Oracle® Hyperion Strategic Finance, Fusion Edition

Oracle® Hyperion Strategic Finance for Banking

Administrator's Guide

RELEASE 11.1.2.1

ORACLE®

ENTERPRISE PERFORMANCE
MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Strategic Finance Administrator's Guide, 11.1.2.1

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Contents

1 Architectural and Administrative Overview

In This Chapter

About Strategic Finance

Oracle Hyperion Strategic Finance, Fusion Edition enables you to integrate and consolidate financial forecast models (entities) among your corporate planning, business development, treasury, and investor relation groups, and store that information in network-accessible databases. Use the Strategic Finance Administrator to define and monitor access to Strategic Finance databases, database export, entity change management, and assumptions change management.

Architecture

You can use Strategic Finance as a stand-alone application or as a client-server system.

Use the Strategic Finance Client to locally develop financial models (entities) that can be stored locally or on the Strategic Finance server. The Strategic Finance Server is a centrally-managed version control system that also hosts multiple databases that you can use to promote financial uniformity between models and archive data. The Strategic Finance Server can also host staging databases you can use to export data to and import data from external databases and maintains the Admin Doc that contains administrative settings. Users check out the entities required for their financial models on the Strategic Finance Server, develop them on the Strategic Finance Client, and then check them into the server.

Administrative Tasks

Perform administrative tasks using these menus or tabs

- **Access**, and then **Database Options**—Add the users and groups that you create and provision in Shared Services to Strategic Finance. You can then identify the database-specific tasks users in Strategic Finance can perform.

- **Access**, and then **Edit Defaults**—Add the users and groups provisioned in Shared Services, and specify the tasks, such as adding scenarios and running consolidations, that they can perform in Strategic Finance.

  Note: For information about using existing user directories or supported authentication providers, see the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Security Administration Guide*

- **Databases**— Create, assign access rights to, and manage Strategic Finance databases
- **Entities** — View entities in a selected database and assign user access to entities
- **Entity Groups** — Create and maintain entity groups for bulk-management
- **ECM** — If enabled, use to view Entity Change Management documents. See "Configuring Default Access to Databases, Entities, and Entity Groups" on page 62.
- **Locks** — Identify the entities that are locked, the users working with each entity, and break locks if required.
- **Batches** — If enabled, manage batch files to import data from, and export data to other Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System products. See "Configuring Default Access to Databases, Entities, and Entity Groups" on page 62
- **Maps** — If enabled, import maps from, and export maps to other EPM System products. See "Configuring Default Access to Databases, Entities, and Entity Groups" on page 62
- **Transactions** — Monitor server transactions.
- **Sessions** — Monitor how long users use the product
- **Logs** — Monitor server actions
- **Event Logs** — View server events configured in "Managing Event Logs" on page 85

Updating EPM System Application Servers

After upgrading to this release, update stored references to the Oracle Hyperion Planning, Fusion Edition, Oracle Hyperion Financial Management, Fusion Edition, or Oracle's Hyperion® Enterprise® servers in the maps and batches that you may use to import or export data. You can also perform a bulk update of Oracle Essbase server names as part of the upgrade.

➤ To update stored server references:

1. Perform the steps in "Updating References to a Rehosted Essbase Server" in the *Oracle® Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Installation and Configuration Guide*.
2. Launch and log on to the Strategic Finance Administrator.
3. Select **Server**, and then **Upgrade Connections**.

   All available batches and maps on the Oracle Hyperion Strategic Finance Server display and are checked out to current user of the Administration application. Maps and batches checked out to other users are read-only.

4. From **Connection Type**, select the product for which you import or export maps and batches.

5 Select the maps and batch files to update.

6 In **New Server Name**, enter the name of the product server.

7 Click **Update Selected**. The selected maps and batches are updated.

8 Click **OK**. All check out locks are released.

2 Managing Users, Groups, and Security

In This Chapter

Setting Up Users and Groups in Foundation Services

Create and provision the users and groups who will use Strategic Finance in Oracle's Hyperion® Shared Services as follows:

1. Select **Start**, then **Programs**, then **Oracle EPM System**, then **Foundation Services**, and then **Start Shared Services**.
2. In Application Management, select **User Directories**, then **Native Directories**, and then **user** or **group**.
3. Right-click and select **New**.
4. Define the user or group account as described in the *EPM System User and Role Security Guide* .
5. Afterward, right-click the user or group and select **Provision**.
6. In the **Available Rows,** expand Strategic Finance and move the **Basic User** , **Interactive User**, or **Administrator** roles to **Selected Roles**.
7. Click **Save**.

For detailed information, see the *EPM System User and Role Security Guide* .

Assigning Task and Access Permissions

After creating users and groups in Oracle's Hyperion® Foundation Services, add them to Strategic Finance and specify the tasks that they can perform as follows:

1. Launch the Strategic Finance Administrator.
2. Select **Server** then **Open** to connect to the server.

3. Select **Access** , then **Database Options**, click **Add User** or **Add Group**, and then browse to the user or group.
4. Select the user or group, click **Edit**, and specify the database related tasks that they can perform:
5. Select **Edit**, then **Default** and then select the user or group.
6. Click **Edit** and grant or deny these permissions that determine the tasks users can perform:
7. Save your changes.

Tip: To open Shared Services from Strategic Finance Administrator, select **View** then **Manage Users and Groups**.

Extending Default Security

Perform these steps to increase the default security:

1. When installing the databases you will use to export data or perform extended analytics, select these options:
   - Customer_Interface
   - db_owner
   - db_securityadmin
   - HSFService
   - public
2. To further secure the HSFService, select: Control Panel, then Administrative Tools, then Services, then HSFService, then Advanced Security Settings, then Permissions and assign the following:
   - Allow inheritable permissions from the parent to propagate to this object and all child objects. Include these with entries explicitly defined here.
   - Replace permission entities on all child objects with entities shown here that apply to child objects
3. On the Permission Entity for HSFService – Object tab, select Allow for Query Value, Set Value, Create Subkey, Delete, and Read Control.
4. To further secure the /HSFData/hsf directory, select the following on the Advanced Security Settings – Permissions tab:
   - Replace permission entities on all child objects with entities shown here that apply to child objects
   - Allow inheritable permissions from the parent to propagate to this object and all child objects.
   - Replace permission entities on all child objects with entities shown here that apply to child objects

5. To further secure/HSFData, remove all users except System in Groups or User Names on the Properties for HSFData – Security tab.
6. To further secure the Admin Doc (user.adm), limit access to the minimum necessary.

About Advanced Security, Authorization, and Authentication

See the *EPM System Security Administration Guide* to perform these tasks:

- Enable SSL and single sign-on
- Configure webservers
- Use custom authentication modules

See the *EPM System User and Role Security Guide* to perform these tasks:

- Configure user directories
- Manage Native Directory
- Manage provisioning

3 Defining Servers, Rule Sets, and Scenario Types

In This Chapter

Managing Servers

The first time you, or others use Strategic Finance, you must create a server. See:

- "Creating and Editing Server Connections" on page 17
- "Selecting and Deleting Server Connections" on page 18
- "Logging on to Servers" on page 18
- "Selecting Databases" on page 18
- "Disconnecting From Servers " on page 19
- "Selecting Items" on page 19

Creating and Editing Server Connections

➤ To create or edit server connections:

1 From the desktop, select Start, then Programs, then Oracle EPM System, then Strategic Finance, then Server, and then Server Administrator.

2 Select **Server** then **Open**.

3 Click ....

4 On **Select Server**, perform a task:

- To create a server, click **New**.
- To edit a server, select it and click **Edit**.

5 In **Address of Server on Network (IP or DNS)**, enter the server network address or accept the default.

6 In **Protocol** , enter the protocol information or accept the default.

7 In **Port Number**, enter the port number of the Strategic Finance server.

8 In **Name for this Server Connection**, enter or change the connection name.

9 Click **OK**.

10 On **Select Servers**, click **OK**.

11 Select the server and click **OK**.

Logging on to Servers

➤ To log on to servers:

1 From the desktop, select Start, then Programs, then Oracle EPM System, then Strategic Finance, then Server, and then Server Administrator.

2 Select **Server** and then **Open**

3 From **Server**, select the server and click **OK** one:

4 To automatically log on to this server upon start up, select **Make Default**.

5 Click **OK**.

Selecting and Deleting Server Connections

➤ To select or delete server connections:

1 See "Logging on to Servers" on page 18.

2 In **Server** , select a server and perform an action:

- Click **OK** to access.
- Click **Delete** to remove the server.

3 Click **OK**.

Selecting Databases

➤ To select databases:

1 Perform a task:

- In the Administrator, select **Server** then **Change Database**.
- Select the database while "Logging on to Servers" on page 18.

2 On **Select Database**, select a database and click **OK**.

Disconnecting From Servers

In the Administrator, select **Server** , and then **Close**.

Selecting Items

The **Select** dialog box accesses different items depending on from where it is accessed.

➤ To select items, select one and click **OK**.

Defining Rule Sets

Rule sets define the scenarios, accounts, and time periods that exports contain. Rules are compiled in an XML file on the host.

➤ To define rule sets:

1 Select **Server** , and then **Edit Rule Sets**.

2 Perform a task:

- To create rules set, click **New**.
- To edit rule sets, select a set and click **Edit**.

3 See:

- “Specifying Accounts Options ” on page 20
- “Specifying General Options” on page 19
- “Specifying Accounts Options ” on page 20
- “Defining Time Options” on page 20
- “Adding Scenario Types to Time Rules” on page 22
- “Using Time Functions” on page 22

Specifying General Options

➤ To specify general options:

1 Select **Server** then **Edit Rule Sets**.

2 Select **General**

3 In **Name**, enter or edit the name.

Must be unique within the server.

4 **Optional:** Select **Export on Entity Create** to export entities when they are first created.

5 **Optional:** Select **Clean Up on Deletion** to delete entities from exports if they are deleted from servers.

6 **Optional:** Select **Clean Up on Error** to automatically delete incomplete writes if there are errors.

7 **Optional:** Select **Clean Up on Completion** to trigger transferring data from staging tables to export databases.

8 **Optional:** Select **Run in Verbose Mode** to log error messages.

9 **Optional:** Select **Do not export when funds flow out of balance** to cancel exports if the funds in the model are out of balance.

10 **Optional:** Select **Calculate Scenarios on Export** to calculate exported scenarios.

Specifying Accounts Options

➤ To select accounts:

1 Select **Server** then **Edit Rule Sets**.

2 Select **Accounts**.

3 **Optional:** Select **Send All Accounts** to export entire entities,

4 **Optional:** Select **Browse for List** to browse:

   a. On **Select Database**, select a database and click **OK**.

   b. In **Select Entity**, select an entity and click **OK**.

   c. In **Time Period Accounts**, select accounts and click > to add them to the rule set.

   d. In **Entity Scalar Account**, select accounts and click > to add them to the rule set.

Defining Time Options

➤ To select the time options:

1 Select **Server** then **Edit Rule Sets**.

2 Select **Time**.

3 **Optional:** Click **Add** to add a scenario type.

   See "Adding Scenario Types to Time Rules" on page 22.

4 In **Scenario Type**, select a scenario type.

5 **Optional:** Select **Use Default** to use default time settings.

6 **Optional:** In **Beginning Boundary** and **Ending Boundary**, enter the start and end times.

   - You can set boundaries using the time codes. For example, if an entity is in quarters, the time codes might be Q04 (first quarter of 2004), 2Q04, 3Q04, and 4Q04.
   - You can set boundaries using functions. For example, yenter "@firstpd" in the **Beginning Boundary** and "@lastpd" in the **Ending Boundary** box to export the entire entity. See "Using Time Functions" on page 22.

7 **Optional:** Select **Synthesize by Aggregate only** to roll-up time periods.

For example, week roll-up into months.

8 **Optional:** Select **Export Trailing Periods if Present** to include trailing periods.

9 **Optional:** Select **Export Closing Periods if Present** to include closing periods.

10 **Optional:** Select **Export Deal Periods if Present** to include deal periods.

11 In the time period table, select time periods to include.

Time periods are based on scale.

a. In **Include**, select a time period scale.

b. **Optional:** In **Synthesize Period**, select time periods that do not exist in the source entity, but must be created for the destination entity.

If the source and target are in different time scales, select a scale to extrapolate from existing information into missing time periods.

For example, if an entity is in months but you need weeks in the export, the server synthesizes week information based on the month information.

c. **Optional:** In **Period to Date**, select time periods for which to generate period to date information.

If no Period to Date information exists in the entity, this option synthesizes the information. For example, for an export to contain Period to Date information for each week, select the Week option.

Creating Time Formulas

Create time formulas to reference time periods. For example, to reference data for the current and next year, use `@basepd`:

```
@basepd(+1(@year))
```

➤ To create time formulas:

1 In **Formula**, build a time formula:

- Click the button for the operator to use.
- In **Function**, double-click functions:

  See "Using Time Functions" on page 22.
- In **Period Labels**, double-click time periods.

2 Click **OK**.

Defining Scenario Options

➤ To select scenarios:

1 Select **Server** then **Edit Rule Sets**.

2 Select **Scenarios**.

3 From **When to Export** specify when to export scenarios:

- **Always** — When the entity is checked in
- **At Audit Point** — When the entity is archived

4 Click **OK**.

Adding Scenario Types to Time Rules

➤ To add scenario types to rule sets:

1 Click **Add**.

2 In **Scenario Type**, select a scenario type.

3 Click **OK**.

Using Time Functions

Use these time functions to specify beginning and ending boundaries in rule sets.

@basepd

Definition

Base period.

Returns

A relative time reference that returns the value for an account in the base period.

Example

If 2007 is the base period, this equation:

```
v1000(@basepd)
```

returns the value of Sales (v1000) for 2007.

@closing

Definition

Closing period.

Returns

A relative time reference that returns the value for the closing period of an account.

Example

This formula:

```
v1000(@closing)
```

returns the closing period value for Sales (v1000).

@deal

Definition

Deal period.

Returns

A relative time reference that returns the value for the closing period of an account.

Example

This formula:

```
v1000(@closing)
```

returns the closing period value for Sales (v1000).

@firstfore

Definition

First forecasted period.

Returns

A relative time reference that returns the first forecasted time period value for an account.

Example

To return the first forecasted period output value for Sales, if the last historical value (e.g. 1999) of sales is 10 and a 10% growth rate in all following periods:

```
v1000(@firstfore)
```

The value returned is 11 (10* 1.1) or 2000's sales.

@firstpd

Definition

First period.

Returns

A relative time reference that returns the first period in the model's value for an account.

Example

If 2007 is the first period in the model, the formula:

```
v1000(@firstpd)
```

return the value for 2007 Sales (v1000). If 2007 is in quarters, Strategic Finance returns the first quarter for 2007 Sales (v1000).

@lastfore, vXXXX(@lastfore)

Definition

Last forecasted value.

Returns

- The value of an account in the last forecasted period.
- N/A for other periods.

Example

For this formula and values:

```
v1000(@lastfore)
```

Table 1 @lastfore Sample Values

V1000	1998H	1999H	2000F	2001F	2002F	2003F	2004F
Sales	10	15	16.5	18.15	19.965	21.962	24.158

The formula returns 24.158 in 2004 and N/A in other periods.

@lasthist, vXXXX(@lasthist)

Definition

Last historical value.

Returns

- The value in the last historical period.
- N/A for all periods up to the last historical period.

Example

For this formula and values:

```
v1000(@lasthist)
```

Table 2 @lasthist Sample Values and Formula

V1000	1998H	1999H	2000F	2001F	2002F	2003F	2004F
Sales	10	15	16.5	18.15	19.965	21.962	24.158

The formula returns and N/A in 1998, a 15.000 in 1999 and remaining periods.

@opening

Definition

Opening period.

Returns

A relative time reference that retrieves the value for an account in the opening period. The opening period is the aggregate of the closing and deal periods. For example, for a deal period in Mar99, Strategic Finance creates the accounts Mar99:Closing and Mar99:Deal, which aggregate to Mar99. Mar99 is the opening period.

Example

The formula:

```
v2000(@opening)
```

@period

Definition

Period number (starting from the first forecasted time period).

This function walks through the aggregates and input columns. The last historical time column is 0 and increases by 1 each column following.

Returns

True if the period number equals that of a number in an @if function.

Example

```
@if(@period= 2, 1, 2)
```

Returns 1 when reaching the second forecasted time column.

Working With Scenario Types

Scenarios types are defined on the Strategic Finance server then loaded to clients for use in financial models, ensuring that scenarios are uniformly implemented in each entity.

- "Defining Scenario Types" on page 26
- "Deleting Scenario Types" on page 26

Defining Scenario Types

➤ To define scenario types:

1. Select **Server**, and then **Scenario Types**.
2. Click **New** or **Edit**:
3. In **Scenario Type**, specify the name and click **OK**.
4. In **Scenario Types**, click **OK**.

Deleting Scenario Types

➤ To delete scenario types:

1. Select **Server** , and then **Scenario Types**.
2. In **Scenario Types**, select the type.
3. Click **Delete**.
4. Click **OK**.

Defining and Transferring Server Settings

Server settings determine how servers operate with all databases within the server.

Defining General Settings

➤ To define general server settings:

1 Select **Server** and then **Settings**.

2 Select **General**.

3 **Optional:** In **Default Compression Level**, select a compression.

The default compression is used in transferring data with the client.

4 **Optional:** Select **Force User's Compression Setting to Client** to override client compression with server compression.

5 **Optional:** Select **Use Default Windows Color Scheme** to revert from the EPM System to the Windows color scheme.

6 **Optional:** In **Security Mechanism**, select a security type.

- Standard NTLM

  For stand-alone Strategic Finance implementations.

- External Authentication

  For use with Shared Services:

7 With external authentication, in **Configuration File**, verify the CSS version.

8 **Optional:** Under **Language settings**, change the language:

- For the **Administrator**, click the Browse button and see "Defining Language Settings" on page 27.
- For **Server**, click the browse button and see "Defining Language Settings" on page 27.

Defining Language Settings

➤ To change the language:

1 Select **Server** then **Settings**.

2 Under **Please select language to use**, select a language.

3 **Optional:** If you have installed a new language while Strategic Finance is running, click **Refresh** to load that language.

4 Click **OK** and restart the server.

Defining System Event Log Settings

Define system event log settings to specify the data to capture in logs.

➤ To configure event log settings:

1 Select **Server** then **Settings**.

2 Select **System Events**.

3 **Optional:** In **Enter Number of Days to Retain Logs**, enter a number of days (1 to 30) to retain the server event logs.

4 **Optional:** Select **Event Logging On** to enable the event log.

5 **Optional:** Select **Access** options:

- Database Add/Delete — Log the creation or deletion of databases.
- Modify Access — Log the modification of databases.
- Change Ownership — Log when database ownership changes.

6 **Optional:** Select **System Activities** options:

- Auto-Retrieve Events Display
- Log User Logins
- Log License Activity
- Service Startup

7 **Optional:** Select **Map Activities** options:

8 **Optional:** Select **Batch Activities** options.

Defining Entity Event Log Settings

Define entity event log settings to specify what entity-related activities are recorded in logs.

➤ To configure event log settings:

1 Select **Server** then **Settings**.

2 Select **Entity Events**.

3 **Optional:** Select **Entity Add/Copy/Delete** options.

4 **Optional:** Select **Entity Modify** options.

5 **Optional:** Select **Entity Change Management** options.

6 **Optional:** Select **Consolidation and Reports** options.

7 **Optional:** Select **Consolidation Modify** options.

Defining E-mail Settings

Use these settings to send e-mail when data is successfully or unsuccessfully exported.

➤ To configure e-mail notifications:

1 Select **Server** then **Settings**.

2 Select **Email Configuration**.

3 In **SMTP Server**, enter the email server IP address.

4 In **Sender Email Address**, enter the destination email address.

5 **Optional:** In **Sender Name**, enter the name of the person to email.

6 **Optional:** Specify how to continue sending emails if the initial email is undelivered:

- Under **Number of Retries for Email Failures**, specify how many times to send notification.
- Under **Retry Frequency for Email Failures**, specify how often to send notification (once daily, for example). :

7 **Optional:**If the email server requires a username and password, select **My server requires authentication** and enter this information.

8 Clear **Usernames or passwords deleted**

Defining Advanced Register Entry Settings

Caution! Oracle urges you to consult EPM System Support before applying advanced settings that could aversely impact your models.

➤ To define register entries:

1 Select **Server** then **Settings**.

2 Select **Advanced**

3 **Optional:** In **Max number of worker processes**, enter a number for the `MaxBackgroundWorkers` register.

Defines the number of slots available for simultaneous long runtime background processes such as database exports, server consolidations, and Entity Change Manager runs.

If the number of long runtime processes exceeds `MaxBackgroundWorkers`, new processes are queued until a BackgroundWorker slot becomes available.

Use this equation to estimate the `MaxBackgroundWorkers` setting:

- **For consolidation-intensive servers:** (Number of Physical Processors) - 1
- **For database export-intensive servers:** 2 x (Number of Physical Processors)

4 **Optional:** In **Maximum Intensive Requests**, enter a number for the `MaximumIntensiveRequests` register.

Defines the number of slots available on the server for large file operations, such as Entity Check-in/-out. This enables the server to consolidate resources.

If the number of large file operations exceeds the `MaximumIntensiveRequests` number, the user receives a message to try again later.

Use this calculation to estimate the `MaximumIntensiveRequests` setting, where Max. Memory is, by default, 2048 MB:

```
(Avg. file size x 2) / (Max. memory - 100 MB)
```

5 In **Minimum Free Memory in KB**, view the minimum amount of memory designated for use by HSF Service.

The HSF Service buffer size buffer guarding against running out of virtual memory.

6 **Optional:** From **Error Trace Level**, select an option for the `TraceLevel` register that determines the information recorded in

`%EPM_ORACLE_HOME%\products\hsf\HSFData\Admin\Default.log`.

- **Normal** — Nothing is logged
- **Info** — Actions are logged
- **Error** — Error messages are logged.

7 **Optional:** In **Most Recent Used File List Size**, enter a number for the `MRUListSize` register.

The number of entities held open in the server's in-memory cache. Increase this number to speed-up access to data in recently used-files. Use only if the server machine the memory capacity.

Default: 5

8 **Optional:** In **Archive Warning Level**, set the `ArchiveWarningLevel` registry.

You use the `ArchiveWarningLevel` to override the archive check, in case you keep the archives without running the archive repair.

Valid values:

- **Silent**

  Overrides the archive check, enabling the use of out-of-synchronization archives.

- **Warn**

  Enables the use of out-of-synchronization archives, but when a user opens one, a message is logged.

- **Block**

  When someone tries to open an out-of-synchronization archive, the system displays a warning message and blocks the use of the archive. Default.

9 **Optional:** Select **Insert NULL for root parent in Extended Analytics**.

If an entity is a child of a parent in Strategic Finance, a reference to the parent is stored in `EntityParentID` of the Entity table. If this attribute must be NULL in exports, select this option. Default: Selected.

10 In **Database Export Package**, select the service (either HSFService or AlcarService) used to export data.

11 In **Minimum Free Disk Space in MB** view the amount of minimum free disk space required for operation.

Default: 100 MB

12 In **Server RPC Port Number**, view the RPC (Remote Procedure Call) port used by the Strategic Finance server and client for communicating.

Default: 7750

13 In **Server ID**, view the server ID.

A unique server ID for controlling the check-in/out of entities. With multiple production servers, use this parameter to assign unique identities:

Default: HYP00001

14 In **Highest Current Entity ID Number**, specify the highest entity ID number of all entities in the database.

Importing and Exporting Server Information

You can transfer server information between servers by importing or exporting. Information you export for one server is written to an .xml file that you can import to the another server..

➤ To export server information:

1 Perform a task:

- To export, select **Server** then **Export Server Info**.
- To import, select **Server** then **Import Server Info**.

2 Browse to, or manually enter the filepath and name of the .xml file in:

- **Export server settings to.**
- **Import server settings from**

3 Click **OK**.

4 With a success prompt, click **OK**.

Configuring Connections to External Staging Databases

You must set external database connectivity for connecting with staging databases.

➤ To configure external connection settings:

1 Select **Server** then **External Connection Settings**.

2 In **Choose Database Connectivity**, select a connection type.

3 Click **OK**.

Assigning Server Permissions for Users

User preferences determine how they can access servers.

➤ To specify user preferences:

1 Select **Server** then **User Preferences**.

2 Select or add a user.

3 Select **Edit Server Information in Summary Information** to enable the user to change entity information on **Summary Information** dialog in the client.

4 Select **Open ALS file** to enable the user to open local files on the client.

5 Click **Close** and restart the server.

4 Working With Databases

In This Chapter

All the entities, consolidation structures, ECM documents, maps and batches you use in Strategic Finance models are stored in database on the Strategic Finance server. However, you can create and use the following kinds of databases to leverage your Strategic Finance data:

- Essbase database that enables you to further analyze your data
- Export database
- External RDBMS database

Creating, Selecting, and Deleting Databases

Creating Strategic Finance Client Databases

You can create databases for Strategic Finance clients as follows:

- Create empty databases
- Copy and rename existing databases
- Using consolidation labels

➤ To create databases:

1 In the Administrator, select **Databases**.

2 Select **Database** then **Add**.

3 In **Database Name** , enter a unique name.

4 Under **Create Database**, select a creation method:

- Select **From scratch** to create an empty database.
- Select **As a copy of an existing database** to replicate the orginal database under a new name, and, in **Database** select the database.

  The new database is an exact copy of the selected database, but under the new name

  Note: The runtime of this operation depends on the size of the database.

5 Click **OK**.

Creating Databases from Consolidation Labels

If you label a consolidation run in the Strategic Finance client, you cannot change the data or rerun the consolidation under the label. You use Administrator to create a database based on the label, enabling you to make changes or perform another consolidation run with the copy. When you create consolidation labels, you can create this database for use as a starting point in modifying the consolidation.

➤ To create database from labels:

1 In Administrator, select **Databases**.

2 Select **Database** then **Create from Label**.

3 In **Database name** , enter a name.

40 characters maximum

4 In **Label**, select the consolidation label.

5 Under **Archives to include**, define how many versions of each entity to include in the new database:

- Select **Current Version** to include only the latest archive.
- Select **Most recent archives** and enter a number to include a range of archives.
- Select **All Archives** to include all archives.

6 Click **OK**.

Switching Databases

➤ To select another database:

1 From Administrator, select **Server** then **Change Database**.

2 Select a database.

3 **Optional:** Click **Make Default** to designate this as the default database.

4 Click **OK**.

Deleting a Database

➤ To delete databases:

1 In Administrator, select **Databases**.

2 In **Databases**, select a database.

3 Select **Database** and then **Delete**.

Exporting Entities to External Databases

You can export entities to external databases, but must first define the required rule sets. See "Defining Rule Sets" on page 19. For information about the database tables you can export, see "The Export Database Tables" on page 36.

For information about exporting consolidated metadata to Essbase, see the *Oracle Hyperion Strategic Finance User Guide*.

Connecting to External Databases

➤ To create external database connections:

1 In Administrator, select **Databases**.

2 Select **Database** then **External Database**.

3 In **HSF Database**, select a database.

4 In **Connection Type**, select an option:

- **Export** — Select to connect to a database that will house Strategic Finance data that you export
- **Import** — Select to connect to a database that will house data you will import for use in Strategic Finance
- **Extended Analytics** — Select to connect to an Extended Analytics (Essbase) database.

  See "Creating Extended Analytics Rule Sets" on page 40 and "Exporting to Essbase" on page 38.

5 In **Data source** , either enter the ODBC datasource name or the connection string, as follows for the Extended Analytics database:

Table 3 Connection Syntax

Database	Connection Strings
SQL Server	Provider='SQLOLEDB';Server='{hostname}';Database='database name'

Database	Connection Strings
Oracle	Provider='OraOLEDB.Oracle';Data Source='{SID} or: Provider='OraOLEDB.Oracle';Data Source='{database name}'; HOST='{hostname}' **Note:** Do not use the `Initial Catalog` variable
IBM DB2	Provider='IBMDADB2';Database='{database name}';Hostname='{hostname}';Protocol=TCPIP; Port=50000;QUOTED_IDENTIFIER=off or: Provider='IBMDADB2';Data Source='{database name}';Persist Security Info=True;QUOTED_IDENTIFIER=off; {hostname}, can be an IP address, un-qualified host name or fully-qualified host name

6 In **User I.D.**, enter the user name or owner for the destination database.

7 In **Password**, enter the password for the target database.

8 In **Rule Set Name**, enter the Rule Set to transfer.

9 In **Email Addresses** , enter the email addresses to send transfer error messages.

10 Select **Database Connectivity Enabled** to enable the database connection.

11 Click **OK**.

The Export Database Tables

The export database contains these tables:

Financial Data Available Table

This table stores header information about each transaction and contains source entity and database data.

Table 4 The Financial Data Available Table

Attribute	Data Type	Definition
Transaction Id	bigint	Identifies the transaction
Checked In User Id	varchar	The last user to check the entity in to the server
Data Available Dt	datetime	The data that is available
Alcar Db	varchar	The source Strategic Finance database

Attribute	Data Type	Definition
Entity Id	int	Identifies the entity
Entity Name	varchar	The entity name
Records Expected	int	The records that should be present
Transaction State Cd	char	The transaction state
Transaction Error Cd	int	Errors
Transaction Type	char	The transaction type
Parent Transaction Id	varchar	The transaction ID related to the parent entity

Entity Scalar Table

This table contains scalar values not tied to time periods.

Table 5 The Entity Scalar Table

Attribute	Data Type	Definition
Transaction Id	bigint	Identifies the transaction
Variable Id	bigint	Identifies the variable
Result	varchar	Data if value is alphanumeric
Result Numeric	decimal	Data if value is a number

Variable and Account Info Table

This table contains account data.

Table 6 The Variable Info Table

Attribute	Data Type	Definition
Transaction Id	bigint	Identifies the transaction
Variable Id	bigint	Identifies the variable
Variable Desc	varchar	Text description of variable
Native Data Type Cd	char	Code for the native data type
Aggregation Rule Cd	char	Code for the aggregation rule
Item Scale Cd	char	Code for the scale
Display Scale	decimal	Scale for display of output

Financial Variable Table

This table contains financial values with each row having a single exported cell from Strategic Finance.

Table 7 The Financial Variable Table

Attribute	Data Type	Definition
Transaction Id	bigint	Identifies the transaction
Variable Id	bigint	Identifies the variable
Scenario Name	varchar	The scenario of the exported financial model
Fin Fact Alcrdt	varchar	Financial fact
Scenario Type Desc	varchar	Description of the scenario
Result	varchar	Data if value is alphanumeric
Result Numeric	decimal	Data if value is a number

Alcrdt Translation Table

This table translates Strategic Finance date labels into calendar dates.

Table 8 The Alcrdt Transaction Table

Attribute	Data Type	Definition
Transaction Id	bigint	Identifies the transaction
Fin Fact Alcrdt	varchar	Financial fact
Period End Dt Txt	datetime	Ending period
Period End Dt Txt	varchar	Ending period in Strategic Finance entity
Data Source	char	Source of the data

Exporting to Essbase

Use External Analytics to export a group of entities as a star schema to relational databases, for use by other EPM System products. This enables you to leverage and maximize your data as follows:

- You can use the robust and diverse reporting features available to EPM System models. Many EPM System products can report directly from the star schema data. See "Reporting Utilities for Extended Analytics" on page 39.

  .

- You can useOracle Essbase Integration Services reporting functionality from the star scheme database to transfer data to a multidimensional Essbase database that other EPM System products, such as Financial Reporting, can use to report. See "Reporting Utilities for Extended Analytics" on page 39.

You can also create a Strategic Finance reference database and copy the entities from multiple Strategic Finance databases for reporting to a central location. Because these entities are isolated, you can change the numbers in the financial models to analyze possibilities without affecting your production data. You can refresh referenced entities.

Reporting Utilities for Extended Analytics

You can use these EPM System products with the star schema server, or with Essbase:

Table 9 EPM System Products Supporting Star Schemas and Essbase

EPM System Module	Relational Database (Star Schema)	Essbase Oracle Essbase Integration Services
Oracle's Hyperion® Interactive Reporting	Yes	No
Oracle Hyperion Smart View for Office, Fusion Edition	No	Yes
Oracle Hyperion Financial Reporting, Fusion Edition	No	Yes
Web Analysis	No	Yes

About Using Extended Analytics

➤ To use Extended Analytics:

1 **Optional:** Create a reference database.

See "Optional: Creating Reference Databases and Entities" on page 44.

2 Create an empty relational database.

3 Create an Essbase external database connection."Connecting to External Databases" on page 35.

4 Configure the external Essbase database (Star Schema). see "Creating Extended Analytics " on page 40 .

5 Define the time periods, accounts, and general information for the export in the Extended Analytics rule set. See "Creating Extended Analytics Rule Sets" on page 40.

6 Specify the entities to export. See "Optional: Creating Reference Databases and Entities" on page 44.

7 **Optional:** Export from the relational database to Essbase.

Creating Extended Analytics

➤ To create Extended Analytics tables:

1 Select **Databases**

2 Double-click a database.

3 Select **Database** then **Extended Analytics**.

4 **Optional:** Under **User-Defined Columns for Entity Table**, create user-defined columns.

Use User-Defined Dimensions tables to filter data, for client-defined field, or scalar accounts in Strategic Finance. See "Uddim Tables 1-4" on page 48.

- In **Column to Add**, enter name.
- In **Column Data Type**, select a data type.

  This must match the data type in the corresponding account inStrategic Finance.
- To add the column, click >.
- To remove a column, select one and click <.
- Up to 20 user-defined columns
- User-defined columns are in the Entity Table of the star schema database. See "Entity Table" on page 46.
- After user-defined columns are created, "Specifying AccountOptions" on page 41 includes an option for mapping accounts from the source Strategic Finance entity to the star schema database.

5 **Optional:** To enable users to export consolidation metadata, select **Enable EA Consolidation Tables**.

6 Click **Create Tables**.

7 Click **OK**.

Creating Extended Analytics Rule Sets

Define an Essbase rule sets to specify the entity metadata that is exported.

➤ To create Extended Analytics rule sets:

1 Select **Databases**.

2 On **Databases**, double-click a database.

3 Select **Database**, then **Extended Analytics**, and then **Rule Sets**.

4 Select general options.

See "SpecifyingGeneral Options" on page 41.

5 Select accounts.

See "Specifying AccountOptions" on page 41.

6 Select time periods.

See “Specifying Time Options” on page 42.

7 **Select scenarios.**

See “Specifying Scenarios Options” on page 43.

8 **Select custom dimensions.**

See “SpecifyingCustom Dimensions” on page 43.

9 Click **OK**.

SpecifyingGeneral Options

➤ To select general options:

1 Access **Edit Rule Set**.

See “Creating Extended Analytics Rule Sets” on page 40.

2 Select **General**.

3 **Optional:** Select **Export Entity on Create** to export entities when they are created.

4 **Optional:** Select **Do not export when funds flow out of balance** to block exporting when funds flows are unbalanced.

5 **Optional:** Select **Calculate Scenarios on Export** to calculate all scenarios before exporting.

Note: Required, unless you Scenario Manager on the Strategic Finance client is configured to use the Store outputs for all accounts on the Outputs tab.

Specifying AccountOptions

Use the **Accounts** tab to define the Accounts table—see “The Extended Analytics Star Schema” on page 44.

➤ To select accounts:

1 Access **Edit Rule Set**.

See “Creating Extended Analytics Rule Sets” on page 40.

2 Select **Accounts**.

3 To select an entity, click **Browse for List**.

4 To add accounts, in **Time Period Accounts**, select accounts and click **>**.

5 **Optional:** Map user-defined columns in the star schema database with scalar values in the source Strategic Finance entity:

- To add accounts, in **Entity Scalar Accounts**, select accounts and click >.
- For each account number in **Account ID**, enter the corresponding target column name in **Entity Table Column Label**.

- This maps scalar values from the Strategic Finance entity to any columns in "Creating Extended Analytics " on page 40.
- These mappings populate custom columns in the Entity Table of the star schema database. See "Entity Table" on page 46.

Specifying Time Options

You use the Time tab to select the time periods to populate the Time table—see "The Extended Analytics Star Schema" on page 44.

➤ To select time periods:

1 Access **Edit Rule Set**.

See "Creating Extended Analytics Rule Sets" on page 40.

2 Select **Time**.

3 **Optional:** In **Beginning Boundary** and **Ending Boundary**, enter the start and end times.

- You can set boundaries using the time codes. For example, if an entity is in quarters, the time codes might be Q04 (first quarter of 2004), 2Q04, 3Q04, and 4Q04.
- You can set boundaries using functions. For example, yenter "@firstpd" in the **Beginning Boundary** and "@lastpd" in the **Ending Boundary** box to export the entire entity. See "Using Time Functions" on page 22.

4 **Optional:** Select **Synthesize by Aggregate only** to roll-up time periods.

For example, week roll-up into months.

5 **Optional:** Select **Export Trailing Periods if Present** to include trailing periods.

6 **Optional:** Select **Export Closing Periods if Present** to include closing periods.

7 **Optional:** Select **Export Deal Periods if Present** to include deal periods.

8 In the time period table, select time periods to include.

Time periods are based on scale:

a. In **Include**, select a time period scale.

b. **Optional:** In **Synthesize Period**, select time periods that do not exist in the source entity, but must be created for the destination entity.

If the source and target are in different time scales, select a scale to extrapolate from existing information into missing time periods.

For example, if an entity is in months but you need weeks in the export, the server synthesizes week information based on the month information.

c. **Optional:** In **Period to Date**, select time periods for which to generate period to date information.

If no Period to Date information exists in the entity, this option synthesizes the information. For example, for an export to contain Period to Date information for each week, select the Week option.

Specifying Scenarios Options

Use the Scenario tab to select the scenarios to add to the Scenario table of the star schema database —see "The Extended Analytics Star Schema" on page 44.

➤ To select scenarios:

1 Access **Edit Rule Set**.

See "Creating Extended Analytics Rule Sets" on page 40.

2 Select **Scenarios**.

3 For each type under **Scenario Type** , select an option under **When to Export**:

Note: See "Working With Scenario Types" on page 26.

- **Never**

  Not exported
- **Always**

  Exported when the entity is checked in.
- **At Audit Point**

  Exported when an audit point is archived.

SpecifyingCustom Dimensions

Use the **Custom Dimensions** tab to assign the dimensions to populate the User-Defined Dimensions table of the star schema database—see "The Extended Analytics Star Schema" on page 44.

➤ To select dimensions:

1 Access **Edit Rule Set**.

See "Creating Extended Analytics Rule Sets" on page 40.

2 Select **Custom Dimensions**.

3 Enter the dimension structure, for example:

- **User Defined Dimension 1:** 'Product'
- **User Defined Dimension 2**: 'Region'
- **User Defined Dimension 3**: 'Division'
- **User Defined Dimension 4**: 'Team'

Optional: Creating Reference Databases and Entities

To ensure data integrity by isolating the original production data, create a reference database. Reference entities have links to production entities so you can refresh them with production data.

➤ To create reference databases and entities:

1 Select **Databases**.

2 Create database.

See "Creating Strategic Finance Client Databases" on page 33.

3 In **Databases**, double-click the database.

4 Select **Database** then **Entity Reference**.

5 In **Select Database**, select the source database.

6 **Optional:** In **Existing Entities**, select entities and click **>**.

7 **Optional:** In **Existing Entity Groups**, select entity groups and click **>**.

8 Refresh entities:

- To refresh all entities, click **Refresh All**.
- To refresh some entities or entity groups, select them and click **Refresh Selected**.

9 Click **OK**.

The Extended Analytics Star Schema

The data you export to an Essbase star schema database or to a supported database for extended analytics, is provided in these tables:

Fact Table

Fact is the central control table, relating all other tables. It coordinates the other star schema tables to create and populate multidimensional databases in Essbase. The Fact table contains the exported data—each row is a single data cell, using the names stored in the outlying tables.

Table 10 The Fact Table

Attribute	Data Type	Definition
AnalysisID	int	References the Analysis table.
EntityID	int	References the Entity table.
ScenarioID	int	References the Scenario table.
AccountID	int	References the Account table.
TimeID	int	References the Time table.
UDDim1	int	References the User-Defined Dimension table 1.
UDDim2	int	References the User-Defined Dimension table 2.
UDDim3	int	References the User-Defined Dimension table 3.
UDDim4	int	References the User-Defined Dimension table 4.
DataValue	numeric	Stores numeric values
DataStringValue	nvarchar	Stores string values

Header Table

The Header table stores heading information for the entity and User-Defined Dimension tables.

Table 11 The Header Table

Attribute	Data Type	Definition
HeaderID	int	A key identifying a specific header.
HeaderName	nvarchar	Stores this data: ● 0: The rule set name (database name). ● 1– 4: Store the name of each User-Defined Dimension. See "Uddim Tables 1-4" on page 48.
HeaderValue	nvarchar	The header string

Analysis Table

The Analysis table stores information identifying a specific analysis.

Table 12 The Analysis Table

Attribute	Data Type	Definition
AnalysisID	int	A key identifying a specific analysis.
AnalysisLabel	nvarchar	The label string.

Entity Table

Identifies the source entity in Strategic Finance.

Table 13 The Entity Table

Attribute	Data Type	Definition
EntityID	int	A key identifying a specific entity within the table.
EntityLabel	nvarchar	A string storing a label for the entity.
ServerID	nvarchar	A string identifying the Strategic Finance server containing the entity.
DatabaseName	nvarchar	A string identifying the source database containing the entity.
EntityParentID	int	For child entities in the Strategic Finance database, this is a key referencing the parent entity.
EntityParentLabel	nvarchar	A string storing a label for the parent entity.
User-defined columns	*varies* The same data type in source entity.	This table stores each of up to 20 custom columns. ● See "Creating Extended Analytics " on page 40. ● See "Specifying AccountOptions" on page 41.

Scenario Table

Identifies the scenarios in the entity.

Table 14 The Scenario Table

Attribute	Data Type	Definition
ScenarioID	int	A key identifying a specific scenario in the table.
ScenarioLabel	nvarchar	A string storing the name of the scenario.
ScenarioType	nvarchar	A string storing a description of the scenario.

Account Table

Identifies the accounts in the entity.

Table 15 The Account Table

Attribute	Data Type	Definition
AccountID	int	A key identifying a specific account in the entity.
AccountLabel	nvarchar	A string containing the name of the account.
NativeDataType	nvarchar	Indicates the data type stored in the account. Valid Values: ● N - number ● S - string
AggregationRule	nvarchar	Stores the aggregation rule. Valid Values: ● N Non-account ● B Balance ● F Flow account ● A Rate ● D Discount rate ● R - r Ratio
AccountParentID	int	For related accounts and subaccounts, this stores the key of the account to which this specific account aggregates.

Time Table

Identifies the time periods used in the entity.

Table 16 The Time Table

Attribute	Data Type	Definition
TimeID	int	A key identifying a specific time period.
TimeLabel	nvarchar	A string name for the time period.
RealTime	datetime	A value indicating if the time period is real time.
TimeParentID	int	If a time period aggregates to another, this stores the key of the aggregating time period.
TimeSiblingSortOrder	int	If time periods are sibling, this stores the order in which they belong.

Uddim Tables 1-4

Identifies User-Defined Dimensions in the entity.

Table 17 Uddim Table 1-4

Attribute	Data Type	Definition
MemberID	int	A key identifying a specific dimension value.
MemberLabel	nvarchar	A string storing the dimension value.
ParentID	int	A reference to the parent dimension key.

Transaction Table

Identifies transaction for the entity at its state upon export.

Table 18 The Transaction Table

Attribute	Data Type	Definition
TransactionID	int	A key identifying a specific transaction.
HSFTransID	nvarchar	Identifies the transaction number of the export transaction in Strategic Finance.
AnalysisID	int	A reference to the Analysis table.
ExportDate	int	The date of export.
HSFArchiveNumber	int	Stores the archive number.
UserName	nvarchar	Stores the username of the user who performed the transaction.
ServerID	nvarchar	A string identifying the sourceStrategic Finance server.
DBName	nvarchar	A string identifying the source database.
PushType	nvarchar	Identifies the event triggering the transaction. For example, consolidation run, entity check in, etc.

Analysis Table

The Analysis table stores information identifying a specific analysis.

Table 19 The Analysis Table

Attribute	Data Type	Definition
AnalysisID	int	A key identifying a specific analysis.
AnalysisLabel	nvarchar	The label string.

CN_GRP_Equity Table

This table describes the equity subaccount groups rolled up into the specified parent equity subaccount. This table is linked to the Child Attributes table.

Table 20 The CN_GRP_Equity Table

Name	Type	Null	Key	Description
ID	Integer	N	PK	
name	nvarchar(255)	N	–	Equity account group name
child_attr_id	Integer	N	FK	Foreign key to the owning CN_ATTR_CHILD row

CN_GRP_Blocked Table

Each row in this table describes the blocking groups defined in the parent attributes for an entity scenario. These groups define a set of accounts that are not rolled up to the parent, so the parent retain its value prior to consolidation. Block assumptions to be modeled at the parent entity by account group. For example, to model debt and equity at a consolidated level, create an account group for these accounts at the Parent and block it. Otherwise, the accounts consolidate from the child entities, overriding data entered at the parent entity. This can also be used for assumptions like tax rate, prices, cost of capital. that should not add up from child entities. The blocking groups selected in the parent attributes can be either system or user-defined account groups.

Table 21 The CN_GRP_Blocked Table

Name	Type	Null	Key	Description
ID	Integer	N	PK	
name	nvarchar(255)	N	–	Name of group to block
is_sys_grp	nchar(1)	N	–	Indicates if the group is system or user-defined0 = No, 1 = Yes
parent_attr_id integer N FK	Integer	NK	FK	Foreign key to the owning CN_ATTR_PARENT row

CN_GRP_Elim Table

Each row in this table describes the elimination groups defined in the parent attributes for the given entity scenario. These groups define a set of accounts that are not rolled up to the parent, such as intercompany accounts that should not be reported at the parent level.

For children, account groups to eliminate are created in the Child entities .For example, if v1000 is in Child A,B, and C, is included in an Account Group called "Eliminations" in only in children A and B, and selected in the Parent Attributes as an eliminations group based on child, then v1000 from Children A and B will eliminate, but Child C will consolidate. For parents, parent elimination account group(s) are created at the Parent and selected in Parent Attributes. Any accounts in these groups will be automatically zeroed out at the parent.

Table 22 The CN_GRP_Elim Table

Name	Type	Null	Key	Description
ID	Integer	N	PK	
name	nvarchar(255)	N	—	Name of the group to eliminate
parent_attr_id	Integer	N	FK	Foreign key to the owning CN_ATTR_PARENT row

CN_ATTR_Parent Table

This table describes the parent attributes, if applicable, for the entity scenario and the roll-up contribution to the parent. The root entity of the consolidation does not define parent attributes for its scenario rows and will not contain an entry in this table. Each row additionally describes the periods that were preserved and not rolled up to the parent. This Preserve Periods setting defines blocking by time period, and keeps inputs for time periods that are excluded from those in the consolidation. For example, if child entities started consolidating in 2007, but the parent had data for 2005 and 2006, select Preserve Periods when you export to to keep data for 2005 and 2006.

Table 23 The CNS_ATTR_Parent Table

Name	Type	Null	Key	Description
ID	Integer	N	PK	
preserve_pds	nchar(1)	N	—	The periods not rolled up to the parent and are not zeroed out. Either the inputs or output are preserved.[I]nput, [O]utput, [N]one
basis	nchar(1)	N	—	[C]hild, [P]arent

CNS_ATTR_Child Table

Each row in this table describes child attributes, if applicable, for the entity scenario and the roll-up contribution to the parent. The leaf entities of the consolidation do not define child attributes for their scenario rows and do have entries in this table. Each row in this table additionally defines the consolidation method used for the roll-up, the period range, the ownership percentage, and an equity subaccount

Table 24 The CNS_ATTR_Child Table

Name	Type	Null	Key	Description
ID	Integer	N	PK	
method	nchar(1)	N	—	The scenario roll-up method:S]imple, [C]ost, [E]quity, Minority [I]nterest
percentage	float	N	—	The percent contribution to parent rollup
first_period	nvarchar(255)	N	—	

Name	Type	Null	Key	Description
last_period	nvarchar(255)	N	—	
equity_subacct	nvarchar(255)	Y	—	

CN_Scenario Table

This table contains information about the scenarios for entities in a consolidation. It indicates scenario involvement in the entity roll-up, and referencing foreign keys, such as those for child and parent attributes. The root entity of the consolidation does not define parent attributes for any scenario rows. Conversely, leaf entities in the consolidation do not define child attributes for any scenario row, and contain a NULL as the child id FK

Table 25 The CN_Scenario Table

Name	Type	Null	Key	Description
ID	Integer	N	PK	
name	nchar(1)	N	—	Name of the scenario
parent scenario	float	Y	—	Name of the parent scenario
excluded	nvarchar(1)	N	—	Indicates if the scenario was used in the entity roll-up: 0 = No1 = Yes
parent_attribute_id	Integer	Y	FK	Foreign key to the owned CN_ATTR_PARENT row
child_attr_id	Integer	Y	FK	Foreign key to the owned CN_ATTR_CHILD row
entity_id	Integer	N	FK	Foreign key to the owning CN_ENTITY row

CN_Entity Table

This table contains rows for each entity in the consolidation hierarchy. Parent child relationships among entities in the hierarchy are described by the value in the parent_entity_id column. If this value is -1, the current row is the root of the hierarchy. If the same entity is involved in the consolidation, but under another parent, two separate rows represent the entities involvement for each parent. Each row indicates if the entity was included in the consolidation and foreign key referencing the consolidation structure it belongs to.

Table 26 The CN_Entity Table

Name	Type	Null	Key	Description
ID	Integer	N	PK	
name	nchar(225)	N	—	Name of the entity
excluded	nvarchar(1)	N	—	Indicates if the entity was involved in the consolidation:0= No1 = Yes
parent_entity_id	Integer	N	RK	ID column in the CN_ENTITY table that represents the parent entity

Name	Type	Null	Key	Description
structure_id	Integer	N	FK	Foreign key to the owning CN_STRUCTURE row

CN_Structure

This table contains basic, top-level consolidation structure data. Each row is referenced by at least two rows in the CN_ENTITY table and can be used to filter and identify entities relating to a specific consolidation.

Table 27 The CN_Structure Table

Name	Type	Null	Key	Description
ID	Integer	N	PK	
name	nchar(225)	N	—	Name of the consolidation
label_name	nvarchar(1)	N	—	Name of the label

Integrating with Other EPM System Products

Subtopics

Requirements

To ensure data integrity and system robustness, install the Strategic Finance server on a dedicated computer.

To use Strategic Finance with other EPM System products, install and configure Shared Services as described in the *EPM System Installation and Configuration Guide*.

Note: If you upgraded to or installed release 11.1.2.1 of Hyperion Enterprise or Financial Management, confirm that they successfully integrate with Strategic Finance. If integration fails, see "Verifying Integration" on page 103.

Financial Management

To share data between Strategic Finance and Financial Management perform these tasks:

- Install the Financial Management client on the same computer as the Strategic Finance server and configure for single sign-on.

- Install the Financial Management Client on the same computer as the Strategic Finance client and configure for single sign-on.
- Install and configure the Strategic Finance adapter for Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Fusion Edition.

Essbase and Planning

The share data between Strategic Finance, Planning, and Essbase, install Planning and the Essbase Windows Client on the computers hosting the Strategic Finance Server and the Strategic Finance Client. To fully maximize the tasks you can perform using Strategic Finance data in Essbase, also install these products:

- Oracle's Hyperion® Interactive Reporting Web Client
- Oracle Hyperion Smart View for Office, Fusion Edition
- Oracle Hyperion Financial Reporting, Fusion Edition
- Oracle's Hyperion® Web Analysis Studio

Automating Batch Exports to Essbase and Planning

You can configure entities to automatically export to Oracle Essbase or Planning whenever they are modified and updated on the Strategic Finance server.

➤ To automate export to Essbase and Planning:

1 In Administrator, select **Databases**.

2 In **Databases**, select a database.

3 Select **Database**, then **Automatic Export**.

4 On **Export on Check in**, select **Automatically export to Planning/Essbase on check in**.

5 In **Batch to reference**, select a batch and click **OK**.

Integrating with FDM

This product is an out-of-the-box data transformation tool that provides source-level financial data to consolidation, reporting, planning, and analytical applications. By providing an audit trail to source financial data, helping to ensure data integrity and mapping consistency that enables easy reconciliation of financial data.

Strategic Finance uses FDM as a data-import source—so you can create Strategic Finance financial models based on any data source open to FDM:

- ERP systems
- Flat files
- Relational database systems
- Microsoft Excel

Configuring for Integration

➤ To configure FDM integration:

1. In the Strategic Finance Administrator, select **Databases**.
2. In **Databases**, select a database.
3. Select **Database** then **FDM Settings**.
4. On **FDM Settings**, enter:
   - The **Adapter Name**.
   - The application name in **Application Name**.
5. Click **OK**.
6. From a command line, navigate to `%EPM_ORACLE_INSTANCE%\bin directory` (for example, `C:\Oracle\Middleware\user_projects\epmsystem1\bin`).
7. Run `epmsys_registry.bat updateproperty STRATEGIC_FINANCE_SERVICE/@integrationActiveH true`
8. Navigate to %EPM_ORACLE_HOME%\products\hsf\bin, and copy `HSFHFMLink_A.dll` to `HSFHFMLink.dll`.

Using Drill-Back Analysis

You can right-click a cell containing data imported through FDM and use the Audit Intersection option to find the data source. Cells with data imported through FDM are marked with a magenta tick mark in the lower-right corner. Audit Intersection launches a web browser accessing Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Fusion Edition, where you can find details about the data load, data mapping, and drill into the source.

5 Managing Entities and Entity Groups

In This Chapter

Entities are Strategic Finance (`*.alc`) files stored in the server. Use entity groups to bulk-manage entities.

Before you can access entities, select a database.

Managing Entities

- "Accessing Entities" on page 55
- "Changing Entity Owners" on page 55
- "Breaking Entity Locks" on page 56
- "Manually Exporting Entities" on page 56

Accessing Entities

➤ To access entities:

1 In Administrator, select **Database**.

2 Double-click a database.

3 Select **Entities**.

Changing Entity Owners

➤ To change entity owners:

1 In Administrator, select **Entities**.

2 Select an entity or batch.

3 Select **Edit** and then **Owner**.

4 In **Domain Name for New Owner**, enter the network domain.

Click **Browse** to search.

5 In **User Name for New Owner**, enter a user name.

6 Click **OK**.

Breaking Entity Locks

➤ To break entity locks:

1 In Administrator, select **Entities**.

2 Select the locked entity in the entity tree.

3 Select **Edit** and then **Break Lock**.

Manually Exporting Entities

➤ To export entities:

1 Select **Entities**.

2 Select an entity.

- Press <Shift> to select a range of entities.
- Press <Ctrl> to select specific entities.

3 Select **Edit** and then **Export**.

Manually Exporting Extended Analytics

➤ To manually export entities to Extended Analytics:

1 Select **Entities**.

2 Select an entity.

- Press <Shift> to select a range of entities.
- Press <Ctrl> to select specific entities.

3 Select **Edit** and then **Extended Analytics Export**.

Converting Entities After an Upgrade

In upgrading from Alcar versions 2.x or 6.x, you use the convert feature to upgrade existing data.

- "Converting Database Entities in Bulk" on page 57
- "Converting Selected Entities" on page 57

Converting Database Entities in Bulk

➤ To convert the entire database in bulk:

1 In Administrator, select **Entities**.

2 Select **Edit**, then **Convert**, and then **All**.

Converting Selected Entities

➤ To convert only specific entities:

1 In Administrator, select **Entities**.

2 Select one or more entities.

3 Select **Edit**, then **Convert**, and then `Selection`.

Managing Entity Groups

You use entity groups to bulk-manage entity access.

- "Adding Entity Groups" on page 57
- "Editing Entity Groups" on page 57
- "Deleting Entity Groups" on page 58

Adding Entity Groups

➤ To add entity groups:

1 In Administrator, select **Entity Groups**.

2 Select **Group** and then **Add**

3 In **Add an Entity Group**, enter a name.

4 Click **OK**.

5 Add entities.

See "Editing Entity Groups" on page 57.

Editing Entity Groups

➤ To edit an entity group:

1 In Administrator, select **Entity Groups**.

2 In **Entity Group Name**, select an entity group.

3 Select **Group** and then **Edit**.

4 In **Edit Entity Group**, add or remove entities:

- **Entities Available**

  Entities that are not part of the group, but may be added. Select one and click **Add>>**.

- **Group Members**

  Entities in the entity group. To remove, select one and click **<<Remove**.

5 Click **OK**.

Deleting Entity Groups

This delete all access privileges associated with all of the entities previously in this group. The entities remain.

➤ To delete entity groups:

1 Select **Entity Groups**.

2 In **Entity Group Name**, select an entity group.

3 Select **Group** and then **Delete**.

Setting Entity Check-In Rules and Managing Archives

Archive and check-in rules are enforced when users check entities in to the server. You can inspect and repair archives.

- "Setting Entity Check-In Rules" on page 58
- "Managing Entity Archives" on page 59
- "Inspecting Entity Archives" on page 59

Setting Entity Check-In Rules

Check-in rules require a user to perform actions when they check in entities.

➤ To set entity check-in rules:

1 In Administrator, select **Entities**.

2 Select **Edit** and then **Check In Rule**.

3 Select the rules:

- **Require comments at check-in**

  Forces users to enter comments explaining the state of the entity before the server allows check-in.

4 Click **Close**.

Managing Entity Archives

Archive entity rules define entity version tracking, and can apply to all entities in a database or to a single entity.

➤ To set archive entity rules:

1 In Administrator, select **Entities**.

2 **Optional:** In the entity tree, select an entity.

To apply archive rules to a specific entity.

3 Select **Edit** and then **Archive Rules**

4 In **Manage Archive Files**, select an extent for the policy:

- **Set Default Policy**

  Set the default policy applied to all entities.

- **Individual Entity Archive Policy**

  Set the archive rules for specific entities.

5 Define archive rules:

- **Use Default**

  Apply the default archive rules.

- **Delete archive files after this many days**

  Delete archives after a number of days. Enter a number.

- **Keep this many archives**

  Delete archives over a given number. Enter a number.

- **Do not delete archive files**

  Never delete archived entities.

- **Apply this rule every time the entity is checked in**

  Enables the automatic purging of entity archives according to the selected policy.

6 **Optional:** Click **Show only entities that override a default setting** to display only entities with overridden archive policies.

7 **Optional:** For damaged archives, select one and click **Repair**.

See "Inspecting Entity Archives" on page 59.

8 Click **Save Settings**.

9 Click **Close**.

Inspecting Entity Archives

Strategic Finance uses Archive Repair to fix archive numbers. When the archive and version numbers are out of synchronization, you cannot open the archive until Archive Repair

resynchronizes them. When you run Archive Repair on an archived entity, the proper version numbers are restored and the archive is stored under a new filename.

Caution! There are issues to consider before repairing archives. Consult EPM System support before using Archive Repair.

Because the repaired data is stored under a new filename, you may not want to repair the archive. For example, if you have FreeStyle Reports using Alias Manager to reference specific archived entities, those references may break with Archive Repair.

When this happens:

- If you repair the archives, open the FreeStyle Report and manually change the alias to reference the new filename.
- If you do not repair the archives, you can use them to keep your FreeStyle Reports.

If you do not repair an archive, use the Archive Warning Level to override the archive check—see "Defining Advanced Register Entry Settings" on page 29.

➤ To inspect archives:

1. In Administrator, select **Databases**.
2. Select a database
3. Select **Entities**
4. Select an entity.
5. Select **Edit** and then **Inspect Archive Contents**.
6. **Optional:** Under **Suspect**, verify archive contents.

   If an archive has an X under the Suspect column, it is corrupt. To fix these archives, use Archive Repair in "Managing Entity Archives" on page 59.
7. Click **OK**.

6 Specifying User and Group Access to Databases and Entities

In This Chapter

Default database and entity access is determined as follows:

- Owner defines access for database owners
- Default defines access for standard users

Assigning General Database Access

You can configure access at the database level as follows:

- "Assigning Access for Users and Groups" on page 61
- "Assigning General Database Options " on page 62

Assigning Access for Users and Groups

➤ To configure general database access:

1 Select **Databases**.

2 Double-click a database.

3 Select **Access** and then **Database Options**.

4 Select **Create / Edit Access**.

Initially only the <**Default**> user is available.

5 To add users or groups created in Shared Services, select **Create** then **Edit Access**.

6 **Optional:** To specify database access for the default user, or another user or group, select one in **Edit Database Options for <databaseName>**:

- Select <**Default**>.
- Double-click **Users** or **Groups**.

7 **Optional:** Configure general database access.

See "Assigning General Database Options " on page 62.

8 **Optional:** To delete users or groups, select **Edit Database Options for <databaseName>**, select the user or group, and click **Delete**.

Assigning General Database Options

➤ To configure database general options:

1 In **Create / Edit Access**, select a user or group and click **Edit**.

2 Select **Database General**.

3 Select any option. Most are self-explanatory, but note the following:

- **Allow Place at Root** — Users can create or add and entity as a root or parents
- **Can create Server-based Maps** — Users can create import and export maps.
- **Can create Batches** - Users can create import and export batches.

4 Click **OK**.

Configuring Default Access to Databases, Entities, and Entity Groups

Assign access privileges to the Owner, Users, User Groups, and the Default User on the **Edit Default Access** dialog box. You can also add users and groups on this box.

About Assigning Default Access

You use Edit Default Access to configure access for users or user groups to databases, entities, or entity groups. The context is determined by how you access the tab:

- For databases, on the **Databases** tab select the database, and select **Access** and then **Edit Default**
- For entities, on the **Entities** tab select entities and select **Edit** and then **Access**.
- For entity groups, on the **Entity Groups** tab select a group, and select **Group** and then **Access**.

➤ To configure access for users or user groups to databases, entities, or entity groups:

1 **Select Databases.**

2 **Double-click a database.**

3 **Optional: Perform an action:**

- To configure access to an entity, select **Entities**, and then an entity.
- To configure access to an entity group, select **Entity Group**, and then the entity group.

4 **Perform an action:**

- For a database, select **Access** and then **Database Options** or **Edit Default**.
- For an entity, select **Edit** and then **Access** .
- For an entity group, select **Group** and then **Access**.

5 **Optional: Add users or user groups to Edit Default Access.**

- To add users, see "Adding Users" on page 71 for instructions.
- To add user groups, see "Adding User Groups to Databases, Entities, or Entity Groups" on page 71 for instructions.

6 **Optional: To delete users or groups, in select Edit Database Options, select the item, and click Delete.**

7 **In Edit Default Access, select:**

- <**Owner**> for the database owner
- **Users** to add users by clicking +
- **Groups** to add groups by clicking +

8 **Optional: To edit default access options, click Edit and select options:**

- Configure entity access options.

  See "Configuring Entities Access Options" on page 64.
- Configure accounts access options.

  See "Configuring Accounts Access Options" on page 65.
- Configure time access options.

  See "Configuring Time Access Options" on page 66.
- Configure Scenario access options.

  See "Configuring Scenario Access Options" on page 67.
- Configure dimension access options.

See "Configuring Dimension Access Options" on page 68.

- Configure Consolidation access options.

  See "Configuring Consolidation Access Options" on page 68.

- Configure reference access options.

  See "Configuring Reference Access Options" on page 69.

- Configure reports access options.

  See "Configuring Reports Access Options" on page 66.

9 **Optional:** Select **New Entities** to define access options for new entities.

See "Configuring Default Access for New Entities" on page 69.

10 Click **OK**.

Configuring Entities Access Options

You use the **Edit Default Access—Entities** tab to secure user access at the entity level.

➤ To configure entity-level access:

1 Access **Edit Default Access for <databaseName/entityName/entityGroup>**.

See "About Assigning Default Access" on page 62.

2 Select **Entities**.

3 Select an **Access** option:

- None

  Users cannot check entities out.

- Open As Copy

  Users can check entities out.

- Check out Entity

  Users can check entities in and out.

4 **Optional:** Select **Read Entity Comments** to enable users to read entity check-in comments.

5 **Optional:** Select **Allow Entity Change Management** to enable Entity Change Management.

6 **Optional:** Select **Allow Assumptions Change Management** to enable Assumptions Change Management.

7 **Optional:** Select **Delete Entity** to enable users to delete entities.

8 **Optional:** Select **Allow Batch Export to another Hyperion Application** to enable batch exporting.

9 **Optional:** Select **Allow Batch Import from another Hyperion Application** to enable batch importing.

10 **Optional:** Select **Change HSF Data Link** to enable HSF links.

11 **Optional:** Select **Change Input Status** to enable users to change input status.

12 **Optional:** Select **Change Account Groups** to enable users to change account group membership.

13 **Optional:** Select **Change Permission Groups** to enable users to change account permission groups.

14 **Optional:** Select **Change Funding Options** to enable users to modify funding options.

15 **Optional:** Select **Change Required Elements** to enable users to assign subaccounts as required elements.

16 **Optional:** Select **Change Template Name** to enable users to rename templates.

17 Return to "About Assigning Default Access" on page 62.

Configuring Accounts Access Options

Use the **Edit Default Access—Accounts** tab to configure access to accounts.

➤ To configure account access:

1 Access **Edit Default Access for <databaseName/entityName/entityGroup>**.

See "About Assigning Default Access" on page 62.

2 Select **Accounts**.

3 Select the **Permission Groups**.

Permission Groups displays account groups classified as Permission Groups in the source entity.

Default contains accounts not belonging to account groups.

- Click **Add** to add new groups. See "Adding Permissions Groups" on page 66.
- Select a group and click **Delete** to delete.

Note: You can add or delete account groups, but you cannot delete the universal Default group.

4 Select **Accounts** options:

- **Add/Delete Subaccounts**

  Enables modifying subaccount structures.

- **Renumber Subaccounts**

  Enables renumbering subaccounts.

- **Edit User-defined Accounts**

  Enables modifying user-defined accounts: memo, ratio, and covenant.

- **Allow Input in Actuals**

  Enables modifying data and time periods in the Actual scenario.

- **Allow Input in History**

  Enables modifying data and historical/forecast boundaries in historical periods.

- **Allow Input in Forecast**

  Enables modifying data and historical/forecast boundaries in forecast periods.
- **Change Forecast Method**

  Enables modifying forecast methods.
- **Modify Notes**

  Enables changing, adding, and deleting notes.
- **Rename Accounts**

  Enables renaming accounts.

Adding Permissions Groups

➤ To add permissions groups:

1 **Select a permissions group.**

2 **Click OK.**

Configuring Time Access Options

You use the **Edit Default Access—Time** tab to configure time period access.

➤ To configure time period access:

1 **Access Edit Default Access for <databaseName/entityName/entityGroup>.**

See "About Assigning Default Access" on page 62.

2 **Select Time.**

3 **Select time access options. Select Change Time Period Information to enable general time period modifications not configured in "Configuring Accounts Access Options" on page 65.**

Configuring Reports Access Options

You use the **Edit Default Access—Reports** tab to define the reporting options. Before you can edit report access, you must access the References tab and select an Entity.

➤ To configure reports access:

1 **Access Edit Default Access for <databaseName/entityName/entityGroup>.**

See "About Assigning Default Access" on page 62.

2 **Select Reports.**

3 **Select Global Permissions options:**

- Default Number Format

Changes the format of numbers on reports.

- **Load Default Reports**

  Restores a standard report to its original layout.

- **Add Reports**

  Enables a user to add freestyle reports to the model.

- **Move Reports**

  Enabled modifying the list order of reports.

4 Under **Reports** , select reports and permissions:

- **Can Edit**

  Enables editing reports.

- **Can Hide/Unhide**

  Enables hiding and revealing sections of reports.

- **Can Rename**

  Enables renaming reports.

- **Can Protect**

  Enables locking cells in reports.

Configuring Scenario Access Options

You use the **Edit Default Access—Scenarios** tab to configure scenario access.

➤ To configure scenario access:

1 Access **Edit Default Access for <databaseName/entityName/entityGroup>**.

See "About Assigning Default Access" on page 62.

2 Select **Scenarios** .

3 Select **Global Permissions** applying to all scenarios:

- **Add Scenarios.**

  Enables creating scenarios.

- **Change output storage rules**

  Enables modifying output values.

- **Allow input in scenario-specific accounts only**

  Restricts modification to only scenario-specific accounts.

4 Under **Access Control Items**, select a **Data and forecast methods** option to determine the primary access settings changing data and forecast methods in scenarios:

- **Cannot change data or forecast methods**

No changes can be made.

- **Change data only**

  Enables change only to financial data.

- **Change data and forecast methods**

  Enables changes to financial data and forecast methods.

5 **Optional:** Select **Add/Delete accounts** to enable a user to add or delete accounts within scenario.

Does not apply to the Base and Actual scenarios.

6 **Optional:** Select **Select Delete** to enable deleting scenarios.

Does not apply to the Base and Actual Scenarios.

7 **Optional:** Select **Rename** to enable renaming scenarios.

8 **Optional:** Select **Change Scenario Type** to enables modifying scenario types of scenarios.

9 **Optional:** Select **Change Actuals Use** to enables changing the rules regarding the use of actuals in scenarios.

Configuring Dimension Access Options

You use the **Edit Default Access—Dimensions** tab to configure access to dimensions.

➤ To configure dimension access:

1 Access **Edit Default Access for <databaseName/entityName/entityGroup>**.

See "About Assigning Default Access" on page 62.

2 Select **Dimensions**.

3 Select dimensions access options:

- **Can Maintain Dimensions**

  Enables creating and deleting user-defined dimensions.

- **Can Assign Dimensions**

  Enables assigning and removing the user-defined dimensions.

Configuring Consolidation Access Options

You use the **Edit Default Access—Consolidation** tab to configure Consolidator access.

➤ To configure Consolidator access:

1 Access **Edit Default Access for <databaseName/entityName/entityGroup>**.

See "About Assigning Default Access" on page 62.

2 Select **Consolidation**.

3 Select **Consolidation Structure** access options:

- **Add to Entity** <*database name*>

  Enables adding entities to consolidation structures.

- **Remove from Entity** <*database name*>

  Enables deleting entities from consolidation structures.

4 Select consolidation access options:

- **Change Entity Characteristics**

  Enables changing entity characteristics in consolidation structures.

- **Run Consolidation**

  Enables users to run consolidations without any other access to consolidation.

Configuring Reference Access Options

You use the **Edit Default Access—References** tab to select the source entity for accounts and reports. This entity applies to the **Reports** and **Entities** tabs.

➤ To configure reference access:

1 Access **Edit Default Access for <databaseName/entityName/entityGroup>**.

See "About Assigning Default Access" on page 62.

2 Select **Reference**.

3 Select a **Get List of Permission Groups/Reports/Scenarios from** option to determine the source entity for reports:

- **Current Entity**

  The current entity.

- **First Entity in Group**

  The first entity in an entity group.

- **Selected Entity**

  Click **...** to browse and select a database and entity.

Configuring Default Access for New Entities

You use the **Edit Default Access—New Entities** tab to define the default access permissions for new entities.

➤ To configure default access for new entities:

1 Access **Edit Default Access for <databaseName/entityName/entityGroup>**.

See "About Assigning Default Access" on page 62.

2 Select **New Entities**.

3 Select a **Newly-created child Entities get an access record by** option to define the access permissions source:

- **Making a copy of the access record for this Entity**

  Uses default access.

- **Copying a pre-defined access record**

  Click **Edit Access** to open the **Edit Default Access** dialog box, where you can create access permissions.

  - **Optional:** Configure entity access.

    See "Configuring Entities Access Options" on page 64.

  - **Optional:** Configure account access.

    See "Configuring Accounts Access Options" on page 65.

  - **Optional:** Configure time access.

    See "Configuring Time Access Options" on page 66.

  - **Optional:** Configure scenario access.

    See "Configuring Scenario Access Options" on page 67.

  - **Optional:** Configure dimension access.

    See "Configuring Dimension Access Options" on page 68.

  - **Optional:** Configure Consolidation access.

    See "Configuring Consolidation Access Options" on page 68.

  - **Optional:** Configure reference access.

    See "Configuring Reference Access Options" on page 69.

  - **Optional:** Configure reports access.

    See "Configuring Reports Access Options" on page 66.

- **Assigning the Entity to a Group**

  Click **Select Group** to open the **Select Group** dialog box and select an entity group.

- **Letting the creator assign it to a Group**

  The creator of the entity has access permission to assign the entity to a group.

Adding Users and Groups to Databases, Entities, or Entity Groups

After creating databases, you must add users. Users are authenticated internally with user IDs from external service providers.

- "Adding Users" on page 71

- "Adding User Groups to Databases, Entities, or Entity Groups" on page 71

Adding Users

You can add Users and Groups from the **Edit Default Access** box. Users or Groups added from the **Database Options** box display in the **Edit Default Access** box. You can add users to databases, entities, or entity groups.

➤ To add users or user groups to databases, entities, or entity groups:

1 In Administrator, select **Databases**.

2 Double-click a database.

3 **Optional:** To add users or user groups, perform an action:

- To add users to the database, skip this step.
- To add users to entities, select the **Entities** tab and select an entity.
- To add users to entity groups, select the **Entity Group** tab select an entity group.

4 Perform an action:

- For databases, select **Access** then **Database Options** or **Edit Default**.
- For entities, select **Edit** then **Access**
- For entity groups, select **Group** then **Access**.

5 In **Edit Database Options** or **Edit Default Access**, click **Add User**.

6 Click **Browse** and select a user.

7 View information:

- **Domain Name/ User ID**
  - With Standard NTLM Security, the NTLM Directory Server domain is displayed.
  - With single sign-on, user ID is displayed.
- **User Name/User Identity**
  - With Standard NTLM Security, the name of the user within the domain is displayed.
  - With single sign-on, the Security Identifier (SID) of the user within the Directory Server is displayed.

8 In **Copy Access from**, select the source user to use to copying access privileges.

9 Click **OK**.

Adding User Groups to Databases, Entities, or Entity Groups

You can add user groups to databases, entities, or entity groups.

Note: You can add users and groups from the **Edit Default Access** box. Any Users or Groups added in the **Database Options** box appear in the **Edit Default Access** box.

➤ To add user groups to a databases, entity, or entity groups:

1 Select **Databases**.

2 Double-click a database.

3 **Optional:** To add a user or user group to an entity or entity group, perform a task:

- For databases, skip this step.
- For an entity, select **Entities** and select an entity.
- For an entity group, select **Entity Group** and then an entity group.

4 Perform an action:

- For databases, select **Access** then **Database Options** or **Edit Default**.
- For entities, select **Edit** then **Access**.
- For entity groups, select **Group** then **Access**.

5 In **Edit Database Options** or **Edit Default Access**, click **Add Group**.

6 By **Name**, click **Browse** to search for the group.

7 In **User Groups**, select a user group and click **OK**.

8 On **Add Group**, select a source user group for copying access and click **Copy Access**.

9 Click **OK**.

7 Activating and Managing Client-Side Functionality

In This Chapter

You use Administrator to manage these Strategic Finance client functions:

- Entity Change Management
- Assumptions Change Management
- Importing and exporting maps and batches

Activating and Managing Entity Change Management

The **ECM** (Entity Change Management) tab lists all ECM documents and their owners. ECM documents enable bulk-management of multiple target entities through a base entity. Though ECM documents are create using the client, they are run on the server. See the *Oracle Hyperion Strategic Finance User's Guide*.

- "Activating Entity Change Management" on page 73
- "Defining Access to ECM Documents" on page 74
- "Adding Users for ECM Documents" on page 74
- "Adding User Groups for ECM Documents" on page 75
- "Editing Access to ECM Documents" on page 75
- "Changing the Owner of ECM Documents" on page 76
- "Breaking Locks on ECM Documents" on page 76

Activating Entity Change Management

Select these server options to activate Entity Change Management:

- General Database Access
- Default Owner Database Access
- Default User Database Access

➤ To activate Entity Change Management:

1 On the **Databases** tab, double-click a database.

2 Select **Access** then **Database Options**.

3 In **Edit Database Options**, select **<Default>** and click **Edit**.

4 On **Database General**, select **Allow Entity Change Management** and click **OK**.

5 Click **OK**.

6 Select **Database** and then **Edit**.

7 From **Edit Default Access**, select **<Owner>** and click **Edit**.

8 Click **Entities** , select **Allow Entity Change Management** and click **OK**.

9 From **Edit Default Access**, select **<Default>** and click **Edit**.

10 Click **Entities**, select **Allow Entity Change Management** and click **OK**.

11 Click **OK** and restart the server.

Defining Access to ECM Documents

You can define access to individual ECM documents.

➤ To manage access to ECM documents:

1 In Administrator, select **ECM**.

2 From **ECM Doc**, select a name.

3 Select **Edit** then **Access**.

4 From **Edit Access**, perform an action:

- To add users, click **Add User**.

  See "Adding Users for ECM Documents" on page 74.

- To add user groups, click **Add Group**.

  See "Adding User Groups for ECM Documents" on page 75.

- To modify the access for owners, default users, specific users, or user groups, in **Edit Access to <ECM Doc name>**, select a name and click **Edit**.

  See "Editing Access to ECM Documents" on page 75.

- To delete user or user groups, in **Edit Access to <ECM Doc name>**, select a name and click **Delete**.

5 Click **OK**.

Adding Users for ECM Documents

After selecting an ECM document from the **ECM** tab of the Administrator utility, you can add users.

➤ To add users:

1 Access **Edit Access**.

See "Defining Access to ECM Documents" on page 74.

2 Click **Add User**.

3 Click **Browse**.

See "Adding Users" on page 71.

4 In **Copy Access**, select a source user to copy access settings.

5 Click **OK**.

Adding User Groups for ECM Documents

➤ To add user groups:

1 Access **Edit Access**.

See "Defining Access to ECM Documents" on page 74.

2 Click **Add Group**.

3 Click **Browse**.

4 In **User Groups**, select a user group, and click **OK**.

5 On **Add Group**, in **Copy Access** , select a source group to copy access settings.

6 Click **OK**.

Editing Access to ECM Documents

➤ To edit ECM document access:

1 Access **Edit Access**.

See "Defining Access to ECM Documents" on page 74.

2 Select an **Access** option:

- None

  No access.

- Open As Copy

  Enables opening ECM documents as read-only copies.

- Check Out

  Enables opening entities within ECM documents.

3 **Optional:** Select **Run ECM** to enable users to execute ECM.

4 **Optional:** Select **Delete ECM Doc** to enable users to remove ECM documents.

5 Click **OK**.

Changing the Owner of ECM Documents

➤ To change ECM document owners:

1 Click **ECM**.

2 From **ECM Doc**, select a name.

3 Select **Edit** and then **Owner**.

4 In **Domain Name for New Owner**, click **Browse** to select a user.

5 Click **OK**.

Breaking Locks on ECM Documents

➤ To break locks on ECM documents:

1 Click **ECM**.

2 On **ECM Doc**, select an ECM document.

3 Select **Edit** then **Break Lock**.

Activating and Managing Assumptions Change Manager

The **ACM** (Assumptions Change Manager) tab lists all ACM documents and their owners. ACM documents enable you to bulk manage multiple target entities in a base entity. Though ACM documents are create on the Strategic Finance Client, they are run on the server.

- "Activating Assumptions Change Manager" on page 76
- "Adding and Removing Users and Groups to ACM Documents " on page 77
- "Changing ACM Document Owners" on page 77
- "Breaking ACM Document Locks" on page 77

Activating Assumptions Change Manager

Activate the ACM by performing these tasks

- "Assigning General Database Access" on page 61.
- "Configuring Default Access to Databases, Entities, and Entity Groups" on page 62.

Adding and Removing Users and Groups to ACM Documents

➤ To define user or group access to ACM documents:

1 Select **ACM**.

2 Under **ACM Doc**, select a name.

3 Select **Edit** then **Access**.

4 On **Edit Access**, perform a task:

- To add users, click **Add User**.
- To add user groups, click **Add Group**.
- To edit access permissions for owners, default users, specific users, or user groups, in **Edit Access to <ACM Doc name>**, select one and click **Edit**.
- To delete user or user groups, in **Edit Access to <ACM Doc name>**, select one and click **Delete**.

5 Click **OK**.

Changing ACM Document Owners

➤ To change ACM document owners:

1 Select **ACM**.

2 Under **ACM Doc**, select a name.

3 Select **Edit** then **Owner**.

4 In **Domain Name for New Owner**, browse to select a user.

5 Click **OK**.

Breaking ACM Document Locks

➤ To break ACM document locks:

1 Select **ACM**.

2 Under **ACM Doc**, select a name.

3 Select **Edit Break Lock**.

Managing Batches, Maps, and Servers for Import and Export

To import or export data between Strategic Finance and other EPM System applications, you grant end users access permission to maps and batch imports and exports. You use the **Map** and **Batch** tabs to manage maps and batches.

Managing Connections to EPM System Product Servers

Before users can import or export between a Strategic Finance Server and another Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System server, you must create a connection.

➤ To create connections to other EPM System product server:

1 Access **Oracle Hyperion Servers** and click **Add**.

2 In Administrator, perform a task:

- For Oracle Hyperion Planning, Fusion Edition servers, select **Server** then **Planning Servers**.
- For Financial Management servers, select **Server** then **Financial Management Servers**.

3 To delete a server, select it and click **Delete**.

4 Click **OK**.

5 In **New Server**, enter the server network name and click **OK**.

Managing Batches

You use the **Batches** tab to manage batches.

Defining User and Group Access to Batches

The default setting determines access if and how users and groups can access batches.

➤ To create default access control for batches:

1 In Administrator, select **Batches**.

2 Select a batch .

3 Select **Edit** then **Access**.

4 On **Edit Access**, perform a task:

- Click **Add User** to add users.

  See "Adding Users for ECM Documents" on page 74.

- Click **Add Group** to add groups.

  See "Adding User Groups for ECM Documents" on page 75.

- To edit access for owners, default users, specific users, or user groups, in **Edit Access to <batchName>**, select one and click **Edit**.

  See " Overriding Default Access to Batches" on page 79.

- To delete users or user groups, in **Edit Access to <batchName>**, select one and click **Delete**.

5 Click **OK**.

Overriding Default Access to Batches

➤ To override default batch access:

1 In **Edit Access**, select a user or group and click **Edit**.

2 In **Edit Access for <userName/groupName>**, select **Access**:

- **None**

  No access.

- **Check Out/Run Batch**

  Enables users or user groups to check out and run batches.

3 **Optional:** Click **Delete Batch** to enable the user or group to delete the batch.

4 Click **OK**.

Changing Owners of Batches

➤ To change batch owners:

1 Select **Batches**.

2 From **Batch**, select a batch.

3 Select **Edit** then **Owner**.

4 In **Change Owner**, enter a user.

5 Click **OK**.

Managing Maps

You use the **Maps** tab to manage maps.

Managing Access to Maps

➤ To manage map access:

1 **Select Maps.**

2 **Select a map.**

3 **Select Edit then Access.**

4 **On Edit Access, perform a task:**

- To add users, click **Add User**.

  See "Adding Users for ECM Documents" on page 74.

- To add user groups, click **Add Group**.

  See "Adding User Groups for ECM Documents" on page 75.

- To edit access for owners, default users, another user or a user groups, in **Edit Access for <mapName>**, select one and click **Edit**.

  See "Overriding Default Access to Maps" on page 80.

- To delete users or user groups, select them in **Edit Access to <mapName>**and click **Delete**.

5 **Click OK.**

Overriding Default Access to Maps

➤ To override default map access:

1 **On Edit Access , select a user or user group and click Edit.**

See"Managing Access to Maps" on page 80.

2 **On the Edit Access for <userName /groupName>, select access options:**

- **None**

  No access.

- **Check Out/Run Map**

  Enables a user or user group to check out and use maps.

3 **Optional: Click Delete Map to enable the user or group to be able to delete the map.**

4 Click **OK**.

Changing Owners of Maps

➤ To change map owners:

1 Select **Map**.

2 From **Maps**, select the map.

3 Select **Edit** then **Owner**.

4 On **Change Owner** , select a user.

5 Click **OK**.

8 Managing Locks, Logs, Transactions, and Sessions

In This Chapter

Use the Administrator to perform daily maintenance and troubleshooting such as managing locks, logs, transactions, and user sessions.

Managing Entity Locks

When users check out entities, Strategic Finance locks the entity to protect the data. Use the **Locks** tab to monitor and break entity locks.

➤ To view and break entity locks:

1 **From Administrator, select Locks.**

The ID and domain of the user using the entity is displayed along with the name of the entity, the entity version number, and when it was checked out

2 **To unlock an entity, select the lock, and then Lock and Break.**

Managing Transactions

Use the **Transactions** tab to identify successful transactions and rerun failed transactions (re-run a failed ECM process)

➤ To manage transactions:

1 **From Administrator, select Transactions.**

The transaction types and states are displayed, such as (entity conversions performed after an upgrade.

2 **Perform any action:**

- To sort by type, in **Transaction Type**, select a type.
- To sort by state, in **Transaction State**, select a state.
- To view logs, select a transaction and click Show Log. See "Managing Logs" on page 84:
- To delete a log, select one and click **Delete**.
- To retry failed transactions, select the transaction and click **Rerun**.

Managing Logs

Use the **Logs** tab to view transaction details for troubleshooting purposes, about these transactions and tasks:

- Entity conversions
- Entity change management actions
- Database exports
- Batch import and exports
- Archive repairs and purges

➤ To use logs:

1 From Administrator, select **Logs**.

2 Basic log data is displayed such as:

- **Entity ID** — The target entity of the action
- **Serial String** — The log serial number
- **Transaction Key** — Unique number assigned to the action

3 Select a log and perform any action:

- To retrieve, select **Log** then **Retrieve**.
- To retrieve and delete , select **Log** then **Retrieve and Delete**.
- To save the log as a .txt file click **Save As**

Managing User Sessions

Use the **Sessions** tab to identify how long a user has been using Strategic Finance. If a user does not exist Strategic Finance correctly, or the system freezes, destroy the session to free resources.

➤ To manage user sessions:

1 From Administrator, select **Sessions**.

2 To destroy a session, select it , then **Session** and **Destroy**.

Managing Event Logs

Use the **Event Logs** tab to track daily use of Strategic Finance, analyze patterns, and troubleshoot.

➤ To manage event logs:

1 From Administrator, select **Event Logs**.

2 **Optional:** To retrieve a log, select it, click **Event Log** then **Retrieve**.

A Server Registry and Database Directory Structure

In This Appendix

Server Registry

Caution! Do not edit registers, unless specified in "Defining Advanced Register Entry Settings" on page 29.

EPM System Strategic Finance Service Registry Parameters

Strategic Finance service registers are located in:

`HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Hyperion Solutions\HSFService`

Table 28 Strategic Finance Service Registers

Parameter	Type	Data
(Default)	REG_SZ	(value not set)
ArchiveDirectory	REG_SZ	Archive
ArchiveWarningLevel	REG_SZ	Block
CSSConfigFile	REG_SZ	Absolute filepath to the External Authentication configuration file
DatabaseConnectionString	REG_SZ	Use to connect to the database
DatabaseConnectivityType	REG_SZ	ODBC or OLE DB DB Name
DataSourceConnectionString	REG_SZ	SQLOLEDB
DefaultLogFile	REG_SZ	C:\HSFData\Admin\Default.log
EntityDirectory	REG_SZ	ADB
EntityFileExtension	REG_SZ	ALS
HSFDataDir	REG_SZ	C:\HSFData

Parameter	Type	Data
LockFileExtension	REG_SZ	LCK
LogDirectory	REG_SZ	C:\HSFData
MaxBackgroundWorkers	REG_SZ	3
MaximumIntensiveRequests	REG_SZ	10
MaximumProcessSize	REG_SZ	2048000
MaximumFreeMemory	REG_SZ	51200
MinimumFreeDisk	REG_SIZ	100
MinumumFreeMemory	REG_SIZ	51200
MRUListSize	REG_SZ	5
RootDirectory	REG_SZ	C:\HSFData
RPCPort	REG_SZ	The port where the Strategic Finance server connects: 7750
SecurityRegime	REG_SZ	If disabled or showing no value, NTLM is the default. For External Authentication, set to: CSS
StructLockFileExtension	REG_SZ	LKS
StructureFileExtension	REG_SZ	CNS
TemplateExtension	REG_SZ	ALT
TraceLevel	REG_SZ	Standard

HSF Service Shared Services Registry Parameters

Strategic Finance registers for Shared Services are located in:

`HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Hyperion Solutions\HSFService\Authentication`

Table 29 Strategic Finance Registers for Shared Services

Name	Type	Data
(Default)	REG_SZ	(value not set)
ClassPath	REG_EXPAND_SZ	The classpath
ConnectionInfo	REG_SZ	String used to connect to Shared Services
HubInstanceID	REG_SZ	String storing the name of a Shared Services server

Name	Type	Data
HubURL	REG_SZ	URL connecting to Oracle's Hyperion® Shared Services
JamPath	REG_EXPAND_SZ	Locates the Java Virtual Machine
JVMPath or JVMKey	REG_EXPAND_SZ	Locates required libraries

HSF Server Registry Parameters

Strategic Finance server registers are located in:

`HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Hyperion Solutions\Strategic Finance\HSFServer`

Table 30 Strategic Finance Server Registers

Name	Type	Data
(Default)	REG_SZ	(value not set)
network address	REG_SZ	HSFserver
protocol	REG_SZ	ncacn_ip_tcp

Directories and Files

Subtopics

- %EPM_ORACLE_HOME%\products\hsf\
- %EPM_ORACLE_HOME%\Diagnostics\Logs\hsf

%EPM_ORACLE_HOME%\products\hsf\

Subtopics

- Data
- ADB
- ADB\<Database>
- \ADB\<Database>\<Entity>
- Admin
- logs
- %EPM_ORACLE_HOME%\products\hsf\cfg\DB

Data

This directory containsStrategic Finance databases, external databases, the AdminDoc (ADM) file, and transaction log files.

ADB

Table 31 ADB

Subdirectory	Contains
_delete	Deleted databases and their contents
<Database>	One individual, active database

ADB\<Database>

Table 32 ..ABD\<Database>

Subdirectory	Contains
delete	Deleted entities.
_ecm	Entity Change Management files
<Entity>	Corresponding entity

\ADB\<Database>\<Entity>

Table 33 <Database>\<Entity >

Subdirectory or File	Contains
`Archive`	Archived versions of the entity
`Drafts`	Working drafts of the entity
`<Entity>.ALS`	Corresponding entity file
`<Entity>.bld`	Consolidation data for the entity after a consolidation structure was created
`<Entity>.STR`	Data about structural relationships between entities
`<Entity>.LCK`	Lock data

Admin

The AdminDoc file that contains this information:

- user authorization
- databases and database configurations
- export rule sets
- archive retention rules
- access records

- entity and user groups
- consolidation structure names and configurations
- server logging settings
- server E-mail controls
- backup and restore configuration

Table 34 Admin

File	Contains
`Default.log`	Logged errors on general server use.
`ImportExportRestrictions.xml`	Parameter settings that define export rules for RDBMS staging databases.
`License.ini`	License information.
`User.adm`	AdminDoc file.
`User.tbk`	AdminDoc file backup

logs

Table 35 Logs

Subdirectory or File	Contains
`_finished`	Completed transactions.
`_processing`	Transactions being processed.
Event<date>.log	Text file that logs transaction activity.
`TRANS.TRN`	Transaction file
`TRANSBAK.TRN`	Transaction file backup

%EPM_ORACLE_HOME%\products\hsf\cfg\DB

Subtopics

- Oracle\New
- Oracle\Upgrade
- SQL Server\New
- SQL Server\Upgrade

Table 36 ..\Hyperion\StrategicFinance\<release>\Server\DB

Subdirectories and Files	Contains
`Oracle\New`	Scripts for creating export databases in Oracle.

Subdirectories and Files	Contains
Oracle\Upgrade	Scripts for upgrading Alcar 6.x export databases in Oracle to Strategic Finance 3.x.
DB\SQL Server\New	Scripts for creating export databases in SQL Server.
DB\SQL Server\Upgrade	Scripts for upgrading existing Alcar 6.x export databases in SQL Server to Strategic Finance 3.x.

Oracle\New

Table 37 ..\DB\Oracle\New Scripts

File Name	Description
step1_tables_viewsql	Creates the base and ancillary Strategic Finance database schema, including: tables, sequences, indexes, and keys.
step2_defaultspcreate.sql	Creates defaults and substitution procedures.
step3_pkgcreate.sql	Contains package definitions and bodies for the base Strategic Finance database export and the customer interface table.
step4a_optionalauditcreate.sql	Creates an optional audit table for defaults and substitutions.
step4b_optionalaudittrigger.sql	Creates an optional trigger for defaults and substitutions.

Oracle\Upgrade

This directory contains upgrade scripts.

SQL Server\New

Table 38 .SQL Server\New Scripts

File	Description
step1alt_remove_objects.sql	Alternative to step_1. Removes objects for reinstallation.
step1_create_alcar_database.sql	Creates the Strategic Finance SQL Server database as hsfsvr.
step2_security.sql	Sets up logins and permissions. The default are hsfsvr_user, password = null.
step3_tables_grants.sql	Contains the base Strategic Finance database schema, including: tables, indexes, and keys with default grants.
step4_procs_funcs.sql	Contains stored procedures and functions.

SQL Server\Upgrade

This directory contains upgrade30.sql to upgrade Oracle staging databases from 6.x to Strategic Finance 3.x.

%EPM_ORACLE_HOME%\Diagnostics\Logs\hsf

This directory contains event logs and end user actions.

B

Exporting Data

In This Appendix

About Exporting

Exporting data enables you to integrate Strategic Finance data with Relational Database Management (RDBMS) systems, creating transactions in a staging (export) database tables whenever Strategic Finance entities are created, updated, or deleted on the Strategic Finance server. Database tables link using `transaction_id`, `variable_id`, and `period ID`. This section describes how to configure Oracle and SQL Server export databases and upgrade existing export databases.

Requirements

Before exporting data, ensure that you:

- Are a database administrator with privileges to create schemas, tables, and packages
- Can access the Strategic Finance server
- Know the name, user name, and password for the target export database

Setting Up a SQL Server Database

To set up SQL Server:

1. Satisfy the requirements. See "Requirements" on page 95.
2. In SQL Server, create an instance of the server in which to create the target database.

3. Access the SQL Server instance.
4. Navigate to `%EPM_ORACLE_HOME%\products\hsf\cfg` and run these scripts in order using Query Analyzer to create the export database:
   - `Step1_create_HSF_database` — Creates the Strategic Finance SQL Server database (hsfsvr)
   - `Step1alt_remove_objects` — Removes objects
   - `Step2_security` — Configures logins and permissions. By default, login = hsfdbuser and password = password
   - `Step3_tables_grants` — Contains the base Strategic Finance database schema including tables, and indexes
   - `Step4_procs_funcs` — Contains stored procedures and functions
5. See "Creating SQL Server Export Databases" on page 98 and then"Configuring the External Database Connection" on page 99.

Setting up an Oracle Database

If you are using an real application cluster (RAC), see "Using Oracle Application Clusters" on page 97.

To setup up Oracle:

1. Install the Oracle client on the Strategic Finance server.
2. In the Oracle server, create the server name, database user name, and database password.
3. Using the user name and password, access the Oracle Service Name and create the schema. Specify a custom schema name or accept the default.
4. Run `Pre_installation.sql` to create the database and add the base HSFDBUser.
5. From `%EPM_ORACLE_HOME%\products\hsf\cfg` run these scripts:
   - `Step1_tables_views.sql`Contains the base and ancillary Strategic Finance database schema including tables, sequences, indexes, and keys
   - `Step2_defaultspcreate.sql`Contains defaults and substitution procedures.
   - `Step3_pkgcreate.sql`

     Contains package definitions and bodies for the base Strategic Finance database export and the customer interface table.
   - `Step4a_optionalauditcreate.sql`

     Contains optional audit table for defaults and substitutions.
   - `Step4b_optionalaudittrigger`

     Contains optional trigger for defaults and substitutions.

Note: The first two scripts assume a clean database schema. You can only use these scripts once per schema.

6. Log in to the schema using **HSFDBUser** and **password**.
7. Change the password for HSFDBUser.
8. In `%EPM_ORACLE_HOME%\products\hsf\cfg` run these scripts in this order:
   - `Step1_tables_views.sql`Contains the base and ancillary Strategic Finance database schema including tables, sequences, indexes, and keys
   - `Step2_defaultspcreate.sql`Contains defaults and substitution procedures.
   - `Step3_pkgcreate.sql`

     Contains package definitions and bodies for the base Strategic Finance database export and the customer interface table.
   - `Step4_optionalauditcreate.sql`

     Contains optional audit table for defaults and substitutions.
   - `Step4a_optionalaudittrigger`

     Contains optional trigger for defaults and substitutions.
9. See "Creating SQL Server Export Databases" on page 98 and then "Configuring the External Database Connection" on page 99

Using Oracle Application Clusters

➤ To set up Oracle databases in RAC:

1 **Log into Oracle as the system database adminstrator.**

2 **Create a tablespace with these attributes:**
   - size 1024m
   - autoextend on
   - next 256m
   - maxsize 5128m
   - extent management local

3 **Create a user schema using the tablespace. The schema includes the user name and password Strategic Finance uses to access the export database.**

4 **Grant these privileges to the user schema:**
   - CREATE PROCEDURE
   - CREATE SESSION
   - CREATE TABLE
   - UNLIMITED TABLESPACE
   - CONNECT
   - RESOURCE

5 **Log in to the user schema.**

6 **In order, run these scripts:**

- `Step1_tables_views.sql` Contains the base and ancillary Strategic Finance database schema including tables, sequences, indexes, and keys
- `Step2_defaultspcreate.sql` Contains defaults and substitution procedures.
- `Step3_pkgcreate.sql`

  Contains package definitions and bodies for the base Strategic Finance database export and the customer interface table.
- `Step4a_optionalauditcreate.sql`

  Contains optional audit table for defaults and substitutions.
- `Step4b_optionalaudittrigger`

  Contains optional trigger for defaults and substitutions.

Creating SQL Server Export Databases

To create SQL Server export databases:

1. Run: `C:\sqlplus HSF/password@HSFOraDBSrvName`.
2. Run `SQL>scriptname.sql` where scriptname is the name of your script.
3. From `%EPM_ORACLE_HOME%\products\hsf\cfg`, install these scripts:
   - `Step1_create_HSF_database` — Creates the Strategic Finance SQL Server database (hsfsvr)
   - `Step1alt_remove_objects` — Removes objects
   - `Step2_security` — Configures log in information and permissions. By default, this is **hsfdbuser** and **password**.
   - `Step3_tables_grants` — Contains the base Strategic Finance database schema including tables, and indexes
   - `Step4_procs_funcs` — Contains stored procedures and functions

Upgrading Export Databases

To upgrade the export database from a previous release:

1. Navigate to `%EPM_ORACLE_HOME%\products\hsf\config\DB\Oracle\Upgrade`.
2. Run the SQL scripts for your release:

Table 39 Export Database Upgrade Scripts

Release	Script	To Update To
2.9	`upgrade30`	3.x or 4.0.x

Release	Script	To Update To
3.x 4.0	`upgrade30` followed by `upgrade41`	• 4.1 • 9.2 • 9.3
4.1 or higher	`upgrade95`	11.*x*

Configuring the Strategic Finance Server

Configuring the Strategic Finance server to connect to the export database involves these tasks:

- "Creating Connections" on page 99
- "Configuring the External Database Connection" on page 99

Creating Connections

➤ To set up the external connection:

1 Launch the Administrator.

2 Select **Server** , then **Open** to select a server.

3 Select **Server**.

4 Select **Server** then **External Connection Settings**.

5 In **Choose Database Connectivity**, select the method corresponding to the database.

Note: If you change the current setting, restart the Strategic Finance Service. If you are upgrading, change the settings to reference the new database connection.

6 Close the Administrator.

7 From Control panel, select **Administrative Tools** then **Services**.

8 On the **Services** box, select the HSF service, right-click, and select **Restart**.

Configuring the External Database Connection

If you are using SQL Server connection, you must use the **With SQL Server authentication using a login ID and password entered by the user** option.

➤ To configure the Strategic Finance Server connection to the export database:

1 Open the Administrator.

2 Select **Server** then **Open** to select the server.

3 Select **Databases** or **View** then **Databases**.

4 Select **Database** then **External Database**.

5 From **HSF Database**, select the database to connect to the external database.

6 From **Connection Type**, select **Export**.

7 In **OLEDB Data source**, enter the Data Source Name.

8 In **User ID**, enter the user ID used to access the relational database.

9 In **Password**, enter the schema password.

10 In **Rule Set Name**, enter a rule set name.

11 **Optional:** In **E-mail Addresses**, enter comma-separated E-mail addresses of individuals to notify if exports fail.

12 To export entities, select **Database Connectivity Enabled** .

13 Click **OK**.

The connection is created and tested.

C Migrating Data

In This Appendix

This section describes how to migrate Strategic Finance data from a test environment to the production environment.

Requirements

Before migrating Strategic Finance data between environments, perform these steps:

- Ensure that Strategic Finance users and groups were created and provisioned in Shared Services.
- Ensure that the person migrating data has the Admin, Provisioning Manager, and Power Manager security roles assigned to their account.
- Ensure that the test and production environments are maintained on separate computers.

Performing the Physical Migration

1. Install Strategic Financebut do **not** to click **Configure** at the end of the installation.
2. Close all Strategic Finance client applications and stop the server service on the source host.
3. Perform a full backup of theproduct data directory (C:\HSFData).
4. Copy or move the Strategic Finance data directory from the source host to the destination host.
5. Return to the installation program, and click **Configure**. If you closed the installation program, select **Start**, then **Oracle EPM System**, then **Shared Services**, and then **EPM System Configurator**.
6. If necessary, specify another Strategic Finance data directory and complete the configuration.
7. Click **Validate** to verify that the Strategic Finance components are working as expected and ensure that the Strategic Finance server service has started.

Entity Conversion

Open the Strategic Financeclient to convert existing entities to the new format as follows:

- Check them out
- Use ACM
- Use ECM

D

Troubleshooting

In This Appendix

Verifying Integration

If you upgraded to or installed release 11.1.2.1 of Hyperion Enterprise or Financial Management, confirm that they successfully integrate with Strategic Finance. If integration fails, perform these tasks:

- Navigate to `%EPM_ORACLE_INSTANCE%\bin directory (e.g. C:\Oracle \Middleware\user_projects\epmsystem1\bin).`
- Run one or both of the following:
  - Oracle's Hyperion® Enterprise®—`epmsys_registry.bat updateproperty STRATEGIC_FINANCE_SERVICE/@integrationActiveHE true`
  - Oracle Hyperion Financial Management, Fusion Edition—`epmsys_registry.bat updateproperty STRATEGIC_FINANCE_SERVICE/@integrationActiveH true`

How do I Backup 11.1.x Applications

In previous releases you could backup using PKZip. Because this tools is no longer provided, perform these tasks to backup your applications:

1. Ensure that all users have logged out.
2. Stop the HSF Service.
3. Copy the**HSFData** directory.
4. Restart the HSF Service.

For more backup and restore procedures, see the *EPM System Backup and Recovery Guide*

How can I Move Entities to Another Database on the Same Server?

To transfer entities to another database on the same physical server, perform these steps: move all of the entities to root (if they are not in a structure), shut down the service, copy/move the directories to the new database, and then restart the server. You will then have to

1. If they are not in a hierarchy, move all entities to root.
2. Stop the HSF Service.
3. Copy the directories to the other database.
4. Restart the Oracle Hyperion Strategic Finance Server.
5. Re-establish all required access rules.

Why the Client Cannot Connect to the Strategic Finance Server

Failures associated with the server are usually revealed by a client that fails to connect to the server, or that locks up when it does connect. The server runs as an service under Windows 2000, making it simple to monitor and control. When troubleshooting the server, confirm connectivity between the client and server. If problems persist, use one of these procedures.

➤ Follow these steps:

1 **On the server where Strategic Finance is running, select Start, then Programs, then Administrative Tools, and then Services.**

2 **Check whether the Strategic Finance service is running and if it is set to start automatically on reboot. If not, start the service.**

3 **If the service is running and you cannot connect, stop and start the service.**

Performing Diagnostics on the Strategic FinanceService

To collect diagnostic information and troubleshoot problems, log on to the system with full administrator privileges. Diagnostics can be performed directly on the server or using a remote access program. Use event logs and other logs to debug the system.

Note: Before troubleshooting, ensure that the service is running. If it is running, stop, and restart it.

Starting and Restarting the Strategic FinanceService

➤ To restart the service:

1 From the Windows Server desktop, access the Control Panel and select Administrative Tools, and then Services.

2 Right-click the Strategic Finance and select **Restart** or **Start**.

Verifying the Strategic Finance Service in Windows Task Manager

You can verify that the service is running by using Windows Task Manager.

➤ To verify the service in Windows Task Manager:

1 From the keyboard, press **Ctrl-Alt-Delete**.

2 In the **Windows Security** window, click **Task Manager**.

3 On the **Windows Task Manager** box, select **Processes**.

4 Locate **HSFServer.exe**.

Some issues to look for:

- If **HSFServer.exe** is not in the list of active processes, start it.
- When you find **HSFServer.exe** in the list, check **Mem Usage**. If the use exceeds 500 MB, there could have been a memory error. Restart the service.

Viewing Strategic Finance Service Messages in the Event Viewer

➤ To find service event messages using Event Viewer:

1 In the Control Panel and select **Administrative Tools** and then **Event Viewer**.

2 In **Tree** , select **Application Log**.

3 In the **Application Log** list box, scroll through the messages searching for any errors labeled Oracle Hyperion Strategic Finance, Fusion EditionService.

4 Examine any error messages to determine the problem.

Out of memory, breakpoint c0000005, and cannot open errors indicate memory corruption. Restart the service.

Server Memory Errors and Error Logs

These memory errors may be logged:

- “Access violation at breakpoint c0000005”

- “Not enough storage space available to process this command”

These messages indicate that the server has not recovered from the error. Consequently, error messages logged after these messages are suspect.

You can resolve some memory errors by restarting the service.

Glossary

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.

alias table A table that contains alternate names for members.

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

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

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.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

tabs Navigable views of accounts and reports in Strategic Finance.

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

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

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