

If the data source is associated with an application, this option is not available.

 $3\,$   $\,$  At the prompt, click  $\mbox{\bf OK}$  to delete the data source.

#### Part III

# Managing Application Data Loads

In Managing Application Data Loads:

Synchronizing Data

## Synchronizing Data

#### **In This Chapter**

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## **Understanding Data Synchronization**

Data synchronization enables you to synchronize and map data between Hyperion applications, interface tables, and external files.

Tasks enabled by the Data Synchronization module:

- Create and modify synchronizations
- Select source and destination applications or files (external sources for source only)
- Define mappings between sources and destinations
- Validate synchronizations
- **Execute synchronizations**
- View logs of synchronization activities

The Data Synchronization module enables you to create synchronizations between Financial Management, Planning, Profitability and Cost Management, Essbase (ASO), and Essbase (BSO) as destinations, and the following sources:

- Financial Management
- Planning
- Profitability and Cost Management
- **Essbase ASO**

- Essbase BSO
- External source (flat file)
- Interface table

Performance Management Architect enables you to synchronize data in three locations:

- Application Library ("Synchronizing Data in the Application Library" on page 242)
- Data Flow ("Viewing the Data Flow" on page 208)
- Data Synchronizer ("Synchronizing Data in the Data Synchronizer" on page 242)

## Synchronizing Data in the Application Library

You can synchronize applications in the Application Library if two applications are selected and your user name is assigned the Create Integrations access role. See the Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System User and Role Security Guide.

- To synchronize data in the Application Library:
- Select Navigate, Administer, Application Library.
- Select the source application.
- 3 Press [Ctrl] and select the destination application.
- Right-click and select Synchronize.

**Note:** If you are synchronizing a Planning application, you are prompted to select the plan type.

The dimension mapping is displayed. See "Mapping Dimensions" on page 249.

## **Synchronizing Data in the Data Synchronizer**

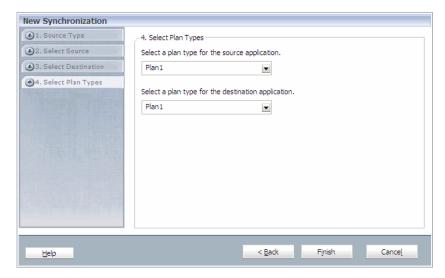
You can synchronize applications in the Data Synchronizer.

- To synchronize data in the Data Synchronizer:
- Select Navigate, Administer, Data Synchronization. 1
- Select File, New, Synchronization.

The New Synchronization wizard is displayed.

- Select Hyperion Application, and click Next.
- Select the source application, and click Next.
- Perform an action:
  - If you synchronize two Financial Management applications, click **Finish** and omit steps 6-8.

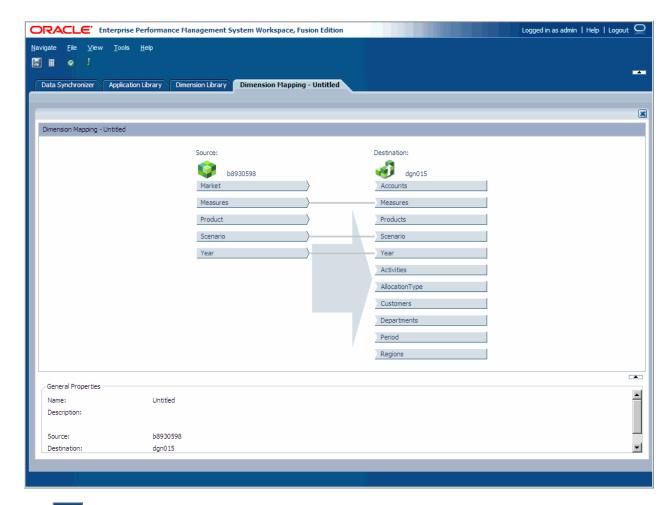
If you synchronize a Planning source or destination application, click **Next**. The Select Plan Types dialog box is displayed.



Data can be shared between plan types. For example, the Revenue plan may include sales detail accounts that rollup into a Total Product Sales account. You can set up the P & L plan to include the Total Product Sales account, and omit the sales detail accounts. Thus, you can bring the data value for Total Product Sales into your P & L plan, without the account detail and make the database for your P & L plan smaller and more efficient. For information on synchronizing multiple currency Planning applications, see "Synchronizing Multiple Currency Planning Applications" on page 244.

#### Select a plan type and click Finish.

The Dimension Mapping is displayed.



Click

The Save Data Synchronization dialog box is displayed.

Enter a Name and Description and click OK.

After you save the synchronization, you can map dimensions. See "Mapping Dimensions" on page 249.

## **Synchronizing Multiple Currency Planning Applications**

You can synchronize multiple currency Planning applications.

For example, you may want to link a Financial Management Value (source) to HSP\_Rates (destination). For every row that Financial Management generates, two rows are returned to Planning.

In this instance, the Financial Management row

Account, Entity, Period, Scenario, Year, Value "NetProfit", "UnitedStates. Massachusetts", "Janua ry", "Actual", "2006", "USD", 10.0

is transformed into

```
Account, Entity, Period, Scenario, Year, Currency,
HSP_Rates "NetProfit", "UnitedStates.Massachusetts", "January", "Actual", "2006", "Local", "HSP
_InputValue",10.
O"NetProfit", "UnitedStates.Massachusetts", "January", "Actual", "2006", "Local", "HSP_InputCu
rrency", USD
```

The reverse scenario works similarly. If you synchronize from Planning to Consolidation applications and you map HSP\_Rates to Consolidation Value, the two rows are merged into one row (reverse of the example). Otherwise, the rows are unchanged, and every row from the source is sent to the destination (after metadata and data translation).

**Note:** The generation of the new rows or merging of the original rows occurs immediately, before data is sent to the destination. All metadata and data transformations occur before the auto-generation or merging of the rows.

To synchronize multi-currency applications, right-click the HSP\_Rates dimension and select Generate Currency Members.

Note: The Generate Currency Members option is available when you are synchronizing from Financial Management to Planning. For example, you can right-click to map the Value dimension in a Consolidation application to the HSP\_Rates dimension in a Planning application. If your synchronization is between two Planning applications, this option is not available.

If you synchronize an application with a multi-currency Planning application and the HSP\_Rates dimension is linked, the HSP\_Rates dimension the right-click menu displays "Generate Currency Members."

Note: Synchronizing multi-currency applications is available for one-to-one mappings and not available if HSP\_Rates is linked to multiple dimensions.

When mapping Financial Management to Planning, it is expected that the Value dimension in Financial Management be mapped to HSP\_Rates in Planning and a Default member "Local" should be assigned to the Currency dimension.

## **Using Hyperion Data Interface Tables as Sources**

Interface tables enable you to bring information into the Hyperion schema through database operations (SQL loads or leveraging Hyperion data integration products). After information is stored in interface tables, the standard mapping and load mechanisms provided within data synchronization can be used to bring the information into the respective Hyperion product. Interface tables are useful in situations where you do not want to pre-format text files for flat file loads and want the power and flexibility of a relational database for staging information into

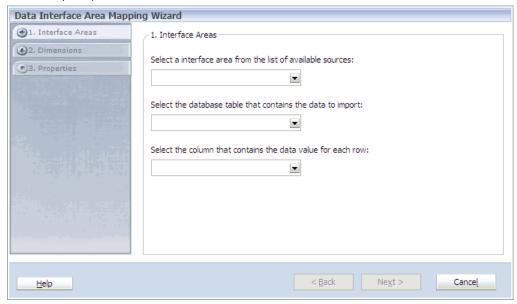
the Hyperion product suite. The following sections provide additional detail on using data interface tables as sources:

- "Defining Interface Areas" on page 246
- "Creating Synchronizations" on page 247

### **Defining Interface Areas**

Before you create synchronizations using an interface area as the source, you must use the Oracle's Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Configurator to create interface data sources. See "Configuring Interface Data Sources" on page 51.

- To create interface areas:
- Select File, New, Data Interface Area Definition.



- Select the interface table source, database table that contains the data to import, and the column that contains the data values for each row, and click Next.
- Define the dimension by selecting a column on the left and entering the dimension name on the right.

Then, click to add more columns.

For example, if the column name is SCENARIO\_DIMENSION\_NAME, you can change the name displayed to "Scenario."

Tip: Click to remove a column.

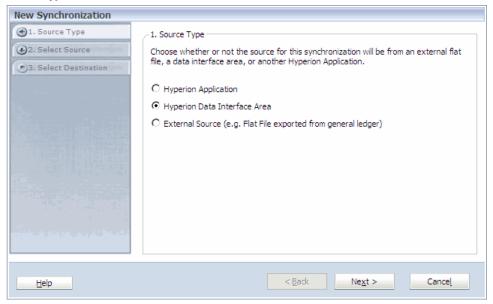
- Click Next.
- Enter the interface table name, optional description, and then click Finish.

## **Creating Synchronizations**

After you create an interface area, you can create a synchronization that uses an interface table as the source.

Note: You must define the interface table before creating a synchronization using an interface table as the source. See "Defining Interface Areas" on page 246.

- To create synchronizations:
- From the Data Synchronizer, select File, New, Synchronization.
- Select Hyperion Data Interface Area.



- Click Next.
- Select a source, and then click Next.
- Select a destination application, and then click Next.
- If the destination application is a Planning application, select the plan type. 6
- Click Finish.
- Click

The Save Data Synchronization dialog box is displayed.

Enter a Name and Description and click OK.

## **Using External Files as Sources**

You can define external files to use as sources in data synchronizations. Data Synchronization supports a delimited file with data in the last column, and does not support fixed length fields. You must enter all mapping rules and filters pertaining to the flat file source.

Before you create a synchronization that uses an external file as the source, you must define the external file.

#### To define external files:

#### Select File, New, External File Definition.

The External File Mapping Wizard is displayed.

#### 2 Perform all actions:

- Select the Delimiter—the character that separates the fields of external files. You can use a comma (,), semicolon (;), tab, or space as the file delimiter. You can also specify a delimiter using the "Other" field.
- Select the Quote character—the character that identifies text values. For example, if the quote character is " (double quotation mark), the parser expects all members to be enclosed in double quotation marks. If the parser finds text values that are not enclosed in the double quotation marks the parser returns an error.

**Note:** If the delimiter appears in the member name or data value, you must specify the quote character. The delimiter and quote character cannot be the same.

- Enter the number of Header lines to skip. For example, an external file may have headings such as Name, Address, City, State, and ZipCode to skip.
- Enter the Line number of dimension fields. The following example shows an external file where the total number of header lines to skip is 4 and the line number with dimension names is line 3.

```
#first Row of the header
#Second Row of the header
Account, Time, Data
#fourth Row of the header
Sales, FY10, 34.123
```

#### Click Next.

#### Perform an action to preview a file:

Click **Browse**, select the file, and click **Upload**.

Select Specify a file URL to preview and enter a URL; for example, file:///c:/data/ previewfile.csv.

Because you specify the format of the external file, you are not constrained to a rigid format. However, remember the following rules:

- Every line must contain the same number of columns.
- Every line must have a member value for each dimension (no blank values).
- The last column of every line is the value for the intersection (text or numeric value).

#### **Click Preview Sample File.**

When you preview a file, the options specified in the wizard are applied so you can see how the options affect the data.

Click Next.

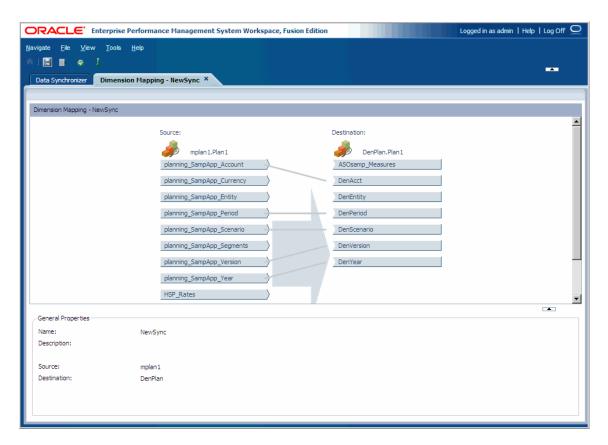


- Enter the number of dimensions in the file, and then click **Update**.
- Enter the field label, which corresponds to the dimensions in the target, and then click Next.
- Enter the external file name, optionally enter a description, and then click **Finish**.

## **Mapping Dimensions**

After you create a synchronization, you must map the dimensions that comprise each source and destination so that the synchronization can recognize all relevant elements. When defining a detailed synchronization, you can create links, leverage a predefined mapping table, or assign default values to dimensions that are not required to be mapped.

- To map dimensions:
- If you created a new synchronization, the Dimension Mapping is automatically displayed. Otherwise, to access the Dimension Mapping, in the Data Synchronizer, right-click a synchronization and click Edit.
  - The Dimension Mapping is displayed.



You can use the Dimension Mapping to create, modify, or delete links between source and destination dimensions. Data Synchronization automatically links common dimensions between applications. You can drag and drop to create or change links between source and destination dimensions dynamically.

#### Create a link between a source and destination dimension by performing an action:

- Drag the dimensions that you want to map. For example, you can drag the Accounts dimension of the source application to the Accounts dimension of the destination application.
- Right-click the source dimension, and select Start New Link. Right-click the destination dimension, and select End Link.

**Note:** You can create one-to-one, one-to-many, or many-to-one relationships between source and destination dimensions.

A link can be static or you can apply a mapping table to a link to further define the relationship between the two dimensions. See "Creating Mapping Tables in the Dimension Mapping" on page 254.

The line types represent relationships between the source and destination dimensions:

Solid line—No mapping table is assigned. A solid line is valid for one-to-one mappings and one-to-many mappings.

Dotted line—A mapping table is associated with the relationship. See "Creating Mapping Tables in the Dimension Mapping" on page 254.

The links are interactive, in that you can select a link to see a summary of the relationship defined between the linked dimensions. The summary includes:

- Source Dimension
- **Destination Dimension**
- Relationship Type (member relationship—for example, one-to-one or mapping table defined)
- Filter Summary
- **Default Member Selection**
- **Optional:** To remove a link, right-click a link and select **Remove Link**.

After you define mappings you can optionally filter dimensions, define mappings, and assign default members. Then, when finished, you must save the synchronization. See "Filtering Dimensions" on page 251, "Creating Mapping Tables in the Dimension Mapping" on page 254, "Assigning Default Members" on page 252, and "Saving Synchronizations" on page 254.

### **Filtering Dimensions**

When you create relationships between dimensions, you can also restrict the set of members available from the source application. The filter is applied at synchronization execution against the source destination members. Some instances require filtering. For example if you move data from Entity\_1 in the source to Entity\_2 in the destination with a January to February Period mapping, a filter on the source is required to extract only from Period—January; otherwise, results may be unpredictable.

Filtering constraints:

- Filters are not supported for flat files.
- Function filters are not supported for interface tables; however, EQUAL and LIKE are supported.
- To filter dimensions:
- Right-click a dimension, and select Create Filter.

The Filter Criteria dialog box is displayed.



Select a filter. (EQUAL, LIKE, or FUNCTION).

Note: You can create multiple filter selections, by delimiting each entry with a semicolon; for example, Actual; Budget.

- EQUAL—any valid member, such as Actual for the Scenario dimension.
- LIKE—use wild cards in the filter:
  - \* for multiple characters (Only use \* wildcard characters at the end of a string)
  - ? for single character

For example:

Actua? or Act\* returns Actual

J?? or J\* returns Jan, Jun, and Jul

- FUNCTION—use any valid member selection function, such as BottomOfHierarchy() retrieves the base level members for the dimension. See Appendix C, "Member Query Functions Used by the Data Synchronizer" for a list of functions that Performance Management Architect supports.
- Enter the member to filter by or click



The Filter Criteria dialog box is displayed.

Select multiple members to filter by and click . Then, click **OK**.

**Note:** You can insert multiple members, separated by a semi-colon (;). For example, "Descendents(NetProfit); Children(Sales); NoMember".

Tip: If you cannot find a member, you can search for members in the member selector. See "Searching for Members Using the Member Selector" on page 123.

Click OK.

When a filter is applied in the dimension mapping, a funnel is displayed next to the dimension.

### **Assigning Default Members**

If a relationship is not defined for a dimension on the destination application, one member needs to be identified to complete the linking process. This member is used to complete each data point intersection at synchronization execution time.

- To assign default members:
- In the Destination application in which you want to assign a default member, right-click a dimension that has not been mapped.
- Select Assign Default Member.

The Pick Member dialog box is displayed.

Select the member to assign as the default, and click **OK**.

A green check mark is displayed next to the dimension of the default member.

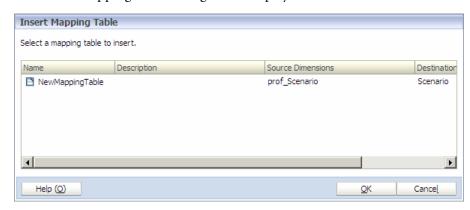
Note: To remove a default member, right-click the dimension that contains the default member, and select Remove Default Member. If you cannot find a member, you can search for members in the Pick Member dialog box. For information on searching for members, see "Searching for Members Using the Member Selector" on page 123.

# **Inserting Mapping Tables**

Mapping tables are mappings that you can reuse in data synchronizations. If you have created mapping tables, you can insert them into a synchronization. For information on creating mapping tables, see "Working with Mappings" on page 254.

- To insert mapping tables:
- Click

The Insert Mapping Table dialog box is displayed.



Select a mapping table to insert, and click **OK**.

When a mapping table is used in a dimension mapping, the link is a dotted line.

## **Editing Mappings**

If you are editing an existing mapping table, the Mapping Table Designer displays the source application, destination application, and the mapped dimensions relationship.

- To edit mappings:
- Right-click a mapping (dotted line link).
- Select Edit Mapping.

The Mapping Table Designer is displayed.

Edit the mapping. Click Next to move through the screens, and click Finish.

## **Saving Synchronizations**

You must save synchronizations before validating and executing them.

- To save a synchronization:
- In the Dimension Mapping, click The Save Data Synchronization dialog box is displayed.
- Enter the name and description, and click OK.

# **Working with Mappings**

You can use mapping tables to define relationships between dimensions. Mappings are used in scenarios where you can define the mapping once and reuse it in multiple synchronizations.

When you create mapping tables, you can select multiple source application dimensions, but only one destination application dimension. The relationship displayed signifies that source dimension(s) members are used as members in the destination dimension. You can define oneto-one, one-to-many, and many-to-one relationships. Data synchronization leverages:

- Mapping tables, to perform simple or complex transformations, and
- A transformation engine to map from external sources or from application to application.

You use the Mapping Table Designer to create mapping tables. See "Creating Mapping Tables in the Dimension Mapping" on page 254 and "Creating Mapping Tables in the Data Synchronizer" on page 257.

You can edit mapping tables in the Data Synchronizer, see "Editing Mapping Tables" on page

## **Creating Mapping Tables in the Dimension Mapping**

The following procedure provides step-by-step information on defining mappings while linking dimensions in the Dimension Mapping. The source and destination applications are automatically selected, so the first screen of the Mapping Table Designer is skipped.

- To create a mapping table while mapping dimensions:
- In the Dimension Mapping, right-click a link, and select **Define Mapping**. The Mapping Table Designer (Map Data) is displayed.

Each row represents a mapping rule between the source and destination application dimensions. You double-click a cell to enter values directly into the cells or click a cell and select Pick Member to select a member.

When entering source values directly into a cell, you can use symbols as wild cards and indicators.

Table 18 Source Dimension Rule Syntax

Symbol	Usage
*	Matches on one or more characters. For example, Acc* matches Acc100, Acc101, and so on.
?	Matches on one character. For example, Acc??? matches Acc100 but not Acc1000.
~	Matches on a range of characters. For example, Acc100~Acc200 matches on Acc100, Acc101, and so on up to Acc200. If both fields are numeric, the range is evaluated numerically. If either field is alphanumeric, the range is evaluated lexicographically.
\	Indicates that the next character is interpreted literally. For example, Acc\* matches only and precisely Acc*.
۸	Indicates a space.  Required—for leading and trailing spaces.  Optional—for spaces displayed in the middle of inputs.
{NULL}	Matches on an empty field.

Destination dimensions use different rule syntax. The source rule syntax defines which intersections match the rule. When a row is passed through the translation engine, each source rule is checked to see if the member fits within the rules defined. If a match is found, the destination rule is applied to that member. The destination rules define the modifications to be made to the members that match the source rules. The rule syntax in destination dimensions accepts the following entries:

- Member names
- Source member names in combination with literal strings
- Contents of wild cards

**Table 19** Destination Dimension Rule Syntax

Symbol	Usage
[]	Destination values which can be concatenated.
[field#]	Transfer value of the indicated input field in its entirety. An input field is identified by its sequence number based on the order of definition for the input field. For example, [1] indicates that the value of the first input is the output. FY[1] [2] indicates that the output value is the string FY concatenated with the value of input 1 and the value of input 2, so if input 1 is Years, and input 2 is Months, the result is FYYearMonths.
[field#,* ]	The value of * from the input field. For example, if Output1 is defined as [1,*] and Input1 is defined as 123*, if Input1 = 123456, Output1 = 456.

Symbol	Usage
[field#,*#]	Required format if the referenced * is not the first instance of * in the input.
	# is the position of the * in the input field.
	[1, *1] is equivalent to [1, *].
	For example, if Input3 = *123* and Output1 = abc[3, *2], Input3 = 91234 and Output1 = abc4.
[field#,?]	The value of ? from the input field. For example, if Output1 is defined as [1,?] and Input1 is defined as 123?, if Input1 = 123456, Output1 = 4.
[field#,?#]	Required format if the referenced ? is not the first one in the input.
	# is the position of the ? in the input field.
	[2, ?1] is equivalent to [2, ?].
	For example, if Input1 = 123?, Input2 = 4??, and Output1 = abcd[2, ?2] and Input1 = 1237, and Input2 = 498, Output1 = abcd8.
\	Indicator that the next character is interpreted literally. A \ is necessary when the [ or ] character is used in an output. In an output, the use of \ within a [] definition is not allowed.
۸	A space indicator.
	Required—for leading and trailing spaces.
	Optional—for spaces displayed in the middle of inputs.
{NULL}	Value used to output an empty field.

#### 2 Perform an action:

- For the source, double-click a cell, and enter a rule. Use the syntax described in Table 18, "Source Dimension Rule Syntax," on page 255. (You can also select a cell and select Pick Member, then in the Pick Member dialog box, select a member, and click OK.) For information on searching for members in the Pick Member dialog box, see "Searching for Members Using the Member Selector" on page 123.
- For the destination, double-click a cell and enter a rule. Use the syntax described in Table 19, "Destination Dimension Rule Syntax," on page 255. (You can also select a cell and select Pick Member, then in the Pick Member dialog box, select a member, and click OK.)

If you select Pick Member, the member selector enables you to view and select members within a dimension. You can expand and collapse members within a dimension using the [+] and [-].

If you cannot find a member, you can search for members in the member selector Pick Member dialog box. See "Searching for Members Using the Member Selector" on page 123.

#### 3 If necessary, modify the mapping:

- To insert a row at the end of the table, click **Add**.
- To copy a row, select a row, and click **Duplicate**.
   Duplicate rows are inserted at the end of the table.

- To delete a row, select multiple rows, and click **Remove**.
- To move rows up or down in the table, select the rows, and click **Move Up** or **Move** Down.

The rules are processed in order. When a match occurs, the rule is applied to the member and processing completes (no other rules are applied to that member). In some cases, members may match multiple rules so you can control the order of the rules.

To edit a cell, double-click the cell or press [F2].

**Tip:** You can navigate the table using the [Tab] key.

Click Next to validate the mapping tables.

The Validate Mappings screen contains a table with mapping rules in each row. Only rule syntax, not member information is validated. Each rule is marked as passed or failed.

Click Validate.

Tip: You can click View All to view all rules or View Exceptions Only to view only rules that do not pass validation. If View All is selected, the failed rule is highlighted in red.

- If a rule did not pass validation, click **Back** to return to the Map Data page, fix the errors, and click Next to re-validate.
- Click Next.

The Mapping Properties screen is displayed, enabling you to provide a name and description for the mapping table. It is helpful to provide a prefix, such as MAP\_.

Enter a name and description, and click Finish.

There are no restrictions for names and descriptions.

A dotted line indicates that a mapping is defined.

The mapping also displays in the Data Synchronizer. See "Working with the Data Synchronizer" on page 259.

## **Creating Mapping Tables in the Data Synchronizer**

The following procedure provides step-by-step information on defining mapping tables in the Data Synchronizer, including selecting the source and destination applications.

Before you create a mapping table, you must create at least one application.

- To create mapping tables in the Data Synchronizer:
- Select File, New, Mapping Table.

The Mapping Table Designer is displayed.

Click to select a source application.

The Source Application dialog box is displayed.

- Select a **Source Application**. If the application is a Planning application, select the **Plan Type**. Then, click OK.
- Click to select a destination application.
- Select a Destination Application. If the application is a Planning application, select the Plan Type. Then, click OK.

The dimensions change depending on the plan type.

Choose the Source and Destination Dimensions, and click Next.

#### Perform an action:

- For the source, double-click a cell, and enter a rule. Use the syntax described in Table 18, "Source Dimension Rule Syntax," on page 255. (You can also select a cell and select **Pick Member**, then in the Pick Member dialog box, select a member, and click **OK**.)
- For the destination, double-click a cell and enter a rule. Use the syntax described in Table 19, "Destination Dimension Rule Syntax," on page 255. (You can also select a cell and select **Pick Member**, then in the Pick Member dialog box, select a member, and click **OK**.)

If you select Pick Member, the member selector enables you to view and select members within a dimension. You can expand and collapse members within a dimension using the [+] and [-].

If you cannot find a member, you can search for members in the member selector. See "Searching for Members Using the Member Selector" on page 123.

#### If necessary, modify the mapping:

- To insert a row at the end of the table, click **Add**.
- To copy a row, select a row, and click **Duplicate**.
  - Duplicate rows are inserted at the end of the table.
- To delete a row, select multiple rows, and click **Remove**.
- To move rows up or down in the table, select the rows, and click **Move Up** or **Move** Down.

The rules are processed in order. When a match occurs, the rule is applied to the member and processing completes (no other rules are applied to that member). In some cases, members may match multiple rules so you can control the order of the rules.

To edit a cell, double-click the cell or press [F2].

**Tip:** You can navigate the table using the [Tab] key.

#### Click **Next** to validate the mapping tables.

The Validate Mappings screen contains a table with mapping rules in each row. Only rule syntax, not member information is validated. Each rule is marked as passed or failed.

10 Click Validate.

- Tip: You can click View All to view all rules or View Exceptions Only to view only rules that do not pass validation.
- 11 If a rule did not pass validation, click Back to return to the Map Data page, fix the errors, and click Next to re-validate.
- 12 Click Next.

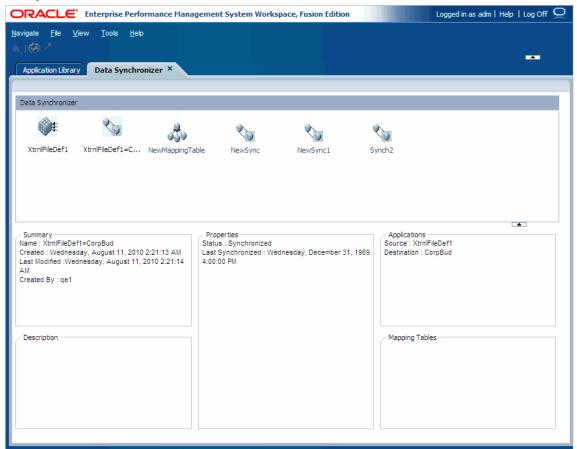
The Mapping Properties screen is displayed, enabling you to provide a name and description for the mapping table. It is helpful to provide a prefix, such as MAP\_.

13 Enter a name and description, and click Finish.

You can view all defined mapping tables in the Data Synchronizer. See "Working with the Data Synchronizer" on page 259.

# **Working with the Data Synchronizer**

To access data synchronizations and mapping tables, click Navigate, Administer, Data Synchronization.



## **Navigating the Data Synchronizer**

The Data Synchronizer identifies all synchronizations and mapping tables. If you select a synchronization, the lower pane displays the following information:

- Summary—Name, date created, date last modified, and the user that created the synchronization
- Description—The information that you provided in the Description text box when you created a new synchronization
- Properties—The status and the date last synchronized
- Applications—The source and destination applications in the synchronization
- Mapping Tables—The mapping tables used in the synchronization

If you select a mapping table, the lower pane displays the following information:

- Summary—Name, date created, date last modified, and the user that created the synchronization
- Description—The information that you provided in the Description text box when you created the mapping table
- Source Dimensions—The source dimensions used in the mapping table
- Destination Dimensions—The destination dimensions used in the mapping table
- Synchronizations—The synchronizations that use the mapping table

#### **Changing the Data Synchronizer View**

- To change the Data Synchronization view:
- Select View, Details.

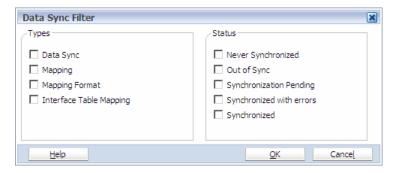
Viewing details shows the synchronization name, description, type, the user that created the synchronization, and the date created.

- To sort by a column, click the column heading. For example, if you want to sort by name, click Name.
- To move a column, click and drag the column heading to a new location.
- To change the view to icon view, click View, Icons.

### **Filtering Synchronizations**

You use filters to hide synchronizations or mappings from view.

- To create data synchronization filters:
- Select View. Filter.



- Select the types that you want to view.
- Select the status that you want to view, for example, you may want to see synchronizations that are out of sync.
- Click OK.

## **Editing Synchronizations**

- To edit synchronizations:
- Right-click a synchronization, and select Edit. The Dimension Mapping is displayed.
- As necessary, modify the mappings and click

## **Editing Mapping Tables**

- To edit mapping tables:
- Double-click a mapping or right-click a mapping and select Edit.
  - The Mapping Table Designer is displayed.
- Modify the values to be mapped, then click Next.
- 3 Validate the mappings, then click Next.
- Modify the mapping properties, then click Finish.

## **Duplicating Synchronizations and Mappings**

- To duplicate synchronizations and mappings:
- In the Data Synchronization module, right-click a synchronization or mapping, and select **Duplicate**.
  - If you duplicate a synchronization and are using a mapping table, the mapping table is used for the original and duplicated synchronization.
- In the Duplicate dialog box, enter the name and description, then click **OK**.

## **Deleting Synchronizations and Mappings**

- To delete synchronizations and mappings:
- In the Data Synchronization module, right-click a synchronization or mapping, and select Delete.

**Note:** If a mapping table, external file definition, or data interface table definition is referenced by the data synchronization, it cannot be deleted.

If necessary, select View, Refresh.

The synchronization or mapping is removed.

## **Validating and Executing Synchronizations**

When you execute a synchronization, data is retrieved from the source application, transformed according to mapping rules, and pushed to the destination application where it is committed to the application. When you validate a synchronization, the same process is followed but the data is not committed to the destination application. This enables the source and destination to process the request and resulting data to generate errors that might occur without writing the data. You can quickly identify if issues exist with the synchronization.

If your destination is an Essbase application, the Data Synchronizer uses the default values for:

- abortOnError—Determines whether this operation should be aborted if there is error. Valid values are true or false.
- DryRun—Determines whether it is a dry run with no actual data update. Valid values are true or false.
- delimiter—Indicates the delimiter for the data stream.

Note: If a shared location is used for an external file, this data file needs to be accessible by the server validating or executing the synchronization.

- To validate and execute synchronizations:
- Perform an action:

To validate a synchronization:

- In the Data Synchronizer, right-click a synchronization, and select Validate Synchronization.
- In the Dimension Mapping, click

To execute a synchronization:

In the Data Synchronizer, right-click a synchronization, and select **Execute** Synchronization.

• In the Dimension Mapping, click

#### Select the **Operator** and type the **Value**.

You should select the operator and enter a value if the values from the source are on a different scale than the destination. You can select Multiply, Divide, Add, or Subtract and then enter a numeric value to apply with the operator. For example, if you select the operator \* (Multiply) and enter the value, 10, each data value sent to the destination will be multiplied by 10.

#### Select the data load option Mode.

Data Load Options for Planning and Essbase ASO and BSO applications are:

- Add—Adds the values in the loaded data. For example, consider that the source data for "Account A" has a value of 60, and the target data for "Account A" contains a value of 100. After the data synchronization with "Add" selected, the target application data for "Account A" displays a value of 160.
- Subtract—Subtracts the values in the loaded data. For example, consider that the source data for "Account A" has a value of 60, and the target data for "Account A" contains a value of 100. After the data synchronization with "Subtract" selected, the target application data for "Account A" displays a value of 40.
- Overwrite—Overwrites the data in the target application with the last loaded value from the source data. For example, consider that there are two rows in the source data for "Account 1010." The first row is the oldest and has a value of 500.00. The second row was loaded last and has a value of 1100. After the data synchronization, the data is overwritten with the last loaded value: 1100.

**Note:** In Essbase (ASO) synchronizations, the "Overwrite" load option differs in that it accumulates the duplicate records source data, and then overwrites the target application data.

Data Load Options for Financial Management applications are:

- Merge—Merges the data in the target application with the most recent value from the source data and does not modify any subcubes. For example, consider that there are four rows in the source data for "Account 1000." The first row is the oldest and has a value of 1000.00. The second and third rows also have values of 1000.00. The fourth row, which is the most recent, has a value of 2000. After the data synchronization, the data is merged with the most recent value: 2000.
- Replace—Replaces the data with the most recent value and modifies the values in the subcubes. For example, consider that there are two rows in the source data for "Account 10." The first row is the oldest and has a value of 5000.00. The second row has a value of 1000.00. After the data synchronization, the data is replaced with the most recent value: 1000.
- Accumulate in Source—(Equivalent to "Accumulate in File" in Classic Financial Management) Consider these scenarios when selecting Accumulate in Source in combination with the Merge and Replace options:

- Select Merge and Accumulate in Source—Adds the duplicate values in the source and the subcubes are not modified.
- Select Merge and deselect Accumulate in Source—The most recent value is loaded in the source and the subcubes are not modified.
- Select Replace and Accumulate in Source—Adds the duplicate values in the source and the subcubes *are* modified.
- Select Replace and deselect Accumulate in Source—Loads the most recent value and the subcubes are modified.
- Accumulate—Adds the values in the loaded data. For example, consider that there are two rows in the source data for "Account A." The values are: 50.5 and 100. After the data synchronization, the value that displays in the target application for "Account A" is 150.5.

Note: Selecting or clearing "Accumulate in Source" has no affect on how values are loaded if you select "Accumulate".

- If the synchronization uses an external source file, enter the URL for the source, or click Upload to use a file as the source.
- Click OK.

# **Troubleshooting Data Synchronizations**

You can enable additional logging to help you troubleshoot problems with data synchronizations.

#### Caution!

Enabling debug tracing results in extra debug files being created and accessed. This affects data synchronization performance and uses extra hard disk space. You should only enable these options when troubleshooting problems. Make sure to disable these options when in production.

- To enable additional logging:
- Navigate to: %EPM ORACLE INSTANCE%\config\EPMA\DataSync.

For example, C:\Oracle\Middleware\user\_projects\epmsystem1\config\EPMA \DataSync\.

- Using a text editor, open dme.properties.
- Uncomment the following debug lines by removing leading #.

preTranslationProcessingClass=com.hyperion.awb.datasync.custom.FileBasedRowLogger preTranslationProcessingClass.outputFile=preTransOut.txt

postTranslationProcessingClass=com.hyperion.awb.datasync.custom.FileBasedRowLogger postTranslationProcessingClass.outputFile=postTransOut.txt

```
createDebugFiles=true
debugSampleSize=1000
```

Enabling preTranslationProcessingClass saves the data from the source before any mappings or transformations are applied in a temporary file. The file is named with a unique ID appended as a suffix: \_preTransOut. This is useful to track what data is returned by the source.

Enabling postTranslationProcessingClass saves the data from the source after all mappings and transformations are applied in a temporary file. The file is named with a unique ID appended as a suffix: postTransOut. This is useful to track what data is sent to the source and how metadata is mapped and transformed.

Enabling createDebugFiles generates these log files every time a data synchronization is executed or validated:

- SynRequest.xml traces each step in the data synchronization execution
- ALEQuery.xml the query in ALE format to be executed by the source

The debugSampleSize setting ensures that file size will not exceed the number of bytes set.

- Save and close dme.properties.
- Restart the Hyperion EPM Architect Data Synchronizer Web Application service.
- Execute the data synchronization.

The resulting log files are generated in the folder created for each data synchronization execution or validation job. If dme . log is located in the standard Web Logic server folder it should have path to the temporary folder. Typically, the temporary folder is: %EPM\_ORACLE\_INSTANCE% \tmp\Oracle\Temp.

For debug files that are created in a folder with a unique ID in the temporary folder, the files are created in the temporary folder with a unique ID appended as a suffix: \_preTransOut and postTransOut.

After you enable additional logging to resolve problems, you should disable the options when you return to your production environment.

- To disable additional logging:
- Using a text editor, open dme.properties.
- Comment the following debug lines by adding leading #.

```
preTranslationProcessingClass=com.hyperion.awb.datasync.custom.
FileBasedRowLogger preTranslationProcessingClass.outputFile=preTransOut.txt
```

postTranslationProcessingClass=com.hyperion.awb.datasync.custom. FileBasedRowLogger postTranslationProcessingClass.outputFile=postTransOut.txt

```
createDebugFiles=true
debugSampleSize=1000
```

- Save and close dme.properties.
- Restart the Hyperion EPM Architect Data Synchronizer Web Application service.

# Part IV Job Management

#### In Job Management:

- Managing Jobs
- **Using Task Automation**

# Managing Jobs

#### **In This Chapter**

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# **Working with the Job Console**

The Library Job Console is a central component that provides the infrastructure for handling jobs across many functional areas. A job is an asynchronous process that you submit to run behind the scenes in Performance Management Architect.

The Job Console enables you to view and manage jobs in one centralized location. Generally, there are two job categories: jobs and job status that need availability across sessions and jobs that are tied to a session.

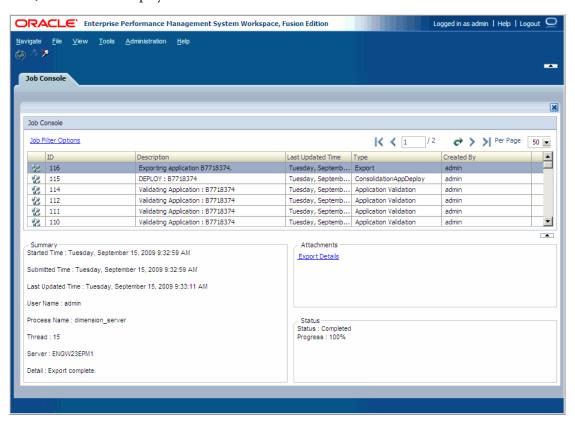
The Job Console supports the following job types:

Job Type	Job associated with
Dimension Import	importing dimensions into the Dimension Library
Consolidation Application Deployment	deploying a Consolidation application
Planning Application Deployment	deploying a Planning application
Analytics Application Deployment	deploying an Analytic Services application
Profitability Application Deployment	deploying a Profitability application
Data Synchronization	executing data synchronizations
Compare	comparison of applications
Property Query	property queries
Export	export of application

Job Type	Job associated with
Query Member	session level jobs created when running member queries specifically from Hyperion Calculation Manager (these queries can be very large)
Transaction Log Export	export of transaction logs
Transform Classic to EPM Architect	transforming applications managed in Classic Planning, Financial Management, or Essbase
Application Migration	migrating existing Hyperion applications
Application Validation	validation of existing Hyperion applications
Detach Dimension	changing a shared dimension to local in an application
Share Local Dimension	changing a local dimension to shared
Application Copy	copying an application
Dimension Copy	copying a dimension
Dimension Export	exporting a dimension

To open the Job Console, click Navigate, Administer, Library Job Console.

The Job Console is displayed.



Each job captures information during the life of a job, during the initial submitted time or job processing.

# **Navigating the Job Console**

The Job Console shows Performance Management Architect jobs. You can select a job in the top pane and view summary information in the bottom pane. The bottom pane displays:

- Summary—Information about the job
  - Started Time—Used for smaller strings
  - Submitted Time—Used for large quantities of content
  - Last Updated Time—Last time the job was updated
  - User Name—User name that submitted the job
  - o Process Name—Process name in which the job is running
  - Thread—Thread ID of the current job
  - Server—Server name where the job is running
  - o Detail—Job summary, including errors and warnings
- Attachments—Each job can have multiple attachments to include additional information. Each attachment can differ and be independent. For example, you can use input parameter files, output log files, or output result files. There are two types of attachments:
  - o Plain Text—Used for smaller strings
  - o File—Used for large quantities of content
- Status—Displays the status and progress. Each job can have the following status:
  - Invalid—No job is running on the server
  - Scheduled Start—Queued but has not yet started
  - Scheduled Stop—Cancelled, but is still running
  - o **Starting**—Preparing to start
  - Running—Currently running
  - o Paused
  - o **Stopping**—In the process of stopping
  - Stopped—Stopped at the user's request
  - Aborted—Aborted due to an error
  - Completed—Completed successfully
  - Completed With Errors—Completed, but with errors. (You should check the validation log.)
  - Not Responding

**Note:** You cannot change the status of a job.

## **Changing the Job Console View**

- To change the Job Console view:
- To change the number of jobs per page, click Per Page and select the number of jobs, such as 100.
- To sort by a column, click the column heading. For example, if you want to sort by name, click Name.
- To scroll through pages of jobs, click and to scroll to the last page.
- To scroll through previous pages, click or to go to the first page.

Tip: As you move through pages of jobs, you may want to refresh the Job Console to view the latest job status. See "Refreshing the Job Console" on page 272.

To go to a page, enter the page number, and then click

## **Refreshing the Job Console**

You can refresh the Job Console to view the latest status of jobs.

To refresh the number of jobs displayed, on the toolbar, click

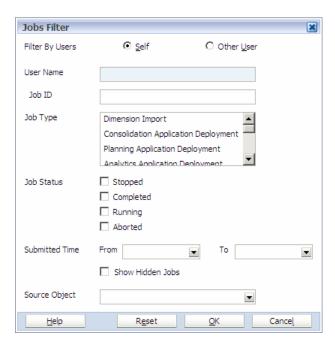


## **Creating Job Filters**

You can create filters to see specific jobs in the Job Console.

- To create a filter:
- Perform one of these options:
  - **Click Job Filter Options.**
  - Right-click a job and then select **Filter**.
  - Click View, Filter.

The Jobs Filter dialog box is displayed.



#### You can filter jobs by these options:

- Self or Other User—Select Self to create a filter to view jobs submitted by your user name or select Other User and enter the user name. See "Filtering Your Jobs" on page 274 and "Filtering Jobs for Other Users" on page 274.
- b. Job ID—Enter the Job ID.
- Job Type—Select the job type to filter, such as Dimension Import.
- Job Status—Select the status to filter, such as Completed.
- **Submitted Time From and To**—Select a start date and end date to filter by a date range.

Note: There are certain actions that start hidden system jobs. Only users with the EPMA Administrator role can view hidden system jobs. To view hidden jobs, select "Show Hidden Jobs" in the Jobs Filter dialog box. For additional information on security roles, see the Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System User and Role Security Guide.

#### Select the Source Object.

The Source Object drop-down list displays all applications with an associated job. For example, if you want to see all jobs for the "NewBudget" application you can filter by the Source Object: "NewBudget".

#### Click OK.

**Tip:** To reset the filter to the default options, in the Jobs Filter dialog box, click **Reset**.

#### **Filtering Your Jobs**

You can filter the jobs you see in the Job Console to only your jobs. Filtering jobs helps in managing jobs, including deleting outdated jobs. For information on deleting jobs, see "Deleting Jobs" on page 277.

- ➤ To filter your jobs:
- 1 Select View, Filter.
- 2 If available, enter the Job ID.
- 3 Select the Job Type.
- 4 Optional: Select the Job Status, or Submitted Time. Then, click OK.

The Job Console displays only your jobs, according to the selections in the Jobs Filter dialog box.

#### **Filtering Jobs for Other Users**

You can filter jobs you see in the Job Console for another user.

- To filter jobs for other users:
- 1 Select View, Filter.

The Jobs Filter dialog box enables you to filter by another user ID. When you select Other User, you must type in the user name or login ID.

- 2 Enter the User Name.
- 3 If available, enter the Job ID.
- 4 Select the Job Type.
- 5 Optional: Select the Job Status, or Submitted Time. Then, click OK.

The Job Console displays jobs according to the selections in the Jobs Filter dialog box.

## **Security**

The Job Console uses Performance Management Architect roles for submitting and displaying jobs.

#### **Security for Submitting Jobs**

Authenticated users can submit jobs for the job types described in the previous sections.

### **Security for Displaying Jobs**

Users who submit jobs have full access to the jobs in the Job Console—to update and to read. In addition, users who are part of other Performance Management Architect roles (Dimension

Editor, Application Creators, Create Integrations, Run Integrations) can also have access to jobs based on the following table.

Table 20 Job Type Security

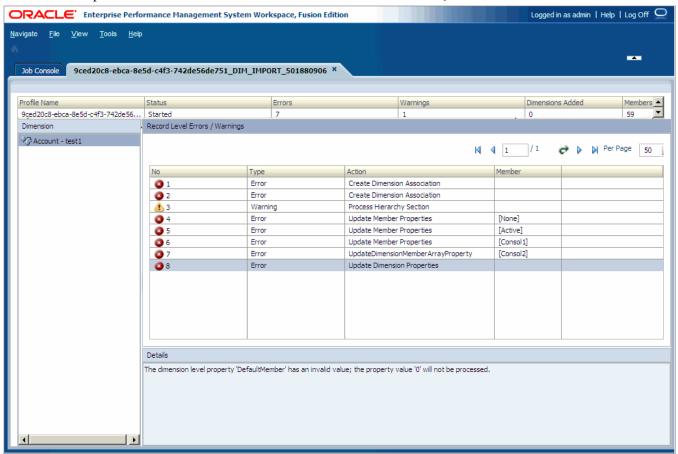
Job Type	Who can see:
Dimension Import	User, Dimension Editor
Consolidation Application Deployment	User, Financial Management Application Creator, Dimension Editor
Planning Application Deployment	User, Planning Application Creator, Dimension Editor
Profitability Application Deployment	User, Profitability Application Creator, Dimension Editor
Analytics Application Deployment	User, Essbase Application Creator, Dimension Editor
Data Synchronization	User, Create Integrations, Run Integrations
Compare	User, Dimension Editor
Property Query	User, Dimension Editor
Export	User, Financial Management Application Creator, Planning Application Creator, Essbase Application Creator
Query Member	User, Financial Management Application Creator, Planning Application Creator, Essbase Application Creator
Transaction Log Export	User, Financial Management Application Creator, Planning Application Creator, Essbase Application Creator
Transform Classic to EPM Architect	User, Financial Management Application Creator, Planning Application Creator, Essbase Application Creator, Dimension Editor
Application Migration	User, Financial Management Application Creator, Planning Application Creator, Essbase Application Creator
Application Validation	User, Financial Management Application Creator, Planning Application creator, Essbase Application creator

# **Viewing Job Attachments**

Each attachment type can be associated with the viewer type on the results of the job. For example, you can view an error log file generated from the import process using the Import Error Log Viewer. If an attachment does not have a specific viewer implemented, by default you can view it as a text file.

## **Viewing Import Results**

To view import results, in the Job Console – Attachments area, click **Import Results**.



See "Creating Import Profiles" on page 57.

Note: The ImportErrorThreshold setting in the BPMA\_server\_config.xml file defines the maximum number of combined errors and warnings that can occur before a running import shuts down. The default value is 1000, however you can change the ImportErrorThreshold setting and increase the import error threshold. See Appendix D, "Configuration Settings in BPMA\_Server\_Config.xml."

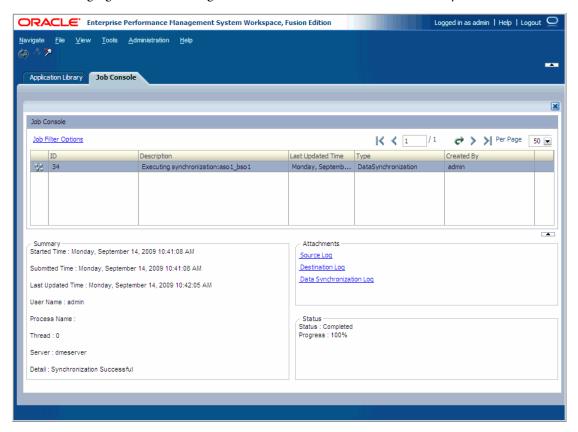
# **Viewing Text Files**

You can view the following jobs as text file attachments:

- Data Synchronizations—Session log files created for the source, destination, and data synchronization.
- A text file is created for each of these jobs:
  - Compare—A text file is attached to the job.
  - Deploy—A text file is attached to the job.

- Transform Classic to EPM Architect and Application Upgrade—A text file is attached to the job
- Export—A text file is attached to the job
- Validation—A text file is attached to the job
- To view a text file attachment, in the Job Console Attachments area, click the log file link.

The following figure shows the log files in the Attachments area for a data synchronization.



# **Deleting Jobs**

It is important to delete jobs, as it can be difficult to maintain large numbers of jobs in the database. Deleting jobs makes it easy to navigate the Job Console. Remember, you must have the appropriate user permissions to delete jobs.

- To delete jobs:
- In the Job Console, right-click a job and select Delete Jobs.
  The Confirm Delete dialog box is displayed.
- 2 Click OK.

# **Manually Timeout Jobs**

In some cases, a job continues to run and consume resources. You can force a job to timeout so it does not continue to consume resources.

- To force a job to timeout:
- 1 In the Library Job Console, right-click the job(s) to force a timeout.
- 2 Select Manually Timeout Jobs.
- 3 Click Yes.

# **Performance Management Architect Logs**

Performance Management Architect has the following log files:

- epma.log—Lifecycle Management activity
- epma\_err.log—Information written by the Web server
- awb.log—Information written by the Web server
- DMEngine.log—Data Synchronization Web application activity
- Windows Event Viewer—Dimension Server activity
- Transaction logs Transactions (View transaction logs from the Dimension Library. See "Viewing Transaction Logs" on page 104.)

For additional information and details on Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System and Performance Management Architect log files, see the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Installation and Configuration Troubleshooting Guide*.

# 10

# **Using Task Automation**

#### **In This Chapter**

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### **Overview**

Task Automation is a Web-based module that provides a method for linking a series of tasks into a taskflow. You can use task automation to automate tasks that you commonly perform using Performance Management Architect.

When you work with Performance Management Architect, you routinely perform tasks such as importing dimensions, data synchronizations, and redeploying applications. You can create and maintain taskflows to perform Performance Management Architect operations and schedule critical tasks to be run as required.

Performance Management Architect supports these taskflows:

- Data Synchronizations
- Import dimensions from flat files
- Import dimensions from interface tables
- Consolidation Redeploy
- Planning Redeploy
- Analytic Services Redeploy (for Essbase (ASO) and Essbase (BSO) applications)

# **Prerequisites for Task Automation**

Consider these prerequisites for Task Automation:

- You must install Shared Services. See the Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Installation and Configuration Guide.
- You must register your application with Shared Services. Registration automatically occurs when you deploy an application in Performance Management Architect.
- Assign one of the following Shared Services roles to users performing taskflow operations:
  - Manage Taskflows—Permits users to create and edit taskflows.
  - Run Taskflows—Permits users to only run and view taskflows. Users with this role cannot create new taskflows or edit existing taskflows.

Note: Both of these roles are global user roles. Users assigned these roles can either modify or run taskflows for any application and product. See the Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System User and Role Security Guide.

# **Managing Taskflows**

A taskflow is a sequence of tasks that you can create in task automation. For example, you can create a taskflow to load, calculate, and consolidate data. From the Manage Taskflows option, you can create, edit, save, copy, and delete a taskflow, view a list of available taskflows, assign access to a taskflow, run a taskflow manually for testing, and schedule a taskflow to run automatically.

#### See these procedures:

- "Viewing Taskflows" on page 280
- "Creating Taskflows" on page 281
- "Editing Taskflows" on page 287
- "Deleting Taskflows" on page 288
- "Copying Taskflows" on page 288
- "Running Taskflows Manually for Testing" on page 288
- "Controlling Access to Taskflows" on page 288
- "Scheduling Taskflows" on page 289
- "Viewing Taskflow Status" on page 290

## **Viewing Taskflows**

You store and manage taskflows in Shared Services. The Taskflow Listing Summary shows the available taskflows by application, the user who created the taskflow, and a description.

To view taskflows, from Performance Management Architect, select Administration, Manage Taskflows.

**Note:** When viewing tasks in a taskflow, users can only view those tasks to which they have

# **Creating Taskflows**

You create a taskflow to link a series of tasks and specify the time to run them. When you create a taskflow, you assign it a name and description. Then you add task stages and links between tasks. Stages define specific tasks, such as data loads. Links specify how the system should proceed after completion of the step.

- To create taskflows:
- From the Taskflow Listing Summary, click New.
- For Name, enter a taskflow name. You may want to prefix the taskflow name with EPMA, to easily recognize Performance Management Architect taskflows.

The name can contain up to 40 characters.

The Application text box displays the name of the current application.

- For **Description**, enter a taskflow description.
- Click Submit.

The taskflow editor is displayed, where you can add stages and links.

To continue creating the taskflow, see these topics:

- "Performance Management Architect Actions" on page 281
- "Adding Stages" on page 284
- "Adding Links" on page 286

# **Performance Management Architect Actions**

Performance Management Architect supports these actions:

- "Data Synchronization" on page 282
- "Import Dimensions From Flat File" on page 282
- "Import Dimensions from Interface Table" on page 282
- "Redeployment" on page 283

#### **Data Synchronization**

- To create a data synchronization taskflow:
- Select Processing, and select the application. For example, EPMA-Budget. 1
- Select the action, Execute Data Synchronization.
- Perform these actions:
  - **Synchronization Type**—select **URL**, then click **Edit**. Choose the synchronization and click
  - Optional: **External Source File**—if the synchronization uses an external source file for the source of the synchronization, type the location of the external source file.

The location must be a URL location in which your web server has access. For example, file:////blr14983a/FlatFile/SimpleHFM.txt.

- **Mode**—select **Scan** or **Load**.
  - **Scan**—does not commit the data for the synchronization, instead, it tests the synchronization by running it without writing the new data.
  - **Load**—fully executes the synchronization.
- Click Save.

#### **Import Dimensions From Flat File**

- To create flat file import taskflows:
- Select the application.
- Select the action, Import Dimensions From Flat File.
- Perform these actions:
  - **Select Profile Name**—select **URL**, click **Edit**, select the profile, and click **Submit**.
  - Optional: Import Dimensions File—if the profile uses an external flat file, type the location in the text box.

The location must be a Universal Naming Convention (UNC) location in which your web server has access. For example, \\server\file.dat.

Click Save.

### **Import Dimensions from Interface Table**

- To create interface table import taskflows:
- Select the application.
- Select the action, Import Dimensions From Interface Area.
- In Select Profile Name, select URL, click Edit, select the profile, and click Submit.

#### 4 Click Save.

#### Redeployment

You can create taskflows for Consolidation, Planning, and Analytic Services redeployments.

#### Consolidation

- ➤ To create consolidation redeploy taskflows:
- 1 Select the application.
- 2 Select the action, Consolidation Redeploy.
- 3 Perform these actions:
  - **Consolidation App**—select **URL**, then click **Edit**. Choose the application and click **Submit**.
  - Optional: Clear All Metadata and Data—select PICKLIST, then select True or False.
  - Optional: Check Referential Integrity—select PICKLIST, then select True or False.
- 4 Click Save.

#### **Planning**

- To create planning redeploy taskflows:
- 1 Select the application.
- 2 Select Planning Redeploy.
- 3 Perform these actions:
  - Planning App—select URL, then click Edit. Choose the application and click Submit.
  - **Datasource**—select TEXTBOX, then type the original Planning data source location. (The database or Essbase cube that the application uses.)
  - Optional:
    - o Create Outline—select PICKLIST, then select True or False
    - Refresh Outline—select PICKLIST, then select True or False
    - Create Security Filters—select PICKLIST, then select True or False
    - Shared Members Security Filters—select PICKLIST, then select True or False
    - o Validate Security Filter Limit—select PICKLIST, then select True or False

**Note:** You must assign security to members in Planning Dimension Editor on the Planning web. The Planning security options are described in the *Oracle Hyperion Planning Administrator's Guide*.

Click Save.

#### **Analytic Services**

- To create Analytic Services redeploy taskflows:
- Select the application.
- Select the action, Analytic Services Redeploy.
- Perform these actions:
  - **Essbase App**—select **URL**, then click **Edit**. Choose the application and click **Submit**.
  - Optional: Clear All Data—select PICKLIST, then select True or False.
- Click Save.

## **Adding Stages**

A stage describes a step in a taskflow usually performed by one individual. Each stage has an action. These actions can have parameters in which values are supplied at runtime.

You define a stage using these three tabs:

- General: Defines the stage name, description and user ID of the user responsible for running the stage. The user can be an initiator, which is the owner of the first stage in the taskflow, or another user for the other stages.
- Processing: Defines the action to be performed when the taskflow is run and any required parameters.
- Starting Event: Defines the taskflow start time, and the scheduled times for the event to occur, based on the application server time, not the local user's computer. This tab is displayed only for the first stage in the taskflow. It displays the scheduled event (taskflow start time), or is disabled (for the manual start of a taskflow executed by the Run Now option).
- To add stages:
- From the taskflow editor, click Add Stage.

A new stage is displayed in the left panel, and stage details are displayed in the right panel. If stages exist in the taskflow, the new stage is created at the end of the taskflow.

- Select General and enter this information:
  - For **Name**, enter a stage name; for example, Data\_Synchronization.

**Note:** Stage names cannot contain spaces. The name can contain up to 30 characters.

b. Optional: For **Description**, enter a taskflow description; for example, Perform synchronization daily.

c. From **Run As**, select **UserName**, and enter a username and password for the user who launches the taskflow.

**Note:** Stage 1 requires that you enter a username and password. When you create future stages, you can select to run as the Initiator, which tells the system to use the user ID and password that was defined in Stage 1.

- 3 Select **Processing** and enter this information:
  - a. From **Application**, select an application from which to run the task.
  - b. From **Action**, select an action to perform; for example, Data\_Synchronization.

Note: See "Shared Services Stage Actions and Parameters" on page 286.

c. From **Type** for each parameter, select **Picklist**, **Text Box**, or **URL** for the Point of View, depending on the action, and enter values for the parameter.

For example, for the Data\_Synchronization action, the Mode option contains a picklist from which you can select Merge, Accumulate, or Replace.

For the data file and log file names and paths, you must manually enter the information in a text box. The taskflow is executed from the server, so you must make sure that the file names and paths are valid and can be accessed from the server running the task. Therefore, you should not enter a path such as c:\file.dat that references your own hard drive. You must identify the computer name and share directory for the file using Universal Naming Convention (UNC); for example, \\HFMServer\share\path\file.dat.

- 4 Select **Starting Event** and enter this information:
  - a. From **Starting Event**, select an event.

The Server Date information is displayed for informational purposes.

- b. For **Start Date**, enter the date for the task to be run, or click the pop-up calendar and select a date.
- c. From **Start Time**, select a time for the task to be run.

**Note:** This time is based on the application server, which is identified on the Server Date line.

- d. For a recurring task, select **Recurrence**, and from **Recurrence Pattern**, select the task frequency.
- e. Select an option for the task end date and time:
  - No End Date
  - **End After occurrences**, and enter the number of occurrences
  - **End Date**, enter an end date and select an **End Time**.
- Optional: To add a stage, click Add Stage and complete the stage information for General and Processing

Note: The Starting Event tab is available only for the first stage. However you can schedule taskflows independent of creating stages by using the Schedule Taskflow functionality. See "Scheduling Taskflows" on page 289.

## **Shared Services Stage Actions and Parameters**

The following table lists available actions and parameters.

Table 21 Stage Actions and Parameters for Shared Services

Action	Parameters
Email	Action that enables e-mail messages to be sent automatically to an e-mail address. Complete these parameters for the e-mail action:
	To: Type an e-mail address for the recipient
	Subject: Type a subject for the e-mail
	Message: Select a variable (by double-clicking a variable from the variables list) to display success or failure
	Variables: Lists the available variables for the e-mail action
Execute	Action that runs external programs from a command line. Complete these parameters for the execute action:
	Command: Type a command to run an external program.
	The external program can be a valid command line script (such as a "bat" script on Windows or a "sh" script on UNIX) and any valid program execution command. Make sure that your bat file does not resolve the path dynamically; if the files uses any variables to resolve the path, it will not work.
	The command must include the full path to the executable. For example, to launch Internet Explorer, type: C:  \Program Files\Internet Explorer\IEXPLORE.EXE.

## **Adding Links**

A link is the point during the taskflow execution where the activity in one stage is completed and the control passes to another stage, which starts. A link can be unconditional, where the completion of one stage leads to the start of another, or conditional, where the sequence of operation depends on multiple link conditions.

A link specifies the action for the system to take next. Every stage needs a link. In general, most stages have two links: success and failure. For the success link, you can specify that if the first stage succeeds, the system should proceed to the second stage, called the Receiving stage. For the failure link, you specify the action to be performed if problems occur in the first stage.

For example, you can set a success link so that if the first stage of Data\_Synchronization succeeds, the system proceeds to the Redeploying\_Consolidation stage. You can set a failure link so that if failure occurs or any problems are encountered in the Data\_Synchronization stage, the system proceeds to the Redeploying\_Consolidation stage of End, which ends the process and terminates the taskflow.

The last stage in the taskflow must have a final link with "End" as the target to complete the taskflow.

You can specify variables for an event. For example, you can add a variable for a load data task such as Data\_Synchronization\_Result= =Success.

You must enter two equal signs (= =) after the variable, and place single quotation marks (") around the condition. The value can be True or False.

- To add links:
- 1 Click Add Link.
- Select General and for Name, enter a link name.

The name can contain up to 30 characters.

3 For **Description**, enter a link description.

**Sending Stage** is displayed for informational purposes.

- 4 From **Receiving Stage** select a stage.
- 5 Select Condition tab if applicable, and from Variable, select a variable, for example, Data\_Synchronization\_Result.
- 6 From Value, select Success or Failure.
- 7 Click Add.

**Note:** Ensure that the last stage in the taskflow has a link with an End target.

**Tip:** To delete a condition, click Delete.

# **Editing Taskflows**

After you create a taskflow, you can edit the taskflow description, and create, edit, or delete taskflow variables. You can also add or delete a stage or a link.

- ➤ To edit taskflows:
- 1 Select Administration, Manage Taskflows.
- 2 Select the taskflow to edit and click Edit.
- 3 In the taskflow editor, select an option:
  - To add a stage, click **Add Stage**. See "Adding Stages" on page 284.
  - To add a link, click **Add Link**. See "Adding Links" on page 286.
  - To delete a stage or link, click **Delete**.

**Note:** If you delete a stage, all links associated with it are also deleted.

- To edit the taskflow description, click **Properties**.
- 4 Edit the taskflow and perform an action:

- To save the edits, click Save.
- To cancel the edits, click **Cancel**. The system returns you to the Taskflow Listing Summary without saving your changes.

# **Deleting Taskflows**

You can delete a taskflow that you no longer need.

- ➤ To delete taskflows:
- 1 Select Administration, Manage Taskflows.
- 2 From the list of taskflows, select the taskflow to delete, and click **Delete**.

# **Copying Taskflows**

After you define a taskflow for an application, you can copy it to a different application.

- To copy taskflows:
- Select Administration, Manage Taskflows.
- 2 Select the taskflow to copy and click Save As.
- 3 Enter a new name and description for the taskflow.
- 4 Click Submit.

Shared Services adds a copy of the taskflow with a new name to the Taskflow Listing Summary.

# **Running Taskflows Manually for Testing**

You can run a taskflow manually instead of waiting for it to start automatically. You might want to test a taskflow before the time that it is scheduled to run. This enables you to make adjustments to the taskflow before it runs.

- To run taskflows manually:
- 1 Select Administration, Manage Taskflows.
- 2 From the list of taskflows, select the taskflow to run and click Run Now.

# **Controlling Access to Taskflows**

In addition to role-based authorization using Shared Services Console, you can manage access permissions at the more granular taskflow level by using Access Control Lists (ACLs). Before you can assign permissions to taskflows, you must first ensure that the appropriate roles are

created using Shared Services Console. For example, create a Performance Management Architect role with a descriptive name like "Manage Financials TF" (which provides the ability to manage all Financials taskflows), then choose the Manage Taskflows base role. Once the role is created using Oracle's Hyperion<sup>®</sup> Shared Services Console, you can assign access permissions to individual taskflows.

Shared Services provides these types of permissions for each taskflow:

- Manage
- Execute
- To assign permissions to individual taskflows:
- **Select Administration, Manage Taskflows.**
- 2 From the list of taskflows, select a taskflow and click **Access Control**.
- Select the appropriate base roles for Manage Permission Role and Execute Permission Role.

For example, select the "Manage Financials TF" role for the Manage Permission Role and "Execute Financials TF" for the Execute Permission Role.

Click Save.

# **Scheduling Taskflows**

You can schedule a taskflow to run automatically without creating or editing a taskflow. Schedule Taskflow enables you to define the taskflow start time and the scheduled times for the event to occur, based on the application server time, not the local user's computer.

- To schedule a taskflow:
- 1 Select Administration, Manage Taskflows.
- From the list of taskflows, select a taskflow and click **Schedule Taskflow**.
- **Enter this information:** 
  - a. From Starting Event, select Scheduled Event.

The Server Date information is displayed for informational purposes.

- b. For **Start Date**, enter the date for the task to be run, or click the pop-up calendar and select a date.
- c. From **Start Time**, select a time for the task to be run.

Note: This time is based on the application server, which is identified on the Server Date line.

- d. For a recurring task, select **Recurrence**, and from **Recurrence Pattern**, select the task frequency.
- e. Select an option for the task end date and time:

- **No End Date**
- **End After Occurrences**, and enter the number of occurrences
- **End Date**, enter an end date and select an **End Time**.
- Click Save.

# **Viewing Taskflow Status**

The Taskflow Status Summary enables you to check the status of taskflows, including taskflows that are active, completed, or stopped. You can view all taskflows, or you can filter the list of taskflows by status, application, or the date or range of dates on which the taskflow was initiated.

You can drill down on individual taskflows to view details of the taskflow in the Taskflow Participant Summary. The Taskflow Participant Summary displays the status for each stage of the taskflow and the time it was completed. You can see the stages that were completed successfully and those that failed. This information can be used to troubleshoot the automation routine.

- To view taskflow status:
- **Select Administration, View Taskflow Status.**
- Double-click a task ID to display its status.
- To search for a taskflow, select the filter criteria, and click Search.

Table 22 Taskflow Status Summary Elements

Element	Description
Status	Filter on these taskflow types:
	• Active
	• Done
	• Stopped
	• All
Application	Application participating in the taskflow
Taskflow	Taskflow name
Initiated between (optional)	Enter or select by clicking the date or range of dates in which the taskflow was initiated
Search	Click to display in the Taskflow Listing area a list of taskflows that meet the search criteria that you specify

Element	Description
Taskflow Listing	Displays taskflows that meet the search criteria that you specify, such as:
	• ID
	• Application*
	• Taskflow*
	• Initiator*
	Started* (lists the latest taskflow first)
	• Status*
	Description
	*Indicates data that is sortable. You may sort taskflows by Application, Taskflow, Initiator, Started, or by Status by clicking on the column header.
Stop	Stop an active taskflow instance.
Delete	Delete the selected taskflow instance.
	Note: You must stop the taskflow before deleting it.
Delete All	Delete all of the selected taskflow instances.
K	Display in the Taskflow Listing area the first page of taskflow instances that meet the specified search criteria.
<	Display in the Taskflow Listing area the previous page of taskflow instances that meet the specified search criteria.
Page	Select a page to display in the Taskflow Listing area.
0	Display in the Taskflow Listing area the page you selected in the Page drop-down list box.
>	Display in the Taskflow Listing area the next page of taskflow instances that meet the specified search criteria.
<b>&gt;</b> I	Display in the Taskflow Listing area the last page of taskflow instances that meet the specified search criteria.
Refresh	Refresh the taskflow instances listed in the Taskflow Listing area.

From the Taskflow Status Summary, you can also stop an active taskflow, view a taskflow participant summary, or view taskflow participant details:

- "Stopping Active Taskflows" on page 291
- "Viewing the Taskflow Participant Summary" on page 292
- "Viewing the Taskflow Participant Details" on page 293

# **Stopping Active Taskflows**

Active taskflows are taskflows that are in progress. You can stop taskflows that are not in progress. For example, you can stop a taskflow that has errors and make adjustments to it.

- ➤ To stop active taskflows:
- **Select Administration, View Taskflow Status.**
- 2 From Status, select Active.
- 3 Optional: To filter the list, select search criteria for the taskflow, and click Search.
- Select the taskflow to stop and click Stop.

## **Viewing the Taskflow Participant Summary**

The Taskflow Participant Summary lists the participants in a taskflow and provides status information for each participant instance.

- To view taskflow participant status:
- Select Administration, View TaskflowStatus.
- Select the search criteria for the taskflows, and click Search.

To view all of the taskflows in the Shared Services taskflow management system, select (Status) All and click Search.

In the Taskflow Listing area, find the taskflow for which to view the participant summary and click the taskflow ID.

The Taskflow Participant Summary window is displayed.

Click Cancel to return to the Taskflow Status Summary window.

**Table 23** Taskflow Participant Summary Window Elements

Element	Description
Taskflow Summary	Summary information for the selected taskflow (items appear in the order of completion):
	• ID
	Application
	Taskflow
	Initiator
	Started
	Status
	Description
Participant	Stage participant name. Participants are selectable. Click a participant to view details about a taskflow participant.
Stage Name	Stage name

Element	Description
Status	Stage status:
	Active
	• Done
	Stopped
	• All
Success Variable	Outcome of the completed stage
Completed	Date and time of stage completion

# **Viewing the Taskflow Participant Details**

The Taskflow Participant Details window displays the details for a taskflow participant.

- To view taskflow participant details:
- **Select Administration, View Taskflow Status.**
- Select the search criteria for the taskflows, and click Search.

To view all the taskflows in the Shared Services taskflow management system, select (Status) All and click Search.

- 3 In Taskflow Listing, find the taskflow for which to view the participant summary and click the taskflow
- 4 Click a participant to view taskflow participant details.

Shared Services displays the Taskflow Participant Details window and sorts the participant events chronologically.

Click Cancel to return to Taskflow Participant Summary.

#### Part V

# Product-Specific Properties, Requirements, and Additional Considerations

In Product-Specific Properties, Requirements, and Additional Considerations:

- Working with Financial Management Dimensions
- Working with Planning Dimensions
- Working with Profitability and Cost Management Properties
- Working with Essbase Properties
- Working with Statistical and System Properties



# Working with Financial Management Dimensions

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In Financial Management you must associate some dimensions with others because some properties refer to members of other dimensions, for example, the Security Class property of the Account dimension points to a member of the Security Class dimension. See "Creating Dimension Associations" on page 78.

Dimension names cannot exceed 80 characters. For additional information, see "Dimension Naming Restrictions" on page 322.

**Table 24** Financial Management Associations

Dimension (Source)	Property Name	Dimension (Target)
Account	Plug Account	Account
	Alias	Alias
	Custom1-Custom4 Top Member	Custom1-Custom4
	Security Class	Security Class
Consolidation Method	Alias	Alias

Dimension (Source)	Property Name	Dimension (Target)
Currency	Alias	Alias
Custom1-Custom4	Alias	Alias
	Security Class	Security Class
Entity	Alias	Alias
	Currency	Currency
	Holding Company	Entity
	ICP Top member	ICP
	Security Class	Security Class
	Security As Partner	Security Class
ICP	Alias	Alias
	Security Class	Security Class
Period	Alias	Alias
Scenario	Alias	Alias
	Security Class	Security Class
	Default Frequency	View
	Default Frequency For IC Transactions	View
	Phased Submission Start Year	Year
Value	Alias	Alias
View	Alias	Alias
Year	Alias	Alias

# **Account**

The following table describes member properties of the Account dimension. The Property Label column shows the label displayed for the property in the Performance Management Architect Property Grid. You can use the name, displayed in the Property Name column, to modify property values using the Performance Management Architect Batch Client. See the Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management Batch Client User's Guide for additional information on running scripts.

 Table 25
 Member Properties of the Account Dimension

Property Label	Value Description	Property Name
Alias	Member description (maximum of 80 characters)  To use the Alias property, you create an Alias dimension, define properties, and associate the Alias dimension with another dimension. For example, you can create an Alias dimension with the values English, French, and Italian and then associate the Alias dimension with the Account dimension.	Alias
Calc Attribute	Calculation description (maximum of 80 characters)  This information is displayed in data forms and data grids.  Note: When you define the value for this property at the parent level, all children automatically inherit the value.	CalcAttribute
Consolidation Account Type	One of these values:  ASSET  LIABILITY  REVENUE  Note: In Financial Management releases prior to 4.1, this account type is called INCOME.  EXPENSE  FLOW  BALANCE  BALANCERECURRING  CURRENCYRATE  GROUPLABEL  DYNAMIC  Note: When you define the value for this property at the parent level, all children automatically inherit the value.	ConsolidationAccountType
Custom1 Top Member, Custom2 Top Member, Custom3 Top Member, Custom4 Top Member	Top member of a Custom dimension that is valid for the account  The specified member and all of its descendants are valid for the account.  To enter a value for this property, you must associate the Account and Custom dimensions.	Custom1TopMember Custom2TopMember Custom3TopMember Custom4TopMember
Enable Custom1 Aggregation, Enable Custom2 Aggregation, Enable Custom3 Aggregation, Enable Custom4 Aggregation	Default parent for the account. The default parent value is a derived value and you cannot enter a value.  Whether aggregation is enabled for intersections of the Account and Custom dimensions  This property is used for special totals, not summing. Specify Y if the account can aggregate with Custom dimensions and N if it cannot.  Note: When you define the value for this property at the parent level, all children automatically inherit the value.	DefaultParent  EnableCustom1Aggr EnableCustom2Aggr EnableCustom3Aggr EnableCustom4Aggr

Property Label	Value Description	<b>Property Name</b>		
Enable Data Audit	Whether the scenario is audited what can be audited:	EnableDataAudit		
	Y to audit all accounts (Even accounts that have Enable Data Audit set to False are audited.)			
	O to audit only accounts that have Enable Data Audit set to True			
	N to disable auditing for all accounts			
ICP Top Member	ICP top member for the account	ICPTopMember		
	The specified member and all of its descendants are valid for the account.			
	To enter a value for this property, you must associate the Account and ICP dimensions.			
Is Calculated	Whether the account is calculated	IsCalculated		
	Only base-level accounts can be calculated. You cannot enter values into base-level, calculated accounts. Specify Y to calculate the account; otherwise, specify N.			
	<b>Note:</b> When you define the value for this property at the parent level, all children automatically inherit the value.			
Is Consolidated	Whether the account is consolidated to a parent account.	IsConsolidated		
	Specify Y to consolidate to a parent account, and N not to consolidate to a parent account.			
	<b>Note:</b> When you define the value for this property at the parent level, all children automatically inherit the value.			
Is ICP	Whether the account is an intercompany account:	IsICP		
	Y if ICP transactions, including self-ICP transactions, are enabled for the account			
	N if ICP transactions are not enabled for the account			
	R if ICP transactions are enabled for the account, but the account cannot have ICP transactions with itself			
	For an intercompany account, you must specify a plug account.			
Name	Name for the account (required)	Name		
	Names can contain up to 80 characters, including spaces, and cannot start with a space or contain these characters:			
	Period ( . )			
	Plus sign ( + )			
	Minus sign ( - )			
	Asterisk ( * )			
	Slash mark ( / )			
	Number sign ( # )			
	• Comma ( , )			
	Semicolon (;)			
	• At sign (@)			
	Double quote ( " )			
	Curly brackets ( { } )			
	Ampersand ( & )			

Property Label	Value Description	Property Name
Number Of Decimal Places	For account values, the number of digits (0–9) to be displayed to the right of the decimal point (required)	NumDecimalPlaces
	<b>Note:</b> When you define the value for this property at the parent level, all children automatically inherit the value.	
Plug Account	Name of the account that is used for identifying discrepancies in intercompany transactions (required when the Is ICP property for the account is selected)	PlugAccount
	To enter a value for this property, you must associate two Account dimensions.	
Security Class	Name of the security class that defines the users who can access the account data (can contain up to 80 characters)	SecurityClass
	To enter a value for this property, you must associate the Account and Security Class dimensions.	
Submission Group	The Submission group (0 to 99).	SubmissionGroup
	If the submission group is set to zero (0), the account is not included in the review process.	
	<b>Note:</b> When you define the value for this property at the parent level, all children automatically inherit the value.	
	Default Value: 1	
User Defined 1,	Custom information for the account (maximum of 80 characters)	UserDefined1
User Defined 2, User Defined 3	The User Defined1, User Defined2, and User Defined3 functions retrieve the text stored	UserDefined2
	in this property.	UserDefined3
Uses Line Items	Whether an account can have line items. Specify Y if the account uses line items and N if the account does not use line items.	UsesLineItems
	<b>Caution!</b> If you change this property after line-item detail is entered, the stored line-item detail may no longer be valid for the account:	
	If the account accepted line items and now it cannot, the line-item detail stored in the database is no longer valid. Only the total is displayed.	
	If the account did not accept line items and now it can, only the total amount is displayed, but you can extract the total and load it as line-item detail data so that the total and the line-item detail information match.	

# **Account Type Behavior**

The following table describes how account types behave in the system. For example, ASSET accounts do not total across periods, and REVENUE accounts provide year-to-date totals. If you debit an ASSET account, the value that you enter is added to the account. If you credit an ASSET account, the value that you enter is subtracted from the account. All account types, except GROUPLABEL, contain data.

Table 26 Account Type Behavior

	Account-Type Behavior						
Account Type	YTD Total	Debit	Credit	Default Translation			
ASSET	No	Add	Sub	DefaultRateForBalance Accounts			
LIABILITY	No	Sub	Add	DefaultRateForBalance Accounts			
REVENUE	Yes	Sub	Add	DefaultRateForFlow Accounts			
EXPENSE	Yes	Add	Sub	DefaultRateForFlow Accounts			
FLOW	Yes	Add	Sub	None			
BALANCE	No	Add	Sub	None			
BALANCE RECURRING	No	Add	Sub	None			
CURRENCYRATE	No	N/A	N/A	N/A			
GROUPLABEL	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
DYNAMIC	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			

Different account types behave differently when consolidated into different types of parent accounts. For example ASSET account values are added into parent ASSET and EXPENSE accounts and subtracted from parent LIABILITY and REVENUE accounts.

**Note:** The account types across the top of the table are identified by the first one or two letters of the account type.

Account Type Behaviors During Aggregation into Parent Accounts Table 27

	Account-Type Behavior Per Type of Parent Account									
Туре	A	L	R	E	F	В	BR	С	G	D
ASSET	Add	Sub	Sub	Add	Add	Add	Add	No	No	No
LIABILITY	Sub	Add	Add	Sub	Add	Add	Add	No	No	No
REVENUE	Sub	Add	Add	Sub	Add	Add	Add	No	No	No
EXPENSE	Add	Sub	Sub	Add	Add	Add	Add	No	No	No
FLOW	Add	Add	Add	Add	Add	Add	Add	No	No	No
BALANCE	Add	Add	Add	Add	Add	Add	Add	No	No	No
BALANCE RECURRING	Add	Add	Add	Add	Add	Add	Add	No	No	No
CURRENCYRATE	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

Account-Type Behavior Per Type of Parent Account										
Туре	A	L	R	E	F	В	BR	С	G	D
GROUPLABEL	No									
DYNAMIC	No									

Note: In this table, No indicates that the account type is not aggregated into the parent account.

Example of how account types are aggregated into parent accounts:

```
·Total Assets 80
Fixed Assets 100
Amortization 20
```

In this example, Total Assets, an ASSET account, is the parent of Fixed Assets (an ASSET account) and Amortization (a LIABILITY account). When accounts are consolidated into the parent account, the Fixed Assets value of 100 is added, the Amortization value of 20 is subtracted, and the resulting value for Total Assets is 80.

# **Defining Dynamic Accounts**

Dynamic accounts are dynamically calculated when their data is requested. Their values are not stored. The most common type of dynamic calculation is ratio calculation.

- To define dynamic accounts and calculations:
- 1 Set up an account that uses the Dynamic account type.

Only base accounts can be dynamic.

Note: The following account properties are ignored for dynamic accounts: Is Calculated, Is Consolidated, Enable Custom1 Aggregation, Enable Custom2 Aggregation, Enable Custom3 Aggregation, Enable Custom4 Aggregation, Uses Line Items.

- 2 In a rules file, create a Sub Dynamic () section.
- 3 In the rules file, define a calculation.

## **Custom**

Custom dimensions are represented by the Generic dimension type in Performance Management Architect. The Generic dimension property, Custom Dimension, maps the Generic Performance Management Architect dimension to a Custom1 through Custom4 Consolidation dimension.

**Table 28** Member Properties of Custom Dimensions

Property Label	Value Description	Property Name
Alias	Member description (maximum of 80 characters)	Alias
	To use the Alias property, you create an Alias dimension, define properties, and associate the Alias dimension with another dimension. For example, you can create an Alias dimension with the values English, French, and Italian and then associate the Alias dimension with the Custom dimension.	
Aggregation Weight	The aggregation weight for the Custom dimension can be any value (positive or negative), and fractions are allowed (for example, 1.5 is valid). The default values are 0 (no aggregation) and 1 (to aggregate). If the value is not 0 or 1, then the child member is aggregated to the parent using that multiplier.	AggregationWeigh
	For example, if you set the aggregation weight to .5, only 50 percent of the member's value is aggregated to the parent.	
Default Parent	The default parent for the custom member. The default parent value is a derived value and you cannot enter a value.	DefaultParent
ls Calculated	Whether the base-level custom account is calculated	IsCalculated
	Only base-level custom accounts can be calculated. You cannot enter values into base-level, calculated custom accounts. Specify Y to calculate the custom account; otherwise, specify N.	
Name	Name for the custom member (required)	Name
	Names can contain up to 80 characters, including spaces, and cannot start with a space or contain these characters:	
	Period ( . )	
	Plus sign ( + )	
	Minus sign ( - )	
	Asterisk ( * )	
	Slash mark ( / )	
	Number sign ( # )	
	Comma ( , )	
	Semicolon (;)	
	• At sign (@)	
	Double quote ( " )	
	Curly brackets ( { } )	
	Ampersand ( & )	
	<b>Note:</b> The name of a Custom1 dimension member cannot duplicate the name of a consolidation method.	
Security Class	Name of the security class that defines the users who can access the Custom dimension data (can contain up to 80 characters)	SecurityClass
	To enter a value for this property, you must associate the Custom and Security Class dimensions.	
Submission	The Submission group (0 to 99).	SubmissionGroup
The default, blank, defaults to 1. If the submission group is set to zero (0), the custom member is not included in the review process.		

Property Label	Value Description	Property Name
Switch Sign For	Specifies sign change (Debit or Credit) for FLOW accounts that use the following rules:	SwitchSignForFlow
Flow	ASSET to LIABILITY	
	LIABILITY to ASSET	
	EXPENSE to REVENUE	
	REVENUE to EXPENSE	
	BALANCE to FLOW	
	FLOW to BALANCE	
	Specify Y if the sign for the account is switched and N if the sign for the account is not switched.	
	<b>Note:</b> When you define the value for this property at the parent level, all children automatically inherit the value.	
Switch Type For	Specifies the account type change for FLOW accounts that use the following rules:	SwitchTypeForFlow
Flow	ASSET to EXPENSE	
	EXPENSE to ASSET	
	LIABILITY to REVENUE	
	REVENUE to LIABILITY	
	BALANCE to FLOW	
	FLOW to BALANCE	
	Specify Y if the account type for the account is switched and N if the account type for the account is not switched.	
	<b>Note:</b> When you define the value for this property at the parent level, all children automatically inherit the value.	
User Defined 1,	Custom information for the custom member (maximum of 80 characters)	UserDefined1
User Defined 2, User Defined 3	The User Defined 1, User Defined 2, and User Defined 3 functions retrieve the text stored in this	UserDefined2
Coor Domina o	property.	UserDefined3

# **Entity**

 Table 29
 Member Properties of the Entity Dimension

Property Label	Value Description	Property Name
Alias	Member description (maximum of 80 characters)	Alias
	To use the Alias property, you create an Alias dimension, define properties, and associate the Alias dimension with another dimension. For example, you can create an Alias dimension with the values English, French, and Italian and then associate the Alias dimension with the Entity dimension.	
Allow Adjustments	Specifies whether journal postings are permitted for this entity. Specify Y if journal postings are permitted for the entity and N if journal postings are not permitted for the entity.	AllowAdjs

<b>Property Label</b>	Value Description	Property Name
Allow Adjustments From Children	Specifies whether journal postings from children are permitted for the parent entity. Specify Y if journal postings from children are permitted and N if journal postings from children are not permitted.	AllowAdjFromChildrer
Currency	Specifies the default currency for the entity. A value for this property is required.	Currency
	To enter a value for this property, you must create an association between the Entity and Currency dimensions.	
	<b>Note:</b> When you define the value for this property at the parent level, all children automatically inherit the value.	
Default Parent	Specifies the default parent for the entity. The default parent value is a derived value and you cannot enter a value.	DefaultParent
Holding Company	Specifies the holding company for the entity. Can be the name of an entity or <blank>.</blank>	HoldingCompany
	To enter a value for this property, you must create an association between two Entity dimensions.	
Is ICP	Specifies whether the entity is an intercompany entity. Specify Y if the entity is an intercompany entity and N if the entity is not an intercompany entity. If the entity is an intercompany entity, it is displayed in the POV in the ICP dimension under [ICP Entities].	IsiCP
	Default Value: N	
Name	Name for the entity (required)	Name
	Names can contain up to 80 characters, including spaces, and cannot start with a space, cannot be the word ALL; and cannot use these characters:	
	Period ( . )	
	Plus sign ( + )	
	Minus sign ( - )	
	Asterisk (*)	
	Slash mark ( / )	
	Number sign ( # )  Common ( )	
	• Comma ( , )	
	<ul><li>Semicolon (;)</li><li>At sign (@)</li></ul>	
	<ul><li>Double quote ( " )</li></ul>	
	Curly brackets ( { } )	
	Ampersand ( & )	
Security As Partner	Specifies the name of a valid security class for the ICP entity. This property enables you to secure the entity in an ICP dimension.	SecurityAsPartner
	To enter a value for this property, you must create an association between the Entity and Security Class dimensions.	
Security Class	Name of the security class that defines the users who can access the entity data (can contain up to 80 characters)	SecurityClass
	To enter a value for this property, you must associate the Entity and Security Class dimensions.	

Property Label	Value Description	Property Name
User Defined 1, User Defined 2, User Defined 3	Custom information for the entity (maximum of 80 characters)  The User Defined 1, User Defined 2, and User Defined 3 functions retrieve the text stored in this property.	UserDefined1 UserDefined2 UserDefined3

# **Scenario**

 Table 30
 Scenario Dimension Properties

<b>Property Label</b>	Value Description	Property Name
Alias	Member description (maximum of 80 characters)	Alias
	To use the Alias property, you create an Alias dimension, define properties, and associate the Alias dimension with another dimension. For example, you can create an Alias dimension with the values English, French, and Italian and then associate the Alias dimension with the Scenario dimension.	
Consolidate YTD	Specifies the view for consolidation. A value for this property is required. Specify Y for YTD or N for periodic.	ConsolidateYTD
Default Frequency	Specifies the types of periods for which data input is valid for the scenario. A value for this property is required.	DefaultFrequency
	For example, a value of Monthly indicates that you can extract input data only in month-based periods, not in quarter-based or year-based periods.	
	To enter a value for this property, you must create an association between the Scenario and View dimensions.	
Default Frequency For IC Transactions	Specifies the default frequency for intercompany transactions. This property must be a valid frequency and can contain a maximum of 20 characters. The default for this property is blank>.	DefFreqForlCTrans
	To enter a value for this property, you must create an association between the Scenario and View dimensions.	
Default Parent	Specifies the default parent for the scenario. The default parent value is a derived value and you cannot enter a value.	DefaultParent
Default View	Specifies the view to use when <scenario view=""> is selected in the point-of-view bar. A value for this property is required. Specify YTD or Periodic.</scenario>	DefaultView
	If you change the default view for a scenario and line-item detail has been entered, you should first extract the line-item detail and save it. Then delete the line-item detail from the scenario before changing the view. You must change the extracted line-item detail to match the new default view before loading it.	

Property Label	Value Description	Property Name
Enable Data Audit	Specifies whether the scenario is audited. This property for an account or a scenario determines what can be audited. Specify one of the following values:	EnableDataAudit
	Y to automatically audit all accounts. Even accounts that have Enable Data     Audit set to False will be audited.	
	O to audit only those accounts that have Enable Data Audit set to True.	
	N to disable auditing for all accounts.	
	Default Value: N	
Enable Process Management	Specifies whether Process Management functionality is enabled. Specify one of the following values:	HfmEnableProcessManagement
	Y to enable the Process Management	
	N to disable the Process Management option	
	A to enable Process Management and e-mail alerting.	
	Default Value: N	
Maximum Review Level	Specifies the maximum Process Management review level for the scenario. Specify a review level from 1 to 10. A value for this property is required.	MaximumReviewLevel
Name	Name for the scenario (required)	Name
	Names can contain up to 80 characters, including spaces, and cannot start with a space or contain these characters:	
	● Period ( . )	
	• Plus sign ( + )	
	Minus sign ( - )	
	Asterisk (*)	
	Slash mark ( / )	
	Number sign ( # )	
	• Comma (,)	
	Semicolon (;)	
	• At sign (@)	
	Double quote ( " )	
	Curly brackets ( { } )	
	Ampersand ( & )	
Phased Submission Start Year	Specifies the start year. You can set the start year by deploying an application in Performance Management Architect or by loading metadata in a classic Financial Management application. This setting enables flexibility of setting a year of a scenario to start phased submission of process management.	PhasedSubStartYear
Security Class	Name of the security class that defines the users who can access the scenario data (can contain up to 80 characters)	SecurityClass
	To enter a value for this property, you must associate the Scenario and Security Class dimensions.	

<b>Property Label</b>	Value Description	Property Name
User Defined 1,	Custom information for the scenario (maximum of 80 characters)	UserDefined1
User Defined 2, User Defined 3	The User Defined 1, User Defined 2, and User Defined 3 functions retrieve the text	UserDefined2
	stored in this property.	UserDefined3
Uses Line Items	Specifies whether the scenario can have line items. Specify Y if the scenario can accept line items and N if the scenario cannot accept line items.	UsesLineItems
	<b>Note:</b> If you change this property after line-item detail is entered, the stored line item detail may no longer be valid for the scenario. The following behaviors occur:	
	If the scenario accepted line items and now it cannot, the line-item detail stored in the database is no longer valid. Only the total is displayed.	
	If the scenario did not accept line items and now it can, there is a total amount but no corresponding line-item detail information for the scenario. You can extract the total and then load it as line-item detail data so that the total matches the line-item detail information.	
Zero View For Adjustments	Specifies how to interpret missing, adjusted data values for the period. A value for this property is required. Specify YTD or Periodic.	ZeroViewForAdj
Zero View For Non-adjustments	Specifies how to interpret missing, unadjusted data values for the period. A value for this property is required. Specify YTD or Periodic.	ZeroViewForNonAdj

# **Application**

Application properties are the equivalent of the application settings section in the Classic Financial Management metadata files. Application properties apply to an entire Financial Management application. Application properties determine the following information for the application:

- Is the organization dynamic, using organization by period?
- Which dimensions are secured?
- What default translation rates are used?
- What is the ICP weight?
- Are consolidation rules applied?
- What is the default currency?

 Table 31
 Application Properties

Property Label	Value Description	Property Name
Consolidation Rules	Specifies if consolidation rules are supported for the application. Specify one of the following values:	ConsolidationRules
	Y to use the rules written in the Consolidate() routine in a user-defined rule.	
	R to derive the proportional value in the Value dimension. Note that the proportional data is not stored.	
	N to use the default consolidation and eliminations.	
	Default Value: N	
Default Currency	Specifies the default currency for the application.	DefaultCurrency
	A value for this property is required.	
Default Rate For Balance Accounts	Specifies the account that contains the translation rate to use for ASSET or LIABILITY accounts.	DefaultRateForBalanceAccounts
	A value for this property is required.	
Default Rate For Flow Accounts	Specifies the account that contains the translation rate to use for REVENUE or EXPENSE accounts.	DefaultRateForFlowAccount
	A value for this property is required.	
Default Value For Active	Specifies if entities in the application are active by default or inactive by default. Inactive entities are not consolidated to their parent	DefaultValueForActive
	A value for this property is required.	
	Specify 0 for inactive or 1 for active.	
Enable Metadata Security Filtering	Specifies if users of an application see all dimension members or only the members to which they have access. The system can filter the following dimensions:	EnableMetadataSecurityFiltering
	Scenario	
	Entity	
	Intercompany Partner (ICP)	
	Account	
	Custom1, Custom2, Custom3, Custom4	
	Specify Y to display only the dimension members to which the user has access or N to display all dimension members in the application.	
	The default value is N.	
ICP Entities Aggregation Weight	Specifies the percentage of intercompany partner entity [ICP Entities] amounts that aggregate to the [ICP Top] member of the ICP dimension.	ICPEntitiesAggregationWeight
	The percentage is scaled to hundreds, with 1.0 equalling 100 percent. The value can be positive or negative .	
	A value for this property is required.	
	Default Value: 1	

Property Label	Value Description	Property Name
Maximum Cell Text	Specifies the maximum number of characters that can be used for cell text.	MaxCellTextSize
Size	Valid values are -1 for no limit or a positive number up to 2,147,483, 647.	
	Default Value: 1900	
Maximum Document	Specifies the maximum number of bytes for the size of document attachments.	MaxDocAttachmentSize
Attachment Size	Valid values are -1 for no limit or a positive number up to 2,147,483, 647.	
	Specifies the maximum number of document attachments per user.	MaxNumDocAttachments
Maximum Number of Document Attachments	Valid values are -1 for no limit or a positive number up to 2,147,483, 647.	
Node Security	Specifies the type of security access for nodes.	NodeSecurity
	Valid values are Parent or Entity.	
	Specify Entity to check node data based on security access for the entity and Parent to check node data based on security access for the parent.	
	A value for this property is required.	
Org By Period Application	Specifies if new consolidation structures can coexist with past consolidation structures in the application.	OrgByPeriodApplication
	Specify one of the following values:	
	Y to allow new and old organizational structures in the application	
	N to allow only active organizational structures	
Security For Accounts	Specifies if accounts in the application are protected by security.	SecurityForAccounts
	Specify Y for security on accounts in the application and N for no security on accounts in the application.	
Security For Custom1,	Specifies whether custom dimensions in the application are protected	SecurityForCustom1
Security For Custom2, Security For Custom3,	by security. Specify Y for security on custom dimensions in the application and N for no security on custom dimensions in the	SecurityForCustom2
Security For Custom4	application.	SecurityForCustom3
		SecurityForCustom4
Security For Entities	Specifies whether entities in the application are protected by security. Specify Y for security on entities in the application and N for no security on entities in the application.	SecurityForEntities
Security For ICP	Specifies whether ICP members in the application are protected by security. Specify Y for security on ICP members in the application and N for no security on ICP members in the application.	SecurityForICP
Security For Scenarios	Specifies whether scenarios in the application are protected by security. Specify Y for security on scenarios in the application and N for no security on scenarios in the application.	SecurityForScenarios

Property Label	Value Description	Property Name
Support Submission Phase for Account	Specifies whether phased submissions in process management are supported for accounts in the application.	SupportSubmissionPhaseForAccount
	Valid values are True or False.	
	Default Value: False	
Support Submission	Specifies whether phased submissions in process management are	SupportSubmissionPhaseForCustom1
Phase for Custom1, Support Submission	supported for the Custom members in the application.  Valid values are True or False.	SupportSubmissionPhaseForCustom2
Phase for Custom2, Support Submission	Default Value: False	SupportSubmissionPhaseForCustom3
Phase for Custom3, Support Submission Phase for Custom4	Delault Value. False	SupportSubmissionPhaseForCustom4
Support Submission Phase for ICP	Specifies whether phased submissions in process management are supported for ICP members in the application.	SupportSubmissionPhaseForICP
	Valid values are True or False.	
	Default Value: False	
Use PVA For Balance	Specifies the default translation method for BALANCE accounts.	UsePVAForBalanceAccounts
Accounts	Specify one of the following values:	
	Y to use the periodic value (PVA) translation method	
	N to use the value at exchange rate (VAL) translation method	
Use PVA For Flow	Specifies the default translation method for FLOW accounts.	UsePVAForFlowAccounts
Accounts	Specify one of the following values:	
	Y to use the periodic value (PVA) translation method	
	N to use the value at exchange rate (VAL) translation method	
Use Submission Phase	Specifies whether phased submissions in process management are used in the application.	UseSubmissionPhase
	Valid values are Y or N. Default is N.	
Validation Account	Specifies the name of the account to use for validation. The account used for validation must be an existing account and must have a valid intersection with [ICPTop] in the Custom dimensions.	ValidationAccount
Validation Account 2 to 9	Validation accounts are used to ensure that the value equals zero before a process unit can be promoted to the next review level.	ValidationAccount2 to 9
	For example, Validation Account3 requires a valid account for Submission Phase4.	
FDM Application Name	Name of the FDM application.	FdmAppName

# **Organization by Period**

The organization by period functionality enables the most recent consolidation structure to coexist with past structures in the same application.

Organizational structures can change for many reasons, including acquisitions, disposals, mergers, and reorganizations. To support organizational changes, Financial Management uses a system account, Active, to reflect the active or inactive consolidation status of a child into its parent. The Active account acts as a filter of the entity hierarchy. The Active account is an intercompany account that stores data at the parent level and uses the ICP dimension to store information about children.

For an ICP member that corresponds to a child of a parent, the Active account indicates to the system whether the child should be considered as an active consolidation member for the current year, scenario, and time period. Children that correspond to ICP members for which the Active account equals 0 are considered to be inactive children and are not consolidated. Children that correspond to ICP members for which the Active account equals 1 are considered to be active children and are consolidated. Active account values can be viewed or changed. Changes to active child data affect the parent, while changes to inactive child data do not affect the parent.

The Default Value For Active property controls the status of children for which the Active account is blank. So, every parent-child intersection does not have to be flagged as active or inactive. By default, every child is active in relation to its parent unless otherwise specified.

# **Consolidation Method**

Table 32 Consolidation Method Properties

<b>Property Label</b>	Value Description	Property Name
Alias	Member description (maximum of 80 characters)	Alias
	To use the Alias property, you create an Alias dimension, define properties, and associate the Alias dimension with another dimension. For example, you can create an Alias dimension with the values English, French, and Italian and then associate the Alias dimension with the Consolidation Method dimension.	
Control	Specifies the threshold that corresponds to the type of control to be used by the calculation routine. Specify one of the following values for this property:	Control
	Blank	
	• No	
	Limited	
	• Full	
Is Holding	Specifies if the consolidation method is used for the holding company.	IsHoldingMethod
Method	Specify Y to use the method for the holding company and N to use a different method for the holding company.	

<b>Property Label</b>	Value Description	Property Name
Name	Name for the consolidation method (required)	Name
	Names can contain up to 80 characters, including spaces, and cannot start with a space or contain these characters:	
	Period ( . )	
	Plus sign ( + )	
	Minus sign ( - )	
	Asterisk ( * )	
	Slash mark ( / )	
	Number sign ( # )	
	Comma ( , )	
	Semicolon (;)	
	• At sign (@)	
	Double quote ( " )	
	Curly brackets ( { } )	
	Ampersand ( & )	
Percent Consol	Specifies the consolidation percentage applied by the ownership calculation routine.	PercentConsol
	Specify one of the following values:	
	POWN	
	POWNMIN	
	PERCENTAGE	
	<b>Note:</b> If you select PERCENTAGE as the value, you must enter a value for the Percent Consol Value property.	
Percent Consol	Specifies the consolidation percentage value applied by the ownership calculation routine.	PercentConsolValue
Value	<b>Note:</b> This property is used by system only if PERCENTAGE is the value for the Percent Consol property.	
	Specify a value between 1 and 100.	
To Percent Control	Specifies the upper boundary of the range for percent control. Used for the ownership calculation routine.	ToPercentControl
	Specify a value between 0 and 100.	
	Note: One of the method records must have a value of 100.	
To Percent Control Compare	Specifies if the upper boundary of the range of percent control is included in the range. Used for the ownership calculation routine and the To Percent Control property. This property is optional if the Used By Calc Routine property is N.	ToPercentControlComp
	Specify < or <= for this property.	
Used By Calc	Specifies if the method is used for the automatic ownership calculation routine.	UsedByCalcRoutine
Routine	Specify Y to use the method for ownership calculations and N not to use the method for ownership calculations.	

#### **Using Consolidation Methods**

Consolidation methods are used during the consolidation and calculate ownership processes.

When you define consolidation methods in the metadata, the system automatically generates the [ConsolMethod] system list for the Custom1 dimension. The system list consists of all methods defined in the consolidation methods section of the metadata.

There are two ways to assign the consolidation method to an entity for use during consolidation. The method can be assigned manually through data load or data entry. The method can also be assigned by the calculate ownership routine, which is based on the ultimate percent control assigned to the entity.

# **Assigning Consolidation Methods Manually**

To enter consolidation method information manually, you can create a data grid with the following information:

POV: Scenario, Year, Period, View, Entity, Value, Account, C2, C3, C4

Scenario: Applicable scenario

Year: Applicable year

Period: Applicable period

Entity: A parent entity

Value: [None]

Account: [Method], a system generated account called Method

C2: [None]

C3: [None]

C4: [None]

Row: ICP entities (For parents, user can use the system list [ICP Entities] or the user-defined list of selected ICP entities.)

Column: Custom1 (The user should use the system-generated list [ConsolMethods].)

Method assignment information is stored in the account method of the data file of the parent entity. For each child of a parent, the system stores the consolidation method assignment in the ICP dimension. The assigned method is used when the children are consolidated to the parent.

For an intersection of the grid, use 1 to indicate the method assignment to the ICP entity. For example, if a parent group has two children, A and B, and you assign the Global method to A and the Equity method to B, enter 1 in the intersection for the Global method and entity A and 1 in the intersection for the Equity method and entity B.

# **Currency**

 Table 33
 Member Properties in the Currency Dimension

Property Label	Value Description	
Alias	Member description (maximum of 80 characters)	Alias
	To use the Alias property, you create an Alias dimension, define properties, and associate the Alias dimension with another dimension. For example, you can create an Alias dimension with the values English, French, and Italian and then associate the Alias dimension with the Currency dimension.	
Display In ICT	Specifies if currencies display in the drop-down list in the intercompany transactions module.	DisplayInICT
	Specify Y to display currencies and N to not display currencies.	
Name	Name for the currency (required)	Name
	Names can contain up to 80 characters, including spaces, and cannot start with a space or contain these characters:	
	Period ( . )	
	Plus sign ( + )	
	Minus sign ( - )	
	Asterisk ( * )	
	Slash mark ( / )	
	Number sign ( # )	
	Comma ( , )	
	Semicolon (;)	
	• At sign (@)	
	Double quote ( " )	
	Curly brackets ( { } )	
	Ampersand ( & )	

<b>Property Label</b>	Value Description	Property Name
Scale	Specifies the unit in which amounts are displayed and stored for the currency by identifying where the decimal point is placed.	Scale
	A value for this property is required.	
	Determines how the exchange rate must be entered. Specify one of the following values for this property:	
	Blank = None	
	• 0 = Units	
	• 1 = Tens	
	• 2 = Hundreds	
	• 3 = Thousands	
	• 4 = Ten thousands	
	• 5 = Hundred thousands	
	• 6 = Millions	
	• 7 = Ten millions	
	8 = Hundred millions	
	• 9 = Billions	
Translation	Specifies the conversion calculation for intercompany transactions.	TranslationOperato
Operator	The default is blank.	
	Specify one of the following values:	
	D to calculate the local currency by dividing the transaction currency by the rate	
	M to calculate the local currency by multiplying the transaction currency by the rate	
	<ul> <li><black> to default the value to D</black></li> </ul>	

The system member list [Currencies] is available for the Custom1 and Custom2 dimensions. Currencies that you add to the application are added to the [Currencies] member list. The [Currencies] list enables the entry of currency translation rates for pairs of currencies and provides a way of filtering out non-currency members.

# **System-Generated Accounts**

When you create an application, system accounts for consolidation and ownership are automatically created for the application.

Note: You can change only the description, security class, and decimal location for system accounts. All other properties for system accounts are predefined and cannot be modified.

## **Consolidation Accounts**

The following system accounts are required for each parent in the Account dimension and are used in the consolidation process.

Note: All system accounts, except the Active account, that are used for consolidation are BALANCE accounts. The Active account is a BALANCERECURRING account.

Table 34 System Accounts for Consolidation

System Account	Value Description	
Active	Consolidation status of a child into its parent. Yes if the child is consolidated into its parent. No if the child is not consolidated into its parent.	
[PCON]	Percent consolidation. The percentage of the value of an entity that consolidates to the parent of the entity. Positive or negative numbers between -100 and 100, including 0. Default value is 100.	
	<b>Note:</b> For subsequent periods, derived as 0. Therefore, you must enter the percentage in all subsequent periods.	
[POWN]	Percent ownership based on the shares of the entity that are owned by other entities. A positive number between 0 and 100. Default value is 100.	
[DOWN]	Percent of direct ownership. A positive number between 0 and 100. Default value is 100.	
[PCTRL]	Percent control based on the voting shares of the entity that are owned by other entities. A positive number between 0 and 100. Default value is 100.	
Method	Consolidation method assigned to the entity. <none> or a selection from the list of available methods.</none>	
Consol1, Consol2, Consol3	Consolidation methods. A number between 0 and 255.	

# **Ownership Accounts**

The following system accounts are used for ownership calculations.

**Note:** All system accounts that are used for ownership calculations are BALANCE accounts.

Table 35 System Accounts for Ownership

System Account	Value Description
SharesOwned	Total number of shares owned. Positive number or 0. Default is 0.
	<b>Note:</b> Total shares owned must be less than or equal to the total shares outstanding.
VotingOwned	Number of voting shares owned. Positive number or 0. Default value is 0.
	<b>Note:</b> Total voting shares owned must be less than or equal to the total voting shares outstanding.
SharesOutstanding	Total number of shares outstanding or the percentage of shares outstanding. Positive number or 0. Default value is 0.
	<b>Note:</b> Enter the number of shares outstanding, or enter shares outstanding as a percentage. Enter 100 for percentage.

System Account	Value Description	
VotingOutstanding	Number of voting shares outstanding. A positive number or 0. Default value is 0.	
	<b>Note:</b> Enter the number of voting shares outstanding, or enter voting shares outstanding as a percentage. Enter 100 for percentage.	
Shares%Owned	Calculated by system.	
Voting%Owned	Calculated by system.	

# **Setting Up Intercompany Partners**

Intercompany transactions are managed across the Intercompany Partner (ICP) dimension. The ICP dimension represents a container for all intercompany balances that exist for an account. ICP is a reserved dimension used in combination with the Account dimension and custom dimensions to track and eliminate intercompany transaction details.

To set up an application for intercompany transactions, you must perform the following actions:

- Indicate the accounts that perform intercompany transactions and indicate a plug account for each intercompany account (Is ICP and Plug Account properties in account metadata)
- Indicate the entities that perform intercompany transactions (Is ICP property in entity metadata)

When you create intercompany transactions, each group must have at least one intercompany account and one plug account. You designate an account as intercompany by selecting the Is ICP property for the account. When an account is designated as intercompany and intercompany transactions are entered, eliminating or reversing entries are generated in the [Elimination] value dimension member through the consolidation process.

A plug account is an account that, when eliminations are completed, stores the difference between two intercompany accounts. A plug account can be set up as an ICP account. For a plug account to be detailed by ICP, set the Is ICP property to Y or R so that the system writes eliminations to the corresponding ICP member. If you do not want a plug account to be detailed by ICP, set the Is ICP property to N so that the system writes eliminations to [ICP None]. During consolidation, transactions between valid intercompany entities are eliminated.

Table 36 System-Generated ICP Elements

System-Generated ICP Element	Value Description
[ICP Top]	Specifies the top intercompany member
[ICP None]	Specifies that no intercompany member is used
[ICP Entities]	Specifies the entities that are designated for intercompany transactions

Table 37 ICP Properties

Property Label	Value Description	<b>Property Name</b>
Alias	Member description (maximum of 80 characters)	Alias
	To use the Alias property, you create an Alias dimension, define properties, and associate the Alias dimension with another dimension. For example, you can create an Alias dimension with the values English, French, and Italian and then associate the Alias dimension with the ICP dimension.	
Default Parent	The default parent for the ICP. The default parent value is a derived value and you cannot enter a value.	DefaultParent
Name	Name for the ICP (required)	Name
	Names are defined and cannot be changed.	
Security Class	Name of the security class that defines the users who can access the ICP data (can contain up to 80 characters)	SecurityClass
	To enter a value for this property, you must associate the ICP and Security Class dimensions.	
Submission Group	The Submission group (0 to 99).	SubmissionGroup
	The default, blank, defaults to 1. If the submission group is set to zero (0), the ICP is not included in the review process.	

# **Editing System-Generated Value Members**

When you create an application, Value members are automatically created for the application.

Note: You can modify only the description for Value members. All other properties are predefined and cannot be modified.

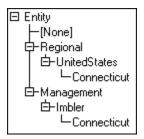
After you load metadata, Financial Management automatically creates three Value dimension members for each currency in your application: CurrencyName, CurrencyName Adjs, and CurrencyName Total, where CurrencyName is the currency label. For example, for a currency of USD, Financial Management creates the following Value dimension members: USD, USD Adjs, and USD Total.

# **Metadata Filtering Based on Security**

When you filter metadata based on security, users see only the elements of the Scenario, Entity, ICP, Account, and Custom1 through Custom4 dimensions to which they have access. You set up metadata filtering at the application level by setting the EnableMetadataSecurityFiltering property to Y. For elements a user can view in a hierarchy, assign a security class and give the user metadata access to the security class.

Users have implied access to the parents and ancestors of members to which they have access. With implied access, users see ancestors and parents in a hierarchical tree structure but cannot access them. For example, in the following tree structure, the user has access to only Connecticut

even though the parents (UnitedStates and Imbler) and the ancestors (Management and Regional) are displayed in the tree.



# **Metadata Referential Integrity**

To prevent a referential integrity problem from occurring in the application, Financial Management verifies that metadata changes are valid to the application in its current state before accepting the changes.

When you load metadata, the system compares the metadata load file with the metadata elements in the application. All changes are recorded, and some changes are checked against existing data. Modifications that cause referential integrity problems are not allowed.

Note: When you load metadata, make sure that the Check Integrity option is selected.

# **Metadata Property Changes That Affect Referential Integrity**

The following table provides information about specific changes in metadata properties that require the system to check existing data in regard to the metadata file that you are loading. Only metadata properties that have an effect on referential integrity are listed in the table.

Table 38 Metadata Referential Integrity Checks

Dimension	Metadata Property Change	Condition That Prevents Metadata From Loading
Account	Is Calculated (from N to Y)	Checks to see if a journal or template exists for the account, and, if found, prevents the metadata from loading.
	Is ICP (from Y to R)	Checks to see if a journal or template exists for the account and ICP= <entity>, and, if found, prevents the metadata from loading.</entity>
	Is ICP (from Y to N or from R to N)	Checks to see if a journal or template exists for the account and ICP <> [ICP None] (because the account is not an intercompany account and ICP members other than [ICP None] is invalid), and, if found, prevents the metadata from loading.
	Uses Line Items (from Y to N or from N to Y)	Checks to see if regular data exists for the scenario and account, and, if found, prevents the metadata from loading.  Note: From Y to N, the system does not allow access to line-item detail.
Custom	Is Calculated (from N to Y)	Checks to see if a journal or template exists for this custom dimension, and, if found, prevents the metadata from loading.

Dimension	Metadata Property Change	Condition That Prevents Metadata From Loading
Entity	Currency	Checks to see if a journal exists for <entity adjs="" currency=""> or <parent adjs="" currency="">, and, if found, prevents the metadata from loading.</parent></entity>
	Allow Adjustments (from Y to N)	For Allow Adjustments, checks to see if a journal with <entity adjs="" curr=""> or <parent adjs="" currency=""> exists for the entity, and, if found, prevents the metadata from loading.</parent></entity>
	Allow Adjustments From Children (from Y to N)	For Allow Adjustments From Children, checks to see if a journal with [Parent Adjs] or [Contribution Adjs] exists for the entity, and, if found, prevents the metadata from loading.
	Is ICP (from Y to N)	Checks to see if a journal in which the entity is used in the ICP dimension exists, and, if found, prevents the metadata from loading.
Scenario	Zero View For Adjustments	Checks to see if a journal exists for the scenario, and, if found, prevents the metadata from loading.
	Uses Line Items	Checks to see if regular data exists for an account with this property turned on for the specified scenario, and, if found, prevents the metadata from loading.
Application	Default Value For Active	Checks to see if a journal or recurring template exists for [Parent Adjs] or [Contribution Adjs], and, if found, prevents the metadata from loading.

The system also checks for invalid points of view between the load file and the metadata in the application. If a dimension member is not in the load file but exists in a journal in the application, the metadata load is prevented.

### **Metadata Log File Referential Integrity Errors**

In the metadata log file, referential integrity errors are displayed under the following section:

```
Metadata referential integrity check started at
```

Each line in the referential integrity check section refers to a metadata integrity error in the load file. Errors found during the integrity check are displayed in the following format:

```
Journals::SINGLECA1 Scenario::Actual Year::1999
Value::[Contribution Adjs]
Period::January has 1 occurrences of
Changed::[SCENARIO::Actual::ZeroViewForAdj: Periodic -> YTD]
```

This example shows that the metadata integrity error occurs in the SINGLECA1 journal with the following point of view: Scenario Actual, Year 1999, Value [Contribution Adjs], Period January. The error is that the ZeroViewForAdj property for the Actual scenario was changed from Periodic to YTD. This change is not allowed because a journal exists for the Actual scenario.

# **Dimension Naming Restrictions**

When naming Consolidation dimensions, follow these rules:

Names can include up to 80 characters.

- Names cannot start with an underscore, any whitespace character, or any non-alphanumeric character. After the first character, names can have any whitespace character, any nonalphanumeric character, and any alphanumeric character including the underscore.
- Do not include these words in dimension names

ALL AND ASSIGN AVERAGE CALC CALCMBR GENRANGE GROUP GT ID IDERROR COPYFORWARD CROSSDIM CURMBRNAME INTEGER LE LEVELRANGE LOOPBLOCK DIM DIMNAME DIV DYNAMIC EMPTYPARM EQ LOOPPARMS LT MBR MBRNAME EOOP EXCEPT EXP EXPERROR FLOAT FUNCTION GE GEN

MBRONLY MINUS MISSING MUL MULOP NE NON NONINPUT NOT

OR PAREN PARENPARM PERCENT PLUS RELOP SET SKIPBOTH SKIPMISSING SKIPNONE SKIPZERO TO TOLOCALRATE TRAILMISSING TRAILSUM UMINUS UPPER VARORXMBR XMBRONLY \$\$UNIVERSE\$\$ #MISSING #MI

# **Using Consolidation Flat Files Created in 9.3.1**

If you are using .ads flat files created in previous releases, you must make manual updates before using them in the current release. In your flat file, make these updates:

- You must add PhasedSubStartYear to the scenario dimension in the .ads file
- You must remove the DefaultParent from the .ads file

# **Working with Financial Management 9.3.1 and Performance Management Architect**

If you are using Financial Management 9.3.1 with the current release of Performance Management Architect, you can use all of the features available in this release. Follow the standard process for upgrading Performance Management Architect, EPM Workspace, and Shared Services. No additional steps are necessary.

# **12**

## Working with Planning Dimensions

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### **Properties Applicable to All Planning Dimensions**

Property Label	Description	Property Name		
Plan Name	Up to eight characters.	Plan1Name, Plan2Name,		
	There are six plan types available in Planning (across various applications): Plan1, Plan2, Plan3, Workforce, Capital Asset, and HCP. However, the total number of plan types for a given application cannot exceed five.	Plan3Name, PlanWrkforceName, PlanCapexName, PlanHCPName		
	Plan1, Plan2, and Plan3 are standard plan types that are available for all Planning applications.			
	Standard Planning applications can use these additional modules: Workforce and Capital Asset.			
	Public Sector Planning and Budgeting applications can use one additional module: HCP.			
	<b>Note:</b> Public Sector Planning and Budgeting does not support Workforce Planning or Capital Asset Planning, so if you use those modules, set them up as separate applications.			
	For Workforce Planning and Capital Asset Planning, see the Oracle Hyperion Workforce Planning Administrator's Guide and Oracle Hyperion Capital Asset Planning Administrator's Guide. For Public Sector Planning and Budgeting, see the Oracle Hyperion Public Sector Planning and Budgeting User's Guide.			
	Default Value: Plan1: True, Plan2: True, Plan3: True, Wrkforce: False, Capital Asset: False, HCP: False			
Valid For Plan	The standard Planning application has up to three plan types.	AppValidForPlan1,		
	For Workforce Planning and Capital Asset Planning, see the Oracle Hyperion Workforce Planning Administrator's Guide and Oracle Hyperion Capital Asset Planning Administrator's Guide.	AppValidForPlan2, AppValidForPlan3, AppValidForWrkforce, AppValidForCapex		
	An Essbase database is created for each plan type. As you create accounts, entities, and other dimensions, you associate them with plan types, so the database for each plan type contains only the dimensions, members, and data values relevant to that plan type. This allows for optimal application design, size, and performance. You must set up at least one plan type. (The number of plan types depends on the needs of your organization. ) You cannot reduce the number of plan types or change the plan type names after you create the application.	represent or output		
	<b>Caution!</b> Deselecting a plan type for dimension members after data is entered into applications may result in loss of data when applications are refreshed. For Account members, data is lost if the deselected plan type is the source plan type.			
	Plan types are inherited from parents to child members. If you select a different plan type for a parent member, all descendant members in that hierarchy are also updated. To set a different plan type for certain members, select them individually and set a different property.			
	<b>Note:</b> When you define the value for this property at the parent level, all descendants automatically inherit the value. If the value is overridden for a descendant member of the original parent, its own descendants inherit the new value.			
	This property value is a relationship value. If you make changes to this value, it is not automatically changed for the members in other hierarchies.			
	Default Value: Plan1: True, Plan2: True, Plan3: True, Wrkforce: False, Capital Asset: False			
Date Format	Set the date format as MM-DD-YYYY or DD-MM-YYYY.	DateFormat		
	Default Value: MM-DD-YYYY			

Property Label	Description	Property Name	
Default Currency	This is the default currency for the application and application entities.  Default Value: N/A	DefaultCurrency	
Multiple Currencies	Indicates that the application supports multiple currencies. Once specified, this cannot be changed. A Currency dimension is required. Multiple currency support is available for level 0 members, regardless of base currency.	MultiCurrency	
	Performance Management Architect does not create Currency dimensions automatically. HSP_Rates is created during Planning application creation for multi-currency applications; it is not defined in Performance Management Architect. HSP_Rates is available in the Performance Settings dialog box to tune Planning application performance.		
	Default Value: True		
Base Time Period	Defines the bottom-level time period in the application to set how calendars roll up. Select the appropriate value for the Period dimension structure:	BaseTimePeriod	
	12 Months (months roll up into quarters, and quarters into years)		
	Quarters		
	Custom (such as weeks or days)		
	Default Value: 12 months		
Weeks	Pattern for fiscal weeks in a month: Even, 445, 454, or 544. Sets how data entered into a summary time period spreads among base time periods.	WeeksDistribution, WeeksDistributionMember	
	If you select a weekly pattern other than Even, Planning treats quarterly values as if they were divided into 13 weeks, and distributes the weeks according to the selected pattern.		
	Weekly patterns are available only after selecting the base time period option 12 Months.		
	Default Value: Even		
Fiscal Start Year	The fiscal start year for the application. Fiscal Start Year uses a four digit year format, such as 2008 or 2009. Do not change this setting after creating the application.	AppStartYear	
	Default Value: N/A		
Fiscal Year First Month	The fiscal year start month for an application that has a Base Time Period set to 12 Months. For other Base Time Period types, this field is not relevant. Do not change the Fiscal Year First Month for the application after it has been deployed.	StartMonth	
	Default Value: N/A		
Default Alias Table	Required for each application. If other alias tables are not created, aliases are stored in the Default table (which cannot be deleted). You can create up to nine additional alias tables.	DefaultAliasTable	
	To create alias tables in Performance Management Architect, create a dimension of type Alias, and create a child member named Default. This member is the default alias table required by Planning and Essbase. You can create additional alias tables by adding child members to the Alias dimension. Create dimension associations to associate the Alias dimension to the main or base dimension, such as Account, Entity, or a user-defined dimension. You can change the default alias table by selecting the Alias dimension and changing the Default Member property in the System category.		
	Default Value: default		

### **Properties Common to Multiple Planning Dimensions**

Property Label	·			
Valid for Plan	Plan1, Plan2, Plan 3, Workforce, Capital Asset, and HCP. (The Workforce, Capital Asset, and HCP plan types pertain to separate modules. See the <i>Oracle Hyperion Workforce Planning Administrator's Guide</i> , the <i>Oracle Hyperion Capital Asset Planning Administrator's Guide</i> , or the <i>Oracle Hyperion Workforce Planning Administrator's Guide</i> .)	AppValidForPlan1, AppValidForPlan2, AppValidForPlan3, AppValidForWrkforce		
	Assign plan type access for members. Not assigning a plan type to a member prevents its children from accessing that plan type. For Custom dimensions, deselecting makes all dimension members invalid for the deselected plan type.	AppValidForCapex, AppValidForHCP		
	When moving members, if the new parent is valid for different plan types, members remain valid only for the plan types they have in common with the new parent.			
	When you define the value for this property at the parent level, all descendants automatically inherit the value. If the value is overridden for a descendant member of the original parent, its own descendants inherit the new value.			
	<b>Note:</b> Public Sector Planning and Budgeting does not support Workforce Planning or Capital Asset Planning, so if you use those modules, set them up as separate applications.			

Property Label	Description	Property Name
Data Storage	Determines how data is stored in the database and enables optimization of performance and disk usage:	DataStorage
	<ul> <li>StoreData: Stores data values of members. Do not set a parent member to Store if its children are set to Dynamic Calc; when users save and refresh data forms, the new total for the parent is not calculated.</li> </ul>	
	NeverShare: Use for parent members that have only one child member aggregating to that parent, to apply security to the child member.	
	<ul> <li>DynamicCalc: Use for members of dense dimensions or for data values that are being accessed concurrently by many users. In most cases, use for calculating members of sparse dimensions. Do not use for base-level members for which users enter data. Data values are not saved for Dynamic Calc members. Do not use for a parent member if data is entered for the member in target versions. Parent members set to Dynamic Calc are read-only in target versions. The Essbase limit is 100 children under a dynamic calc parent.</li> </ul>	
	<b>Caution!</b> Changing the member storage to Dynamic Calc may result in loss of data, depending on how the data was derived. You may need to update outlines, calculations, or both to get the dynamically calculated value.	
	<ul> <li>DynamicCalcAndStore: Calculates the data values of the member, then stores the values.</li> <li>In most cases, you can optimize calculations and lower disk usage by using Dynamic Calc instead of Dynamic Calc and Store when calculating members of sparse dimensions with complex formulas or members that users retrieve frequently.</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>LabelOnly: Use for virtual members to aid navigation or minimize database space, not for data. Members can display values. In multi-currency applications, you cannot apply LabelOnly data storage to the top members in these dimensions because this is where the exchange rates are stored: Entity, Versions, Currencies, and user-defined custom dimensions, which must use Never Share. Do not use for level 0 members. For data forms, do not use a label-only parent following its first child member.</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>ShareData: Allow members in the same dimension to share data values, enabling alternate rollup structures in the application. For shared members, you must set Data Storage to Share Data. Otherwise, the shared member is not added when the application is deployed to Planning.</li> </ul>	
	When you define the value for this property at the parent level, all descendants automatically inherit the value. If the value is overridden for a descendant member of the original parent, its own descendants inherit the new value.	
	This property value is a relationship value. If you make changes to this value, it is not automatically changed for the members in other hierarchies.  Default Value: NeverShare	
Two Pass Calculation	Recalculate data values of members that are based on data values of the parent member or other members. Available for Account and Entity members with Dynamic Calc or Dynamic Calc and Store properties	TwoPassCalc
	Default Value: False	
UDA	Defines any UDA (user-defined attribute) associated with the member. To enter multiple UDAs for a member, place a comma between the UDA members. For additional information on UDAs, see the <i>Oracle Essbase Database Administrator's Guide</i> .	UDA
	The default UDA members are HSP_NOLINK and HSP_UDF.  Default Value: N/A	

Property Label	Description	Property Name		
Member Formula	An outline formula that is made up of a combination of operators, calculation functions, dimension and member names, and numeric constants to calculate values for individual members.  Default Value: N/A	BSOMemberFormula		
Alias	Defines the alias table in which to store the alias name or an alternate member name. Use naming rules defined in "Naming Restrictions for Dimensions, Members, and Aliases" on page 346.  Default Value: N/A			
Aggregation	For Plan1, Plan2, Plan3, Workforce, Capital Asset or HCP, determine how children roll up into parents during consolidation:  • + (addition) • - (subtraction) • * (multiplication) • / (division) • % (percent) • ~ (ignore during consolidation) • Never (do not aggregate, regardless of hierarchy)  When you define the value for this property at the parent level, all descendants automatically inherit the value. If the value is overridden for a descendant member of the original parent, its own descendants inherit the new value.  This property value is a relationship value. If you make changes to this value, it is not automatically changed for the members in other hierarchies.  Default Value: Plan1: +, Plan2: +, Plan3: +, Wrkforce: ~, Capital Asset: ~, HCP: ~	Plan1Aggregation, Plan2Aggregation, Plan3Aggregation, WrkforceAggregation, CapexAggregation, HCPAggregation		
Data Type	How values are stored and displayed:  Currency  Non Currency  Percentage  Smart List  Date  Text  Unspecified  For accounts, if Data Type is set to any value except Currency, you must set Exchange Rate Type to None.  Default Value: Unspecified	DataType		

Property Label	Description	Property Name
Attribute Type	Attribute Type Attribute values to associate with the selected member, of type Text, Boolean, Date, or Number. For Planning, attribute values can only be assigned to a single level within a dimension.	
	Create attribute values for attributes assigned to dimension members. You can filter members by attribute values when creating data forms and reports.	
	You can assign attributes only to sparse dimensions. You cannot assign attributes to label- only members. If you need to add an attribute to a dense dimension, you must change that dimension to sparse for all plan types. If you change a dimension from sparse to dense, all attributes and attribute values for the dimension are automatically deleted.	
	When you delete attribute members, all associated attribute values are also deleted. The values are removed from any members to which they had been assigned, and the attribute is removed from any dimensions to which it had been assigned.  Default Value: Text	
Smart List	A unique name containing alphanumeric and underscore characters, and no special characters or spaces. For more information, see "Creating Smart Lists."	SmartList
	Default Value: N/A	

#### **Account**

In addition to the properties described in the table, Account dimension members use most of the common properties described in "Properties Applicable to All Planning Dimensions" on page 326, such as:

- Valid for Plan
- Two Pass Calculation
- Aggregation
- UDA
- Member Formula
- Alias
- Data Storage
- Smart List
- Data Type

Accounts specify information needed from budget planners. You can define calculations in the account structure. Account dimensions must have an association with Attribute and Alias dimensions in order to assign attribute values and aliases to members of the dimension. If accounts are valid for multiple plan types, specify the source plan type to determine which database stores the account value. For accounts with Dynamic Calc or Dynamic Calc and Store properties, you can use Two Pass Calculation to recalculate data values of members that are based on data values of the parent member or other members.

Property Label	Set the method for calculating the value of summary time periods: None, Flow, First, Balance, Average, Fill, Weighted Average - Actual Actual, Weighted Average - Actual 365, Last.		
Time Balance			
	Default Value: N/A		
Skip Value	If the time balance property is First, Balance, or Average, specify how database calculations treat zeros and missing values when calculating parent values:	SkipValue	
	None: Zeros and #MISSING values are considered		
	Missing: Excludes #MISSING values		
	Zeroes: Excludes zero values		
	Missing and Zeroes: Excludes #MISSING and zero values		
	When you define the value for this property at the parent level, all descendants automatically inherit the value. If the value is overridden for a descendant member of the original parent, its own descendants inherit the new value.		
	Default Value: None		
Expense	Set whether the account is treated as an expense for variance reporting:	VarianceReporting	
Reporting	Expense: Actual value is subtracted from budgeted value		
	Non Expense: Budgeted value is subtracted from actual value		
	When you define the value for this property at the parent level, all descendants automatically inherit the value. If the value is overridden for a descendant member of the original parent, its own descendants inherit the new value.		
	Default Value: Non-Expense		
Account Type	Define account time balance (how values flow over time) and sign behavior for variance reporting: Expense, Revenue, Asset, Liability, Equity, and Saved Assumption.	AccountType	
	When you define the value for this property at the parent level, all descendants automatically inherit the value. If the value is overridden for a descendant member of the original parent, its own descendants inherit the new value.		
	Default Value: Revenue if a new member is created at root level. Otherwise it inherits the value from the parent.		
Exchange Rate Type	Set how numeric values are stored in Account members and used to calculate values. This setting determines which exchange rate is used during calculations to calculate reporting currency values. For accounts with Currency data type, these options are valid for any time period:	ExchangeRateType	
	• None		
	Average: Average exchange rate		
	Ending: Ending exchange rate		
	Historical: Exchange rate in effect at some point		
	For accounts, if Data Type is set to any value except Currency, Exchange Rate Type must be set to None.		
	When you define the value for this property at the parent level, all descendants automatically inherit the value. If the value is overridden for a descendant member of the original parent, its own descendants inherit the new value.		
	Default Value: Average (or None if Data Type is not set to Currency)		

Property Label	Description	Property Name
Source Plan Type		
	When you define the value for this property at the parent level, all descendants automatically inherit the value. If the value is overridden for a descendant member of the original parent, its own descendants inherit the new value. If the new parent of an Account member has another source plan type, the source plan type is set to the first new valid plan type of that member.	
	Default Value: Plan1	

## **Valid Combinations of Account Types and Dependent Properties**

Account Type	Time Balance	Variance Reporting	Purpose
Revenue	Flow	Non-Expense	Source of income
Expense	Flow	Expense	Cost of doing business
Asset	Balance	Non-Expense	Company resource
Liability and Equity	Balance	Non-Expense	Residual interest or obligation to creditors
Saved Assumption	User-defined	User-defined	Centralized planning assumptions to ensure consistency across an application

#### **Time Balance Property Examples**

Time balance and variance reporting settings are system-defined.

Time Balance Property	Description	Example
Flow	Aggregate of values for a summary time period as the period total.	Jan = 10, Feb =15, Mar = 20, Q1 = 45
First	Beginning value in a summary time period as the period total.	Jan = 10, Feb = 15, Mar = 20, Q1 = 10
Balance	Ending value in a summary time period as the period total.	Jan = 10, Feb = 15, Mar = 20, Q1 = 20
Average	Average	Jan = 10, Feb = 15, Mar = 20, Q1 = 15
Fill	The value for the parent time period is filled into its descendents. If a child value changes, the default aggregation logic applies up to its parent.	Jan = 20, Feb = 20, Mar = 20, Q1 = 20

Time Balance Property	Description	Example
Weighted Average - Actual_Actual	Weighted daily average, based on the actual number of days in a year. Accounts for leap year, in which February has 29 days. In the example, the average for Q1 is calculated: (1) Multiply each value in Q1 by the number of days in the month, (2) Sum these values, (3) Divide the total by the number of days in Q1. Assuming it is a leap year, the result is calculated: (10 * 31 + 15 * 29 + 20 * 31) / 91 = 15	Jan = 10, Feb = 15, Mar = 20, Q1 = 5
Weighted Average - Actual_365	A weighted daily average, based on 365 days in a year, assuming that February has 28 days. Does not account for leap years. In the example, the average for Q1 is calculated: (1) Multiply each value in Q1 by the number of days in the month, (2) Sum these values, (3) Divide the total by the number of days in Q1. Assuming it is not a leap year, the result is calculated: (10 * 31 + 15 * 28 + 20 * 31) / 90 = 15	Jan = 10, Feb = 15, Mar = 20, Q1 = 15

You can use the Weighted Average - Actual\_Actual and Weighted Average - Actual\_365 properties only with standard monthly calendars that roll up to four quarters. For information on how Planning calculates and spreads data, see the Oracle Hyperion Planning User's Guide.

Note: For Planning application deployments: If Time Balance is set to Last, the property is sent to Planning as Balance; If Time Balance is set to None, the property is sent to Planning as Flow.

#### **Examples of Account Calculation for Zeros and Missing Values**

These examples assume that Time Balance is set to First.

Skip Option	Example
None	Jan = 0, Feb = 20, Mar = 25, Q1 = 0  The value of the first child (Jan) is 0, and zero values are considered when calculating the parent value.
Missing	Jan = #MISSING, Feb = 20, Mar = 25, Q1 = 20  The value of the first child (Jan) is #MISSING, and #MISSING values are not considered when calculating parent values, so Q1 = second child (Feb), or 20.
Zeros	Jan = 0, Feb = 20, Mar = 25, Q1 = 20  The value of the first child (Jan) is 0, and zero values are not considered when calculating parent values, so Q1 = second child (Feb), or 20.
Missing and Zeros	Jan = 0, Feb = #MISSING, Mar = 25, Q1 = 25  The value of the first child (Jan) is zero, and second child (Feb) is #MISSING. Because #MISSING and zero values are not considered when calculating parent values, Q1 = third child (Mar), or 25.

#### **Currency**

In addition to the properties described in the table, Currency dimension members use most of the common properties described in "Properties Applicable to All Planning Dimensions" on page 326, such as:

- Valid for Plan
- Two Pass Calculation
- UDA
- Member Formula
- Alias
- Data Storage
- Smart List
- Data Type
- Attribute Values
- Apply Security

You can plan, forecast, and analyze financial information in multiple currencies. You can set:

- Which currencies are used by applications for reporting
- How currencies display in reports and data forms
- How currencies are translated into other currencies
- Whether a third currency is used (triangulation currency)
- When currency conversions occur

For information on managing exchange rates, currency conversion, and exchange rate tables, see the *Oracle Hyperion Planning Administrator's Guide*.

<b>Property Label</b>	Description	Property Name
Thousands Separator	<ul> <li>None: 1000</li> <li>Comma: 1,000</li> <li>Dot: 1.000</li> <li>Space: 1 000</li> <li>Currency Setting: Setting for the currency</li> </ul>	ThousandSep
Decimal Separator	Default Value: Comma  ■ Dot: 1.00	DecimalSep
	<ul> <li>Comma: 1,00</li> <li>Currency Setting: Setting for the currency</li> </ul> Default Value: Dot	

Property Label	Description	Property Name
Negative Sign	Prefixed Minus: -1000	NegativeSign
	Suffixed Minus: 1000-	
	Parentheses: (1000)	
	Currency Setting: Setting for the currency	
	Default Value: Prefixed Minus	
Negative Color	Black: Negative numbers in black	NegativeColor
	Red: Negative numbers in red	
	Currency Setting: Setting for the currency	
	Default Value: Red	
Scale	Scaling determines the display of values in whole numbers, tens, hundreds, thousands, millions, and so on. Set how to enter and display the currency. For example, 3 yen represents 3000 yen if scaling is set to Thousands.	Scale
	Whole	
	Tens	
	Hundreds	
	Thousands	
	Thousands	
	HThousands	
	Millions	
	TMillions	
	HMillions	
	Billions	
	Default Value: Whole	
Currency Code	Market-established abbreviation for the currency name, or custom currency code that you create.	CurrencyCode
	Default Value: N/A	
Symbol	Market-established currency symbol for the currency name, for example, \$ for US Dollars.	Symbol
	Default Value: N/A	
Triangulation Currency	Interim currency for currency conversion. If you modify a triangulation currency, you must re-enter exchange rates for the triangulation currency property and refresh the application to transfer and store the exchange rates. You cannot select the default currency as a triangulation currency.	TriangulationCurrenc
	When you define the value for this property at the parent level, all descendants automatically inherit the value. If the value is overridden for a descendant member of the original parent, its own descendants inherit the new value.	
	Default Value: N/A	

escription	Property Name
urrency used to prepare financial statements. Converted reporting currency values are ored and read-only for all users.	ReptCurrency
urr or	ency used to prepare financial statements. Converted reporting currency values are

#### **Entity**

In addition to the properties described in the table, Entity dimension members use most of the common properties described in "Properties Applicable to All Planning Dimensions" on page 326, such as:

- Valid for Plan
- Aggregation
- UDA
- Member Formula
- Alias
- Data Storage
- Smart List
- Data Type
- Attribute Values

You can create Entity members for groups that submit plans for approval, such as regions, countries, and departments. Data forms support multiple currencies per entity, enabling data entry for multiple currencies and reporting against one currency. You can set the currency for entered values, which are converted to other currencies with defined exchange rates.

The Entity dimension requires an association with the Currency dimension in order to enter a value for Base Currency. For multi-currency applications, the Currency dimension must be associated with the base entity dimension. Entity dimensions require an association with Attribute and Alias dimensions to be able to assign attribute values and aliases to members of the dimension. You can activate associations for applications in the Shared Library by right-clicking the name and selecting Activate all Associations.

Typically, Entity members prepare different plans. When defining Entity members, specify plan types for which they are valid. Because data forms are associated with plan types, you can control which entity members can enter data for each plan type.

Property Label	Description	Property Name
Currency	Enter the three-letter currency code, for example, USD (for US dollars).	Currency
	For multi-currency applications, specify the base currency for each Entity member.	
	Not applicable for aggregate storage outlines.	
	When you define the value for this property at the parent level, all descendants automatically inherit the value. If the value is overridden for a descendant member of the original parent, its own descendants inherit the new value.	
	Default Value: Application's default currency	

#### **Period**

In addition to the properties described in the table, Period dimension members use most of the common properties described in "Properties Applicable to All Planning Dimensions" on page 326, such as:

- Valid for Plan
- Aggregation
- **UDA**
- Member Formula
- Alias
- Data Storage
- **Smart List**
- Data Type
- Attribute Values

Use the Period dimension to view and change the yearly rollup structure. You can specify base time periods and the number of weeks.

After the calendar is created, you cannot change the base time period. An application can have up to 500 time periods. Actual limits are defined by a combination of calendar years and time periods. The number of time periods and years also depends on whether your application uses multiple currencies. These practical limits are recommended: 400 time periods per year and 27 years, or 360 time periods per year and 30 years.

You can add and change summary time periods or the BegBalance member, including updating the name, description, alias, starting period, and ending period. You cannot skip or change the order of base time periods. The range cannot extend beyond the current fiscal year. To enforce a balanced hierarchy for 12 Month and Quarterly base Time Periods, all base members must be the same number of levels from the root.

For successful deployment, Planning applications must include the required members BegBalance and YearTotal. YearTotal is the summary time period that aggregates Quarters or Weeks (for custom time periods).

Property Label	Description	Property Name
Use Beginning Balance	Whether to use the BegBalance time period.  Default Value: N/A	UseBegBalance
Period Type	The type of Period: Base Time Period, Summary Time Period, Year Time Period, or Alternate Time Period.	PeriodType

## **Considerations for Alternate Hierarchies in Period Dimensions**

When using alternate hierarchies, note these considerations:

- The Period type **Alternate Time Period** must be set on all alternate hierarchy members.
- The parent for an alternate hierarchy member can be either the root member of the Period dimension (such as Period) or another alternate hierarchy member.

#### **Scenario**

In addition to the properties described in the table, Scenario dimension members use most of the common properties described in "Properties Applicable to All Planning Dimensions" on page 326, such as:

- Valid for Plan
- Aggregation
- UDA
- Member Formula
- Alias
- Data Storage
- Smart List
- Data Type

You can create Scenario dimensions to group data. Each Scenario contains data for accounts and other dimensions of each entity. After users enter Entity and Version data, they can submit or promote the data to other users for review and approval. The intersection of Entity, Scenario, and Version is called a planning unit. Planning tracks planning unit status through the review process. Scenarios can cover different time spans. The Scenario dimension requires an association with Period and Year dimensions to enter start and end time period values.

#### Use scenarios to:

- Apply different planning methods.
- Create forecasts and budgets.
- Store historical actuals.

Property Label	Description	Property Name
Enable Process Management	Whether the Scenario is enabled for process management. This allows managing a planning unit that contains this member.  Default Value: True	EnableProcessManagement
Start Year, End Year, Start Period, End Period	A range of years and time periods for which the Scenario is valid. When users access data forms, they can enter into that scenario only years and periods within the range. You can modify the time range of scenarios.  Default Value: N/A	StartYear, EndYear, StartPeriod, EndPeriod
Use Beginning Balance	Whether to use the BegBalance time period.  Default Value: N/A	UseBegBalance
Exchange Rate Table	Only for multi-currency applications. Assign an exchange rate table to the scenario.  Default Value: N/A	ExchangeRateTable

You can specify access permissions for Scenario members to determine whether groups or users can view or modify data. For information about setting access permissions for Planning, see the *Oracle Hyperion Planning Administrator's Guide*.

When you delete a Scenario, all planning units that use the Scenario (including data) are deleted. You cannot delete a Scenario that is used in a planning unit that is started or assigned to an axis (row or column) on a data form. You must first remove references to the Scenario from data forms and assign a different Scenario.

#### **Version**

In addition to the properties described in the table, Version dimension members use most of the common properties described in "Properties Applicable to All Planning Dimensions" on page 326, such as:

- Valid for Plan
- Aggregation
- UDA
- Member Formula
- Alias
- Data Storage
- Smart List
- Data Type

Use the Version dimension to:

- Provide multiple iterations of a plan, such as preliminary and final
- Model possible outcomes based on assumptions such as best case and worst case

- Control plan data, such as internal and external
- Facilitate target setting

Versions are independent of Scenarios. You can change Version names and access permissions. The application must have at least one Version. For information on setting access permissions, see the *Oracle Hyperion Planning Administrator's Guide*.

**Table 39** Version Properties

Property Label	Description	Property Name
Enable Process Management	Select whether the Version is enabled for process management. This allows for managing a planning unit that contains this Version member. Not available for target versions.  Default Value: N/A	EnableProcessManagement
Version Type	Target: Users enter data for members at any level, and use business rules to distribute values from parent members to descendants.  Use target versions to set high-level targets for plans. Planners working with bottom-up versions can reference targets when entering plan data.	VersionType
	Target versions use top-down budgeting. Workflow tasks are not allowed, and children of target members must be blank (for example, #MISSING) to enable data input at the top level. Target members must be set to Store (Dynamic Calc overrides data input with the sum of children).	
	Bottom Up: Users enter data into bottom-level members. Parent-level members are read-only. Values for parent members are aggregated from bottom level members.  Default Value: Bottom Up	

#### Year

Year dimension members use most of the common properties described in "Properties Applicable to All Planning Dimensions" on page 326, such as:

- Valid for Plan
- UDA
- Member Formula
- Alias
- Data Storage
- Smart List
- Data Type
- Attribute Values

Use the Year dimension to add years to the calendar. Year dimension names must start with FY, followed by a two-digit year, such as FY08. Fiscal Start Year is based on the first Year member in the Year dimension structure. You cannot modify the Fiscal Start Year of an application after it is deployed. However, you can add years on to the end of the initial year range identified.

The first year member in the Year dimension and Fiscal Start Year property must describe the same year. For example, if the Fiscal Start Year is 2008, the first year in the Year dimension must be FY08. If there is a discrepancy between the years, such as 2008 and FY07, an error displays and the application cannot be deployed.

You can add, change, or assign aliases to years. You cannot reduce the number of calendar years unless you create a new database. Performance Management Architect adds No Year as a system member, as the first member in the Year dimension. In Performance Management Architect, No Year is saved as the first member in the Year dimension, but it is saved as the last year in the Planning repository.

#### **Custom Dimensions**

In addition to the properties described in the table, Account dimension members use most of the common properties described in "Properties Applicable to All Planning Dimensions" on page 326, such as:

- Valid for Plan
- Two Pass Calculation
- Aggregation
- **UDA**
- Member Formula
- Alias
- Data Storage
- **Smart List**
- Data Type

Use the Apply Security property to apply security to the custom dimension. Custom dimensions must follow the naming conventions in "Naming Restrictions for Dimensions, Members, and Aliases" on page 346. Ensure that dimension names and aliases are unique. They can contain up to 80 characters, including spaces. Descriptions have up to 255 characters.

#### **Planning Aliases**

Aliases are alternate names, descriptions, languages, or other items that help define dimensions. You can assign aliases to accounts, currencies, entities, scenarios, periods, versions, years, and user-defined dimension members.

If a base dimension, such as Entity, has an active association with the Alias dimension, and an entity member has an alias defined for the selected alias table, the alias is displayed in the Alias field in the Planning category. When applications are deployed to Planning, child members of the Alias dimension become Alias Tables, and must include a member named Default. Alias names must follow naming requirements described in "Naming Restrictions for Dimensions, Members, and Aliases" on page 346.

#### **Planning Attributes**

You can use attributes to facilitate grouping, selecting, or calculating data by creating hierarchies and assigning aliases. Attribute names must be unique, and must follow the naming conventions in "Naming Restrictions for Dimensions, Members, and Aliases" on page 346. Attribute data type can include Text, Boolean, Date, Numeric. For detailed information about attributes and attribute values, see the Oracle Essbase Database Administrator's Guide.

You can assign attributes only to sparse dimensions. When sparse dimensions are changed to dense, all attributes and attribute values for the dimension are automatically deleted. You cannot assign attributes to label-only members. Dimensions such as Entity and Product must be associated with Attribute and Alias dimensions to enable assigning attribute values and aliases. Before upgrading Classic Planning applications to Performance Management Architect, you must remove any spaces in the names of attribute dimensions.

If you change or delete attributes, you must update and validate business rules, reports, and data forms. When you delete attributes, all associated attribute values are deleted and removed from custom dimension members to which they are assigned. When using Import Profiles to load attribute values, you must create attribute dimensions before loading. Note, before upgrading applications, you must remove spaces in attribute dimension names.

#### **Working with Planning 9.3.1 and Performance Management Architect**

If you are using Planning 9.3.1 with the current release of Performance Management Architect, you can use most of the current Performance Management Architect features. However, some features are not available with Planning 9.3.1, such as creating data sources and using the new attribute types, Boolean, Date, and Number. For compatibility information, see the Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Installation Start Here guide.

#### **Considerations for Working with Public Sector Planning** and Budgeting

For Planning applications enabled for Public Sector Planning and Budgeting, the Performance Management Architect dimension aliases Employee, Position, and Budget Item must retain their predefined names when the application is validated, deployed, or transformed from Classic Planning to Performance Management Architect. For more information, see the Oracle Hyperion Public Sector Planning and Budgeting User's Guide.

#### **Considerations for Working with Essbase**

Creating and refreshing on the Planning Manage Database page affects data in the Essbase database. When you click Create, data is erased and Planning plan types are rebuilt. When you click Refresh, data might be replaced. For important information, see the Oracle Hyperion Planning Administrator's Guide.

If you transform an application created in Classic application administration to Performance Management Architect, you cannot return to working with that application in Classic application administration. Modifying Essbase outlines directly through Oracle Essbase Administration Services is not supported.

When you refresh Planning applications, the Essbase database makes these changes:

- If a member does not exist in the Planning relational database, the member and its properties, attributes, and User-Defined Attributes (UDAs) are not retained in Essbase on Refresh.
- Planning first retrieves member properties from any existing member in Essbase, then sets and overrides any member property definable in Planning.

This behavior is different from prior releases, where the refresh process was incremental and retained modifications made directly to the outline in Essbase, even where those members, attributes, and UDAs did not exist in Planning.

The HSP UDF UDA preserves member formulas defined outside of Performance Management Architect. Unassigning them throughPerformance Management Architect refresh does not unassign the UDAs from members in the Essbase outline. If a member with the HSP\_UDF UDA is added directly in Essbase, refreshing the database preserves any formula on this member in Essbase, and does not generate a formula placeholder (;) on members that are level zero and dynamic calc. Other UDAs, such as custom UDAs and the HSP\_NOLINK UDA, are retained only if defined in Performance Management Architect or in Planning (for Classic applications).

Because member formula support is available in Performance Management Architect and Planning (for Classic applications) there is less need for the HSP\_UDF UDA. Every effort should be made to define UDAs in Performance Management Architect or in Planning (for Classic applications).

The @XREF function looks up a data value from another database to calculate a value from the current database. You can add the HSP NOLINK UDA to members to prevent the @XREF function from being created on all plan types that are not the source plan type selected for that member. For more information on UDAs and functions, see the Oracle Essbase Database Administrator's Guide.

It is not necessary to modify Essbase outlines directly for the most commonly used Essbase member properties. Performance Management Architect and Planning support Dynamic Time Series in the Period dimension, alternate hierarchy in the Period dimension, hierarchies in Scenario and Version dimensions, and hierarchy and aliases for attribute dimensions.

Use these guidelines for working in Essbase while logged on as a supervisor or application administrator:

- Do not change dense/sparse dimension settings or the order of dimensions in Essbase.
- You can use any attribute dimension type, including text, Boolean, numeric, and date.
- Do not use Link Reporting Objects (LRO).
- Do not change the Time Balance default settings. The defaults are Ending for Balance and None for Flow.

- Do not change the Variance Reporting settings. These are preset for all account types except Saved Assumptions. For Saved Assumptions account types, Expense and Non-Expense are valid settings.
- Back up the database before refreshing.

#### **Naming Restrictions for Applications (Essbase)**

For detailed information on creating Essbase applications and databases, see the Essbase product documentation.

When naming Planning or Essbase reporting applications, follow these rules:

- For non-Unicode mode applications and databases, use no more than 8 characters; for Unicode-mode applications and databases, use no more than 30 characters.
- Do not use spaces.
- Do not use these special characters:
  - asterisks
  - backslashes
  - brackets
  - colons
  - commas
  - equal signs
  - greater than signs
  - less than signs
  - periods
  - plus signs
  - question marks
  - quotation marks (double and single)
  - semicolons
  - slashes
  - tabs 0
  - vertical bars
- For Planning application names in relational database environments, do not use extended characters (except for underscores).
- For aggregate storage databases, do not use DEFAULT, LOG, METADATA, or TEMP as application names.

Enter names in the preferred case. Application names are created exactly as entered.

#### Naming Restrictions for Dimensions, Members, and **Aliases**

When naming dimensions, members, and aliases, follow these rules:

- For non-Unicode mode dimensions, members, or aliases, use no more than 80 single byte characters. For Unicode-mode dimensions, members, or aliases, use no more than 80 characters (multi-byte characters are counted as a single character).
- Distinguish between upper and lower case only if case sensitivity is enabled.
- Do not use HTML tags in member names, dimension names, aliases, and descriptions.
- Do not use quotation marks, brackets, back slashes, or tabs. Brackets are permitted but not recommended in block storage outlines. They cause errors when converting to aggregate storage outlines.
- To begin dimension or member names, do not use these characters:
  - at signs 0
  - backslashes
  - brackets
  - commas
  - dashes, hyphens, or minus signs
  - equal signs
  - less than signs
  - parentheses
  - periods
  - plus signs
  - quotation marks
  - underscores
  - vertical bars
- Do not place spaces at the beginning or end of names. Essbase ignores such spaces.
- Do not use forward slashes in member names.
- For time periods in custom calendars, do not use spaces in prefixes.
- Do not use these words as names of dimensions, members, or aliases:
  - Calculation script commands, operators, and keywords; for a list of commands, see the Essbase product documentation.
  - Report Writer commands; for a list of commands, see the Oracle Essbase Technical Reference.
  - Function names and function arguments.
  - Names of other dimensions and members (unless the member is shared), and generation names, level names, and aliases in the database.

These words:

COPYFORWARD CROSSDIM CURMBRNAME INTEGER LE LEVELRANGE LOOPBLOCK RELOP SET SKIPBOTH SKIPMISSING DIM DIMNAME DIV DYNAMIC EMPTYPARM LOOPPARMS LT MBR MBRNAME EO EOOP EXCEPT EXP EXPERROR FLOAT **FUNCTION GE GEN** 

ALL AND ASSIGN AVERAGE CALC CALCMBR GENRANGE GROUP GT ID IDERROR MBRONLY MINUS MISSING MUL MULOP NE NON NONINPUT NOT

OR PAREN PARENPARM PERCENT PLUS SKIPNONE SKIPZERO TO TOLOCALRATE TRAILMISSING TRAILSUM UMINUS UPPER **VARORXMBR XMBRONLY \$\$UNIVERSE\$\$** #MISSING #MI

If Dynamic Time Series is enabled, do not use History, Year, Season, Period, Quarter, Month, Week, or Day.

#### **Working with Planning Flat Files**

You can create .ads flat files to import metadata into Performance Management Architect as described in "Creating Flat Files" on page 41. When loading metadata for Planning applications, keep in mind that you cannot load exchange rates into Performance Management Architect. For Planning applications, you can use regular or simple flat files, as shown in the examples in the following sections.

#### **Sample Planning Flat Files (Regular)**

Entity | Currency | Currency Entity|Colors|Colors

This example shows a regular flat file that can be used for Planning.

```
!FILE_FORMAT=ADS
 !VERSION=1.0
 !Section=Dimensions
 'Name | DimensionClass | DimensionAlias | DimDataStorage | Plan1Density | Plan2Density |
Plan3Density | WorkforceDensity | CapexDensity | EnumOrder1 | EnumOrder2 | EnumOrder3 | EnumOrderWF |
EnumOrderCapex|DimValidForPlan1|DimValidForPlan2|DimValidForPlan3|DimValidForWorkforce|
DimValidForCapex
Colors | Attribute | Colors | | | | | | | | | | | |
Account | Account | Account | NeverShare | Dense | Dense | Dense | Dense | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Y | Y | Y | N |
Currency | Currency | Currency | NeverShare | Sparse | Sparse | Sparse | Jole | Sparse | Jole | Old | 
Entity | Entity | Entity | NeverShare | Sparse | Sparse | Sparse | Jolo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | Y | Y | Y | N |
NewCustomDimension | Generic | NewCustomDimension | NeverShare | Sparse | Sparse | Sparse | O |
0 | 0 | 0 | Y | Y | Y | N |
Scenario | Scenario | Scenario | NeverShare | Sparse | Sparse | Sparse | Jolo | Olo 
Year | Year | Year | NeverShare | Sparse | Sparse | Sparse | Jolo | O | O | O | O | O | Y | Y | Y | N |
!Section=DimensionAssociations
 'BaseDimension | Property | TargetDimension
Colors | Alias | Alias
Account | Alias | Alias
Currency | Alias | Alias
Currency | TriangulationCurrency | Currency
Entity | Alias | Alias
```

```
NewCustomDimension | Alias | Alias
Period | Alias | Alias
Scenario | Alias | Alias
Scenario | StartPeriod | Period
Scenario | EndPeriod | Period
Scenario | StartYear | Year
Scenario EndYear Year
Version | Alias | Alias
Year | Alias | Alias
smartLists | Alias | Alias
!Members=Colors
'Name
blue
green
purple
!Hierarchies=Colors
'Parent | Child | DataStorage
#root|blue|
#root|green|
#root|purple|
!Members=Account
'Name | DataType | SourcePlanType | AccountType | VarianceReporting | TimeBalance | SmartList | UDA |
TwoPassCalc|SkipValue|Description|BSOMemberFormula
100 | Currency | Plan1 | Revenue | NonExpense | Flow | | | | |
!Hierarchies=Account
'Parent | Child | DataStorage | ExchangeRateType | MemberValidForPlan1 | MemberValidForPlan2 |
MemberValidForPlan3 | MemberValidForWorkforce | MemberValidForCapex | Plan1Aggregation |
Plan2Aggregation | Plan3Aggregation | WorkforceAggregation
#root | 100 | NeverShare | Average | Y | Y | Y | N | | + | + | + |
!PropertyArray=Account
'Property Name Key Value
Alias | 100 | Aliases_Table_1 | Aliases_Table_1 100
Alias | 100 | Aliases_Table_2 | Aliases_Table_2 100
Alias | 100 | Aliases_Table_3 | Aliases_Table_3 100
Alias|100|Aliases_Table_4|Aliases_Table_4 100
Alias 100 Default Alias_100
!Members=Currency
'Name | DataType | Symbol | Scale | ThousandSep | DecimalSep | NegativeSign | NegativeColor |
ReptCurrency | TriangulationCurrency | CurrencyCode | SmartList | UDA | Description
Local | Unspecified | null | Whole | None | Dot | | Black | N | | | | | Local currency
USD|Unspecified|$|Whole|None|Dot||Black|Y||||United States of America dollar
DEM|Unspecified|DM|Whole|None|Dot||Black|Y||||Germany deutsche mark
EUR | Unspecified | | Whole | None | Dot | | Black | Y | | | | | European Union Euro
FRF|Unspecified|F|Whole|None|Dot||Black|Y|EUR||||France franc
IEP|Unspecified|IRf|Whole|None|Dot||Black|Y||||Ireland punt
!Hierarchies=Currency
'Parent|Child|DataStorage|MemberValidForPlan1|MemberValidForPlan2|MemberValidForPlan3|
MemberValidForWorkforce | MemberValidForCapex
#root|Local|StoreData|Y|Y|Y|N|
#root|USD|StoreData|Y|Y|Y|N|
```

```
#root|DEM|StoreData|Y|Y|Y|N|
#root|EUR|StoreData|Y|Y|Y|N|
#root|FRF|StoreData|Y|Y|Y|N|
#root|IEP|StoreData|Y|Y|Y|N|
!PropertyArray=Currency
'Property Name Key Value
Alias | DEM | Default | Alias DEM
Alias|FRF|Default|Alias_FRF
!Members=Entity
\verb|'Name|| \texttt{DataType}|| \texttt{Currency}|| \texttt{SmartList}|| \texttt{UDA}|| \texttt{Colors}|| \texttt{Description}|
ParentMMM | Unspecified | USD | | | |
Mem_3 | Unspecified | USD | | |
Mem_2|Unspecified|USD||||
Mem_1|Unspecified|USD||||
ParentMMM_Shared | Unspecified | USD | | |
Canada | Unspecified | USD | | |
United States | Unspecified | USD | | | blue |
Oregon | Unspecified | USD | | | |
California | Unspecified | USD | | | |
San Francisco | Unspecified | USD | | | |
Washington | Unspecified | USD | | | |
East | Unspecified | USD | | |
NY | Unspecified | USD | | | |
West | Unspecified | USD | | | |
CA Unspecified USD | | |
WA|Unspecified|USD|||
NJ | Unspecified | USD | | |
!Hierarchies=Entity
'Parent|Child|DataStorage|MemberValidForPlan1|MemberValidForPlan2|MemberValidForPlan3|
MemberValidForWorkforce | MemberValidForCapex | Plan1Aggregation | Plan2Aggregation |
Plan3Aggregation | WorkforceAggregation
#root|ParentMMM|NeverShare|Y|Y|Y|N||+|+|+|
ParentMMM | Mem_3 | NeverShare | Y | Y | Y | N | | + | + | + | +
ParentMMM | Mem_2 | NeverShare | Y | Y | Y | N | | + | + | + | +
ParentMMM | Mem_1 | NeverShare | Y | Y | Y | N | | + | + | + | +
#root|ParentMMM_Shared|NeverShare|Y|Y|Y|N||+|+|+|
ParentMMM_Shared | Mem_3 | ShareData | Y | Y | Y | N | | + | + | + | +
ParentMMM_Shared | Mem_2 | ShareData | Y | Y | N | | + | + | + | +
ParentMMM_Shared | Mem_1 | ShareData | Y | Y | N | | + | + | + | +
#root|Canada|NeverShare|Y|Y|Y|N||+|+|+|
#root|United States|NeverShare|Y|Y|Y|N||+|+|+|
United States | Oregon | NeverShare | Y | Y | Y | N | | + | + | + |
United States | California | NeverShare | Y | Y | N | | + | + | + |
California | San Francisco | NeverShare | Y | Y | N | | + | + | + | +
United States | Washington | NeverShare | Y | Y | N | | + | + | + |
#root|East|NeverShare|Y|Y|Y|N||+|+|+|+
East | NY | NeverShare | Y | Y | Y | N | | + | + | + | +
\#root|West|NeverShare|Y|Y|Y|N||+|+|+|
West |CA| NeverShare |Y|Y|Y|N|+++++
West|WA|NeverShare|Y|Y|Y|N||+|+|+|
West |NJ| NeverShare |Y|Y|Y|N|+++++
!PropertyArray=Entity
'Property | Name | Key | Value
```

```
Alias | Canada | Default | Alias _ Canada
Alias | United States | Default | Alias _ United States
Alias | Oregon | Default | Alias_Oregon
Alias | California | Default | Alias _ California
Alias | San Francisco | Default | Alias _ San Francisco
Alias | Washington | Default | Alias _ Washington
!Members=NewCustomDimension
'Name | DataType | SmartList | UDA | Description
One | Unspecified | | |
!Hierarchies=NewCustomDimension
'Parent|Child|DataStorage|MemberValidForPlan1|MemberValidForPlan2|MemberValidForPlan3|
MemberValidForWorkforce | MemberValidForCapex | Plan1Aggregation | Plan2Aggregation |
Plan3Aggregation | WorkforceAggregation
#root | One | NeverShare | Y | Y | Y | N | | + | + | + |
!PropertyArray=NewCustomDimension
'Property Name Key Value
Alias | One | Default | Alias_One
!Members=Period
'Name | DataType | SmartList | UDA | Description
BegBalance Unspecified | |
YearTotal | Unspecified | | |
Q1|Unspecified|||
Jan Unspecified | |
Feb | Unspecified | | |
Mar | Unspecified | | |
Q2 | Unspecified | |
Apr | Unspecified | | |
May Unspecified | |
Jun | Unspecified | | |
Q3|Unspecified|||
Jul|Unspecified|||
Aug | Unspecified | | |
Sep | Unspecified | | |
Q4 | Unspecified | |
Oct | Unspecified | | |
Nov | Unspecified | | |
Dec | Unspecified | |
!Hierarchies=Period
'Parent | Child | DataStorage | MemberValidForPlan1 | MemberValidForPlan2 | MemberValidForPlan3 |
MemberValidForWorkforce | MemberValidForCapex | PeriodType
#root|BegBalance|StoreData|Y|Y|Y|N|N|Base Time Period
#root|YearTotal|StoreData|Y|Y|Y|N|N|Year Time Period
YearTotal | Q1 | StoreData | Y | Y | Y | N | N | Summary Time Period
Q1|Jan|StoreData|Y|Y|Y|N|N|Base Time Period
Q1|Feb|StoreData|Y|Y|Y|N|N|Base Time Period
Q1|Mar|StoreData|Y|Y|Y|N|N|Base Time Period
YearTotal | Q2 | StoreData | Y | Y | N | N | Summary Time Period
Q2 | Apr | StoreData | Y | Y | N | N | Base Time Period
Q2|May|StoreData|Y|Y|Y|N|N|Base Time Period
Q2|Jun|StoreData|Y|Y|Y|N|N|Base Time Period
YearTotal | Q3 | StoreData | Y | Y | N | N | Summary Time Period
Q3|Jul|StoreData|Y|Y|Y|N|N|Base Time Period
```

```
Q3|Aug|StoreData|Y|Y|Y|N|N|Base Time Period
Q3|Sep|StoreData|Y|Y|Y|N|N|Base Time Period
YearTotal | Q4 | StoreData | Y | Y | Y | N | N | Summary Time Period
Q4|Oct|StoreData|Y|Y|Y|N|N|Base Time Period
Q4|Nov|StoreData|Y|Y|Y|N|N|Base Time Period
Q4|Dec|StoreData|Y|Y|Y|N|N|Base Time Period
!PropertyArray=Period
'Property Name Key Value
Alias | Aug | Default | Alias_Aug_New
!Members=Scenario
'Name | DataType | StartYear | EndYear | StartPeriod | EndPeriod | UseBegBalance |
EnableProcessManagement | SmartList | ExchangeRateTable | UDA | Description
Current | Unspecified | FY06 | FY09 | Jan | Dec | N | Y | | | |
A_Scenario|Unspecified|FY06|FY06|Jan|Jan|N|Y||A_FXRate||
B,_Scenario|Unspecified|FY06|FY06|Jan|Dec|N|Y||A_FXRate||
!Hierarchies=Scenario
'Parent|Child|DataStorage|MemberValidForPlan1|MemberValidForPlan2|MemberValidForPlan3|
MemberValidForWorkforce | MemberValidForCapex
#root|Current|StoreData|Y|Y|Y|N|
#root|A_Scenario|StoreData|Y|Y|Y|N|
#root|B,_Scenario|StoreData|Y|Y|Y|N|
!PropertyArray=Scenario
'Property Name Key Value
Alias | A Scenario | Default | Alias A Scenario
Alias B, Scenario Default Alias B, Scenario
!Members=Version
'Name | DataType | VersionType | EnableProcessManagement | SmartList | UDA | Description
BU Version_1 | Unspecified | BottomUp | Y | | |
A_Version|Unspecified|BottomUp|Y||
B,_Version|Unspecified|BottomUp|Y||
C,_Version|Unspecified|Target|N|||
D_Version | Unspecified | Target | N | | |
!Hierarchies=Version
'Parent | Child | DataStorage | MemberValidForPlan1 | MemberValidForPlan2 | MemberValidForPlan3 |
MemberValidForWorkforce | MemberValidForCapex
#root|BU Version_1|StoreData|Y|Y|Y|N|
#root|A_Version|StoreData|Y|Y|Y|N|
#root|B,_Version|StoreData|Y|Y|Y|N|
#root|C,_Version|StoreData|Y|Y|Y|N|
#root|D_Version|StoreData|Y|Y|Y|N|
!PropertyArray=Version
'Property Name Key Value
Alias | A_Version | Default | Alias_A_Version
Alias B, Version Default Alias B, Version
Alias C, Version Default Alias C, Version
Alias | D_Version | Default | Alias_D_Version
!Members=Year
'Name | DataType | SmartList | UDA | Description
FY06 | Unspecified | | |
```

```
FY07 | Unspecified | | |
FY08 | Unspecified | | |
FY09 | Unspecified | | |
FY10 | Unspecified | | |
FY11|Unspecified|||
!Hierarchies=Year
'Parent | Child | DataStorage | MemberValidForPlan1 | MemberValidForPlan2 | MemberValidForPlan3 |
MemberValidForWorkforce | MemberValidForCapex
#root|FY06|StoreData|Y|Y|Y|N|
#root|FY07|StoreData|Y|Y|Y|N|
#root|FY08|StoreData|Y|Y|Y|N|
#root|FY09|StoreData|Y|Y|Y|N|
#root|FY10|StoreData|Y|Y|Y|N|
#root|FY11|StoreData|Y|Y|Y|N|
!PropertyArray=Year
'Property Name Key Value
Alias | FY06 | Default | Alias | FY06
!Members=Alias
'Name
Aliases_Table_1
Aliases_Table_2
Aliases_Table_3
Aliases_Table_4
Default
!Hierarchies=Alias
'Parent Child
#root | Aliases Table 1
#root | Aliases_Table_2
#root | Aliases_Table_3
#root|Aliases_Table_4
#root | Default
```

#### **Sample Planning Flat Files (Simple)**

This example shows a simple flat file that can be used for Planning. With simple flat files, the Members and Property Array sections are not included, and the information from those sections is moved to the Hierarchies section.

```
!FILE FORMAT=ADS
!VERSION=1.0
!Section=Dimensions
'Name | DimensionClass | DimensionAlias | DimDataStorage | Plan1Density | Plan2Density |
Plan3Density | WorkforceDensity | CapexDensity | EnumOrder1 | EnumOrder2 | EnumOrder3 | EnumOrderWF |
EnumOrderCapex | DimValidForPlan1 | DimValidForPlan2 | DimValidForPlan3 | DimValidForWorkforce |
DimValidForCapex
Colors | Attribute | Colors | | | | | | | | | | | |
Account | Account | Account | NeverShare | Dense | Dense | Dense | Dense | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Y | Y | Y | N |
Entity | Entity | Entity | NeverShare | Sparse | Sparse | Sparse | Sparse | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | Y | Y | Y | N |
NewCustomDimension | Generic | NewCustomDimension | NeverShare | Sparse | Sparse | Sparse | O |
0 | 0 | 0 | Y | Y | Y | N |
```

```
Scenario | Scenario | Scenario | NeverShare | Sparse | Sparse | Sparse | Jolo | Olo 
Version | Version | Version | NeverShare | Sparse | Sparse | Sparse | Jarse | 
!Section=DimensionAssociations
'BaseDimension | Property | TargetDimension
Colors | Alias | Alias
Account | Alias | Alias
Currency | Alias | Alias
Currency | TriangulationCurrency | Currency
Entity | Alias | Alias
Entity|Currency|Currency
Entity|Colors|Colors
NewCustomDimension | Alias | Alias
Period | Alias | Alias
Scenario | Alias | Alias
Scenario | StartPeriod | Period
Scenario | EndPeriod | Period
Scenario | StartYear | Year
Scenario EndYear Year
Version | Alias | Alias
Year | Alias | Alias
smartLists | Alias | Alias
!Hierarchies=Colors
 'Parent | Child | DataStorage
#root|blue|
#root green
#root|purple|
 !Hierarchies=Account
 'Parent|Child|DataStorage|MemberValidForPlan1|MemberValidForPlan2|MemberValidForPlan3|
MemberValidForWorkforce | MemberValidForCapex | Plan1Aggregation | Plan2Aggregation |
Plan3Aggregation|WorkforceAggregation|DataType|SourcePlanType|AccountType|
ExchangeRateType | VarianceReporting | TimeBalance | SmartList | UDA | TwoPassCalc | SkipValue |
Description | BSOMemberFormula | Alias=Default | Alias=Aliases_Table_1 | Alias=Aliases_Table_2 |
Alias=Aliases_Table_3 | Alias=Aliases_Table_4
#root | 100 | NeverShare | Y | Y | Y | N | | + | + | + | Currency | Plan1 | Revenue | Average | NonExpense |
Flow||||||Alias_100|Aliases_Table_1 100|Aliases_Table_2 100|Aliases_Table_3 100|
Aliases_Table_4 100
 !Hierarchies=Currency
 'Parent|Child|DataStorage|MemberValidForPlan1|MemberValidForPlan2|MemberValidForPlan3|
MemberValidForWorkforce | MemberValidForCapex | DataType | Symbol | Scale | ThousandSep |
DecimalSep | NegativeSign | NegativeColor | ReptCurrency | TriangulationCurrency | CurrencyCode |
SmartList | UDA | Description | Alias = Default
#root|Local|StoreData|Y|Y|Y|N||Unspecified|null|Whole|None|Dot|Prefixed Minus|Black|
N||||Local currency|
#root|USD|StoreData|Y|Y|Y|N||Unspecified|$|Whole|None|Dot|Prefixed Minus|Black|Y|||||
United States of America dollar
#root|DEM|StoreData|Y|Y|Y|N||Unspecified|DM|Whole|None|Dot|Prefixed Minus|Black|Y|||||
Germany deutsche mark Alias_DEM
#root|EUR|StoreData|Y|Y|Y|N||Unspecified| |Whole|None|Dot|Prefixed Minus|Black|Y|||||
European Union Euro
#root|FRF|StoreData|Y|Y|Y|N||Unspecified|F|Whole|None|Dot|Prefixed Minus|Black|Y|EUR||||
```

```
France franc | Alias_FRF
#root|IEP|StoreData|Y|Y|Y|N||Unspecified|IRf|Whole|None|Dot|Prefixed Minus|Black|Y|||||
Ireland punt
!Hierarchies=Entity
'Parent|Child|DataStorage|MemberValidForPlan1|MemberValidForPlan2|MemberValidForPlan3|
MemberValidForWorkforce | MemberValidForCapex | Plan1Aggregation | Plan2Aggregation |
Plan3Aggregation | WorkforceAggregation | DataType | Currency | SmartList | UDA | Colors |
Description | Alias = Default
#root|ParentMMM|NeverShare|Y|Y|Y|N||+|+|+|H|Unspecified|USD|||||
ParentMMM | Mem_3 | NeverShare | Y | Y | Y | N | | + | + | + | Unspecified | USD | | | | |
ParentMMM | Mem_2 | NeverShare | Y | Y | Y | N | | + | + | + | Unspecified | USD | | | | |
ParentMMM | Mem_1 | NeverShare | Y | Y | Y | N | | + | + | + | Unspecified | USD | | | | |
\#root|ParentMMM\_Shared|NeverShare|Y|Y|Y|N||+|+|+|+|Unspecified|USD|||||
ParentMMM_Shared | Mem_3 | ShareData | Y | Y | N | | + | + | + | + | Unspecified | USD | | | | |
ParentMMM_Shared | Mem_2 | ShareData | Y | Y | Y | N | | + | + | + | Unspecified | USD | | | | |
ParentMMM_Shared | Mem_1 | ShareData | Y | Y | N | | + | + | + | Unspecified | USD | | | | |
#root|Canada|NeverShare|Y|Y|Y|N||+|+|+|Unspecified|USD|||||Alias_Canada
#root|United States|NeverShare|Y|Y|Y|N||+|+|+|Unspecified|USD|||blue||Alias_United
States
United States Oregon NeverShare | Y | Y | N | | + | + | + | Unspecified | USD | | | | Alias_Oregon
United States | California | NeverShare | Y | Y | Y | N | | + | + | + | Unspecified | USD | | | | |
Alias_California
 {\tt California|San\ Francisco|NeverShare|Y|Y|Y|N||+|+|+|Unspecified|USD|||||Alias\_San } 
 \label{thm:linear}  \mbox{United States} \mbox{|Washington} \mbox{|NeverShare} \mbox{|Y|Y|N||+|+|+|+|Unspecified} \mbox{|USD|||||} 
Alias_Washington
!Hierarchies=NewCustomDimension
'Parent|Child|DataStorage|MemberValidForPlan1|MemberValidForPlan2|MemberValidForPlan3|
MemberValidForWorkforce | MemberValidForCapex | Plan1Aggregation | Plan2Aggregation |
Plan3Aggregation | WorkforceAggregation | DataType | SmartList | UDA | Description | Alias=Default
#root|One|NeverShare|Y|Y|Y|N||+|+||Unspecified|||Alias_One
!Hierarchies=Period
'Parent|Child|DataStorage|MemberValidForPlan1|MemberValidForPlan2|MemberValidForPlan3|
MemberValidForWorkforce | MemberValidForCapex | DataType | SmartList | UDA | Description |
PeriodType | Alias = Default
#root|BegBalance|StoreData|Y|Y|Y|N||Unspecified||||Base Time Period|
#root|YearTotal|StoreData|Y|Y|Y|N||Unspecified||||Year Time Period|
YearTotal | Q1 | StoreData | Y | Y | N | | Unspecified | | | | | Summary Time Period |
Q1|Jan|StoreData|Y|Y|Y|N||Unspecified|||Base Time Period|
Q1|Feb|StoreData|Y|Y|Y|N||Unspecified|||Base Time Period|
Q1|Mar|StoreData|Y|Y|N||Unspecified|||Base Time Period|
YearTotal | Q2 | StoreData | Y | Y | N | | Unspecified | | | | Summary Time Period |
Q2|Apr|StoreData|Y|Y|Y|N||Unspecified|||Base Time Period|
Q2|May|StoreData|Y|Y|N||Unspecified|||Base Time Period|
Q2|Jun|StoreData|Y|Y|Y|N||Unspecified||||Base Time Period|
YearTotal | Q3 | StoreData | Y | Y | N | | Unspecified | | | | | Summary Time Period |
Q3|Jul|StoreData|Y|Y|N||Unspecified|||Base Time Period|
Q3 | Aug | StoreData | Y | Y | N | | Unspecified | | | | Base Time Period | Alias_Aug_New
Q3|Sep|StoreData|Y|Y|Y|N||Unspecified|||Base Time Period|
YearTotal | Q4 | StoreData | Y | Y | N | | Unspecified | | | | Summary Time Period |
Q4|Oct|StoreData|Y|Y|Y|N||Unspecified||||Summary Time Period|
Q4|Nov|StoreData|Y|Y|Y|N||Unspecified||||Summary Time Period|
Q4|Dec|StoreData|Y|Y|Y|N||Unspecified||||Summary Time Period|
```

```
!Hierarchies=Scenario
'Parent|Child|DataStorage|MemberValidForPlan1|MemberValidForPlan2|MemberValidForPlan3|
MemberValidForWorkforce | MemberValidForCapex | DataType | StartYear | EndYear | StartPeriod |
EndPeriod | UseBegBalance | EnableProcessManagement | SmartList | ExchangeRateTable | UDA |
Description | Alias = Default
#root|Current|StoreData|Y|Y|N||Unspecified|FY06|FY09|Jan|Dec|N|Y||||
#root|A_Scenario|StoreData|Y|Y|Y|N||Unspecified|FY06|FY06|Jan|Dec|N|Y||A_FXRate|||
Alias_A_Scenario
#root|B,_Scenario|StoreData|Y|Y|Y|N||Unspecified|FY06|FY06|Jan|Dec|N|Y||A_FXRate|||
Alias B, Scenario
!Hierarchies=Version
'Parent | Child | DataStorage | MemberValidForPlan1 | MemberValidForPlan2 | MemberValidForPlan3 |
MemberValidForWorkforce | MemberValidForCapex | DataType | VersionType |
EnableProcessManagement | SmartList | UDA | Description | Alias=Default
#root|BU Version_1|StoreData|Y|Y|Y|N||Unspecified|BottomUp|Y||||
#root | A_Version | StoreData | Y | Y | Y | N | Unspecified | BottomUp | Y | | | | Alias_A_Version
#root B, Version StoreData Y Y Y N Unspecified BottomUp Y | | Alias B, Version
#root|C,_Version|StoreData|Y|Y|Y|N||Unspecified|Target|N||||Alias_C,_Version
#root|D_Version|StoreData|Y|Y|Y|N||Unspecified|Target|N|||Alias_D_Version
!Hierarchies=Year
'Parent|Child|DataStorage|MemberValidForPlan1|MemberValidForPlan2|MemberValidForPlan3|
MemberValidForWorkforce | MemberValidForCapex | DataType | SmartList | UDA | Description |
Alias=Default
#root|FY06|StoreData|Y|Y|Y|N||Unspecified||||Alias_FY06
#root|FY07|StoreData|Y|Y|Y|N||Unspecified||||
#root|FY08|StoreData|Y|Y|Y|N||Unspecified||||
#root|FY09|StoreData|Y|Y|Y|N||Unspecified||||
#root|FY10|StoreData|Y|Y|Y|N||Unspecified||||
#root|FY11|StoreData|Y|Y|Y|N||Unspecified||||
!Hierarchies=Alias
'Parent | Child
#root | Aliases_Table_1
#root | Aliases_Table_2
#root|Aliases_Table_3
#root | Aliases_Table_4
#root|Default
```



## Working with Profitability and **Cost Management Properties**

**In This Chapter** 

#### **Dimension and Member Properties**

The properties for Profitability and Cost Management dimensions and members are displayed in alphabetical order in Table 40, which displays the following information:

- The Property Label, which provides a more readable display name for the property. If applicable, the associated database type is appended to the name (ASO or BSO). If no database type is specified, the property applies to both types.
- A Description of each property
- The Property Name, which provides a unique identifier for the property that is used when updating data in the import and batch client.

You can modify any property that presents a drop-down list or data entry text box when you select the property in the Dimension Library.

Note: For information on Essbase properties, refer to "Dimension and Member Properties" on page 368.

Table 40 Profitability and Cost Management Dimension and Member Properties

<b>Property Label</b>	Description	Property Name
Alias	Enter the alias for the selected dimension or member. The alias is the dimension name that displays in a deployed application.	Alias
	To assign or change the default alias name for the current dimension or member, click the existing alias name and enter the new one. Follow the proper naming rules. All databases have an alias table named Default.	
	To assign or change an alias name for the current dimension or member, click the existing alias name next to the alias table and enter the new name. Follow the proper naming rules.	

Property Label	Description	Property Name
Attributes	Enter the characteristics of a dimension member.	Attributes
	For example, the Product dimension members may have several attributes, such as a size and flavor.	
	See "Dimension and Member Properties" on page 368 for more detailed descriptions.	
Attribute Type	Associate an attribute type with the selected member. Create attribute values for attributes assigned to dimension members that you can use to query on and to filter members.	AttributeDataType
	Attribute types are:	
	Text	
	Boolean	
	Date	
	Numeric	
	For example, the attribute type for "Caffeinated" would be Boolean; data values would be True or False.	
Comment	Enter a comment for the dimension or member. Comments can contain up to 255 characters. By default, this text box displays the current comment, if one exists.	Comment
	You cannot assign a comment to an attribute dimension or member.	
	Note: For Unicode-enabled databases, a maximum of 80 characters is allowed.	
Consolidation	Member consolidation properties determine how children roll up into their parents. If the current member is not a dimension or an attribute, select the consolidation operator to assign to the member:	Consolidation
	• + (addition) - Default	
	• - (subtraction)	
	* (multiplication)	
	• / (division)	
	• % (percent)	
	~ (ignore during consolidation)	
	^ (never consolidate)	
	NotUsed	
	<b>Note:</b> There are some restrictions with use of consolidation operators in aggregate storage outlines. Refer to the <i>Oracle Essbase Database Administrator's Guide</i> for additional information.	

<b>Property Label</b>	Description	Property Name
Data Storage(ASO)	Select the ASO storage options for dimensions and members:	ASODimensionDataStorage
	StoreData—Data is stored with the dimension.	(for dimension root member)
	ShareData—Data associated with this member can be shared. The ShareData property applies to the member only. The Dimension Root Member cannot be shared.	<ul> <li>ASOMemberDataStorage (for dimension members)</li> </ul>
	NeverShare—Data associated with this dimension cannot be shared, even if there is an implied share relationship, such as with a parent with one child. In this case, the data is duplicated in the parent and child.	
	<b>Note:</b> This option does not apply to stored hierarchies in aggregate storage outlines.	
	LabelOnly—No data is associated with this dimension.	
Data	Select the BSO storage options for dimensions and members:	BSODimensionDataStorage
Storage(BSO)	StoreData—Data is stored with the dimension.	<ul> <li>(for dimension root member</li> <li>BSOMemberDataStorage (for dimension members)</li> </ul>
	ShareData—Data associated with this member can be shared. The ShareData property applies to the member only. The Dimension Root Member cannot be shared.	
	NeverShare—Data associated with this dimension cannot be shared, even if there is an implied share relationship, such as with a parent with one child. In this case, the data is duplicated in the parent and child.	
	LabelOnly—No data is associated with this dimension.	
	DynamicCalcAndStore—Data associated with this dimension is not calculated until requested by a user. Once calculated, the data is stored.	
	<ul> <li>DynamicCalc—Data associated with this dimension is not calculated until requested by a user. The data is not stored but is discarded after the request is completed.</li> </ul>	
Dimension Formula(ASO)	Double-click the cell and then click the Selector button to open the Memo Editor. Enter the formula, and then click OK.	ASODimensionFormula (for dimension root member)
	Use the appropriate ASO MDX syntax.	
Dimension Formula(BSO)	Double-click the cell and then click the Selector button to open the Memo Editor. Enter the formula, and then click OK.	BSODimensionFormula (for dimension root member)
	Use the appropriate BSO CALCULATOR syntax.	
Dimension Solve Order	Enter the numeric value in the solution sequence for selected dimensions. For example, if this dimension is to be solved second, enter "2."	DimensionSolveOrder

Property Label	Description	Property Name
Dimension Sort Order	Enter a numeric value that indicates where the dimension should be placed in the Essbase outline that is generated by Profitability and Cost Management.	DimensionSortOrder
	For example, if this dimension is to be the second in the Essbase outline, enter "2."	
	Dimension Sort Order must be set for every dimension in the model, except Alias and UDA dimensions.	
	The dimension sort order must be sequential, unique and greater than or equal to 1.	
	Set the sort order as follows:	
	Measures dimension is set to 1, by default.	
	AllocationType dimension is set to 2, by default.	
	POV and business dimensions must be set to 3 or higher.	
	Attribute dimensions must always be sorted as the last dimensions.	
	For example, if you have four attribute dimensions in a sequence of 12 dimensions, the attribute dimensions must be set as 9, 10, 11, and 12.	
Dimension Storage Type	The <b>Dimension Storage Type</b> property applies only to Block Storage (BSO) databases in Essbase. Select the type of storage required for the dimension:	DimensionStorageType
	Dense	
	Sparse	
Hierarchy Type (Dimensions	The <b>Hierarchy Type</b> property applies only to Aggregate Storage (ASO) databases in Essbase. The Reporting database is generated by Profitability and Cost Management.	DimensionHierarchyType
Only)	Set the type of hierarchy for the dimension:	
	Select "STORED" for any dimension members that use the following consolidation symbols:	
	> +ADDITION	
	○ ~ IGNORE	
	<b>Note:</b> The no-consolidation or IGNORE (~) operator can only be used in a STORED hierarchy if the member's parent is set to LABEL_ONLY	
	<ul> <li>Select "DYNAMIC" for dimension members that use any consolidation symbol, including ADDITION and IGNORE, or if the dimension member contains a formula.</li> </ul>	
	Select "ENABLED" to support alternate hierarchies	
Hierarchy Type	Set the type of hierarchy for the member:	HierarchyType
(Members Only)	Stored (For first Gen2 child)	
	Dynamic (For Second Gen2 child onwards. The Second Gen2 member can host the alternate hierarchies)	
	None (Do Not Use)	
Member Formula(ASO)	Double-click the cell and click the Selector button to open the Memo Editor. Enter the formula, then click OK.	ASOMemberFormula
	Use the appropriate ASO MDX syntax.	

Property Label	Description	Property Name
Member Formula(BSO)	Double-click the cell and then click the Selector button to open the Memo Editor. Enter the formula, and then click OK.	BSOMemberFormula
	Use the appropriate BSO CALCULATOR syntax.	
Member Solve Order	Enter a numeric value to represent the priority with which Essbase calculates the formulas. For example, if this member is to be solved second, enter "2."	MemberSolveOrder
(Members Only)	This property applies to ASO databases only.	
	Members that have a solve order of 0 inherit the solve order of their dimension.	
	Members with the same solve order are evaluated in the order in which their dimensions appear in the database outline, unless otherwise specified by the dimension sort order property.	
	Members with no solve order are evaluated after members with a solve order.	
POV Dimension	Click the checkbox to set this dimension as a POV dimension for the selected model.	IsPOVDimension
POV Display Order	If there are multiple POV dimensions, enter the numeric value (such as 1, 2, 3, and so on) to set the display order for each POV dimension.	POVDisplayOrder
Primary Level Weighting	Restricts the levels which can be selected by the view selection engine during aggregation operations. These settings only apply to Essbase (ASO) applications.	PrimaryLevelWeighting
	Select one of the following options:	
	<ul> <li>Default - The view selection engine is free to decide which levels to pick. This is the initial value for new hierarchies.</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>AllLevels - The view selection engine considers all levels of the hierarchy for aggregation.</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>NoAggregation – The view selection engine cannot select any levels for aggregation.</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>TopLevelOnly – The view selection engine considers only the highest level of the dimension for aggregation.</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>BottomaTop - The view selection engine considers only the highest level and the lowest level of the dimension for aggregation.</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>BottomLevelOnly - The view selection engine considers only the bottom level of the dimension for aggregation.</li> </ul>	
Two Pass Calculation	For BSO databases only, select the check box to calculate a dimension on the second pass through the outline.	TwoPassCalc
(Dimensions Only)		(for dimension root member)
Two Pass Calculation	For BSO databases only, select the check box to calculate a member on the second pass through the outline.	TwoPassCalc
(Members Only)		

Property Label	Description	Property Name
UDA	Enter the UDA name for the selected member.  A UDA dimension must exist in Performance Management Architect, and be associated to the base to which the UDA is being added. See "Viewing Dimension Associations".	UDA
	You can enter up to 256 alphanumeric characters.  Note: For Unicode-enabled databases, a maximum of 80 characters is allowed.	
Unicode	Select Unicode to set the application to Unicode mode. Unicode-mode applications support multiple character sets.	Unicode



## Working with Essbase Properties

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#### **Application Properties**

Use Performance Management Architect to create Essbase (ASO) and Essbase (BSO) applications, providing reporting based on the dimensionality of Essbase as well as other applications, such as Planning or Profitability and Cost Management.

The following table describes Essbase (ASO) and Essbase (BSO) application properties in alphabetical order. Unless noted, properties apply to both application types. The Label column contains the labels for each property displayed in the Performance Management Architect Property Grid. Use the name displayed in the Property Name column to modify property values using the Performance Management Architect Batch Client. See the Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management Batch Client User's Guide.

Note: Essbase (ASO) is also referred to as Enterprise Analytics. Essbase (BSO) is also referred to as Essbase Analytics.

Table 41 Essbase (ASO) and Essbase (BSO) Application Properties

Label	Description	Property Name
Allow Duplicates in Outline	Select to allow duplicate member names in an outline.  By default, Essbase outlines require that member names are unique. If you want to allow duplicate member names in an existing unique outline, you can select this option to convert the application to allow duplicate members. Once an application is converted, it cannot be changed back to unique.  By default, all dimensions in a duplicate member name application allow duplicate member names. You can clear the "Allow Duplicates in Dimension" option for one or more dimensions in a duplicate member name outline to require unique member names in the dimension.  Default Value: False	AllowDuplicatesInOutline

Label	Description	Property Name
Attribute Calculations	To avoid duplicating names in an outline, you may need to change the name of the Attribute Calculations dimension or its members.	AttributeCalculationsAvgName
Avg Name	If desired, specify a new name for the Attribute Calculations dimension or a new name for any of the members. The names specified are used in reports and spreadsheets. The function of the member is not affected by the member name. For example, the second member of the dimension counts, regardless of what the name is.	
	<b>Optional:</b> Specify a new name for the Attribute Calculations Avg member.	
	Note: This option only applies to Essbase (BSO) applications.	
	Default Value: Avg	
Attribute Calculations Boolean False Name	Optional: Enter the name for all False members of Boolean attribute dimensions; for example, all members with a False value might be named No.  Default Value: False	AttributeCalculationsBooleanFalseName
Attribute Calculations Boolean True Name	Optional: Enter the name for all True members of Boolean attribute dimensions; for example, all members with a True value might be named Yes.  Default Value: True	AttributeCalculationsBooleanTrueName
Attribute Calculations Count Name	Optional: Specify a new name for the Attribute Calculations Count member.  Note: This option only applies to Essbase (BSO) applications.  Default Value: Count	AttributeCalculationsCountName
Attribute Calculations Date Name	Select the format for names of members of date attribute dimensions:  Month First (mm-dd-yyyy)  Day First (dd-mm-yyyy)  Default Value: MonthFirst	AttributeCalculationsDateName
Attribute Calculations Dimension Name	Optional: Specify a new name for the Attribute Calculations dimension.  Default Value: Attribute Calculations	AttributeCalculationsDimensionName
Attribute Calculations Max Name	Optional: Specify a new name for the Attribute Calculations Max member.  Note: This option only applies to Essbase (BSO) applications.  Default Value: Max	AttributeCalculationsMaxName
Attribute Calculations Min Name	Optional: Specify a new name for the Attribute Calculations Min member.  Note: This option only applies to Essbase (BSO) applications.  Default Value: Min	AttributeCalculationsMinName

Label	Description	Property Name
Attribute Calculations Range Name	Specify whether the attribute value is the top or bottom value of a numeric range. For example, if Tops of Ranges is selected, with attributes named 1000, 100000, and 1000000, the ranges are 0-1000, 1001-100000, and 100001-1000000.	AttributeCalculationsRangeName
	Select one of the following options:	
	Bottoms of ranges	
	Tops of ranges	
	Default Value: Tops of Ranges	
Attribute	Optional: Specify a new name for the Attribute Calculations dimension.	AttributeCalculationsSumName
Calculations Sum Name	Default Value: Sum	
Auto Configure	Indicates whether or not Essbase automatically determines whether dimensions have a dense or sparse data configuration.	AutoConfigure
	True: Essbase automatically sets each dimension as dense or sparse. You cannot manually change the dimension storage type.	
	False: The dense or sparse data configuration can be manually changed.	
	Note: This setting only applies to Essbase (BSO) applications.	
	Default Value: False	
	<b>Note:</b> In some cases, if you make changes to the "Auto Configure" property in Performance Management Architect it does not overwrite in Essbase. If you set the "Dimension Storage Type" property in Essbase applications, you must set the "Auto configure" property value to False before you deploy or redeploy the application to Essbase.	
Case Sensitive	Indicates whether or not members are treated as case sensitive.	CaseSensitive
	If the check box is selected:	
	Member names are case-sensitive; for example, Product is different from product. Members whose names differ only by case are treated as separate members in all member comparison and search operations. This is the default.	
	If the check box is cleared:	
	Member names are case-insensitive.	
	Default Value: True	
Comment	Optional: Type a descriptive comment for this application.	Comment
Conversion	Select the conversion method to be used during the conversion calculation:	ConversionMethod
Method	Multiply: Multiplies local data values in the main database by exchange rates in the currency database.	
	Divide (the default): Divides local data values in the main database by exchange rates in the currency database.	
	<b>Note:</b> This setting only applies to Essbase (BSO) applications.	

Label	Description	Property Name
Currency Database	Select a currency database to link to for currency conversion calculations. If no currency database is linked to the current database, the currency database is None.	CurrencyDatabase
	<b>Note:</b> This setting only applies to Essbase (BSO) applications.	
Database Name	Type the name of the multidimensional database to be created when this application is deployed.	DatabaseName
Date Format	Select a date format:	DateFormat
	mon dd yyyy	
	<ul> <li>month dd yyyy</li> </ul>	
	• mm/dd/yy	
	• mm/dd/yyyy	
	• yy.mm.dd	
	• dd/mm/yy	
	• dd.mm.yy	
	• dd-mm-yy	
	dd month yy	
	dd mon yy	
	• month dd, yy	
	● mon dd, yy	
	• mm-dd-yy	
	• yy/mm/dd	
	<ul><li>yymmdd</li></ul>	
	dd Month yyyy	
	dd mon yyyy	
	• yyyy-mm-dd	
	• yyyy/mm/dd	
	Long Format	
	Short Format	
	Date measures enable members to be associated with date-type values. The ability to process dates in the measures dimension can be useful for types of analysis that are difficult to represent using the Time dimension.	
	Select the Typed Measure Enabled property for an application, then select a date format, and add a measure defined as type Date.	
	The date values are stored internally as numeric values, although you deploy them to Essbase as formatted date strings. When queried, date measures are displayed according to the selected date format.	
	For more information on date format and date measures, see the <i>Oracle Essbase Database Administrator's Guide</i> .	

Label	Description	Property Name
Prefix/Suffix Format	Select the source of the value that Essbase attaches to the names of members of Boolean, date, and numeric attribute dimensions:	PrefixSuffixFormat
	<ul> <li>None: Uses the complete member name with no prefix or suffix attached; for example, 6000000.</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Dimension: Attaches the name of the attribute dimension as prefix or suffix to the complete member name; for example, Population_ 6000000.</li> </ul>	
	Parent: Attaches the name of the immediate parent as prefix or suffix to the complete member name; for example, Small_6000000.	
	Grandparent: Attaches the name of the grandparent as prefix or suffix to the complete member name; for example, Population_6000000.	
	<ul> <li>Ancestors: Attaches the name of all higher-level generations as the prefix or suffix to the complete member name; for example, Population_Small_ 6000000.</li> </ul>	
	Default Value: None	
Prefix/Suffix Separator	Separator: Select one of the following separators to insert between the prefix or suffix and the attribute member name:	PrefixSuffixSeparator
	_ Underscore: For example, Population_Small_6000000.	
	Pipe: For example, Population   Small   6000000.	
	^ Caret: For example, Population^Small^6000000.	
	Default Value: _ (underscore)	
Prefix/Suffix	Select prefix or suffix.	PrefixSuffixValue
Value	<ul> <li>Prefix: Attaches the specified prefix before the names of members of Boolean, date, and numeric attribute dimensions; for example, Population_6000000. Prefix is the default value.</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Suffix: Attaches the specified suffix after the names of members of Boolean, date, and numeric attribute dimensions; for example, 6000000_Population.</li> </ul>	
	Default Value: Prefix	
Typed	Select to enable the application for typed measures.	TypedMeasureEnabled
Measure Enabled	In addition to numeric values, measures can also be associated with text- or date-typed values.	
	See the Oracle Essbase Database Administrator's Guide and Oracle Essbase Administration Services Online Help for more information on typed measures.	
Unicode	Select this check box to migrate an application to Unicode mode.	Unicode
	<b>Caution!</b> Once an application has been deployed, the Unicode mode setting cannot be undone. See the <i>Oracle Essbase Database Administrator's Guide</i> for information on migrating applications to Unicode Mode.	
	Default Value: False	

## **Dimension and Member Properties**

This table describes the dimension and member properties for Essbase (ASO) and Essbase (BSO) dimensions and members. Unless noted properties apply to both types of dimensions and members.

Table 42 Essbase (ASO) and Essbase (BSO) Dimension and Member Properties

Label	Description	Name
Alias	Enter the alias in the text box.	Alias
	Displays all alias tables defined for the database and all aliases defined for the current member.	
	Default: To assign or change the default alias name for the current dimension or member, click the existing alias name and enter the new one. Follow the proper naming rules. All databases have an alias table named Default.	
	<ul> <li>A list of alias tables: To assign or change an alias name for the current dimension or member, click the existing alias name next to the alias table and enter the new name. Follow the proper naming rules.</li> </ul>	
Allow Duplicates In	In an outline that allows duplicate member names, select one of the following options to specify member name uniqueness at a granular level:	AllowDuplicatesInDimension
Dimension	true: Duplicate member names are allowed in the dimension.	
	• false: Unique member names are required within the dimension. This is the default for duplicate member name outlines.	
	Note: This setting does not apply to outlines that require unique member names.	
Attribute Type	Associate an attribute type with the selected member. Create attribute values for attributes assigned to dimension members that you can use to query on and to filter members.	AttributeType
	Attribute types are:	
	● Text	
	Boolean	
	Date	
	Numeric	
	For example, the attribute type for "Caffeinated" would be Boolean; data values would be True or False.	
Comment	Enter a comment for the dimension or member. Comments can contain up to 255 characters. By default, this text box displays the current comment, if one exists.	Comment
	You cannot assign a comment to an attribute dimension or member.	
	I .	L

Label	Description	Name
Consolidation	Member consolidation properties determine how children roll up into their parents. If the current member is not a dimension or an attribute, select the consolidation operator to assign to the member:	Consolidation
	• + (addition):	
	• - (subtraction)	
	* (multiplication)	
	• / (division)	
	• % (percent)	
	~ (ignore during consolidation)	
	• ^ (never consolidate)	
	NotUsed	
	Default Value: + (addition)	
	See also "Calculating Attribute Data" in the Essbase Administration Services Online Help.	
	<b>Note:</b> There are some restrictions with use of consolidation operators in aggregate storage outlines.	
Currency	Shown if the selected item is a dimension, and if the dimension is tagged as country.	Currency
	Enter the currency name, for example USD (for US dollars). When preparing a main database outline for currency conversion, you need to assign currency names to the country dimension and its members (for example, assigning dollars to the U.S., Euro to Germany, and so forth).	
	<b>Note:</b> This setting only applies to Essbase (BSO) applications.	
Currency Conversion	If the current member is a member of the accounts dimension and within a currency application, complete the following options.	CurrencyConversion
	Note: This setting only applies to Essbase (BSO) applications.	
	Currency conversion drop-down list box. Select one of the following currency conversion options to define categories of currency exchange rates.	
	None: The member has no relationship to currency conversion. This is the default setting.	
	No Conversion: The member is not converted because it is not a currency value. It can be a value such as a quantity or percentage.	
	Category: The member requires currency conversion to the Category you specify.	
	See "Preparing the Main Database Outline for Currency Conversion" in the Essbase Administration Services Online Help.	
Currency Category	If the current member is a member of the accounts dimension and the member requires currency conversion, enter the type of currency conversion required.	CurrencyCategory
	Currency category types are the names of members of the accounts dimension of the currency database.	
	See also "Assigning Currency Categories to Accounts Members" in the Essbase Administration Services Online Help.	
	<b>Note:</b> This setting only applies to Essbase (BSO) applications.	

Label	Description	Name
Data Storage	Select one of the following storage options:	DataStorage
	StoreData: Select to specify that the data is stored with the dimension.	
	<ul> <li>DynamicCalcAndStore: Select to specify that the data associated with this dimension is not calculated until requested by a user. Once calculated, the data is stored.</li> </ul>	
	This option does not apply to aggregate storage outlines.	
	<ul> <li>DynamicCalc: Select to specify that the data associated with this dimension is not calculated until requested by a user. The data is not stored but is discarded after the request is completed.</li> </ul>	
	This option does not apply to aggregate storage outlines.	
	<ul> <li>NeverShare: Select to specify that the data associated with this dimension cannot shared, even if there is an implied share relationship, such as with a parent with one child. In this case, the data is duplicated in the parent and child.</li> </ul>	
	<b>Note:</b> This option does not apply to stored hierarchies in aggregate storage outlines.	
	LabelOnly: Select to specify that no data be associated with this dimension.	
	This option has restrictions for aggregate storage outlines.	
	Share Data: For shared members. The member shares storage space with another member of the same name. In outlines enabled for duplicate member names, if the outline contains multiple members that have the same name as the member you are tagging as shared, the Duplicate Shared Member dialog box is displayed. This dialog box displays all member names in the outline that match the shared member name. Select the duplicate member that you want to be the basis for the shared member. For more information about using shared members with aggregate storage databases, see "Alternate Hierarchies" in the Oracle Essbase Database Administrator's Guide.	
	Default Value: NeverShare	
	<b>Note:</b> You cannot use Performance Management Architect to create Hybrid Analysis or Advanced Relational Access cubes.	
Dimension	Select one of the following solve order options:	DimensionSolveOrder
Solve Order	<ul> <li>Existing value or 0: Select to use the solve order setting that is specified in the outline. If there is no existing setting, Essbase sets the solve order value to 0.</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>New value: Select to specify a number to represent the priority with which Essbase calculates the formulas. The formula on the member that has the highest solve order takes precedence. You can specify a solve order between 0 and 127. Values less than 0 or greater than 127 are reset to 0 and 127 respectively. No warning message is displayed. The default value is 0.</li> </ul>	
	You can also specify solve order at the member level. Members that do not have a solve order inherit the solve order of their dimension.	
	For complete information about solve order, see "Calculation Order" in the Essbase Database Administrator's Guide.	
	<b>Note:</b> These settings only apply to Essbase (ASO) applications.	

Label	Description	Name
Dimension Sort Order	Enter a numeric value that indicates where the dimension should be placed in the Essbase outline. For example, if a dimension should be fourth in the outline, enter:	DimensionSortOrder
Expense Reporting	For an accounts member that is assigned a formula that includes the @VAR or @VARPER function, you can specify Expense or NonExpense to determine how Essbase calculates the difference between actual and budget data.	ExpenseReporting
	Note: These settings only apply to Essbase (BSO) applications.	
Format String	Use format strings, to format the values (cell contents) of Essbase database members in numeric type measures so that they appear, for query purposes, as text, dates, or other types of predefined values. The resultant display value is the cell's formatted value (FORMATTED_VALUE property in MDX).	FormatStringDuplicate (for dimension)  FormatString (for members)
	To use this property, the Typed Measure Enabled property must be selected. This property is applicable to these dimensions and their members: Account, Time, Generic, Currency, Country, and Attribute.	
	Use MDX language to write the format string expression. This is the format:	
	MdxFormat( string_value_expression )	
	For example, the following format string displays negative cell values as positive values enclosed in parentheses. This expression refers to the MDX function, CellValue(), to access the cell value being formatted.	
	<pre>/* Enclose negative values in "(", ")" */ IIF(CellValue() &lt; 0,</pre>	
	numtostr(CellValue()))	
	See the Oracle Essbase Data Administrator's Guide and Oracle Essbase Technical Reference for more information on format strings.	
Fully Qualified Shared Member	In outlines enabled for duplicate member names, displays the qualified name for members with duplicate (non-unique) names. A qualified member name is constructed by prefixing ancestor names to the member name, up to the ancestor that makes the name unique.	FullyQualifiedSharedMember
	For example, if the outline has two members named New York, one under State and one under City, the qualified member names include the first ancestor name that differentiates the members from each other:	
	[State].[New York]	
	[City].[New York]	

Label	Description	Name
Hierarchy Type	For any dimension and parent members of an aggregate storage database, select an option to define a hierarchy type:	HierarchyType
	Enabled: Multiple hierarchies are enabled. Select to use both stored and dynamic hierarchies in the dimension. (This option is only available on the dimension level. )	
	Disabled: Multiple hierarchies are disabled. (This option is only available on members.)	
	• Stored: Select to set a dimension or a parent member as a stored hierarchy. This is the default, except for accounts dimensions.	
	Dynamic: Select to set a dimension or a parent member as a dynamic hierarchy.	
	The dimension tagged as accounts is automatically considered a dynamic hierarchy. You cannot specify the accounts dimension as a stored hierarchy.	
	Default Value: Stored	
	<b>Note:</b> These settings only apply to Essbase (ASO) applications.	
	For important information about restrictions with using dynamic and stored hierarchies, see "Hierarchies" in the Essbase Administration Services Online Help.	
Member Formula ASO	Enter a formula to associate with the member. Formulas for ASO (aggregate storage) must be in MDX format.	ASOMemberFormula
	For information and other guidelines on developing formulas in MDX, see the <i>Oracle Essbase Technical Reference</i> .	
	<b>Note:</b> The MemberFormula property is deprecated. Importing values for it will result in a warning and the values will be ignored. The ASOMemberFormula property should be used instead for Essbase ASO applications.	
Member Formula BSO	Enter a formula to associate with the member. Formulas for BSO (block storage) must be in the standard Essbase calculation script format.	BSOMemberFormula
	Note that if member names in a formula are surrounded by quotation marks, for example, "Root Beer"+"Cream Soda";, then surround the entire formula with quotations marks (""). Failure to do this results in Essbase stripping out the opening and closing quotation marks, for example, Root Beer"+"Cream Soda, making the formula invalid.	
	The correct syntax is:	
	""Root Beer"+"Cream Soda""	
	For information and other guidelines on developing formulas in calculation script format, see the <i>Oracle Essbase Database Administrator's Guide</i> .	
	<b>Note:</b> The MemberFormula property is deprecated. Importing values for it will result in a warning and the values will be ignored. The BSOMemberFormula property should be used instead for Essbase BSO applications.	

Label	<b>Description</b> Name						
Member Solve Order	Specify a number to represent the priority with which Essbase calculates the formulas. The formula on the member that has the highest solve order takes precedence. You can specify a solve order between 0 and 127. Values less than 0 or greater than 127 are reset to 0 and 127 respectively. No warning message is displayed.	MemberSolveOrder					
	Default Value: 0						
	Members that have a solve order of 0 inherit the solve order of their dimension. Members with the same solve order are evaluated in the order in which their dimensions appear in the database outline, unless otherwise specified by the dimension sort order property. Members with no solve order are evaluated after members with a solve order.						
	Note: These settings only apply to Essbase (ASO) applications.						
	For more information, see "Calculation Order" in the Oracle Essbase Administration Services Online Help.						
Named Level	Specify a unique name for a level that can be applied to all logically-related named generations. For example, a named level called Product can apply to all levels containing products.	NamedLevel					
	See "Working with Named Levels (Essbase (ASO) and Essbase (BSO) Only)" on page 82.						
Named Generation	Specify a unique name to associate related members. For example, a generation called Regional Revenue contains the revenue figures produced in each region.						
	See "Working with Named Generations (Essbase (ASO) and Essbase (BSO) Only)" on page 80.						
Period Type	Specify the kind of time period, such as Base Time Period or Year Time Period	PeriodType					
Primary Level Weighting	Primary level weighting restricts the levels which can be selected by the view selection engine during aggregation operations.	PrimaryLevelWeighting					
	Select one of the following options:						
	Default: The view selection engine is free to decide which levels to pick. This is the initial value for new hierarchies.						
	ConsiderAllLevels: The view selection engine considers all levels of the hierarchy for aggregation.						
	DoNotAggregate: The view selection engine cannot select any levels for aggregation.						
	ConsiderTopLevelOnly: The view selection engine considers only the highest level of the dimension for aggregation.						
	NeverAggregateToIntermediateLevels: The view selection engine considers only the highest level and the lowest level of the dimension for aggregation.						
	Note: These settings only apply to Essbase (ASO) applications.						

Label	Description	Name	
Secondary Level Weighting	Restricts the levels for attributes which can be selected by the view selection engine during aggregation operation.	SecondaryLevelWeighting	
	Select one of the following options:		
	Default: The view selection engine is free to decide which levels to pick. This is the initial value for new hierarchies.		
	ConsiderAllLevels: The view selection engine considers all levels of the hierarchy for aggregation.		
	DoNotAggregate: The view selection engine cannot select any levels for aggregation.		
	ConsiderTopLevelOnly: The view selection engine considers only the highest level of the dimension for aggregation.		
	NeverAggregateToIntermediateLevels: The view selection engine considers only the highest level and the lowest level of the dimension for aggregation.		
Skip Value	Select an option to determine what Essbase skips, or ignores, during a time balance calculation. You can only specify skip settings if you set the time balance properties as first, last, or average.	SkipValue	
	None: Select to include zeros and missing values when calculating parent values.		
	<b>Note:</b> If Essbase encounters #MISSING values when calculating, the #MISSING values are not divided by the total number of members. Instead, the #MISSING values are divided by the number of members with actual values.		
	Missing: Select to exclude #MISSING values when calculating parent values.		
	Zeros: Select to exclude zeros when calculating parent values.		
	<ul> <li>Missing and zeros: Select to exclude #MISSING values and zeros when calculating parent values.</li> </ul>		
	Default Value: None		
Smart List	Specify a unique name containing alphanumeric and underscore characters, and no special characters or spaces.	SmartList	
	When you specify a measure "Type" as text, use a Smart List to map text-based content to measures. Storage and analysis of textual content can be useful when a cell needs to have one of a finite list of textual values; for example, a product may be sold in five different colors. The color is a text measure whose value must be one of the five colors. The colors are a set of text strings mapped to corresponding numeric IDs. These mappings are contained in dimension-level Smart List objects that you create.		
	See "Creating Smart Lists" on page 102 and "Modifying Smart List Dimension Properties" on page 103.		

Label	Description	Name	
Time Balance	Select an option to set time balance properties.	TimeBalance	
	Existing definition or none: Select to use the setting specified in the outline. If there is no existing setting, Administration Services sets the time balance property to none. This is the default.		
	None: Select to use no time balance properties. Member values are calculated in the default manner.		
	First: Select as the time balance property when the parent value represents the value at the beginning of a time period.		
	Average: Select as the time balance property, when the parent value represents the average value of a time period.		
	Skip node: Select one of the following options to determine what Essbase skips, or ignores, during a time balance calculation. You can only specify skip settings if you set the time balance properties as first, last, or average.		
	None: Select to include zeros and missing values when calculating parent values.		
	Note: If Essbase encounters #MISSING values when calculating, the #MISSING values are not divided by the total number of members. Instead, the #MISSING values are divided by the number of members with actual values.		
	<ul> <li>Missing: Select to exclude #MISSING values when calculating parent values.</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Zeros: Select to exclude zeros when calculating parent values.</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Missing and zeros: Select to exclude #MISSING values and zeros when calculating parent values.</li> </ul>		
	<b>Note:</b> When you define the value for this property at the parent level, all children automatically inherit the value.		
	<b>Note:</b> For Essbase application deployments: If Time Balance is set to Balance, the property is sent to Essbase as Last; If Time Balance is set to Flow, it is sent to Essbase as None.		
	Default Value: Flow		
Two Pass	Select this check box to calculate a dimension on the second pass through the outline.	TwoPassCalc	
Calculation	<b>Note:</b> These settings only apply to Essbase (BSO) applications.		
Туре	Select an option:	Туре	
	Numeric: the default		
	Text: select if the member is a text measure.		
	Date: select if the member is a date measure		
	If the type is Text, you must associate this member with a Smart List.		
	If the type is Date, you must associate a date format with this member.		
	Default Value: Numeric		
UDA	Enter the UDA name for the selected member. Multiple UDAs must be comma separated; for example: Small Market, New Market.	UDA	

Label	Description	Name
Variance Reporting	Select one of the following options to determine how to calculate the difference between actual and budget data.	VarianceReporting
	<b>Note:</b> When you define the value for this property at the parent level, all children automatically inherit the value.	
	• Existing definition or non-expense: Select to use the setting specified in the outline to calculate the difference between actual and budget data. If there is no existing setting, Essbase stores the dimension as non-expense. This is the default.	
	<ul> <li>Non-expense: Select to set the member as non-expense. When you budget non-expense items, such as sales, you want the actual sales to be greater than the budget. When the actual sales is lower than the budget, the variance is negative.</li> </ul>	
	• Expense: Select to set the member as an expense. When you budget expenses for a period, you want the actual expenses to be lower than the budget. When actual expenses are greater than the budget, the variance is negative.	
	Default Value: NonExpense	
	<b>Note:</b> These settings only apply to Essbase (BSO) applications.	



# Working with Statistical and **System Properties**

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There are statistical and system properties that apply to dimension members regardless of the category selected. Access properties by as follows:

- Select Administer, then Dimension Library.
- Select the dimension or member.
- In the property grid to the right, select the type (e.g. system) from Category.

#### **Statistical Properties**

**Table 43** Statistical Properties for Dimensions and Members

Label	Description	Name
Child Count	Number of children	ChildCount
Descendant Count	Number of descendants	DescendantCount
Sibling Count	Number of siblings	SiblingCount
Reference Count	Number of parents	ReferenceCount
Hidden Member	Used for internal purposes only	MemberHidden

## **Dimension System Properties**

**Table 44** Statistical Properties for Dimensions

Label	Description	Name	
Dimension Type	The kind of data a dimension gathers, such as text or numeric, that enables the use of predefined functionality. For example, dimensions tagged as time have a predefined calendar functionality.		
Default Member Class	Used for internal purposes only	Default Member Class	
Dimension State	The dimension state: Local or Shared	Dimension State	
Dimension Name	Name of the dimension	DimensionName	
Dimension Description	Summary of the data the dimension gathers or represents	DimensionDescription	
Display Properties	Used for internal purposes only	DisplayProperties	
Default Member	The top-most member	DefaultMember	
Dimension Alias	Dimension Alias Name displayed for dimensions in deployed applications		
Dimension Owner	Users or groups who can modify and delete dimensions. For information about specifying permissions, see the Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System User and Role Security Guide.		
Dimension Readers  Users and groups who can view dimensions. For information about specifying permissions, see the Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System User and Role Security Guide.		DimensionReaders	
Dimension Writers	Users and group who can modify dimensions. For information about specifying permissions see the Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System User and Role Security Guide.		
Source Dimension	The source dimension from which current dimension is copied or synchronized from.	SourceDimensionName	
IsCloned	Used for internal purposes only	IsCloned	

### **Member System Properties**

**Table 45** System Properties for Members

Label Description		Name
Member Class	Used for internal purposes only.	MemberClass
Parent	Name of the owning dimension or higher member	Parent
Parent Description	Summary of the data gathered or represented by the parent	ParentDescription
Display String	Used for internal purposes only	DisplayByString



# Property Considerations when Upgrading to 11.1.2.1

#### **In This Appendix**

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New Properties Added to Performance Management Architect Since Release 9.3.3	383

This appendix provides information about property changes and new validations that were introduced in Performance Management Architect Release 11.1.2.1. It includes default property changes and new validations to show a comparison from the following releases to Release 11.1.2.1:

- Release 9.3.3
- Release 11.1.1.3
- Release 11.1.2

If you receive validation errors after upgrading to Release 11.1.2.1, you may need to make manual updates. See Appendix B, "Application Validations."

### **Property Differences from Earlier Releases**

New releases of Performance Management Architect may introduce changes to existing member and dimension properties. For example, default values for properties may have changed based on business requirements or property types may have changed. This table describes the differences in properties from earlier releases of Performance Management Architect.

 Table 46
 Property Differences from Earlier Performance Management Architect Releases

Property Name	Old Value	New Value	Impact	Applicable Application Types	Applicable Versions
AttributeCalculationSumName	<blank></blank>	Sum	No changes required.	Essbase ASO	9.3.x
CapexAggregation	~ (ignore)	+ (add)	Update required.  For all members in Capital Asset Planning plan types: Manually reset the value to ~.	Planning	9.3.x 11.1.1.x 11.1.2.x

Property Name	Old Value	New Value	Impact	Applicable Application Types	Applicable Versions
DataStorage	NeverShare	StoreData	Update required.  Manually reset the value to NeverShare.	Planning, Essbase ASO, Essbase BSO	9.3.x 11.1.1.x 11.1.2.x
DataStorageDuplicate	Store Date	StoreData	Typographical correction. No changes required.	Essbase ASO	9.3.x 11.1.1.x 11.1.2.x
DimensionHierarchyType	<black></black>	Stored	The default value should be set to Stored unless multiple hierarchies are enabled.  Changes are required if multiple hierarchies are enabled and the value is set to Stored.	Essbase ASO, Profitability	9.3.x 11.1.1.x
DimensionSortOrder	0	9	This property should be set using the Performance Setting. See "Modifying Performance Settings" on page 167.  For Essbase applications, new validations force you to use unique and sequential settings. If these properties are not set correctly for existing applications the new validations will fail and you will need to use the Performance Settings screen to set the properties accordingly.	Profitability, Essbase ASO, Essbase BSO	9.3.x 11.1.1.x 11.1.2.x
DimensionStorageType	<blank></blank>	Sparse	No changes are required.  This property is defaulted during dimension initialization.	Essbase BSO	9.3.x
ExchangeRateType	None	Average	Update required.  Manually reset the value to None.	Planning	9.3.x
GridMissingLabelType	Data from Setting	Dropdown	Update required.  Manually reset the value to Data from Setting.	Planning	9.3.x
MaximumReviewLevel	<blank></blank>	1	No changes required.	Consolidation	9.3.x
MaxDocAttachmentSize	  	-1	No changes required.	Consolidation	9.3.x

Property Name	Old Value	New Value	Impact	Applicable Application Types	Applicable Versions
MaxNumDocAttachments	<blank></blank>	-1	No changes required.	Consolidation	9.3.x
MemberValidForCapex	FALSE	TRUE	Update required.  Manually reset the value to False.	Planning	9.3.x 11.1.1.x 11.1.2.x
MemberValidForCapexAggregation	FALSE	TRUE	Update required.  Manually reset the value to False.	Planning	9.3.x 11.1.1.x 11.1.2.x
MemberValidForWorkforce	FALSE	TRUE	Update required.  Manually reset the value to False.	Planning	9.3.x 11.1.1.x 11.1.2.x
NegativeColor	Red	Black	Update required.  Manually reset the value to Red.	Planning	9.3.x 11.1.1.x 11.1.2.x
Scale	<black></black>	Whole	No changes required.	Consolidation	9.3.x 11.1.1.x 11.1.2.x
ThousandSeparator	Comma	None	Update required.  Manually reset the value to Comma.	Planning	9.3.x 11.1.1.x 11.1.2.x
VarianceReporting	Non- Expense	NonExpense	Typographical correction. No changes required.	Planning	9.3.x
WeeksDistributionMember	EVEN	True	The property type has changed from a drop-down list to a boolean. The upgrade process maps the old drop-down list values to a True or False value. In most cases no manual changes are required.	Planning	9.3.x
WorkforceAggregation	~ (ignore)	+ (add)	Update required.  Manually reset the value to  for any Public Sector  Planning and Budgeting or  Workforce Planning plan  types.	Planning	9.3.x 11.1.1.x 11.1.2.x

### **Considerations when Comparing Applications to Deployed Applications**

You should ignore these property differences when comparing an application to a deployed application:

- Aggregation for Capex: If the application and member are not valid for the Capex plan type
- Aggregation for Workforce: If the application and member are not valid for the Workforce plan type
- Weeks Distribution: The Weeks Distribution property has been changed from a drop-down list to a boolean in 11.1.1.x. The upgrade process migrates the value, however, the difference is shown when you compare the applications.
- Exchange Rate Type: If the new value is None and the value is read-only, then it is correct according to the restrictions placed on this property. An empty old value could cause differences to appear.
- Skip Value: If the new value is None and the value is read-only then it is correct according to the restrictions placed on this property. An empty old value could cause differences to appear.
- Currency: This property may appear as ID=USD versus USD in the deployed application. You can ignore this difference.
- Default Parent: This property may show differences. This may be empty in the deployed application but correctly displays the primary parent.
- Maximum Document Attachment Size: This value can be blank in previous releases. A blank value is equivalent to -1. Although this was corrected in 11.1.1.x, this can display a difference for applications upgraded from 9.3.3.
- Maximum Number of Document Attachments: This value could be blank in previous releases. A blank is equivalent to -1. It has been corrected in 11.1.1.x. This may show as a difference for applications upgraded from 9.3.3.
- Default Member: This property may show differences. It can be empty in the current state and 0 in the deployed state.
- Type: This property may show differences. This may be empty in the deployed application and Numeric for the current application. This new property was introduced in 11.1.2.0 to handle text types. The default value is Numeric and is correct.
- Format String: This property may show differences.
- Use For Mapping: This property may show a difference in Currency dimensions in an ASO cube. Currency dimensions are not supported in Essbase ASO and this difference should not be an issue.
- Hierarchy Type: This property may show a difference in Essbase ASO applications for top level members when multiple hierarchies are not enabled. The new value can be Disabled and read-only. This is correct behavior and can be ignored.

### **New Properties Added to Performance Management Architect Since Release 9.3.3**

Use the table below to review new properties added to Performance Management Architect since Release 9.3.3.

 Table 47
 New Properties Added Since Release 9.3.3

Property Name	Essbase ASO	Essbase BS0	Consolidation	Planning	Profitability	9.3. 3.x	11.1. x	11.1. 2.x
ASOMemberFormula	Х					Х	Х	Х
ASOMemberFormulaDuplicate	Х					Х	х	Х
AttributeDataType	Х	Х		Х		Х		
AttributeType				Х		Х		
AutoGenId	Х	Х				Х	х	
BSOMemberFormula		Х		Х		Х	х	Х
BSOMemberFormulaDuplicate		Х				Х	Х	Х
CapexDeployed				Х		Х		
Compression	Х					Х	х	
Currency		Х				Х	Х	Х
CurrencyCategoryDuplicate		X				Х		Х
CurrencyConversionDuplicate		Х				Х		Х
DateFormat				Х		Х		
Description				Х		Х		
DimensionDescription				Х		Х	х	Х
DimensionSortOrder	Х	Х				Х	Х	
DimTwoPassCalc				Х		Х		
DisplayOption				Х		Х	х	
DTSEnabled		Х				Х	Х	
DTSEnabled				Х		Х		
DTSGeneration		X				Х	Х	
DTSGeneration				Х		Х		
EssbaseDateFormat	Х	Х				Х		

Property Name	Essbase ASO	Essbase BS0	Consolidation	Planning	Profitability	9.3. 3.x	11.1. x	11.1 2.x
FiscalYearStartDate				Х				Х
FlowMetric	Х					Х	Х	
FlowMetricDuplicate	Х					Х	Х	
FormatString	X	X				Х	Х	
FormatStringDuplicate	Х	Х				Х	Х	
HierarchyTypeDuplicate	Х					Х	Х	
Increment	Х	Х				Х	Х	
IsCurrencyPartition		Х				Х		Х
ItemValue	Х	X				Х	Х	
LevelUsageOfAggregation	Х							Х
LevelUsageOfAggregationDuplicate	Х							Х
MissingLabel	X	X				Х	Х	
NamedGeneration	Х	Х				Х	Х	
NamedLevel	Х	X				Х	Х	
OutOfRangeName	X	X				Х	Х	
PeriodType		X				Х	Х	
PhasedSubStartYear			X			Х		
PlanningAppType				Х		Х	Х	
PrimaryLevelWeightingDim (Displayed in the Property Grid as Level Usage for Aggregation)	Х					Х	Х	Х
PSBWorkforceModel				Х		Х	Х	
SecondaryLevelWeightingDim	X					Х	Х	Х
SharedServicesInstanceID	X	X				Х	Х	Х
SmartList	Х	X				Х	Х	
SmartListEntryLabel	Х	Х				Х	Х	
SmartListLabel	Х	X				Х	Х	
StartValue	Х	Х				Х	Х	
Туре	Х	Х				Х	Х	

Property Name	Essbase ASO	Essbase BSO	Consolidation	Planning	Profitability	9.3. 3.x	11.1. x	11.1. 2.x
TypedMeasureEnabled	Х	Х				Χ	Х	
WorkforceDeployed				Х		Χ		



# **Application Validations**

If you receive validation errors after upgrading to Release 11.1.2.1, you must make these manual fixes:

Validation Error	Fix
Dimension cannot have a negative, zero, or empty sort order value: Dimension 'Dimension Name'.	If the sort order is not available or not set correctly in the previous state it is shown as a validation error. Users should correct the sort order in the Performance Settings. See "Modifying Performance Settings" on page 167.
DataStorage at dimension level may be set to blank in previous versions.	In most cases Essbase defaults to StoreData or LabelOnly. Users should manually select the appropriate Data Storage property value for the dimension.

The following tables describe the validations performed by Performance Management Architect for each application type.

 Table 48
 Consolidation Validations

Validation Level	Validations
Dimension	<ul> <li>Verify that there are no UDA dimensions in the application, since UDA dimensions are not supported in Consolidation applications.</li> </ul>
	Determine if there are any dimensions that use an invalid dimension class in the application
	Verify that period dimensions are local
	Verify that the dimension instance does not have more than the maximum allowed levels of dimensional depth
	Verify that the dimension supports shared members
	Verify that the dimension supports non-unique members
	Verify that the dimension has required associations
	Validate the custom dimension ID
	Check for static dimensions
Application	Verify that all required dimensions are included in the application
	Validate the allowed number of dimension instances of a dimension class that have been added to the application.
	Enforce application naming rules
	Check for invalid characters

Validation Level	Validations
Member	<ul> <li>Verify that there is a valid account type for the member</li> <li>Verify that there is a valid default member property</li> </ul>

#### Table 49 Planning Validations

Validation Level	Validations
Dimension	Attribute dimensions can only be associated with sparse dimensions.
	Allowed values for Boolean members are either True or False
	Level-0 date members should conform to the date format property set in application settings
	Level-0 numeric members should be a valid number
	View dimension types are not supported in Planning applications
	Empty Attribute dimensions of type Boolean, Date, or Numeric cannot be associated with a base dimension
	A base dimension can be associated with only one Boolean Attribute dimension
	The Year, Currency, and Alias dimension have limited dimension depth
	The Year, Currency, and Alias dimensions do not have shared members
	Dimensions do not support non-unique members within the dimension
	Each Alias dimension has a Default alias member
	Dimension plan types selected must be the same as or a subset of the plan types selected for the application
	The Alias dimension does not have a disallowed name
	There is no duplication of Alias in Alias table
	• For all members of the Version dimension, the Enable Process Management property is not set to True if the Version Type property is set to Target
	Member names and aliases are unique
	Period and Year Validations:
	Year members must be sequential
	The first year member must be the Fiscal Start Year for the current application
	Each level under the Year Total member in the Period tree must have the same number of children
	The number of leaf members under the Year Total member is correct for the base time period of this application
	The maximum number of periods is 500
	The maximum number of Year members has not been exceeded
	There are no more than 100 years in Year dimensions
	The first year in Year dimensions has the correct format
	For deployed applications, year is not added to the beginning of a range
	The Period dimension member depth is based on Period Type

Validation Level	Validations
Application	No dimension associations exist within the application
	• The application has the minimum required dimensions as described in "Creating Planning Applications" on page 156
	The Scenario, Year, Period, Entity, Account, and Alias dimensions do not have more instances than specified in the application
	Check that all required dimensions are present based on selected plan types at the application level
	Verify that the Account Type property contains only valid values for Planning
	• Enforce rules on the application name. The application name can include a maximum of 8 characters and cannot be "Planning."
	Verify that the PerfOrder property (for example, RatesPlan1PerfOrder) has a unique value for plan types
Member	Source Plan Type value is not valid for the member
	Expense Reporting value for this member is not valid
	Time Balance can only be set to Last in Essbase applications
	Plan types for a member are the same as or a subset of its parent. For top level members, the parent plan types are the dimension plan types
	A valid DTS is used based on Period Type selected
	Check all members of all dimensions of a particular dimension class have a non-null value for a particular property, and that the property value is one of the allowed values
	Check Exchange Rate type property value based on Data Type Property
	Check Two Pass Calculation property based on DataStorage Property
	If more than one member uses an Attribute property, those members are required to be at the same level in their respective hierarchies
	Member name validations:
	Smart List member names cannot have special characters or blank spaces
	Year member names must be of the format FY10
	No leading or trailing white space is allowed in member names
	Must be between 1 and 80 characters
	Cannot contain special characters or reserved words
	Cannot start with special characters
	Cannot be reserved words
	Cannot match dimension names
	If Attribute Type is Boolean, the allowed values for member names are either True or False.

Note: These requirements are specific to Planning applications that use the Plan1, Plan2, or Plan3 plan type. For Planning modules that use other plan types, the requirements may differ. For information on Oracle Hyperion Public Sector Planning and Budgeting, Fusion Edition, see the *Oracle Hyperion Public Sector Planning and Budgeting User's Guide*. For information on Oracle Hyperion Workforce Planning, Fusion Edition and Oracle Hyperion Capital Asset Planning, Fusion Edition, see the *Oracle Hyperion Workforce Planning Administrator's Guide* and *Oracle Hyperion Capital Asset Planning Administrator's Guide*.

#### **Table 50** Profitability Validations

Validation Level	Validations
Dimension	Root members of Business dimensions must have the ASO and BSO data storage set to LabelOnly.
	<ul> <li>Dimension Sort Order is set for all dimensions in the model, excluding Alias and UDA dimensions, and satisfies the following conditions:</li> </ul>
	A dimension sort order must be set for every dimension in the model, except Alias and UDA dimensions.
	Note: The Alias and UDA dimensions are ignored for Dimension Sort Order.
	The dimension sort order must be sequential.
	<ul> <li>Measures dimension is set to 1, by default.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>AllocationType dimension is set to 2, by default.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>POV and business dimensions are set to 3 or higher.</li> </ul>
	Attribute dimensions are sorted as the last dimensions.
	For example, if you have four attribute dimensions in a sequence of 12 dimensions, the attribute dimensions must be set as 9, 10, 11, and 12.
	Duplicate members do not exist in the same dimension.
	POV dimensions must have at least one member.
	Attribute dimensions can only be associated with sparse dimensions.
	Attribute dimensions must satisfy the following conditions:
	<ul> <li>Only a Level-0 member from the attribute dimension may be assigned as an attribute.</li> </ul>
	Attributes may be assigned only to members at the same level in the base dimension.
	Attribute dimensions can only be associated with sparse dimensions.
Application	The name of the application is 7 characters or fewer, and cannot contain special characters.
	<ul> <li>At least one dimension must be set to POV type. Up to 4 dimensions may be marked as POV dimensions. Only one occurrence of each POV dimension class is allowed.</li> </ul>
	At least one business dimension must be defined
	At least one Measures dimension must be defined
	At least one AllocationType dimension must be defined
	There is only one dimension of type "Account"
	There is only one dimension of type "Entity"
	Application names do not contain Essbase special characters and reserved words

Validation Level	Validations
Member	<ul> <li>Allow only ASO and BSO data storage to be defined</li> <li>No shared members are allowed in the first Gen 2 member</li> <li>A Shared Member must always appear after its corresponding Base Member in the outline order.</li> <li>NoMember must be set as the last generation 2 member for all business dimensions, and must be set to Ignore (~) in the Property Grid.</li> <li>Note: This requirement does not apply to POV, Measures, AllocationType, Alias, UDA or Attribute dimensions.</li> <li>Shared members must reside in a Dynamic hierarchy, using one of the following methods:         <ul> <li>The Gen 1 member is HierarchyType=dynamic</li> <li>The Gen 1 member is HierarchyType=HierarchiesEnabled, and the Gen 2 ancestor of the shared member is HierarchyType=dynamic</li> </ul> </li> <li>Ensure no duplicate member names or aliases exist for any members within the dimension</li> <li>Member names do not include Essbase special characters and reserved words</li> </ul>

 Table 51
 Common Essbase ASO and BSO Validations

Validation Level	Validations
Dimension	Attribute dimensions can only be associated with only one other base dimension.
	Verify that the Dimension Sort Order is sequential, does not have duplicates and the Attribute dimensions are at the end
	Verify that all smart lists are referenced.
	Verify that smart list dimensions are not empty.
	Generation names and level names must be unique in an outline (application). Names cannot be the same as other generation or level names. In addition, names cannot be the same as a member, dimension, Alias property value, or dimension alias property value.
Application	Minimum number of dimensions is 1.
	Verify that the database name is not empty.
	Duplicates across the dimensions of the following types are not allowed: Time, Account, Generic, Currency and Country.
	The application name can contain up to 8 characters (non-Unicode) or 30 characters (Unicode) if the Supports Unicode property is enabled.
	• Application names cannot contain the following characters: space * \ [ ]:, = < > . + ? ";' / \t
	The application description cannot exceed 79 characters.
	Dimension names, member names, Alias values, and Alias members cannot exceed 80 characters and cannot contain:
	Quotes ("), brackets [ ], or tabs
	<ul> <li>Spaces at beginning or end</li> </ul>
	The first character of: @ \ { } , - = < ( ) . + ' _   .
	The Database Name property cannot be null.
	Verify that if the application level TypedMeasureEnabled=false, then Account members cannot have their Type properties set to Text or Date.

Validation Level	Validations
Member	The Time Balance property for all Account dimension members can only have values of None, First, Average, or Last.
	Primary members must be present before shared instances.
	Verify if an Essbase dimension has the AllowDuplicatesInDimension property set to false and yet contains non-unique members. If a non-unique member is found, an error is logged.
	• Verify that all member names and aliases are unique in application or in dimension (per properties set in the outline).
	If AllowDuplicatesInOutline is set to false all member names must be unique. Alias values must be unique within the alias table and cannot conflict with any of the member names. Alias values can be same as the member name.
	If AllowDuplicatesInOutline is set to true uniqueness is checked within the context of dimension. If non-unique members are required in the dimension, the dimension level property AllowDuplicatesInDimension should be set to true.
	• If a shared member has its DataStorage set to ShareData, then its primary reference member must have its DataStorage set to StoreData.
	• If a dimension with an attribute association is set to "Label Only," a warning is displayed indicating that all attribute associations will be dropped.
	Verify that none of the Smart List members have duplicate values.
	Verify that Smart List values are only allowed on base (leaf) members.

 Table 52
 Essbase (BSO) Validations

Validation Level	Validations
Dimension	Verify that the dimension is not set to allow duplicates and non-unique members.
	Verify that the Data Storage property set at the dimension level is LabelOnly, NeverShare, or StoreData for dimensions of the following types: Time, Account, and Attribute.
	Verify that at least one dimension in the cube is set to Dense.
Application	• Ensures that only one (the maximum number allowed) of the following dimensions types are in the application: Time, Period, Account, Currency, Entity, and Country.
	Ensures that the Skip property is set when the Time Balance is set for an Account dimension.
Member	Top members cannot be shared members.
	Shared instances of members cannot exist without the primary members.
	Base/level 0 members cannot have the Data Storage value of LabelOnly for dimensions of the following types: Time, Account, Generic, Currency, Country, and Attribute.
	Verify that if an Essbase dimension has the AllowDuplicatesInOutline and AllowDuplicatesInDimension property set to false and yet contains non-unique members. If a non-unique member is found, an error is logged.
	<ul> <li>Verifies that the Data Storage property is set to DynamicCalc, DynamicCalcAndStore, LabelOnly, NeverShare, ShareData, or StoreData for members of the following dimensions: Time, Account, Generic, and Attribute.</li> </ul>

Note: For Essbase (ASO) and Essbase (BSO), the majority of validations are performed at deployment.

Table 53 Essbase (ASO) Validations

Validation Level	Validations
Dimension	If "Multiple Hierarchy" is enabled for a dimension, the Data Storage property must be LabelOnly.
	The Data Storage property at the dimension level can be LabelOnly, NeverShare, or StoreData for dimensions of the following types: Time and Account.
	Attribute dimensions cannot have shared members.
Application	Verifies that there is only one Time or Account dimension.
Member	Top members cannot be shared members.
	The primary occurrence of each shared member also exists in the application.
	Duplicates across dimensions are controlled by a flag at the application level. There is also a flag at the dimension level that indicates that duplicates in the dimension are allowed. If duplicates are not allowed at the application level, then duplicates are not allowed at the dimension level.
	Issue a warning if hierarchy depth is more than 10 levels.
	If "Multiple Hierarchy" is enabled, member formulas are supported for Dynamic Hierarchy members, and Dynamic dimensions.
	• Stored hierarchy dimensions cannot have shared members. Stored hierarchies within a multiple hierarchies dimension can have shared members, except that the first hierarchy in a dimension where multiple hierarchies are enabled cannot contain a shared member. A shared member cannot be in the same Stored hierarchy as it's primary member. A stored hierarchy can only have one copy of a shared member.
	A stored hierarchy can contain a shared instance of a dynamic hierarchy member only if the dynamic hierarchy member is a level-0 member without a formula.
	The first hierarchy in a multiple hierarchies enabled dimension must be a stored hierarchy.
	A shared member may not be found before the primary instance of the member. If any are found, an error message is logged for each.
	The Data Storage property can only be LabelOnly, NeverShare, ShareData, StoreData for members of the following dimensions: Time, Account, and Generic.
	Attribute members can only have the Data Storage property set to DynamicCalc.
	Base/level 0 members cannot have the Data Storage value of LabelOnly for the following dimension types: Time, Account, Generic, and Attribute.
	• Check to see if the consolidation operation in stored hierarchies is always set to add(+). If the DataStorage property is LabelOnly then ignore(~) is allowed.
	Formulas are valid only in dynamic hierarchies
	LabelOnly members in stored hierarchies should have label only ancestors.
	Note: Essbase also requires all members at the same level to be LabelOnly.



# Member Query Functions Used by the Data Synchronizer

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#### **Using Member Query Functions**

#### **Subtopics**

- **Special Considerations**
- Syntax
- **Examples**
- **Parent**
- Children
- **Ancestors**
- **Descendants**
- **Siblings**
- Member
- Match
- **AllMembers**
- **BottomOfHierarchy**
- **TopOfHierarchy**
- Level0

The Performance Management Architect Data Synchronizer supports these member query functions:

- Parent() Returns the member one level above the member-name in the same branch. See "Parent" on page 398.
- Children() Returns the members one level below the specified parent. See "Children" on page 398.
- Ancestors() Returns the members at all levels above the specified member in the same branch. See "Ancestors" on page 399.
- Descendants() Returns the members all levels below the specified parent. See "Descendants" on page 400.
- Siblings() Returns the members with the same parent on the same level as the membername parameter. See "Siblings" on page 400.

- Member() Returns the specified member. See "Member" on page 401.
- Match() Returns the members that match a specified pattern. See "Match" on page 402.
- Level0() Returns the members at the bottom of the hierarchy that do not have children. See "Level0" on page 404.

Note: Financial Management does not support the Level0 function.

- IParent() Returns the member one level above the member-name in the same branch including parent. See "Parent" on page 398.
- IChildren() Returns the members including the specified parent. See "Children" on page
- IAncestors() Returns the members at all levels above the specified member in the same branch including specified ancestor. See "Ancestors" on page 399.
- IDescendants() Returns the members all levels including the specified parent. See "Descendants" on page 400.
- ISiblings() Returns the members with the same parent on the same level as the membername parameter including specified sibling. See "Siblings" on page 400.

Performance Management Architect uses these technologies to retrieve and load data for Essbase and Planning:

Load Data	Retrieve Data
Planning, Essbase BSO, and Essbase ASO use Essbase Java API methods on IESSCube object, namely, begindataload, sendString, and endDataLoad.	Planning and Essbase BSO use calculation scripts. Essbase ASO uses report scripts.

#### **Special Considerations**

Keep in mind these considerations:

- Financial Management does not support the Level0() function.
- After you select a member in the Pick Member dialog box, you can manually enter the Match(), AllMembers(), BottomOfHierarchy(), and TopOfHierarchy() functions in the Create Filter dialog box.
- Profitability and Cost Management uses the same syntax and code as Essbase BSO.
- When the source is Oracle Hyperion Planning, Fusion Edition, Essbase BSO, Essbase ASO, or Oracle Hyperion Profitability and Cost Management, Fusion Edition, follow standard Essbase qualification conventions if any of the arguments to a filter is a duplicate. In addition, if any of the argument passed to any of the function is a duplicate then you must qualify the member as required by Essbase.
- In Essbase ASO applications, the function Siblings() functions the same as ISiblings().

You can manually enter the following functions: IParent, IChildren, IAncestors, IDescendants, and ISiblings in the Create Filter dialog box using the following syntax: function-name(member-name).

# **Syntax**

To use multiple functions, use a semi-colon to separate each function. For example:

```
Children(Q1); Children (Q2); ISiblings(Jan);
```

Quotes are *not* allowed in function syntax. For example:

```
Siblings ("operating expenses global", Account, true)
```

returns an error at extraction in the data synchronization log

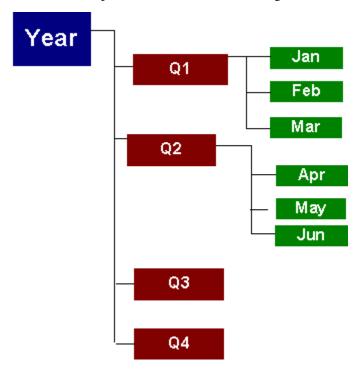
The correct syntax is:

```
Siblings (operating expenses global, Account, true)
```

Some of the strings in the following code examples display on two or more text lines. However, strings must be defined on only one line in your code.

## **Examples**

All of the examples are based on the following Year dimension:



#### **Parent**

#### **Subtopics**

- Syntax
- **Examples**

Returns the member one level above the member-name in the same branch.

#### **Syntax**

```
Parent (member-name)
IParent (member-name)
```

**Note:** We highly recommend that you use IParent since it is inclusive.

Parameter	Description	
member-name	The member name for the dimension.	

#### **Examples**

Parent (Jun)

returns Q2

IParent (Jun)

returns Jun, Q2

## **Children**

#### **Subtopics**

- **Syntax**
- Example

Returns the members one level below the specified parent, which is the member-name.

#### **Syntax**

```
Children (member-name)
IChildren (member-name)
```

Note: We highly recommend that you use IChildren since it is inclusive.

Parameter	Description
member-name	The member name for the dimension.

## **Example**

IChildren (Q1)

returns Q1, Jan, Feb, Mar

#### **Ancestors**

#### **Subtopics**

- **Syntax**
- **Examples**

Returns the members at all levels above the specified member in the same branch.

#### **Syntax**

**Ancestors** (member-name)

IAncestors (member-name)

**Note:** We highly recommend that you use IAncestors since it is inclusive.

Parameter	Description	
member-name	The member name for the dimension.	

## **Examples**

Ancestors (Jan)

returns Q1

IAncestors (Jan)

returns Q1, Jan

## **Descendants**

#### **Subtopics**

- Syntax
- **Examples**

Returns the members at all levels below the specified parent, which is the member-name.

#### **Syntax**

```
Descendants (member-name)
IDescendants (member-name)
```

**Note:** We highly recommend that you use IDescendants since it is inclusive.

Parameter	Description	
member-name	The member name for the dimension.	

#### **Examples**

```
Descendants (Year)
returns Q1, Jan, Feb, Mar
IDescendants (Year)
returns Year, Q1, Jan, Feb, Mar
```

## **Siblings**

#### **Subtopics**

- **Syntax**
- Examples

Returns the members with the same parent on the same level as the member-name parameter.

#### **Syntax**

```
Siblings (member-name)
ISiblings (member-name)
```

Note: We highly recommend that you use ISiblings since it is inclusive.

Parameter	Description
member-name	The member name for the dimension.

#### **Examples**

Siblings (Jan) returns Jan, Feb, Mar ISiblings (Jan) returns Jan, Feb, Mar

Note: For Oracle Essbase ASO applications, the inclusive parameter is invalid and returns the member as well as members with the same parent on the same level as the membername parameter. Therefore, Siblings and ISiblings function the same.

## **Member**

#### **Subtopics**

- **Syntax**
- Example

Returns the member with the name that is provided as a character string.

## **Syntax**

Member (member-name) Member (member-name)

Parameter	Description
member-name	The member name for the dimension.

## **Example**

Member (Q1, Year)

returns Q1

#### Match

#### **Subtopics**

- **Syntax**
- **Examples**

Returns the members that match a specified pattern.

#### **Syntax**

```
Match (pattern)
```

where pattern is text string. You can use any of the following wildcard characters

- ? Matches one occurrence of any character
- \* Matches zero or more characters. You can use the \* at the end of string only.

#### **Examples**

```
Match (Q?)
returns Q1, Q2, Q3, and Q4
Match(J*)
returns Jan
Match(*)
returns all members
Match(F?b)
returns Feb
```

#### **AllMembers**

#### **Subtopics**

- **Syntax**
- Example

Returns all members in the hierarchy.

Note: AllMembers() is supported in Financial Management applications only.

#### **Syntax**

```
AllMembers (hierarchy)
```

where hierarchy is the hierarchy of the dimension.

#### **Example**

```
AllMembers (Year)
```

returns all members of the Year dimension

## **BottomOfHierarchy**

#### **Subtopics**

- **Syntax**
- **Examples**

Returns the members that do not have children in a dimension.

**Note:** BottomOfHierarchy() is supported in Financial Management applications only.

#### **Syntax**

```
BottomOfHierarchy (hierarchy)
```

where hierarchy is the hierarchy of the dimension.

#### **Examples**

```
BottomOfHierarchy ()
returns Jan, Feb. Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Q3, Q4
BottomOfHierarchy (Q1)
returns Jan, Feb, Mar
```

Note: Level0 and BottomOfHierachy functions result in the same behavior. If you enter Level0, Performance Management Architect automatically converts the function to BottomOfHierarchy.

# **TopOfHierarchy**

#### **Subtopics**

- **Syntax**
- Example

Returns the members at the top of the hierarchy that have no parent members.

#### **Syntax**

```
TopOfHierarchy (hierarchy)
```

where hierarchy is the hierarchy of the dimension.

#### **Example**

```
TopOfHierarchy (Q1)
```

returns Year

#### Level0

#### **Subtopics**

- **Syntax**
- Example

Returns the members at the bottom of the hierarchy that do not have children.

Note: Oracle Hyperion Financial Management, Fusion Edition does not support the Level0 function.

#### **Syntax**

```
Level0 (hierarchy)
```

where hierarchy is the hierarchy of the dimension.

## **Example**

```
Level0 (Qtr1)
```

returns Jan, Feb, Mar



# Configuration Settings in BPMA\_Server\_Config.xml

The BPMA\_Server\_Config.xml file has two main elements, DimensionServer and log4net. The DimensionServer section contains settings that are specific to internal workings of the Dimension Server and other related components. The log4net section contains settings that are used by the log4net module, which is used to log warnings, errors, and so on. You can find the BPMA\_Server\_Config.xml file in: <EPM\_ORACLE\_INSTANCE>\products\Foundation \BPMA\AppServer\DimensionServer\ServerEngine\bin. The following is an excerpt of the BPMA\_Config\_Server.xml file:

**Note:** Some descriptions in the following table indicate a default value, which are automatically prepopulated when you install Performance Management Architect. Do not leave settings blank unless noted.

The following table shows the parameter, description, and default setting for settings in BPMA\_Server\_Config.xml.

Parameter	Description	Default Setting
DimensionServer	Contains settings specific to internal workings of the Dimension Server and other related components, such as Session Manager.	

Parameter	Description	Default Setting
Data_Access_Layer	Contains values that are used to create a connection to a database if the connection details cannot be retrieved from Shared Services.	
	All Performance Management Architect components connect to the Performance Management Architect database using the same settings. The following settings are in the Data_Access_Layer:	
	ConnectRetries—The number of times that a connection to the database will be attempted before an exception (error) is thrown	
	ConnectRetryTimeout—The number of seconds between each database connection retry.	
	CommandTimeout—The number of seconds that will elapse after sending a query to the database before a database error is reported. The default value is 900 which is 900 seconds or 15 minutes.	
	UseWindowsAuthentication—For SQL Server databases only. If set to True, this setting uses Windows authentication. If set to False, SQL Server authentication is used.	
EPMATempFilePath	The directory where the following Performance Management Architect temporary files are stored.	
	<ul> <li>If OutputExportDocuments is set to False (default), the final export results are written to: FinishedDeploymentDocument.xml in the folder set in the EPMATempFilePath.</li> </ul>	
	• If OutputExportDocuments is set to True, the final export results are written to: FinishedDeploymentDocument.xml in the folder set in ExportXSLPath.	
	The default location is: <epm_oracle_ instance="">\tmp\EPMA.</epm_oracle_>	
SessionManager	Contains values that are used by the Session Manager service to connect to Shared Services through the NetJNIBridge Service. Oracle's Hyperion® Shared Services is used by the Session Manager to retrieve user authentication, group, role, rights information, database connection information, and so on.	
JavaMinHeap	Located in the SessionManager section. This setting stores the minimum value for the JVM heap memory at initiation. The maximum value that you can define is 256m.	16m

Parameter	Description	Default Setting
JavaMaxHeap	Located in the SessionManager section. This setting stores the maximum value for the JVM heap memory at initiation. The maximum value that you can define is 1024m.	512m
EnableNestedGroups	Set to True to indicate that when group memberships are requested for a particular user, any nested groups are returned along with top-level groups. Set this to False to indicate that when group memberships are requested for a particular user, only top-level groups are returned (no nested groups are included).	True
NetJNIBridgePort	Port number used by the NetJNIBridge service to communicate with the SessionManager service.	5255
NetJNIBridgeHost	Name of the physical machine where the NetJNIBridge service is running. The name can be localhost if NetJNIBridge is running on the same machine as the Dimension Server.	
Port	Port number that the EPMA Server listens on.	5251
DimensionServerStartupTimeout	The number of seconds to wait for an instance of the dimension server to start before throwing an exception.	300
ExportCompressionThreshold	The maximum number of bytes in size for an exported application before the export is compressed.	102400
ExportXSLPath	The path to the .XSL files that are used to format application exports.	
OutputExportDocuments	Enables or disables the creation of files in the file system during an application export (which is part of deployment).	False
	By default, it is disabled and set to False. To enable it, set the value to True.	
ProductMetadataPath	The path to the .XML files that define the product metadata. This is used by the Dimension Server to load property definitions, and so on.	
CustomMetadataPath	(Deprecated)	
Validations	Contains values that are used to control validations. Contains the following settings: Application, MaxReportedErrors, MaxReportedWarnings, and DefaultMessages.	
Application	Contains values to are used to control application validations.	

Parameter	Description	Default Setting
MaxDeploymentHistoryEntries	Add this setting to override the maximum number of application deployment history entries. The value entered must be greater than 1.	10
MaxReportedErrors	The maximum number of errors that will be recorded when an application is validated.	5000
MaxReportedWarnings	The maximum number of warnings that are recorded when an application is validated.	5000
DefaultMessages	The maximum number of combined errors and warnings that are reported to the user when an application is validated.	25
AutoCleanupTemporary ApplicationsStartTime	Control how the server automatically cleans up temporary applications.	AutoCleanupTemporaryApplicationsStartTime default is 4:00:00.
AutoCleanupTemporary ApplicationsMinimumAge	Temporary applications are used by the Application Creation Wizard, and if a temporary application is not properly cleaned up, it might never get removed.	AutoCleanupTemporaryApplicationsMinimumAge default is 1440.
	By default, the server automatically removes any applications marked as "temporary," at 4:00:00 (4 am).	
	<b>Note:</b> The time is in local time, military format. For example, the format for 2:30 p.m. is entered as 14:30:00.	
	You can adjust the time by modifying the AutoCleanupTemporaryApplicationsStartTime setting. By default, applications that are older than 24 hours are included for cleanup. The minimum age of an application can be modified by setting the AutoCleanupTemporaryApplicationsMinimumAge	
	value in number of minutes.	
PurgeBaselineStartTime	Sets the time when the automatic purging of baselines that are no longer needed begins. By default, it is at 3:00 a.m. local time (entered as 3:00:00).	3:00:00
	<b>Note:</b> The time is in local time, military format. For example, the format for 2:30 p.m. is entered as 14:30:00.	
ImportErrorThreshold	Maximum number of combined errors and warnings that can occur before a running import shuts down.	Default value: 1000
		Minimum value: 0  No maximum value defined
ExcludedMemberLimit	Limits the number of members returned by the	Default value: 5000
	EnumExcludedMembers() API call.	Minimum value: 0
		Maximum value: 5000

Parameter	Description	Default Setting
log4net	Contains settings used by the log4net module to log errors, debug information, and so on.	
	<b>Caution!</b> Do not change values in this section unless specifically directed by Oracle Customer Support.	



# Accessibility

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# **Keyboard Equivalents**

The following tables describe keyboard equivalents available in Performance Management Architect. The keyboard equivalents are organized by Performance Management Architect module.

Note: There are cases where you can access a File Input dialog box in the Performance Management Architect module. Shortcut keys are not marked for buttons like Upload, Cancel, Help, and Browse in the File Input dialog box. These are HTML input buttons and therefore do not have a Performance Management Architect shortcut key associated. However JAWS will read the access key to be pressed.

Note: If you are using JAWS® Screen Reading Software, we recommend using the Internet Explorer browser.

# **Navigating through the User Interface**

The following table describes keyboard equivalents to navigating the user interface.

Table 54 General Navigation Keys

Кеу	Action
General	
Right Arrow and Left Arrow	Expands a dimension or member in the Dimension Library
Down Arrow and Up Arrow	Selects dimensions and members in the Dimension Library

Key	Action
Tab	Selects items on the screen (to the right)
Shift+Tab	Selects previous items on the screen (to the left)
Shift+F10	Displays the context menu for the selected item.
	<b>Note:</b> Shift+F10 does not display the context menu for Performance Management Architect tabs (such as Application Library) in the Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Workspace, Fusion Edition window. However, you can use the context menu key on your keyboard to display the context menu for a tab.
Date Selection	
Up Arrow and Down Arrow	Traverses through the dates.
Enter	Selects a date.
Tab	Traverses forward through the dates. Shift+Tab is not supported when selecting dates.

**Table 55** General Tree and List Navigation Keys

Key	Action
Right Arrow and Left Arrow	If the focus is on the tree or list, press the Left or Right arrow to select the first row and ensure that JAWS is reading the selection correctly.
	For any item with a plus sign [+] or minus sign [-], right arrow expands the selection and left arrow collapses the selection.
Up Arrow and Down Arrow	Selects the next or previous item in the tree or list.
F2	For any component in the list or tree that has the ability to be edited, press F2 to edit.

**Note:** If JAWS software is running, non-contiguous selection does not work as expected. If you want to select non-contiguous members JAWS has to be turned off.

# **Dimension Library**

The following sections describe the keyboard shortcuts available in the Dimension Library.

 Table 56
 Dimension Library Keyboard Shortcuts

Key	Action
Ctrl+Shift+N	Create a new dimension
Ctrl+Shift+Z	Launch the application wizard to create a new application
Ctrl+Shift+F	Create a new folder
Ctrl+Shift+E	Search for dimensions
Ctrl+Alt+I	Clear filter criteria

Key	Action
Ctrl+Shift+S	Clear sort criteria
Ctrl+Alt+V	If the Shared Library pane is closed, this shows Shared Library
Ctrl+Alt+E	If the application pane is closed, this shows the application pane
Ctrl+Alt+P	If the Property Grid is closed, this shows the Property Grid
Ctrl+Alt+L	If the member list is closed or not displayed, this shows the member list
Ctrl+Alt+R	Refresh
Ctrl+Alt+T	Download transaction logs.
Ctrl+Alt+O	Sort dimensions
Ctrl+Alt+F	Filter dimensions
Ctrl+Shift+M	Manage taskflows
Ctrl+Shift+T	View taskflow status
Ctrl+U	Migrate users

You may experience the following issues in the Dimension Library:

- When you insert a shared member, and then select a member in the Selection pane, after clicking OK, the focus does not go back to the selected dimension or member.
- In the Select Top Member dialog box, when navigating to the Search tab, and then to the Advanced Search icon, the default search result displays all the members and the focus is lost.

## **Dimension Library Panes**

The following keyboard shortcuts are supported in the Dimension Library panes.

Table 57 Dimension Library - Panes Accessibility Keys

Кеу	Action
Ctrl+1	Selects the Shared Library pane.
Ctrl+2	Selects the Application pane.
Ctrl+3	Selects the Property Grid or Member Find pane.
Ctrl+F7	Restores focus.
Shift+Left arrow	Moves the vertical split pane to the left for the Shared Library pane, Application pane, or Property Grid.
Shift+Right arrow	Moves the vertical split pane to the right for the Shared Library pane, Application pane, or Property Grid.

Кеу	Action
Shift+F10	Displays the context menu of selected item in the Shared Library, Application pane, Property Grid, or Find Member pane.
	<b>Note:</b> Shift+F10 does not display the context menu for any Oracle Hyperion EPM Architect, Fusion Edition tabs, such as the Dimension Library tab.

#### **Shared Library Tree**

The following keyboard shortcuts are supported in the Shared Library dimension tree.

Table 58 Shared Library - Dimension Tree Accessibility Keys

Key	Action
Up arrow	Selects the next node above the current.
Down arrow	Selects the next node below the current.
Right arrow	Expands a node that displays the plus [+] sign.
	<b>Note:</b> Properties of a dimension display when you select a dimension in the Shared Library or application and press the right arrow key.
Left arrow	Collapses a node that displays the minus [-] sign.
	<b>Note:</b> When the focus is on the dimension tree, you can press the Left or Right Arrow to select the first row to be read by JAWS.

**Note:** The keystrokes listed in the above table are the same if you are working in the Application tree.

#### **Grid Editor**

The following keyboard shortcuts are supported in the Grid Editor.

Table 59 Grid Editor — Accessibility Keys

Keys	Action
Grid Editor Wizard	
Tab	Traverses from left to right and top to bottom.
Up arrow	Selects the next node above the current in the tree.
Down arrow	Selects the next node below the current in the tree.
Right arrow	Expands a node that displays the plus [+] sign.
Left arrow	Collapses a node that displays the minus [-] sign.

Keys	Action	
Grid Editor		
Ctrl+1	Selects the Grid Editor pane.	
Ctrl+2	Selects the grid.	
Ctrl+F7	Switches the focus to the topmost component. For example, if a dialog box is not in focus, this keyboard shortcut switches the focus to the dialog box.	
Shift+F10	Displays the context menu of selected cell(s).	
Alt+Shift+R	Displays the context menu for a selected row.	
Alt+Shift+C	Displays the context menu for a selected column.	
Alt+Shift+D	Displays the context menu for the dimension area in the top left corner to display a different dimension.	
Tab	Traverses from left to right and top to bottom.	
Arrow up or down	Traverses vertically in the grid.	
Arrow right or left	Traverses horizontally in the grid.	
Space bar	Selects or deselects a check box.	
F2	Edits a cell in the grid. For example, you can press F2 when the focus is on the Member Formula cell to display the Member Formula dialog box. In addition, the F2 key also enables the drop-down list in properties such as Is ICP.	

## **Member Selector Dialog Box**

The following keyboard shortcuts are supported in the Member Selector dialog box.

**Table 60** Member Selector — Accessibility Keys

Keys	Action
Tab	Traverses from left to right and top to bottom.
Up arrow	Selects the next node above the current in the tree.
Down arrow	Selects the next node below the current in the tree.
Right arrow	Expands a node that displays the plus [+] sign.
Left arrow	Collapses a node that displays the minus [-] sign.

You may experience the following issues in the Member Selector dialog box:

- The Search > Find label is not read correctly by the screen reader. The screen reader the type in text for the find text field instead.
- The screen reader reads the entire URL, but only should read the icon name.
- The screen reader is unable to read the Selections pane label.

- The shortcut keys do not work as expected for the OK, Cancel, and Help buttons.
- When navigating to the Search tab, if you press [Tab] and then reverse tab with [Shift+Tab], the reverse tab does not progress beyond the Search icon.

#### **Member Find Pane**

The following keyboard shortcuts are supported in the Member Find pane.

**Table 61** Member Find Pane — Accessibility Keys

Keys	Action
Arrow up or down	If the focus is in the Member Find pane, the up or down arrow traverses through the members.  Note: To find a member in the Shared Library or the Application pane, press [Enter]. However, JAWS is unable to read the selected member in the pane. To go to the selected member, first get focus on the Shared Library using Ctrl+1 or the Application pane, using Ctrl+2. Then, press [Tab] to select the member.

You may experience an issue with the screen reader when searching for members. Even though the member you search for is highlighted, the screen reader does not read the member as expected. The screen reader should read the member that is highlighted.

#### **View Dimension Association Dialog Box**

The following keyboard shortcuts are supported in the View Dimension Association dialog box.

**Table 62** View Dimension Association — Accessibility Keys

Keys	Action
Tab	Traverses from left to right and top to bottom.
Arrow up or down	Traverses through the dimension associations.

# **Plan Type Performance Settings Dialog Box**

The following keyboard shortcuts are supported in the Plan Type Performance Settings dialog box.

 Table 63
 Plan Type Performance Settings — Accessibility Keys

Keys	Action
Tab	Traverses from left to right and top to bottom.
Arrow up or down	Traverses up or down the drop-down menu.
Enter	Selects an item in the drop-down menu.
Up arrow	Traverses up through the dimensions.
Down arrow	Traverses down through the dimensions.

#### **Reorder Children Dialog Box**

The following keyboard shortcuts are supported in the Reorder Children dialog box.

**Table 64** Reorder Children — Accessibility Keys

Keys	Action
Tab	Traverses from left to right and top to bottom.
F2	Edit the sort order value field.
	<b>Note:</b> If you press the Escape key to cancel editing, you must press Ctrl+F7 to return focus back to the Reorder Children dialog box.
Arrow up or down	Traverses through the members.

## **Edit Application Dialog Box**

The following keyboard shortcuts are supported in the Edit Application dialog box.

Table 65 Edit Application — Accessibility Keys

Keys	Action
Tab	Traverses from left to right and top to bottom.
Arrow up or down	Traverses through the applications.

## **Property Grid**

The following keyboard shortcuts are supported in the Property Grid.

Table 66 Property Grid — Accessibility Keys

Keys	Action
Tab	Traverses from top to bottom.
Arrow up or down	Traverses through the properties.
F2	Edits any property value.  Note: For combo boxes, press F2 to edit, then use the up and down arrow to navigate. To select an element, press [Enter].
Enter	Selects an item in the drop-down menu.
Space bar	Selects or deselects a check box.
Shift+F10	Displays the context menu of the selected item in the Property Grid.

Keep in mind these considerations:

- While navigating through the property grid if the focus is lost because of a warning message, press Ctrl+3 to navigate to the Property Grid and navigate by using the Tab and Arrow keys.
- If focus is lost after pressing Ctrl+S to save a property in the property grid, simply use the Up or Down arrow.
- If you are in "edit mode" in a field that cannot be edited in the Property Grid, to get out of "edit mode" press the Tab or Shift+Tab key.

#### **Security Group/User Selection Dialog Box**

The following keyboard shortcuts are supported in the Security Group/User Selection dialog box (accessed via the Property Grid—System category).

Table 67 Security Group/User Selection — Accessibility Keys

Keys	Action
Tab	Traverses from left to right and top to bottom.
Arrow up or down	Traverses up or down in the drop-down menu or if there are multiple users/groups in the list, traverses up or down the user/group list.
Enter	Selects an item in the drop-down menu.

#### **Alias Dialog Box**

The following keyboard shortcuts are supported in the Alias dialog box (accessed via the Property Grid).

Table 68 Alias — Accessibility Keys

Keys	Action
Tab	Traverses from left to right and top to bottom.
Arrow up or down	Traverse through the aliases.
F2	Edits the alias.
Ctrl+F7	Returns focus to the Alias dialog box.

#### **Import Dimensions Dialog Box**

The following keyboard shortcuts are supported in the Import Dimensions dialog box.

**Table 69** Import Dimensions — Accessibility Keys

Keys	Action
Tab	Traverses from left to right and top to bottom.
Arrow up or down	Traverses up or down the import profiles list.

Keys	Action
Enter	When entering the profile name in Name text field, you can press [Enter] to select the name.
Space bar	Use to select the Select Profile button next to Name text field, and it will select the profile from the above list.

#### **Create Import Profile – Map Dimensions Screen**

The following keyboard shortcuts are supported in the Import Profile—Map Dimensions screen.

**Table 70** Map Dimensions — Accessibility Keys

Keys	Action
Tab	Traverses from left to right and top to bottom.
Space bar	Select or deselect a check box.
Arrow up or down	Navigates up or down drop-down lists.

Note: You may experience the following issue when using a screen reader: If you use the Tab key to traverse through dimensions in the tree, the screen reader reads the selected tree elements as "Not selected."

#### **Create Import Profile - Dimension Mapping Screen**

The following keyboard shortcuts are supported in the Import Profile—Import Dimension Mapping screen.

**Table 71** Import Dimension Mapping — Accessibility Keys

Keys	Action
Tab	Traverses from left to right and top to bottom.
Arrow up or down	Navigates up or down the dimension mapping or mapping options (properties list).
Arrow right or left	Navigates left or right through the properties listed in the mapping options.
F2	Activates the drop-down list shown in the Mapping Options, Shared Library column.
Space bar	Selects or deselects a check box.
Shift+F10	Displays the context menu of the selected property.

Note: After an import profile is created, on the Profile tab, the screen reader should read the tab name, but reads the type in text instead.

## **Import Results**

The following keyboard shortcuts are supported on the Import Results screen.

Table 72 Import Results Keyboard Shortcuts

Кеу	Action
Ctrl+1	Selects the main tree of the Profile Name.
Ctrl+2	Selects the Dimension pane.
Ctrl+3	Selects the Record Level Errors / Warning pane.
Ctrl+4	Selects the Details summary pane.
Shift+Down Arrow	Decreases the size of the Details pane and increases the Record Level Errors / Warning pane.
Shift+Up Arrow	Increases the size of the Details pane and decreases the Record Level Errors / Warning pane.
Shift+Left Arrow	Decreases the size of the Dimensions pane and increases the size of the Record Level Errors / Warning pane.
Shift+Right Arrow	Increases the size of the Dimensions pane and decreases the size of the Record Level Errors / Warning pane.

# **Application Library**

The following keyboard shortcuts are supported in the Application Library.

 Table 73
 Application Library Keyboard Shortcuts

Key	Action
Ctrl+Shift+Z	Launch the application wizard to create a new application
Ctrl+Shift+F	Create a new folder in the Application Library
Ctrl+Alt+1	Display the view pane. (The view pane must always display.)
Ctrl+Shift+I	View icons
Ctrl+Shift+L	View details
Ctrl+Alt+F	Filter applications
Ctrl+Alt+I	Clear filter criteria
Ctrl+Alt+R	Refresh
Ctrl+Alt+M	Manage Planning data sources
Ctrl+Shift+M	Manage taskflows
Ctrl+Shift+T	View taskflow status

#### **Application Library Panes**

The following keyboard shortcuts are supported to view panes in the Application Library.

**Table 74** Application Library Panes — Accessibility Keys

Кеу	Action
Ctrl+1	Selects the application list in the upper pane.
Ctrl+2	Selects the lower (application details) pane, starting with the Summary area.
Ctrl+F7	Switches the focus to the topmost component. For example, if a dialog box is not in focus, this keyboard shortcut switches the focus to the dialog box.
Shift+Up arrow	Increases the lower (application details) pane size and the split pane moves up.
Shift+Down arrow	Decreases the lower (application details) pane size and the split pane moves down.
Shift+F10	Displays the context menu of selected item in the Application Library.
	Note: Shift+F10 does not display the context menu for the Application Library tab.

#### **Find Applications Dialog Box**

The following keyboard shortcuts are supported in the Find Applications dialog box.

**Table 75** Find Applications — Accessibility Keys

Keys	Action
Tab	Traverses from left to right and top to bottom.
Arrow up or down	Traverses up or down the drop-down menu or the applications list.

#### **Application Creation Wizard**

The following keyboard shortcuts are supported in the Application Creation Wizard.

**Table 76** Application Creation Wizard — Accessibility Keys

Keys	Action
Tab	<ul> <li>Traverses from left to right and top to bottom for all application types, except Planning.</li> <li>For Planning applications, use the tab key to traverse from top to bottom. If the Auto Create Local Dimensions check box is selected, the Tab order traverses from top to bottom, moving to the Next button, and so on. Then, after traversing back to the top of the screen and through the application information, pressing the Tab key continues through the Planning and Calendar options.</li> <li>Application Settings screen:</li> <li>Traverses from left to right and top to bottom.</li> </ul>
Space bar	Selects or deselects a check box.
Application Type Page	

Keys	Action	
Ctrl+1	Selects the content pane, and on selection, if Screen Reader Support is enabled, the screen reader reads the description of the page. For information on enabling screen reader support, see the Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Workspace, Fusion Edition User's Guide.	
Ctrl+2	Selects Application Information area of the page.	
Ctrl+3	For Planning applications, selects the Planning area of the page.	
Ctrl+4	For Planning applications, selects the Calender area of the page.	
Ctrl+F7	Switches the focus to the topmost component. For example, if a dialog box is not in focus, this keyboard shortcur switches the focus to the dialog box.	
Dimension Selection Page		
Arrow	Use the up, down, right, and left arrow to navigate through the list of dimensions.	
F2	Edits a dimension.	
Space bar	Selects or deselects the Local Dimension check box.	
Ctrl+1	Selects the content pane, and on selection, if Screen Reader Support is enabled, the screen reader reads the description of the page. For information on enabling screen reader support, see the <i>Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Workspace, Fusion Edition User's Guide</i> .	
Ctrl+F7	Switches the focus to the topmost component. For example, if a dialog box is not in focus, this keyboard shortcur switches the focus to the dialog box.	
Application Settings Page		
Ctrl+1	Selects the content pane, and on selection, if Screen Reader Support is enabled, the screen reader reads the description of the page. For information on enabling screen reader support, see the Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Workspace, Fusion Edition User's Guide.	
Ctrl+2	Selects the Application pane.	
Ctrl+3	Selects the Property Grid or Member Find pane.	
Ctrl+4	Selects the Validation area, and on selection, if Screen Reader Support is enabled, the screen reader reads the description of the page. For information on enabling screen reader support, see the Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Workspace, Fusion Edition User's Guide.	
Ctrl+F7	Switches the focus to the topmost component. For example, if a dialog box is not in focus, this keyboard shortcur switches the focus to the dialog box.	
Shift+Up Arrow	Increases the lower (details) pane size and the split pane moves up.	
Shift+Down Arrow	Decreases the lower (details) pane size and the split pane moves down.	
Shift+Right Arrow	Increases the size of the Application pane and decreases the size of the Property Grid pane.	
Shift+Left Arrow	Decreases the size of the Application pane and increases the size of the Property Grid pane.	
Shift+F10	Displays the shortcut menu of selected application, dimension, member, or property in the Property Grid.	

# **Comparing Applications**

The following keyboard shortcuts are supported in the Application Compare feature.

**Table 77** Application Compare — Accessibility Keys

Keys	Action
Ctrl+1	Selects the Dimension Compare Results pane.
Ctrl+2	Selects the Application Compare Summary pane.
Ctrl+3	Selects the Property Compare Results pane.
Ctrl+F7	Switches the focus to the topmost component. For example, if a dialog box is not in focus, this keyboard shortcut switches the focus to the dialog box.
Shift+F10	Displays the shortcut menu of the selected item in the Dimension Compare Results list.
Shift+Right Arrow	Increases the size of the Dimension Compare Result pane.
Shift+Left Arrow	Decreases the size of the Dimension Compare Result pane.
Shift+Down Arrow	Increases the size of the Application Compare Summary pane and decreases the size of the Property Compare Summary pane.
Shift+Up Arrow	Decreases the size of the Application Compare Summary pane and increases the size of the Property Compare Summary pane.

#### **Data Flow**

The following keyboard shortcuts are supported in the Data Flow feature.

**Table 78** Data Flow — Accessibility Keys

Keys	Action
Ctrl+1	Selects the Data Flow area, and on selection, if Screen Reader Support is enabled, the screen reader reads the description of the page. For information on enabling screen reader support, see the <i>Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Workspace, Fusion Edition User's Guide</i> .
Ctrl+2	Selects the Application Properties summary pane.
Ctrl+F7	Switches the focus to the topmost component. For example, if a dialog box is not in focus, this keyboard shortcut switches the focus to the dialog box.
Shift+Up arrow	Increases the lower (details) pane size and the split pane moves up.
Shift+Down arrow	Decreases the lower (details) pane size and the split pane moves down.
Shift+F10	Displays the shortcut menu of the selected application or link.

# **Transform Classic to EPM Architect Wizard**

The following keyboard shortcuts are supported in the Transform Classic to EPM Architect wizard.

Table 79 Transform Classic to EPM Architect Wizard — Accessibility Keys

Keys	Action
Tab	Traverses from left to right and top to bottom.
Arrow up or down	Traverses through the applications available for transformation.

# **Manage Planning Data Sources**

The following keyboard shortcuts are supported on the Data Source page.

Table 80 Manage Planning Data Sources — Accessibility Keys

Action
Selects Data Sources in the upper pane, and on selection, if Screen Reader Support is enabled, the screen reader reads the description of the page. For information on enabling screen reader support, see the <i>Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Workspace, Fusion Edition User's Guide</i> .
Selects the lower (details) pane.
Switches the focus to the topmost component. For example, if a dialog box is not in focus, this keyboard shortcut switches the focus to the dialog box.
Increases the lower (details) pane size and the split pane moves up.
Decreases the lower (details) pane size and the split pane moves down.
Displays the shortcut menu of the selected data source.

# **Job Console**

The following keyboard shortcuts are supported in the Job Console.

Table 81 Job Console Keyboard Shortcuts

Key	Action
Ctrl+Shift+Z	Launch the application wizard to create a new application
Ctrl+Shift+L	View details
Ctrl+Alt+R	Refresh
Ctrl+Alt+F	Filter jobs

Key	Action
Ctrl+Alt+I	Clear filter criteria
Ctrl+Alt+M	Manage taskflows
Ctrl+Shift+M	View taskflow status

The following accessibility keys are available to navigate the Job Console.

**Table 82** Job Console — Accessibility Keys

Keys	Action
Ctrl+1	Selects list of jobs in the upper pane.
Ctrl+2	Selects the lower (job details) pane, starting with the Summary area.
Ctrl+F7	Switches the focus to the topmost component. For example, if a dialog box is not in focus, this keyboard shortcut switches the focus to the dialog box.
Shift+Up arrow	Increases the lower (job details) pane size and the split pane moves up.
Shift+Down arrow	Decreases the lower (job details) pane size and the split pane moves down.
Shift+F10	Displays the shortcut menu of selected item in the Job Console.
	<b>Note:</b> Shift+F10 does not display the context menu when the Job Console tab is selected.
Tab	Traverses from left to right and top and bottom.
Arrow up or down	Traverses up or down the list of jobs.
Right Arrow	Navigates through the list of jobs.
Enter	Opens an attachment, after the focus is on the hyperlink.

# **Data Synchronization**

The following keyboard shortcuts are supported in the Data Synchronization.

 Table 83
 Data Synchronization Keyboard Shortcuts

Key	Action
Ctrl+Shift+Z	Launch the application wizard to create a new application
Ctrl+Shift+G	Create new synchronization
Ctrl+Alt+T	Create new mapping table
Ctrl+Alt+X	Define an external file mapping
Ctrl+Alt+D	Define a data interface table mapping

Key	Action
Ctrl+Shift+I	View icons
Ctrl+Shift+L	View details
Ctrl+Shift+R	Refresh
Ctrl+Alt+F	Filter synchronizations
Ctrl+Alt+I	Clear filter criteria
Ctrl+Alt+M	Manage taskflows
Ctrl+Shift+M	View taskflow status

**Note:** In the Filter Criteria dialog box, when you tab to select a member in the Selections pane, the tab does not move further, as expected.

The following accessibility keys are available to navigate the Data Synchronizer.

Table 84 Data Synchronization — Accessibility Keys

Keys	Action
Ctrl+1	Selects list of synchronizations in the upper pane, and on selection, if Screen Reader Support is enabled, the screen reader reads the description of the page. For information on enabling screen reader support, see the <i>Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Workspace, Fusion Edition User's Guide</i> .
Ctrl+2	Selects the lower (property details) pane, starting with the Summary area.
Ctrl+F7	Switches the focus to the topmost component. For example, if a dialog box is not in focus, this keyboard shortcut switches the focus to the dialog box.
Shift+Up arrow	Increases the lower (synchronization details) pane size and the split pane moves up.
Shift+Down arrow	Decreases the lower (synchronization details) pane size and the split pane moves down.
Shift+F10	Displays the shortcut menu of the selected item in the Data Synchronizer.
	Note: Shift+F10 does not display the context menu when the Data Synchronizer tab is selected.
Tab	Traverses left to right and top to bottom.

# **New Synchronization**

The following keyboard shortcuts are supported in the New Synchronization wizard.

**Table 85** New Synchronization Wizard — Accessibility Keys

Keys	Action
Tab	Traverses left to right and top to bottom.
Arrow up or down	Traverses up or down the source types, available sources, or destinations.

# **Mapping Table Designer Wizard**

The following keyboard shortcuts are supported in the Mapping Table Designer wizard - Map Data screen.

Table 86 Mapping Table Designer Wizard - Map Data Screen — Accessibility Keys

Keys	Action
Up Arrow	Traverses up one row.
Down Arrow	Traverses down one row.
Alt+D	Inserts a row in the Mapping Table Designer wizard.
F2	Edits a cell.

# **Data Synchronization — Dimension Mapping**

The following keyboard shortcuts are supported in the Data Synchronization—Dimension Mapping.

Table 87 Data Synchronization Dimension Mapping — Accessibility Keys

Keys	Action
Ctrl+1	Selects Dimension Mappings in the upper pane.
Ctrl+2	Selects the lower (details) pane.
Ctrl+F7	Switches the focus to the topmost component. For example, if a dialog box is not in focus, this keyboard shortcut switches the focus to the dialog box.
Shift+Up arrow	Increases the lower (details) pane size and the split pane moves up.
Shift+Down arrow	Decreases the lower (details) pane size and the split pane moves down.
Shift+F10	Displays the shortcut menu of the selected item on the Dimension Mapping page.

# 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 datamining 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 Web site, 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 earbles 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 Web site.

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

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

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

crosstab reporting 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 exchangerate 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-datacombinations 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 SOL-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 e-mail 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 outof-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 (S0)** 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 rollup.

**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; readonly 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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