Oracle® Hyperion Profitability and Cost Management, Fusion Edition

User's Guide

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Contents

Documentation Accessibility	
Chapter 1. Getting Started with Profitability and Cost Management	
About Profitability and Cost Management	
About Models and Scenarios	
Steps to Create Models	
Accessing Profitability and Cost Management After Installation	
Launching Profitability and Cost Management	
Profitability and Cost Management Workspace	
Output Log Files	
Using the Common Member Selector	
Sorting Columns	
Using Tree and Grid View Modes	
Using Filters	
Using the Find Feature	
Chapter 2. Dimensions in Profitability and Cost Management	
About Dimensions	
Cloned Dimensions	
Dimension Types	
Measures dimension	
Driver Measures	
Reporting Measures	
Allocation Measures	
AllocationType Dimensions	
Alias Dimensions	
Business Dimensions	
Attribute Dimensions	
Chapter 3. Managing Models	
About Managing Models	
Working with the Model Summary 34	
System Information Tab	

	Setting Model Level Preferences
	Setting Model Stages
	Adding Model Stages
	Modifying Model Stages
	Deleting Model Stages
	Working with Points of View
	POV Dimensions
	POV Status
	Version Dimension
	Working with POVs
	Adding POVs45
	Modifying the POV Status
	Deleting Selected Objects from POVs
	Deleting POVs and All Artifacts
	Copying POVs
	Querying Model Statistics
	Importing Data and Artifacts
Chapte	4. Managing Allocations
•	About Allocations
	Cost and Revenue Layers
	Defining Drivers and Formulas
	Driver Formulas
	Defining Drivers
	Modifying Driver Definitions
	Creating New Driver Definitions From Existing Driver Definitions
	Deleting Driver Definitions
	Selecting Drivers
	Creating Driver Selections
	Creating Driver Selections for a Single Intersection
	Modifying Driver Selections
	Modifying Driver Selections for a Single Intersection
	Deleting Driver Selections
	Deleting Driver Selections for a Single Intersection
	Working with Assignments
	Types of Assignments
	Creating Assignments
	Modifying Assignments
	Deleting Assignments

	Working with Assignment Rules	9
	Using the Assignment Rule Wizard	0
	Using the Assignment Rule Definition Screen	0
	Deleting Assignment Rule Definitions	7
	Using the Data Entry Window	7
	Standard Data Entry Views	8
	Creating Custom Edit Views	9
	Editing Data Manually	1
	Editing Stage Data	1
	Editing Driver Data	2
	Deleting Edit Views	2
	Tracing Allocations	3
	Tracing Allocation Detail	3
	Tracing Allocation Flow	7
	Reciprocal Allocations	1
	Exporting Trace Allocation Images	2
Chapter 5.	Validating Models	5
	About Validation	5
	Model Structure Validation Rules 110	6
	Unassigned Costs and Revenue	6
	Example 1 — Flow Stops	7
	Example 2 — Residual Value	7
	Idle Capability	
	OverDriven Costs and Revenue	
	Validating Model Structure	9
	Generating the Stage Balancing Report	2
	Generating the Driver Data Report	
Chapter 6.	Calculating Models	7
-	Managing Databases	
	Deploying the Calculation Database	
	Deploying Reporting Databases	
	Managing Calculations	
	Calculation (Calc) Scripts	
	Calculating Direct Allocation Data	
	Transferring Data	
	Genealogy Data	
	Calculating Multistage Contribution Paths in Genealogy	

Chapter 7.	Monitoring Taskflows	139
	Managing Taskflows	139
	Viewing Taskflow Information	141
	Viewing Taskflow Status	142
	Viewing Task Details	144
	Scheduling Taskflows	145
Chapter 8.	Running Reports	149
	About Running Reports	149
	Essbase Outlines and Reporting	150
	Reporting on Stage Data	151
	Reporting on Direct Allocations	152
	Reporting on Allocation Genealogy	153
	Reporting Using Excel Spreadsheet Add-In	154
	Reporting Using Smart View	155
Appendix A	. Measures Dimension	157
	About the Measures Dimension	157
	Driver Measures	157
	Reporting Measures	159
	Cost Layer Allocation Measures	159
	Revenue Layer Allocation Measures	161
Appendix B	. AllocationType Dimension	165
Appendix C	. Accessibility in Profitability and Cost Management	167
	About This Appendix	167
	Enabling Screen Reader Support	167
	Setting High-Contrast Mode	168
	Using the Tab Key	169
	Using Context Menus	169
	Using the Tab Key for Import Configuration Wizard	169
	Using Navigation Shortcuts	169
Glossary .		175
Index		100

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Getting Started with Profitability and Cost Management

In This Chapter

About Profitability and Cost Management	9
About Models and Scenarios	10
Steps to Create Models	12
Accessing Profitability and Cost Management After Installation	13
Launching Profitability and Cost Management	15
Profitability and Cost Management Workspace	15
Output Log Files	17
Using the Common Member Selector	17
Sorting Columns	18
Using Tree and Grid View Modes	19
Using Filters	20
Using the Find Feature	21

About Profitability and Cost Management

To maximize profitability, a business must be able to accurately measure, allocate, and manage costs and revenue. Oracle Hyperion Profitability and Cost Management, Fusion Edition is an analytic application that manages the cost and revenue allocations that are necessary to compute profitability for a business segment, such as a product, customer, region, or branch. The application also enables you to use cost decomposition, consumption-based costing and scenario-playing to measure profitability, and provides a meaningful planning and decision support system.

Profitability and Cost Management is accessed through Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Workspace, Fusion Edition. As the Web client for Profitability and Cost Management, EPM Workspace enables you to access and interact with other installed applications, such as the following examples:

- Oracle Hyperion EPM Architect, Fusion Edition
- Oracle Hyperion Planning, Fusion Edition
- Oracle Hyperion Reporting and Analysis
- Oracle Hyperion Financial Management, Fusion Edition
- Third-party applications, such as Microsoft Word and Microsoft Excel

Before you can build the model, you must define the dimensions and members using Performance Management Architect to build the database outline, or main objects within each stage of the model. See the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management Architect Administrator's Guide* for instructions. The financial and other data required for allocation are imported to an Oracle Essbase multidimensional database.

After defining the dimensions, you build a customized model in Profitability and Cost Management that represents the network of allocations required for your products or services.

Within the model, assigned drivers specify how data is calculated, using standard or customized formulas. Assignments control the flow of calculations, to accurately reflect the allocation of costs and revenues, and to determine profitability. The model is validated for structure and integrity. Using the model, you calculate imported financial data, and produce performance metrics and profitability reports.

After a valid model is created, you can use it to create different versions or scenarios of the original model, enabling you to evaluate the impact of the proposed changes on the bottom line.

See the following sections for information about getting started with Profitability and Cost Management:

- "About Models and Scenarios" on page 10
- "Steps to Create Models" on page 12
- "Accessing Profitability and Cost Management After Installation" on page 13
- "Launching Profitability and Cost Management" on page 15
- "Profitability and Cost Management Workspace" on page 15
- "Output Log Files" on page 17
- "Using the Common Member Selector" on page 17
- "Using Filters" on page 20

About Models and Scenarios

A model is a representation of part or all of an organization, and contains costs and revenue categories that are similar to the organization's chart of accounts. Profitability and Cost Management models enable you to accurately trace the processes and activities that contribute to costs and revenue within your organization.

A model is comprised of the following elements:

- Stages, which organize the steps in the allocation process within your organization
- Dimensions, which are data categories that are used to organize business data for retrieval and preservation of values. Within Profitability and Cost Management, the following types of dimensions are used:
 - System dimensions, such as the Measure and AllocationType dimensions:
 - AllocationType dimensions are used to correctly allocate costs and revenue and to store direct allocations and genealogy.

- Measures dimension contains the dimensions and members required to build, validate, and calculate a model, such as measures for cost, revenue, and driver selections.
- Business dimensions, which describe the objects within each stage in the model, such
 as products, customers, regions, and so on. The dimensions and members, which are
 created in Performance Management Architect, are the foundation of the model.
- POV dimensions identify a specific point of view or version of the model, such as year, scenario, period, status, and version. Version dimensions enable you to maintain multiple versions of a model. These versions can be used to create alternate, or what-if, scenarios of the model, or different perspectives.
- O Alias dimension is used to assign alternate names, descriptions, languages, or other items that help to define dimensions.
- Attribute dimensions enable analysis based on the attributes or qualities of dimension members. Attributes describe characteristics of data, such as the size or color of products.
- Drivers that determine how cost or revenue source values are calculated and allocated. Selected drivers are applied to the entire dimension, a portion of the hierarchy, a single member, or even a single intersection.
- Assignments that map source data to destinations, directly or by using defined assignment rules
- Financial cost and revenue data, which is imported to Essbase directly through a data file, or manually entered through Profitability and Cost Management.
- Some Performance Management Architect dimension types are available for use in Profitability and Cost Management models:
 - Account
 - o Entity
 - Version
 - o Time
 - Country
 - Currency

See the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management Architect Administrator's Guide* for information on using these dimension types.

Together these elements organize the allocation points in your model into a logical flow. Careful modeling can capture the actual processes and activities, enabling you to realistically allocate costs and revenues.

The business, Measure and POV dimensions are created in Performance Management Architect, and deployed to the Profitability and Cost Management relational database. Stages, drivers and assignments are created in Profitability and Cost Management.

After you create a model that reflects the current status of your organization, you can use the Copy POV feature to create alternate versions of the base model. The scenarios, or what-if

scenarios, provide a risk-free method to predict the potential profitability of new opportunities and strategies, and to evaluate alternatives. or changes in your model.

See "Working with POVs" on page 44.

Steps to Create Models

The creation of a Profitability and Cost Management model requires the following steps:

- 1. Define your requirements, the allocation methods, and the number and type of stages required, before creating the model in Profitability and Cost Management.
 - You should establish the business requirements for your model and your reporting expectations. Using pencil and paper, discussion among stakeholders, flowcharting, diagramming software and other tools, draft your conception of what the model needs to contain in order to accomplish your goals. In some instances, it may be useful to identify the results you want to achieve first, and then work backwards to formulate the best strategy to meet these goals.
 - When designing the Essbase outline, carefully define your reporting objectives and requirements. The effort expended in designing the outline is rewarded when generating reports. For information on creating the database outline, see *Oracle Essbase Database Administrator's Guide*.
- 2. Define dimensions (such as business, Measures, AllocationType, POV dimensions, and so on) using Performance Management Architect to build the database outline, or main objects within each stage of the model. See Chapter 2, "Dimensions in Profitability and Cost Management" for information on the types of dimensions. For instructions on selecting dimensions, see the Oracle Hyperion Profitability and Cost Management Administrator's Guide.
- 3. Create model stages to define the calculation order from the beginning of the process to the delivery of the final product or service. Within a Stage, you assign the dimensions that apply to that the primary activity of the stage. The dimensions are sequenced within stages, and stages are sequenced in the order in which they are to be calculated. You can specify up to three dimensions in each stage. See "Setting Model Stages" on page 37.
- 4. Create drivers to specify how to calculate cost and revenue data. One dimension must be selected as the driver dimension for each stage. See "Defining Drivers and Formulas" on page 56.
- 5. Assign drivers to selected driver dimension members or members of intersections in all stage dimensions. You can assign a driver to the entire hierarchy, or to a portion of the hierarchy, a single member or a single intersection. See "Creating Driver Selections" on page 68.
- 6. Create assignments for stage intersections using assignment rules or explicit assignments to select dimensions. The destination intersections can be in a downstream stage or within the same stage. See "Working with Assignments" on page 73.
- 7. Validate model structure for each stage to ensure the model structure conforms to validation rules, such as completed assignments and no unused drivers. See "Validating Model Structure" on page 119.

- 8. Create the Essbase database, and populate the database with cost, revenue and driver data, through Profitability and Cost Management or directly into the Essbase database, before generating calculation scripts. See "Importing Data and Artifacts" on page 52.
- 9. Load data into the model, either through Profitability and Cost Management or directly into the Essbase database. See the *Oracle Hyperion Profitability and Cost Management Administrator's Guide*.
- 10. Deploy the Calculation databases. See "Deploying the Calculation Database" on page 128.
- 11. Deploy the Reporting Database. See "Deploying Reporting Databases" on page 130.
- 12. Run the calculation scripts required to calculate each stage. Monitor the progress of long-running jobs, such as the generation of calculation scripts, and calculation. See Chapter 7, "Monitoring Taskflows".
- 13. Calculate the Calculation Database to obtain the results of direct assignments for source and destination intersections. See Chapter 6, "Calculating Models".
- 14. Transfer data from the Calculation database which uses Block Storage Option (BSO) to the Reporting database which uses the Aggregate Storage Option (ASO). "Transferring Data" on page 135.
- 15. Calculate the genealogy data. See "Calculating Multistage Contribution Paths in Genealogy" on page 136.
- 16. Run the Stage Balancing, Driver Data and Trace Allocation reports. Make any edits or corrections to the model or data, and then rerun the calculations, as required. See these sections:
 - "Generating the Stage Balancing Report" on page 122
 - "Generating the Driver Data Report" on page 124
 - "Tracing Allocations" on page 103
- 17. Report on the calculated results, using reporting tools, such as Oracle Hyperion Financial Reporting, Fusion Edition, Oracle Hyperion Smart View for Office, Fusion Edition, or Oracle's Hyperion® Web Analysis. You can use the trace allocation feature to visually follow the flow of funds from one stage intersection throughout the entire model, either forwards or backwards.

Accessing Profitability and Cost Management After Installation

Profitability and Cost Management is an integral part of EPM Workspace, and uses common applications to manage the application and security. After installation, you must perform a number of steps to create the first Profitability and Cost Management application. After the application is created, you need to import data into Profitability and Cost Management.

- To create the first Profitability and Cost Management application after installation:
- 1 Complete the installation of the following applications and components:

- EPM Workspace
- Oracle's Hyperion® Shared Services
- Performance Management Architect
- Essbase
- Profitability and Cost Management

Note: This list represents the minimum installation required to use Profitability and Cost Management; however, you may install additional products at any time.

For complete installation instructions, see the Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Installation and Configuration Guide and the Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Installation Start Here.

- On the EPM Workspace main menu, select Navigate, then Administer, and then Dimension Library to access Performance Management Architect to create the dimensions required for the first application.
 - For detailed instructions on creating dimensions, see the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management Architect Administrator's Guide*. For information on required dimensions, see Chapter 2, "Dimensions in Profitability and Cost Management".
- 3 After the dimensions have been added, select Navigate, then Administer, and then Application Library.
- From the Application Library, select **File**, then **New**, and then **Application** to create a new Profitability and Cost Management application. Select dimensions for Profitability and Cost Management from the Dimension Library. For detailed instructions on creating an application, see the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management Architect Administrator's Guide*.
- 5 From the Application Library, right-click the new application name, and select Validate.
 - The Validation task is submitted to verify the metadata. Click the link on the job status message to view the Job Console for the validation task, and view any warnings or errors in the log file under **Attachments**. You must correct any errors before deploying the application.
- From the Application Library, right-click the new application name, select **Deploy**, and then perform the following steps:
 - a. From **Deploy**, under **Shared Services Project**, select the name of the Profitability and Cost Management application group.

Note: The Profitability and Cost Management application group is not displayed the first time you perform this action. You must create the Profitability and Cost Management application group or project in Shared Services. See the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System User and Role Security Guide.*

- b. Click **Deploy**.
- c. From the **Job Task** window, click the link to for the Job ID to display the job status.

d. Under **Detail** on the Job Task window, when the completion message is displayed, the new application has been created and deployed to Profitability and Cost Management and is available for selection.

See the Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management Architect Administrator's Guide

- 7 On the EPM Workspace main menu, select **Navigate**, then select **Applications**, then **Profitability**, and then select the new application.
- 8 From Task Areas, select Manage Models, and then Import Staging Tables to import the data that you require to begin building a model, as outlined in the *Oracle Hyperion Profitability and Cost Management Administrator's Guide*.

Launching Profitability and Cost Management

Profitability and Cost Management can be accessed only through EPM Workspace.

- To access Profitability and Cost Management:
- 1 Ensure the following applications have been configured, started and are running:
 - EPM Workspace
 - Shared Services
 - Performance Management Architect
 - Essbase
 - Profitability and Cost Management

Contact your Administrator for assistance if any other required applications are not available.

2 In your Web browser, access the EPM Workspace Web page.

By default, the URL is http://server name:19000/workspace/.

3 Enter the EPM Workspace user name and password.

Note: Both the user name and password are case-sensitive.

4 Click Log On.

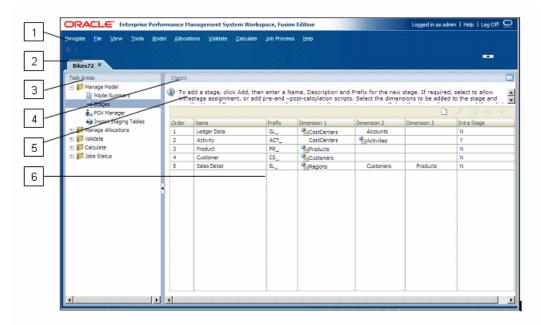
The main EPM Workspace page is displayed.

On the EPM Workspace main menu, select **Navigate**, then **Applications**, then **Profitability**, and then select the model you want to view.

Profitability and Cost Management Workspace

Accessed from EPM Workspace, the Profitability and Cost Management workspace contains two main areas:

- Use the Task Areas pane to navigate among the processes required to build, validate, and calculate the model, and to report results,
- Use the Contents pane to view task information, enter or modify data, and perform tasks associated with the creation and maintenance of a model and its data.



The Profitability and Cost Management workspace includes these items:

- 1. The Performance Management Architect main menu at the top of the window displays the common EPM Workspace menu options (Navigate, File, View, and Tools), and the Profitability and Cost Management main menu options, including Model, Allocations, Validate, Calculate, Job Process and Help.
- 2. Application Name tab shows the name of the currently active application.
- 3. The Task Areas is used to select the tasks required to build, modify, validate model structure, and calculate models. You can also generate reports, or follow the allocation chain throughout a model.

Note: When you change a Task Area, the member selection state that exists in the current task is retained. This feature enables you to move from screen to screen without reselecting the POV, Layer and member. The member selection state remains the same until it is changed by the user.

- 4. The title bar displays the name of the window currently displayed in the contents pane.
- 5. The Information Bar offers shortcut instructions for the currently selected task.
- 6. The contents pane displays the screen for the currently selected task, such as Driver Definition or Model Summary.

Output Log Files

The following log files are available for information concerning Profitability and Cost Management:

Table 1 Profitability and Cost Management Log Files

Log File	Description
hpcm.log	Profitability and Cost Management generates an application, server-side log file that collects application-specific messages that are sent from the application or server.
	By default, the log files are available at C:\oracle\Middleware\user_projects\domains \EPMSystem\servers\Profitability0\logs.
	Contact your system administrator for access to this log file.
SharedServices_ Security_Client.log	A Shared Services Client-side log file provides details regarding the Profitability and Cost Management handshake with Common Security Services. By default, the log file is available at C:\oracle \Middleware\user_projects\domains\EPMSystem\servers\Profitability0\logs

For additional log files for related products and applications, see the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Installation and Configuration Guide*.

Using the Common Member Selector

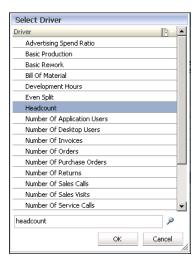
The Common Member Selector enables you to quickly select and filter dimension members. The selector dialog box is available from several locations within the application, including Driver Selections.

The name of the selected dimension is listed at the top of the selector dialog box, and all available members for the selected dimension are listed in a tree or grid format.

- ➤ To select members from the Common Member Selector:
- 1 From the application, click the selector button or the Add button .

 The Select Member dialog box opens, showing all available members.
- 2 Expand the member list, and select the member.

To search for a member, type the member name in the text box at the bottom of the dialog box and click the Search button .



- Optional: To filter or modify the display of members, click the Context Menu button _____, and select one or more options:
 - **Show Tree** displays members for the selected dimension in an expandable hierarchy.
 - **Show Grid** displays all members for the selected dimension in a flat, sequential list. This view mode must be selected if you want to filter members.
 - **Show Alias** displays the member aliases, or alternate names for members and shared members.
 - **Show Name** displays the member names.
 - **Filter** is used to filter members.
 - **Sort** to select the filter to display the members in ascending, descending or default order.

See "Using Filters" on page 20.

4 Click OK.

The selected member is displayed in the required field.

Sorting Columns

Depending on the screen you are viewing, two methods are available for sorting columns:

- Using the Member Selector (on the Driver Definitions, Driver Selections, Assignments, and Data Entry screens)
- Clicking the column header (Assignments Destinations, Driver Exceptions tab, and Manage Task Flows)
- To sort using the Member Selector:
- 1 On the screen, click the Member Selector Lat the top of the column that you want to sort.
- 2 From the drop-down list, select Show Grid.

This step removes the hierarchical format to enable sorting.

- 3 On the screen, click the Member Selector lagain, and choose the sort option that you require:
 - Ascending (from lowest to highest)
 - Descending (from highest to lowest)
 - Default (as displayed in the Essbase database)

The list is redisplayed using the selected sort option.

- To sort using the Column Header:
- 1 On the screen, double-click the column header to display the sort icon:
 - Ascending sort icon
 - Descending sort icon
- 2 Double-click the column header to toggle between sort options.

Using Tree and Grid View Modes

When editing data, you can toggle between two viewing modes to view dimensions and their members:

• Tree View displays dimensions and members in an expandable hierarchy.



• Grid View displays the Level 0 members for the selected dimension in a sequential list. The Grid View mode is required to filter dimension members, drivers or measures.



- To change view modes:
- 1 At the top of the dimension column on the data entry screen, click the Context Menu icon limin for the dimension for which you want to change the view mode.
- 2 Select the required view mode:
 - Select **Show Tree** to display dimensions and their members in an expandable hierarchy.

• Select **Show Grid** to display the Level 0 members for the selected dimension in a sequential list. The Grid View mode is required to filter dimension members, drivers, or measures.

Using Filters

Filters are available to refine long lists of members to present only those that meet the filter criteria. The Filter is available on screens that require selections from multiple options, such as Driver Selections, Assignments, Data Entry, and so on.

Using the Filter dialog box, you build the filter in this format:

```
<Member Name> <Operation> <Value> <Condition>
```

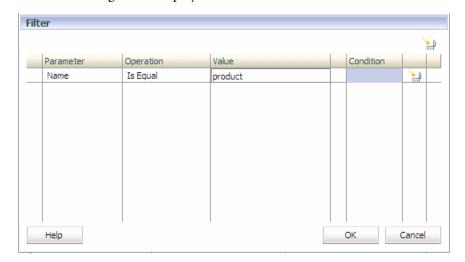
If the filter contains more than one statement, the Condition appends additional statements using an AND or OR condition. Brackets for each statement are automatically inserted, and the filters are resolved from left to right.

- To filter dimensions and members:
- 1 Click the Context Menu icon
- 2 On the Filter drop-down list, select Show Grid.

The list is changed to a grid format, and the Filter option is activated.

3 On the Filter drop-down list, select Filter .

The Filter dialog box is displayed.



- 4 Under **Parameter**, click the cell to display the drop-down list of available parameters, and select the parameter to be filtered:
 - Name:
 - Displays Member Name if "Show Name" mode is selected.
 - o Displays Alias Name if "Show Alias" mode is selected.
 - **Attribute** (Attribute, if available)

- **UDA** (User-Defined Attribute, if available)
- 5 Under Operation, select the appropriate filter:
 - Is Equal
 - Not Equal
- 6 Under Value, click the cell and select the filter value:
 - For **Name**, enter the value or text.
 - For **Attributes** or **UDA** dimensions, select the member from the drop-down list of values for the selected Attribute or UDA dimension.
- 7 Optional: If more than one filter statement is to be added, under Condition, select the condition governing the filter:
 - AND
 - OR
- 8 **Optional:** Repeat step 4 to step 7 for each additional filter.
- 9 Click OK.

The filter is applied to display only those members that meet the filter criteria.

Using the Find Feature

The Find feature enables you to locate a single member in a list of members.

The Find feature is available on screens that require selections from multiple options, such as Driver Definitions, Driver Selections, Assignments, Data Entry, and so on. Each Find field is attached to the column in which it resides and can be used only in one column at a time.

- To find a member:
- 1 Enter the member name in the Find text box at the bottom of the column.

You can enter a partial name.



2 Click the Search button

The first match to the selected name is highlighted on the member list.

2

Dimensions in Profitability and Cost Management

In This Chapter

About Dimensions	23
Cloned Dimensions	25
Dimension Types	26
Measures dimension	27
AllocationType Dimensions	28
Alias Dimensions	28
Business Dimensions	29
Attribute Dimensions	30

About Dimensions

Profitability and Cost Management uses dimensions and members created in Performance Management Architect to represent many of the structural elements of the business model in the Essbase outline:

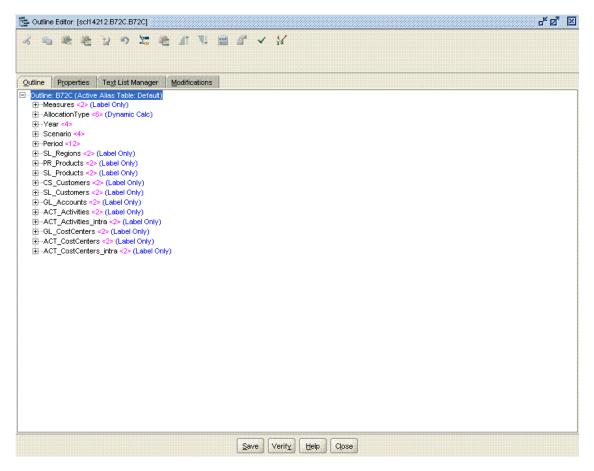
- Dimensions that provide the structure for the model and scenarios, such as drivers, assignments, and so on
- Business dimensions that reflect the business-specific elements of the model, such as departments, General Ledger accounts, activities, customers, or products
- Point Of View (POV), such as time periods
- Scenario
- Version
- Other attribute dimensions, as required

The database outline provides the data structure for the model, and includes calculation instructions, and formulas. Dimensions in the Essbase outline are hierarchical, and data is stored at dimension intersections. Each stage in the model may include up to three dimensions.

Caution!

Members must not be repeated within the same dimension; however, the member can be repeated across several dimensions.

The following illustration shows a sample Essbase outline of a calculation database, shown on the Essbase console.



Dimensions exist as Shared or Local:

- Shared dimensions, which reside in the Shared Library in Performance Management Architect, can be used by multiple applications.
- Local dimensions are detached, independent dimensions that only exist in one application, such as Profitability and Cost Management. These dimensions are used only for the application for which they have been created.

Although there is no physical limit to the number of dimensions and members that can be created, performance issues occur with large dimensional structures.

The dimensions are created and maintained in Performance Management Architect, and must exist before they can be used in models. Through Performance Management Architect, the Profitability and Cost Management Administrator can select existing dimensions and members from other products, or create new dimensions and members specifically for the model. The common data can be shared and updated between multiple products and applications. The dimensions and their members are available in the Profitability and Cost Management application after the application is deployed.

Caution! Oracle recommends that you do not add or delete dimensions and dimension hierarchies after the modeling process has begun.

For each dimension, a dimension type and dimension name must be specified:

- The Dimension type is a dimension property that enables the use of predefined functionality in the application. For Profitability and Cost Management dimension types, see "Dimension Types" on page 26.
- The Dimension name identifies the contents of the dimension, in relation to your organization or business. For example, a dimension of Account type may be given a dimension name, such as General Ledger or Chart of Accounts. The dimension name does not need to reflect the dimension type, although it may.

To enter or load a data value to an Essbase database, you assign the data value a member from every dimension in the database. This is referred to as the dimension intersection for the data value. A dimension intersection identifies a unique database location or cell.

For detailed information on creating, maintaining and working with dimensions, see the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management Architect Administrator's Guide* For naming conventions for dimensions and members, see the *Oracle Hyperion Profitability and Cost Management Administrator's Guide*.

Cloned Dimensions

In instances where a dimension occurs in one or more stages in a model, after the model is deployed to Essbase and opened in Performance Management Architect, an automatically-added cloned dimension is displayed. The cloned dimensions create a distinct version of the dimension for each stage in which it is used. Cloned dimensions are not be visible in the Performance Management Architect Settings dialog box.

For example, if you create a dimension called "Department," and use this dimension in some stages within the model, after the model is deployed to Essbase, you see the cloned dimensions in the model:

- Department (original dimension)
 - o GLDepartment (Cloned dimension for stage with prefix GL)
 - o OPSDepartment (Cloned dimension for stage with prefix OPS)
 - OPSDepartment_intra (Cloned dimension for stage with prefix OPS that allows intrastage assignments).

Caution! Do not modify these cloned dimensions in Performance Management Architect, as they are maintained by Profitability and Cost Management.

If additional members are required, add the new members only to the original dimension. The new members are added to the cloned dimensions when the application is redeployed.

Note: Any updates to cloned dimensions are not passed to Profitability and Cost Management and Essbase.

Dimension Types

A dimension type is a dimension property that enables the use of predefined functionality. The specific characteristics of the dimension type manage the behavior and functions of the dimension. Because Profitability and Cost Management, Performance Management Architect and other EPM Workspace products may share certain dimension types, you can leverage the functionality of dimensions for different products.

For Profitability and Cost Management, these types of dimensions are available in the Essbase outline:

- System dimensions, such as the Measure and AllocationType dimensions, are populated from Performance Management Architect into Profitability and Cost Management. The required dimensions are provided in Appendix A, "Measures Dimension" and Appendix B, "AllocationType Dimension".
- Alias dimension is used to assign alternate names, descriptions, languages, or other items that help to define dimensions.
- Business dimensions describe the structure of the model, such as departments, accounts, activities, customers or products. They may apply to one or more stages or models.
- Attribute dimensions enable analysis based on the attributes or qualities of dimension members. Attributes describe characteristics of data, such as the size or color of products.
- POV dimensions identify a specific point of view or version of the model, such as year, scenario, period, status, and version. Version dimensions enable you to maintain multiple versions of a model. These versions can be used to create alternate, or what-if, scenarios of the model, or different perspectives.
- Some Performance Management Architect dimension types are available for use in Profitability and Cost Management models:
 - Account
 - Entity
 - Version
 - o Time
 - Country
 - Currency

See the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management Architect Administrator's Guide* for information on using these dimension types.

Note: When defining dimensional outlines, there are restricted characters that may not be used for naming. Oracle strongly suggests that you review the Essbase naming conventions described in the *Oracle Essbase Database Administrator's Guide* to view the latest restrictions.

See these sections for information about the Profitability and Cost Management dimensions:

- "Measures dimension" on page 27
- "AllocationType Dimensions" on page 28
- "Alias Dimensions" on page 28
- "Business Dimensions" on page 29
- "Attribute Dimensions" on page 30

For detailed instructions on creating and maintaining the dimensions and members, see the Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management Architect Administrator's Guide and the Oracle Essbase Database Administrator's Guide.

Measures dimension

The Measures dimension contains the members required to build, validate and calculate a model. The members store the data that is used for the allocation process. There are separate measures for Cost and Revenue data.

To view the members included in the Measures dimension, and a description, see Appendix A, "Measures Dimension".

Caution! Do not edit the system members in this dimension, as this may result in the loss of data or the corruption of your model.

The Measures dimension contains members that store the different types of data for business dimension members that are required for the allocation process:

- "Driver Measures" on page 27
- "Reporting Measures" on page 27
- "Allocation Measures" on page 28

Driver Measures

Driver measures store values used as parameters in driver formulas, such as Quantity and Rate. There are ten predefined driver measures. You can also add an unlimited number of user-defined driver measures, but these driver measures must be unique in the Essbase outline.

To view the members included in the Driver Measures dimension, see Appendix A, "Measures Dimension".

Reporting Measures

Reporting measures are designed for ease-of-use in report creation. Reporting measures form alternate hierarchies in the Measures dimensions. Reporting can be done on any measure.

To view the members included in the Reporting Measures dimension, see Appendix A, "Measures Dimension".

For information on alternate hierarchies in Essbase, see the *Oracle Essbase Database Administrator's Guide*.

Allocation Measures

Allocation measures are system-defined measures that store the cost and revenue inputs from upstream model stages or from data loads and are used to control allocation of calculated and input costs for both costs and revenue.

Note: The allocation measures in the Measures dimension should not be confused with the DirectAllocation and GenealogyAllocation measures in the AllocationType Dimension, described in Appendix B, "AllocationType Dimension".

There are separate allocation measures for the Cost Layer Allocation and Revenue Layer Allocation. To view the members included in the Cost Layer and Revenue Layer Allocation Measures dimensions, see Appendix A, "Measures Dimension".

AllocationType Dimensions

The AllocationType dimension is imported from Performance Management Architect. This dimension is used to correctly allocate costs and revenue and to store direct allocations and allocation genealogy.

See Appendix B, "AllocationType Dimension".

Alias Dimensions

Aliases are alternate names, descriptions, languages, or other items that help to define dimensions. For example, you may refer to a customer number in the system, but you can assign an alias that displays the company name on the screen, to make it easier to identify that client. You can assign one or more aliases to accounts, currencies, entities, scenarios, periods, versions, years, and user-defined dimension members.

Note: Duplicate member names or aliases are not allowed.

For Profitability and Cost Management, the alias must be set in Performance Management Architect. For detailed instructions on creating Alias dimensions, see the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management Architect Administrator's Guide*.

Caution! If an Alias association is deleted in Performance Management Architect, it is not deleted from the model.

When installation is complete, a "Default" alias table is available. After redeployment, you can view the alias on all screens that use the Common Member Selector, including Driver Selections, Assignments, Data Entry, Driver Exceptions and Trace Allocations. Search and filtering is available when the "Show Alias" option is selected.

If you select Show Alias from the Member Selector, and no alias is assigned, the Display Name is displayed within square brackets in the list of members. For example, the member "Product" would be displayed as [product] in the list of members.

Note: The Alias View is not available on the Select Driver selector, which is accessed when adding or modifying a driver.

Aliases may be cloned if a particular dimension is cloned in Essbase.

- ➤ To view Aliases:
- 1 From the application, select any screen that uses the Common Member Selector, such as Driver Selections, Assignments, Data Entry, Driver Exceptions and Traceability.
- 2 Click the selector button or the Add button.

 The Select Member dialog box opens, showing all available members.
- 3 Click the Member Selector and select Show Alias

The Alias is displayed in the list of members.

Note: If you select Show Alias from the Member Selector, and no alias is assigned, the member name is displayed in square brackets. For example, the member "Product" would be displayed as [product] in the list of members.

Business Dimensions

The business dimensions in the model contain members that store information that is specifically related to the requirements of your business or organization, such as product types, sales regions, manufacturing processes, general ledger, payroll, departments, and so on.

At least one Business Dimension type must be defined by the user for the application. Business dimensions are created to describe elements within the model, such as business-specific departments, general ledger accounts, activities, locations, customers, and products. This dimension type does not apply to aggregate storage outlines.

The business dimensions are created in Performance Management Architect. When creating a business dimension, the following requirements apply:

- The following properties for the Gen1 member of the dimension must be set to LABEL_ONLY:
 - DataStorage(BSO)
 - DataStorage(ASO)
- The primary hierarchy is hosted under the first Gen2 child. The primary Gen2 hierarchy is the only hierarchy used in allocation modeling, and this hierarchy cannot contain any shared members.
- If the business dimension needs to host an alternate hierarchy, set the dimension hierarchy type to **Enabled**.
- Business dimensions can host alternate hierarchies that may be used in reporting, but these hierarchies are not used for constructing models. If the dimension is going to have shared members in the alternate hierarchies (under the second or further Gen2 members), set the HierarchyType to **Dynamic** for these members. These members will still be available for viewing in Essbase. See the *Oracle Hyperion Profitability and Cost Management Administrator's Guide* for detailed information.
- Additional Gen2 members are initially displayed in the modeling screens. If you do not want
 these members to be visible in Profitability and Cost Management modeling screens, set the
 HierarchyType to Dynamic for these members. These members will still be available for
 viewing in Essbase. See the Oracle Hyperion Profitability and Cost Management
 Administrator's Guide for detailed information.
- A NoMember member is required. The last Gen2 child in the hierarchy must always be NoMember, with consolidation set to IGNORE (~).
 - In the Calculation database, the consolidation symbol for NoMember is set to IGNORE (~).
 - In the Reporting database, because the user dimensions are Stored dimensions, the consolidation for NoMember can be set to IGNORE (~) only if the dimension root member is set to LABEL ONLY. If the dimension root member is set to LABEL ONLY, it does not store any data, and when being used in reporting, it takes the data value of its first child.

Note: A NoMember member does not have to be created for .ads files because it is added automatically by Performance Management Architect. Do not delete this member.

When the Essbase outlines are deployed, the business dimensions are created in the Profitability and Cost Management application as basic or generic dimensions, with no type. This feature enables Profitability and Cost Management to re-use the dimension member and hierarchies that were defined for other applications, such as Oracle Hyperion Planning, Fusion Edition.

Attribute Dimensions

An attribute dimension is a special type of dimension that is associated with a business dimension. Attributes describe characteristics of data, such as the size and color of products.

You can use the attribute feature to retrieve and analyze data not only from the perspective of dimensions, but also in terms of characteristics, or attributes, of those dimensions. For example,

you can analyze product profitability based on size or packaging, and you can make more effective conclusions by incorporating into the analysis market attributes such as the population size of each market region.

3

Managing Models

In This Chapter

About Managing Models	33
Working with the Model Summary	
Setting Model Stages	37
Working with Points of View	42
Querying Model Statistics	50
Importing Data and Artifacts	52

About Managing Models

The Managing Models options are used to build the top-level structure of a model, and to control model preferences and connections.

From the Model Summary, you can view system information and set model-level preferences.

Within the Stages section, you assign Essbase dimensions to each stage defined in the model, and create the intersections in which data for the stage is stored.

Points of View (POVs) are used to create various versions of a model; for example, to hold budget versus actual figures, or to play scenarios to measure the impact of various changes on the bottom line.

To facilitate data entry, you can load data to Essbase or through data entry screens in Profitability and Cost Management. The staging tables, which are created by your Profitability and Cost Management administrator, can be used to load model information, such as driver definitions, driver selections, assignments, and so on, to Profitability and Cost Management.

See these sections to manage the models:

- "Working with the Model Summary" on page 34
- "Setting Model Stages" on page 37
- "Working with Points of View" on page 42
- "Importing Data and Artifacts" on page 52

Working with the Model Summary

The Model Summary displays details of the system information for the selected application, and enables you to modify model level preferences.

The Model Summary contains these tabs:

- "System Information Tab" on page 34
- "Setting Model Level Preferences" on page 35

System Information Tab

The System Information tab provides detailed information for the selected model, including the relational database, Essbase connections, authorized users and associated system components.

Most of the system information is read-only; however, you can enter or modify the names for the Calculation and Reporting applications and databases.

- To access the System Information tab:
- From EPM Workspace, select Navigate, then Applications, then Profitability, and then select the application that you want to view.
- 2 From Task Areas, select Manage Model, and then Model Summary.

The System Information tab is displayed.

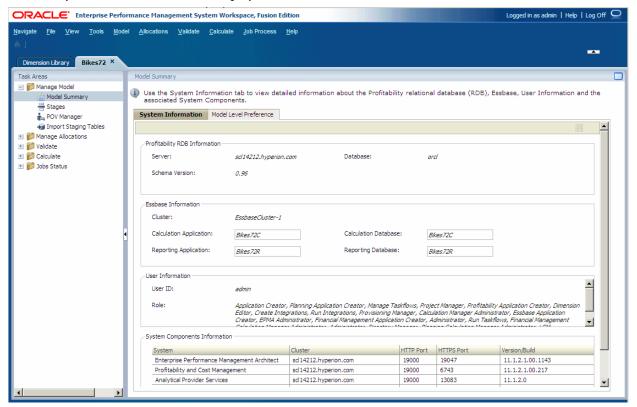


Table 2 System Information Tab

Tab Area	Description
Profitability RDB Information	Name of the relational database (RDB) server and the database in which the model data resides. The Schema version being used with the selected application is also displayed.
Essbase Information	Name of the Essbase multidimensional database server that contains the model structure and the name of the associated database.
	Enter or modify the name of the Calculation and Reporting applications and databases. See the <i>Oracle Essbase Database Administrator's Guide</i> for restricted words and characters.
User Information	User ID for the user who is authorized to access the Profitability and Cost Management database, and all associated security roles for that user.
	Note: Ensure that this user has been granted access to the Essbase databases and the application. See the <i>Oracle Hyperion Profitability and Cost Management Administrator's Guide</i> .
System	Details for each component in the installation, as follows:
Components Information	System displays the name of the EPM component.
illioilliadoli	Host displays the name of the server hosting that component.
	HTTP Port displays the port being used by the component.
	HTTPS displays the secure port being used by the component, if available.
	Version/Build displays the version and build number for the listed component.

You can sort the list by clicking the column header. The System and Host are sorted alphabetically, and the ports and version/build are sorted numerically.

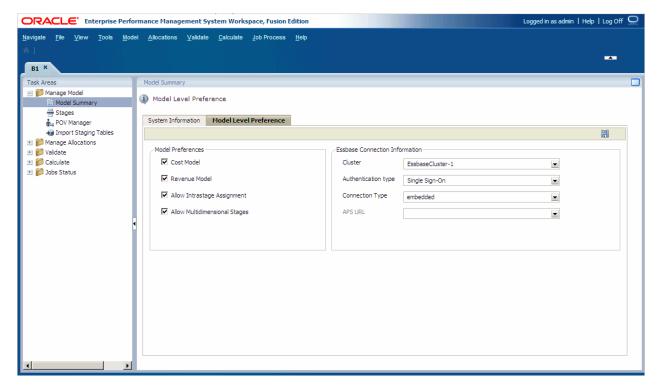
Setting Model Level Preferences

You can customize the application to use your display preferences. The settings on the Model Level Preference tab apply to the entire model.

You also specify Essbase connection information for the selected model.

Caution!	Although you can change preferences at any point in the life cycle of a model, changes
	made later in the cycle may result in data loss.

- To set model level preferences:
- 1 From EPM Workspace, select **Navigate**, then **Applications**, then **Profitability**, and then select the application that you want to view.
- 2 From Task Areas, select Manage Model, then Model Summary, and then select the Model Level Preference tab.



3 On the Model Level Preference tab, select one or more preferences. The available preferences are described in Table 3.

Table 3 Model Level Preferences

Setting	Description
Cost Model	Display all associated costs in modeling editors of the application
Revenue Model	Display all associated revenue in modeling editors of the application
Allow Intrastage Assignment	Enable the user to create multiple cost or revenue assignments within one stage.
Allow Multidimensional Stages	Enable the user to create a model stage that is composed of up to three dimensions

4 Enter Essbase connection information for the model. The required information is described in Table 4.

Table 4 Essbase Connection Information

Setting	Action
Cluster	Select the logical name of the Essbase server which provides the connection to the Essbase databases. This name may point to a clustered or non-clustered Essbase server.
Authentication Type	Select Single Sign-On as the Essbase authentication type.
Connection Type	Select the type of connection: • Embedded • APS See the Oracle Unperior Provider Services Administration Cuids
	See the Oracle Hyperion Provider Services Administration Guide.

Setting	Action
APS URL	Activated only if APS is selected as the Connection Type
	Select the URL for the APS that represents the Logical Web Application (LWA) of the server on which Oracle Hyperion Provider Services is running.
	The available APS servers are registered in Shared Services registry during configuration.
	By default, the APS URL is http:/localhost:13080/aps/JAPI.

5 Click the Save button

Setting Model Stages

In Profitability and Cost Management, you create model stages to reflect each major process or activity in your business. You assign dimensions to each stage to define the intersections where data for the stage is stored. Stages exist only in Profitability and Cost Management, and are not recognized in Performance Management Architect or in Essbase.

A stage can be created for almost any type of requirement, such as general ledger accounts, markets, resource groupings, materials, work categories, equipment, processes, products, subassemblies, service offerings, customer categories, and specific customers. You can define up to nine stages per model. The stage name must be unique for each model or application.

You must assign at least one dimension to each stage, and each stage may have up to three dimensions. The same dimension may be assigned to more than one stage; however, a unique stage prefix must be set to distinguish the dimension and stage combination. The number of dimensions within a stage may vary. For example, one stage might have three dimensions, and another may have one or two. If you require more than one dimension per stage, see "Setting Model Level Preferences" on page 35 to enable that model level preference.

The stages should be sequenced logically from the first to the final process because that sequence is followed when costs and revenue are calculated. The results that are calculated and stored in one stage become the source values to be allocated in the following stage. You create allocations that require multiple steps by defining a calculation sequence through the stages. Cost decomposition values related to the stages are easily retrieved and evaluated.

Within the model stage, the calculation of cost and revenue is controlled by these conditions:

- The order of model stages must be set in the calculation order that reflects the general flow of activities, financial costs and revenue for the entire model.
- Only one dimension within each stage must be designated as a Driver dimension.

From the Stages screen, you order the stages and dimensions order using the Up and Down buttons in the application; however, if any changes are made to the order, name, or prefix for a stage after it has been deployed, the model must be redeployed.

A note, or text record of approximately 1,000 characters, may be entered for each stage record.

For detailed instructions on working with model stages, refer to these sections:

• "Adding Model Stages" on page 38

- "Modifying Model Stages" on page 41
- "Deleting Model Stages" on page 42

Adding Model Stages

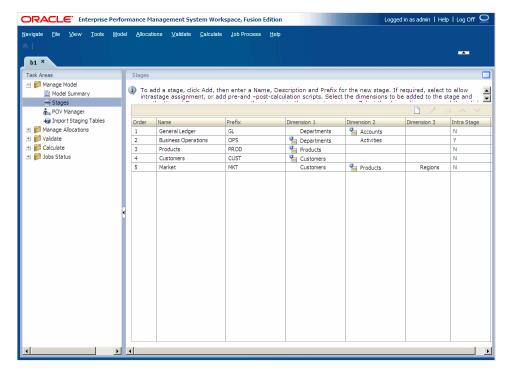
Stages represent the network of allocations within your organization. The calculations flow forward from initial allocations to the delivery or resolution. Backward flows are not permitted.

The calculation sequence is critical to obtaining correct results. Calculation order is determined by dimension and stage order, as displayed in the Stages window. In the following example, the model calculation follows the specified sequence, and the results of each stage are carried forward to the next stage:

- Stage 1
 - Dimension 1
 - Dimension 2
 - o Dimension 3
- Stage 2
 - o Dimension 1
 - Dimension 2
 - Dimension 3
- Stage 3, and so on.

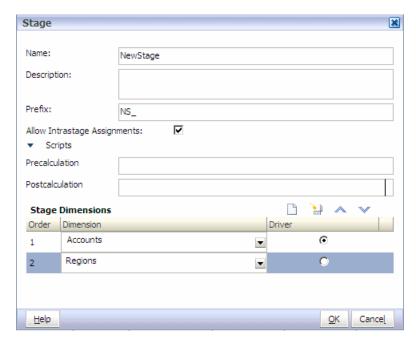
Each stage requires a name and a stage prefix.

- To add model stages:
- 1 From Task Areas, select Manage Model, then Stages.



The Stages window provides the following information about the selected stage:

- **Order** displays the number of the sequential position of the stage within the model.
- **Name** shows the name of the stage and usually identifies the business function or process of the stage, such as General Ledger or Operating Activities.
- Alphanumeric **Prefix** assigned to stage
- Dimensions included in the stage. The driver dimension for the stage is indicated by the driver icon
- The **Intra Stage** field displays whether intrastage assignments are allowed for the stage (Y or N).
- 2 From **Stages**, click the **Add** button ...



3 For Name, enter a unique, descriptive name for the stage, to a maximum of 50 characters.

The name should identify the business function or process of the stage, such as General Ledger or Operating Activities.

- 4 **Optional:** Under **Description**, enter a brief explanation of the type of information that is included in the stage.
- 5 Under **Prefix**, enter a unique alphanumeric prefix for the selected stage.

Stage prefixes are used to distinguish the dimension-stage combination. For example, if the dimension "Department" is used in two stages, the prefix "General Ledger" might be applied to one, and "Process" to the other. The resulting reports display the dimensions as "General Ledger-Department" and "Process-Department."

- Optional: If you require allocations within the same stage, select Allow Intrastage Assignments to mark the stage for intrastage allocations.
- 7 Optional: If manually created calculation scripts are available, under Scripts, enter a Precalculation or a Postcalculation script name.

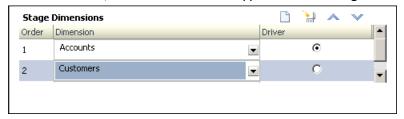
Optional pre- and post-calculation scripts are manually created in script editors in the EAS console for execution from Profitability and Cost Management. The scripts, which are stored in Essbase, enable users to initialize Essbase cells to the correct values.

Based on the type of script selected for a stage, they are run to prepare the stages for allocations or reporting, as follows:

- Pre-calculation scripts are run before the stage calculation scripts.
- Post-calculation scripts are run after the stage calculation scripts.
- 8 On the **Stage Dimensions** toolbar, click **Add**

A line is added to the list of Dimensions, showing the next sequential number in the Order. The Dimension list is populated with all dimensions available in the model.

9 Under **Dimensions**, select a dimension that applies to the new stage.



- 10 Optional: Repeat step 8 and step 9 to add up to three dimensions for each stage.
- 11 Optional: Under Order, select a dimension, and use the Up or Down buttons to move the dimension to the correct location in the calculation sequence.
- 12 Under **Driver**, select the driver dimension for the stage.
- 13 Click OK.
- 14 **Optional:** Select a stage from the Stages table, , and use the Up or Down buttons to move each stage to the correct location in the calculation sequence.

Modifying Model Stages

Model stages can be easily modified; however, if you modify any of the following items after the model has been deployed, the model must be redeployed:

- Name
- Prefix
- Intrastage setting
- Dimensions selected
- Order of the dimensions in a stage
- To modify model stages:
- **Optional:** Modify metadata, such as dimension members, in Performance Management Architect, and deploy the modifications to Profitability and Cost Management before you modify the stages.
- 2 From Task Areas, select Manage Model, then Stages.

The Stages screen is displayed.

- 3 Select the stage to be modified, and click the Modify button 🖊 .
- 4 On Stage, modify any or all of these items:
 - Name
 - Description
 - Prefix
 - Intrastage Setting
 - Scripts

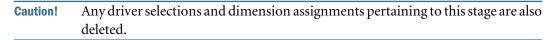
- 5 Optional: Under Dimension, modify the selected dimensions as required.
- 6 **Optional:** Under **Order**, use the Up or Down buttons to reposition the dimensions in the correct sequence.
- 7 Optional: Under Driver, select a different driver dimension for the stage.
- 8 Click OK
- Optional: On Stages, select a stage and use the Up or Down buttons to reorder the stages, and thus, to reorder the calculation.
- 10 Redeploy the model if any of these items are modified:
 - Name
 - Prefix
 - Intrastage setting
 - Dimension selection
 - Order of the dimensions in a stage

Deleting Model Stages

Deletion of a model stage automatically changes the calculation of the model. Any driver associations and assignments set for the stage dimensions are also deleted. After a stage is deleted, you must resequence the stages to properly reflect the new calculation flow.

- ➤ To delete model stages:
- 1 From Task Areas, select Manage Model, then Stages.
- 2 On Stages, select the stage to be deleted.
- 3 Click the Delete button

A message requests that you confirm the deletion.



- 4 Click Yes to delete the stage and its driver selections and assignments.
- 5 **Optional:** Under **Order**, use the Up or Down buttons to reposition the remaining stages in the correct calculation sequence.

Working with Points of View

The Point of View (POV) for a model provides a specific view of your model information for a selected time period, such as a year, status and scenario.

The names and structure of POV dimensions for your organization can be completely customized. The first step for almost every activity in Profitability and Cost Management is the selection of a POV.

At least one POV dimension is required for a model. The user defines the POV dimensions, and the names of those dimensions. Calculations are performed using the specific data, drivers and assignments of that POV for different months or situations.

A typical POV includes the Year, Period, and Scenario. You must have at least one POV dimension, and you can have up to four. Members for POV dimensions are user-defined, thus, a rich array of POV combinations are available for modeling and what-if analysis.

A model can only be edited if the POV is set to "Draft" status. You can modify your POV to reflect new drivers, criteria, or members, enabling you to create alternative scenarios. By comparing these scenarios, you can evaluate how changes affect your processes or bottom line.

You can also create POV versions that enable you to maintain separate versions of the same POV to monitor the impact of changes to the model, or track different versions of the same model.

See these sections for detailed information about POVs:

- "POV Dimensions" on page 43
- "POV Status" on page 43
- "Version Dimension" on page 44
- "Working with POVs" on page 44

POV Dimensions

A Point of View (POV) dimension is used to present a specific version or perspective of your model. Each model requires at least one dimension to be designated as a POV dimension. The POV dimensions can be whatever is required for your particular model. The following list represents some common sample POV dimensions:

- Period Enables you to analyze strategies and changes over time. Because a model can be based on any unit of time (quarters, months, annual, years, and so on), you can analyze strategies over time, and monitor inventory or depreciation For detailed instructions on creating time dimensions, see the *Oracle Essbase Database Administrator's Guide*.
- Year Identifies the calendar year in which the data has been gathered
- Scenario Identifies a version of the model for a specific time period and set of conditions

POV Status

A status must be set for the POV to show the current availability of the model for editing or viewing. The status is not an Essbase dimension.

The POV status must be set to one of the following states:

- Draft Build or edit the model, and generate dynamic reports.
- Published View the model, and generate dynamic reports. You cannot edit the model.

• Archived — View the model and generate dynamic reports. You cannot edit the model.

Version Dimension

Using a specific POV, you can create a POV version that enables you to maintain separate versions of the same POV to monitor the impact of changes to the model, or track different versions of the same model.

Use the Version dimension for the following tasks:

- Create multiple iterations of a model, with slight versions
- Model possible outcomes based on assumptions, or "what-if" scenarios to determine best or worst case scenarios
- Facilitate target setting

By modifying different elements within the Version dimension, you can examine results of your changes, without modifying your original model.

Working with POVs

A POV displays a particular version of a model for a selected snapshot, such as year, period, and status.

When a new POV is added, the status is automatically set to "Draft" so the POV can be edited.

At least one POV dimension is required for a model; however, you can create multiple POV combinations for a single model. A selected POV with stage and layer information can be saved as an EPM Workspace user preference. You can also copy a POV, to begin a model for a new reporting period, or a different scenario. See "Copying POVs" on page 48.

The POV dimension defined for your application determines the potential POVs available for a model, but all POVs are not automatically available for assignment or data input. You cannot assign drivers or load data for a POV until it has been added to the model.

The following model elements must be specified for each POV combination:

- Drivers for source members
- Assignments, or assignment rule selections
- Driver data
- Cost and revenue data

Use the following procedures to work with POVs:

- "Adding POVs" on page 45
- "Modifying the POV Status" on page 46
- "Deleting Selected Objects from POVs" on page 46
- "Deleting POVs and All Artifacts" on page 48

• "Copying POVs" on page 48

Adding POVs

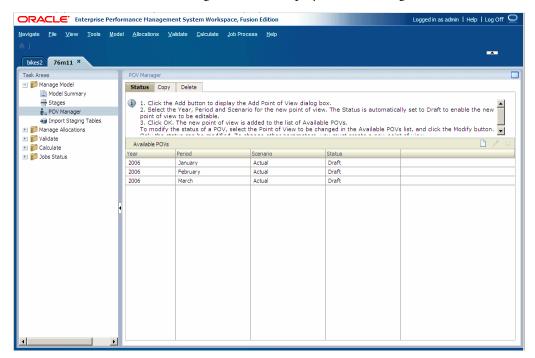
You add a POV to view the information and calculations for a model for a selected snapshot of the model, such as a year, period, scenario and status.

The values of the parameters available for a model are set in the EssbasePerformance Management Architect application.

Note: You cannot access a POV from other task windows until the POV has been added in POV Management.

- To add POVs:
- 1 From Task Areas, select Manage Model, then POV Manager.

The Status tab of the POV Manager screen is displayed. All existing POVs are listed.



2 Click Add 🗀.

The Add Point of View dialog box is displayed.



Select the parameters in your model to identify the new POV.

Because this is a new POV, the Status is read-only, and set automatically to Draft to enable vou to build and edit the model.

Click OK.

The POV is added to the list.

Modifying the POV Status

The POV Status displays the availability of the model for editing or viewing. A model is available for editing only when the POV Status is set to Draft. When the model is finalized, change the POV status to ensure it cannot be modified.

The POV status can be set to one of these values:

- Draft build or edit the model, and generate dynamic reports.
- Published view the model or generate dynamic reports.
- Archived view the model or generate dynamic reports.

You can change the status back to Draft at any time, in order to edit the model.

Note: If you modify the POV, only the status is changed; however you are no longer be able to calculate the model if the status has been set to "Published" or "Archived."

- ➤ To change POV status:
- From Task Areas, select Manage Model, then POV Manager.

The Status tab of the POV Manager screen is displayed. All existing POVs are listed.

Select the POV that is to be modified, then click the Modify button <



Under Status, select the new status.

Only the POV status can be changed. To modify any other parameters, you must create a new POV.

Click OK.

Deleting Selected Objects from POVs

Using the Delete tab of the POV Manager screen, you can delete selected objects from a POV.

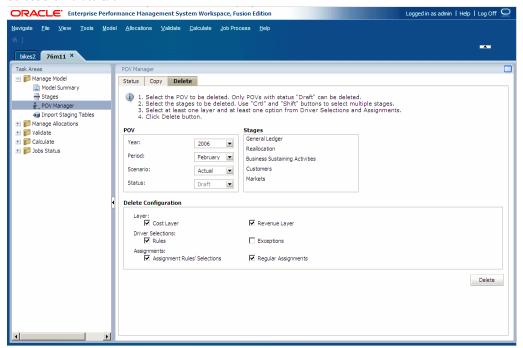
To delete an entire POV, including its associated assignments and driver selections, see "Deleting POVs and All Artifacts" on page 48.

Caution! Oracle recommends that, before deleting a POV, you create a backup directory of your databases in EPM Workspace and Essbase. Contact your administrator for assistance, if required.

- To delete selected objects from POVs:
- 1 Ensure that no other users require the POV and its contents.
- 2 From Task Areas, select Manage Model, then POV Manager.

The POV Manager screen is displayed.

3 Select the **Delete** tab.



- 4 Under **POV**, select the POV that contains the artifacts that you want to delete.
- 5 Under Stages, select one or more source stages that contain the artifacts to be deleted.

You can use the Ctrl key to select multiple, random stages, or the Shift key to select the first and last stages in a range.

- 6 Under **Delete Configuration**, select the elements of the configuration that are to be deleted:
 - Layer (Cost or Revenue or both)
 - Driver Selections (Rules or Exceptions or both)
 - Assignments (Rule Selections or Regular or both).
- 7 Click Delete.

A confirmation message is displayed.

8 Click OK to confirm the deletion.

The selected records are removed. See hpcm. log to view a record of the operation, including the selections and the number of records expunged.

Deleting POVs and All Artifacts

When a POV is deleted, all objects within that POV are deleted, including the associated assignments and driver selections.

To erase data in Essbase, before deleting the POV, perform the "Clear All" function for the selected POV. See "Calculating Direct Allocation Data" on page 133.

Caution!

Oracle recommends that, before deleting a POV, you create a backup directory of your databases in EPM Workspace and Essbase. Contact your administrator for assistance, if required.

- To delete POVs and their associated assignments and drivers:
- Ensure that no other users require the POV and its contents.
- Optional: To erase data in Essbase, select Clear All data as described in "Calculating Direct Allocation Data" on page 133.
- From Task Areas, select Manage Model, then POV Manager.

The POV Manager screen is displayed.

- Select the Status tab.
- Under Available POVs, select the POV you want to delete.
- Click the Delete button



A confirmation message is displayed.

When a POV is deleted, all objects within that POV are deleted. Caution!

Click Yes to confirm the deletion.

The POV is removed from the list and is no longer available for selection.

Copying POVs

You can copy a POV to provide a starting point for a new model or scenario, or to play what-if scenarios with an existing model.

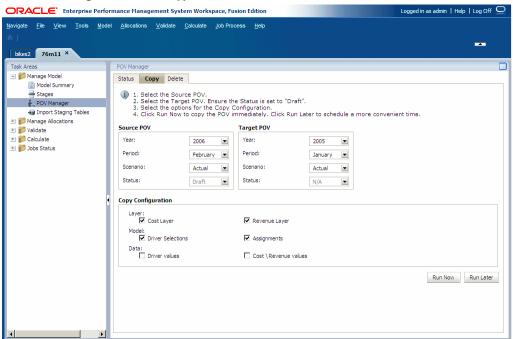
For example, you can begin a period by copying driver selections and assignments from the previous period, or you can create seed data for a forecast scenario by copying data from an actual scenario.

To copy the POV, you must have a Source POV, which contains the information to be copied, and a Target POV, which is destination to which the data will be copied. You can copy information only to POVs that have are listed on the Status tab of the Manage POVs screen. See "Adding POVs" on page 45.

- ➤ To copy POVs:
- Optional: If required, create a POV on the Status tab of POV Management to provide the target POV for the copy operation. See "Adding POVs" on page 45.
- 2 From Task Areas, select Manage Model, then POV Manager.

The Status tab of the POV Manager window is displayed. All existing POVs are listed.

3 From POV Manager, select the Copy tab.



4 Under **Source POV**, select the POV that is to be copied.

Note: The Status for the Source is automatically set to the status assigned to this POV, and cannot be modified on this screen.

5 Under Target POV, select the POV that is to be the destination for the copied POV.

Caution! The Target POV must exist as a valid POV with the Status of "Draft" on the Status tab of the POV Manager screen, or the copy operation will not start.

- 6 Under Copy Configuration, select the elements of the POV that are to be copied:
 - Under Layer, select Cost Layer, Revenue Layer, or both.
 - Under Model, select Driver Selections, Assignments, or both.
 - Under Data, select Driver values, Cost/Revenue values, or both.

These options enable you to control the information that is required for the new POV. For example, you may want to include only cost, driver selection and driver values in the POV copy.

7 Perform one of the following tasks:

 Click Run Later to schedule a date and time to copy the POV. See "Scheduling Taskflows" on page 145

Note: If this option is not selected when the task is created, you will not be able to schedule the task.

• Click **Run** Now to copy the POV immediately.

A confirmation message indicates that the job has started and identifies the assigned taskflow ID. Select **Jobs Status**, and then **Search Task** to monitor the status.

Caution! Depending on the size and complexity of your model, this operation may take a significant amount of time.

8 When the copy is complete, review the copied information under the target POV.

Querying Model Statistics

After a model is built, it may be useful to determine the number and usage of certain components, such as stages or POVs and their dimensions, assignments, and drivers.

The SQL-based query, modelstats.sql, enables users to generate specific statistics for their models. These read-only queries are useful when trying to view model characteristics and performance statistics, or to evaluate the impact of changes. The statistics can also be used to diagnose problems with models and performance.

In order to use the new query, you must have existing database views:

- Stages (HPM_EXP_STAGE)
- POVs (HPM_EXP_POV)
- Driver Selections (HPM_EXP_DRIVER_SELECTION)
- Assignments (HPM_EXP_ASSIGNMENT)
- Assignment Rule Selections (HPM_EXP_ASGN_RULE_SELECTION)

Note: The Drivers (HPM EXP DRIVER) view is not used with model statistics.

You must have proper access to the selected database and database views. For information on creating database views, see Appendix B, in the *Oracle Hyperion Profitability and Cost Management Administrator's Guide*.

After installation, the SQL script, modelstats.sql, is included in the application folder. The query is database neutral and can be run against MS SQL or Oracle databases. If the model contains errors, they are not reported in the query results, and the existing statistics are still generated.

Oracle recommends that you run the query for any application before you make significant changes and then save the queries and capture the output for comparison with later results. This snapshot provides you with baseline statistics for the application, against which you can compare

subsequent changes or view information to evaluate the potential impact of proposed changes. For example, if an assignment rule is used thousands of times, any modification to that rule may have a much larger effect than originally expected.

- To run the modelstats.sql query:
- 1 Locate the database and ensure you have proper access to the following items:
 - Database Views
 - Profitability and Cost Management RDB Schema
- 2 Navigate to the modelstats.sql query:
 - For Windows, %hyperion_home%\products\Profitability\database\Common \MSSQLServer\view
 - For UNIX, \$hyperion_home\$\products\Profitability\database\Common \MSSQLServer\view

Note: Because database views and queries are updated frequently, check to ensure that you have the latest versions.

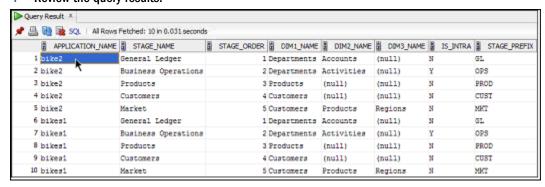
Open the modelstats.sql query, and modify the "%" variable for each query to specify the model components against which the query is to be run, such as "application_name like `%'," or "layer_name like `%'".

For example, in the code application_name like '%', replace the percentage sign with the application name:

application name like 'bikes2'

Note: You can use the percentage sign as a wildcard to broaden the query range. For example, enter 'b%' to apply the query to all applications that begin with "b." To query all applications, enter '%'.

4 Review the guery results.



The results depend on the query selections. Some example queries are displayed below:

• List All Stages and the Dimensions in the stage for matching Applications displays all stages and the associated dimensions for the selected application, ordered by the application name and stage order.

- List explicit Assignment counts by source Stage for both Cost & Revenue Layers for the selected application, displaying the application name, layer, and source and destination stage names.
- List Rule Names and how frequently they are used in an Application displays a breakdown of individual rules and the number of times each one is used.
- List the Driver usage count by stage in Driver Association displays the usage count of each driver for the selected application, stage, and layer. As an example, you can use this information to determine whether some drivers are not really used, and whether you can safely delete them.

To view all queries, review the most current version of the modelstats.sql file.

Importing Data and Artifacts

You can enter data and model information directly into Profitability and Cost Management; however, the data entry may be very time-consuming. To facilitate the population of the application, you can import model definitions, such as POVs, stages, drivers, driver selections, assignments, and assignment rule selections, directly into Profitability and Cost Management using a set of import staging tables and import configurations.

Note: Dimensions, costs and driver data cannot be imported from staging tables.

Model data is imported from several sources:

- Model structure and metadata (measures and dimensions) are imported from Performance Management Architect through EPM Workspace.
- Model definition data is imported from staging tables.
- Model data and applications can be imported using Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Lifecycle Management. See the Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Lifecycle Management Guide.
- Model data is imported from Essbase.
- Model data is imported using Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System

Caution! Oracle recommends that, before importing data or artifacts, you create a backup directory of your databases in EPM Workspace and Essbase. Contact your administrator for assistance.

In order to import staging tables, you must create an import configuration to specify which tables are to be imported. The configuration, which can be saved, can be used multiple times to import the same set of data. When importing the complete model, there are table dependencies

that apply; however, these dependencies are not applicable if you are only importing sections of the model

For detailed instructions on creating staging tables and import configurations, see the *Oracle Hyperion Profitability and Cost Management Administrator's Guide*.

4

Managing Allocations

In This Chapter

About Allocations	55
Cost and Revenue Layers	55
Defining Drivers and Formulas	
Selecting Drivers	67
Working with Assignments	73
Using the Data Entry Window	97
Tracing Allocations	103
Reciprocal Allocations	111
Exporting Trace Allocation Images	112

About Allocations

In Profitability and Cost Management, allocations control how costs and revenues are distributed throughout the model to specified accounts or elements. A driver is used to determine how the funds for each allocation are calculated. The calculated results are assigned from a source to a destination, as the funds flow through the model.

See these sections for information about managing allocations:

- "Cost and Revenue Layers" on page 55
- "Defining Drivers and Formulas" on page 56
- "Selecting Drivers" on page 67
- "Working with Assignments" on page 73
- "Using the Data Entry Window" on page 97
- "Tracing Allocations" on page 103

Cost and Revenue Layers

When the drivers are created in a model, they are assigned to a cost or revenue layer, or both. The cost and revenue members are treated as two separate layers of financial data. The cost layer reflects outgoing values from the model (such as expenses, rent, salaries, and so on). The revenue layer represents incoming values (such as sales earned, product or maintenance revenue, and so on).

Although the layers may be virtually identical in structure, each layer uses different drivers and assignments and produce different results. In general, you work with one layer at a time.

See "Defining Drivers and Formulas" on page 56.

Defining Drivers and Formulas

While assignments direct the data from a source to a destination, the drivers that are associated with these assignments are used to calculate the value of the allocations. The drivers provide the formulas for allocating source intersection values to destination intersections. Driver measures and formulas promote model flexibility by enabling you to use variables to represent model elements, and mathematical operands to calculate driver values.

Allocations range from simple calculations between one source and one destination, to complex calculations that are distributed to multiple destinations. When you create a driver, you associate a formula to control how the value is calculated. You can select from predefined formulas, such as an even split or percentage driver, or create custom formulas.

Driver measures, such as Volume and Rate, are used as variables in the construction of the formulas that drive the calculations. Any 0–Level member of the Measures dimension may be selected as a driver measure. Driver measures are created and stored in the Essbase database, but are not validated until the model is deployed.

Drivers can be applied to both cost and revenue values, and can be reused with many values. The formula associated with the driver is stored, not the data. If the driver is modified, the changes are automatically applied to every allocation using that driver.

Note: If a driver used in the allocation is modified or deleted, you must regenerate the calculation script, and recalculate the model. The Essbase database structure is not impacted by this type of change, but it will calculate different results.

For each driver required in the model, perform these tasks:

- Define the new driver, including the model layer to which it is attached, and the associated formula. See "Defining Drivers" on page 63.
- Associate the driver with dimension members that use this calculation. See "Selecting Drivers" on page 67.
- Assign the driver to the selected members of the driver dimension to set the calculation flow. "Working with Assignments" on page 73.

One dimension must be selected as the driver dimension for each stage. The driver formula is used to obtain the driver Value and then calculate the result.

For example, during the calculation process, the value for the "NetCostForAssignment" measure of the source intersection is multiplied by a factor to determine the amount to allocate to each destination intersection. The calculated amount is placed in the "CostReceivedPriorStage" measure of the destination intersection (or the "CostReceivedIntraStage" measure, if it is an intrastage assignment).

The driver factor is the ratio between the driver value of the destination intersection that is currently being calculated and the total driver value of all destination intersections. The value for the current destination intersection is stored on the assignment in the "CalculatedDriverValue" driver measure. The total for all drivers is stored in the "TotalDriverValue" driver measure. An "OverrideTotalDriverValue" driver measure is entered on the source intersection only if tracking idle costs is enabled. Driver totals are always attached to the source. See Appendix A, "Measures Dimension".

For information and instructions about working with formulas and drivers, see these sections:

- "Driver Formulas" on page 57
- "Defining Drivers" on page 63
- "Modifying Driver Definitions" on page 66
- "Creating New Driver Definitions From Existing Driver Definitions" on page 66
- "Deleting Driver Definitions" on page 67

Driver Formulas

A driver formula can include any combination of variables, functions, and numeric values. For each element in the driver formula, you must select the driver measure and location.

Drivers are attached to source member intersections in allocations. The driver contains the formula used to calculate the factor by which measures are multiplied for the source intersection value. A separate factor is calculated for each destination intersection.

These types of driver formulas available:

- Predefined Driver Formulas are used to perform common calculations. See "Predefined Driver Formulas" on page 57.
- Custom Driver Formulas are used to calculate unusual or specific situations. See "Custom Driver Formulas" on page 59.
- Driver Basis Types offer alternative means of setting rates on a formula. Actual basis drivers use calculated results, and the standard basis driver enables you to set an assigned rate on a driver to allocate the costs downstream. See "Driver Basis Types" on page 62.
- "Priority Sequence Drivers" on page 63 are used to define which allocations within a stage should be calculated first

Predefined Driver Formulas

Drivers use predefined formulas to perform common calculations. For each element in the driver formula, you must select the driver measure and location. For predefined drivers, the formula is set in the calculation script.

Note: The same driver measure cannot be mapped to a different variable in the formula. For example, in the formula "DriverValue"={Rate}*{Volume}, you cannot select the same measure for both Rate and Volume.

The various driver types and the predefined formulas that they use are described in Table 5.

 Table 5
 Predefined Drivers

Driver Type	Driver Formula	Available Locations	Description
Even	<pre>Calculated DriverValue = 1.0;</pre>	None	Applies the same value to all measures using this driver.
Simple	<pre>Calculated DriverValue = {FixedDriverValue};</pre>	SourceDestinationAssignmentGlobal	Applies a preset value for the driver to each measure using the driver.
Percentage	<pre>Calculated DriverValue = {Percentage};</pre>	 Source Destination Assignment Global 	Enter a set percentage of the total value on an assignment destination on the Data Entry page or directly into Essbase.
			For example, if there are three measures, you may allocate 30% to the first assignment, 65% to the second and 5% to the third.
			If the percentage total is less than 100% and idle capacity is enabled on the driver, the unallocated remainder is treated as idle capacity.
			If idle capacity has not been enabled for the driver, the remainder is reported as an error.
			When using percentage drivers, if the TotalDriverValue (the sum of all driver values) is greater than 100, the driver is treated as a Simple Driver and the allocations are performed. The result is full allocation of source to the destinations based on the ratio of percentage values entered.
			Note: If a Percentage driver is used in reciprocal allocations, the TotalDriverValueAfterReciprocals must always be a value less than 100, in order to avoid "Unassigned Costs." Any allocations performed after the reciprocal relationships are resolved converts the Driver to a simple driver.
Simple Weighted	<pre>Calculated DriverValue = {FixedDriverValue}* {Weight};</pre>	SourceDestinationAssignmentGlobal	Enter a value that you specify to represent the weight, or relative importance, for the task or process.
Variable	<pre>Calculated DriverValue = {Rate}* {Volume};</pre>	SourceDestinationAssignmentGlobal	Applies the result of the calculation of the rate and volume to each measure using that driver.

Driver Type	Driver Formula	Available Locations	Description
Weighted Variable	<pre>Calculated DriverValue = {Volume} * {Rate} * {Weight};</pre>	SourceDestinationAssignmentGlobal	Enter a value that you specify to represent the weight, or relative importance, for the task or process. For example, the formula might represent the number of technical support calls in a department, weighted by the length or complexity of each type of call. As another example, the formula could represent the assignment of staff to different tasks — each one weighted slightly differently to distinguish different pay grades or responsibilities.
Fixed and Variable	<pre>Calculated DriverValue = {FixedDriverValue} + ({Volume} * {Rate} * {Weight});</pre>	SourceDestinationAssignmentGlobal	Applies the result of the calculation of the quantity and volume, multiplied by the rate and weight for each measure using that driver.
Custom	<pre>Calculated DriverValue = {Custom Variable};</pre>	SourceDestinationAssignmentGlobal	See"Custom Driver Formulas" on page 59 for information on creating custom formula types.

Custom Driver Formulas

If the predefined driver formulas do not accurately reflect the required calculation flow for your model, you can create a custom driver formula using the Formula Editor. The formula created to calculate the driver value may be simple, or it may be a complex formula that includes IF statements.

The assignment for which the custom driver is used automatically provides the FIX context in the calculation script. The formula should be defined considering the FIX context. The FIX context always FIXes on assignment blocks for the assignment. For information on the FIX command, see the *Oracle Essbase Database Administrator's Guide*.

A custom formula can include unlimited variables, both custom and predefined, such as Volume or Rate. The custom variables must be defined in Performance Management Architect in the Measures dimension.

You can additionally specify a location for a variable used within the custom formula to enable the custom formula to be used in different stages. The Location (Global, Source, Destination or Assignment) must be defined with the variable using curly brackets ({}), even though curly brackets are not used in Essbase. The location is resolved dynamically during calc script generation.

Note: If a location for a variable is not specified, it is considered to be an Assignment.

You can use functions (operands) between elements to control the formula calculation, including simple operands such as the following examples:

- Add (+)
- Subtract (-)
- Multiply (*)
- Divide (/)

Each formula must end with a semicolon(;).

This example displays a generic format for a custom driver formula:

```
"CalculatedDriverValue" = {Custom Variable -> Source} * {Custom Variable -> Destination};
```

The following example displays a custom driver formula which does not use any location syntax:

```
"CalculatedDriverValue" = "Variable1" * "Variable2" -> "[GL Departments].[NoMember]";
```

Custom formulas must be mathematically correct, and syntactically correct according to Essbase syntax, with the following exceptions for Profitability and Cost Management:

- Custom Variables (driver measure) and Locations (Global, Source, Destination or Assignment) must be enclosed in curly brackets, even though curly brackets are not used in Essbase.
- Variables specified using the Profitability and Cost Management syntax should not be surrounded by double quotes.

Profitability and Cost Management resolves and translates the location syntax into Essbase syntax. After resolving the correct dimensional references on any variables with locations that use Profitability and Cost Management syntax, the formula is copied into Essbase calculation scripts and verified for Essbase syntax within the scripts.

For instructions on using the Formula Editor to create custom formulas, see the *Oracle Essbase Database Administrator's Guide*

Custom Driver Formula Examples

The custom driver formula examples assume the following values:

- Stage 1 Dimensions: GL_ Department x GL_Account
- Stage 2 Dimensions: ACT_Department x ACT_Activity

The calculation script generation process in Profitability and Cost Management inserts the script defined for a custom driver for any source that uses this driver. The system-generated script creates the FIX statements to pinpoint the source and destination combinations defined by the assignment logic attached to the source.

The custom driver script need not provide this FIX, but it can take advantage of it, or modify the FIX to reference data from different locations that is normally defined for the DESTINATION, SOURCE, ASSIGNMENT, or GLOBAL measure locations.

Common uses for custom drivers rely on the ability to reference data that is stored in locations other than the normal four, enabling the user to enter driver measures at higher levels in the hierarchy or at fewer intersections.

The default FIX statement that the CalculatedDriverValue measure computed reflects the link between source and destination. Using the example stages, the FIX created by the system-generated script is shown below:

where the dimension members for each dimension reflect the source intersection and destination intersection for the allocation being performed.

The examples below modify this default FIX to retrieve driver measures from another location. Remember that if the member referenced by the default FIX is correct for your purposes you need not override it.

Example 1: Referencing a driver measure located at only one of the destination dimensions cross NoMember in the other (in this case ACT_Department)

```
"CalculatedDriverValue" = "DriverMeasure" ->"[ACT_Activity.NoMember] ->"
[GL_Department.NoMember] ->"[GL_Account.NoMember];
```

Use this formula when there is a single driver value for the entire department; for example, square feet, meters, or headcount.

Example 2: Referencing a driver measure located at the parent of one of the destination dimensions cross NoMember in the other dimension:

```
"CalculatedDriverValue" = "DriverMeasure" ->"[ACT_Activity.NoMember]"-
>"(@PARENT(ACT_Department)" ->"[GL_Department.NoMember] -
>"[GL_Account.NoMember];
```

Alternatively, you can reference the Generation of the ancestor from which you want to retrieve the value using @ANCSET function. In this example, the driver pulls the DriverMeasure value from the Generation 2 ancestor of the destination's Department member:

```
"CalculatedDriverValue" = "DriverMeasure" ->"[ACT_Activity.NoMember]"-
>"(@ANCEST(ACT_Department, 2)" ->"[GL_Department.NoMember] -
>"[GL_Account.NoMember];
```

Other common uses are to key the driver value calculation on the nature of the source/ destination combination. This option enables the driver to adapt to specific circumstances based on characteristics of the intersections involved in the allocation.

Example 3: Referencing a different measure for driver calculation based on the UDA of one destination member:

```
IF(@ISUDA(Activity, "UDA1"))

"CalculatedDriverValue" = {Measure1->Destination};
ELSE IF (@ISUDA(Activity, "UDA2"))
```

```
"CalculatedDriverValue" = {Measure2->Destination};
ELSE IF (@ISUDA(Activity, "UDA3"))

"CalculatedDriverValue" = {Measure3->Destination};
ENDIF:
```

Use this formula to key the driver formula from a characteristic of the destination, such as product form factor or customer classification Note that the syntax in the example:
'{Measure1->Destination}' does not match usual Essbase calc Script syntax. The use of the curly brackets ({ }) enables Profitability and Cost Management to interpret the '>Destination' shorthand, and to replace it with the actual destination being targeted. When the script is deployed to Essbase, Profitability inserts the correct member references and syntax.

Driver Basis Types

When defining drivers, you can specify whether you want to use a calculated or assigned rate, using these driver basis types:

- "Actual Basis Driver Type" on page 62
- "Standard Basis Driver Type" on page 62

The basis types can be applied to drivers in both the Cost and Revenue layers. A single stage can contain both "Actual Basis" and "Standard Basis" drivers; however, if a driver is changed from one basis driver type to the other, the calculation script for the affected Stage must be regenerated

Actual Basis Driver Type

The Actual Basis costing uses the 'NetCostForAssignment' value on the source to allocate costs downstream. The Actual Basis driver uses the formula:

```
CostReceivedPriorStage = NetCostForAssignment on the Source *
CalculatedDriverValue / TotalDriverValue on the Source
```

If Driver Data is missing, the results are posted on the Stage Balancing Report to 'Unassigned Cost' at the intersection and stage level

Standard Basis Driver Type

In circumstances where seasonal variations or fluctuating account values exist because of the timing differences between accounting data capture and actual usage of resources, you can set a standard rate that allows for consistency of measurements across time periods.

Using the Standard Basis Driver, you set a precalculated standard rate on a driver on the source intersection to allocate the costs downstream. The driver uses the formula:

```
Standard Rate on the source * Quantity on the assignment
```

Sources using that driver allocate the product of the Standard Rate on the source, and the Quantity on the assignment to the destination intersections.

Note: The Standard Basis driver cannot be used with Even or Percentage driver types.

If Standard Basis is selected, "Allow Idle" is automatically activated. Standard basis drivers can be used on intrastage assignments; however, they cannot be used in reciprocal assignments.

When the user selects a Standard Basis Driver, the Rate is entered on the source in the Measures dimension variable StandardCostRate for the Cost Layer and StandardRevenueRate for the Revenue Layer. The StandardCostRate on the source can be done using cost input data entry screens. The 'Quantity' portion is calculated based on how the Driver is defined.

The basis types can be applied to drivers in both the Cost and Revenue layers. A single stage can contain both Actual and Standard Basis drivers; however, if a driver is changed from one basis driver type to the other, you must regenerate the calculation script for the affected stage.

Priority Sequence Drivers

In some business models, a driver may use one or more calculated measures in the formula. Dependencies between sources in the same stage may require the allocations to be calculated in a controlled sequence. Priority sequence drivers enable you to define which allocations within a stage should be calculated first.

For example, by setting the driver priority, you ensure that Source A using Driver A is calculated before Source B, using Driver B. The cost or revenue values calculated by allocating Source A first can then be used by Driver B.

Any Level-0 descendant of the Measures dimension can be picked as a driver measure. When defining the driver, enter the Sequence Priority on the Drivers dialog box. The sources associated with drivers that have a lower priority are resolved before sources associated with a driver that has a higher priority. The default value is set to 100, but this value can be changed. The highest priority is 1. The priority must be a positive integer. Sources associated with drivers with the same priority are processed in no defined order.

If you change the priority for a driver, you are potentially changing the calculation order of sources in that stage. In that case, the calculation script for that stage must be regenerated.

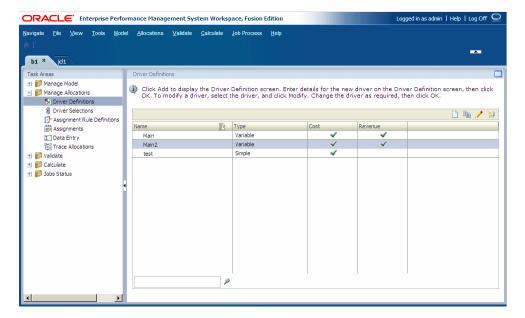
Note: For intrastage and reciprocal assignments, if the inherent sequence inside these allocations conflict with the Driver Priority Sequence, the conflicting intersections are logged to hpcm.log file.

Defining Drivers

- To define drivers:
- From Task Areas, select Manage Allocations, then Driver Definitions.

The Driver Definitions screen is displayed.

63



2 Click the Add button .



- 3 In Name, enter a unique name for the new driver.
- 4 Optional: In Description, enter a brief description of the purpose of the driver.
- 5 Select the **Basis Type** for the driver:
 - **Actual**—To use the "NetCostForAssignment" value on the source to allocate costs downstream. See "Actual Basis Driver Type" on page 62.
 - **Standard**—To assign a user-determined standard rate to the driver on the source intersection. See "Standard Basis Driver Type" on page 62.
- 6 From Formula Type, select a formula type for this driver:
 - Even
 - Simple

- Percentage
- Simple Weighted
- Variable
- Variable Weighted
- Fixed and Variable
- Custom

The formula type determines which variables are available for selection. For an explanation of each driver type, see "Defining Drivers and Formulas" on page 56.

If you select a predefined formula, the actual formula is displayed in the Formula Template tab of the Formula text box. The driver measures that are available for each element are listed in Variable Selection.

If you select a Custom formula, the Formula text box is blank and can be edited.

- 7 Select the layer to which this driver applies. You may select Cost Layer, Revenue Layer or both.
- 8 **Optional:** Select **Allow Idle** to enable this driver to accept idle costs or revenue. This option is automatically activated if the Standard Basis driver is selected.
 - After calculation, this information is reported under "IdleCost" or "IdleRevenue."
- Optional: In Sequence Priority, enter a driver sequence priority. By default, 100 is displayed. The highest priority is 1. See "Priority Sequence Drivers" on page 63.
- 10 Optional: For Custom formulas only, in **Driver Formula**, enter the user-defined formula.

Measures to be used for custom formula variables must already be defined in Performance Management Architect. Construct the formula using the Formula Editor, as outlined in the *Oracle Essbase Database Administrator's Guide*.

- 11 For each variable used in the formula, select these values:
 - Under **Measure**, select the measure to be used for the formula.
 - Under **Location**, select the location of the measure within the model, so the calculation script can locate the values:
 - O **Global**—The measure data is retrieved from the intersection formed by the current POV members. Members for all other dimensions are set to NoMember.
 - Destination—The measure data is retrieved from the intersection of the destination member.
 - **Source**—The measure data is retrieved from the intersection of the source member.
 - **Assignment**—The measure data is retrieved from the intersection of the source members and the destination members.
- 12 Optional: On the Formula text box, select Translated to view the formula with the actual members displayed.

If you select alternative members under the variable selection, the associated members are changed in the Translated formula.

13 Click **OK** to save the new driver.

The driver is added to the list on the Driver Definitions screen, showing the name, formula type and layer.

14 Associate the driver with one or more dimension members. See "Selecting Drivers" on page 67.

Modifying Driver Definitions

You can modify any elements for a selected driver.

- To modify drivers:
- 1 From Task Areas, select Manage Allocations, then Driver Definitions.

The Driver Definitions screen is displayed.

- 2 Select the driver that is to be modified.
- 3 Click the Modify button .

The Driver dialog box is displayed, showing the current details for the driver.

4 Modify the Driver information as required.

You can change any details for the driver, including the name, description, formula type, layer, or variable selection.

Caution!	If you modify a layer associated with a driver, for example, clearing the Cost
	Layer, then all driver selections for the layer that use the modified driver are
	deleted.

- 5 Click **OK** to save the modified driver.
- Regenerate the calculation script and recalculate the model to apply the driver change. See Chapter 6, "Calculating Models".

Creating New Driver Definitions From Existing Driver Definitions

You can edit an existing driver definition, and use the Save As option to save it as a new driver definition to rapidly create many similar drivers without having to reopen the Driver Definition dialog box.

- To create new drivers from existing driver definitions:
- 1 From Task Areas, select Manage Allocations, and then Driver Definitions.

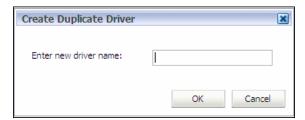
The Driver Definitions screen is displayed.

2 Select the driver that you want to use as a template for the new driver definition.

3 Click the Duplicate Driver icon



The Create Duplicate Driver dialog box is displayed.



4 Enter the name of the new driver, and then click **OK**.

The new driver is added to the list of Driver Definitions, showing the same Type and Cost or Revenue details as the original driver.

5 Click the Modify button to view details of the newly created driver.

The Driver dialog box is displayed, showing the current details for the new driver. If required, you can modify any details for the new driver, as outlined in "Modifying Driver Definitions" on page 66.

Deleting Driver Definitions

Before deleting a driver, ensure that it is not being used by another application or user.

Caution! If a driver is deleted, all driver selections that used the deleted driver are also removed.

- ➤ To delete drivers:
- 1 From Task Areas, select Manage Allocations, then Driver Definitions.

The Driver Definitions screen is displayed.

- 2 Select the driver you want to delete.
- 3 Click the Delete button ...

A message is displayed, asking you to confirm the deletion.

- 4 Click Yes to delete the driver.
- 5 Select another driver for the allocation to replace the deleted driver, in order to correctly calculated the allocation.
- 6 Regenerate the calculation script and recalculate the model. See Chapter 6, "Calculating Models".

Selecting Drivers

After a driver is created, it must be associated with the dimension members to which it applies.

When selecting drivers, you can apply a driver selection using these methods:

- Apply the driver to the top-level member of a dimension. The driver is inherited by every member within that dimension.
- Apply the driver to the top-level member of a dimension sub-hierarchy. Only descendants of the selected member inherit the driver.
- Apply the driver to a single member.
- Apply the driver to a single intersection, or exception.

Drivers must be associated with any intersection that contains a cost or revenue value for the value to be allocated. If a driver has not been assigned to an intersection that contains assignments or assignment rules, an "Missing Driver Assignments" error is created during model validation. Driver selections may change from period to period.

The results of any changes to selections are evident when the model is deployed; however, no warnings or errors are displayed if a selection is changed.

Note: If a stage contains only one dimension, a driver selection for a dimension member must be created. If a stage contains two dimensions, it may have either a driver selection for a dimension member, or a driver selection for a single intersection, or both.

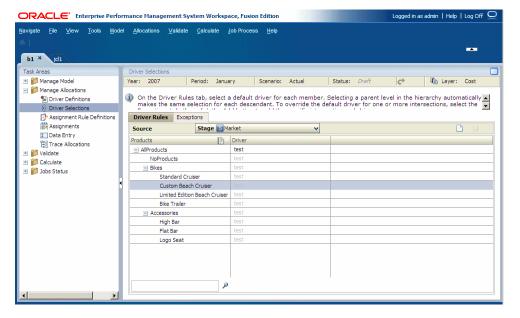
For detailed instructions on working with driver selections, see these procedures:

- "Creating Driver Selections" on page 68.
- "Creating Driver Selections for a Single Intersection" on page 70.
- "Modifying Driver Selections" on page 71.
- "Modifying Driver Selections for a Single Intersection" on page 71
- "Deleting Driver Selections" on page 72.
- "Deleting Driver Selections for a Single Intersection" on page 72

Creating Driver Selections

- To associate drivers:
- 1 From Task Areas, select Manage Allocations, then Driver Selections.

The Driver Selections screen is displayed.



- 2 Select a POV, and then click the Go button 🕏.
- 3 Select a Layer.
- 4 On the **Driver Rules** tab, under **Stage**, select the model stage.

The driver dimension for the selected stage is displayed in the first column, and all dimension members within that driver dimension are listed below.

- Under the dimension, select the parent level or Level-0 members at which you want to apply the default driver. The parent level may be at the top of the stage, or a parent for a portion of the hierarchy.
- Under **Driver**, click the cell to display the selector button , or click the Add button to select a driver for the parent dimension from the Common Selector, and then click **OK**. See "Using the Common Member Selector" on page 17.

When the driver is applied to a parent, the same driver is automatically inherited by all descendants. To show the driver is inherited, it is grayed out.

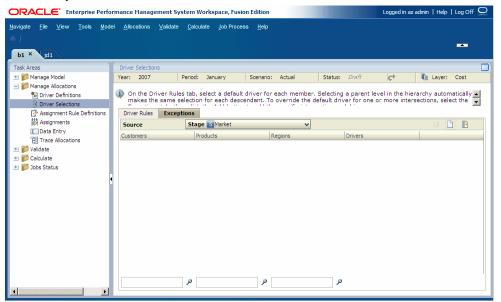
- 7 **Optional:** To select a driver other than the inherited driver for one member, perform the following steps:
 - a. Expand the parent dimension.
 - b. Select the member that requires a different driver.
 - c. Select the alternative driver from the Common Selector. See "Using the Common Member Selector" on page 17.

The driver selection is automatically saved.

8 **Optional:** If you need to set driver for a single intersection, see "Creating Driver Selections for a Single Intersection" on page 70.

Creating Driver Selections for a Single Intersection

- To select a driver for a single intersection:
- 1 From Task Areas, select Manage Allocations, and then Driver Selections.
- 2 Select the POV and the Layer, then click the Go button
- 3 Select Exceptions.



- 4 Under Stage, select the model stage that contains the intersection.
- 5 **Optional:** On the **Exceptions** tab, click the Member Selector 🕒 to filter the list of available dimensions:
 - a. From the drop-down list, select **Show Alias** or **Show Name**, as required.
 - b. Select the **Filter**
 - c. Enter the filter criteria for one or more dimensions.

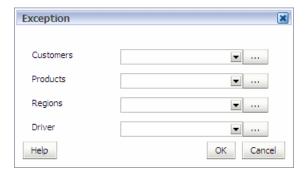
Enter the exact name or alias of the required members, or use an asterisk (*) as a wildcard to select a range of members. For example, to find all members of a dimension that begins with the letter "M", enter "M*".



d. Click OK.

Only the items that meet the filter criteria are displayed on the Exceptions tab.

6 Click the Add button 🗀.



7 For each dimension listed on the Exception dialog box, click the selector button and select the members required for the specific intersection to which you need to apply the exception driver.

See "Using the Common Member Selector" on page 17.

- 8 Click **OK** when all members for the intersection have been selected.
- 9 Under **Drivers**, select the exception driver for the intersection.
- 10 Click OK.

The driver selection is automatically saved and is displayed in the table.

Modifying Driver Selections

- To modify driver selections:
- 1 From Task Areas, select Manage Allocations, then Driver Selections.
- Select a POV, and then click the Go button
- 3 Select a Layer.
- 4 On **Driver Rules**, under **Stage**, select the model stage.

The driver dimension for the selected stage is displayed in the first column, and all members within that driver dimension are listed below.

- 5 Under **Driver**, click the cell that contains the driver to be modified to display the Common Selector button, or click the Add button
- 6 From the Common Member Selector, select another driver, and then click **OK**.

The driver selection is automatically saved.

Modifying Driver Selections for a Single Intersection

- To select a driver for a single intersection:
- 1 From Task Areas, select Manage Allocations, and then Driver Selections.
- 2 Select the POV and the Layer, then click the Go button 🕏.

- 3 Select the Exceptions tab.
- 4 Under Stage, select the model stage that contains the intersection.
- 5 Under **Driver**, click the cell that contains the driver to be modified.

The drop-down and Common Selector button are displayed.

- 6 Click the selector button ____ to display the Select Member dialog box.
- 7 Select the dimension member required for the specific intersection.
- 8 Click OK.

The driver selection is automatically saved and is displayed in the table.

Deleting Driver Selections

If a driver selection is deleted, and no new driver is selected, an error is reported during validation to indicate that an assignment does not have a driver selection.

- To delete driver selections:
- 1 From Task Areas, select Manage Allocations, then Driver Selections.
- 2 Select a POV, and then click the Go button 🥏 .
- 3 Select a Layer.
- 4 On **Driver Rule**, under **Stage**, select the model stage.
- 5 Select the row containing the driver selection to be deleted.
- 6 Click the Delete button 🛅 .

A message asks you to confirm the deletion.

7 Click Yes to confirm the deletion of the driver.

The driver is deleted from the row.

Deleting Driver Selections for a Single Intersection

Select the intersection that is to be deleted. The entire intersection is removed from the Exception tab.

- To delete driver selections for a single intersection:
- 1 From Task Areas, select Manage Allocations, then Driver Selections.
- 2 Select a POV, and then click the Go button
- 3 Select a Layer.
- 4 Select the Exceptions tab.
- 5 Under Stage, select the model stage

- 6 Select the intersection to be deleted.
- 7 Click the Delete button 🛅 .

A message asks you to confirm the deletion.

8 Click Yes to confirm the deletion.

The entire intersection is deleted from the row.

Working with Assignments

While the driver definition determines how cost and revenue flows are calculated, assignments specify where you want the calculated revenue and costs to be allocated.

Assignments define the flow of data from sources to destinations. The flow is established by creating relationships between a source and destination for each node or intersection in the model, the destination for one member becoming the source for the next intersection in the allocation flow.

For each intersection of dimension members within a stage that contains source data, you assign downstream member intersections as destinations.

Assignments can only flow forward, or to the same stage. Cost and revenue allocations are traced from start to finish, and cannot flow backwards. Before a model can be calculated, the assignments are validated against internal flow rules to ensure the integrity of the model. You can skip stages in assignments. For example, a source intersection in Stage One could be assigned a destination in Stage Three.

The flow for a specific process may use some or all of the assignment types. See "Types of Assignments" on page 74.

Assignments are controlled by one dimension member's intersection within each stage. Assignments are created for a specific Level-0 members' intersection. Assignments can be set individually, or you can create an assignment rule that can be used multiple times.

To create an assignment, select a valid POV and a layer (Cost or Revenue) to make a unique assignment for each time, period, scenario and layer combination. A Source may be applied in the source pane, and the destination is selected in the Destination pane. The destination can be an explicit node or intersection, or an assignment rule. For information on creating assignment rules, see "Working with Assignment Rules" on page 79.

For detailed instructions on working with assignments, see these sections:

- "Types of Assignments" on page 74
- "Creating Assignments" on page 75
- "Modifying Assignments" on page 78
- "Deleting Assignments" on page 78
- "Working with Assignment Rules" on page 79

Types of Assignments

Assignments may be set in a variety of ways:

- "Interstage Assignments" on page 74
- "Intrastage Assignments" on page 74
- "Reciprocal Assignments" on page 74

Interstage Assignments

Interstage assignments are assignments that have a source and destination combination located in different model stages. For example, an assignment from Stage 1 to Stage 2.

Intrastage Assignments

Intrastage assignments are assignments for which the source and destination are located within the same stage.

Reciprocal Assignments

Reciprocal assignments are intrastage assignments in which the source and destination for two or more processes transfer costs into each other. A simple reciprocal relationship is defined as the direct allocation from Intersection 1 to Intersection 2, and a direct allocation from Intersection 2 back to Intersection 1. Reciprocal assignments are always intrastage assignments.

Caution! Only simple reciprocal loops are supported in Profitability and Cost Management. Complex reciprocal relationships are not supported. For example, a complex reciprocal loop, such as Intersection 1 to Intersection 2 and Intersection 2 to Intersection 3 and Intersection 3 to Intersection 1, is not supported.

As an example of a reciprocal loop, an assignment for the Human Resources department would transfer some portion of costs for processing payroll or employee reports to Information Technology, while costs for administering Information Technology personnel requirements would be allocated back to Human Resources. Each department is a support function that provides services to the other.

When creating the model, the reciprocal assignment is defined by the assignments that are set within the loop. When a reciprocal relationship is detected, a specialized calculation process is followed that resolves the reciprocal assignments first, then continues with the normal assignments.

If a Percentage driver is used in reciprocal allocations, the TotalDriverValueAfterReciprocals will always be a value less than 100, in order to avoid "Unassigned Costs." Any allocations performed after the reciprocal relationships are resolved would convert the Driver to a simple driver.

To trace the flow of reciprocal assignments, see "Tracing Allocations" on page 103.

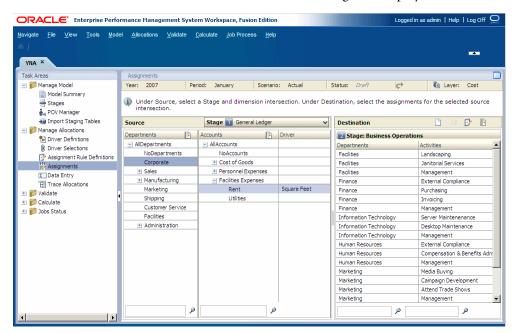
Creating Assignments

Assignments carry costs and revenues from one intersection to another, creating a financial flow within a model.

Oracle recommends that you create all assignments for a process or allocation in sequence to ensure that all elements are captured. After you create all assignments, the model structure is validated to verify that no appropriate driver selections are missing.

- To create assignments:
- 1 From Task Areas, select Manage Allocations, then Assignments.
 - The Assignments screen is displayed.
- 2 Select a POV for the selected model, and then click the Go button
- 3 Select a Layer.
- 4 Beside **Source**, from the **Stage** drop-down list, select a model stage for the assignment.

The dimensions and members for the selected model stage are displayed.



5 Under Source, select a member from each dimension to create the intersection for the source of the assignment.

The driver is identified in the Driver column. The Destination column is populated with the dimensions and members of the destination stages.

Note: To find a member in the hierarchy, type the member name in the text box at the bottom of the column, and then click Search.

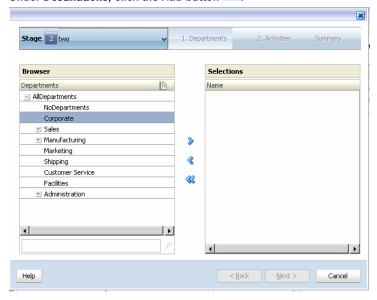
- 6 **Optional:** Under **Destinations**, select the Member Selector **t** to filter the list of available destinations:
 - a. From the drop-down list, select **Show Alias** or **Show Name**, as required.

- b. Select **Filter**
- c. Enter the filter criteria in one or more dimensions, and then click **OK**.

Enter the exact name of the required members, or use an asterisk (*) as a wildcard to select a range of members. For example, to find all members of a dimension that begins with the letter "M", enter "M*".



7 Under **Destinations**, click the Add button

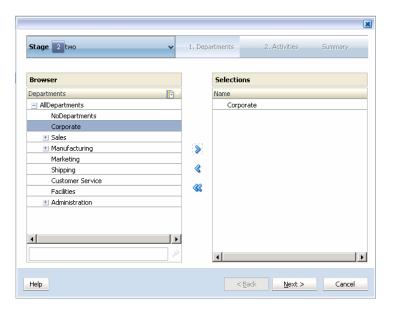


- 8 Under Stage, select the stage that is to be the destination for this assignment:
 - For an interstage assignment, select any stage following the Source stage.
 - For an intrastage assignment, select the same stage as the Source stage.

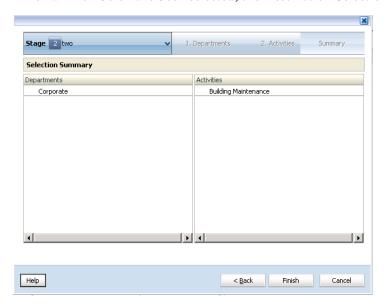
Note: For stages that allow intrastage allocations, in which the source and destination intersections are within the same stage, the Essbase outline contains separate dimensions to store the destination intersection values. These dimension have the suffix '_intra'. For example, if the stage dimensions are OPS_Products and OPS_Activities, the destination data for intrastage allocations is stored in the OPS_Departments_intra and OPS_Activities_intra dimensions.

- 9 Under Step 1, select the first member of the intersection for the Destination of the assignment.
- 10 Click the Add arrow to move the selected member to Selections.

Note: To remove a member from the Selections list, highlight the member to be removed, and click the Remove arrow . To remove the entire list, click the Remove All arrow



- 11 Click Next.
- 12 Under Step 2, select the second member of the intersection for the Destination of the assignment, and then click **Next**.
- 13 Optional: Repeat step 9 and step 10 to select additional members.
 When all members have been selected, the Destination Selection Summary is displayed.



14 Verify your selections are correct, and then click Finish.

Modifying Assignments

You can modify the destination of any assignment; however, you should be aware that any changes will affect the financial flow and the calculation results for the model.

- To modify assignments:
- 1 From Task Areas, select Manage Allocations, then Assignments.
 - The Assignments screen is displayed.
- Select the POV and Layer of the model that contains the assignment to be changed, then click the Go button .
- 3 Under Source, select the model stage and the dimension members' intersection that contains the source of the assignment.
- 4 Under **Destination**, select the destination member to be modified.
- 5 Double-click the destination member cell, and edit the assignment. Begin typing the new member name, and then select the member from the drop-down list.
- 6 Verify that your modifications are correct.
- 7 Click the Save button to save the changes.

Deleting Assignments

Caution! The deletion of an assignment affects the financial flow and calculation results for the model.

- To delete assignments:
- 1 From Task Areas, select Manage Allocations, then Assignments.
 - The Assignments screen is displayed.
- 2 Select the POV and the Layer for the selected model, then click the Go button
- 3 Under Source, select the model stage and the dimension members' intersection that contains the assignment to be deleted.
 - The dimensions and members for the selected stage are displayed.
- 4 Under **Destination**, select the destination to be deleted.

To select multiple destinations for deletion:

- To select a range of destinations, press **Shift** and select the first and last destinations in the range to be deleted.
- To select multiple random destinations, press **Ctrl** and select individual destinations from the list.

Click the Delete button



A message asks you to confirm the deletion.

Caution!	The financial flow of the model will be modified by the removal of the
	assignment.

Click Yes.

Working with Assignment Rules

Assignments specify where allocation results are directed. Frequently, models include multiple assignments that use the same parameters. To simplify the creation of multiple assignments that are similar in nature, you can create and reuse assignment rules that specify the assignment parameters.

An assignment rule is a collection of member sets and optional filter sets for a single destination stage. A filter is a collection of criteria that are applied to a dimension. The rules are created based on one or more of the following criteria:

- Membership in a specific branch of the dimension hierarchy
- Member name
- Member alias
- UDAs (User-defined attributes)
- Attribute associations

The destinations returned by an assignment rule are the cross-product of the Level-0 members from all the dimensions in the destination stage, that pass the filter criteria applied to the rule.

While the assignment rules reduce the effort of creating and maintaining many individual assignments, they also react to metadata changes over time, so that the original business logic captured in the rule definition continues to generate correct assignment relationships.

You can create assignment rules, using the following options:

- Define a specific set of member sets and optional filter sets for a single destination stage.
- Define a same as source assignment rule that replaces the destination stage dimension members with the selected source when the calculation script is generated. See "Creating Same As Source Assignment Rules" on page 84.

Within a model, the definition of an assignment rule is the same in all POVs. Assignment rule selections can be imported into Profitability and Cost Management, using the HPM_STG_ASGN_RULE_SELECTION staging table. For instructions on using staging tables, see Appendix A in the Oracle Hyperion Profitability and Cost Management Administrator's Guide.

Two options are available to create and manage assignment rules, as follows:

- To create an assignment rule and apply it to a source, see "Using the Assignment Rule Wizard" on page 80
- To create and manage assignment rules, and easily view the complete list of assignment rules, see "Using the Assignment Rule Definition Screen" on page 90. Note that this option does not does not allow you to apply the rule to a source

Using the Assignment Rule Wizard

The Assignment Rule Wizard, available from the Assignments screen, enables you to create an assignment rule AND apply it to a source.

Use the following procedures:

- "Creating Assignment Rules" on page 80
- "Creating Assignment Rules from Existing Assignment Rules" on page 83
- "Creating Same As Source Assignment Rules" on page 84
- "Modifying Assignment Rules" on page 87
- "Deleting Assignment Rules" on page 88
- "Applying an Existing Assignment Rule" on page 89
- "Applying an Existing Same as Source Assignment Rule" on page 89

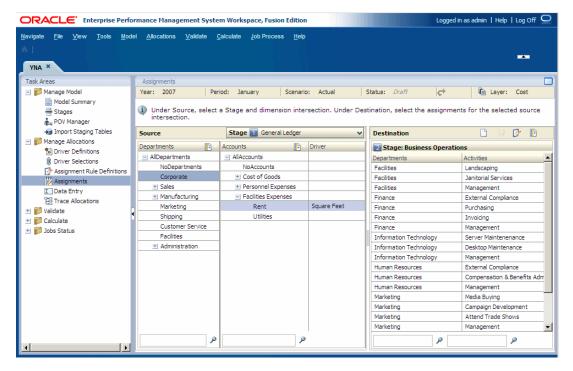
Creating Assignment Rules

- To create assignment rules:
- 1 From Task Areas, select Manage Allocations, then Assignments.

The Assignments screen is displayed.

- 2 Select the POV and Layer for the selected model, then click the Go button .
- 3 Under Stage, select the stage for the assignment.

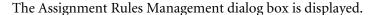
The dimensions and members for the stage are displayed.

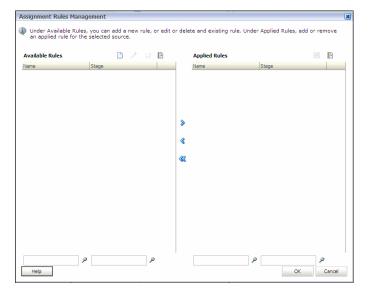


Under **Source**, select the members of each dimension that create the intersection for the source of the assignment rule. The associated driver for the intersection is identified in the Driver column.

When all dimensions of the intersection have been selected, the Destination column is populated with this information:

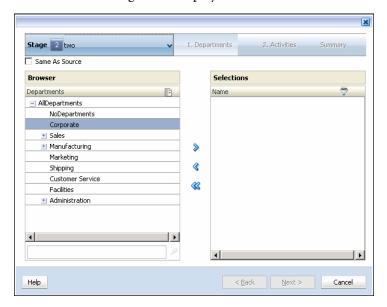
- With the dimensions and members of the destination stages, if there are assignments for this intersection.
- With the names of the destination stages and assignment rules, if they are applied to this intersection.
- 5 Under **Destinations**, click the Open Assignment Rules Management button 🛂.





6 In the **Available Rules** column, click the Add button .

The Add Rule dialog box is displayed.



- 7 Under **Stage**, select the stage for which the rule is to be created.
- Optional: Select Same As Source to create an assignment rule to use a single source for one or more destination intersections.

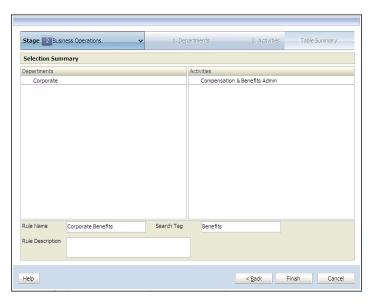
When the calculation script is generated, the script inserts the selected source into the rule, to create the appropriate allocation.

- 9 Under Step 1, select the first member of the intersection for the assignment rule.
- 10 Click the Add arrow to move the selected member to **Selections**.
- 11 Click Next.
- 12 Under Step 2, select the second member of the intersection for the Destination of the assignment.
- 13 Click the Add arrow to move the selected member to Selections.

When all members have been selected, the Destination Selection Summary is displayed.

14 Click Next.

When all members have been selected, the Assignment Rule Summary is displayed.



15 Optional: Filter the list for selected non-Level-0 dimension members.

When entering a search value in a filter, enter the entire string. Wildcard symbols, such as asterisks (*) and question marks (?) are not supported in assignment rule UDA-based filters. See "Using Filters" on page 20.

Note: For Assignment Rules, the Filter with Name criterion is applied to both the member Name and Alias, regardless of which mode was selected during filter creation (Show Alias or Show Name).

- 16 Verify that your selections are correct.
- 17 In **Rule Name**, enter a name for the assignment rule The rule name can contain a maximum of 80 characters.
- 18 **Optional**: Enter a **Search Tag** to facilitate later searches for the rule.
- 19 Optional: Enter a description of the assignment rule.
- 20 Click Finish.

The Rule Name is added to the list of Available Rules on the Assignment Rules Management dialog box.

Creating Assignment Rules from Existing Assignment Rules

You can edit an existing assignment rule, and use the Save As option to save it as a new assignment rule, as follows:

- Edit an existing rule, and save as a new rule.
- Edit an existing rule, modify its contents, and rename the rule.
- To save an existing assignment rule as a new rule:
- 1 From Task Areas, select Manage Allocations, and then Assignments.

- 2 Select the source stage and intersection.
- 3 Select the assignment rule that is to be copied or modified, and then click the Edit button.
- 4 Optional: Modify the selections for the assignment rule.
- 5 Under Rule Name, enter the name of the new rule.
- 6 Optional: Enter a Search Tag to facilitate later searches for the rule.
- 7 **Optional:** Enter a description of the assignment rule.
- 8 Click Save As to save the rule under the new name.
- 9 Click Finish.

The new rule is displayed under Available Rules.

Creating Same As Source Assignment Rules

When defining a Same as Source assignment rule, you create an assignment rule that enables you to use a wild card for member selection in one, some or all of the destination stage dimensions. When the rule is selected using "rule selection," the dimensions marked for same as source would use the same member on both the destination and source stage dimensions.

Note: The Level-0 members that are used in the same as source member selection within the rule must be present as Level-0 members in both the source and destination stage dimensions.

The rule that contains the "Same as Source" setting acts as a wildcard to pull in individual members of the selected dimension as the new destination each time you select the rule.

When the calculation script is generated, the script inserts the selected source into the rule, to create the appropriate allocation.

Example: Same As Source Assignment Rule

In a model, there are two dimensions required for the allocation:

- Products (Cola and Lime)
- Regions (US and Can)

An assignment rule, for example, 'Rule 1,' is created to use the dimension 'Products' as the source for any allocation. Use the following procedures to create and apply the Same as Source assignment rules.

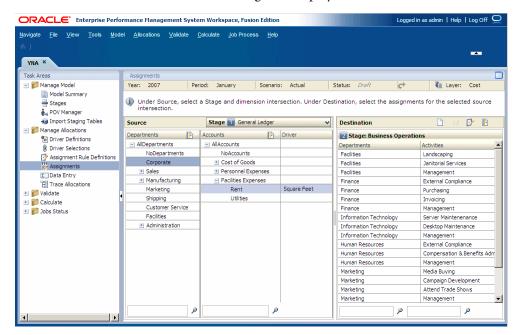
- To run the first allocation, select the associated member "Cola," then select the Destination "US," and then select Rule 1. When the calculation script is generated, it inserts the selected source: Product (Cola) X US.
- To run the second allocation, select the associated source member "Lime," then select the Destination "US," and then select Rule 1. This time, when the calculation script is generated, it inserts the selected source: Product (Lime) X US.

- To create Same as Source assignment rules:
- 1 From Task Areas, select Manage Allocations, then Assignments.

The Assignments screen is displayed.

- 2 Select the POV and Layer for the selected model, then click the Go button
- 3 Under Stage, select the stage for the assignment.

The dimensions and members for the stage are displayed.

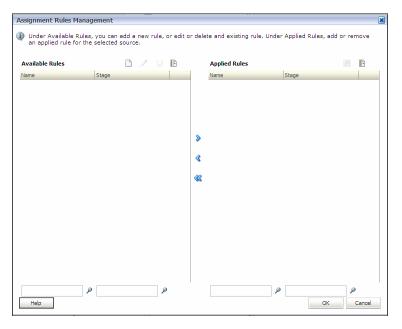


4 Under Source, select the members of each dimension that create the intersection for the source of the assignment rule.

The associated driver is identified in the Driver column. The Destination column is populated with the following information:

- With dimensions and members of the destination stages, if there are assignments for this intersection
- With the names of destination stages and assignment rules, if there are any applied to this intersection.
- 5 Under **Destinations**, click the Rules Management button **2**.

The Assignment Rules Management dialog box is displayed.



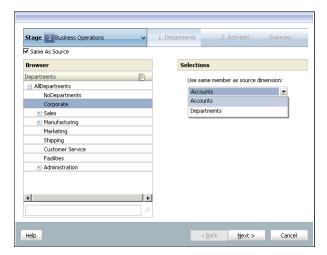
6 In the **Available Rules** column, click the Add button ...

The Add Rule dialog box is displayed.

- 7 Under **Stage**, select the destination stage for which the rule was created.
- 8 Under Step 1, select Same As Source to create an assignment rule to use a single source for one or more destination intersections.

When the calculation script is generated, the script inserts the selected source into the rule, to create the appropriate allocation.

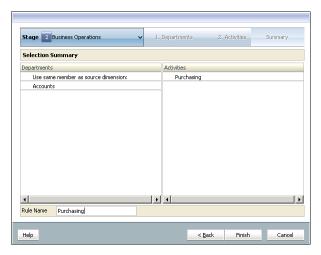
Note: After selecting "Same as Source," member selection for that dimension and the Filter Icon are disabled because the members are essentially "pre-selected" in the defined source. No further member selection is necessary or allowed for that dimension.



9 Under Selections, from the Use same member as source dimension drop-down list, select the dimension that is to be the default source dimension for each allocation.

- 10 Click Next.
- 11 Under Step 2, repeat step 8 and step 9 to select the each member of the intersection for the Destination of the assignment.
- 12 Click Next.

The Assignment Rule Summary is displayed.



- 13 Review your selections.
- 14 In Rule Name, enter a name for the Same as Source assignment rule. The assignment rule name can contain a maximum of 80 characters.
- 15 Click Finish.

The Rule Name is added to the list of Available Rules on the Assignment Rules Management dialog box.

Modifying Assignment Rules

You can modify the destination stage, selected dimension members, filter set, and rule name in an existing assignment rule. It is also possible to save an existing assignment rule as a new rule.

- To modify assignment rules:
- From Task Areas, select Manage Allocations, then Assignments.

The Assignments screen is displayed.

- Select the POV and the layer for the selected model, then click the Go button
- Under Stage, select the stage for the assignment rule to be modified.

The dimensions and members for the stage are displayed.

Under Source, select the members that create the intersection for the source of the assignment rule.

The associated driver is displayed in the appropriate Driver column. The icons in the Destination column are activated.

Under **Destinations**, click the Open Assignment Rules Management button



The Assignment Rules Management dialog box is displayed.

Select the Rule to be modified, and then click the Modify button



The Edit Rule dialog box is displayed.

Note: Modify filters, if required. See "Using Filters" on page 20.

Under Selection for each Step on the Edit Rule dialog box, modify the dimension members selected for the rule intersection, as required, using the arrow keys to add or remove members, and then click

When modifications for all dimensions are complete, the Edit Rule summary is displayed.

- On the Edit Rule Summary, review your selections.
- Optional: In Rule Name, enter a different name for the assignment rule. The rule name can contain up to a maximum of 80 characters.
- 10 Select the appropriate option to save the rule:
 - Click **Save** to save the modified rule under the original rule name.
 - Click **Save As** to create a new rule with a different rule name.

11 Click Finish.

The modified rule is displayed in the list of Available Rules list on the Assignment Rules Management dialog box.

Deleting Assignment Rules

- To delete assignment rules:
- Ensure that no other users require the assignment rule that is to be deleted.
- From Task Areas, select Manage Allocations, then Assignments.

The Assignments screen is displayed.





Under Stage, select the stage for the assignment rule to be deleted.

The dimensions and members for the stage are displayed.

Under Source, select the members that create the intersection for the source of the assignment rule.

The associated driver is displayed in the appropriate Driver column. The icons in the Destination column are activated.

Under **Destinations**, click the Rules Management button



The Assignment Rules Management dialog box is displayed.

Under Available Rules, select the Rule to be deleted, and then click the Delete button



A message asks you to confirm the deletion.

Caution! Deletion of an assignment rule impacts the calculation of model data because the rule and its rule selections are deleted.

8 Click Yes.

The rule is removed from the Available Rules list.

9 Click OK.

Applying an Existing Assignment Rule

- To apply assignment rules:
- 1 From Task Areas, select Manage Allocations, then Assignments.

The Assignments screen is displayed.

- 2 Select the POV and layer for the selected model, then click the Go button
- 3 Under **Stage**, select the stage to which the assignment rule is to be applied.

The dimensions and members for the stage are displayed.

4 Under Source, select the members that create the intersection for the source to which you want to apply the assignment rule.

The associated driver is displayed in the appropriate Driver column. The icons in the Destination column are activated.

5 Under **Destinations**, click the Rules Management button ${ riangle}^{ extstyle 2}$.

The Assignment Rules Management dialog box is displayed.

- 6 Under Available Rules, select the assignment rule to be applied to this intersection.
- 7 Click the Add arrow to move the selected assignment rule to Applied Rules, and then click OK.

 The assignment rule is applied to the selected assignment.

Applying an Existing Same as Source Assignment Rule

- To apply Same as Source assignment rules:
- 1 From Task Areas, select Manage Allocations, then Assignments.

The Assignments screen is displayed.

- 2 Select the POV and layer for the selected model, then click the Go button
- 3 Under Stage, select the stage to which the assignment rule is to be applied.

The dimensions and members for the stage are displayed.

4 Under **Source**, select the members of each dimension that create the intersection for the source to which you want to apply the assignment rule.

5 Under **Destinations**, click the Assignment Rules Management button.

The Assignment Rules Management dialog box is displayed.

- 6 Under Available Rules, select the assignment rule with the Same as Source option to be applied to this intersection, and then click OK.
- 7 Click the Add arrow to move the selected assignment rule to **Applied Rules**, and then click **OK**. The assignment rule is applied to the selected intersection.

When the calculation script is generated, the selected Source and Dimension members are inserted to generate the correct results for the allocation.

Removing an Existing Assignment Rule Selection

- To remove assignment rule selections:
- 1 From Task Areas, select Manage Allocations, then Assignments.

The Assignments screen is displayed.

- 2 Select the POV and layer for the selected model, then click the Go button
- 3 Under Stage, select the stage that contains the assignment rule to be removed.

The dimensions and members for the stage are displayed.

4 Under Source, select the members that create the intersection for the source of the assignment rule which you want to remove.

The associated driver is displayed in the appropriate Driver column. The icons in the Destination column are activated.

5 Under **Destinations**, click the Assignment Rules Management button 🛂

The Assignment Rules Management dialog box is displayed.

- 6 Under Applied Rules, select the assignment rule to be removed from this assignment.
- 7 Click the Remove arrow to move the selected assignment rule to **Available Rules**, and then click **OK**.

The assignment rule is removed from the selected assignment.

Using the Assignment Rule Definition Screen

The Assignment Rule Definition screen, available from the Task Areas pane, enables you to create and manage assignment rules, and easily view the complete list of assignment rules in a single location; however, this option does not does not allow you to apply the rule to a source.

The Assignment Rule Definition screen displays the Name and Description of any assignment rules, and the Destination stage. The associated Search Tag is listed, and the ID of the user who

created or modified the assignment rule. All assignment rules are available, regardless of whether they have been created in the Assignment Rule wizard or the Assignment Rule Definition screen.

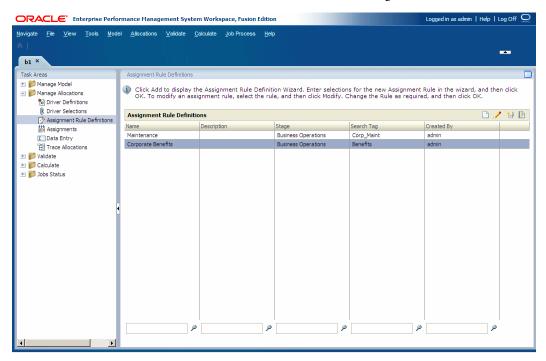
Use the following procedures:

- "Creating Assignment Rule Definitions" on page 91
- "Creating Same As Source Assignment Rule Definitions" on page 93
- "Modifying Assignment Rule Definitions" on page 96
- "Deleting Assignment Rule Definitions" on page 97

Creating Assignment Rule Definitions

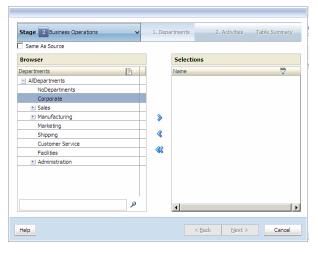
- To create assignment rule definitions:
- 1 From Task Areas, select Manage Allocations, then Assignment Rule Definitions.

The Assignment Rule Definitions screen is displayed. The screen displays the Name and Description of any assignment rules, and the Destination stage. The associated Search Tag is listed, and the ID of the user who created or modified the assignment rule.



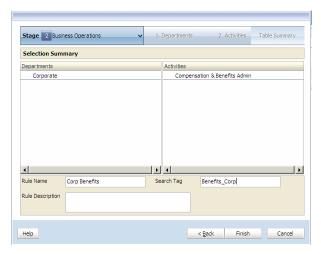
2 Click the Add icon

The Assignment Rules wizard is displayed.



- 3 For Step 1, under Browser, select the first member of the intersection for the assignment rule.
- 4 Click the Add arrow to move the selected member to **Selections**, and then click **Next**.
- 5 Under Step 2, under Browser, select the second member of the intersection for the Destination of the assignment.
- 6 Click the Add arrow to move the selected member to **Selections**, and then click **Next**. Repeat this step for additional dimensions, if required.

When all members have been selected for the intersection, the Destination Selection Summary is displayed.



- 7 Enter the following information for the new rule:
 - **Rule Name** The rule name can contain a maximum of 80 characters.
 - **Search Tag**—The search tag may contain a maximum of 80 characters.
 - Rule Description
- 8 Click Finish.

The Rule Name is added to the list of Available Rules on the Assignment Rules Management dialog box.

9 Optional: Filter the list for selected non-level 0 dimension members.

When entering a search value in a filter, enter the entire string. Wildcard symbols, such as asterisks (*) and question marks (?) are not supported in assignment rule UDA-based filters. See "Using Filters" on page 20.

Note: For Assignment Rules, the Filter with Name criterion is applied to both the member Name and Alias, regardless of which mode was selected during filter creation (Show Alias or Show Name).

- 10 Verify that your selections are correct.
- 11 In **Rule Name**, enter a name for the assignment rule The rule name can contain a maximum of 80 characters.
- 12 Click Finish.

The Rule Name is added to the list of Available Rules on the Assignment Rules Management dialog box.

Creating Same As Source Assignment Rule Definitions

When defining a Same as Source assignment rule, you create an assignment rule that enables you to use a wild card for member selection in one, some or all of the destination stage dimensions. When the rule is selected using "rule selection," the dimensions marked for same as source would use the same member on both the destination and source stage dimensions.

Note: The Level-0 members that are used in the same as source member selection within the rule must be present as Level-0 members in both the source and destination stage dimensions.

The rule that contains the "Same as Source" setting acts as a wildcard to pull in individual members of the selected dimension as the new destination each time you select the rule.

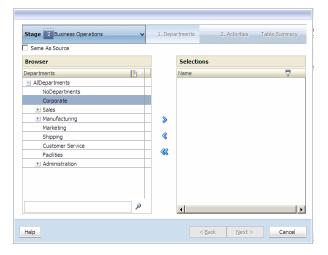
When the calculation script is generated, the script inserts the selected source into the rule, to create the appropriate allocation.

- To create same as source assignment rule definitions:
- 1 From Task Areas, select Manage Allocations, then Assignment Rule Definitions.

The Assignment Rule Definitions screen is displayed.

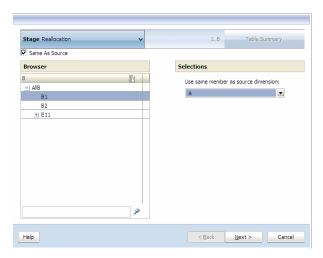
2 Click the Add icon

The Assignment Rules wizard is displayed.



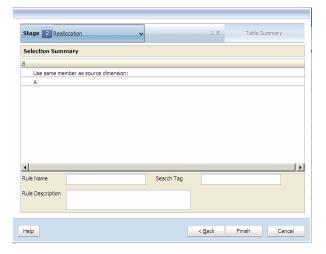
- 3 Under Browser, select the first member for the intersection.
- 4 Above Browser, click Same As Source.

The Selections column of the screen is modified to display the Same as Source drop-down list.



5 Under Selections, select the dimension to be used as the source for the for the assignment rule, and then click Next.

The Selection Summary is displayed.

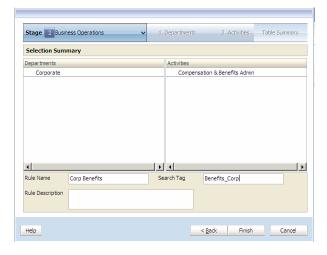


6 Click Finish.

The Rule Name is added to the list of Available Rules on the Assignment Rules Management dialog box.

- 7 Click the Add arrow to move the selected member to **Selections**, and then click **Next**.
- 8 Under Step 2, under Browser, select the second member of the intersection for the Destination of the assignment.
- 9 Click the Add arrow to move the selected member to **Selections**, and then click **Next**. Repeat this step for additional dimensions, if required.

When all members have been selected for the intersection, the Destination Selection Summary is displayed.



10 Enter the following information for the new rule:

- Rule Name. The rule name can contain a maximum of 80 characters.
- Search Tag. The search tag may contain a maximum of 80 characters.
- Rule Description

11 Click Finish.

The Rule Name is added to the list of Available Rules on the Assignment Rules Management dialog box.

Modifying Assignment Rule Definitions

You can modify any assignment rule definition.

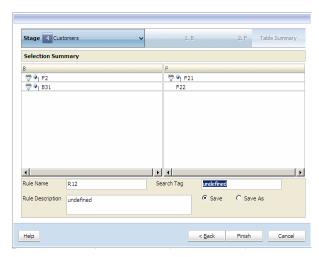
The modified assignment rule definition can be saved as the original, or you can rename it to create a new assignment rule definition.

- To modify assignment rule definitions:
- 1 From Task Areas, select Manage Allocations, then Assignment Rule Definitions.

The Assignment Rule Definitions screen is displayed.

- 2 Select the assignment rule to be modified.
- 3 Click the Edit Selected Assignment Rule icon
 The Assignment Rules wizard is displayed.
- 4 **Optional:** For Step **1**, under **Browser**, use the Add arrow or the Remove arrow **1**, to move the appropriate members under the **Selection** column, and then click **Next**.
- 5 **Optional:** Under Step **2**, under **Browser**, use the Add arrow or the Remove arrow d, to move the appropriate members under the **Selection** column, and then click **Next**.

Repeat this step for additional dimensions, if required. When all members have been selected for the intersection, the Destination Selection Summary is displayed.



- 6 Review the modifications to the assignment rule.
- Optional: To save the modifications to the existing assignment rule under the same rule name, click Save, enter a Search Tag and Rule Description for the existing Rule Name, and then click Finish.

The modified Assignment Rule is saved.

Optional: To save the assignment rule as a new assignment rule, click Save As, enter a new Rule Name, Search Tag and Rule Description, and then click Finish.

The new assignment rule is saved with the selected dimensions under the new rule name.

Deleting Assignment Rule Definitions

- To delete assignment rules:
- 1 From Task Areas, select Manage Allocations, then Assignment Rule Definitions.

The Assignment Rule Definitions screen is displayed.

- 2 Select the assignment rule to be deleted.
- 3 Click the Delete Assignment Rule icon 🛅.

A Delete Confirmation message is displayed.

4 Click Yes.

The selected assignment rule definition is removed from the Assignment Rule Definitions list

Using the Data Entry Window

You can use the Profitability and Cost Management Data Entry window to directly add, edit, and verify data.

Standard data entry views that provide several predefined views are available upon deployment of the application. You can also create customized Edit Views that contain a set of measures (members of the Measures dimension), so you can easily view that set of data. This option is useful if you have sets of data that must be updated frequently.

You can create different types of data entry views:

- Standard Data Entry views are available after deployment of the application and provide predefined views. See "Standard Data Entry Views" on page 98.
- User-defined custom Data Entry view definitions are stored in the Profitability and Cost Management schema. The views are defined per application and are shared between all users. This functionality applies to named views only.
- Ad-hoc views are stored in user preferences and are not shared between users. These views are created when the user selects measures, and then click Apply instead of Save.

See these sections to manually manage data:

- "Standard Data Entry Views" on page 98
- "Creating Custom Edit Views" on page 99
- "Editing Stage Data" on page 101

- "Editing Data Manually" on page 101
- "Editing Driver Data" on page 102
- "Deleting Edit Views" on page 102

Standard Data Entry Views

After deployment of the application from Performance Management Architect to Profitability and Cost Management, standard data entry views are created. These views can be used to quickly and easily evaluate data detail for cost balancing, driver and cost statistics, and intrastage assignment details.

Standard data entry views display a selection of associated measures on the Data Entry screen. If required, the standard data entry views can be modified, as required, to customize the results for your organization.

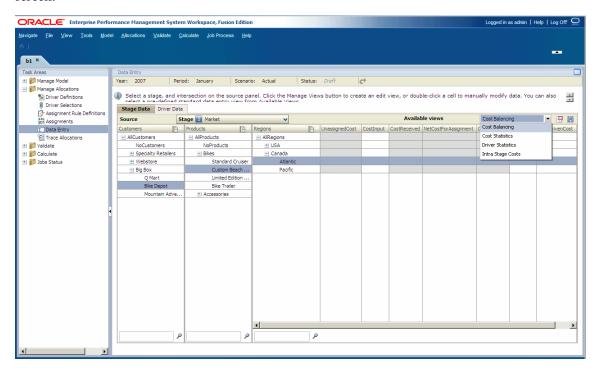
When you select a standard data entry view from Available Views on the Data Entry screen, the screen changes to reflect the associated measures for that view, as shown on the following table:

Table 6 Standard Data Entry Views

Data Entry View	Associated Measures
Cost Balancing	 UnassignedCost CostInput CostReceived NetCostForAssignment Cost Assigned IdleCost OverDrivenCost
Driver Statistics	 CostPerDriverUnit TotalDriverValue OverRideTotalDriverValue IdleDriverValue
Cost Statistics	NetCostForAssignmentUnitCostQuantity
Intrastage Costs This view is available even if the model does not have stages that support intrastage assignments.	 CostInput CostReceivedPriorStage CostReceivedIntraStage NetReciprocalCost NetCostForAssignment CostAssignedIntraStage NetCostAfterIntraStage

- To view standard data entry views:
- 1 From Task Areas, select Manage Allocations, and then Data Entry.
- 2 From the Data Entry screen, select the required POV, and then click the Go button .
- 3 On the Stage Data tab, under Stage, select the source stage.
- 4 Under Available Views, select a standard data entry view.

The associated measures for the selected data entry view are displayed on the Data Entry screen.



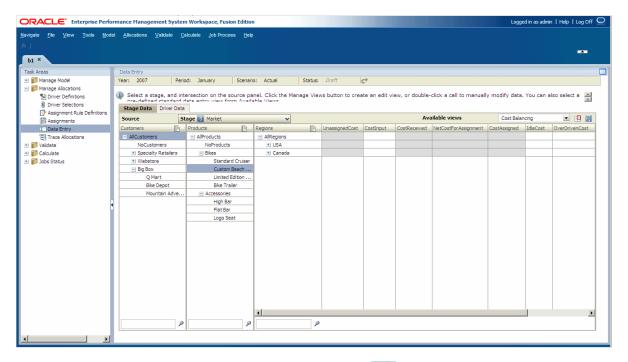
Optional: Customize the selected standard data entry view for your organization by adding or removing associated measures. See "Creating Custom Edit Views" on page 99

Creating Custom Edit Views

Edit views are used to simplify the editing of data that changes frequently, for playing scenarios or to capture last minute information. The saved views can be selected from the Available Views list.

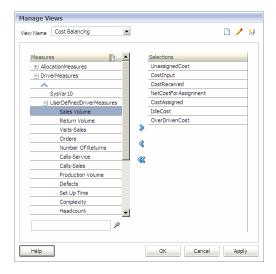
- To create edit views:
- 1 From Task Areas, select Manage Allocations, then Data Entry.

The Data Entry screen is displayed.



- Select the POV for the data to be modified, then click the Go button .
- 3 Under Stage, select the source stage.
- On the **Stage Data** tab, click the Manage Views button ...

The Manage Views dialog box is displayed.



Click the Add button



- In the Create View dialog box, enter a name for the new view, and then click OK.
- Under Measures, select one or more measures that are to be included in this view, and then click the Add arrow to move the measures to the **Selection** list.
- Perform one of the following actions:
 - To temporarily save the edit view for a one-time use, click **Apply**.
 - To save the edit view for multiple uses, click **OK**.

The name of the new Edit View is added to the Available Views list.

Editing Data Manually

In some instances, you may need to modify data to correct an entry, or change a value. Use the Data Entry window to access and modify data manually.

- To modify data manually:
- From Task Areas, select Manage Allocations, and then Data Entry.

The Data Entry screen is displayed.

- Select the tab that contains the cell to be modified:
 - Stage Data
 - Driver Data
- Edit data as described in "Editing Stage Data" on page 101.

Editing Stage Data

From the Data Entry Stage Data screen, you can manually add new data, or edit imported data.

- To edit data:
- From Task Areas, select Manage Allocations, then Data Entry.

The Data Entry screen is displayed.

Select the POV and Layer for the data to be modified, and then click the Go button .



- 3 On the Stage Data tab, under Source, select a stage.
- **Optional:** From the **Available Views** list, select a saved view.

All measures for the selected view are listed; however, parent measures cannot be modified.

- On the Stage Data tab, select the members that create the intersection value which is to be modified.
- Double-click the intersection cell, and edit the data.
- Click the Save button to save your change.

Editing Driver Data

The Driver Data tab displays the dimensions of the source and destination stages. For a selected source member intersection, the tab displays the assigned destination members and driver measures.

If a driver measure includes the Assignment location in the driver formula definition, data for the driver is stored at the intersection formed by the source and destination members. Because the intersection includes dimensions from multiple stages, you cannot view the intersection from the Stage Data tab.

- To edit driver data:
- 1 From Task Areas, select Manage Allocations, then Data Entry.
- 2 Select a POV, and then click the Go button .
 The Data Entry screen is displayed.
- 3 Select the **Driver Data** tab, and then select a layer.
- 4 Under Source, select the model stage and the dimension members for the source intersection that is to be modified.

All driver measures for the selected assignments are listed: source driver measures on the Source pane, and Destination and Assignment driver measures on the Destination pane.

- Optional: To select the destination intersections to be viewed, under Destination, click the Member Selector and select one of the following options:
 - Show Empty
 - Show All
 - Show Regular Assignments
 - Show Assignment Rules
- 6 Double-click a driver measure field, and enter the new value in the cell.
- 7 Click the Save button to save your changes.

Deleting Edit Views

You can delete an edit view.

- To delete edit views:
- 1 Ensure the edit view is not required by other users.
- 2 From Task Areas, select Manage Allocations, then Data Entry.
- 3 Select a POV, and then click the Go button .

 The Data Entry screen is displayed.

On the **Stage Data** tab, click the Manage Views button 🖳

The Manage Views dialog box is displayed.

From the View Name drop-down, select the edit view to be deleted, and click the Delete button A confirmation message is displayed.

Click Yes.

The Edit View is deleted, and is no longer available from the Available Views list.

Tracing Allocations

Using the Trace Allocations feature, you can visually follow the flow of funds through the model from beginning to end.

From any selected member intersection, you can move through the entire financial model:

- Backward to view the source members that contributed to the value for the intersection, and the amount that each member contributed.
- Forward to view the destination members to which the value for the intersection is allocated, and how much is allocated to each member.

All related assignments are displayed. You can customize the information that you choose to display. You can also export the trace allocation images to another location, to be viewed or printed as required.

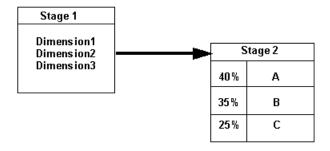
By default, calculations are performed using the Reporting database because the data is automatically aggregated.

Refer to these sections for instructions on tracing allocations:

- "Tracing Allocation Detail" on page 103
- "Tracing Allocation Flow" on page 107
- "Reciprocal Allocations" on page 111
- "Exporting Trace Allocation Images" on page 112

Tracing Allocation Detail

Allocation Detail enables you to follow allocations, step-by-step, directly from a source intersection to its ultimate destination, or from a destination intersection to its source. The intersections that contribute to, or receive value from, the starting point show the stage and associated members.



Direct allocation data is used to calculate the percentage for each step along the flow using the following formulas:

- For drilling forward:
 - % = ASSG CostReceivedPrior(orIntra)Stage / SRC NetCostForAssignment
- For drilling backwards:
 - % = ASSG CostReceivedPrior(orIntra)Stage / DEST NetCostForAssignment

For each stage, the percentage of each allocation contributing to the next intersection is displayed, from highest to lowest. The percentages displayed for a stage will not equal 100% if the following conditions exist:

- If there are idle costs on an intersection.
- If there is cost input at a destination when drilling upstream (back to the source).
- To trace allocation detail:
- 1 Ensure all allocation scripts have been run.

See "Calculating Direct Allocation Data" on page 133.

2 From Task Areas, select Manage Allocations, then Trace Allocations.

The Traceability screen is displayed.

- 3 Select a POV, and then click the Go button .
- 4 Select a Layer.
- 5 Under Starting Point, select Prefs to choose your preferences for the information to be traced:
 - Select the type of database to use for tracing allocations:
 - Calculation Essbase Database
 - Reporting Essbase Database
 - Select the type of trace to be performed:
 - Allocation Detail to follow allocations, step-by-step, directly from a source intersection to its ultimate destination
 - Allocation Flow to display the source and destination intersections that have an indirect relationship, rather than a direct assignment, to the selected intersection.

- Select a display mode for the map:
 - Display Alias
 - Display Name

Note: If Display Alias is selected, and no alias is set, the Display Name is shown in square brackets ([]).

For each dimension, click the selector button _____, and select the member to specify the intersection from which you want to begin tracing.

Note: You must select the lowest level member in order to display the allocation.

- 7 **Select Allocation Detail.**
- Click the Trace button to begin mapping the financial flow.

The selected intersection is displayed on the screen, showing the name of the stage, and the members selected for each dimension in the intersection. The Properties for the starting point of the selected intersection are displayed at the bottom of the screen.



Note: You can drag the entire flow diagram to position it for a more effective view. Depending on the number of dimensions in your model stage, you may need to stretch or scroll the window to see the Trace button on the far right side of the task bar.

- Optional: On the intersection header, select the Trace Allocation Context Menu the maximum number of nodes that you want to display when the selected intersection is expanded (3, 5, 10 or 20). You can repeat this selection on any intersection.
- 10 Click the intersection to highlight the source node.

Note: The expand node is only displayed on the intersection after it has been selected.

11 Under Properties, review the Source Detail that pertains to the selected intersection.

The following information is provided about the source:

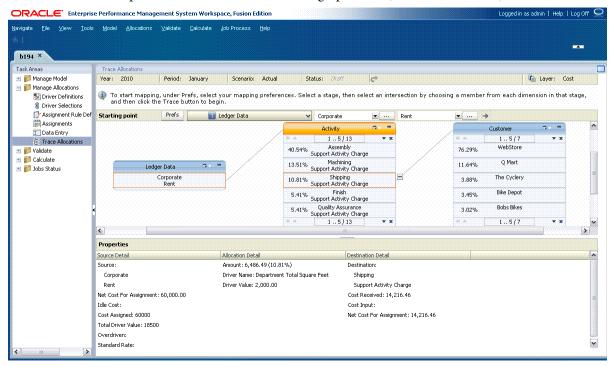
- Source lists all dimension members selected for the starting point.
- Net Cost For Assignment
- Idle Cost, if any.
- Cost Assigned
- Total Driver Value
- OverDriven, if any

- StandardCostRate, if any
- 12 Select the next intersection to view, and click the expand icon to view the incoming or outgoing allocations for the selected intersection. You can navigate either upstream or downstream by expanding the nodes on either side of the intersection.

The intersections that contribute to, or receive value from, the starting point show the stage and associated members. The percentage for each allocation is displayed, from highest to lowest.

The percentages displayed for a stage will not equal 100% if the following conditions exist:

- If there are idle costs on an intersection.
- If there is cost input at a destination when drilling upstream (back to the source).



- 13 Double-click the stage header to expand and view the intersections that are included in the allocation. The source and destination intersections are highlighted.
- 14 Click any intersection to view its details in the **Properties** pane at the bottom of the screen.

The following details are displayed:

- Under Source Detail:
 - Source displays the dimension members included in the intersection from which the value has been contributed
 - Net Cost For Assignment
 - o Idle Cost, if any
 - Cost Assigned
 - Total Driver Value

- OverDriven, if any
- Standard Rate, if any

Under Allocation Detail:

- Amount of the allocation
- Driver Name
- Driver Value

Under Destination Detail:

- o Destination displays the dimension members included in the intersection to which the value is allocated
- Cost Received
- Cost Input
- Net Cost For Assignment

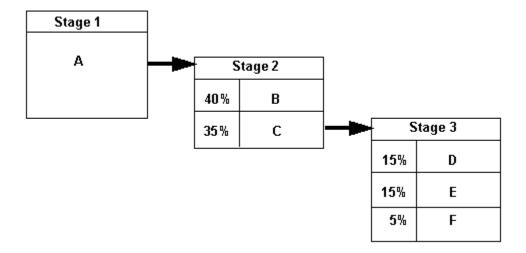
Note: For an explanation of the measures listed under Properties, see Appendix A, "Measures Dimension".

15 Follow the flow throughout the model, as required:

- Use the expand icon to follow the direct allocations throughout the model
- Use the collapse icon to close the list of intersections.

Tracing Allocation Flow

The Allocation flow displays the source and destination intersections that have an indirect relationship, rather than a direct assignment, to the selected intersection. For example, you may have values from Stage 1 allocated to Stage 3, without any intermediate steps. By following the flow of each allocation, you can examine the contributions from the source at each step, to understand the impact of an allocation on its ultimate source or destination.



Direct allocation data is used to calculate the percentage for each step along the flow using the following formulas:

- For drilling forward:
 - O %= (ASSG CostReceivedPrior(orIntra)Stage / SRC
 NetCostForAsignment) * SRC %
- For drilling backward:
 - 0 % = (ASSG CostReceivedPrior(orIntra)Stage / DEST
 NetCostForAssignment) * DEST %

For each stage, the percentage of each allocation contributing to the next intersection is displayed, from highest to lowest. The percentages displayed for a stage will not equal 100% if there are idle costs on an intersection.

- ➤ To trace allocation flow:
- 1 Ensure all allocation scripts have been run. See "Calculating Direct Allocation Data" on page 133.
- 2 From Task Areas, select Manage Allocations, then Trace Allocations.

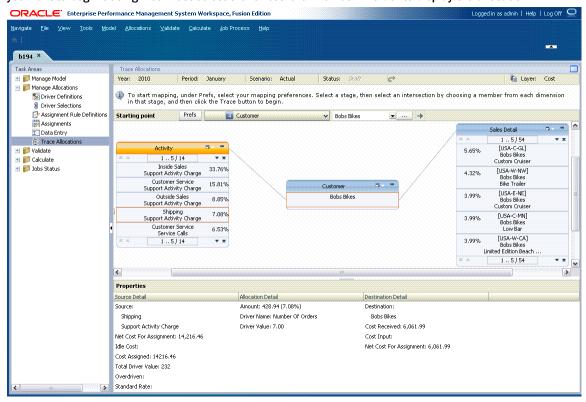
The Traceability screen is displayed.

- Select the POV and Layer, then click the Go button 🥏.
- 4 Under Starting Point, select Prefs to choose your preferences for the information to be traced:
 - Select the type of database to use for tracing allocations:
 - Calculation Essbase Database
 - o Reporting Essbase Database
 - Select **Allocation Flow** to display the source and destination intersections that have an indirect relationship, rather than a direct assignment, to the selected intersection.
 - Select a display mode for the map:

- Display Alias
- Display Name

Note: If Display Alias is selected, and no alias has been set, the Display Name is shown in square brackets.

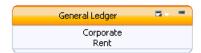
- Under Starting Point, select the Stage to be viewed.
- For each dimension, click the selector button to choose the member for the intersection at which you want to begin tracing. You must select the lowest level member in order to display the allocation.



Click the Trace button to begin mapping the financial flow.

Depending on the number of dimensions in your model stage, you may need to stretch the window to see the Trace button on the far right side of the task bar.

The selected intersection is displayed on the screen, showing the name of the stage, and the members selected for each dimension in the intersection. The Properties for the starting point are displayed at the bottom of the screen.



- 8 **Optional:** On the intersection header, select the Trace Allocation Context Menu and then select the maximum number of nodes you want to display when the selected intersection is expanded (3, 5, 10 or 20). You can repeat this selection on any intersection.
- 9 Click the intersection to highlight the source node.

Note: The expand icon
 is only displayed on the intersection after it has been selected.

- 10 Under Properties, review the Source Detail that pertains to the selected intersection.
 - Source lists all dimension members selected for the starting point.
 - Net Cost For Assignment
 - Idle Cost, if any.
 - Cost Assigned to the starting point.
 - Total Driver Value
 - OverDriven, if any
 - Standard Rate, if any
- 11 Highlight the next intersection, and click the expand icon to view the incoming or outgoing allocations for the selected intersection. You can navigate either upstream or downstream by expanding the nodes on either side of the intersection.

The intersections that contribute to, or receive value from, the starting point show the stage and associated members. The percentage for each allocation is displayed, from highest to lowest. If there are idle costs on an intersection, the total percentage for the stage will not equal 100%.

Note: You can drag the entire flow diagram to position it for a more effective view. Depending on the number of dimensions in your model stage, you may have to stretch or scroll the window to see the Trace button on the far right side of the task bar.

- 12 Double-click the stage header to expand and view the intersections that are included in the allocation. The source and destination intersections are highlighted.
- 13 Double-click any intersection to view its associated details in the **Properties** pane.

The following details are displayed:

- Under Source Detail:
 - Source displays the dimension members included in the intersection from which the value has been contributed
 - Net Cost For Assignment
 - o Idle Cost, if any
 - Cost Assigned
 - Total Driver Value
 - o OverDriven, if any

- Standard Rate, if any
- **Under Allocation Detail:**
 - Amount of the allocation
 - Driver Name
 - Driver Value
- **Under Destination Detail:**
 - Destination displays the dimension members included in the intersection to which the value is allocated
 - Cost Received
 - Cost Input
 - Net Cost For Assignment

Note: For an explanation of the measures listed under Properties, see Appendix A, "Measures Dimension".

14 **Optional:** Click the expand icon to follow the allocations throughout the model.

Reciprocal Allocations

The net reciprocal cost for reciprocal allocations is calculated and reported on the Trace Allocations screen. Net Reciprocal Cost is calculated as the difference between ReciprocalCostReceived and ReciprocalCostAssigned. The calculated percentage of the selected intersection is also displayed.

To locate reciprocal allocations in your model, you can view the intersections and values for the reciprocal allocations in Essbase under the following Cost Layer Allocation Measures:

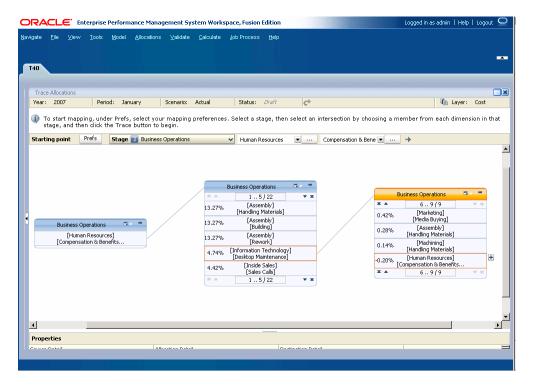
- ReciprocalCostAssigned
- ReciprocalCostReceived

The calculated amounts and percentage values may be displayed as negative values, which represent the amount or calculated percentage of the intersection that is being allocated back to the other portion of the reciprocal allocation.

By default, reciprocal allocations on the Trace Allocations screen are listed at the end of each list of intersections.

Example: Reciprocal Allocations

In the following allocation flow diagram, the intersection of Information Technology, Desktop Maintenance maintains a reciprocal allocation with Human Resources, Compensation and Benefits Admin.



The net reciprocal cost for each intersection is calculated as follows:

- Information Technology, Desktop Maintenance Net reciprocal cost of 216.24, which represents 4.74% of Human Resources, Compensation & Benefits Admin.
- Human Resources, Compensation and Benefits Admin Net reciprocal cost of -216.24, which is -0.20% of Information Technology, Desktop Maintenance.

The negative (-) value in Human Resources, Compensation and Benefits Admin represents the amount that is being allocated back to Information Technology, Desktop Maintenance.

Exporting Trace Allocation Images

After generating the trace allocation diagrams, you can export the image to another location for printing or viewing.

- ➤ To export trace allocation images:
- 1 Generate the traceability diagram, as outlined in these sections:
 - "Tracing Allocation Detail" on page 103
 - "Tracing Allocation Flow" on page 107
 - "Reciprocal Allocations" on page 111
- 2 From the EPM Workspace main menu, select Allocations, and then Export Traceability (Ctrl+Shift+E).

A new browser opens, displaying the traceability diagram. The diagram is exported as a .png image.

3 Right-click the image, and select Save Picture As.

Save the traceability diagram as a . png image to a new location from which the diagram can be viewed or printed.

Do not change the graphic format file extension from .png, or the graphic may Caution! be corrupted.

5

Validating Models

In This Chapter

About Validation	115
Model Structure Validation Rules	116
Unassigned Costs and Revenue	116
Idle Capability	118
OverDriven Costs and Revenue	119
Validating Model Structure	119
Generating the Stage Balancing Report	122
Generating the Driver Data Report	124

About Validation

A model must be validated several times during its lifecycle:

- After the model is built, perform Model Validation to ensure the model structure conforms to modeling rules.
- After data is added, generate Driver Data Reports for selected drivers to ensure that all data required for calculations is present.
- After calculating the model, generate a Stage Balancing Report to balance all in and out entries for the model stage.

The tabs available on the Structure Validation screen are read-only, and highlight any drivers that have not been used, or assignments that are missing an associated inbound or outbound assignment. You can also view a list of intrastage and reciprocal assignments for any stage within the model. Errors encountered during the model structural validation cycle must be corrected before you can continue to build or calculate the model.

See these sections to perform the appropriate validation on your model:

- "Model Structure Validation Rules" on page 116
- "Unassigned Costs and Revenue" on page 116
- "Idle Capability" on page 118
- "Validating Model Structure" on page 119
- "Generating the Stage Balancing Report" on page 122
- "Generating the Driver Data Report" on page 124

Model Structure Validation Rules

The model is verified against a set of model validation rules to ensure the structure is sound before adding data. The structure validation checks to ensure these conditions are met:

- Each assignment of destinations to a source member has a driver
- Inbound assignments are associated with an outbound assignment
- No drivers are unused.
- Reciprocal assignments work correctly.
- Intrastage assignments work correctly.
- Assignment rules are correct.

Any structural error must be resolved before you can calculate the model. Correct any structural errors, and submit the stage for validation again. You may need to correct errors and revalidate several times. The only exception is the "No drivers are unused" warning, which can exist while still enabling the calculations to be successfully performed with unused drivers in the model.

Tip: Sometimes correcting one error may cause another problem, so it is useful to revalidate the model stage after each correction.

Unassigned Costs and Revenue

Costs and revenue within a model should be assigned to a specific activity or account; however, some costs or revenue may remain unassigned at any stage of the model. These values are reported as unassigned cost or revenue.

There are two types of unassigned values:

- Costs or revenue that are allocated to a node, and do not continue to flow forward. See "Example 1 — Flow Stops" on page 117.
- Costs or revenue allocated from a node that have some residual value at the node. See "Example 2 — Residual Value" on page 117.

Depending on how a model is created, these unassigned values may be expected and acceptable, or they may represent an error in allocation that needs to be corrected.

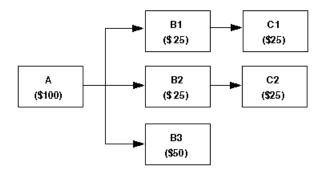
Tip: If certain costs or revenue are logically stopped before the end of the model flow, Oracle recommends that you create a specific area of the dimension hierarchy to accept the unassigned values. When the model is validated, this modeling method helps distinguish between expected unassigned values and allocation errors require correction.

During validation, unassigned costs and revenue are flagged. All aggregated unassigned values for a stage and intersection are reported in the UnassignedCost or UnassignedRevenue

members in the Measures dimension. Review unassigned values to determine whether they need to be allocated.

Example 1 — Flow Stops

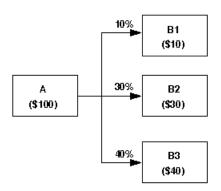
In the example below, the value from stage A (\$100) is allocated to B1, B2, and B3.



The values from B1 and B2 are allocated to C1 and C2 respectively; however, B3 has no further assignments. In this example, the \$50 from B3 will be reported under UnassignedCost or UnassignedRevenue in the Measures dimension.

Example 2 — Residual Value

In the following example, which uses a percentage driver, the allocation of values to subsequent assignments leaves a residual value at the original intersection.



Stage A contains \$100. Based on the percentage drivers, allocations to intersections in Stage B account for 80% of the value of the original amount. These assignments mean that 20%, or \$20, of the original amount remains unallocated. The \$20 is treated as IdleCost.

Idle Capability

The term, full capacity, indicates that all model resources are being fully used to perform a task or assignment. The term, idle capability or idle capacity, indicates that some model resources are not being fully utilized. To maximize the use of resources, or to monitor inefficiencies, such as machine downtime, you may want to track idle capability.

You set the ability to calculate and report idle capability when you create or modify a driver, by selecting the Allow Idle option, and then entering a total driver quantity as part of the driver data.

The Idle cost or revenue on each node is reported in the IdleCost or IdleRevenue members in the Measures dimension.

These driver measures are related to idle capability for actual basis drivers only:

- IdleDriverValue Measure that is used as the driver value (DV) for calculating IdleCost.
- TotalDriverValue Idle costs are based on a total driver quantity calculated, based on driver data entered by the user.
- EffectiveTotalDriverValue Measure that is used to store the Effective Driver Total for those drivers for which the "Allow Idle" box has been selected on the source.

Idle capability is reported during structural validation of a model. If an unallocated remainder is detected, and the driver has not been set to allow idle capability, an error is generated.

Standard basis drivers are enabled to calculate idle capacity by default. If the total cost or revenue assigned is less than the NetCostForAssignment, then the remainder is stored as idle cost or revenue.

Example of Idle Cost for Standard Basis Drivers

Source X – 100 NetCostForAssignment assigned to 3 destinations (A,B,C)

- Destination A 30 CostReceived
- Destination B 30 CostReceived
- Destination C 30 CostReceived

Source X - NetCostForAssignment = 100

Total amount driven from X to all destinations (CostAssigned) = 90

IdleCost = 10

UnassignedCost = 0

You can view Idle Cost on the Stage Balancing Report. See "Generating the Stage Balancing Report" on page 122.

OverDriven Costs and Revenue

Profitability and Cost Management drives cost or revenue from a source to a destination, using a combination of assignments, which govern where to drive the cost, and drivers, which determine the amount to drive.

With Actual basis drivers, the amount driven from the source to all destinations is always the actual amount. With Standard basis drivers, it is possible to drive more than the actual amount to the destinations. Overdriven cost is the amount that exceeds, or is "over" the actual amount that was driven from the source to all destinations

Example of OverDriven Cost

Source X – 100 NetCostForAssignment assigned to 3 destinations (A,B,C)

- Destination A 35 CostReceived
- Destination B 35 CostReceived
- Destination C 35 CostReceived

Source X - NetCostForAssignment = 100

Total amount driven from X to all destinations (CostAssigned) = 105

OverdrivenCost = 5

UnassignedCost = 0

These measures are related to overdriven costs and revenue:

- Measures on Stage Balancing Report
 - OverDrivenCost
 - o OverDrivenRevenue
- Cost Layer Allocation Measures
 - OverDrivenCost
- Revenue Layer Allocation Measures
 - OverDrivenRevenue

You can view OverDriven Cost or Revenue on the Stage Balancing Report. See "Generating the Stage Balancing Report" on page 122.

Validating Model Structure

The model structure must be validated, one stage at a time, to ensure all required modeling rules have been applied. All stages must be validated before deploying the model.

The Structure Validation displays this information for the selected model stage:

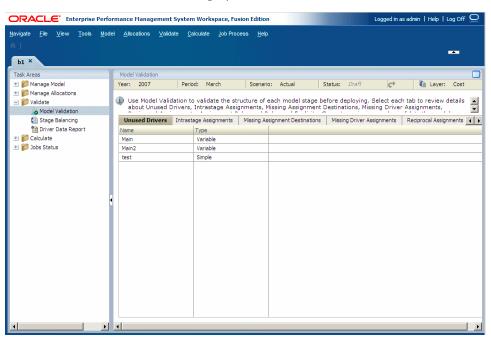
Unused Drivers displays any existing drivers that are not being used.

- Intrastage Assignments shows assignments with a source and destination within the same stage.
- Missing Assignment Destinations displays unassigned costs or revenue.
- Missing Driver Assignments lists assignments for which a valid driver has not been selected.
- Reciprocal Assignments shows any reciprocal assignments within the selected stage.
- Assignment Rules list any errors associated with an assignment rule.
- Rules and Explicits displays all sources within the model that have both assignment rules
 and explicit assignments attached to the same source. Because only one type of assignment
 is allowed on an intersection, one of the assignments must be removed from that source.

Before a model can be successfully calculated, all errors in the model structure must be corrected. The only exception is the "No drivers are unused" warning, which can exist while still enabling the calculations to be successfully performed with unused drivers in the model.

- To validate model stages:
- 1 From Task Areas, select Validate, then Model Validation.

The Model Validation screen is displayed.



- Select the POV for the model to be validated and then click the Go button
- 3 From Layer, select the cost or revenue layer to begin the validation process.
 When the validation is complete, the screen is updated to reflect the results.
- 4 **Optional:** Select the **Unused Drivers** tab to view any unassigned drivers in the model, and determine whether these drivers should be part of an assignment.
 - See "Selecting Drivers" on page 67 to assign the driver.
- 5 On the Intrastage Assignments tab, view Assignments for the selected stage.

If any changes are required for the intrastage assignment, see "Working with Assignments" on page 73.

6 Optional: Select the Missing Assignment Destinations tab to view all intersections that have value coming in, but no outgoing assignment. By definition, the final stage of the model is the only stage that does not require an outgoing assignment.

For each model stage, you must select the stage and the type of assignment:

- Select **Show Assignment**s Rules to view all missing assignment rules destinations.
- Select **Show Regular Assignments** to view all missing regular assignment destinations.

With the exception of planned and expected unassigned costs or revenue, you must correct any missing assignments before the model can be calculated. See "Working with Assignments" on page 73.

7 Optional: Select the Missing Driver Assignments tab to view all intersections that are missing driver assignments.

For each model stage, you must select the stage and the type of assignment.

You must correct any missing driver assignments before the model can be calculated. See "Selecting Drivers" on page 67.

- Optional: Select the Reciprocal Assignments tab to view any reciprocal assignments for a specific stage:
 - a. Under the **Select Stage** drop-down, select the stage of the model for which you want to view reciprocal assignments. Only stages that are marked as potential intrastage assignments are available from the list.
 - b. Select the regular assignments that you want to view.

The number of reciprocal assignments included in the loop in the model stage is displayed under **Reciprocals**. The dimension and member combinations for each part of the reciprocal loop are listed in sequence of operation. If any changes are required for the intrastage assignment, see "Working with Assignments" on page 73.

Note: An exclamation mark (!) is displayed beside any reciprocal assignments that do not have other outbound assignments in the "Closed-loop cycle" column, or that have Standard Basis driver in the "Standard Basis" column.

Optional: On the Assignment Rules tab, click Validate to display error messages for the Assignment Rules.

You must correct incorrect assignment rules before the model can be calculated. After fixing the error, click Validate to ensure that the assignment rule is now correct.

- 10 Optional: Select the Rules and Explicits tab to view all sources within the model that have both assignment rules and explicit assignments attached. In this case, one of the assignments must be removed from the source.
- 11 When all errors on all tabs have been corrected, repeat the structure validation from step 1 until no errors are detected.
- 12 When the validation is successful, calculate the model. See Chapter 6, "Calculating Models".

Generating the Stage Balancing Report

After calculating your model, use the Stage Balancing Report to validate the results by balancing assigned and input values to account for any unassigned costs. Separate reports must be generated for cost and revenue data.

Note: In order to generate the Stage Balancing report, the database must be deployed, data should be loaded, and then the database must be calculated.

Oracle recommends that you use the Reporting Database (ASO). to generate the Stage Balancing Report. The Calculation Database (BSO) can be used, but all calculations and default calculations must be executed before it can be used.

The outline structure provides the following information for each stage:

- Total inputs (direct and assigned) to the stage through data load or data entry
- Total inputs received from prior stages
- Amount output to each downstream stage
- Total output to downstream stages
- Total unassigned cost or revenue
- Total idle cost or revenue
- Over Driven costs or revenues

Depending on the contents of your model, some or all of these types of data are available in each model stage:

Table 7 Sources of Data for Stage Balancing Reports

Measure or Formula	Essbase Measure Name	Source of Data
Direct Input (User- entered cost and revenue)	CostInputRevenueInput	Essbase
Assg Input (Assigned Input)	 CostReceivedPriorStage RevenueReceivedPriorStage 	Essbase
Total Input	=Direct Input + Assigned Input	Calculated
Cost Assigned	CostAssignedPostStage NetCostForAssignment	Essbase
Numbers representing each stage	CostReceivedPriorStage or CostAssignedPostStage These numbers represent cost that is assigned from previous stages to the selected one. The calculated numbers can be compared to numbers in "Assg Input" to check for inconsistencies in Essbase.	Essbase
Total Out	SUM for all stages in current row	Calculated

Measure or Formula	Essbase Measure Name	Source of Data
ldle	IdleCostIdleRevenue	Essbase
Over Driven	OverDrivenCostOverDrivenRevenue	Essbase
Unassigned (in Essbase)	UnassignedCostUnassignedRevenue	Essbase
Unassigned (in Essbase)	= "Total IN" - "Total OUT" - "Idle"	Calculated The calculated values can be compared against data from Essbase.

To print the report, select File, and then Print from your browser menu.

- To generate stage balancing reports:
- 1 Before generating the report, ensure these applications and services are running:
 - Provider Services
 - **Shared Services**
 - Essbase

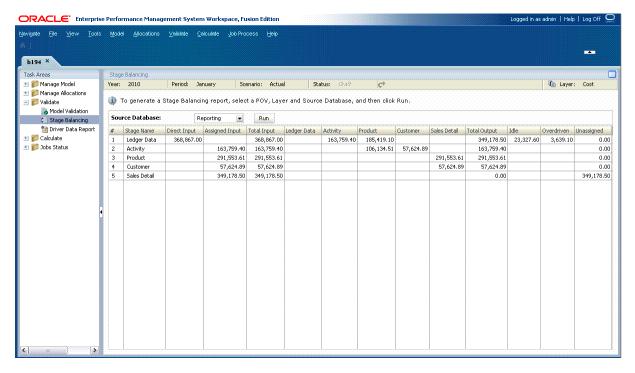
Note: In order to generate the Stage Balancing report, the database must be deployed, data should be loaded, and then the database must be calculated.

- Optional: If you want to display the Stage Balancing Report using the calculation database, run a default Calc All on the Calculation (BSO) database before generating the report.
- 3 From Task Areas, select Validate, then Stage Balancing.

The Stage Balancing screen is displayed.

- Select the POV for the model, and then click the Go button .
- From Layer, select the cost or revenue layer for the selected model.
- From **Source database**, select the type of report to be generated:
 - **Reporting** (ASO database results) Recommended
 - **Calculation** (BSO database results) Before using the Calculation database (BSO) to generate the Stage Balancing Report, all calculations and default calculations must be executed and complete.
- Click Run.

The report is generated.



- 8 Review the report, using one or more of these validations to verify the results:
 - Total Input Total Output Idle = Unassigned Values
 - Sum of all allocations to the stage = Assigned Input
 - Sum of unassigned values + Idle = Direct Input

Generating the Driver Data Report

Use the Data Driver report to document, confirm, and update the driver data that has been entered into the model. In order to generate the Driver Data report, the database must be deployed, and data loaded, although the data load is optional

You must run separate reports for cost and revenue data. If corrections are required, you may change the model structure in Profitability and Cost Management, or directly edit the data in Essbase, or Microsoft Excel.

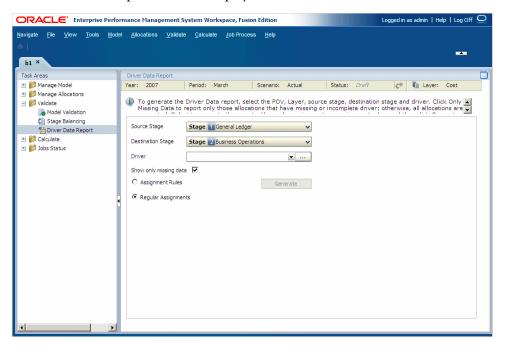
A log file is automatically generated when the Driver Data Report is run to record any errors and warnings. The file, validationReport.txt, is saved in the home directory of the user who is running the Profitability and Cost Management application server.

- To generate Driver Data reports:
- 1 Before generating the report, ensure these applications and services are running:
 - Oracle Hyperion Provider Services
 - Shared Services
 - Essbase

Note: In order to generate the report, the database must be deployed, and data loaded, but not calculated. In order to generate the Driver Data report, the database must be deployed, and the data should be loaded, although the data load is optional.

From Task Areas, select Validate, then Driver Data Report.

The Driver Data Report screen is displayed.



- Select a POV for the selected model, and then click the Go button .
- From Layer, select either the cost or revenue layer. 4
- 5 From **Source Stage**, select a source stage for the report.
- 6 From **Destination Stage**, select a destination stage for the report.
- 7 From **Driver**, select the driver for which you want to validate data.

If required, click the selector button and choose the driver from the Select Driver dialog

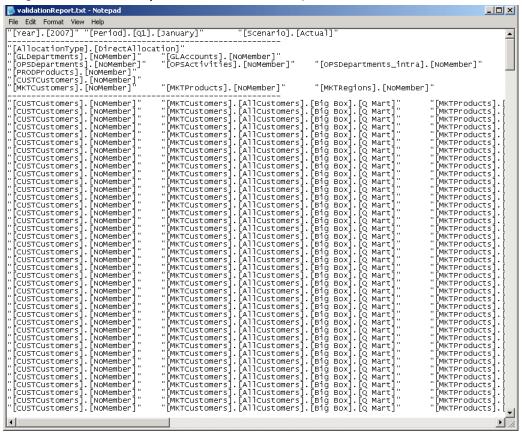
Optional: Select Only missing data to report only those allocations that have missing or incomplete driver data.

Note: If you do not select this option, all allocations are generated for the report.

- Select the type of assignments you want to include in the report:
 - **Assignment Rules**
 - **Regular Assignments**
- 10 Click **Generate** to generate the selected report.

The Generate button is unavailable while the report is being generated. When the report is complete, a confirmation message is displayed. The path to the report location in which the validationReport.txt file is posted, and its approximate file size are identified.

- 11 Click **OK** to dismiss the message.
- 12 Navigate to the validationReport.txt file, and review the report.



13 Edit the generated report to resolve any missing or incomplete data.

You can edit the report directly in its text format, and import the results into Essbase.

Also, you can paste the data into Microsoft Excel, edit it, and return the driver data back to the report file, and then import it to Essbase.

14 Optional: To print the report, select File, and then Print from your text file menu.

Calculating Models

6

In This Chapter

Managing Databases	128
Managing Calculations	132
Calculation (Calc) Scripts	133
Calculating Direct Allocation Data	133
Transferring Data	135
Genealogy Data	136
Calculating Multistage Contribution Paths in Genealogy	136

After you validate the structure and data of a model, you must deploy the databases and then calculate the model. Profitability and Cost Management performs two calculations:

- Direct Allocation calculates the results of direct assignments for source and destination intersections.
- Genealogy calculates the allocation detail for source and destination intersections that are indirectly related rather than directly assigned to each other.

The direct allocation data is required for genealogy, so it must be calculated first.

You can run the operations directly from the screen, or schedule a suitable time.

Caution! Before calculating a model, ensure that cost, revenue, and driver data have been loaded into Essbase; otherwise, the calculation scripts run using an empty data set.

Use the following procedures to deploy and calculate the databases:

- "Deploying the Calculation Database" on page 128
- "Deploying Reporting Databases" on page 130
- "Calculation (Calc) Scripts" on page 133
- "Calculating Direct Allocation Data" on page 133
- "Transferring Data" on page 135
- "Genealogy Data" on page 136
- "Calculating Multistage Contribution Paths in Genealogy" on page 136

Managing Databases

After validating the structure and data of a model, you must deploy both the Reporting and Calculation databases to create the metadata outlines.

Use the following procedures to deploy the databases:

- "Deploying the Calculation Database" on page 128
- "Deploying Reporting Databases" on page 130

Deploying the Calculation Database

The options on the Calculation Database tab apply only to the calculation database. A Calculation database is created using the Essbase Block Storage option (BSO) to create the metadata outline.

For the first deployment of a database, you should select the Replace Database option to create the database in its entirety. After the first deployment, when you need to redeploy the calculation database, you can select deployment options to retain or restore the existing artifacts and property setting in the new database.

The following artifacts may be retained:

- Essbase data
- System-generated and user-created calculation scripts
- Report scripts
- Substitution variables
- **Rules Files**
- **Security Filters**
- Database settings

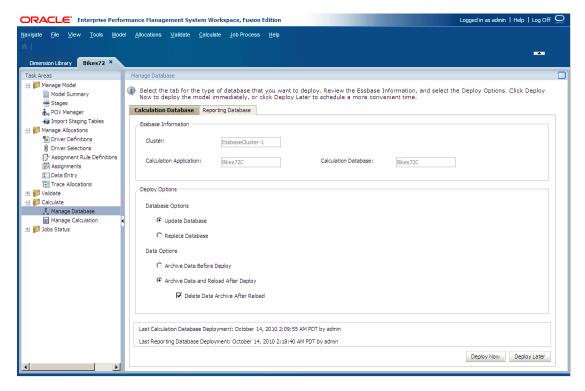
For the Calculation database only, if the data was exported in a column format, a Rules File is generated after a new outline is created. This Rules File specifies the format of the data for Essbase. The file is located in the same folder as the Essbase Database Application folder that contains the exported data.

Any errors in the deployment are reported in hpcm.log.

Oracle recommends that, before importing data or artifacts, you create a backup of Caution! your data in EPM Workspace and Essbase. Contact your administrator for assistance.

- To deploy calculation databases:
- From Task Areas, select Calculate, and then Manage Database.

The Calculation Database tab of the Manage Database screen is displayed.



- Under **Essbase Information**, review the following information:
 - **Essbase Server** displays the name of the Essbase database server that contains the model.
 - **Calculation Application** displays the name of the application being deployed.
 - **Calculation Database** displays the name of the Essbase database to which the application is being deployed.
- 3 Under Deploy Options, select the Database Options for deploying the calculation database:
 - Select **Update Database** to retain existing artifacts and property settings in the new database, and change the outline to reflect current metadata.
 - Select **Replace Database** to remove the database and applications completely, and recreate them. Select this option the first time that a database is being deployed. When this option is selected, all Data Options are unavailable.
- Under **Deploy Options**, select the **Data Options** to be used for the calculation database deployment:
 - Select **Archive Data Before Deploy** to export existing data to the application database folder. For the Calculation database, only level-0 data is exported. Data is exported in a column format only if a dense dimension with fewer than 1,000 members exists; otherwise, the data is exported in native format.
 - Select Archive Data and Reload After Deploy to automatically import the data back into Essbase, using the previously exported data files. A Rules File is generated if the data was exported in the column format when the new outline is created.

Caution!	This option is available only if no dimensions are being added or removed.
	Dimensions can be added or removed in Performance Management
	Architect, or by adding, deleting, or changing a stage in Profitability and
	Cost Management.

- Optional: If Archive Data and Reload After Deploy was chosen, you can select Delete Data **Archive After Reload** to automatically delete the archived data only after the successful data reload.
- Optional: Under Last Calculation Cube Deployment, review the date and time of the previous deployment.
- Optional: Click Deploy Later to schedule a convenient date and time to run the deployment. See "Scheduling Taskflows" on page 145.

Caution! If this option is not selected when the task is created, you will not be able to schedule the task.

Optional: Click Deploy Now to deploy the Calculation database immediately.

A confirmation message is displayed, indicating that the job has started and identifying the assigned taskflow ID.

Depending on the size and complexity of your model, this operation may take Caution! a significant amount of time.

- Monitor the progress of the deployment on the Status Page using the taskflow ID, as described in Chapter 7, "Monitoring Taskflows".
- If the Replace Database option was chosen, or the data import failed for some reason, after deployment, load data from the Essbase database to ensure that the calculations are not run on an empty data set.

You can load input level cost, revenue, and driver data in two ways:

- Load data directly into the application through the Data Entry window, under Manage Allocations. See "Editing Driver Data" on page 102.
- Load data into Essbase using Essbase data load techniques. See the Oracle Essbase Database Administrator's Guide.
- 10 Calculate the model.

See "Calculating Direct Allocation Data" on page 133.

Deploying Reporting Databases

A Reporting database is created using the Essbase Aggregate Storage option (ASO). All calculations are performed through the database outline; and no calculation scripts are required. This option decreases retrieval times and increases scalability.

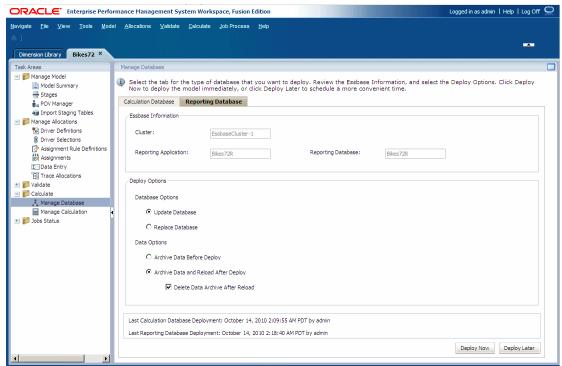
After you create the Reporting database, the dimension information in the Profitability and Cost Management model is used to generate the aggregate storage outline.

Any errors in the deployment are reported in hpcm.log.

- To deploy calculation databases:
- From Task Areas, select Calculate, and then Manage Database.

The Calculation Database tab of the Manage Database screen is displayed.

Select the **Reporting Database** tab.



- Under **Essbase Information**, review the following information:
 - **Essbase Server** displays the name of the Essbase database server that contains the model.
 - **Reporting Application** displays the name of the application being deployed.
 - **Reporting Database** displays the name of the Essbase database to which the application is being deployed.
- Under **Deploy Options**, select the **Database Options** for deploying the calculation database:
 - Select **Update Database** to retain existing artifacts and property settings in the new database and change the outline to reflect current metadata.
 - Select **Replace Database** to remove the database and applications completely and recreate them in their entirety. Select this option the first time that a database is being deployed. Because the database is being created, all Data Options are unavailable.
- Under **Deploy Options**, select the **Data Options** to be used for the Reporting database deployment:
 - Select Archive Data Before Deploy to export existing data to the application database folder. Only Level-0 data is exported for the Reporting database. For the Reporting database, data is always exported in the native format.
 - Select Archive Data Before Deploy and Reload After Deploy to automatically import the data back into Essbase, using the previously exported data files. A Rules File is not generated for Reporting databases.

Caution!	This option is available only if no dimensions are being added or removed.
	Dimensions can be added or removed in Performance Management
	Architect, or by adding, deleting or changing a stage in Profitability and Cost
	Management.

- Optional: If Archive Data and Reload After Deploy is selected, you can select Delete Data **Archive After Reload** to automatically delete the archived data only after the successful data reload.
- Optional: Under Last Reporting Cube Deployed, review the date and time of the previous deployment.
- Optional: Click Deploy Later to schedule a date and time to run the deployment. See "Scheduling Taskflows" on page 145.

Caution!	If this option is not selected when the task is created, you will not be able to	
	schedule the task.	

Optional: Click Deploy Now to deploy the Reporting database immediately.

A confirmation message is displayed, indicating that the job has started and identifying the assigned taskflow ID.

Caution!	Depending on the size and complexity of your model, this operation may take
	a significant amount of time.

Monitor the progress of the deployment using the taskflow ID, as described in Chapter 7, "Monitoring Taskflows".

Managing Calculations

After deploying the databases, you can calculate the model. Profitability and Cost Management performs two calculations:

- Direct Allocation calculates the results of direct assignments for source and destination intersections.
- Genealogy calculates the allocation detail for source and destination intersections that are indirectly related rather than directly assigned to each other.

Because the direct allocation data is required for genealogy, it must be calculated first.

You can run the operations directly from the screen or schedule a suitable time.

Caution!	Before calculating a model, ensure that cost, revenue, and driver data have been
	loaded into Essbase; otherwise, the calculation scripts run using an empty data set.

Use the following procedures to manage calculations:

- "Calculation (Calc) Scripts" on page 133
- "Calculating Direct Allocation Data" on page 133

- "Transferring Data" on page 135
- "Genealogy Data" on page 136
- "Calculating Multistage Contribution Paths in Genealogy" on page 136

Calculation (Calc) Scripts

Calculation scripts detail all the calculations required for a model, and they must be generated for each model.

If only the cost, revenue, or driver data is changed, the calculation script can be used more than once for the same model. If any other model information is modified, the script must be regenerated to reflect the new calculations before it can be reused.

The calculation scripts are generated in the \$ARBORPATH/app/<application name>/ <database name> directory, on the machine where the configured Essbase server is running. If required, the administrator can view calculation scripts on the Essbase console.

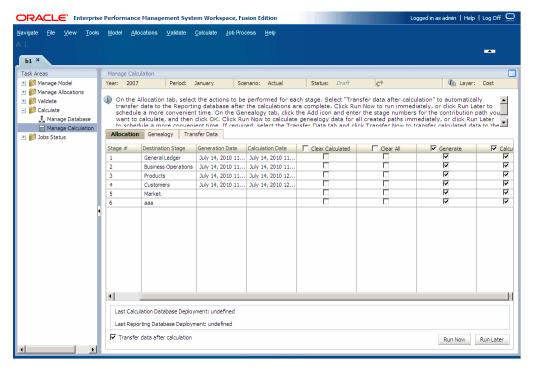
Calculating Direct Allocation Data

The Allocation tab of the Manage Calculation screen is used to calculate the results of direct assignments for source and destination intersections. The results for each level contribute to the results and calculations for the next level.

From this option, you can select the stages for which you want to generate and run the calculation scripts. If a selected calculation script is obsolete, a warning message is displayed, and the calculation script should be regenerated.

- To calculate direct allocation data:
- From Task Areas, select Calculate, then Manage Calculation.

The Allocation tab of the Manage Calculation screen is displayed.



- Select the action to be performed for the selected stage:
 - **Clear Calculated** to remove previously calculated data
 - Clear All to remove any existing data
 - **Generate** to generate the calculation scripts
 - **Calculate** to calculate the data
- Optional: Review the date and time of the last deployment of the calculation and reporting databases.
- Optional: Select Transfer data after calculation to automatically transfer data to the Reporting database after the calculations are complete. The calculated data must be transferred to the ASO Reporting database in order to view the Stage Balancing report, or to generate validation reports.
- Perform one of the following tasks: 5
 - Click **Run Later** to schedule a date and time to deploy the Calculation scripts, run the calculations or clear data. See "Scheduling Taskflows" on page 145

Note: If this option is not selected when the task is created, you will not be able to schedule the task.

Click Run Now to deploy the Calculations scripts, run the calculations or clear data immediately. A confirmation message indicates that the job has started, and identifies the assigned taskflow ID.

Depending on the size and complexity of your model, this operation may Caution! take a significant amount of time.

Monitor the progress of the deployment using the taskflow ID, as described in Chapter 7, "Monitoring Taskflows".

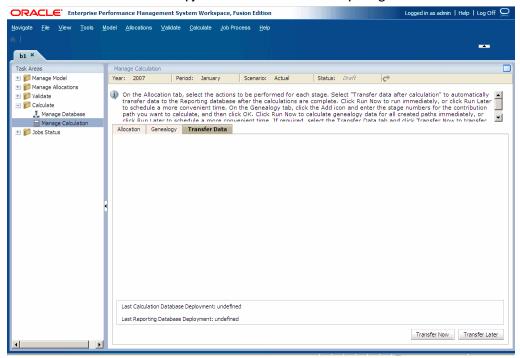
After the Calculation database is calculated, transfer data to the Reporting database, as described in "Transferring Data" on page 135.

Transferring Data

After the Reporting database is deployed, transfer calculated allocation data to the Reporting database for one or more POVs. All Level 0 data — allocation and genealogy — is included in the transfer.

Note: The Calculation database must be calculated before the data can be transferred to the Reporting database.

- To transfer data to the Reporting Database:
- From Task Areas, select Calculate, then Manage Calculation.
 - The Manage Calculation screen is displayed.
- Select a POV and Layer for the data transfer.
- Select the Transfer Data tab to copy the calculated data to the reporting database.



- Perform one of the following tasks:
 - Click **Transfer Later** to schedule a date and time to run the transfer. See "Scheduling Taskflows" on page 145.
 - Click **Transfer Now** to run the transfer immediately.

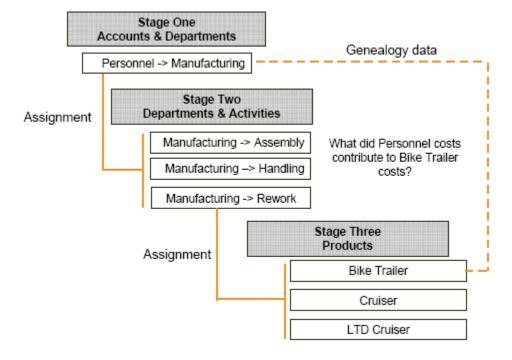
Caution! Depending on the size and complexity of your model, this operation may take a significant amount of time.

When the data transfer is complete, use Reporting and Analysis tools, such as Web Analysis and Financial Reporting, or Microsoft Excel, to create reports and view results. See "About Running Reports" on page 149.

Genealogy Data

Genealogy data calculates the allocation detail for source and destination intersections that are indirectly related, rather than directly assigned to each other. Therefore, the results of one level may not contribute to the next level, but must contribute to some downstream intersection. Genealogy can be calculated for both the Cost and Revenue layers.

For example, in the following diagram, the results for Personnel and Manufacturing in Stage One of the model contribute to Bike Trailer costs in Stage Three.



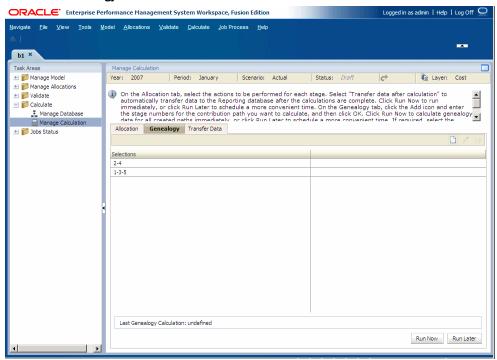
Calculating Multistage Contribution Paths in Genealogy

When calculating genealogy, you can generate data to analyze contributions through multiple stage combinations. This feature enables you to examine how values from one stage contribute to results in a later stage, and provides visibility on the intermediate stages through which those values passed.

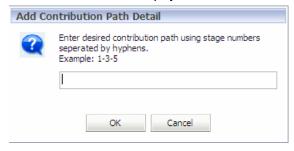
Genealogy data is calculated for multiple paths. Depending on the layer selection when you run the calculation, either cost or revenue is calculated in a single run. You cannot run both layers in one genealogy calculation.

After the genealogy calculation is performed, the data for all stage selections is saved, so that any time you return to the screen, you see the last combination of stage selections. When a new genealogy calculation is performed, all previously calculated genealogy data is erased and is replaced by the new results.

- To trace contributions through multiple stages:
- Optional: From Task Areas, select Manage Model, and then Stages to view the valid stage names and numbers.
- 2 From Task Areas, select Calculate, and then Manage Calculation.
- 3 Select the Genealogy tab.



4 Click the Add icon to display the Add Contribution Path dialog box.



5 Enter the stage numbers for the required contribution path in the text box, separated by hyphens, and then click **OK**.

When selecting the stages for inclusion in the Contribution report, these restrictions are applied:

- At least two stages must be entered.
- Valid stage numbers must be entered in ascending order, separated by a hyphen. For example, "1-3-5" or "2-4."
- Each stage number must be entered only once in a contribution path.
- There must be at least one stage between the first and last stages selected for genealogy calculations. For example, "2-3" is an invalid selection.

The contribution path is listed under Selections on the Genealogy tab.

Note: The date of the Last Genealogy Calculation is displayed. Data from that calculation is saved and is available until the next genealogy calculation.

Select an option to run the calculations:

- To schedule the task to run at a more convenient time, click **Run Later**. See "Scheduling Taskflows" on page 145.
- To perform the operation immediately, click **Run Now**.

To optimize calculations and to enable more than one path to be calculated at the same time, all calculations are run at once.

Click Yes.

An information message is displayed, advising that the job has been started, and providing the Taskflow ID.

- Make a note of the Taskflow ID, and then click OK.
- From Task Areas, select Job Process, and then Task Details to monitor the progress of the task.
- 10 After the taskflow is completed, verify the results in the Essbase database.
- 11 Create a Contribution Report in the reporting tool of your choice to view the calculation results.

Monitoring Taskflows

In This Chapter

Managing Taskflows	139
Viewing Taskflow Information	141
Viewing Taskflow Status	142
Viewing Task Details	144
Scheduling Taskflows	145

Managing Taskflows

Taskflows automate business processes, in whole or part. Tasks are passed from one taskflow participant to another, according to a set of procedural rules. In Profitability and Cost Management, taskflows are created in these circumstances:

- Staging tables are imported
- POV data is copied
- Calculation database is deployed
- Reporting database is deployed
- Calculation and genealogy scripts are generated and executed
- Data is transferred from the calculation database to the reporting database

Note: Taskflows are not available when validating the model contents or structure.

A taskflow ID is automatically generated for each task. Every time you run a task, a new task ID is generated. A taskflow can include one or more steps. Each taskflow step represents a single action in Profitability and Cost Management:

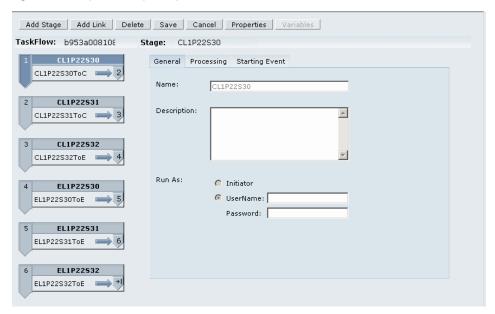
- A one-step taskflow performs one action, such as the generation of the Essbase database.
- Multistep taskflows perform multiple actions, such as the script processing to generate or execute a calculation script.

In Figure 1, you can see an example of a multistep taskflow with six steps:

- Three steps for creating scripts (shown with a "C" prefix), and
- Three steps for executing scripts (shown with an "E" prefix).

Note: The taskflow step numbers indicate the task sequence, not the stage sequence.

Figure 1 Example of Multiple Step Taskflow



When you initiate a taskflow, a taskflow step is created and a taskflow ID is assigned (for example, 'wf-1201275329264'). The ID enables you to monitor the progress of the taskflow. A new Taskflow ID is created each time you initiate a taskflow instance. If a taskflow is interrupted or restarted, it always begins again at step 1.

Each taskflow step is executed in sequence, beginning with the first step. When the results for one step are completed, the next step is initiated. Status is only complete when all steps in the taskflow have been performed.

You can use the Job Process option to view the taskflow status and details, or to schedule the running of the taskflow on a one-time or recurring basis.

In order to access the Job Process monitoring option, the following conditions must be satisfied:

- Profitability and Cost Management must be configured to use external authentication and Shared Services functionality. See the Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Installation and Configuration Guide.
- Taskflow users must be assigned one of the following Shared Services roles to perform 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 or edit taskflows.

Note: Both Oracle's Hyperion® Shared Services 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.

A taskflow must be created by calculating or generating calculation scripts and models before you can view details in the Job Process options. See Chapter 6, "Calculating Models".

Caution!

Although you can add or remove steps and links, and create new taskflows from the Taskflow screens, Oracle recommends that you do not modify Profitability and Cost Management taskflows. For additional information on using EPM Workspace taskflows for other products, see the Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Workspace User's Guide.

Use these procedures to monitor and schedule taskflows:

- "Viewing Taskflow Information" on page 141
- "Viewing Taskflow Status" on page 142
- "Viewing Task Details" on page 144
- "Scheduling Taskflows" on page 145

Viewing Taskflow Information

The Taskflow Listing Summary shows the existing taskflows for the selected application, and provides basic details for each one.

- To view taskflow information:
- From Task Areas, select Jobs Status, then Manage Task Flow.

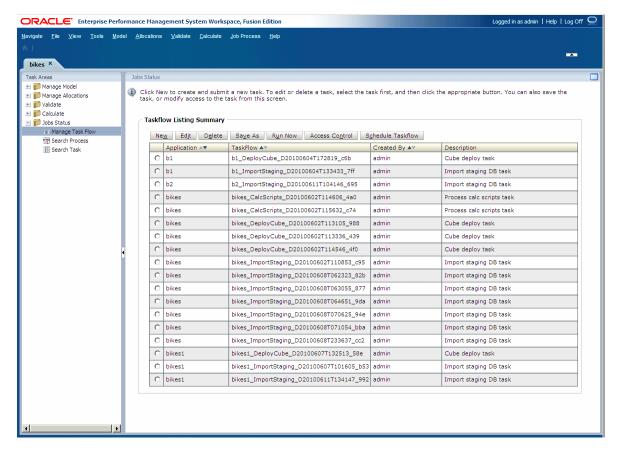
The Taskflow Listing Summary screen is displayed.

The Summary displays this information for each taskflow that exists for the selected application:

- **Application** displays the application name.
- **Taskflow** displays the generated taskflow number.

For example, the generated taskflow number may be displayed as HPM ImportStaging 382728be43623bc2, where HPM is the product name, Import Staging is the task, and 382728be43623bc2 is the generated application instance ID.

- **Created By** displays the ID of the user who created the taskflow.
- **Description** provides a brief explanation of the task.



- Optional: Click the radio button beside a taskflow, and click Schedule Taskflow to schedule the running of the task for a more convenient time or date.
- Use the Taskflow Listing Summary screen to perform various actions, such as deleting a taskflow or scheduling the run of a taskflow. For detailed instructions on using EPM Workspace taskflows, see the Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Workspace User's Guide.

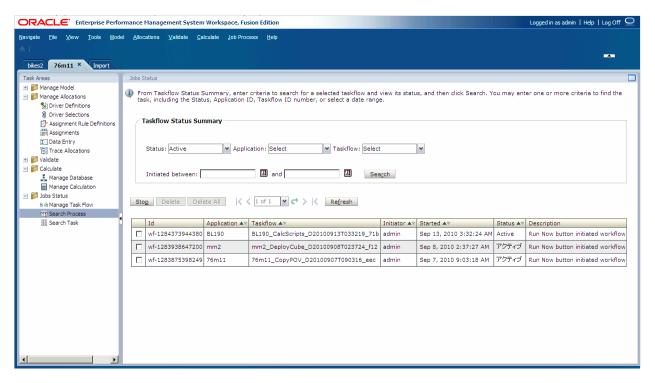
Viewing Taskflow Status

In the Taskflow Status Summary screen, you can view and update the status of existing taskflows. You can also filter the taskflow list to display taskflows with a specified status or date range.

A participant ID is created for each generated step in the taskflow. You can drill-down on an individual taskflow to view details of the associated participant summary.

- To view taskflow status:
- From Task Areas, select Jobs Status, then Search Process.

The Taskflow Status Summary screen is displayed.



- Select one or more search criteria to locate the taskflow you want to view:
 - Under **Status**, select a status of the taskflow you want to view:
 - Active
 - Done
 - Stopped
 - All
 - b. Under **Application**, select an Application ID.
 - Under **Taskflow**, select a Taskflow ID.
 - d. For **Initiated Between**, click the calendar icons [13], and select a start and end date for the search range.

Note: Depending on your requirements, you may leave all search fields blank to display all taskflows, or make the search as specific as possible to narrow the results.

Click Search.

The search results are displayed at the bottom of the screen:

- ID (This is the participant ID, which is automatically generated for the taskflow.)
- Application ID
- Taskflow ID
- Initiator of the taskflow
- Time that the taskflow began running
- Current Status of the taskflow

- Description of the taskflow
- 4 Optional: Click Refresh to update status information.
- Optional: To end the currently running step of a multi-step taskflow, click the checkbox beside the appropriate taskflow, and click Stop.

The taskflow stops when the application returns the results of the selected step. The results for previous steps are not discarded; however, if the taskflow is re-run, it begins at the first step.

6 Optional: To view details of a taskflow and its status, double-click the taskflow name.

The Taskflow Participant Summary is displayed, showing details of the task and its status.

7 Click Cancel to return to the Taskflow Status Summary.

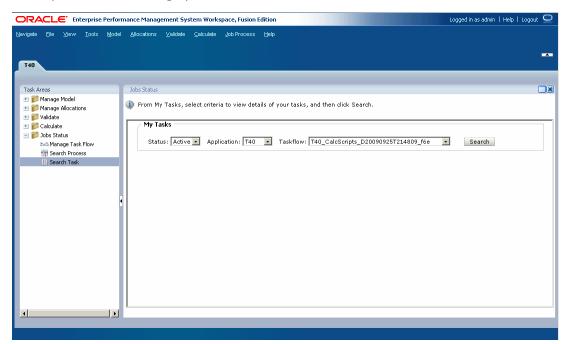
Viewing Task Details

You can view the details for an existing taskflow using the Task Details option.

A new task ID is generated each time you run a task.

- To view task details:
- 1 From Task Areas, select Jobs Status, then Search Task.

The My Tasks screen is displayed.



- 2 Select one or more search criteria to locate the taskflow you want to view:
 - a. Under **Status**, select a status, such as **New**, **Active**, **Done**, or **All**.
 - b. Under **Application**, select an Application ID.

c. Under **Taskflow**, select the generated Taskflow ID.

Note: Depending on your requirements, you may leave all search fields blank to display all taskflows, or make the search as specific as possible to narrow the results.

Click Search.

The results of the search are displayed.

- 4 Optional: Use the forward and back arrows to scroll through the results. The current page in the sequence and the total number of pages are displayed.
- 5 **Optional:** Click **Refresh** to update status information.
- Select a taskflow, and then click View Status.

The Taskflow Participant Summary is displayed, showing details of the job and current status for the selected step in the taskflow.

Click Cancel to return to the Job Status screen.

Scheduling Taskflows

You can schedule the running of a taskflow on a one-time or recurring basis.

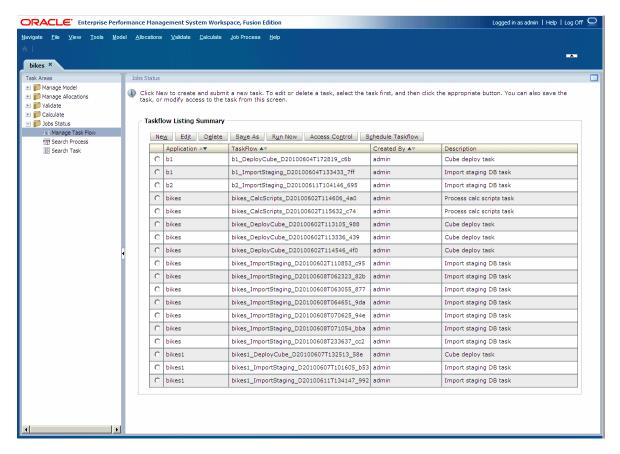
Note: If you want to schedule the taskflow, you must have selected the "Run Later" option when you created the task. See "Genealogy Data" on page 136 and "Calculating Direct Allocation Data" on page 133.

- ➤ To schedule taskflows:
- 1 From Task Areas, select Job Process, then Manage Taskflow.

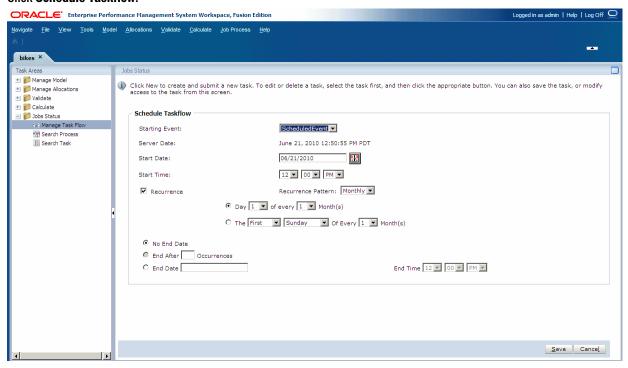
The Taskflow Listing Summary screen is displayed. The Summary displays this information for each existing taskflow:

- Application Name in the format *<product name>*:<application ID>. For example, HPM: 382728be43623bc2 where HPM is the product name and 382728be43623bc2 is the generated application instance ID.
- Generated Taskflow Number
- ID of the user who created the taskflow
- Description of the purpose of the taskflow

Note: A new task ID is generated each time you run a task.



- Select the taskflow for which you selected the "Run Later" option when creating the task.
- Click Schedule Taskflow.



Under Starting Event, select ScheduledEvent.

The Server Date is displayed.

- Under Start Date, click the calendar icon to select the date on which the taskflow is scheduled.
- Under Start Time, use the drop-down lists to select the time at which the taskflow is scheduled to begin.

You must select the hour and minutes, and whether the time is set for AM or PM.

- **Optional:** To schedule jobs to run on a recurring basis:
 - a. Select Recurrence.
 - Under **Recurrence Pattern**, select a frequency, such as Monthly, Weekly, and so on.
 - c. Select a recurrence pattern, and enter the required variables, as indicated in the following examples:
 - Day *x* of every *x* Month(s)
 - The *x day* of Every *x* Month(s)
- Optional: To schedule the taskflow to run until it is manually cancelled or deleted, select No End Date.
- Optional: To schedule the taskflow to run a specified number of times, select End After x Occurrences. In the text box, enter the number of times the job is to be run.

Note: This option is available only if a Recurrence schedule of Daily or Weekly is selected.

- 10 Optional: To run the taskflow until a specified date, select End Date, and select the date and time of the final run:
 - a. Under **End Date**, click the calendar icon to select a date.

Note: The calendar icon is displayed when the End Date option is selected.

- b. Under **End Time**, select the time of the last run. You must select the hour, minute and whether the time is set for AM or PM.
- 11 Click Save to save the scheduled job.

The taskflow runs as scheduled.

Running Reports

In This Chapter

About Running Reports	149
Essbase Outlines and Reporting.	150
Reporting on Stage Data	151
Reporting on Direct Allocations	152
Reporting on Allocation Genealogy	153
Reporting Using Excel Spreadsheet Add-In	154
Reporting Using Smart View	155

About Running Reports

Although there are internal reports for validating the model, checking stage balances and so on, in order to view the calculation results, you need to create custom reports in other Oracle or third-party reporting tools, such as the following products:

- Oracle's Hyperion® Web Analysis
- Oracle Hyperion Financial Reporting, Fusion Edition
- Microsoft Excel, using the Essbase Spreadsheet Add-In for Excel, or Smart View

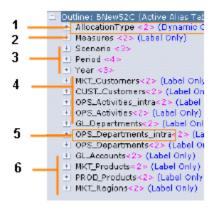
Using these reporting tools, you can generate the reports to view exactly the information you require. The procedures shown in this section suggest steps you need to take to build the reports, but you must use the supporting documentation for your selected reporting tool for detailed instructions on creating and running your reports.

See these sections:

- "Essbase Outlines and Reporting" on page 150
- "Reporting on Stage Data" on page 151
- "Reporting on Direct Allocations" on page 152
- "Reporting on Allocation Genealogy" on page 153
- "Reporting Using Excel Spreadsheet Add-In" on page 154

Essbase Outlines and Reporting

The Essbase outline created for your Profitability and Cost Management model contains separate dimensions to store the data for each stage. Although stages do not exist in the Essbase outline, they are used to organize dimensions and members within the model. When creating the stage in Profitability and Cost Management, a prefix is defined to identify the stage to which a dimension belongs, and this prefix is displayed in the outline.



The sample Essbase outline shown in the graphic above displays some of these characteristics:

- AllocationType identifies DirectAllocation or GenealogyAllocation data
- Measures dimension identifies measures used in the model.
- 3. POV dimensions at least one must be available.
- Stage prefix identifies the stage to which the dimension belongs.
- The _intra suffix identifies dimensions which are used in intrastage assignments.
- Business dimensions from the model.

Using the dimensions in the Essbase outline, you build the report with the information and level of detail that you require. You can select the dimensions that you want to include in the report, although these dimensions are usually required:

- AllocationType dimension to specify whether the report includes DirectAllocation or GenealogyData.
- **POV** dimensions
- Measures dimensions
- **Business dimensions**
- Attribute dimensions

For stages that allow intrastage allocations, Essbase attaches a suffix "_intra" to the dimension to identify it as part of an intrastage allocation. For example, if the stage dimensions are OPS_Products and OPS_Activities, the destination data for intrastage allocations is stored in the OPS Departments intra and OPS Activities intra dimensions.

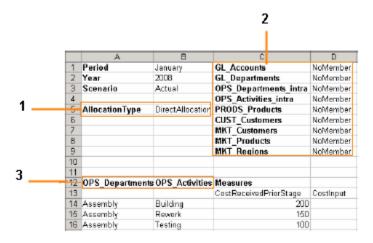
Caution!

In any Essbase outline, ensure all dimensions have a unique name; otherwise, the creation of the outline will fail. For example, an attribute dimension member name cannot match a regular dimension name.

Reporting on Stage Data

You can generate reports to provide details about an individual model stage.

Example of Stage Data Report Selections



The sample report above shows the layout of dimensions used to create the stage data report:

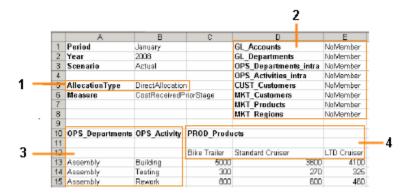
- AllocationType set to DirectAllocation
- All dimensions in other stages are set to NoMember.
- Stage dimensions
- To report on Stage Data:
- Generate and calculate the Essbase cube for the model, as outlined in Chapter 6, "Calculating Models".
- From your reporting application, connect to the Essbase cube.
- Drag and drop the dimensions into the configuration you require. For example, place source stage intersections in the rows, and destination stage intersections in the columns, or vice versa.
- Select members from each dimension in the source stage to define the source intersections on which you want to report.
- Select members from each dimension in the destination stage to define the destination intersections on which you want to report.
- From the AllocationType dimension, select **DirectAllocation**.
- 7 Select a member from each POV dimension.
- From the Measures dimension, select the measures on which you want to report. See Appendix A, "Measures Dimension".

- For all other dimensions, select NoMember.
- 10 Using instructions for your reporting application, run the report.

Reporting on Direct Allocations

A direct allocation is an allocation for which the source and destination intersections are directly linked by an assignment.

Example of Direct Allocation Report Selections



The sample report above shows the layout of dimensions used to create the direct allocation data report:

- AllocationType set to DirectAllocation
- All dimensions in other stages are set to NoMember.
- Source stage intersections
- Destination stage intersections
- To report on Direct Allocations:
- Generate and calculate the Essbase cube for the model, as outlined in Chapter 6, "Calculating Models".
- From your reporting application, connect to the Essbase cube.
- 3 In the Source Stage, select members from each dimension on which you want to report.
- In the Destination Stage, select members from each dimension on which you want to report.

Note: If there is an intrastage allocation, use the dimensions with the suffix_intra to specify the destination intersections.

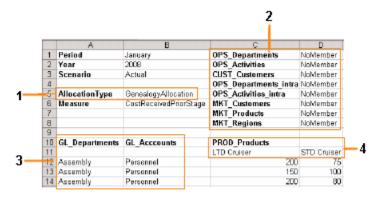
- From the AllocationType dimension, select DirectAllocation. 5
- Select a member from each POV dimension.
- From the Measures dimension, select the measures on which you want to report. See Appendix A, "Measures Dimension".

- 8 For all other dimensions, select NoMember.
- 9 Using instructions for your reporting application, run the report.

Reporting on Allocation Genealogy

The Allocation Genealogy report calculates the allocation detail for source and destination intersections that do not have an assignment, but which have an indirect relationship.

Example of Allocation Genealogy Report Selections



The sample report above shows the layout of dimensions used to create the allocation genealogy report:

- AllocationType set to GenealogyAllocation
- 2. All dimensions in other stages are set to NoMember.
- 3. Start point intersections
- 4. End point intersections
- To report on Allocation genealogy:
- Generate and calculate the Essbase cube for the model, as outlined in Chapter 6, "Calculating Models".
- 2 From your reporting application, connect to the Essbase cube.
- 3 In the Source Stage, select members from each dimension in the stage that is the starting point.
- 4 In the Destination Stage, select members from each dimension in the stage that is the ending point.

Note: If there is an intrastage allocation, use the dimensions with the suffix_intra to specify the destination intersections.

- 5 From the AllocationType dimension, select GenealogyAllocation.
- From the Measures dimension, select the measures on which you want to report. See Appendix A, "Measures Dimension".

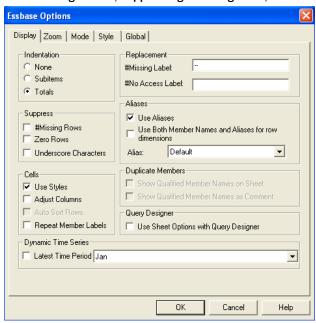
- Select a member from each POV dimension.
- For all other dimensions, including dimensions for intermediate stages between the start and end point stages, select NoMember.
- Using instructions for your reporting application, run the report.

Reporting Using Excel Spreadsheet Add-In

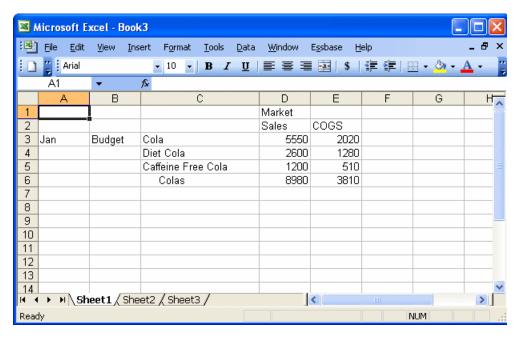
If you have the Essbase Excel Spreadsheet Add-In installed, you can generate a report from Microsoft Excel.

For detailed instructions on using the Excel Spreadsheet Add-In, see the Oracle Essbase Spreadsheet Add-In User's Guide.

- To report using Excel Spreadsheet Add-In:
- 1 Generate the Essbase cube for the model, as outlined in Chapter 6, "Calculating Models".
- 2 In Microsoft Excel, select Essbase, then Connect and log in to Essbase.
- From the Application Database list on the Essbase Login dialog box, select the cube for which you want to generate the report.
- Optional: Select Essbase, then Select Options, and then Display to customize the display of your report, such as using aliases, suppressing #Missing Rows, Indentations, and so on.



- 5 Select Essbase, then Retrieve to load all dimensions for the selected cube.
- 6 Drag and drop the dimensions into the relationship required for the report.
- Drill-down on each dimension to display the level you want to view in your report.



- **Optional:** If a field is editable, modify the values, if required.
- **Optional:** To save the changed value back to the cube, perform these steps:
 - Select **Essbase**, then **Lock** to lock the value.
 - b. Select **Essbase**, then **Send** to send the changed value to the cube.

Reporting Using Smart View

Smart View provides a Microsoft Office interface for Essbase and other data sources. From Excel, Word or PowerPoint, you connect to Essbase and access Smart View functionality through the Hyperion menu that is displayed on the Office product toolbars when Smart View is installed. You can generate reports that can be displayed as a grid, chart or scrollable table.

This procedure is designed to provide an overview of the report creation process, but you must refer to the Oracle Hyperion Smart View for Office, Fusion Edition User's Guide for detailed procedures on setting up and using Smart View to view your results.

- To report using Smart View for Office:
- Generate and calculate the Essbase cube for the model, as outlined in Chapter 6, "Calculating Models"
- Open Microsoft Excel.
- In Oracle Hyperion Smart View for Office, Fusion Edition, select Hyperion, Connection Manager and connect to the Essbase database. See the Oracle Hyperion Smart View for Office, Fusion Edition User's Guide.
- Create the report as outlined in the Oracle Hyperion Smart View for Office, Fusion Edition User's Guide.



Measures Dimension

In This Appendix

About the Measures Dimension	157
Driver Measures	157
Reporting Measures	159
Cost Layer Allocation Measures	159
Revenue Laver Allocation Measures.	161

About the Measures Dimension

The Measures dimension is imported from Performance Management Architect, and contains the dimensions and members required to build, validate and calculate a model.

While the standard Measures dimensions are predefined, users may add any user-defined driver measures to the hierarchy under the member 'UserDefinedDriverMeasures'.

Caution! Do not edit the system members in the Measures dimension, as any modifications may result in the loss of data or the corruption of your model.

Within the Measures dimension, members can be grouped into these categories:

- "Driver Measures" on page 157
- "Reporting Measures" on page 159
- "Cost Layer Allocation Measures" on page 159
- "Revenue Layer Allocation Measures" on page 161

Driver Measures

Driver Measures are used in the creation of driver types.

Table 8 Driver Measures

Member Name	Alias	Description	Calculated or Input
FixedDriverValue	FixedDV	Default measure for use with driver types that require a fixed driver value parameter	Input
Rate	Rate	Default measure for use with driver types that require a rate parameter	Input
Quantity	Qty	Default measure for use with driver types that require a quantity parameter	Input
Weight	Weight	Default measure for use with driver types that require a weight parameter	Input
Percentage	Percent	Default measure for use with a percentage driver type	Input
CalculatedDriverValue	CDV	Measure that is the result of the driver formula used in an assignment	Calculated
TotalDriverValue	TDV	Measure that is used as the denominator in the allocation formula Driver Value/TotalDriverValue(DV/TDV)	Calculated
EffectiveTotalDriverValue	EffTDV	Measure that is used to store the Effective Driver Total for drivers that have the "Allow idle" box checked when the driver is defined.	Calculated
OverrideTotalDriverValue	OvrdTDV	User-entered value that overrides the TotalDriverValue measure as the denominator in allocations. This member causes idle calculations to be performed.	Input
TotalDriverValueAfterReciprocals	TDVAftRcp	Measure that is used as the denominator in allocation formulas for non-reciprocal intrastage and post-stage allocations, when a source is involved in a reciprocal assignment	Calculated
IdleDriverValue	IdleDV	Measure that is used as the driver value (DV) for calculating IdleCost	Calculated
UserDefinedDriverMeasures	N/A	The member UserDefinedDriverMeasures is where the application-specific, user-defined driver measures are stored.	N/A
		Set the ASOMember DataStorage and BSOMember DataStorage properties as follows:	
		If this member does not have children, set to StoreData .	
		 If members are added as children to this member, and all these children have the consolidation symbols of IGNORE, then set to LabelOnly. 	
		Note: All driver measures must be unique in the outline. Do not use the name of an existing driver measure in a dimension in the outline as the name of another member (including system, POV and business dimensions); otherwise, the Data Entry screen will not properly display the values.	

Reporting Measures

Reporting Measures are used to generate reports, using the calculated and input values to generate total costs and revenue for the model. All the non-level-0 reporting measures are calculated.

Table 9 Reporting Measures

Member Name	Alias	Description	Calculated or Input
GrossCost	GrossCost	Total cost for an intersection, including all possible inputs: Input values Prior stage assignments Intrastage assignments including reciprocals This calculation represents the true total cost of the intersection.	Calculated
StandardCost		For Standard Basis driver, the calculated cost of StandardCostRate * TotalDriverValue	Calculated
StandardRevenue		For Standard Basis driver, the calculated revenue of StandardRevenueRate * TotalDriverValue	Calculated
InitialCost	InitialCost	Cost of an intersection before intrastage or reciprocal costs are calculated, including input costs and cost received on assignments from prior stages.	Calculated
NetCostAfterIntraStage	NetCostAftInt	Cost of an intersection, including all intrastage cost assignments	Calculated
GrossRevenue	GrossRev	Total revenue for an intersection, including all possible inputs: Input values Prior stage assignments Intrastage assignments including reciprocals. This calculation represents the true total revenue for the intersection.	Calculated
InitialRevenue	InitialRev	Revenue for an intersection before intrastage or reciprocal revenue is calculated, including input revenue, and revenue received on assignments from prior stages.	Calculated
NetRevenueAfterIntraStage	NetRevAftInt	Revenue for an intersection after accounting for all types of intrastage revenue assignments	Calculated
Profit	Profit	Value of the calculated profit for the selected intersection. This value is the result of the calculation: NetRevenueForAssignment — NetCostForAssignment	Calculated

Cost Layer Allocation Measures

Cost Layer Allocation Measures are used to control the direct allocation of calculated and input costs.

Table 10 Cost Layer Allocation Measures

Member Name	Alias	Description	Calculated or Input
UnassignedCost	UnAsgCost	Remainder of cost at a source intersection after all assignment and idle calculations have been completed.	Calculated
CostAssigned	CostAsg	Total cost assigned from a source to post-stage destinations and non-reciprocal intrastage destinations	Calculated
CostAssignedIntraStage	CostAsgInt	Sum of costs assigned to intrastage destinations, excluding reciprocal destinations	Calculated
CostAssignedPostStage	CostAsgPost	Sum of costs assigned to post-stage destinations	Calculated
OverDrivenCost	OverDrivenCost	For a standard basis driver, if the total cost assigned is greater than the NetCostForAssignment, the overage amount is posted to OverDrivenCost.	Calculated
IdleCost	IdleCost	Depending on the driver type, idle cost is generated differently: • For actual basis drivers, idle cost is generated using the allocation formula: IdleDriverValue/ OverrideTotalDriverValue • For standard basis drivers, idle cost is generated if the total cost assigned is less than NetCostForAssignment.	Calculated
NetCostForAssignment	NetCostAsg	Total cost available for assignment after accounting for all prior stage, intrastage, and reciprocal assignments. Set the DataStorage (BSO) property to StoreData .	Calculated
GrossReceivedCost	GrRecCost	Sum of all costs assigned from prior stages and intrastage assignments, excluding reciprocals and user input costs Set the DataStorage (BSO) property to StoreData .	Calculated
StandardCostRate	StandardCostRate	For a Standard Basis driver, the user assigns a standard cost rate, and enters that value for use in calculations for the standard basis cost driver, as follows: CostReceivedPriorStage = StandardCostRate * TotalDriverValue	Input
CostInput	CostInput	User-entered cost value for the intersection	Input
CostReceived	CostRec	Sum of all costs assigned to an intersection by prior stage and intrastage assignments, excluding costs resulting from reciprocal assignments	Calculated
		Set the DataStorage (BSO) property to StoreData .	
CostReceivedPriorStage	CostRecPri	Sum of costs received on assignments from a prior stage	Calculated
CostReceivedIntraStage	CostRecInt	Sum of all costs received on intrastage assignments, excluding reciprocal assignments	Calculated
NetReciprocalCost	NetRcpCost	Net effect of a reciprocal assignment on the amount available for assignment to post-stage and non-reciprocal intrastage destinations Set the DataStorage (BSO) property to StoreData .	Calculated

Member Name	Alias	Description	Calculated or Input
ReciprocalCostAssigned	RcpCostAsg	Total cost assigned to reciprocal destination, excluding costs received from the reciprocal	Calculated
ReciprocalCostReceived	RcpCostRec	Total cost received from a reciprocal destination	Calculated
ReciprocalIntermediate Cost	RcpIntCost	Intermediate value calculated for an intersection after simultaneous equations have been applied, but before reciprocal adjustments have been made	Calculated
CostPerDrvUnit	Cost Per Driver Unit	This measure is a child of AllocationMeasures. The formula uses the assigned cost (CostAssigned) divided by the sum of all driver values (TotalDriverValue) to calculate the cost for each unit of driver value.	Calculated
UnitCost	Unit Cost.	This measure is a child of AllocationMeasures. The formula uses the amount of cost at a source intersection (NetCostForAssignment) divided by a user-input quantity to calculate the cost per unit.	Calculated

Revenue Layer Allocation Measures

Revenue Layer Allocation Measures are used to control the direct allocation of calculated and input revenue.

 Table 11
 Revenue Layer Allocation Measures

Member Name	Alias	Description	Calculated/ Input
UnassignedRevenue	UnAsgRev	Remainder of revenue at a source intersection after all assignment and idle calculations have been completed	Calculated
RevenueAssigned	RevAsg	Total Revenue assigned from a source to post-stage and non-reciprocal intrastage destinations	Calculated
OverDrivenRevenue		For a standard basis driver, if the total revenue is greater than the NetRevenueForAssignment,the overage amount is posted to OverDrivenRevenue.	Calculated
RevenueAssignedIntraStage	RevAsgInt	Sum of revenue assigned to intrastage destinations, excluding reciprocal destinations	Calculated
RevenueAssignedPostStage	RevAsgPos	Sum of revenue assigned to post-stage destinations	Calculated

Member Name	Alias	Description	Calculated/ Input
IdleRevenue	IdleRev	Depending on the driver type, idle revenue is generated differently:	Calculated
		For actual basis drivers, idle revenue is generated using the allocation formula: IdleDriverValue/ OverrideTotalDriverValue	
		For standard basis drivers, idle revenue is generated if the total revenue assigned is less than NetRevenueForAssignment.	
NetRevenueForAssignment	NetRevAsg	Total revenue available for assignment after accounting for all prior stage, intrastage and reciprocal assignments.	Calculated
		Set the DataStorage (BSO) property to StoreData .	
GrossReceivedRevenue	GrRecRev	Sum of all revenue assigned from prior stages and intrastage assignments, excluding reciprocal assignments and user input revenue	Calculated
		Set the DataStorage (BSO) property to StoreData .	
StandardRevenueRate	StandardRevenueRate	For a Standard Basis driver, the user assigns a standard revenue rate, and enters that value for use in calculations for the standard basis revenue driver, as follows: RevenueReceivedPriorStage =StandardRevenueRate * TotalDriverValue	Input
RevenueInput	RevInput	User-entered revenue values for the intersection.	Input
		Define and store Revenue categories as a hierarchy under 'RevenueInput'.	
		Set the DataStorage (BSO) property to StoreData .	
RevenueReceived	RevRec	Sum of all revenue assigned to an intersection by prior stage and intrastage assignments, excluding revenue results from reciprocal assignments	Calculated
		Set the DataStorage (BSO) property to StoreData .	
RevenueReceivedPriorStage	RevRecPri	Sum of revenue received on assignments from a prior stage	Calculated
RevenueReceivedIntraStage	RecRecInt	Sum of all revenue received on intrastage assignments, excluding reciprocal assignments	Calculated
NetReciprocalRevenue	NetRcpRev	Net effect of a reciprocal assignment on the amount of revenue available for assignment to post-stage destinations and non-reciprocal intrastage destinations	Calculated
		Set the DataStorage (BSO) property to StoreData .	
ReciprocalRevenue Assigned	RcpRevRec	Total revenue assigned to reciprocal destinations, but excluding revenue received from the reciprocal assignment	Calculated
ReciprocalRevenue Received	RcpRevAsg	Total revenue received from a reciprocal destination	Calculated

Member Name	Alias	Description	Calculated/ Input
ReciprocalIntermediateRevenue	RcpIntRev	Intermediate value calculated for an intersection after simultaneous equations have been applied, but before reciprocal adjustments have been made	Calculated



AllocationType Dimension

The AllocationType dimension is imported from Performance Management Architect. This dimension is used to correctly allocate costs and revenue, and store direct allocations and allocation genealogy.

Note: The AllocationType dimension can be renamed, if required.

In the Oracle Essbase outline created by Profitability and Cost Management, the Allocation Type dimension contains the following members:

- AllAllocations contains the following child members:
 - DirectAllocation stores calculated data that has been directly allocated within the model, between a specified source intersection and destination intersection. Direct allocation must be defined as an assignment by the user.
 - O Genealogy Allocation stores the allocation genealogy that is calculated on indirect links between various concerned intersections in the model.
 - Genealogy allocation is not directly defined by the user, but it exists because of two or more direct allocations. For example, A-B-C allocation genealogy data exists because there is a direct allocation from A to B (A-B) and B to C (B-C).
- SysAllocVar1 stores the value for intrastage assignments on the virtual link, which is part of the value allocated to another node on the same stage, and is available in the DirectAllocation member.
- SysAllocVar2 is used to obtain a sum of the source links of DirectAllocation, Genealogy Allocation and SysAllocVar1.
- SysAllocVar3 stores calculated genealogy data that is used within the system. Do not use this member in reports.
- TotalAllocation dynamically calculates the sum of the source links of DirectAllocation, GenealogyAllocation and SysAllocVar3.
- IndirectAllocation dynamically calculates the sum of the source links of GenealogyAllocation and SysAllocVar3.

The data in these dimensions cannot be modified, and it is not visible in Oracle Hyperion EPM Architect, Fusion Edition or Profitability and Cost Management.

Do not edit the system members in this dimension, as any modifications may result Caution! in the loss of data or the corruption of your model.

The system automatically generates the AllocationType dimension if the user creates an application using the wizard, and checks "Auto Create Local Dimensions." If the user selects "Create Blank Application," the user must create their own dimensions and select the AllocationType dimension type.

When you create reports, the AllocationType dimension enables you to specify which type of allocation data to retrieve.



Accessibility in Profitability and Cost Management

In This Appendix

About This Appendix	167
Enabling Screen Reader Support	167
Setting High-Contrast Mode	168
Using the Tab Key	169
Using Context Menus	169
Using the Tab Key for Import Configuration Wizard	169
Using Navigation Shortcuts	169

About This Appendix

This appendix describes accessibility and compatibility features that are used in Profitability and Cost Management.

For information on accessibility features for EPM Workspace, refer to Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Workspace User's Guide.

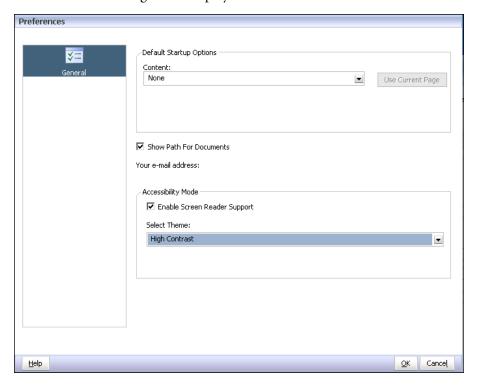
Enabling Screen Reader Support

You must enable screen reader support in order to use screen readers, magnifiers, and other accessibility tools to work in Profitability and Cost Management. Enabling screen reader support is a preference setting. If a user changes this setting during a session, the browser must be restarted to enable the changes.

Note: If you are using JAWS® Screen Reading Software, Oracle recommends using the Internet Explorer browser. Accessibility mode is supported only with Internet Explorer 6 or 7 on Windows. If the accessibility preference is enabled, and a user logs on with an unsupported browser, such as Firefox, the user can still log on with accessibility mode disabled and not visible in the unsupported browser. By default, disabled components on the user interface are not read by the JAWS reader.

- To enable accessibility:
- From the Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Workspace, Fusion Edition main menu, select File, then Preferences.

The Preferences dialog box is displayed.



2 Under Accessibility Mode, click Enable Screen Reader Support.

This option enables the screen reader that you have installed to read the information displayed on the screen.

3 Click OK.

Note: When Accessibility Mode is enabled, progress indicators are not available.

Setting High-Contrast Mode

A high-contrast color mode is available for accessibility. This option is supported only on the same platforms on which Screen Readers are supported.

- To set high-contrast mode:
- 1 From the main menu, select File, then Preferences.
 - The Preferences dialog box is displayed.
- 2 Under Accessibility Mode, select High Contrast from the Select Theme drop-down list.
 - The high-contrast color mode enhances the readability of the screens.
- 3 Click OK.

Using the Tab Key

You can use the Tab key to navigate through Profitability and Cost Management screens. The default tab order flows from left to right, top to bottom.

Using Context Menus

Context menus enable you to select display options and filters for data, such as Grid or Tree View, Alias or Name, Filter and Sort.

To select a state from the menu, focus on the item and press Enter.

Using the Tab Key for Import Configuration Wizard

When accessing the Import Configuration Wizard, the Help button is highlighted as the first default field, and the title bar of the wizard is not read by JAWS.

To access the first readable field, press the Tab key, and continue to move through the screen as usual.

Using Navigation Shortcuts

Oracle Hyperion Profitability and Cost Management, Fusion Edition, provides navigation shortcuts to the main tasks in the application and to available action points (buttons, toolbars, icons, and so on).

To access a list of shortcut navigation keys for the current screen, select Alt+0 anytime. These navigation shortcuts provide access to all enabled actions for the page.

An Information pane lists available navigation shortcuts for the dialog box. If an option is available for action, the shortcut is "enabled." If an option is unavailable for the current situation, the shortcut is "disabled."

Refer to these sections for navigation shortcuts to the main menu and task areas:

- Table 12, "Profitability and Cost Management Main Menu Options," on page 170
- Table 13, "Manage Models Task Area," on page 171
- Table 14, "Manage Allocations Task Area," on page 172
- Table 15, "Validate Task Area," on page 173
- Table 16, "Calculate Task Area," on page 173
- Table 17, "Job Process Task Area," on page 174

 Table 12
 Profitability and Cost Management Main Menu Options

Menu Item	Keyboard Shortcut
Model	M
Model, Model Summary	Ctrl+Alt+S
Model, Stages	Ctrl+Alt+G
Model, POV Manager	Ctrl+Alt+P
Model, Import Staging Tables	Ctrl+Alt+I
Allocations	A
Allocations, Drivers	Arrow Key to submenus for Driver Definitions and Driver Selection
Allocations, Drivers, Driver Definitions	Ctrl+Alt+H
Allocations, Drivers, Driver Selections	Ctrl+Alt+J
Allocations, Assignment Rule Definitions	Ctrl+Alt+K
Allocations, Assignments	Ctrl+Alt+A
Allocations, Data Entry	Ctrl+Alt+E
Allocations, Trace Allocations	Ctrl+Alt+T
Allocations, Export Traceability	Ctrl+Shift+H
Validate	V
Validate, Model Validation	Ctrl+Alt+M
Validate, Stage Balancing	Ctrl+Alt+B
Validate, Driver Data Report	Ctrl+Alt+R
Calculate	С
Calculate, Manage Database	Ctrl+Alt+D
Calculate, Manage Calculation	Ctrl+Alt+C
Job Process	J
Job Process, Manage Task Flow	Ctrl+Alt+F
Job Process, Search Process	Ctrl+Alt+U
Job Process, Search Task	Ctrl+Alt+V
Help	н
Help, Help on this Topic	T or F1
Help, Contents	С

Menu Item	Keyboard Shortcut
Technical Support	S
EPM Documentation	Е
About Oracle Enterprise Performance Management System Workspace, Fusion Edition	A

Table 13 Manage Models Task Area

Function	Keyboard Shortcut
Information Pane	Alt+0 anytime to display options
Model Summary	Ctrl+Alt+S
Model Summary, Save System Information Tab	Alt+3
Model Summary, Save Model Level Preference Tab	Alt+3
Stages	Ctrl+Alt+G
Stages, Add new stage	Alt+1
Stages, Edit stage	Alt+2
Stages, Delete stage	Alt+4
Stages, Move stage up	Alt+7
Stages, Move stage down	Alt+8
Stage Dialog Box	
Stage Dialog Box, Add new dimension	Alt+1
Stage Dialog Box, Delete dimension	Alt+4
Stages Dialog Box, Move dimension up	Alt+7
Stages Dialog Box, Move dimension down	Alt+8
Stage Dialog Box, Help	Alt+H
Stages Dialog Box, Cancel	Alt+L
Stages Dialog Box, OK	Alt+O
POV Manager	Ctrl+Alt+P
POV Manager, Status Tab, Add new POV	Alt+1
POV Manager, Status Tab, Edit POV	Alt+2
POV Manager, Status Tab, Delete POV	Alt+4
POV Manager, Copy Tab, Run Now	Alt+5

Function	Keyboard Shortcut
POV Manager, Copy Tab, Run Later	Alt+6
POV Manager, Delete Tab, Delete	Alt+5
Import Staging Tables	Ctrl+Alt+I
Import Staging Tables, Add new import configuration	Alt+1
Import Staging Tables, Edit import configuration	Alt+2
Import Staging Tables, Delete import configuration	Alt+4
Import Staging Tables, Run import configuration	Alt+5
Import Data Wizard, Step 1 of 3, Next	Alt+N
Import Data Wizard, Step 1 of 3, Back	Alt+B
Import Data Wizard, Step 1 of 3, OK	Alt+O

Table 14 Manage Allocations Task Area

Function	Keyboard Shortcut
Information Pane	Alt+0 anytime to display options
Driver Definitions	Ctrl+Alt+D
Driver Definitions, Add driver	Alt+1
Driver Definitions, Edit driver	Alt+2
Driver Definitions, Delete driver	Alt+4
Driver Selections, Driver Rules Tab	Ctrl+Alt+O
Driver Selections, Driver Rules Tab, Add driver rule	Alt+1
Driver Selections, Driver Rules Tab, Delete driver rule	Alt+4
Driver Selections, Exceptions Tab,	Ctrl+Alt+O
Driver Selections, Exceptions Tab, Add driver exception	Alt+1
Driver Selections, Exceptions Tab, Delete driver exception	Alt+4
Assignment Rule Definitions	Ctrl+Alt+K
Assignment Rule Definitions, Add new assignment rule definition	Alt+1
Assignment Rule Definitions, Edit existing assignment rule definition	Alt+2
Assignment Rule Definitions, Delete existing assignment rule definition	Alt+2
Assignments	Ctrl+Alt+A

Function	Keyboard Shortcut
Assignments, Add new assignments	Alt+1
Assignments, Delete assignments	Alt+4
Assignments, Open assignment rules management dialog box	Alt+7
Assignment Rules Management dialog box, Add assignment rule	Alt+1
Assignment Rules Management dialog box, Edit assignment rule	Alt+2
Assignment Rules Management dialog box, Delete assignment rule	Alt+4
Data Entry	Ctrl+Alt+E
Data Entry, Stage Data, Save Data	Alt+3
Data Entry, Stage Data, Manage Views dialog box	Alt+7
Data Entry, Stage Data, Manage Views dialog box, Add view	Alt+1
Data Entry, Stage Data, Manage Views dialog box, Rename view	Alt+2
Data Entry, Stage Data, Manage Views dialog box, Delete view	Alt+4
Data Entry, Driver Data	
Trace Allocations	Ctrl+Alt+T
Trace Allocations, Trace	Alt+5

Table 15 Validate Task Area

Function	Keyboard Shortcut
Information Pane	Alt+0 anytime to display options
Model Validation	Ctrl+Alt+M
Model Validation, Assignment Rules tab, Validate	Alt+5
Stage Balancing Report	Ctrl+Alt+B
Stage Balancing Report, Run	Alt+5
Driver Data Report	Ctrl+Alt+R
Driver Data Report, Generate	Alt+5

Table 16 Calculate Task Area

Function	Keyboard Shortcut
Information Pane	Alt+0 anytime to display options
Manage Database	Ctrl+Alt+N

Function	Keyboard Shortcut
Manage Database, Calculation Database, Deploy Now	Alt+5
Manage Database, Calculation Database, Deploy Later	Alt+6
Manage Database, Reporting Database, Deploy Now	Alt+5
Manage Database, Reporting Database, Deploy Later	Alt+6
Manage Calculation	Ctrl+Alt+C
Manage Calculation, Allocation Tab, Run Now	Alt+5
Manage Calculation, Allocation Tab, Run Later	Alt+6
Manage Calculation, Genealogy Tab, Run Now	Alt+5
Manage Calculation, Genealogy Tab, Run Later	Alt+6
Manage Calculation, Transfer Data Tab, Transfer Now	Alt+5
Manage Calculation, Transfer Data Tab, Transfer Later	Alt+6

Table 17 Job Process Task Area

Function	Keyboard Shortcut
Information Pane	Alt+0 anytime to display options
Manage Taskflow	Ctrl+Alt+F
Task Status	Ctrl+Alt+U
Task Details	Ctrl+Alt+V

Glossary

! See bang character (!).

#MISSING See missing data (#MISSING).

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

accessor Input and output data specifications for data mining algorithms.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 created on-the-fly by an end user.

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

adaptive states Interactive Reporting Web Client level of permission.

adjustment See journal entry (JE).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

alias table A table that contains alternate names for members.

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

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

appender A Log4j term for destination.

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

application 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 within Profitability and Cost Management.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

authentication service A core service that manages one authentication system.

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

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

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

backup A duplicate copy of an application instance.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CDF See custom-defined function (CDF).

CDM See custom-defined macro (CDM).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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; useful for side-by-side category analysis; used only with vertical bar charts.

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

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

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

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

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

connection file See Interactive Reporting connection file (.oce).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

conversion rate See exchange rate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

custom calendar Any calendar created by an administrator.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

data cell See cell.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

data model A representation of a subset of database tables.

data value See cell.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

duplicate member outline A database outline containing duplicate member names.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

function A routine that returns values or database members.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GUI Graphical user interface

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 Install_Homes, to an Install_Home. The host properties are configured from the CMC.

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

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

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

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

image bookmarks Graphic links to Web pages or repository items.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

index cache A buffer containing index pages.

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

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

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

input data Data loaded from a source rather than calculated.

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

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

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

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

intercompany elimination See elimination.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Investigation See drill-through.

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

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

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

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

job output Files or reports produced from running a job.

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

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

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

JSP Java Server Pages.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

level 0 member A member that has no children.

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

lifecycle management The process of managing application information from inception to retirement.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 (LRO)*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 (LRO).

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

manual stage A stage that requires human intervention to complete.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

migration 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 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 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.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

non-unique member name See duplicate member name.

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 been consolidated, and that data has not changed below it in the organization structure.

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

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

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

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

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. Refers to a typical grouping of expense and income accounts that comprise a company's income statement.

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

page file Essbase data file.

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

page member A member that determines the page axis.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

personal variable A named selection statement of complex member selections.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

precalculation Calculating the database prior to user retrieval.

precision Number of decimal places displayed in numbers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Production Reporting See SQR Production Reporting.

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

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

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

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

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

PVA See periodic value method (PVA).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

roll-up See consolidation.

root member The highest member in a dimension branch.

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

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

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

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

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

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. From highest to lowest, these levels are as follows: the entire system (Essbase Server), applications on Essbase servers, or databases within Essbase server applications. *See also persistence*.

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

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

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, Netegrity SiteMinder) that protects corporate Web resources.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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. For example, not all customers have data for all products. *Contrast with dense dimension*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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, then use the template as the basis for many regular journals.

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

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

strategic objective (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 non-sequential, whole numbers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 Synchronizes Shared Services and application models.

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

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

tabs Navigable views of accounts and reports in Strategic Finance.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TCP/IP See Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP).

template A predefined format designed to retrieve particular data consistently.

text measure A data type that allows measure values to be expressed as text. In Essbase, a member tagged as "Text" in the dimension where measures are represented. The cell values are displayed as predefined text. For example, the text measure "Satisfaction Index" may have the values Low, Medium, and High.

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

time events Triggers for execution of jobs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

translation See currency conversion.

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

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

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

triangulation A means of converting balances from one currency to another 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 which 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 non-shared member name that exists only once in a database outline.

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

upgrade The process of 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

workbook An entire spreadsheet file with many worksheets.

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

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

ws.conf A configuration file for Windows platforms.

wsconf_platform A configuration file for UNIX platforms.

XML See Extensible Markup Language (XML).

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

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

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

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

Index

A	ReciprocalRevenueReceived, 161
accessibility, 167	RevenueAssigned, 161
busy indicator, 168	RevenueAssignedIntraStage, 161
enabling screen reader support, 167	RevenueAssignedPostStage, 161
navigation shortcuts, 167	RevenueInput, 161
Aggregate Storage Option (ASO) database	RevenueReceived, 161
deploying Reporting databases, 130	RevenueReceivedIntraStage, 161
Stage Balancing Report, 122	RevenueReceivedPriorStage, 161
transferring calculated allocation data, 135	table of cost layer allocation measures, 159
Alias dimension, 26, 28	table of revenue layer allocation measures, 161
square brackets, 28	UnassignedCost, 159
Alias View, 17	UnassignedRevenue, 161
AllAllocations Dimensions, 165	allocations
allocation detail, 103	export trace allocation diagram, 112
allocation flow, 107	properties pane, 103, 107, 111
Allocation Genealogy, 136	trace allocation detail, 103
reporting, 153	trace allocation flow, 107
allocation measures	trace reciprocal allocations, 111
CostAssigned, 159	tracing, 103
CostAssignedIntraStage, 159	AllocationType dimension, 28, 165
CostAssignedPostStage, 159	Allow Idle, 118
CostInput, 159	alternate hierarchy, 29
CostReceived, 159	archived status, 44, 46
CostReceivedIntraStage, 159	artifacts
CostReceivedPriorStage, 159	deleting selected objects from POVs, 46
GrossReceivedCost, 159	importing, 52
GrossReceivedRevenue, 161	ascending sort, 17
IdleCost, 159	ASO. See Aggregate Storage Option (ASO) database
IdleRevenue, 161	assignment rule definitions
NetCostForAssignment, 159	rule name, 90
NetRecriprocalCost, 159	same as source, 93
NetRecriprocalRevenue, 161	assignment rules, 79
NetRevenueForAssignment, 161	applying an existing assignment rule, 89
ReciprocalCostAssigned, 159	applying an existing same as source assignment rule,
ReciprocalCostReceived, 159	89
ReciprocalIntermediateCost, 159	creating, 80
ReciprocalIntermediateRevenue, 161	creating definitions, 91
ReciprocalRevenueAssigned, 161	deleting, 88

A B C D E F G H I L M N O P O R S T U V W

deleting definitions, 9/	modify manually, 101
modifying, 87	cloned dimension, 25
modifying definitions, 96	columns
removing an assignment rule, 90	sorting, 18
same as source, 84	common member selector, 17
saving with a new rule name, 87	sorting, 18
assignments, 73	context menu, 17
adding intrastage assignments, 38	cost layer, 55
creating, 75	allocation measures, 28
deleting, 78	CostAssigned, 159
filter, 75	CostAssignedIntraStage, 159
Find, 21	CostAssignedPostStage, 159
interstage, 73, 74	CostInput, 159
intrastage, 73, 74	CostPerDrvUnit driver, 159
enabling, 35	CostReceived, 159
modifying, 78	CostReceivedIntraStage, 159
reciprocal, 73, 74	CostReceivedPriorStage, 159
removing an assignment rule, 90	costs
types, 74	OverDriven, 119
attribute dimension, 26, 30, 150	unassigned, 116
filtering, 80, 87, 91, 96, 97	currency, 10
intering, 60, 67, 91, 90, 97	•
	custom dimensions 26
В	custom dimensions, 26
balances	custom display preferences, 35
validating, 122	custom driver, 59
Block Storage Option (BSO) database	
deploying, 128	D
Stage Balancing Report, 122	data
BSO. See Block Storage Option (BSO) database	calculating, 127
business dimensions, 26, 29	importing, 52
attributes, 30	transferring, 135
busy indicator, 168	validating, 115
•	data entry, 97
	creating custom edit views, 99
C	deleting an edit view, 102
calc scripts. See calculation scripts	editing data manually, 101
CalculatedDriverValue driver, 157	editing driver data, 102
calculation application, 34	editing edit views, 101
calculation database, 34	editing manually, 101
deploying, 128	editing stage data, 101
calculation scripts, 127, 133	modify individual cells, 101
multi-stage contributions, 136	standard views, 98
post-calculation, 40	data entry views, 97
pre-calculation, 40	databases
capability	connection information, 34
idle, 118	deploying calculation databases, 128
cells	deploying reporting databases, 120
	acproying reporting databases, 130

A B C D E F G H I L M N O P Q R S T U V W

transferring data, 135	rate, 157
default sort, 17	table of driver measures, 157
descending sort, 17	TotalDriverValue, 157
Destination POV, 48	TotalDriverValueAfterReciprocals, 157
dimension intersection, 25	UnitCost, 159
dimension members	UserDefinedDriverMeasures, 159
SysAllocVar1, 165	Weight, 157
SysAllocVar2, 165	driver selections, 67
dimensions, 26	drivers
alias, 28	Allow Idle, 118
AllAllocations, 165	creating definitions, 63
AllocationType, 28, 165	creating driver selections, 68
attribute, 80, 91, 96, 97, 150	creating driver selections for a single intersection,
attributes, 30	70
business, 29	defining, 56
cloned, 25	deleting definitions, 67
dimension name, 23	deleting driver selections, 72
DirectAllocation, 165	deleting driver selections for single intersection, 72
driver, 37	duplicating driver definitions, 66
GenealogyAllocation, 165	formulas, 57
Measures, 27, 157	modifying definitions, 66
POV, 43	modifying driver selections, 71
switch, 17	modifying driver selections for single intersections
tree and grid view modes, 19	71
types, 10, 23, 26	selecting, 67
direct allocation	sequencing driver priorities, 63
calculation, 127	standard basis, 62
reporting, 152	,
direct allocation data	
calculation, 133	E
DirectAllocation Dimension, 165	edit
display preferences, 35	deleting edit views, 102
draft status, 43, 46	driver data, 102
driver, 37	in Data Entry window, 101
modifying, 66	manually editing data, 101
driver data	edit views
editing, 102	creating custom edit views, 99
driver data report, 124	deleting, 102
driver measures, 27, 56	editing, 101
CalculatedDriverValue, 157	editing manually, 101
CostPerDrvUnitt, 159	EffectiveTotalDriverValue, 118, 157
EffectiveTotalDriverValue, 157	error messages in log files, 17
FixedDriverValue, 157	Essbase
IdleDriverValue, 157	allocation genealogy, 153
OverrideTotalDriverValue, 157	connection information, 34, 35
Percentage, 157	direct allocations, 152
Quantity, 157	outlines and reporting, 29, 150
Quality, 107	stage data reports, 151

$\hbox{A B C D E F G H I L M N O P Q R S T U V W }$

Essbase outline, 23	HTTP and HTTPS ports, 34
Excel spreadsheet add-in	
reporting, 154	1
exceptions	idle canability 110
deleting driver for a single intersection, 72	idle capability, 118 idle capacity, 118
modifying driver for a single intersection, 71	· ,
selecting, 67	idle costs
selecting driver for a single intersection, 70	trace allocation detail, 103
explicit driver selections	IdleCost, 159
creating driver selections, 70	IdleDriverValue, 118
deleting driver selections, 72	IdleDriverValue driver, 157
modifying driver selections, 71	IdleRevenue, 161
export trace allocation image, 112	import data and artifacts, 52
	IndirectAllocation, 165
_	intersection, 25
F	modify manually, 101
filter	interstage assignments, 73, 74
assignments, 75	intra suffix, 150
filter dimensions, 17	intrastage assignments, 73, 74
filters	adding, 38
assignment rules, 80, 87, 91, 96, 97	enabling, 35
attributes, 80, 91, 96, 97	modifying, 41
Grid View mode, 19	set preference, 35
using filters, 20	
Find, 21	1
FixedDriverValue driver, 157	launch Profitability and Cost Management, 15
formulas, 57	after installation, 13
custom driver formulas, 57	layers, 55
predefined driver formulas, 57	cost and revenue layer allocation measures, 28
	Lifecycle Management
G	importing data and artifacts, 52
Genealogy	log files, 17
calculation, 127	hpcm.log, 17
data, 136	SharedServices_Security_Client.log, 17
mult-stage contribution paths, 136	validationReport.txt, 124
multi-stage contribution calculation, 136	login URL, 15
GenealogyAllocation Dimensions, 165	logiii ORL, 13
Grid View, 17	
mode, 19	M
	main menu, 15
GrossReceivedCost, 159	manage model
GrossReceivedRevenue, 161	model level preferences, 35
	system information tab, 34
H	manual data entry, 97
high-contrast setting, 167	measures
hpcm.log, 17	cost layer allocation, 28
deploying databases, 130	driver, 27
deployment errors, 128	reporting, 27

revenue layer allocation, 28	adding, 45
Measures dimension, 27, 157	copying, 48
member name	creating a new POV, 48
square brackets, 28	creating scenarios, 10
member selector, 17	deleting POV and all artifacts, 48
model	deleting selected objects, 46
currency, 10	modifying, 46
definition, 10	source, 48
overview, 10	status, 46
statistics, 50	target, 48
steps in creating a model, 12	Version dimension, 44
validation, 115	ports, 34
model calculation	post-calculation scripts, 38
calculation scripts, 127	POV Copy, 48
model level preferences, 35	POV dimensions, 26, 43
model stages	POV Management, 42
adding, 38	POV Status, 43
deleting, 42	pre-calculation scripts, 38
intrastage assignments, 38	preferences
modifying, 41	model level, 35
modifying intrastage assignments, 41	prefix, 37, 40
modifying prefixes, 41	adding, 38
overview, 37	modifying, 41
prefix, 38	prerequisites
model structure	taskflows, 139
validating, 116, 119	properties pane
model validation rules, 116	allocation detail, 103
multi-stage contribution paths, 136	allocation flow, 107
multidimensional stages, 35	reciprocal allocation, 111
· ·	published status, 43, 46
N	
Name View, 17	Q
navigation shortcuts, 167	Quantity driver, 157
NetCostForAssignment, 159	queries on model statistics, 50
NetRecriprocalCost, 159	queries on model statistics, 50
NetRecriprocalRevenue, 161	
NetRevenueForAssignment, 161	R
TVettevenuer of Assignment, 101	Rate driver, 157
	reciprocal allocations, 111
0	reciprocal assignments, 73, 74
outlines	ReciprocalCostAssigned, 159
Essbase, 150	ReciprocalCostReceived, 159
OverrideTotalDriverValue driver, 157	ReciprocalIntermediateCost, 159
	ReciprocalIntermediateRevenue, 161
P	ReciprocalRevenueAssigned, 161
Percentage driver, 157	ReciprocalRevenueReceived, 161
•	relational database, 34
Point of View (POV), 42	

A B C D E F G H I L M N O P O R S T U V W

reporting application, 34	search tag, 90
reporting database, 34	security roles
ASO database, 130	view, 34
deploying, 130	settings
multi-stage contribution calculations, 136	accessibility, 167
transferring calculated allocation data, 135	SharedServices_Security_Client.log, 17
reporting measures, 27	shortcut keys, 167
reports	single intersection
allocation genealogy, 153	creating driver selections, 70
direct allocation, 152	deleting driver selections, 72
driver data, 124	Find, 21
Essbase, 150	modifying driver selections, 71
Excel Spreadsheet Add-In, 154	Smart View
printing, 122, 124	reporting, 155
Smart View, 155	sort
stage balancing, 122	ascending, 18
stages, 151	columns, 18
restrictions	default, 17, 18
genealogy contribution paths, 136	descending, 18
revenue	members, 17
OverDriven, 119	using Common Member Selector, 17
unassigned, 116	Source POV, 48
revenue layer, 55	stage balancing report, 122
revenue layers	stage prefix, 37, 40
allocation measures, 28	stages
RevenueAssigned, 161	adding, 38
RevenueAssignedIntraStage, 161	deleting, 42
RevenueAssignedPostStage, 161	intrastage assignments, 35, 38
RevenueInput, 161	modifying, 41
RevenueReceived, 161	modifying intrastage assignments, 41
RevenueReceivedIntraStage, 161	modifying prefix, 41
RevenueReceivedPriorStage, 161	multidimensional, 35
roles	overview, 37
view, 34	prefix, 38
rule name, 90	reporting on stage data, 151
Rules File, 128	staging tables
	importing, 52
C	standard basis drivers, 62
S come as source	standard data entry views, 98
same as source	statistics
assignment rule definitions, 93	querying model statistics, 50
assignment rules, 84	status
scenarios, 10	POV, 43
creating a new scenario, 48	structure validation, 116
schema version, 34	switch dimensions, 17
screen reader support, 167	SysAllocVar1, 165
scripts. See calculation scripts calculation scripts, 133	SysAllocVar2, 165
CAICUIATIOH SCHIDTS, 133	

A B C D E F G H I L M N O P Q R S T U V W

SysAllocVar3, 165	view mode	
system components, 34	filters, 20	
system dimensions, 26	tree and grid view, 19	
system information tab, 34	views	
T tab key, 167 Target POV, 48 taskflows prerequisites, 139 scheduling, 145 viewing, 141 viewing status, 142 viewing task details, 144 TotalAllocation, 165 TotalDriverValue, 118 TotalDriverValue driver, 157 TotalDriverValueAfterReciprocals driver, 157 trace allocations, 103	views custom edit views, 99 deleting edit views, 102 editing data manually, 101 editing stage data, 101 standard data entry views, 98 tree and grid view modes, 19 W Weight driver, 157 what-if scenarios, 10	
detail, 103 exporting traceability diagram, 112 flow, 107 transfer data, 135		
Tree View, 17 mode, 19		
U		
unassigned costs, 116 UnassignedCost, 159 unassigned revenue, 116 UnassignedRevenue, 161 UnitCost driver, 159 URL, 15 user information, 34 user security roles view, 34 UserDefinedDriverMeasures, 157		
validation, 115 driver data report, 124 model structure, 116, 119 stage balancing, 122 validation rules, 116 validationReport.txt, 124		
Version dimension, 44		