Oracle® Hyperion Disclosure Management
Oracle® Hyperion Disclosure Management for Oracle Hyperion Financial Close Suite

Administrator's Guide
Release 11.1.2.3.818
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Deploying and Configuring Disclosure Management

In This Chapter

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Prerequisites

The following components must be installed to use Oracle Hyperion Disclosure Management:

- Installed and configured Disclosure Management Release 11.1.2 or later
- Installed and configured Oracle Smart View for Office and Disclosure Management
  Microsoft Office client components (Office 2007, or Office 2010)
- Microsoft Internet Explorer 7 or later
- Disclosure Management is supported by Office 2003 Professional Edition (not by Office 2003 Standard Edition) and by all editions of Office 2007

Note: To use the Disclosure Management client, when you install Microsoft Office, select .NET programmability support for Microsoft Word and Excel.

Note: When you upgrade Disclosure Management, the xbrl.data.properties file is overwritten with the newer version. Additionally, a backup copy of the previous version is created automatically with a .bak extension in the same directory as the new version. However, any custom settings from the previous version file are not merged or retained by the new version. If you customized the previous version (such as changing the proxy settings), reapply changes to the new version.

Disclosure Management Components

This section includes information on the following Disclosure Management client and server components:

- “Client Components” on page 10
- “Middle-Tier Services” on page 12
Client Components

This section includes information on the following client components of Disclosure Management:

- “Disclosure Management XBRL Add-in for Microsoft Office” on page 10
- “Disclosure Management Mapping Tool” on page 10
- “Financial Reporting HTML Preview” on page 11
- “Smart View (APS) and Data Source Access” on page 12

Disclosure Management XBRL Add-in for Microsoft Office

The Disclosure Management add-in for Microsoft Office provides an interface to its features within the Microsoft Office framework (specifically, Microsoft Excel and Word). The Disclosure Management XBRL add-in uses the Smart View extensions API for integrate with Microsoft Office and accessing metadata from EPM data sources.

Disclosure Management Mapping Tool

The Disclosure Management Mapping Tool maps information between the items of a taxonomy and the selected data values in an Office document or Oracle Hyperion Financial Reporting. The Disclosure Management Mapping Tool is the central piece for most client-side user interactions. The Disclosure Management Mapping Tool is an add-in component for Office applications (Microsoft Word or Excel), and is bundled with Financial Reporting. Users can easily select taxonomies, manage mappings, add variables, and validate XBRL instance documents using the Disclosure Management Mapping Tool.

The Disclosure Management Mapping Tool:

- Renders XBRL taxonomies and provides mapping functionality
- Provides the ability to create, edit, and delete variables in doclets and Master Documents
- Exposes most client-side user interactions
- Is used by the Office Add-in and Financial Reporting
- Provides a uniform user interface across all client applications
- Includes taxonomy search capability
- Enables reviewing and validation of all mappings

The add-in for Microsoft Word and Excel provides the following mapping features:

- XBRL Taxonomy Concepts
- XBRL Contexts
- XBRL Units
Additional, you can generate a document in iXBRL format, which enables you to view submissions in a human-readable format while retaining the machine-readable formats in the same document. An iXBRL document is an HTML document embedded with special XBRL tags, allowing the human-readable part in HTML and the machine-readable bits in XBRL.

**Report Manager**

Disclosure Management Report Manager report writers can use the Report Manager interface to manage and produce reports using Master Documents and doclets.

A Master Document acts as a container file for subdocuments called “doclets.” Using Master Documents Disclosure Management enables you to leverage your last report as the starting point for your next report by using the Master Document feature.

With a Master Document in Microsoft Word, an administrator can copy the last report, embed Microsoft Word and Excel sections into the document, rename it, and update the report view to the current Period or Year. Any registered Microsoft Word document may be used as a Master Document.

A Disclosure Management document becomes a Master Document when at least one doclet is inserted into it. A doclet is a separate Microsoft Word or Excel file that includes selected data that you want to include in the Master Document.

**Disclosure Management Integration With Financial Reporting, Smart View (APS) and Data Source Access**

This section includes:

- “Financial Reporting HTML Preview” on page 11
- “Financial Reporting Web Application Service” on page 12
- “Smart View (APS) and Data Source Access” on page 12

**Financial Reporting HTML Preview**

The Disclosure Management Mapping Tool is integrated in the Financial Reporting HTML Preview. You can map XBRL concepts to report data in a grid, including data from data sources (such as Oracle Hyperion Financial Management, Oracle Hyperion Planning, and Oracle Essbase) as well as formula and text cells. You can reuse data with XBRL maps from Financial Reporting grid, that can be imported to Microsoft Word or Excel documents through Smart View. After the data is imported into an Office document, the Disclosure Management add-in identifies the XBRL tags and maps to the relevant XBRL tags which are coming from the Financial Reporting function grid.
Financial Reporting Web Application Service

The Financial Reporting web application runs, stores, and schedules reports and batches. For more information, see the Oracle Hyperion Financial Reporting, Administrator's Guide.

Smart View (APS) and Data Source Access

You can import data from Oracle Hyperion data sources such as Financial Management, Planning, and Essbase, which can be imported to Microsoft Word or Excel document through the Smart View Analytic Provider Services (APS). After the data is in the Office document, the data source members can be associated with XBRL concepts through the Disclosure Management Mapping Tool. When this association occurs, the XBRL concepts are recognized from the data source member when it is part of a Financial Reporting grid or another Office document. Therefore a “data source XBRL map” can be associated once and reused in Office documents and Financial Reporting grids.

Middle-Tier Services

The Disclosure Management web application interacts with several middle-tier components that can exist on a distributed environment. This section highlights the most important middle-tier components:

- “Disclosure Management Web Application Service” on page 12
- “Financial Reporting Web Application Service” on page 12

Disclosure Management Web Application Service

A J2EE-based web application provides services to most of the components in Disclosure Management. This service interacts with client-layer components, other middle-tier services, and data storage components.

Financial Reporting Web Application Service

The Financial Reporting web application runs, stores, and schedules reports and batches. For more information, see the Oracle Hyperion Financial Reporting, Administrator's Guide.

Databases

Disclosure Management database sources includes the Mapping Reporting and Oracle Hyperion data sources:

- “Mapping Repository” on page 13
- “Oracle Hyperion Data Sources” on page 13
Mapping Repository

The Mapping Repository is a server-side application that stores and retrieves the XBRL taxonomy mappings created by the Mapping Tool. When a user creates, modifies, or deletes a mapping, the mappings are centrally stored in the Mapping Repository. Users cannot load and view mappings directly from the Mapping Repository.

Oracle Hyperion Data Sources

Disclosure Management supports Enterprise Performance Management (EPM) data sources such as Oracle Hyperion Planning, Financial Management, and Oracle Essbase. Data sources can be reused and imported into Microsoft Word or Excel documents through Oracle Smart View for Office.

You can import data from non-EPM sources, such as Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) systems, which can be imported to Microsoft Word or Excel.

Disclosure Management XBRL Taxonomy Designer

Disclosure Management XBRL Taxonomy Designer is a desktop application designed to build, extend, and maintain XBRL taxonomies. The Disclosure Management XBRL Taxonomy Designer user interface helps you to perform these tasks: Create multiple views, including concept relationships, calculations, languages, and properties that stay synchronized as the taxonomy is browsed. Disclosure Management XBRL Taxonomy Designer supports the most current XBRL 2.1 specification, including dimensions and tuples.

The Disclosure Management XBRL Taxonomy Designer is installed with the Disclosure Management application. For more information, see Disclosure Management XBRL Taxonomy Designer online help.

Server Configuration Options

This section includes information on the Disclosure Management server configuration options:

- “Registering XBRL Taxonomies” on page 13
- “Downloading the Taxonomies” on page 14

Registering XBRL Taxonomies

XBRL Taxonomies must be registered in the Disclosure Management web application server. Once registered, the taxonomy can be accessed in the Disclosure Management Mapping Tool for mapping and generating XBRL instance documents. Registered taxonomies must be valid according to the XBRL specifications and include or correctly reference any taxonomy dependencies. The taxonomies that are registered are available to all Disclosure Management users in the client components. After Disclosure Management is installed, administrators must
download the XBRL taxonomies and configure the `mappingtool.properties` file located in the `DISCMAN_INSTANCE/config` folder.

**Note:** The Disclosure Management Mapping Tool page provides a Taxonomy Manager button where you can manage your taxonomy versions. See “Taxonomy Manager” on page 32. You can also use the alternative method described in the following procedures.

**Note:** The administrator is responsible for installing and registering the taxonomies that the Disclosure Management Mapping Tool uses.

### Downloading the Taxonomies

Official XBRL taxonomies are usually downloaded from official taxonomy sites, such as: https://www.xbrl.org/

Required taxonomies are generally available from your regulator. Always refer to the regulator mandates and websites for instructions on which taxonomies to download.

- https://xbrl.us/—US taxonomies
- http://www.ifrs.org/XBRL/Pages/XBRL.aspx—Current IFRS taxonomy

### Extracting the Taxonomies

Taxonomies must be stored and registered at the computer hosting the web application. Typically, taxonomies are downloaded in a compressed file format. When extracting a taxonomy, maintain the folder structure of the taxonomy files.

> To extract a taxonomy:

1. If the taxonomy does not already exist in the Disclosure Management folder, locate the `DISCMAN_INSTANCE/XbrlFiles` folder.
2. Uncompress the taxonomy files to the: `DISCMAN_INSTANCE/XbrlFiles` folder.
   
   Ensure that the folder structure is maintained.
3. Ensure that the Disclosure Management Web application has read access to the `XbrlFiles` folder and its files.

### Extending Taxonomies

To extend a taxonomy, create or edit the taxonomy in the Disclosure Management XBRL Taxonomy Designer, which is a standalone client application. Disclosure Management XBRL Taxonomy Designer is a full-featured taxonomy and instance creator. Disclosure Management XBRL Taxonomy Designer includes: creating, editing, and validating the complex taxonomies, both with single and in-reference taxonomy usage patterns and validation capabilities. With Taxonomy Designer, you can:

- Create or rename concepts to closely match the nomenclature in your financial states
• Change the data type, balance, and period type of concepts
• Change the relationship of concepts
• Change the file path where taxonomies are saved

If a taxonomy is modified, then you must register it in Disclosure Management as described in “Registering XBRL Taxonomies” on page 13.

Registering and Viewing the XBRL Taxonomy Structure

When the Disclosure Management Web application is installed, a properties file named “mappingtool.properties” is placed in the DISCMAN_INSTANCE/config folder. The DISCMAN_INSTANCE pertains to the computer where the Disclosure Management Web application is installed.

After the taxonomies files are unzipped on the Disclosure Management server in the XbrlFile folder, they are registered and recognized by Disclosure Management and listed in the Disclosure Management Mapping Tool. (There is no DISCMAN_INSTANCE folder in a client, for example.)

**Note:** You can view and edit the mappingtool.properties file using any text editor.

**Note:** Non-ASCII characters are not supported by mappingtool.properties. To use non-ASCII characters, use a unicode format (for example, Ò).

The mappingtool.properties file contains the following properties:

• taxonomy_#.prefix
• taxonomy_#.entryPoint#
• taxonomy_#.label_
• # taxonomy_#.addlinkbases
• taxonomy_#.extLinkLabel_
• taxonomy_#.formatted_
• # taxonomy_#.unformatted
• taxonomy_#.overridable_
• taxonomy_#.unoverridable_
• taxonomy_#.package_
• taxonomy_#.schemaRef_

**Note:** # represents a placeholder for a numeric value. The above properties are case-sensitive.
Taxonomy Properties Example

This example shows how a mappingtool.properties file might be specified. Four taxonomies are registered:

- US GAAP 2009
- US GAAP 2008
- Oracle Extension (that is, a custom taxonomy) to the US GAAP 2008 taxonomy
- IFRS 2009

The US GAAP 2009 taxonomy defines five entry points, but based on the schema below, the Disclosure Management Mapping Tool shows only two (“Banking and Saving” and “Commercial and Industrial”). The US GAAP 2008 taxonomy shows three entry points (“Banking and Saving”, “Commercial and Industrial”, and “Real Estate”):

```
taxonomy_1.prefix=us-gaap-2009
taxonomy_1.entryPoint_1=XBRLUSGAAP/2009-01-31/ind/basi/us-gaap-basi-stm-dis-all-2009-01-31.xsd
taxonomy_1.label_1=Banking and Savings
taxonomy_1.label_2=Commercial and Industrial
```

```
taxonomy_2.prefix=us-gaap-2008
taxonomy_2.entryPoint_1=XBRLUSGAAP/2008-03-31/ind/ci/us-gaap-ci-stm-dis-all-2008-03-31.xsd
taxonomy_2.label_1=Commercial and Industrial
taxonomy_2.entryPoint_2=XBRLUSGAAP/2008-03-31/ind/basi/us-gaap-basi-stm-dis-all-2008-03-31.xsd
taxonomy_2.label_2=Banking and Savings
taxonomy_2.entryPoint_3=XBRLUSGAAP/2008-03-31/ind/re/us-gaap-re-stm-dis-all-2008-03-31.xsd
taxonomy_2.label_3=Real Estate
```

```
taxonomy_3.prefix=orcl-2008
taxonomy_3.entryPoint_1=oracle/2008-04-01/oracle-ext_2008-04-01.xsd
taxonomy_3.label_1=Oracle GAAP Extension
```

```
taxonomy_4.prefix=ifrs-2009
taxonomy_4.entryPoint_1=ifrs-2009-04-01/ifrs-cor_2009-04-01.xsd
taxonomy_4.label_1=IFRS Core
```
Viewing the `mappingtool.properties` file

The `mappingtool.properties` file includes these properties:

- **“prefix”** on page 17
- **“entryPoint_#”** on page 17
- **“label_#”** on page 18
- **“extLinkLabel_# (Optional)”** on page 18
- **“schemaRef_# (Optional)”** on page 18
- **“package_# (Optional)”** on page 19
- **“unformatted (Optional)”** on page 20
- **“overridable/unoverridable”** on page 20
- **“formatted (Optional)”** on page 19

**prefix**

The prefix or “short name” is used in the Disclosure Management Mapping Tool user interface and instance documents. The prefix value must have these characteristics:

- Has a unique value—two or more taxonomies should not use the same prefix
- Starts with a letter or underscore character
- Contains no spaces
- Is short because it is used repeatedly within instance documents

**entryPoint_#**

The taxonomy entry point is the path to a taxonomy’s .xsd file, relative to the DISCMAN_INSTANCE/XbrlFiles folder.
Taxonomies can have multiple entry points. Administrators control which entry points are registered and shown by the Disclosure Management Mapping Tool. For example, the US GAAP taxonomy has five entry points, but an administrator can choose to register only three. The website from which the taxonomy is downregistered usually contains details about its entry points.

The path to the xsd file should use the “/” character as a path separator. Alternately a double “\” can be used, but not a single “\”, for example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>entryPoint_#</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>us-gaap/ci/us-gaap-ci-all.xsd</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>us-gaap\ci\us-gaap-ci-all.xsd</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>us-gaap\ci\us-gaap-ci-all.xsd</td>
<td>Invalid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

label_# is the user-readable label associated with the entry point. The label is shown in the Disclosure Management Mapping Tool user interface. Each entry point value should have a corresponding label entry.

extLinkLabel_# (Optional)

Administrators can indicate the extended link label value to be shown for extended links in the taxonomy. Two values are available: “title” or “definition”. The extended link value is defined in the extLinkLabel_1=[definition][title] property of mappingtool.properties. When one value is not available, the other is used. For example, when the value is set to “definition” and the taxonomy has only title labels, titles are used. If the property is not provided, the default value is “title”.

schemaRef_# (Optional)

The schema name (schemaRef property) in the instance document is determined by the schemaRef_# value specified in mappingtool.properties. Because this information is not supplied by the taxonomy itself, the administrator must provide the schemaRef property. The pattern for this property is: schemaRef_#=[SomeTaxonomyURI]

Note the following when specifying the schemaRef property:

- The schemaRef property is usually a Uniform Resource Identifiers (URI) to the entry point of the taxonomy referenced by an instance document. The SEC requires that the schemaRef property point only to the taxonomy file name (see orcl-20100831.xsd.) However, the UK--IFRS requires that a full URI, (for example, https://www.xbrl.org/uk/ ifrs/core/2009-09-01/uk-ifrs-full-2009-09-01.xsd") be used.
● If it is not provided, the schema value from the corresponding entryPoint_#" property is used.

Disclosure Management supports multiple schema reference (SchemaRef) declarations in an instance document. For example, the following schema reference declarations can be specified in the mappingtool.properties file using the schemaRef_# parameter and spaces as separators: Note that the three schemaRef_# values are separated by spaces.


**package_# (Optional)**

The `package_#` property determines whether the taxonomy files are included when users select the “Generate XBRL” option from Microsoft Excel or Word. When this property is enabled, Disclosure Management produces the XBRL instance document on the Disclosure Management server and includes the additional documents within the compressed file (with a `.dmr` extension). The `.dmr` file is then serialized to the client machine and saved to the file system (as indicated by the user). When the package property is “false,” Disclosure Management does not include the dependent taxonomy files within the `.dmr` file. Disclosure Management includes only the XBRL instance document and a few other proprietary files.

The `package_#` property accepts a Boolean flag value:

- A “true” Boolean value indicates that the taxonomy files is packaged.
- A “false” Boolean value indicates that the taxonomy file is not packaged.

If it is not provided, “true” is the default.

**formatted (Optional)**

The `formatted` property is used to automatically apply a Rich Text Format to specified data types.

Each data type must be space-separated and represented the following way: 
`xsd_target_namespace#dataType`. The pattern for the properties is:

taxonomy_.#.formatted=[Space separated data types]

For example, to indicate that concepts which are of the `textBlockItemType` data type, always use Rich Text Formatting for "taxonomy_1", add the following entry:

taxonomy_1.formatted=http://xbrl.us/us-types/2009-01-31#textBlockItemType

If it is not provided, plain text formatting is always used.
unformatted (Optional)

The unformatted property is useful to automatically apply plain text format to specified data types.

Each data type must be space separated, and represented in the following way: "xsd_target_namespace#dataType". The pattern for the properties is: 
taxonomy_#.formatted=[Space separated data types]

For example, to indicate that concepts which are of the textBlockItemType data type always use plain text formatting for "taxonomy_1", add the following entry: 
taxonomy_1.unformatted=http://xbrl.us/us-types/2009-01-31#textBlockItemType

If it is not provided, plain text formatting is used.

overridable/unoverridable

You can enable or disable override functionality for a particular concept type in the mappingtool.properties file. The “overridable” and “unoverridable” properties govern whether it is possible to override all facts based on concepts of a specified type and its derived types on the Review tab.

Each item of the list in the mappingtool.properties file must be in the form of: target-name-space#dataTypeName

You need not enumerate all data types for which the override setting is enabled. Because data types are usually organized hierarchically, specify the override setting for the common parent type. For example, you could enable the override setting for the decimalItemType and its children by entering: taxonomy_1.overridable_1=http://www.xbrl.org/2003/instance#decimalItemType.

In this case, all facts based on concepts of all types inherited from decimalItemType (for example numeric, monetary, or volumeItemType) are overridable.

You can also set global override settings in addition to taxonomy specific settings, for example:
global.overridable=http://www.xbrl.org/2003/instance#decimalItemType
http://www.xbrl.org/2003/instance#booleanItemType http://www.xbrl.org/2003/instance#dateItemType

The unoverridable setting enables you to disable the ability to override types in the hierarchy. For example, to disable the ability to override formatted items in the US GAAP extension, you would specify: taxonomy_1.unoverridable_1= http://xbrl.us/us-types/2009-01-31#textBlockItemType.

addlinkbases

Use the addlinkbases property to add documentation for concepts in extension taxonomies. The documentation refers to the actual meaning of the concept being created. The addlinkbases property is set by specifying a space-delimited list of one or more linkbases, which you attach to a registered taxonomy.
The most common documentation that SEC filers might attach to their extension taxonomies:

Table 2  Documentation linkbases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Documentation Linkbase</th>
<th>File Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The linkbases in this are not exclusive. Several additional documentation linkbases are available for the US GAAP taxonomy. The addlinkbases property is case-sensitive (the file name should only be in lowercase characters). Additionally, the Disclosure Management service is normally restarted when the mappingtool.properties file is modified.

In the following example, the taxonomy "orcl-20101130" is a 2009 US GAAP extension taxonomy. Two documentation linkbases are attached, including one for the US GAAP concepts and one for the DEI (Document & Entity Information) concepts. Adding the two linkbases, shows the documentation (where available) when a US GAAP or a DEI concept is selected in the mapping tool. Note that the two linkbases are space separated:

taxonomy_1.prefix=Oracle
taxonomy_1.label_1=Oracle 10-Q 20101130
taxonomy_1.entryPoint_1=orcl-20101130/abc-20101130.xsd

Configuring the Unit Type List

The units or currency list that is displayed when creating a unit in the Disclosure Management Mapping Tool is derived and configured in the mappingtool.properties file. Units types are available in the Measure field. The Unit type code corresponds to the ISO (International
Organization for Standardization) 4217 standard. In the `mappingtool.properties` file, the current unit values:

- `unit_type1=share`
- `unit_type2=pure`
- `unit_type3=iso4217:AED`
- `unit_type4=iso4217:AUD`
- `unit_type5=iso4217:CAD`
- `unit_type6=iso4217:CAF`
- `unit_type7=iso4217:SGD`
- `unit_type8=iso4217:USD`
- `unit_type9=iso4217:DEM`
- `unit_type11=iso4217:NZD`
- `unit_type12=iso4217:PLN`
- `unit_type13=iso4217:PLN`

When you create a unit type, the default unit type code is: `unit_type8=iso4217:USD`.

- To add or change a unit type:
  1. **Navigate to** `mappingtool.properties` file **in the** `DISCMAN_INSTANCE/config` **folder.**
  2. **Using any text editor, open the** `mappingtool.properties` **file.**

   ![Notepad](image)

   ```
   # the unit type sections
   unit_type1=share
   unit_type2=pure
   unit_type3=iso4217:AED
   unit_type4=iso4217:AUD
   unit_type5=iso4217:CAD
   unit_type6=iso4217:CAF
   unit_type7=iso4217:SGD
   unit_type8=iso4217:USD
   unit_type9=iso4217:DEM
   unit_type11=iso4217:NZD
   unit_type12=iso4217:PLN
   unit_type13=iso4217:PLN
   ```

   3. **Scroll down to** `# the unit type sections`.  
   4. **Add the new unit using the format:** `unit_type[number]=iso4217:[currency code]`.

   ![Notepad](image)

   ```
   #the unit type sections
   unit_type1=share
   unit_type2=pure
   unit_type3=iso4217:AED
   unit_type4=iso4217:AUD
   unit_type5=iso4217:CAD
   unit_type6=iso4217:CAF
   unit_type7=iso4217:SGD
   unit_type8=iso4217:USD
   unit_type9=iso4217:DEM
   unit_type11=iso4217:NZD
   unit_type12=iso4217:PLN
   unit_type13=iso4217:PLN
   ```

   ![Notepad](image)

   ```
   #the default value when choose to create a new unit in mapping UI
   default_unit_type=iso4217:USD
   ```
The currency code consists of the two-character country code and a character that represents the currency unit.

5 Save the `mappingtool.properties` file.
Unit types are validated in Review mode.

**Updates to the XBRL Taxonomy**

When the administrator shuts down and restarts services for Disclosure Management, the web application examines the `mappingtool.properties` file and detects the following changes:

- A new taxonomy was added (that is, registered).
- The taxonomy label or prefix is modified.
- The content of an existing taxonomy is modified.
- A previously registered taxonomy is removed.

**Viewing Taxonomy Structure**

You can view the structure of registered taxonomies in the Disclosure Management Mapping Tool in the Select Taxonomy pane. The taxonomies are shown in alphabetical order (case sensitive) in the Select Taxonomy pane.

**Taxonomy Caching**

Disclosure Management provides a taxonomy caching system that manages the lifecycle of a taxonomy that is registered into memory. The taxonomy caching system can be tuned using various properties.

**Overview**

The Disclosure Management Web application manages the loading and unloading of the XBRL taxonomies that are registered in the Disclosure Management system. Because XBRL taxonomies can be large, they can use memory resources available to the Java process. Additionally, every time a taxonomy is loaded (into memory), performance is affected. Disclosure Management has a taxonomy caching system that keeps loaded taxonomies in memory so subsequent requests for taxonomy resources can be derived from the cache rather than reloading the taxonomy; the taxonomy system works as follows:

- At startup, the taxonomy broker reads the list of registered taxonomies from the `mappingtool.properties` file.
- A taxonomy cache object is created for each registered taxonomy. This does not mean that the taxonomy is loaded at this time - taxonomy loading is done on demand.
- When a user requests a particular taxonomy, the taxonomy broker checks the corresponding taxonomy cache object:
If the taxonomy is already loaded, the request is fulfilled by providing the cached taxonomy.

If the taxonomy is not already loaded, the taxonomy is loaded into memory. (Note: It requires an additional overhead of loading the taxonomy before the user request is fulfilled.)

- After the user request is fulfilled, the loaded taxonomy remains in memory. Any subsequent requests on the loaded taxonomy are fulfilled from the cache.
- When a request is made on a cache taxonomy, a timestamp is registered in order to determine the “last accessed time” of the taxonomy.
- The time stamp of the taxonomy subsequently helps to determine when it is safe to unload the taxonomy.
- When certain criteria is met, a taxonomy is unloaded from memory. This action releases the associated resources from the web application.

The criteria used to determine whether a given taxonomy should be unloaded:

1. Available Memory—When the memory available to the Java Virtual Machine (JVM) reaches a certain threshold, the least–used taxonomies are unloaded until a certain amount of memory is recovered.
2. Unused Taxonomy—When a certain time has elapsed since a loaded taxonomy was last used or accessed, the taxonomy is unloaded.
3. Maximum Taxonomies Loaded—When the number of taxonomies that have been loaded meets or exceeds a specified threshold, the least–used taxonomies are unloaded automatically.

**Taxonomy Cache Polling Feature**

After a taxonomy is loaded into memory, a polling feature is provided to determine when a taxonomy can be unloaded. The polling system works in this way:

- Every time a request is made on a taxonomy cache object, a time stamp is registered to determine the “last accessed time” of the taxonomy.
- The time stamp subsequently helps to determine when a taxonomy cache object is a candidate for unloading; that is, Disclosure Management applies the “least recently used” or the (LRU) cache algorithm.
- Disclosure Management spins two threads that are responsible for polling the taxonomy cache objects which have loaded taxonomies (in memory).
- The first thread automatically runs every 60 seconds. It tests the amount of free memory that is available to the JVM (using the Runtime.freeMemory() Java API). If the amount of free memory is less than 1 MB, Disclosure Management automatically unloads the least recently used taxonomy cache objects until Disclosure Management has freed more than 1 MB of memory.
- The second thread runs at a user-defined interval (using the taxonomy_cache_poll property). When this thread is enabled, the thread polls the taxonomy cache objects (with
loaded taxonomies) and performs three tests to determine whether a taxonomy should be unloaded:

- **Available Memory**—When the memory available to the JVM reaches a certain threshold, the least recently used taxonomies are unloaded until a certain amount of memory is recovered. This is the same test as the one performed by the first thread as discussed above. This test is covered in detail in “JVM Memory Threshold ” on page 25.

- **Unused Taxonomy**—When a certain time period has elapsed since a loaded taxonomy was last used or accessed, the taxonomy is unloaded.

- **Maximum Taxonomies Loaded**—When the number of taxonomies loaded meets or exceeds a user-specified threshold, the least used taxonomies are unloaded automatically. See “Maximum Taxonomies Loaded Threshold ” on page 26.

**Cache Poll Interval**

The cache poll interval property indicates the frequency or interval in which the system inspects the cached taxonomies to determines whether a taxonomy is unloaded. In the file, this property is named: `taxonomy_cache_poll`.

Settings for this property include:

- **Value**—The value for this property is specified as an integer representing minutes.
- **Default**—The default value is 5 minutes. For example, setting the property to `taxonomy_cache_poll=5` means that all taxonomies loaded in memory are polled every 5 minutes. The thread runs every 5 minutes, after which the threshold tests (described below) are performed. If the interval is longer than the Maximum value (10 hours), Disclosure Management starts the thread every 10 hours instead of what is specified by this property.
- **Maximum**—The system maximum value is 10 hours.
- **Disable**—Setting the value to zero disables the polling feature. Oracle does not recommend that this feature be disabled. Other caching properties depend on the polling feature to be enabled. If this property is disabled, the only way a taxonomy is unloaded is when the JVM Memory Threshold is exceeded—or if the Disclosure Management web application is shut down or restarted.

**JVM Memory Threshold**

The JVM (Java Virtual Machine) memory threshold is not user configurable. When either the cache poll routines run, the first test checks how much free memory that is available of the JVM of the Disclosure Management web application. If the free memory is less than 1 MB, the least used taxonomies are automatically unloaded until the amount of available memory exceeds the threshold (1 MB). The least recently used taxonomies are determined by examining the time stamp of when a taxonomy was last used or accessed. The more time that has elapsed since a taxonomy was last used, the greater the chance that it is unloaded. The most recently used taxonomies have the best chance to remain in memory.
Least Recently Used Taxonomy Threshold

The least recently used taxonomy threshold property indicates the maximum time that can elapse since a taxonomy was last accessed before it is unloaded. In the properties file, this property is named `taxonomy_cache_threshold`.

Settings for this property include:

- **Value**—In minutes.
- **Default**—The default value is 30 minutes. For example, setting the value to 30 means that a loaded taxonomy remains in the cache (memory) for up to 30 minutes of inactivity before it is unloaded. When a new user request, which accesses a taxonomy occurs, its time stamp is reset. In this example, 30 minutes of no user requests must occur before the taxonomy is unloaded.
- **Disable**—Setting the value to zero disables this feature.

Maximum Taxonomies Loaded Threshold

The maximum taxonomies loaded threshold property indicates the maximum number of taxonomies that can be loaded in the cache (memory) before the least recently used taxonomies are unloaded. In the properties file, this property is named `max_taxonomy_cached`.

Settings for this property:

- **Value**—Specified as a positive integer.
- **Default**—The default value is 10 taxonomies. For example, setting the value to 10 means that the number of loaded taxonomies that can remain in the cache (memory) cannot exceed 10. If 10 taxonomies are currently loaded in the cache, and a request is made to load an 11th taxonomy, the least used taxonomy is unloaded.
- **Disable**—Setting the value to zero disables this feature.

The “least recently used taxonomy” is determined by examining the time stamp of when a taxonomy was last used or accessed. The more time that has elapsed since a taxonomy was last used, the greater the chance that it is unloaded. The most recently used taxonomies have the best chance to remain in memory.

UBmatrix XBRL Processing Engine Settings

Disclosure Management uses the UBmatrix XBRL Processing Engine© (XPE) as the back-end engine for the majority of the XBRL processing. XPE provides a rich set of APIs that enable Disclosure Management to process and create XBRL documents. Disclosure Management uses XPE within the web application. The following section describes the settings exposed by XPE for performance and caching of XBRL documents.

The majority of the performance and caching settings for XPE can be found at: http://docs.ubmatrix.com/webhelp/XPE/3_5/.
**Note:** Use the Microsoft Internet Explorer browser to view this site. Known issues exist when using the Mozilla Firefox browser.

While the XPE online documentation provides details for XPE performance tuning, note the following settings:

- **Configuring the Web Cache**—http://docs.ubmatrix.com/webhelp/XPE/3_5/Configuration/configuring_the_web_cache.htm.
- **Configuring the JVM**—http://docs.ubmatrix.com/webhelp/XPE/3_5/.

### XPE Taxonomy Caching Options

XPE caching options:

- **Preload**—A commonly used taxonomy can be preloaded every time XPE is initiated, which is useful with frequently used taxonomies. After XPE is initiated, the preloaded taxonomies are already loaded in memory and available for processing. See: http://docs.ubmatrix.com/webhelp/XPE/3_5/default.htm#Caching/Preload.htm.

- **Web Caching**—Some taxonomies have external references to other taxonomies or XBRL documents that must be fetched though the Internet when they are not locally available. After XPE retrieves these external resources, they are saved locally the next time they are required. For more information about Web Caching feature, see these links: “XPE Taxonomy Caching Overview” on page 28 and http://docs.ubmatrix.com/webhelp/XPE/3_5/default.htm#Caching/web_caching.htm.

- **Redirection**—XPE provides a mechanism to redirect external taxonomy references to local resources. This feature prevents XPE from fetching the external taxonomy resources from the Internet; instead, local resources are used. See: http://docs.ubmatrix.com/webhelp/XPE/3_5/default.htm#Caching/Redirection.htm.

The following are the usage points with Disclosure Management:

- **Preload**—Preloading taxonomies might be useful for some users, but the Disclosure Management caching system can better manage loading and unloading taxonomies. A preloaded taxonomy can eventually be unloaded by Disclosure Management (per the caching feature described above). The use of this feature is not recommended.

- **Web caching**—Web caching is the recommended caching mechanism. See “XPE Taxonomy Caching Overview” on page 28.

- **Redirection**—Disclosure Management does not encourage the user of redirection, which is unreliable and difficult to configure. UBmatrix recommends web caching instead of redirection.
XPE Taxonomy Caching Overview

This section provides a brief overview of the taxonomy caching framework. It is important to understand the process that XPE employs when attempting to load a taxonomy:

- When initialized, XPE loads preloads into the document cache.
- When a request is made to load a new taxonomy (which is not already in the document cache), XPE takes the following actions:
  - Checks the web cache first.
  - If the requested documents are not found in the web cache, XPE uses the following built-in resolver settings:
    - The documents are searched in the file system (that is, File Resolver).
    - The documents are searched in the web (that is, HTTP resolver).
    - The documents are searched using other resolvers (none of which applies to Disclosure Management).
- If the documents are not found in the built-in resolver locations (that is, Preload and Redirection), then the document fails to load, and XPE generates an error.

Additional details about the XPE caching framework are available at: [http://docs.ubmatrix.com/webhelp/XPE/3_5/default.htm#Caching/How_does_document_caching_work.htm](http://docs.ubmatrix.com/webhelp/XPE/3_5/default.htm#Caching/How Does Document Caching Work.htm).

XPE Web Caching

Web caching is the only XPE taxonomy caching mechanism recommended for use with Disclosure Management.

Under the Disclosure Management system, XPE typically loads a registered taxonomy from the file system. Disclosure Management registered taxonomies are installed by the Administrator under the XbrlFiles folder. Most taxonomies are self-contained when downloaded from an official taxonomy repository (such as xbrl.org). Some have external references to other taxonomies or XBRL documents. When this condition exists, XPE must resolve the external references to obtain the external documents. The first place XPE searches for these external documents is within its local “web cache”. If the documents are not found in the web cache, it searches the file system and ultimately the Internet—if access is provided to XPE.

Web Cache Folder

The web cache is a folder on the machine hosting the XPE process. In the case of Disclosure Management, it is on the server hosting the Disclosure Management Web application. Particularly, the web cache in: %DISCMAN_HOME%\resources\System\cache.

When XPE needs to fetch the XBRL resources (external documents and/or taxonomies) from the Internet, the download files are automatically stored in the Web Cache folder. In this manner, the next time these documents are required, XPE looks for them in the Web Cache folder before attempting to obtain them from another location. Additional details about the XPE cache folder
Configuring the Web Cache

If you need to enable XPE to fetch requested XBRL documents from the Internet, modify the xbrlData.properties file in this folder: %DISCMAN_HOME%\lib\xbrlData.properties.

In the xbrlData.properties file, the following properties control the Web Cache feature:

- **WorkOffline**—Controls whether XPE has access to the Internet. This property is set to true by default. Oracle recommends that you set this property to true. However, some clients do not enable Internet access to processes, especially in server environments. When this property is set to false, administrators must ensure that the Web Cache folder contains all XBRL documents used by their registered taxonomies.

  **Note:** If a requested document is not available to XPE, and this property is set to false, loading the requesting taxonomy may fail. See: http://docs.ubmatrix.com/webhelp/XPE/3_5/default.htm#Work_Offline.htm.

- **useCache**—Enable or disable the use of the web cache folder. When this property is set to false, the web cache folder is disabled. Oracle recommends setting this property default to true. See: http://docs.ubmatrix.com/webhelp/XPE/3_5/Configuration/configuring_the_web_cache.htm.

- **proxyHost**—Specify the proxy for XPE to use if Internet access is provided to it. Setting this property is important if a proxy must be used for XPE to get Internet access. By default, this property does not exist. For example, on the Oracle network, you can specify this proxy setting: proxyHost=www-proxy.us.oracle.com:80.

  See: http://docs.ubmatrix.com/webhelp/XPE/3_5/default.htm#Configuration/Configuring_a_proxy_server.htm.

  **Note:** Changing any of these properties requires that XPE is reinitialized, which requires restarting of the Disclosure Management Web application.

Scenarios for Using the XPE Web Cache Feature

This section provides the several usage scenarios for using the XPE web cache feature.

XPE copies the external Web resources into the web cache folder only if the useCache property in the xbrlData.properties file (on the Disclosure Management web server) is set to true. This setting enables XPE to copy any external taxonomy files that it retrieved from the web into the local web cache folder on the Disclosure Management web server. This setting also forces XPE to look for the externally referenced taxonomy resources in the web cache folder before attempting to fetch them from the Internet. In this case, you must have successfully rendered the taxonomy in question at least once so that any external files were copied to the web cache folder.
Subsequent requests to render the taxonomy results in XPE looking for the external resources in the web cache folder; thus, no Internet connection should be required. Alternately, you can manually copy the externally referenced taxonomy files to the web cache folder. However, this is tricky because the folder structure for those files must follow the resources' namespace sequence. For example, if the namespace of the external file is `http://external.com/2010/04/30/ExternalTaxonomy.xsd`, copy the `ExternalTaxonomy.xsd` under the following folder structure: `web cache folder\http\external.com\2010\04\30` (the `http` folder must be included). Note that all of these scenarios assume that the `useCache` property (in `xbrlData.properties`) is set to true. Turning off the web cache feature is not recommended.

**Allow Internet Access**

The easiest solution is to allow XPE Internet access so externally referenced XBRL documents are automatically downloaded and available in the web cache folder:

- The `workOffline` property (in the `xbrlData.properties` file) is set to `false`.
- The `useCache` property is set to `true`.
- Ensure that the `proxyHost` property contains a proxy server if necessary.

**WorkOffline**

You can block XPE from access to the Internet, which is preferable on a secured server environment.

- Set `workOffline` property (in the `xbrlData.properties` file) to `true`. When working offline, the administrator must ensure that all externally referenced XBRL documents within the registered taxonomies are available in the web cache folder.
- Set `useCache` property to `true` to ensure that the necessary files in the web cache folder are used.

When using this solution, administrators can manually fill the web cache folder using any file transfer technique preferred (for example, FTP, copy and paste). The folder structure must represent the XBRL URI of the document. Sometimes the URI is not apparent. Administrators may need to open the XBRL document in a text editor to determine the folder structure.

For additional details on the Web Cache folder structure, see: [http://docs.ubmatrix.com/webhelp/XPE/3_5/default.htm#Caching/How_does_web_caching_work.htm](http://docs.ubmatrix.com/webhelp/XPE/3_5/default.htm#Caching/How_does_web_caching_work.htm).

**Provide Temporary Internet Access**

You can enable XPE temporary Internet access to automatically download the required external XBRL files to an appropriate web cache folder.

To enable XPE Temporary Internet Access:

1. Give XPE Internet access as described in “Allow Internet Access” on page 30.
2. Restart the Disclosure Management Web application if necessary.
3 In the Disclosure Management add-in or in Oracle Hyperion Financial Reporting, load the taxonomy containing links to external XBRL resources. When the taxonomy is fully rendered, externally referenced XBRL documents are downloaded to the web cache folder.

4 Disable Internet access for XPE by setting the `workOffline` property (in the `xbrlData.properties`) to true.

5 Restart the Disclosure Management Web application.

**Note:** The steps may be required when a new taxonomy is registered in the Disclosure Management system.

### Copy Folder Structure

Another solution is to enable Internet access (as described previously) on a development environment. In this environment, the administrator can access and use the taxonomies that they want to cache in the web cache folder. The XBRL files are downloaded and installed on the development environment, the administrator can copy the entire web cache folder from the development and put it into the web cache folder of the production server. The production server can have the `workOffline` property permanently turned off. Table 3 describes the `workOffline` property:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>True</td>
<td>XPE cannot fetch from the Internet external XBRL resources referenced within taxonomies. The danger in setting this option is that XPE does not properly process the taxonomy in question if those resources are not cached in the web cache folder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>False</td>
<td>XPE is allowed Internet access to fetch external XBRL resources referenced within taxonomies. When external XBRL resources are required, XPE first checks the web cache folder for the resources. If they are not there, it attempts to fetch them from the Internet. This setting assumes that XPE has an Internet connection. In many environments (such as Oracle) this requires that the HTTP proxy setting must be indicated (with the <code>proxyHost</code> property in the <code>xbrlData.properties</code>). Note that this is the default setting (when you install Disclosure Management, this property is set to <code>false</code>). However, some companies do not allow services (such as Disclosure Management) Internet access. For these clients, Copy Folder Structure is a viable solution.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Using Registered Taxonomies in the Web Cache

You can employ the XPE web cache feature and register the taxonomies that exist in the web cache, which might be useful when a base taxonomy is commonly used. For example, suppose you work with taxonomy extensions that are based on the US GAAP taxonomy. While you usually work with the US GAAP taxonomy extensions, you occasionally work with the base US GAAP taxonomy.

In this scenario, having US GAAP base files in the web cache folder makes sense. But rather than having two copies of the US GAAP taxonomy (one in the web cache folder and the other in the `XbrlFiles` folder), you can keep the US GAAP taxonomy in the web cache folder and put a reference to the entry point in `mappingtool.properties` (for details on registering a taxonomy, see “Registering XBRL Taxonomies” on page 13):

- Download or copy the base taxonomy files to the web cache folder. The folder structure must be maintained. For example, if the 2009 US GAAP taxonomy is installed in the web
Modify `mappingtool.properties` so a relative path is used to the new entry point of the base taxonomy. For example, to register the 2009 US GAAP Commercial and Industrial taxonomy after completing the previous step, indicate the following:

```properties
taxonomy_X.label_Y=Commercial and Industrial 2009
```

**Note:** Note the use of the relative path (`../`) at the beginning of the `taxonomy_X.entryPoint_Y` property.

### iXBRL Instance Generation for Large Number of Mappings

If performance issues occur when generating an iXBRL instance document with a large number of mappings, increase the timeout period between the Oracle HTTP Server (OHS) and Oracle WebLogic app server (WL).

1. **With any text editor, open the** `EPM_INSTANCE\httpConfig\ohs\config\OHS\ohs_component\mod_wl_ohs.conf` **file.**
2. **Set the** `WLIOTimeoutSecs` **parameter to a relatively large number of seconds for the** `/discmanwebservices` **context.**

   For example, you could change `WLIOTimeoutSecs;` to 60000 (seconds) as shown below:

   ```xml
   <LocationMatch ^/discmanwebservices/>
   SetHandler weblogic-handler
   WeblogicCluster
epbyminw0076.epminsk.hyperion.com:8600, epbyminw0076.epminsk.hyperion.com:8601
   DynamicServerList OFF
   WLIOTimeoutSecs 60000
   </LocationMatch>>
   ```

### Taxonomy Manager

The Taxonomy Manager enables users to register and manage taxonomies from Microsoft Office. Capabilities include registering a new taxonomy, editing existing taxonomies, managing
taxonomy properties, as well as upload, download and delete options. Taxonomy Manager is accessible from the Disclosure Management ribbon bar and is enabled once you have successfully logged on.

**Note:** The Taxonomy Manager is available to all Disclosure Management users.

Key features of Taxonomy Management:
- Uploading and registering new taxonomies
- Setting and modifying properties
- Deleting existing taxonomies
- Updating an existing taxonomy registration
- Viewing registered taxonomies
- Refreshing the taxonomy list
- Downloading an existing taxonomy

### Uploading and Registering New Taxonomies

You can upload and register a new taxonomy without restarting the server.

1. **To upload and register a new taxonomy:**

   1. **On the Disclosure Management page, select**. A tree view of currently registered taxonomies is displayed.

   2. **On the Taxonomy Manager dialog box, select**. The **New Taxonomy Registration** dialog box is displayed.

   ![New Taxonomy Registration dialog box]

   3. **Add the following information by clicking on the field names:**
• **Taxonomy Upload (.zip archive)**—Click **Browse** to select the new taxonomy version to upload from your local machine. The taxonomy fills in the File Name and File Size information for your review.

• **Entry Point**—Click on Entry Point and enter the xbrl file folder and entry point of the taxonomy in the zip file; for example: \orc\orc-20130531.xsd.

• **Taxonomy Name**—Enter the label associated with the entry point.

• **Folder Name**—Enter the folder name.

➢ To set or modify additional (optional) properties

1. **Click** ![Add Properties](image). The **Add Properties** dialog box is displayed.

2. Select **All** or the individual properties dialog box, and then click **OK**.

3. Add the property values.

   **Note:** To delete a Taxonomy Registration property, select the property, and then click ![Delete](image).

4. **Click** **Save**.

### Updating Existing Taxonomy Registration

**Note:** You do not need to restart the server when you update an existing taxonomy.

➢ Updating a taxonomy:

1. **On the Disclosure Management page, select** ![Taxonomy Manager](image). The Taxonomy Manager displays the current taxonomy list that are registered with Disclosure Management.

2. Select a taxonomy that you want to update, and then **click** ![Edit](image). The Update Taxonomy Registration dialog box is displayed where you can upload an updated copy of the taxonomy and/or edit properties.
To update taxonomy files, add or edit the following information by clicking on the field names, and entering the values.

- **Taxonomy Upload (.zip archive)**—Click the **Browse** button to select the new taxonomy version to upload from your local machine. The taxonomy populates the File Name and File Size information for your review.

- **Entry Point**—Click Entry Point and enter the xbrl file folder and entry point of the taxonomy in the zip file; for example: `orcl\orcl-20130531.xsd`.

- **Taxonomy Name**—Enter the label associated with the entry point.

- **Folder Name**—Enter the folder name.

To set or modify additional (optional) properties:

1. Click ![Add Properties](image). The **Add Properties** dialog box is displayed.

2. Select All or individual properties, and then click **OK**. The property labels are added to the Update Taxonomy Registration dialog box.

3. Add the property values.

   **Note:** To delete a Taxonomy Registration property, select the property and click ![Delete](image).

4. Click **Save**.
Deleting Existing Taxonomies

You can delete existing taxonomies from the Taxonomy Manager.

➢ To delete a taxonomy:

1. On the Disclosure Management page, select Taxonomy Manager. The Taxonomy Manager displays the current taxonomy list that are registered with Disclosure Management.

2. Select a taxonomy root node, and then click . A challenge dialog box indicates that the selected taxonomy will be deleted from the server:
   Are you sure you want to delete the taxonomy registration? Performing this operation will unload this taxonomy from the server. It is recommended that no other users be logged in and using the same taxonomy.

3. Select Yes.

Viewing Registered Taxonomies

You can view which taxonomies are currently registered in the taxonomy cache.

➢ To view registered taxonomies:


2. Click .

Refreshing the Taxonomy List View

To refresh the taxonomy list in Disclosure Management: Select the Taxonomy Manager, and then click Refresh on the Taxonomy Manager pane.

Downloading an Existing Taxonomy

To update a taxonomy, download it to a client computer.

➢ To download an existing taxonomy to the client computer:


2. Select a taxonomy, and then click . The File Download dialog box is displayed.
3 Click Save to start the download process. The File Open, select a location where you need to save the taxonomy archive, and then click Save.

4 Select a location, and then click Save.
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Post–Installation Procedures

After you install OPatch, you must do the following procedures to use the feature:

To perform the following steps, after you install OPatch:

1. Run the SQL Scripts to update the Database. See “Updating WLSIO Timeouts” on page 40.
2. Download the EIOPA Taxonomy. See “Registering EIOPA Taxonomy” on page 41.
3. Register the Taxonomy. See “Registering EIOPA Taxonomy” on page 41.
4. Download the DPM Workbook. See “Accessing the DPM Workbook” on page 47.
5. Download Arelle. See “Downloading the Arelle XBRL Application” on page 47.
6. Download or get the Mapping file from Financial Management. See “Changing the Mapping Options” on page 47.
7. Configure Proxy Settings. See “Checking the Proxy Settings” on page 46.

Changing the JVM Memory Settings

Open the Registry Editor on the server running Disclosure Management

Go to HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Hyperion Solutions\DisclosureManagement0\HyS9Disclosure_epmsystem1 and find the JVMOption for
JVM Maximum memory and ensure that the value is set to -Xmx5096m. If more than 100 thousand rows of data exist, then you might need to increase this value.

**Updating WLSIO Timeouts**

Some publish flows may take a long time, and the HTTP server might return a timeout error to the client. If you use the Oracle HTTP Server and specified the HTTP port 19000 (the default HTTP port) as the server port in Disclosure Management Options, complete the following migration prerequisite steps. The steps enable you to change the timeout period to 7200 seconds (2 hours). To complete the server prerequisite steps:

- To update the WLSIO Timeouts complete the following server prerequisite steps:

1. Go to the server where the Oracle HTTP server is running.
2. Open `mod_wl_ohs.conf` in:
   
   ```
   $MW_HOME/user_projects_domain_name/httpConfig/ohs/config/OHS/
   ohs_component
   ```
3. Look for the following entries, and modify or set the WLIOTimeoutSecs value to 7200 as in the following example:

   ```
   <LocationMatch ^/discman/>
   SetHandler weblogic-handler
   WeblogicCluster FRED9.us.oracle.com:8600
   WLIOTimeoutSecs 7200
   </LocationMatch>
   </LocationMatch ^/discmanwebservices/>
   SetHandler weblogic-handler
   WeblogicCluster FRED9.us.oracle.com:8600
   WLIOTimeoutSecs 7200
   </LocationMatch>
   </LocationMatch ^/mappingtool/>
   SetHandler weblogic-handler
   WeblogicCluster FRED9.us.oracle.com:8600
   WLIOTimeoutSecs 7200
   </LocationMatch>
   
4. If your OHS is configured to receive SSL, look for the following entries and then modify or set the WLProxySSL value to OFF as in the following example:

   ```
   </LocationMatch ^/discmanwebservices/>
   SetHandler weblogic-handler
   WeblogicCluster <server>:\<port>
   WLProxySSL OFF
   </LocationMatch>
   ```
5. Restart the Oracle Process Manager.

- To complete the client prerequisite steps:

1. Go to the machine where the Disclosure Management Client will be running.
Close all Microsoft Office related products.
Open the Registry Editor.
Go to HKEY_CURRENT_USER/Software/Oracle/Disclosure Management.
Add or modify the registry entry WebServicesTimeout to 7200.

**Executing the SQL Scripts**

To execute the SQL scripts:

1. From the Opatch that was unzipped, the SQL scripts are in: files/database/<DB USED>
   Depending on your database, <DB USED> can be Oracle, DB2, or MSSQL.
   Open create_qmr.sql using JDeveloper or SQL Plus, and execute the script against the database used by Disclosure Management.

2. Restart the DM Service:
   a. Log on to the server on which Disclosure Management is running.
   b. Open Services Control Panel.
   c. Look for Oracle Hyperion Disclosure Management-Java Web Application (epmsystem1).
   d. Restart the Service.

**Registering a Taxonomy**

For general instructions on how to register taxonomy, see “Registering and Viewing the XBRL Taxonomy Structure” on page 15

**Registering EIOPA Taxonomy**

This section contains specific instructions on how to register an EIOPA taxonomy. This is additional information to section “Registering and Viewing the XBRL Taxonomy Structure” on page 15

To obtain the Solvency II taxonomy required by the Oracle Quantitative Management and Reporting for Solvency II (QMR) application, follow these steps below.

*Note:* The text <date-version> in some of the filenames refer to the version of the taxonomy, for an example: 2014-12-23-2.0.1.

To register an EIOPA taxonomy:

2 Download the latest version of the taxonomy in the Reporting Formats Page. You can refer to the latest taxonomy link: https://eiopa.europa.eu/Publications/Reports/SII-Preparatory-2014-12-23-v1.5.2.b.zip

Note: The latest version of the taxonomy is 2.0.1. If you are downloading 2.0.1 taxonomy package, there is no need to do the steps 3 to 8 below. You can proceed ahead to "Uploading Taxonomy to the Server" section. For older taxonomies, follow instructions steps 3 to 8 below to package the taxonomy.

3 Unzip the file to a temporary location <EIOPA_PREP>.

4 From the temporary location, you can navigate to the following location: <EIOPA_PREP>/SII-Preparatory--<date-version>/taxonomy to find these three zip files.
   a. SII-Preparatory-Frameworks--<date-version>.zip
   b. SII-Preparatory-Dictionary--<date-version>.zip
eurofiling.info.solvencyII.zip

5 Unzip the three files in the current directory and you’ll get these three directories:
   a. SII-Preparatory-Frameworks--<date-version>
   b. SII-Preparatory-Dictionary--<date-version>
eurofiling.info.solvencyII

6 In SII-Preparatory-Dictionary--<date-version> there is a eiopa.europa.eu folder. Copy the eiopa.europa.eu folder into SII-Preparatory-Frameworks--<date-version>.

7 In eurofiling.info.solvencyII there is a www.eurofiling.info folder. Copy the www.eurofiling.info folder into SII-Preparatory-Frameworks--<date-version>.

8 Zip the SII-Preparatory-Frameworks--<date-version> folder again.

After completing the above steps, you can upload and register the taxonomy to the server. See “Uploading Taxonomy to the Server” on page 42

Uploading Taxonomy to the Server

To upload Taxonomy to the Server:

1 Log on to the Server, where Disclosure Management is running.

2 Unzip the taxonomy package into the following directory: MW_HOME/user_projects/epmsystem1/DisclosureManagement/discman1/XbrlFiles

3 Open mappingtool.properties from the following location: MW_HOME/user_projects/epmsystem1/DisclosureManagement/discman1/config

4 Edit and add the following entries as shown below.

   Ensure that there is no conflict in numbers for the entries.

   For example: taxonomy_25.prefix should not be present elsewhere. The sample entries below are shown for 2014-12-23-1.5.2.b version of the SII taxonomy.
The sample entries below are shown for 1.5.2.c version of the SII taxonomy.
5 Open qmr.properties in MW_HOME/user_projects/epmsystem1/DisclosureManagement/discman1/config.

6 You must ensure to add the following entries. For example, 2014-12-23-1.5.2.b version of the taxonomy is shown below.

   Note: The following entry SII Taxonomy v1.5.2.b should match the taxonomy_nn.prefix in the mappingtool.properties file. For 1.5.2.b version of the taxonomy, sample entries are shown below.

   supportedTaxonomyVersion = SII Taxonomy v1.5.2.b
   arg.version = SII Taxonomy v1.5.2.b
   arg.friendlyName = SII Taxonomy v1.5.2.b
   arg.name = Annual.Group
   ars.friendlyName = SII Taxonomy v1.5.2.b
   ars.name = Annual.Solo
   ars.version = SII Taxonomy v1.5.2.b
qrg.friendlyName = SII Taxonomy v1.5.2.b
qrg.name = Quarterly.Group
qrg.version = SII Taxonomy v1.5.2.b
qrs.friendlyName = SII Taxonomy v1.5.2.b
qrs.name = Quarterly.Solo
qrs.version = SII Taxonomy v1.5.2.b

For 1.5.2.c version of the taxonomy, sample entries are shown below.

Note: The following entry Solvency II V1.5.2c Taxonomy should match the taxonomy.nn.prefix in the mappingtool.properties file.

supportedTaxonomyVersion = Solvency II V1.5.2c Taxonomy
qrs152c.version = Solvency II V1.5.2c Taxonomy
qrs152c.friendlyName = Solvency II V1.5.2c Quarterly Solo
qrs152c.name = quarterly.solo
qrg152c.friendlyName = Solvency II V1.5.2c Quarterly Group
qrg152c.name = quarterly.group
qrg152c.version = Solvency II V1.5.2c Taxonomy
ars152c.name = annual.solo
ars152c.friendlyName = Solvency II V1.5.2c Annual Solo
ars152c.version = Solvency II V1.5.2c Taxonomy
arg152c.version = Solvency II V1.5.2c Taxonomy
arg152c.name = annual.group
arg152c.friendlyName = SII Taxonomy v1.5.2.c Annual Group

Re-Start the Disclosure Management Server.
Authoring for Extended Taxonomy Package

The set of Solvency II reporting templates produced by the European Insurance is not enough for a local or national jurisdiction. In that case the local jurisdiction had introduced a number of reporting templates called National Specific Templates. This is an extension of the EIOPA published taxonomy and address requirements specific to the local market.

The authoring process is designed to handle millions of rows of transactional data for the National Specific Templates (NSTs) publishing. The NST extension taxonomy package defines the taxonomy elements and validates the data collected by National Supervisory Authority (NSA). The dpm_taxonomy_info.xml configuration file is located at $MW_HOME$/user_projects/epmsystem1/DisclosureManagement/discman1/config enables High Volume XBRL to publish data.

The dpm_taxonomy_info.xml file contains registration information for the NST extension taxonomy. The registration blocks define support for publishing to the base taxonomies such as SII 1.5.2c, SII 2.0, and SII 2.0.1.

Note: Before registering a NST mapping file, you must verify the dpm_taxonomy_info.xml file is located at $MW_HOME$/user_projects/epmsystem1/DisclosureManagement/discman1/config, where Disclosure Management server is running.

Note: To configure NST extension taxonomy and NST publishing, see Appendix B, “Configuring NST Extension Taxonomy”.

Checking the Proxy Settings

The server where Disclosure Management runs requires access to the Internet to download the taxonomy. If the server is behind a proxy, then set the proxy settings accordingly.

To set the proxy settings:

1. Log on to the Server where Disclosure Management is running.
2. Open XbrlData.properties:
3. Look for the entries similar to the one below and modify appropriately. Remove the # (comment indicator) if you make a change.

```plaintext
# An application can set proxy authentication information.
# Declare proxy server connection settings to be used for retrieving web based documents.
# proxyHost=server:port
# proxyPassword = password
# proxyUser = username
```
Accessing the DPM Workbook

The DPM Workbook is needed to translate the familiar names used in the mapping file to XBRL names. The DPM Workbook should be located inside the zip file downloaded in Section 1.3. The file is located in the zip file at:

SII-Preparatory-2014-07-23-v1.5.2/requirements/SOL2 DPM Dictionary.xlsx

Copy the file into the client where Disclosure Management will run.

Downloading the Arelle XBRL Application

The Arelle software will be used to view the instance that this software will generate. It can also do basic XBRL validation. You can download the Arelle software from these links:

- 64-bit machines—http://arelle.org/files/arelle-win-x64-2014-10-08.exe

Download and follow the installation instructions.

Changing the Mapping Options

Only a user with Financial Management Administrator privileges should do these steps. This step is required if there is a change in the mapping file or taxonomy has changed.

**Note:** Before publishing you must perform these steps.

1. Go to the Mapping Settings tab.
2. For the Mapping File Entry:
   a. The Oracle Quantitative Management and Reporting for Solvency II (QMR) application provides a prebuilt XBRL mapping file. Each QMR mapping file matches a specific version of QMR and a specific version of the Solvency II taxonomy (for example, QMR_2.3.0_XBRLMapping_SII_V2.0.1.txt).
   b. Other applications might also provide a prebuilt mapping file, or you can create your own mapping file. Click Browse to select the Mapping File provided: (for example, AcmeBank_XBRLMapping_SBR_2011_02_13.txt).
3. For the DPM Workbook Entry:
   Click Browse to select the DPM Workbook downloaded from 1.5, page 6 (DPM Workbook). The workbook should be in SOL2 DPM Dictionary.xlsx.
4. Select the Taxonomy applicable for this filing. This should be the taxonomy that was uploaded in Section 1.3.1.
5. Click Upload.
After the upload, note the Output Messages. Only warnings should be listed. If errors are listed, contact Oracle Technical Support.

### Changing Minimum Reporting Accuracy

While rendering or validating data, the report accuracy is used by consuming XBRL software. It is important that all the reported values include `@decimals` attribute to indicate the accuracy of a mapped value. The original mapped value is reported along with the reported `@decimals` attribute to preserve accuracy downstream in the information flow.

**Note:** In the information flow, you must not change the source data.

For each mapped value that is created by HVX is supported from these data source such as: Financial Management (HFM) and Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management (FDM). The accuracy of a mapped value is inferred by inspecting the significant digits to the right and left of the decimal point. The location may be inferred for whole numbers. This inferred accuracy is then checked against minimum accuracy value.

Using the inferred accuracy value as input, if a metric-based accuracy expression is evaluated to be true, then the reported XBRL fact `@decimals` attribute value is considered as the minimum accuracy value as defined by a metric-based accuracy property value. Otherwise, the reported XBRL fact `@decimals` attribute value to be considered as the inferred accuracy value.
For example, a percent metric mapped value of .12 has inferred accuracy of 2 and does not meet the minimum accuracy requirements defined by `percentTypeAccuracyExpression` property value (The default value is `$d < '4'`). The reported XBRL fact `@decimals` attribute value is assigned to the `percentTypeAccuracy` property value (The default value is 4), effectively overriding the inferred accuracy value of 2.

The default values for all minimum accuracy properties are currently set to EBA reporting standards. The system administrator can override the default values for reporting XBRL where minimum accuracy requirements may be different, such as other jurisdictions or for internal reporting. All properties that control minimum accuracy can be overridden in `MW_HOME/user_projects/epmsystem1/DisclosureManagement/discman1/config/qmr.properties` on the DM Server (not required to exist). If `MW_HOME/user_projects/epmsystem1/DisclosureManagement/discman1/config/qmr.properties` does not exist, then HVX falls back on default property values.

The following are properties pertaining to minimum reported accuracy can be set by an administrator.

- `percentTypeAccuracyExpression`: The number of decimal places required to be accurate for creation of Percent facts in conditional expression form `([inferred decimals variable] [op] '[n]')` where `[op]` is `"==", ">=", ">", ", <", "<=", "<>"`. For example, `$d < '4'`. Both `percentTypeAccuracyExpression` and `percentTypeAccuracy` must be present at the same time. The default value is `$d < '4'`.

- `integerTypeAccuracyExpression`: The number of decimal places required to be accurate for creation of Integer facts in conditional expression form `([inferred decimals variable] [op] '[n]')` where `[op]` is `"==", ">=", ">", ", <", "<=", "<>"`. For example, `$d <> '0'`. Both `integerTypeAccuracyExpression` and `integerTypeAccuracy` must be present at the same time. The default value is `$d <> '0'`.

- `monetaryTypeAccuracyExpression`: The number of decimal places required to be accurate for creation of Monetary facts in conditional expression form `([inferred decimals variable] [op] '[n]')` where `[op]` is `"==", ">=", ">", ", <", "<=", "<>"`. For example, `$d < '-3'`. Both `monetaryTypeAccuracyExpression` and `monetaryTypeAccuracy` must be present at the same time. The default value is `$d < '-3'`.

- `percentTypeAccuracy`: A minimum accuracy for reporting percentage values. The default value is 4

- `integerTypeAccuracy`: A minimum accuracy for reporting integer values. The default value is 0

- `monetaryTypeAccuracy`: A minimum accuracy for reporting monetary values. The default value is -3

A sample entry is shown below:

`percentTypeAccuracyExpression =$(d) < '4'`
integerTypeAccuracyExpression = ${d} <> '0'
monetaryTypeAccuracyExpression = ${d} < '-3'

percentTypeAccuracy = 4
integerTypeAccuracy = 0
monetaryTypeAccuracy = -3

**Reporting Accuracy Rules in the Mapping File**

This accuracy rule enables you to author the mapping file which in turn declares either conditional or unconditional declaration of accuracy for the mapping rules that translate source values into XBRL mapped values. A Mapping Rule may be assigned more than one accuracy rule if one needs to be selected conditionally depending on information available at the time of publishing. An accuracy rule can be any expression that adheres to the constraints of the Mapping File Expression Language.

**Setting of Decimal Accuracy Rules in the Mapping File**

You must understand the following rules in the mapping file:

- In the Mapping File, check if the Row Decimals column had the XBRL Decimals entry, else check if there is any section-specific data-type accuracy rule, for example:
  ${map.accuracy.monetary} = … that matches the fact data type
- If not then, check if there is any global data-type accuracy rule, for example:
  ${map.accuracy.monetary} = … that matches the fact data type.
- If not then, you can use the application scope rule for those data types defined for the application scope (monetary, pure, integer).

**Note:** If nothing is defined in the mapping file for a monetary fact and there is no mapping file row entry to the decimals column, the application scope monetary Decimals setting will be used.

In the Mapping File, you can define the accuracy rules in three sections:

- **Application Scope**—Application scope accuracy rules are defined as part of default use of HVX or overridden by the System Administrator in mappingTool.properties file in the DiscMan Server.

  **Note:** In Disclosure Management Release 11.1.2.3.810, the EIOPA filing guideline defines that assignment of @decimals to a mapped value is based on schedule by schedule basis.

- **Global Scope**—Global scope accuracy rules are defined in the global section of the Mapping File, which are located at the top of the Mapping File.
- **Sectional Scope**—Sectional scope accuracy rules are defined anywhere in the section. In the mapping file, you must always define the accuracy rules at the top of a section.

### Satisfying the EIOPA requirements

This section describes the accuracy rules for the following data type values:

- Monetary
- Integer
- Percentage or Ratio

**Monetary Values**—describes assignment of accuracy rules to mapped monetary values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schedule(s)</th>
<th>Mapped Value Type</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Accuracy Rule(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S.06.02, SE. 06.02, S.08. 01, S.08.02.S. 11.01 and E. 01.01</td>
<td>Monetary</td>
<td>@decimals &gt;= 2</td>
<td>In each section, define a sectional variable ( \text{map.accuracy.monetary} ) For example: ( \text{map.accuracy.monetary} := '2' ) For every metric ( M ) that extends type xbrli:monetaryItemType in each section, the software will apply ( \text{map.value.monetary} ) accuracy rule to ( M ) such that value ( V ) will be declared with accuracy 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other schedules</td>
<td>Monetary</td>
<td>&gt;100000000</td>
<td>Define a global variable ( \text{MonetaryAccuracy1} ) For example: ( \text{MonetaryAccuracy1} := \text{If}(&quot;\text{map.value} gt '100000000'&quot;, -4).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Monetary</td>
<td>&gt;=1000000 and &lt; 100000000</td>
<td>Define a global variable ( \text{MonetaryAccuracy2} ) For example: ( \text{MonetaryAccuracy2} := \text{If}(&quot;(\text{map.value} gte '1000000') and (\text{map.value} lt '100000000&quot;)&quot;, &quot;-3&quot;).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Monetary</td>
<td>&gt;=1000 and &lt; 1000000</td>
<td>Define a global variable ( \text{MonetaryAccuracy3} ) For example: ( \text{MonetaryAccuracy3} := \text{If}(&quot;(\text{map.value} gte '1000') and (\text{map.value} lt '1000000&quot;)&quot;, &quot;-2&quot;).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Monetary</td>
<td>&gt;=0 and &lt; 1000</td>
<td>Define a global variable ( \text{MonetaryAccuracy4} ) For example: ( \text{MonetaryAccuracy4} := \text{If}(&quot;(\text{map.value} gte '0') and (\text{map.value} lt '1000&quot;)&quot;, -2).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Integer Values**—describes assignment of accuracy rules to mapped integer values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schedule(s)</th>
<th>Mapped Value Type</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Accuracy Rule(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All schedules</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>@decimals = 0</td>
<td>Define a global variable ( \text{map.accuracy.integer} ) For example: ( \text{map.accuracy.integer} := '0'.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Percentage or Ratio**—describes assignment of accuracy rules to mapped percentage or ratio values.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schedule(s)</th>
<th>Mapped Value Type</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Accuracy Rule(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All schedules</td>
<td>Percentage or Decimal</td>
<td>@decimals = 4</td>
<td>Define two global variables $(map.accuracy.pure)$ For example: <code>${map.accuracy.pure} := '4'.</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All other Data Types—describes assignment of accuracy rules to mapped values of an unknown data type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schedule(s)</th>
<th>Mapped Value Type</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Accuracy Rule(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All schedules</td>
<td>Data Types not outlined in EIOPA Filing Guideline</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Define a global variable <code>${map.accuracy.[datatype]}</code> For example: <code>${map.accuracy. [datatype]} := [n] Where [n] := [-15,15] or INF.</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Using the Software

The general steps for generating the XBRL instance:

- Set up the HFM Server. See “Setting the Financial Management Server URL” on page 55.
- Set up the HFM POV. See “Setting Up the Financial Management POV” on page 56.
- Extract and upload the FDM Data. See “Extracting FDM Data for QMR” on page 57.
- Set up Mapping Options. See “Changing the Mapping Options” on page 47.
- Publish. See “Publishing A Taxonomy” on page 64.
- View the published Instance using Arelle. See “Viewing the XBRL Instance Using Arelle” on page 66.

### Setting Up the Disclosure Management Server

Use the General Settings tab to set up server names and options:

- **Server Name**—The server name of the server where Disclosure Management resides.
- **Port**—The port number that the Service is listening to; the default is 19000.
- **Enter URL Manually**—Filled in by default, and you probably don’t need to change it. However, in special circumstances like clustering, point the URL to a server in the cluster.
- **Package Name**—The name of the package in the form of a zip file when generating the XBRL instance.
- **Validation Report Format**—The validation report that is preferred. We support only HTML.
- **Publish requires Valid XBRL**—If selected, then no instance is generated when there is an error. Oracle recommends keeping this option clear for this release; it is not fully tested.
- **Message Limit**— Controls the number of messages that will be logged into the validation HTML that is delivered when published successfully.

- **Arelle Options**— This option enables the software to better integrate with Arelle. When this option is enabled, it will show the Preview option. To enable, select the check box and set the location.

- **Jurisdictions**— This option enables the Disclosure Management server to generate the XBRL instance for both **EIOPA** and **Other**. Select **Other** to generate the XBRL instance, if the templates are not part of **EIOPA**.

- **Enable Diagnostics**— This option enables

![Disclosure Management High-Volume XBRL Options dialog box](image)

**Note:** During the installation process of Disclosure Management High–Volume XBRL client, a new jurisdictions dialog box is displayed, and then select either **EIOPA** (QMR) or **Other**.

In Disclosure Management High–Volume XBRL Options dialog box, under the **General** tab, you can also change the selection from **EIOPA** (QMR) to **Other**.
In **Jurisdictions**, if you select **Other**, which enables you to generate the XBRL instance for other than EIOPA templates.

Use the **Scan** settings tab to publish the empty cells.
Financial Management Settings

On the HFM Settings tab, you configure your connection to HFM:

1. Set the Financial Management Server URL, and then connect.
2. Set up the POV.

Setting the Financial Management Server URL

Set the following entries first. After setting them up, click Open:

- **Provider URL**—Needed by the software to connect to Financial Management.
  

- **Application**—The source Financial Management application.

- **Cluster**—The Financial Management Server.

After setting up the server names and options above, click Open. Enter a user name and password for Financial Management. The Financial Management POV section should now be enabled.
Setting Up the Financial Management POV

After connecting to Financial Management, choose POVs. Set up five POVs:

- To set the Point of View:

1. **From Dimension** drop-down list, select a dimension. For example, you can select one of these options: Scenario, Entity, View, Year, and Period.
   - a. **Scenario**—Select a scenario. “Actual” is the standard application scenario.
   - b. **Year**—Select the year for this reporting period.
   - c. **Period**—Select the period for this reporting period.
   - d. **Entity**—Select the required entity. Select either Solo (Insurance entities) or Group entities.
   - e. **Jurisdiction**—Select the required jurisdiction. Select either one of these: SII, FS, or ECB.

2. **(Optional)** In **Search**, you can search for a dimension member. Based on the search, the available dimension members list is displayed in the below box.

3. **(Optional)** Click **Reset** to last applied values. This option removes the local query cache.
Extracting and Uploading the Flat File Data for High Volume XBRL (HVX)

To set up the “flat file” data:

1. Log in to the source system such as FDM and extract the HTM version of the required reports listed in the “Schedule” drop down list. For example:
   - S.06.02/Assets-D1
   - S.08.01/Asset-D20

2. Upload the extracted files to Disclosure Management.

Extracting FDM Data for QMR

Extract S.06.02/Assets-D1 and S.08.01/Assets-D20 to HTM format from the FDM reporting screen (using the options for data extract instead of the options for formatted reporting):

After data is validated and imported, you can extract it for XBRL reporting. To generate the extract, complete the following steps:

To generate the extract, complete the following steps:

1. Open and log in to the FDM web client.
   - Select EPM, then FDM, then Web Server Components, and then Web logon.
Select Analysis, and then Report.

From the list, select Quantitative Management Reporting for Solvency II.

For output format, select HTM.

Double-click an extract report (Assets-D1 or Assets-D20).

Select the FDM Data Category, the Accounting Period, and other report-specific parameters, such as Entity and Currency, and then click OK to run the extract.

Uploading Flat File Data to Disclosure Management

To upload Flat File data to Disclosure Management:

1. Go to the FDM Settings tab in HVX Disclosure Management.
2. Select the schedule that you want to upload from the drop down list.
3. Select the location of the data file that is relevant to the schedule selected above.
4. Click Upload.

Repeat the steps for all schedules that are expected to be reported.

Optional: If you must update the flat file schedules, repeat the steps to overwrite the previous upload.
Managing Taxonomy in High-Volume XBRL

Using Taxonomy Manager you can register and manage taxonomies from Microsoft Office. Access Taxonomy Manager from the High Volume XBRL ribbon bar after you log on.

Key features of Taxonomy Management:

- “Uploading and Registering New Taxonomies” on page 59
- “Importing Taxonomy Package” on page 60
- “Setting and Modifying Properties” on page 62
- “Deleting Existing Taxonomies” on page 62
- “Updating an Existing Taxonomy Registration” on page 63
- “Viewing and Refreshing the Registered Taxonomy List” on page 64
- “Downloading an Existing Taxonomy” on page 64

Uploading and Registering New Taxonomies

You can upload and register a new taxonomy without restarting the server.

To upload and register a new taxonomy:

1. On the High Volume XBRL page, select Taxonomy Manager.

2. On Taxonomy Manager dialog box, click +.

3. In New Taxonomy Registration, provide the following information:
   - **Taxonomy Upload (.zip archive)**—Click Browse to select the new taxonomy version to upload from your local machine. The taxonomy fills in the File Name and File Size information for your review.
   - **Reporting Scenario**—Enter the scenario name, such as: Annual Solo, Annual Group, Quarterly Solo, and Quarterly Group.
   - **Entry Point**—Enter the xbrl file folder and entry point of the taxonomy in the ZIP file: orcl\orcl-20130531.xsd.
   - **Folder Name**—Provide a folder name.
   - **Taxonomy Name**—Enter a label associated with the entry point.
Taxonomy Reference—Enter the taxonomy URI that is used in the instance document as a schemaRef elements. For example: http://eiopa.europa.eu/eu/xbrl/s2md/fws/solvency/solvency2/2014-12-23/mod/qrs.xsd

4 Click Save.

Importing Taxonomy Package

You can download the taxonomy package from EIOPA Webpage. From the taxonomy package, you can automatically import the all the registered entry points.

Note: For importing the taxonomy package, you must select the root node.

1 On Taxonomy Manager dialog box, click .

2 Taxonomy Upload (.zip archive)—Click Browse to upload the zipped taxonomy package file from your local machine. After uploading the taxonomy package, the File Name and File Size information is automatically filled.
3 **In Folder Name**, enter the folder name. All the registered entry points are located in the specified folder name.

**Note:** After registering the taxonomy package, you cannot edit the folder name.

If a taxonomy is moved to another folder, then the existing Taxonomy Registration should be removed and the Taxonomy Package should be re-imported to a different folder name.

If any errors occur while you import the taxonomy, then you must rectify the errors before importing the taxonomy package.

**Note:** While importing the taxonomy package, you may experience an error due to the following reasons: The entry point is missing or the archive is missing in the META-INF folder.
Setting and Modifying Properties

You can modify the existing taxonomy properties.

To set or modify additional (optional) properties

1. Click + to add properties.

2. Select All or the individual properties dialog box, and then click OK. The property labels are added to the New Taxonomy Registration dialog box.

3. Add the property values.

   Note: To delete a Taxonomy Registration property, select the property, and then click.

4. Click Save to upload the new taxonomy registration.

Deleting Existing Taxonomies

You can delete existing taxonomies from the Taxonomy Manager.

To delete a taxonomy:

1. On the High Volume XBRL page, select Taxonomy Manager displays the list of registered taxonomies with Disclosure Management.

2. Select a taxonomy root node, and then click.

   Displays the selected taxonomy that are deleted from the server:
Are you sure you want to delete the taxonomy registration? Performing this operation will unload this taxonomy from the server. It is recommended that no other users be logged in and using the same taxonomy.

3 Select Yes to delete taxonomy.

**Updating an Existing Taxonomy Registration**

- Updating a taxonomy:

1 On the **High Volume XBRL** page, select **Taxonomy Manager** displays a list of registered taxonomies with Disclosure Management.

2 Select the taxonomy that you want to update, and then click **Update Taxonomy Registration**.

3 In **Update Taxonomy Registration**, to update taxonomy files, add or edit the following information.

  - **Taxonomy Upload (ZIP archive)**—Click **Browse** to select the new taxonomy version to upload from your local machine. The taxonomy fills in the **File Name** and **File Size** information for your review.

  - **Reporting Scenario**—Enter the scenario name, such as: Annual Solo, Annual Group, Quarterly Solo, and Quarterly Group.

  - **Entry Point**—Enter the xbrl file folder and entry point of the taxonomy in the ZIP file: `oracle\oracle-20130531.xsd`.

  - **Folder Name**—Provide a folder name.
Viewing and Refreshing the Registered Taxonomy List

You can view which taxonomies are currently registered in the taxonomy cache.

To view registered taxonomies:

1. On the High Volume XBRL page, select [open dialog box].
2. Click [open dialog box].

Downloading an Existing Taxonomy

To update a taxonomy, download it to a client computer.

To download an existing taxonomy to the client computer:

1. On the High Volume XBRL page, select [open dialog box].
2. Select a taxonomy, and then click [open dialog box].
3. Download and Save the taxonomy.

Publishing A Taxonomy:

To publish a taxonomy:

1. Open Excel or Word, and click the High Volume XBRL tab.
2. Click Connect.
   a. Enter a user name that includes, at minimum, a Disclosure Management user and a password.
   b. Verify that the Financial Management POV has the correct settings. “Setting Up the Financial Management POV” on page 56.
3. Click Publish.
   The publish dialog box is displayed.
4 In **Report Name**, enter the name of the report.

5 In **Diagnostics Location**, enter the location of the log file.

6 In **Publish Option**, **Select Worksheets**.

A new dialog box is displayed, select the required worksheet for publishing, and then click **OK**.

7 **Optional**: Select **Publish empty cells**, and then click **OK**.

Publishing begins. HFM data is retrieved, Financial Management data, and then Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management processing and XBRL Instance Generation will occur.

Once the report is on the server, the status can be viewed. Click **Running Reports** and you will see the following window.

8 **To view report status, Click**.

Click ![Running Reports](image) to view the **Running Reports** dialog box, which displays the list of successfully completed reports and errors, if any exist.

**Note**: You can store maximum of 50 reports at time.
After upgrading the Disclosure Management High–Volume XBRL client, you may not able to view the previously stored reports in the Running Reports dialog. Oracle recommends you to download the results and archive it in the different location, which helps you to view the report results even after upgrading the software. However, the Running Reports dialog is not meant for long term storage.

(Optional): After the report has finished, you can download the package, an then click for the zipped file containing the XBRL instance and a validation log.

(Optional): You can delete a report. Select a report in the Running Reports dialog box, and then click.

Note: You can delete only Completed and Failed status reports.

(Optional): You can cancel a report from running at the background. Select a report in the Running Reports dialog, and then click.

Viewing the XBRL Instance Using Arelle

After publishing the instance you should have zipped output (default name is report.zip). In that zipped file there is a file with an extension *.xbrl. This is the XBRL instance that was generated. To view the instance:

To view the instance:

1. Unzip the file generated into a temporary directory.
2. Open Arelle, installed in Section 1.6.
3. Click File, then Open, and then open the file with the .xbrl extension.

Loading takes time, because all EIOPA-referenced taxonomies are being downloaded.

Note: After the initial load of EIOPA taxonomies, you can set Arelle to work offline. Select Tools, then Internet, and then select Work Offline.

4. After the instance is loaded:
   - You can view the appropriate schedule by selecting the schedule on the left.
   - You can view it in table form by selecting the Table tab on the right side.
   - To validate basic XBRL in Arelle, click Tools, and then Validation.
     a. Ensure that Validation menu items are clear.
     b. Click Validate.
Viewing the HTML Instance Using Arelle

If the size of the table or schedule is too large, you can view the XBRL instance in HTML. You can generate the HTML version using Arelle if you have the plug-in for Save HTML EBA Tables.

1. To save HTML EBA Tables Plugin
2. Open Arelle, select Help and then Manage Plug-ins.
3. The Plug-in Manager window, verify that the Save.
4. If the table does not exist, then you must install it going to the plug-in directory.
In Arelle, use the command line `arelleCmdLine.exe` to generate the HTML representation of the instance:

```bash
<Path_to_Arelle>\arelleCmdLine.exe -f <Path_to_xbrl_instance>\<xbrl_instance> --logfile=<Path_to_logfile>\<logfile_name> --plugins "validateEBA.py|saveHtmlEBAtables.py" --disclosureSystem eiopa --formula none --save-EBA-tablesets=<Path_to_output_html_files\html_index_file_name>_index.html
```

*Path_to_Arelle* is the path to the location of installed Arelle software. For example, `C:\Program Files\Arelle`.

*xbrl_instance* is the instance that was generated by Disclosure Management and will have the extension of `.xbrl`.

*Path_to_logfile* is the path to the location of the log file. For example, `C:\Temp`.

*Path_to_output_html_files* is the path to the location of the output HTML files to be generated.

*logfile_name* is the log file that will be generated during the HTML generation process.

*Html_index_file_name* is the filename that will be generated.

---

**Viewing the XBRL Instance Using T4U**

EOIPA is offering a “Tool for Undertakings” (T4U), which is an XBRL viewer that you can use to create and modify XBRL documents. It is available here: [http://dev.eiopa.europa.eu/XBRT/Deployment/2015/WindowsT4U/PRO/SolvencyII_T4U_PREP_2015_PRO.application](http://dev.eiopa.europa.eu/XBRT/Deployment/2015/WindowsT4U/PRO/SolvencyII_T4U_PREP_2015_PRO.application)
This chapter contains general information about few authentication errors that you may encounter while launching the Disclosure Management High Volume XBRL.

Managing Security and Authorizing

This section contains solutions to security alerts that you might encounter when the root certificate is not trusted and Disclosure Management is blocked.

- To install the root certificate, perform these steps:
  1. Login to Disclosure Management High Volume XBRL
  2. On Security Alert dialog box, click View Certificate.
4 To enable trust, click **Install Certificate**.

5 On **Certificate Import Wizard** dialog box, select **Place all certificate in the following store** option.

6 Click **Browse** to view and select the **Trusted Root Certification Authorities** folder that you want to use, and then click **OK**.
7 Ensure to Close all of the dialog box, except for the Security Alert dialog box, see step 2
8 Click Yes on the Security Alert dialog box.
Disclosure Management Server Logs

The following server logs are in MIDDLEWARE_HOME/user_projects/domains/EPMSYSTEM/servers/DisclosureManagement0/logs:

- DisclosureManagement0.log—Disclosure Management Web tier activity
- DiscMan.log—Oracle Hyperion Disclosure Management activity
- DiscManAuditService.log—Audit service activity
- DiscManMappingTool.log—Mapping tool activity
- DiscManReportService.log—Report service activity
- DiscManRepository.log—Repository activity
- DiscManRepositoryService.log—Repository services activity
- DiscManSessionService.log—Session service activity
B

Configuring NST Extension Taxonomy

This appendix provides important information about how to configure NST extension taxonomy. In the High Volume XBRL configuration directory, you must manually edit the configuration file `dpm_taxonomy_info.xml` to support NST publishing.

The NST mapping maps data from an Oracle Hyperion Financial Management Application into XBRL using the NST extension taxonomy package and NST DPM dictionary.

The authoring process is designed to handle millions of rows of transactional data for the National Specific Templates (NSTs) publishing. The NST extension taxonomy package defines the taxonomy elements and validates the data collected by National Supervisory Authority (NSA). The `dpm_taxonomy_info.xml` configuration file enables High Volume XBRL to publish data.

For example, let’s consider Central Bank of Ireland (CBI) taxonomy metadata support to configure the NST extension taxonomy. For NST Publishing, you need to author and deploy the NST configuration before registering a mapping file.

The CBI NST XBRL taxonomy utilizes the same XBRL specifications and technical constructs as the EIOPA Solvency II XBRL taxonomy. The CBI NST XBRL taxonomy contains the latest release of the Taxonomy Package specification.

If High Volume XBRL finds the `dpm_taxonomy_info.xml` file, then the configuration information in the file is used instead of the EIOPA SII taxonomies up to version 2.0.1.

The `tnsStartsWith` attribute needs to be modified to assign the NST extension taxonomy configuration to entry points used for XBRL publishing. The `dpm_taxonomy_info.xml` file defines the value to each entry point XSD and `targetNamespace` attribute values. For the CBI set of entry points, a common string is the following: `http://www.centralbank.ie/xbrl/md/fws/nst/nst/2015-10-3`.

HVX automatically assigns the NST extension taxonomy configuration to all of the NST Extension Taxonomies that match the `tnStartsWith` attribute value. This is the best way to author the NST mappings.

The `primaryItemNamespace` is determined by opening up `met.xsd` for the NST extension taxonomy and reviewing the `targetNamespace` attribute value. This schema contains all of the metrics that can be mapped to values in the instance document. The metric target namespace is listed in the formal documents such as DPM Dictionary, Annotation Templates, and so on.
To author and deploy the NST configuration, perform these steps:

1. **Place the XML configuration file** `dpm_taxonomy_info.xml` **in the location:** `MW_HOME \user_projects\epmsystem1\DisclosureManagement\discman1\config`. This file is located on the server, where Disclosure Manager is running.

2. **Copy the existing taxonomy metadata support section, and edit the following entries in the** `dpm_taxonomy_info.xml` **file.**

   a. **In the dpm\_taxonomy\_info.xml file,** verify and update the `tnsStartsWith` entry. The date entry should point to the new taxonomy. For example, because the path varies for the CBI Taxonomy Package, you need to verify the medium dimensionality (md) met path in the taxonomy extension.

      To: `http://www.centralbanl.ie/xbrl/md/fws/nst/nst/2015-10-31`

   b. **In the dpm\_taxonomy\_info.xml file,** verify the `owner` entry in the taxonomy extension, and update the `owner` entry from `s2md` to `iemd`.

      Note: The path and owner details can be found at the top of a sample XBRL file.

   c. **In the dpm\_taxonomy\_info.xml file,** verify the `primaryItemNamespace` entry in the taxonomy extension, and update the `primaryItemNamespace` entry from `http://eiopa.europa.eu/xbrl/s2md/dict/met` to `http://www.centralbanl.ie/xbrl/md/dict/met`.

   d. **In the dpm\_taxonomy\_info.xml file,** you need to add a new metric `Namespace` entry for the new owner `iemd\_met` entry. Use a namespace mapping for CBI extension taxonomy such as `<Namespace prefix="iemd\_met" taxonomyPrefix="iemd\_met" value="http://www.centralbanl.ie/xbrl/md/dict/met" />`

   e. **In the dpm\_taxonomy\_info.xml file,** you need to verify new dimension, owner, and domain entries in the taxonomy extension.

   f. **In dpm\_taxonomy\_info.xml file,** you need to verify and update the `dimName` and `dimNamespace` entries from the EIOPA path to the taxonomy extension path. For example:

      From: `dimName="s2c\_dim" dimNamespace="http://eiopa.europa.eu/xbrl/s2c/dict/exp"`
      To: `dimName="iec\_dim" dimNamespace="http://www.centralbanl.ie/xbrl/c/dict/dim"`

   g. **In the dpm\_taxonomy\_info.xml file,** if there are new dimension entries, then verify and update the primary dimensional namespace entries and create a new primary dimensional namespace mapping for CBI extension taxonomy.

      For example, `<namespace prefix="iec\_dim" taxonomyPrefix="iec\_dim" value="http://www.centralbanl.ie/xbrl/c/dict/dim" />`
h. In the `dpm_taxonomy_info.xml` file, under the Dimension to Domain mapping section, you need to add new dimension and related domain entries from the CBI extension taxonomy.

   For example, `<DimensionDomain from="iec_MA" to="iec_MC" />`

i. In the `dpm_taxonomy_info.xml` file, you need to add new domain entries to the Domain mapping section from the CBI extension taxonomy.

   For example: `<namespace prefix="iec_MC" taxonomyprefix="iec_s2c_MC" value="http://www.centralbank.ie/xbrl/c/dict/dom/s2c_MC" />`

j. Before importing a file to HVX, the `taxonomyPackage.xml` file must be corrected and then added back to the taxonomy package zip file.

   You need to correct the entry point in the `taxonomyPackage.xml` file before loading the taxonomy from HVX Taxonomy Manager.

   For example, you need to correct the path information:

