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Documentation Accessibility

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Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management Enterprise Edition enables you to perform the following tasks:

- Integrate metadata and data from an Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) source system into an Enterprise Performance Management (EPM) target application
- Drill through from the EPM target application and view data in the ERP source system
- Write-back budget data to the source system from any Oracle Hyperion Planning, Oracle Essbase ASO, or Essbase BSO application.

For information on supported EPM System versions, see the Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Certification Matrix.

For FDMEE issues and workarounds, see the Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management Readme.

### Supported Source Systems

FDMEE supports general ledger data for:
File-based data loads that enable users to import balances from delimited or fixed-width text files.

- Oracle E-Business Suite 11i
- Oracle E-Business Suite 12
- Oracle Fusion Financials
- PeopleSoft Enterprise Financial Management 9.0
- PeopleSoft Enterprise Financial Management 9.1
- PeopleSoft Enterprise Human Capital Management (HCM) 9.1
- PeopleSoft Commitment Control
- SAP ERP Financial
- SAP BW (Business Warehouse)
- JD Edwards General Ledger system

FDMEE supports human resource data for:

- PeopleSoft Human Capital Management 9.0
- PeopleSoft Human Capital Management 9.1

Integration includes data load and drill through. The integration is supported for the following SAP ERP Financial modules:

- General Ledger
- Profit Center
- Cost Center
- Vendor Balances
- Customer Balances
- SAP BW

In addition FDMEE provides support for Open Interface Adapter. The Open Interface Adapter allows you to import data from any source system using the interface table.

For information on supported technologies for each source system, see the Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Certification Matrix.

**File Based Data Loads**

FDMEE supports file based imports for those users who do not have a direct connection to their ERP source data, but have data available from their source in a text file. Any file, whether it is a fixed width file or a delimited file, may be easily imported into the target EPM application using FDMEE. For example, you can take a trial balance report generated from their source system, and map it into FDMEE by way of the import format feature. You can instruct the system where the account, entity, data values and so on reside in the file, as well as which rows to skip during
the data import. This feature allows a business user to easily import data from any source, and
does not require extensive technical help when loading data into an EPM application like
Planning, Oracle Hyperion Financial Management, or Essbase.

**Supported EPM Target Applications**

FDMEE supports the following EPM target applications (Oracle Hyperion EPM Architect and
Classic):

- Planning
- The Planning module, Oracle Hyperion Public Sector Planning and Budgeting
- Financial Management
- Essbase ASO and Essbase BSO—If Essbase has been deployed in standalone mode, it must
  be registered with Shared Services since it does not work directly with FDMEE. Planning
  applications that rely on the standalone Essbase application cannot work directly with
  FDMEE either.

**Upgrading to FDMEE**

In Release 11.1.2.3, FDMEE is offered as the full-featured successor to Oracle® Hyperion
Financial Data Quality Management ERP Integration Adapter for Oracle Applications (ERP
Integrator) and Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management (FDM). FDMEE
represents the integration of both products. It captures key functionality from FDM, and
preserves the ERP Integrator framework that enables users to load metadata and data, and to
drill-through and write-back.

Key benefits supported in FDMEE include:

- Improved User Experience—Integrated in Oracle Enterprise Performance Management
  System. The FDMEE user interface is consistent with the Planning and Financial
  Management user interfaces.
- Improved performance—Improved user interface and data load performance
- Close Oracle Hyperion Shared Services integration—All native Shared Services features are
  supported (for example, user groups)
- Support for multiple browsers—Internet Explorer, Firefox
- Support for Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Lifecycle
  Management—Consistent Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System
  Lifecycle Management support like other EPM System products
- Support for multiple platforms—All supported platforms. If integrating with Financial
  Management only Windows operating system is supported
- Consistent Scaling and Load Balancing—All scale out configuration and load balancing steps
  are consistent with other EPM System products
Post Upgrade

As a first step in using FDMEE, the application root folder must be set up, and in System Settings, the Create Application Folder option must be executed. The application root folder identifies the root directory of the FDMEE application. This folder is located on the FDMEE server and functions as the root folder for all FDMEE activities. Based on this parameter, FDMEE saves log files, generated files and reports to the appropriate folder under this root directory. This information is used by FDMEE to identify the application root directory, and to create a folder structure in the path specified in the application root directory setting.

To set up the application root directory:

1. From the Setup tab, and then, under Configure, select System Settings.
2. In System Settings, from Profile Type, select File.
   - When you select the File profile type, the System Setting screen displays the “Create Application Folders” button.
3. In Application Root Folder, specify the root directory of the application.
   - For example, specify C:\APPDATA\FDME.
4. Click Create Application Folders.
5. Click Save.

FDME Application Architecture

An FDMEE application consists of a relational database management system (RDBMS) database and directories that contain the transactional data, metadata, reports, and other files that are used to integrate FDMEE with target applications. One FDMEE application can load to multiple target applications of multiple systems. For example, one FDMEE application can load to two Financial Management applications, and three Planning applications.

The FDMEE application architecture consists of the following directories:

Data

In Data, FDMEE archives data files that are imported to and exported from FDMEE (imported source files, import logs, journal entries, multiload files, target system load files, and any attached memo documents). Source files, journals, multiload files, logs, output data files, and attachments are also archived here. Each file in Data is assigned a unique name, can be retrieved from the Import and Export screens, and provides an audit trail.
**Supported Encodings**

Encoding refers to mapping *bit* combinations to characters for creating, storing, and displaying text.

The following encodings are supported:

- EUC Japanese
- EUC Korean
- EUC Simplified Chinese
- Shift JIS
- KS
- GB2312/GB18030
- Big-5

**Note:** You should convert the encoding to UNICODE if your source file is not in one of the supported formats.

**Inbox**

You can use **Inbox**, the default directory from which to import source files, as a central repository for all ledger extract files. Because source files can be retrieved from any accessible directory, you are not required to place import files in this directory. **Inbox** includes two subdirectories: **Archive** and **Batches**.
**Archive**

This directory is used to store d import source files and logs that were previously archived. FDMEE stores the original archived source files and logs in the Data\Archive directory.

**Batches**

Files used for batch loading are stored in Batches, standard batch files in the OpenBatch subdirectory, and multiload batch files in the OpenBatchML directory.

**Outbox**

Outbox provides a central location for all FDMEE export files. Outbox also contains four subdirectories: Excel Files, Logs, Templates, and Archive.

**Logs**

Logs contain the log files that are created when source files are imported. The logs contain the data lines that FDMEE did not import and an explanation of why each line was not imported. Logs also contains error logs, which are named per the following convention (username.err), where username is the user that is logged on to FDMEE and .err is the extension used to identify error logs. Logs can be purged to reclaim disk space.

**Archive**

Archive stores d data load files that were archived. FDMEE stores the original archived data load files in the Data directory. The contents of Archive are deleted when a compact is performed.

**Reports**

Reports stores the Active Report files. Active Report files use the .rpx extension.

**Architecture**

FDMEE is the key application for integrating ERP systems with Oracle's Hyperion EPM applications. FDMEE fits within the Oracle Enterprise Performance Management System architecture and is accessed through Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management Workspace, which uses Shared Services to authenticate users. The key to its integration lies within its underlying engine, which is Oracle Data Integrator.

FDMEE sits on top of Oracle Data Integrator and orchestrates the movement of metadata and data into Hyperion EPM applications. The application server can be deployed on multiple platforms (See the Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Certification Matrix) and connects with Hyperion EPM applications such as Financial Management, Planning, and Essbase.
The following diagram displays the FDMEE high level architecture.

The following diagram shows the tier structure of FDMEE:

The following diagram shows the flow of data in FDMEE:
The following diagram shows FDMEE High Availability:
Drilling Through

FDMEE provides the framework to drill through from the EPM applications back to the general ledger source. Drill through is not supported for human resource data. Users can drill through to detail in the source system through FDMEE from the following products:

- Planning
- Financial Management
- Oracle Hyperion Smart View for Office
- Oracle Hyperion Financial Reporting

Note: In Smart View and Financial Reporting, users can drill through only if the data source is Financial Management, Planning, or Essbase.

When you drill through, if data was loaded by FDMEE, a landing page is displayed in a new EPM Workspace tab or a new window. The landing page is a gateway to the data in the source system. See “Drilling Through to the FDMEE Landing Page” on page 21.

Drilling Through to the FDMEE Landing Page

The FDMEE landing page displays general ledger accounts and the hyperlinked balances that were used to populate the cells in the EPM application. When you click a hyperlinked data value, you can drill through to the source system and view the associated journal entries for the selected general ledger account.

You can drill through to balances to display data loaded from your source system. When you navigate to the Oracle General Ledger Balances page after login validation, you can view a table listing all the general ledger accounts that contributed to the drilled value shown in the Hyperion EPM application for the specific period.

This table includes a breakdown of all general ledger accounts values with hyperlinks, enabling users to further drill into the Journal Lines page in Oracle General Ledger. Users can then view the associated journal entries for the selected Oracle General Ledger account.

When you navigate to PeopleSoft Enterprise Financial Management, the Ledger Inquiry page is displayed after login validation. Users can then view information on the Journal Inquiry page. See PeopleSoft Enterprise General Ledger 9.1 PeopleBook for additional information on drill through capabilities.

Configuring Oracle Data Integrator With FDMEE

FDMEE relies on Oracle Data Integrator 11.1.1.7 as the engine that extracts data and metadata from the defined sources and then either populates the Performance Management Architect interface tables or populates the Classic applications with the extracted artifacts. The Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Installer installs ODI when FDMEE is installed. The installer
also configures the ODI Master and Work Repository and ODI J2EE. Agent as part of install process. In addition some manual configuration steps must be performed in Oracle Data Integrator before FDMEE can be used.

Note: You only need to configure ODI when you load data from a source other than a file. File based data loads work out of the box without any additional ODI configuration.

1. Set up the data server based on the ERP Source System.
2. Set up the Physical Schemas.
3. Set up the ODI Context Code.

**Set up the Data Server Based on the ERP Source System**

You need to set up the appropriate data servers based on the ERP source system used to source metadata and/or data.

- When importing from ERP sources (EBS/PeopleSoft/Fusion/JDE/SAP), set up the applicable data servers listed below:
  - EBS_DATA_SERVER—For Oracle E-Business Suite (EBS) General Ledger
  - PSFT_FMS_DATA_SERVER—For PeopleSoft General Ledger and Commitment Control
  - PSFT_HCM_DATA_SERVER—For PeopleSoft Human Capital Management (HCM)
  - FUSION_DATA_SERVER—For Fusion General Ledger
  - JDE_DATA_SERVER—JD Edwards Enterprise (JDE) General Ledger
  - SAP_SERVER—SAP FICO
- When loading metadata to EPM system setup the following data servers:
  - HFM_DATA_SERVER—For loading metadata to Financial Management
  - HPL_DATA_SERVER—For loading metadata to Planning

To update server connections information:

1. Access the Oracle Data Integrator Console.
2. Select the Browse tab.
3. Expand Topology.
4. Select the operating data server to update, and click Edit.
   
   For example, select EBS_DATA_SERVER or PSFT_FMS_DATA_SERVER.
5. In Edit Data Servers, and then, under JDBC Details, enter the JDBC driver in JDBC Driver.
   
   For example, enter oracle.jdbc.OracleDriver
6. In JDBC URL, enter the JDBC URL address.
For example, enter `jdbc:oracle:thin:@<host>:<port>:<sid>`

7 In User, enter the user name.

8 In JDBC Password, enter the password.

9 Click Save.

**Setting up Physical Schemas**

To update a physical schema:

1 Access the Oracle Data Integrator Console.

2 Select the Browse tab.

3 Expand Schemas.

4 Expand Physical Schemas

5 Select the schema to update, and click Edit.

   For example, select **EBS_DATA_SERVER** or **PSFT_FMS_DATA_SERVER**.

6 In Schema Name, enter the schema name in uppercase characters.

7 Click Save.

**Caution!** Extensive problems can occur if you switch the ERP system connection information for the Physical Schema in the Oracle Data Integrator Topology Manager after you have completed initial configuration. For example, extensive problems can occur if you start using one physical schema (ERPTEST) pointing to ERP Test Instance1 in the Oracle Data Integrator Topology Manager and then change to a connection information in this physical schema to point to ERP Test Instance2 without first creating a new context in Oracle Data Integrator. The correct procedure is to create two physical schemas (ERPTEST1 and ERPTEST2) each pointing to a different ERP instance. Then, create two contexts and associate the appropriate physical schema to the logical schema in the context.

**Setting up the ODI Context Code**

You can set up the default global ODI context code. The ODI context code refers to the context defined in Oracle Data Integrator. A context groups the source and target connection information.

To set up the default global ODI context code:

1 Access the Oracle Data Integrator Console.

2 Select the Browse tab.

3 Expand Contexts.

4 Select Global update, and click Edit.
5 In Edit Context Global, and then, in Context Name, enter Global.
6 Select Default Context.
7 Click Save.

Security

FDMEE supports these roles:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FDMEE Roles</th>
<th>Tasks per Role</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administrator</td>
<td>Manages applications and performs any action in FDMEE. When you login with the Administrator role, all links are visible in the Tasks pane.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create Integration</td>
<td>Creates FDMEE metadata and data rules. If you have the Create Integration role, you can:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>● Create, delete and edit metadata rules and data rules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>● View process details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>● Perform period mappings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> You cannot run rules or view, create, edit, or delete source system registrations, target system registrations or source accounting entities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>When you login with the Create Integration role, these links are visible in the Tasks pane: Data Load, Member Mapping, HR Data Load, Metadata, and Process Detail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drill Through</td>
<td>Controls the ability to drill through to the source system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In FDM, this role is listed under FDMEE roles and is applied as a permissible task to an Intermediate role to control drilling back to the source system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In FDMEE, this role controls whether the user can drill to the FDMEE landing page, which controls drilling to the source system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Run Integration</td>
<td>Runs existing FDMEE metadata and data rules. If you have the Run Integration role, you can:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>● Run metadata rules or data rules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>● View process details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> You cannot view, create, edit, or delete source system registrations, target system registrations or source accounting entities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FDMEE users who need to extract data from Oracle or PeopleSoft Enterprise Financial Management must be granted this role to enable them to run data rules.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>When you login with the Run Integration role, these links are visible in the Tasks pane: Data Load Workbench, Data Load, Member Mapping, HR Data Load, Metadata, and Process Detail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GL Write Back</td>
<td>Enables data write-back to the ERP source system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>When you login with the GL Write Back role, only the Write-Back Workbench, Write-Back Rule and Write-Back Mapping links are visible in the Tasks pane.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** FDMEE users are allowed to define mappings for only target applications in which they have access.
Integration Process Overview

There are three ways that you can use FDMEE to integrate metadata and data from your ERP source system:

- “Extracting General Ledger Data” on page 25
- “Writing Back Data from EPM Target Applications” on page 26
- “Extracting Human Resource Data” on page 26

Extracting General Ledger Data

Follow this process to extract general ledger metadata and data and push into target EPM applications:

Note: This procedure is option. It is required only if you connect to Enterprise or Hyperion Strategic Finance.

1. Register Source systems in FDMEE by adding details of Oracle Data Integrator, FDMEE, and specific to the source system.
2. Register target applications for use with FDMEE.
3. Select the Source Accounting Entities.
4. Define import formats and locations.
5. Create metadata rules.
6. Create period mappings for Year and Period dimensions.
7. Create category mappings for the Scenario dimension.
8. Create the member mappings and data load rules.
9. Run the metadata rules to import metadata into Financial Management or Planning applications.

   If you use Performance Management Architect, you also deploy or redeploy the applications.

10. Run data rules to extract data from the source system and push into target applications. Data and/or metadata is staged in the FDMEE staging tables, extracted from the source system, and loaded into the target application.

   The data loaded is used for multiple purposes by the respective target applications (Planning, Financial Management, or Essbase). In addition, the sourced data can also be used for drill through from web forms in the applications or Oracle Hyperion Smart View for Office and Oracle Hyperion Financial Reporting.
**Writing Back Data from EPM Target Applications**

Follow this process to write-back data from EPM target applications to your general ledger source system:

1. Perform steps 1-5 and step 7–8 in "Extracting General Ledger Data" on page 25.
2. Define write-back mappings for required segments or chartfields.
3. Create data write-back rules.
4. Run data write-back rules to push the data from supported target applications (Planning, Essbase ASO, and Essbase BSO) into your general ledger source system.

   **Note:** You cannot write-back data to SAP General Ledger and PeopleSoft Human Capital Management source systems.

5. Load the data into E-Business Suite or PeopleSoft Enterprise Financial Management by running a process in Oracle General Ledger or PeopleSoft General Ledger.

**Extracting Human Resource Data**

Follow this process to extract metadata and data from human resource source systems into Public Sector Planning and Budgeting target applications:

1. Register source systems in FDMEE by adding details of Oracle Data Integrator, FDMEE, and specific to the PeopleSoft Human Capital Management source system.
2. Register your target application.
3. Select the Source Accounting Entities (Business Units).
4. Create the human resource data load rules.
5. Run human resource data rules to extract data and/or metadata from the source system and push into target applications.

   Data and/or metadata is staged in the FDMEE staging tables, extracted from the PeopleSoft Human Capital Management source system, and loaded into the target application.
Navigating FDMEE

Subtopics

- Toolbars
- Help Menu
- Working with Data in Grids
- FDMEE User Interface Elements
- Advanced Search Options
- Task Pane Options

From EPM Workspace, you can access FDMEE from the Navigate menu. (Navigate, Administer, Data Management)

Toolbars

The Standard toolbar is used for common Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management Workspace features and is available in FDMEE. For additional information, see the Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Workspace User’s Guide.

Help Menu

You use the Help menu to access FDMEE online help, Oracle technical support, the EPM documentation located on the Oracle Technology Network, Oracle website, and information about FDMEE.

Working with Data in Grids

Most screens in FDMEE display data in one or more grids. To manipulate grid data, perform one or more actions:

- To add a record, click **Add**.
- To delete, select a record and click **Delete**.
- To delete all records in a grid, click **Delete All**.
- To edit a record, click within its cell, and start typing. When applicable, you can also select the value to edit, and click **Edit**.
- To search items in a column, enter the search value in the blank field above the column of the value and press Enter. If FDMEE can match the value, it is displayed as the first item.
- To cancel all changes made to a row, select the row and click **Cancel**.
- To save all changes made to a row, select **Save**.
FDMEE User Interface Elements

The following elements are common on FDMEE pages.

### Table 1  Elements Common on FDMEE Pages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Button</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="View.png" alt="View" /></td>
<td>Customize your view. Options include:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <strong>Columns</strong>—You can choose “Show All” to display all columns or choose individual columns to display.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <strong>Detach</strong>—Use to detach the column grid. When you detach the grid, the columns display in their own window. To return to the default view, select <strong>View</strong>, and then, click <strong>Attach</strong> or click the Close button.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <strong>Reorder Columns</strong>—Use to change the order of the columns that display. You can select a column and then use the buttons on the right to change the column order.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="Detach.png" alt="Detach" /></td>
<td>Use to detach the column grid. When you detach the grid, the columns display in their own window. To return to the default view, select <strong>View</strong>, and then, click <strong>Attach</strong> or click the Close button.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="Refresh.png" alt="Refresh" /></td>
<td>Refreshes the data. For example if you submit a rule, you can refresh to see if the status changes from Running to Complete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="Search.png" alt="Search" /></td>
<td>Use to toggle the filter row. You can use the filter row to enter text to filter the rows that display for a specific column. You can enter text to filter on, if available, for a specific column, and then press [Enter]. For example, on the Process Details page, to view only processes that failed, you can enter “FAILED” in the Status text box. The Query by Example button displays on the following FDMEE setup screens: Target Application, Source Accounting Entities, Import Format, Location, Data Load Workbench, Write-Back Workbench, Process Details. To clear a filter, remove the text to filter by in the text box, then press [Enter]. All text you enter is case sensitive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="Search.png" alt="Search" /></td>
<td>Use to select an artifact on a page, such as a target application, member, or general ledger responsibility. When you click the Search button, the Search and Select dialog box is displayed. In some cases you have advanced search options that enable you to enter additional search conditions. See “Advanced Search Options” on page 28.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Advanced Search Options

The Search button is common to many FDMEE pages. When you select the Search button, if the Advanced Search button is available, you can enter additional search conditions. The fields that display in the advanced search options differ depending on what artifact you are selecting. The following operators are supported: Not equal to, Is blank, Does not contain, Ends with, Starts with, Contains, Is not blank, and Equal to.

### Task Pane Options

The Tasks pane is a resizeable window located to the left of FDMEE workspace. It provides a users with easy access to FDMEE options and features. The Tasks pane consists of two tabs:

- **Workflow**
- **Setup**
Workflow Tasks
From the Workflow tab, you can integrate metadata and data from an Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) source system into an Enterprise Performance Management (EPM) target application:

Available options:
- Data Load tasks
  - Data Load Workbench
  - Data Load Rule
  - Data Load Mapping
  - Logic Group
  - Check Rule Group
  - Check Entity Group
- Metadata
  - Metadata Rule
- Write Back
  - Write Back Workbench
  - Write Back Rule
  - Write Back Mapping
- Other
  - Batch Execution
  - Report Execution
- Monitor
  - Process Details

Setup Tasks
From the Setup tab you can administer source and target systems, specify report and batch definitions, check rules, and manage application settings.

Available tasks:
- Configure
  - System Settings
  - Application Settings
  - Security Settings
  - User Settings
- Register
  - Source System
- Target Application
- Source Accounting Entity
- Source Adapter

- Integration Setup
  - Import Format
  - Location
  - Period Mapping
  - Category Mapping

- Reports
  - Query Definition
  - Report Definition

- Batch
  - Batch Definition
Preparring the General Ledger Integration

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Understanding General Ledger Integration

FDMEE supports loading data into EPM applications from general ledger source systems and also writing back budget data from target EPM Planning applications to general ledger source systems.

- Loading data from the General Ledger Source System - FDMEE supports loading data from general ledger source systems. FDMEE can load both metadata (dimension members and hierarchies from Oracle E-business Suite, Oracle Fusion Financials and PeopleSoft Enterprise Financial Management only) and data from the ERP source systems.

- Writing back budget data to the General Ledger Source System - FDMEE enables you to extract budgets from Planning, Essbase ASO, and Essbase BSO, and load them into the source general ledger system. This helps you maintain one single system of record. Budget Write-back is not available for SAP and Fusion Financials.

Requirements

Before you begin using FDMEE, keep in mind the following requirements:

- Verify that you have met the EPM dimension requirements:
  - EPM applications can be built with any combination of dimensions. The combination must include required dimensions for the selected application. “Member Properties Sourced from the ERP System” on page 33 describes how member properties are sourced from the ERP source system.
Verifying EPM Member Requirements:

- Duplicate Members—To avoid issues with duplicate member names, as a best practice, include a unique prefix or suffix for each dimension so each member is always unique.
- Duplicate Alias members—If your application has duplicate Alias members, it is important to remove any duplicates in the target application or validation errors occur when you deploy the application in Performance Management Architect.

**Note:** Source descriptions must be unique to avoid alias validation errors with Performance Management Architect.

When moving dimensions and members from a source system into a target EPM application, it is important to understand the naming restrictions. For Performance Management Architect, see the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management Architect Administrator’s Guide*. For Planning, see the *Oracle Hyperion Planning Administrator’s Guide*. For Financial Management, see the *Oracle Hyperion Financial Management Administrator’s Guide*.

### Required Dimensions

Hyperion EPM applications can be built with any combination of dimensions, as long as the combination includes those required for the selected application. For example, Planning requires different dimensions to be present in an application than Financial Management.

For detailed information on dimensions required and properties for Performance Management Architect applications, see the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management Architect Administrator’s Guide*. For Classic Planning applications, see the *Oracle Hyperion Planning Administrator’s Guide*. For Classic Financial Management applications, see the *Oracle Hyperion Financial Management Administrator’s Guide*. For Classic Essbase, see the *Oracle Essbase Database Administrator’s Guide*.

The following Hyperion dimensions require some special considerations when integrating with FDMEE:

- Account
- Currency
- Entity
- Scenario
- Version
- View
- Year
- Period

In addition to the above list, you should review properties set by FDMEE in the Custom dimension. See “Custom” on page 36.
Member Properties Sourced from the ERP System

Subtopics

- Account
- Entity and Intercompany
- Scenario
- Version
- View
- Year and Period
- Alias
- Custom

For each required dimension, specific properties must be defined. The required dimension properties relate to Planning, Financial Management, or Essbase applications, and in some cases both.

Note: FDMEE sets some of the required properties, but not all.

Account

The Account dimension represents a hierarchy of natural accounts. Accounts store financial data for entities and scenarios in an application. Each account has a type, such as Revenue or Expense, that defines its accounting behavior. The Account dimension is mapped from the source accounting entity to the EPM Account dimension as defined in the dimension mapping definition for the selected chart of accounts or business unit. The properties set by FDMEE are shown in the following table. (Any properties not set are defaulted by either the application or Performance Management Architect).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Application Type</th>
<th>Population Method / Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consolidation</td>
<td>Consolidation</td>
<td>Populated from the account type in the source accounting entity with the domain of revenue, expense, asset, or liability. If source type is equity, it is changed to liability for use by Financial Management applications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Account Type</td>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>Populated from the account type in the source accounting entity with the domain of revenue, expense, asset, liability or equity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variance Reporting</td>
<td>Planning, Essbase ASO, and Essbase BSO</td>
<td>Set to “Expense” if account type is expense, otherwise set to “NonExpense.” (NonExpense is the default).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description, Display String</td>
<td>System</td>
<td>Populate from source accounting entity description.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Entity and Intercompany

The Entity dimension represents the organizational structure of the company, such as the management and legal reporting structures. Entities can represent divisions, subsidiaries, plants, regions, countries, legal entities, business units, departments, or any organizational unit. You can define any number of entities.

The Intercompany dimension represents all intercompany balances that exist for an account. This is a reserved dimension that is used in combination with the Account dimension and any custom Financial Management dimension.

Financial Management requires that members of the Entity dimension have the IsICP property set for those members that are intercompany members. When an application is populated, Performance Management Architect populates the ICP (intercompany) dimension with the appropriate members based on the Entity members that are flagged as ICP (intercompany) entities.

For E-Business Suite, there are two scenarios for mapping source segments to the Entity dimension: 1) an intercompany segment exists in the source chart of accounts, and 2) an intercompany segment does not exist in the source chart of accounts. For PeopleSoft, the business unit is mapped to the entity and the affiliate is mapped to the ICP.

The properties set by FDMEE are shown in the following table. (Any properties not set are defaulted by either the application or Performance Management Architect.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Application Type</th>
<th>Population Method / Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Consolidation, System</td>
<td>Populated from the code/value in the source accounting entity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>System</td>
<td>Populated from the name in the source accounting entity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IsICP</td>
<td>Consolidation</td>
<td>If the intercompany segment exists in the source, then this flag is set automatically per the rules defined. If the intercompany segment does not exist, then you specify how this property is set. See “Entity and Intercompany” on page 34. <strong>Note:</strong> For ICP transaction data to load correctly, you must manually set the property ISICP =&quot;Y&quot; for those accounts participating in ICP. In Performance Management Architect, you can use the Property Grid to modify the property. If using Financial Management Classic application administration, extract the metadata, update, and then re-import it back. After modifying the property, you can load data correctly for ICP transactions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property</td>
<td>Application Type</td>
<td>Population Method / Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Currency</td>
<td>Consolidation, Essbase, Planning</td>
<td>For Financial Management target applications:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The entity currency is set based on the default defined in the mapping rule for the Entity dimension. (All members are assigned the same currency.) As the administrator, it is important to make sure that the functional currency of the source is consistent with the default Entity currency.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** These are the only properties that are set as part of the FDMEE integration, all others are defaulted when creating new members. If a property was originally set by FDMEE, and you later change the property, the property is overridden.

**Scenario**

The Scenario dimension represents a set of data, such as Budget, Actual, or Forecast. For example, the Actual scenario can contain data from a general ledger, reflecting past and current business operations. The Budget scenario can contain data that reflects the targeted business operations. The Forecast scenario typically contains data that corresponds to predictions for upcoming periods. A Legal scenario can contain data calculated according to legal GAAP format and rules.

**Version**

The Version dimension is specific to EPM applications and usually does not have a source in the source accounting entity. Since it is required, you must specify the necessary default value in the member mapping by using the “Like” mapping type. When defining the data rule in FDMEE, select the desired “Version” to include with the extracted data. Since the Version dimension is not extracted from the source system, it is not necessary to define specific properties.

**View**

The View dimension represents various modes of calendar intelligence; for example, Periodic, Year-to-Date, and Quarter-to-Date frequencies. FDMEE only extracts data that is below the quarter level. You select the view as part of the data rule definition, and when the data is extracted, it includes the View selection as the value for the dimension on each row. See “Defining Data Load Rules to Extract Data” on page 124. Since the View dimension is usually not extracted from the source system, it is not necessary to define specific properties. However, before the data extraction process, you must create all members in the View dimension manually.

**Year and Period**

The mapping between the source system calendar and the Year and Period dimensions is managed using the period mapping feature described in “Defining Period Mappings” on page 103. Before you perform period mapping, create the necessary Year and Period members. In FDMEE, you select the calendar periods to include in the data extraction process and on the Period Mapping page to define the appropriate target year and target period dimensions to assign.
to the data. Since the Year and Period dimensions are not extracted from the source system, it is not necessary to define specific properties.

Note: For Planning applications, it is required that you must have the same number of children in each branch of the Period dimension. For example, Q4 has October, November, December children and an adjustment period in Performance Management Architect.

Alias

For Planning and Essbase, the Alias dimension or table is required to support languages. Keep in mind these special considerations:

- The Alias dimension must include a member named "Default."
- If the dimension name is not the same as the Alias name in a Performance Management Architect Planning application, the drill through landing page does not return any data.
- When creating Alias table members in a dimension, you should define them with the same name that is displayed in Oracle Fusion, E-Business Suite, or PeopleSoft. This is the value of the NLS_LANGUAGE column.

Custom

The properties set by FDMEE are shown in the following table. (Any properties not set are defaulted by either the application or Performance Management Architect)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Application Type</th>
<th>Population Method / Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>System</td>
<td>In E-Business Suite, this value is populated from Segment Name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>In PeopleSoft Enterprise Financial Management, this value is populated from the chartfield value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>System</td>
<td>In E-Business Suite, this value is populated from Segment Value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>In PeopleSoft Enterprise Financial Management, this value is populated from the chartfield value.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How Dimensions are Processed

For Performance Management Architect applications, the dimension extract process populates the interface tables with dimension members based on the mapping rule details created in FDMEE. For Classic Planning and Financial Management applications, the dimension extract process populates dimension members directly into the application based on the mapping rule details created in FDMEE.

As part of the extract process, the dimension members are directly loaded into the target Performance Management Architect dimension, with specific properties defined as described in “Member Properties Sourced from the ERP System ” on page 33. In addition to loading dimension members, the related alias entries are also loaded to provide the appropriate language support.
The FDMEE dimension extract process:

1. Extracts the general ledger segment or chartfield value sets from the source system.
   - Only general ledger segment value set members or chartfield members that are relevant to the source chart of account segments or chartfields mapped to Classic Financial Management, or Planning are extracted.
   - The members are loaded into a staging table on the target instance. Before loading them into the staging table, FDMEE assigns the segment values a prefix defined for the corresponding EPM application dimension.

2. Processes dimensions mapped to single segments or chartfields.
   - For Classic applications, dimensions are loaded directly into the target application. The interface tables for dimensions map to a single general ledger segment or chartfield. This consists of filtering the data from the staging table loaded in step 1, on the basis of the segment value set mapped to a particular dimension, and loading the corresponding dimension member interface table and dimension member property array table (for aliases).
   - In most cases, dimensions are mapped as a single segment in Fusion and E-Business Suite source systems or single chartfield in PeopleSoft source systems from the source chart of accounts to a target dimension and you select the starting node in the source dimension as the basis for the new dimension.

3. Processes the dimensions mapped to multiple segments or chartfields.
   - For Performance Management Architect, the member interface tables are populated for the dimensions mapped from more than one E-Business Suite general ledger chart of accounts segment or PeopleSoft chartfield. This requires the individual segment values to be concatenated to create the dimension member values.
   - The dimension extract process creates the required member entries, properties, and alias entries if they exist in the source system, and then applies defaults to those properties if they do not exist. Users should update member properties if the source system value was not available or in cases where a different value is desired.
   - In some cases, you can create target dimension members based on the concatenation of one or more source segments. When dimensions are mapped as a concatenated segment, the new dimension is created based on a user-defined traversal order of the source hierarchies into the concatenated member target hierarchy.

How Languages are Processed

As part of the source system registration, FDMEE gets the list of available source system languages, in addition to the base language. The base language is typically the language selected when the ERP source system is installed. Additional available languages that are not the base language are referred to as the “enabled languages.”

Languages from the source system that are mapped to the languages defined in the target application are independent of the languages available for selection via the FDMEE browser selection. It is possible that the languages available in the browser differ from the languages available in the ERP source system and the target EPM application. For information on languages
that FDMEE supports, see the Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Certification Matrix.

When you register a target application for use with FDMEE, the Default Language column on the Target Application Registration page is used as follows:

- The languages displayed in the Default Language drop-down list are FDMEE supported languages. These languages are mapped behind the scenes to the ERP source system languages.

- The Alias dimension in Essbase and Planning applications has a required “Default” member. The FDMEE language you select when registering a target application is automatically mapped to the “Default” member. Since the FDMEE language is mapped to the source language for the member description, you map either the base or enabled source language in the source system to the “Default” alias member. During processing, all other languages are mapped to the other alias members as long as the alias member matches the FDMEE source language for the member description exactly.

**Note:** Language processing is the same for Essbase and Planning applications.

**Note:** Financial Management languages are processed based on the Default Language you select on the Target Application Registration page.

For information on registering target applications, see “Registering Target Applications” on page 69.

**How Currencies are Processed**

When you define a data rule, you can specify how to extract exchange rates from the ERP source system. If your target application has the multi-currency option enabled, you can specify how to process exchange rates.

All rates are extracted and inserted into the AIF_HS_EXCHANGE_RATES table. This table is populated using the ISO currency code for each currency from the source system. The ISO numeric code is not used in this processing.

For a Planning applications, exchange rates are only extracted if the Classic data load method is chosen. If the data load method is chosen for a Planning application, exchange rates cannot be extracted through FDMEE. Exchange rates are pushed into Planning based on a match between the ISO currency code in the AIF_HS_EXCHANGE_RATES table and the currencies defined in the multi-currency Planning application. (It is important to set up the currencies in the Planning application with ISO currency codes.) Then, perform any currency conversions with those rates, as nothing is recalculated as part of this process.

**Note:** The amounts from the source system are the functional amounts only.Entered or translated amounts are not included in the integration.
Note: Exchange rates are not interfaced directly into Financial Management. You should manually access them from the AIF_HS_EXCHANGE_RATES table and insert them into Financial Management.

Loading Source System Hierarchies into EPM Dimensions

Metadata within the source system changes over time, as well as the metadata and hierarchies in the target system.

The management of hierarchies is an ongoing process, with frequent changes due to updates in business functions and organizations. When managing hierarchies between source and target systems, users generally create new hierarchies, replace old hierarchies with new hierarchies or update hierarchies.

Managing hierarchies between systems becomes difficult because of the size of the hierarchies, the latency between system updates, and the needs of operational systems versus analytical systems. When managing hierarchies as part of the general ledger integration process, keep in mind the following assumptions:

- The only operations between hierarchy management in the source system and target application is to create or update the hierarchies by merging in the target. FDMEE never deletes hierarchies or members in a target application. If additional members or hierarchies are not specified, they are ignored by FDMEE.
- When you integrate a hierarchy from the source system to the target system, select the node from the source that serves as the root node in the target.
- The integration pushes the hierarchy into the target system, and reports any errors encountered during the process.

You can use the Process Details page to view errors logged in FDMEE. You can also select the Log link to review the Oracle Data Integrator log file. For Performance Management Architect applications, you can also view profile creation errors in the Job Console. See “Viewing Process Details” on page 110 or the appropriate product documentation for additional information.

- A hierarchy selection in the dimension mapping is optional. However, you must at least determine how to handle members not in a hierarchy. For example, create children of a selected node, as orphans, (for Performance Management Architect only) or to not bring orphans over.
Understanding Human Resource Data Integration

FDMEE supports loading human resource data from your PeopleSoft Human Capital Management source system into Public Sector Planning and Budgeting applications.

You load human resource data by creating mappings in FDMEE to map the data from your PeopleSoft Human Capital Management source system to Public Sector Planning and Budgeting accounts.

FDMEE supports loading human resource data into Public Sector Planning and Budgeting applications. At this time, no other application types are supported.

If you have made revisions to properties in your Public Sector Planning and Budgeting application, loading human resource data from your source system into the application automatically overrides any modified application properties.

FDMEE supports loading data into the following Public Sector Planning and Budgeting models:

- Employee
- Position
- Employee and Position (both)

For a high-level process overview of the human resource integration, see “Extracting Human Resource Data” on page 26.

Requirements

Before you begin your human resource integration, you must complete the following prerequisites:

Specify parameters in Planning to enable data to be loaded into Essbase. See “Defining the Data Load Settings in Planning” on page 42.

### Running Processes in PeopleSoft Human Capital Management

If you want to load future-dated salary data from PeopleSoft Human Capital Management, perform these steps in PeopleSoft Human Capital Management.

Refer to the PeopleSoft Human Capital Management user documentation for detailed information.

1. Run the Copy Job Data process (BPJBCOPY) to put a copy of data in PS_JOB, PS_COMPENSATION and PS_JOB_EARNS_DIST in PS_BP_JOB, PS_BP_COMPENSATION and PS_BP_JOB_ERN_DIST. Copies of these tables are used instead of human resource tables to ensure that the step increment additions to the data only occur in Public Sector Planning and Budgeting tables and do not affect current human resource data when you run the step increment process.

2. Run the optional Load Step Increment (BPCMP107) process for budgets to generate future-dated job data in PS_BP_JOB and PS_BP_JOB_ERN_DIST.

### Defining the Data Load Settings in Planning

In Planning, you must define the data load settings before you can use FDMEE to extract metadata and data from PeopleSoft Human Capital Management.

Data load settings enable you to choose the primary keys based of driver dimension members selected. You can specify other members that are not included in the selected driver dimension members. The data values of these members selected from the driver dimension as primary key are used to uniquely identify a row while finding the next available member from children of the selected member on the left hand side. The following figure shows the Data Load Settings window in Planning.
Public Sector Planning and Budgeting Dimensions

The following Public Sector Planning and Budgeting dimensions are populated by FDMEE:

- Position
- Employee
- Element
- Job Code
- Entity

These dimensions are associated with the following tables:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dimension</th>
<th>Database Table</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Position</td>
<td>AIF_PS_POSITION_DATA_STG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee</td>
<td>AIF_PS_JOB_STG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job Code</td>
<td>AIF_PS_JOBCODE_TBL_STG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Element</td>
<td>AIF_PS_SAL_PLAN_TBL_STG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AIF_PS_SAL_GRADE_TBL_STG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AIF_PS_SAL_STEP_TBL_STG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AIF_PS_EARNINGS_TBL_STG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AIF_PS_BENEF_PLAN_TBL_STG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entity</td>
<td>AIF_PS_DEPT_TBL_STG</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For a complete list of Public Sector Planning and Budgeting tables, see Appendix C, “FDMEE Staging Tables.”

Smart Lists

Human Resource data such as salary information, union codes, and status are Smart Lists in Public Sector Planning and Budgeting applications. FDMEE automatically recognizes Smart Lists and populates the data accordingly.

FDMEE allows you to assign a prefix to Smart Lists in the Compensation Allocation point of view (POV). For general ledger integrations, you create metadata mappings and can optionally define member prefixes. For human resource integrations, you can optionally assign a Smart List prefix in the rule line mapping definition. You should ensure that member prefixes (used in a general ledger metadata mapping) are identical to Smart List prefixes (used in a human resource data rule mapping). For information on human resource rule mappings, see “Creating
Mapping Definitions” on page 198. For information on general ledger metadata mappings, see “Defining Metadata Rules” on page 97.

For information about using Smart Lists in Planning and Public Sector Planning and Budgeting, see the Oracle Hyperion Planning Administrator’s Guide and the Oracle Hyperion Public Sector Planning and Budgeting User’s Guide.

Using Loaded Data in Public Sector Planning and Budgeting

After loading human resource data, perform these tasks:

- For Classic Planning applications, in Planning, refresh the application database as required. See the Oracle Hyperion Planning Administrator’s Guide.
- For Planning applications administered in Performance Management Architect, navigate to the Application Library and redeploy the application. See the Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management Architect Administrator’s Guide.
- To view the data and use it as part of Public Sector Planning and Budgeting, see the Oracle Hyperion Planning Administrator’s Guide and the Oracle Hyperion Public Sector Planning and Budgeting User’s Guide.
Predefining a List of Profiles

FDMEB ships with a predefined list of profiles. You can define values for these profiles to accommodate various business needs. Profiles can be set at the following levels:

- System (applies to the entire system)
- Application (applies to specific target application)
- Security (Role and Location)
- User (applies to a specific user)

Setting System Level Profiles

Use the System Settings Option to update or clear System level profiles that apply to entire system. System settings can be defined only by users with “Admin” role privileges.

To define system settings:

1. From the Setup tab, and then, under Configure, select System Settings.
2. In System Settings, from Profile Type, select the specific profile to list on the System Settings screen.
Available profile types:

- **All**
- **File** (In addition to file specific system settings, selecting the File profile type displays the “Create Application Folders” button. This feature instructs the system to create a folder structure in the path specified in the Application Root Directory setting).
- **ODI**
- **Other** (Use to set profiles associated with an EPMA data source, User Language, User Interface Theme, and Default Check Report.)
- **Point-of-View**

The profile type that you select determines the settings that you can add or modify on the screen.

3. **Select the option and add the new value in Value.**

   If is displayed in the Select field, you can search on the value.

   System setting options are described in **Table 2**.

   **Note:** You should be familiar with Oracle Data Integrator and review the Oracle Data Integrator documentation set before specifying the ODI detail.

4. **Click Save.**

**Table 2  System Setting Profile Options**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profile Type</th>
<th>Profile Option</th>
<th>Profile Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>Includes all profile types</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| File         | Application Root Folder | **Note:** The Application Root Directory must be setup and the Create Application Folder options must be executed as a first step when using FDMEE.  

The Application Root folder identifies the root directory of the FDMEE application. This folder is located on the FDMEE server and functions as the root folder for all FDMEE activities. Based on this parameter, FDMEE saves log files, generated files and reports to the appropriate folder under this root directory. Parameters must be set up on the server separately from this setup step.

When you select the File profile type, the System Setting screen displays the “Create Application Folders” button. This feature instructs the system to create a folder structure in the path specified in this field. The folder structure is (with subfolders in each of them):

```
data
inbox
outbox
```

Within the inbox, locations are created when they are created in the Locations option. See also “FDMEE Application Architecture” on page 16.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profile Type</th>
<th>Profile Option</th>
<th>Profile Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>File</td>
<td>Encrypted Password Folder</td>
<td>Specify the directory where the files that store passwords in encrypted form is located. This encrypted password folder is used in conjunction with the “Update Configuration File” button. For more information, see “Working with Batch Scripts” on page 209.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File</td>
<td>Batch Size</td>
<td>Specify the number of rows read at a time from the file to memory. This parameter is mainly used for performance. When data is loaded, this settings determines how many records are to stored in the cache. For example, when 1000 is specified; the system stores 1,000 records in cache. Similarly, when 5000 is specified, the system stores 5,000 records in cache and commit. This setting should be determined by Server Memory, and can be adjusted as needed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File</td>
<td>File Character Set</td>
<td>Specify the method for mapping bit combinations to characters for creating, storing, and displaying text. Each encoding has a name; for example, UTF-8. Within an encoding, each character maps to a specific bit combination; for example, in UTF-8, uppercase A maps to HEX41. Available character sets:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Big2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• EUC-JP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• EUC-KR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• GB18030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• GB2312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• ISO-8859-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Shift_JIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• US-ASCII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• UTF-16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• UTF-16BE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• UTF-16LE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• UTF-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File</td>
<td>Archive Mode</td>
<td>Specifies whether archived files are copied or moved to the archive location.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File</td>
<td>Create Location Folder</td>
<td>This setting instructs the system to create a location folder in the inbox when a location is created. Available values are Yes or No. Set this option once and then do not change it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File</td>
<td>Excluded File Upload Wild Cards</td>
<td>Specify file extensions that cannot be uploaded. Enter “*. *” to disallow all file uploads.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODI</td>
<td>ODI Agent URL</td>
<td>Specifies the URL of the server where Oracle Data Integrator is installed. This setting is defined automatically when ODI is configured, but it can be customized if necessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODI</td>
<td>ODI User Name</td>
<td>Specifies the Oracle Data Integrator user name used to access the Oracle Data Integrator master repository. For example, enter Supervisor. This setting is defined automatically when ODI is configured, but it can be customized if necessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODI</td>
<td>ODI Password</td>
<td>Specifies the Oracle Data Integrator database schema used to access the Oracle Data Integrator master repository. For example, enter Master This setting is defined automatically when ODI is configured, but it can be customized if necessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profile Type</td>
<td>Profile Option</td>
<td>Profile Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODI</td>
<td>ODI Execution Repository</td>
<td>Specifies the repository where all scenarios are stored. For example, enter ERPI_REP. This setting is defined automatically when ODI is configured, but it can be customized if necessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODI</td>
<td>ODI Work Repository</td>
<td>Specifies the repository where all processes, procedures, and so on. are stored. For example, enter ERPI_WORK_REP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODI</td>
<td>ODI Master Repository Driver</td>
<td>Specifies the driver of the ODI master repository. This setting is defined automatically when ODI is configured, but it can be customized if necessary. You can click and select the driver from the Search and Select: ODI Master Repository Driver screen. For example, enter Oracle.jdbc.OracleDriver.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODI</td>
<td>ODI Master Repository URL</td>
<td>Specifies the URL of the server where the Oracle Data Integrator master repository is installed. This setting is defined automatically when ODI is configured, but it can be customized if necessary. You can click and select the URL from the Search and Select: ODI Master Repository URL screen. For example, enter jdbc:oracle:thin:@serverdatabase.oracle.com:1521:orcl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODI</td>
<td>ODI Master Repository User</td>
<td>Specifies the Oracle Data Integrator master repository user name. This setting is defined automatically when ODI is configured, but it can be customized if necessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODI</td>
<td>ODI Master Repository Password</td>
<td>Specifies the Oracle Data Integrator master repository password This setting is defined automatically when ODI is configured, but it can be customized if necessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODI</td>
<td>File Archive Directory</td>
<td>Specifies whether archived files are copied or moved to the archive location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>EPMA Data Source Name</td>
<td>Specifies the EPMA Data Source name for the EPMA Interface Data Source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>User Language</td>
<td>Specify the system default language of the user version of FDMEE.                     Note: FDMEE uses the user language to query the language data, for example, column titles, segment name, and so on. You can also click to navigate to the language.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>User Interface Theme</td>
<td>The default theme contains all the colors, styles, and general-use icons that are displayed in the user interface. FDMEE uses BLAF+ as the default value. You can also click to navigate to the theme.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Batch Timeout in Minutes</td>
<td>When a batch job is run in sync mode (immediate processing), specify the maximum time the job can run. In sync mode, FDMEE waits for the job to complete before returning control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Log Level</td>
<td>Specify the level of detail displayed in the logs. A log level of 1 shows the least detail. A log level of 5 shows the most detail. Logs are displayed in Process Details by selecting the Log link.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profile Type</td>
<td>Profile Option</td>
<td>Profile Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| POV         | Default Check Report| Specify the type of Check Report to use as the default check report. Available types are:  
  - Check Report—displays the results of the validation rules for the current location (pass or fail status).  
  - Check Report Period Range (Cat, Start per, End per)—Displays the results of the validation rules for a category and selected periods.  
  - Check Report by Val. Entity Seq.—Displays the results of the validation rules for the current location (pass or fail status); sorted by the sequence defined in the validation entity group.  
  - Check Report with Warnings—Displays the results of the validation rules for the current location. Warnings are recorded in validation rules and shown if warning criteria are met. This report does not show rules that passed the validation. |
| POV         | Default POV Location| Specifies the default POV location. These preferences take precedence only when there are no equivalent settings in Application Settings or User Settings. You can also click ![image] to navigate to the default POV location from the Search and Select: Default POV Location screen. |
| POV         | Default POV Period  | Specifies the default POV Period. These preferences take precedence only when there are no equivalent settings in Application Settings or User Settings. You can also click ![image] to navigate to the default POV Period from the Search and Select: Default POV Period screen. |
| POV         | Default POV Category| Specifies the default POV Category. These preferences take precedence only when there are no equivalent settings in Application Settings or User Settings. You can also click ![image] to navigate to the default POV Category from the Search and Select: Default POV Category screen. |
|              | Global POV Mode     | When this is set to Yes, then other POVs (Application Level and User Level POVs) are ignored.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |

### Setting Application Level Profiles

Use the Application Settings option to update or clear application level profiles that apply to the target application.

- To set an application level profile:

  1. Select the Setup tab, and then under Configure, select Application Settings.
  2. In Application Settings, from the Target Application drop-down, select the target application to which the application profile applies.
  3. Select application level profile settings.
     - Application level profile setting options are described in Table 3.
  4. Optional: To clear a setting, select the value, and then, click Delete.
The value is removed but is deleted only when you save it.

5 **Click Save.**

### Table 3  Application Level Profile Options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Default POV Location</td>
<td>Specify the default POV location. You can also click ![image] to navigate to the default POV location from the Search and Select: Default POV Location screen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default POV Period</td>
<td>Specify the default POV Period. You can also click ![image] to navigate to the default POV Period from the Search and Select: Default POV Period screen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default POV Category</td>
<td>Specify the default POV Category. You can also click ![image] to navigate to the default POV Category from the Search and Select: Default POV Category screen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POV Loaded</td>
<td>Specify whether the POV is loaded by entering <strong>yes</strong> or <strong>no</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application Root Directory</td>
<td>Specify the root directory of the application.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User Language</td>
<td>Specify the application default language of the user version of FDMEE. You can also click ![image] to navigate to and select the language.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User Interface Theme</td>
<td>Set the Oracle design pattern for the applications. FDMEE uses BLAF+ as the default user interface value. You can also click ![image] to navigate to the theme.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default Check Report</td>
<td>Specify the type of Check Report to use as the default check report at the application level. Available types:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Check Report</strong>—Displays the results of the validation rules for the current location (pass or fail status).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Check Report Period Range</strong> (Cat, Start per, End per)—Displays the results of the validation rules for a category and selected periods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>**Check Report by Val. Entity Seq.—**Displays the results of the validation rules for the current location (pass or fail status); sorted by the sequence defined in the validation entity group,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Check Report with Warnings</strong>—Displays the results of the validation rules for the current location. Warnings are recorded in validation rules and shown if warning criteria are met. This report does not show rules that passed the validation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Log Level</td>
<td>Specify the level of detail displayed in the logs. A log level of 1 shows the least detail. A log level of 5 shows the most detail. Logs are displayed in Process Details by selecting the <strong>Log</strong> link.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Setting User Level Profiles

Use the User Settings option to update or clear user level profiles that apply to the user.
Note: If the POV is locked, user settings are not applicable.

To set a user level profile:

1. Select the Setup tab, and under Configure, select User Settings.
2. In User Setting, select the options to add or modify.
   User level settings are described in Table 4 on page 51.
3. Optional: To clear a setting, select the value and from your keyboard, click Delete.
   The value is removed, but it is deleted only when you save it.
4. Click Save.

Table 4   User Level Profile Settings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Default POV Location</td>
<td>Specify the default POV location. You can also click to navigate to and select the default POV location from the Search and Select: Default POV Location screen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default POV Period</td>
<td>enter the default POV Period. You can also click to navigate to and select the default POV Period from the Search and Select: Default POV Period screen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default POV Category</td>
<td>Specify the default POV Category. You can also click to navigate to and select the default POV Category from the Search and Select: Default POV Category screen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User Language</td>
<td>Select the default language of the user version FDMEE user interface. You can also click to navigate to and select the language.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User Interface Theme</td>
<td>Specify the default theme of the user version of the FDMEE user interface. You can also click to navigate to the theme.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default Check Report</td>
<td>Specify the type of Check Report to use as the default check report at the user level. Available types:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>● Check Report—Displays the results of the validation rules for the current location (pass or fail status).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>● Check Report Period Range (Cat, Start per, End per)—Displays the results of the validation rules for a category and selected periods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>● Check Report by Val. Entity Seq.—Displays the results of the validation rules for the current location (pass or fail status); sorted by the sequence defined in the validation entity group,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>● Check Report with Warnings—Displays the results of the validation rules for the current location. Warnings are recorded in validation rules and shown if warning criteria are met. This does not show rules that passed the validation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Option</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Log Level</td>
<td>Specify the level of detail displayed in the logs. A log level of 1 shows the least detail. A log level of 5 shows the most detail. Logs are displayed in Process Details by selecting the Log link.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Setting Security Options**

Within FDMEE, administrators can secure almost any user interface and report feature. FDMEE supports two levels of security:

- Role level security—Controls access to components of the user interface that each user can access
- Location security—Controls access to locations

Security levels are applied to users. Role and Location security levels assigned to users are compared at runtime. If a user is assigned a level that equals or exceeds the level assigned to the feature that the user is trying to access, the feature is available to the user.

**Role Level Security**

FDMEE security enables you to customize user access to user interface functions using the concept of roles. Roles are permissions that grant user access to functions. In FDMEE, default roles are assigned to functions that aggregate and tailor specific requirements. After the functions are assigned to a role, the corresponding role is mapped to users when provisioning users in Shared Services. The process of granting roles to users is described in the *Oracle® Enterprise Performance Management System User and Role Security Guide*.

To add role level security:

1. Select the Setup tab, and then, under Configure, select Security Settings.
2. In Security Setting, select the Role tab.
3. From the Role drop-down, select the role to which to assign access.
   
   A list of roles is described in Table 5, “Role and Descriptions,” on page 52.

   The role category determines the display of functions associated with the selected role.

4. In the Select field, select the function to assign to the role.
5. Click Save.

**Table 5  Role and Descriptions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Create Integration</td>
<td>Creates FDMEE metadata and data rules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Run Integration</td>
<td>Runs FDMEE metadata and data rules and fills out runtime parameters. Can view transaction logs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Role</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drill Through</td>
<td>Controls whether the user can drill to the FDMEE landing page, which controls drilling to the source system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Write-Back</td>
<td>Enables data write-back to the ERP source system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HR Integration</td>
<td>Runs Human Resource data rules and fills out runtime parameters. Can view transaction logs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate 2-9</td>
<td>Loads data to the target system. Roles for intermediate levels are defined by the administrator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Setting Location Security**

Location security (user access to locations) for FDMEE is configured and enforced by options on the Location Security Settings tab. You define the user groups to create for each location. When a Location is created or updated, then you can create as many groups as defined in the system settings for the Location. Additionally, a “Maintain User Groups” enables you to create user groups in mass for the location.

Several dependent processes must occur before Location Security is fully implemented:

1. If the *Enable Security By Location* value is set to “No” on the System Settings screen in FDMEE, then you are prompted to enable the setting.
   
   In this case, when you select the Location Security tab from the Security Settings Option, you are prompted by the message: “Enable Profile 'Security by Location': Security by Location is disabled. Would you like to enable the feature?” Select “OK”.

2. When a Location is created based on the system setting, one or more User Groups are created automatically in Shared Services.
   
   The user group contains the name of the Location and additional prefix and suffix information based on the user preference. In addition, roles are provisioned for User Groups.

3. The administrator provisions the users to the User Groups.

4. When the user logs in, FDMEE determines the groups assigned to the user.
   
   Based on the name of the group, FDMEE determines the accessible locations.

5. The POV region filters the locations based on user access.

6. The various rule APIs also enforce the Location security.

➢ To display the Location Security tab:

1. Select the Setup tab, and then, under Configure, select Security Settings.
2. Select the Location Security tab.

➢ To add a user group for location security:

1. From the Setup tab, and then, under Configure, select Security Settings.
2. Select the Location Security tab.
3. In the Location summary grid, click Add.
**LOCATION** name row is added. When the group is saved, the Group name is in the form of Prefix_Location_Suffix, for example, FDMEE_LOCATION_DATA.

The prefix and suffix help identify groups in Common Shared Services (CSS).

4. **In the Security Setting Details grid,** enter a description of the user group in the **Description** field.
   
   For example, enter: Group for Creating and Running Integration.

5. **In the Prefix field,** enter **FDMEE**.
   
   When the group is saved, the prefix is prepended to the group name.

6. **In the Suffix field,** select the name of the function or rule that the user is provisioned to access.
   
   For example, you might specify:
   - Data Rule Metadata Rule (Run Integration role)
   - Write-back (Write-back role)
   - HR Rule (HR Integration role)
   - Create Integration
   - Drill Through
   
   When the group is saved, the suffix is appended to the group name.

7. **Select the list of roles provisioned for the user group by selecting the appropriate roles:**
   
   - Create Integration
   - Drill Through
   - Run Integration
   - HR Integration
   - Write Back
   - Intermediate 2-9
   
   The list of roles is described in **Table 5, “Role and Descriptions,”** on page 52.

8. **Click Save.**

9. **To create users groups in mass for the location,** click **Maintain User Groups.**

-------------

To disable security by location:

1. **From the Setup tab,** and then, under **Configure,** select **Security Settings.**

2. **Select the Location Security tab.**

3. **From the Location grid,** select the location to disable, and then, click **Disable Security by location.**

4. **Click Save.**
Setting up Source Systems

Subtopics

- Registering ERP Source Systems
- Deleting Registered Source Systems
- Editing Registered Source System Details
- Adding a File Based Data Load System

In some cases, you may have multiple general ledger or human resource source systems. You can use FDMEE to extract data and metadata from any instance.

For information on the source systems that FDMEE supports, see the Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Certification Matrix.

Before you begin using FDMEE, you must register your source systems. Follow this process:

1. Register a source system. See “Registering ERP Source Systems” on page 55.
2. Edit source system settings as necessary. See “Editing Registered Source System Details” on page 57.

   For information on removing a registered source system, see “Deleting Registered Source Systems” on page 57.

Note: For information on viewing FDMEE processes or jobs, see “Viewing Process Details” on page 110.

Registering ERP Source Systems

The source system page displays all registered source systems in a table in the Summary pane. By default, the following columns are displayed:

- Name—Name of the source system
- Type—Type of source system
- Description—The description that you entered when you registered the source system
- Drill URL—The drill URL you entered when you registered the source system

To add a source system:

1. Select the Setup tab, and then, and then, under Register, select Source System.
2. In Source System, click Add.
3. Enter the source system details:
   a. In Source System Name, enter the source system name.
   b. In Source System Description, enter a description of the source system.
   c. In Source System Type, select the source system type.

   Available source systems
- E-Business Suite Release 11i
- PeopleSoft Financials Release 9
- Peoplesoft HCM Release 9
- Fusion Applications
- SAP
- SAP BW (Business Warehouse)
- JD Edwards Enterprise One
- File
- Others

d. Enter the Drill URL.

The URL is used to launch Fusion, E-Business Suite or PeopleSoft. For example, http://machinename.us.oracle.com:6362

The Drill-Through URL identifies the URL to use for drilling through. Users can drill through to Oracle General Ledger or PeopleSoft Enterprise Financial Management from an Enterprise Performance Management (EPM) system application that displays data loaded from the source system. When you click a hyperlink, you can navigate to the Oracle General Ledger Balances page or PeopleSoft Enterprise Financial Management Inquiry page.

For JD Edward source systems, uses can drill through to the JD Edwards balances page.

e. In **ODI Context Code**, enter the context code.

The ODI context code refers to the context defined in Oracle Data Integrator. A context groups the source and target connection information.

f. In **Log Level**, enter a level between 1–5.

The log level determines the level of detail displayed in the logs. A log level of 1 shows the least detail. A log level of 5 shows the most detail.

4 **Optional**: If you use PeopleSoft's Commitment Control functionality, select **Enable Commitment Control**.

See Appendix E: PeopleSoft's Commitment Control for more information.

5 **Click Save**.

After you add a source system, you can select the source system in the table, and the details are displayed in the lower pane.

After you register a source system, you must initialize the source system. (Initializing is not available for SAP/JD Edwards.) Initializing the source system fetches all metadata needed in FDMEE, such as ledgers, chart of accounts, and so on. It is also necessary to initialize the source system when there are new additions, such as chart of accounts, segments/chartfields, ledgers, and responsibilities.

6 **To initialize a source system, click Initialize**.
Deleting Registered Source Systems

You can delete registered source systems if you do not plan to use the source system with FDMEE.

Caution! Use caution when deleting registered source systems! When you delete a registered source system, the source system is removed from the Source System screen and all import formats, locations, metadata rules, and data rules associated with the source system are removed.

To remove a registered source system:

1. Select the Setup tab, and then, under Register, select Target Application.
2. Use the Target Application page to remove all target applications that have rules or mappings to the source system.
3. Select the Setup tab, and then, under Register, select Source System.
4. In Source System, select the source system to remove and then, click Delete.

Tip: To undo a deletion, click Cancel.

5. Click Save.

Editing Registered Source System Details

Sometimes, source system details change. You can edit the source system details as needed. Keep in mind that after you add a source system type, you should not modify it.

To edit registered source system settings:

1. Select the Setup tab, and then, under Register, select Source System.
2. Select the source system.
3. Edit the source system details or ODI details as necessary.
4. Click Save.

   If you make metadata changes in the source system, for example, you add a new segment, chartfield values or hierarchies, you must initialize the source system.

5. Click Initialize.

Adding a File Based Data Load System

A file based data load system enables you to export and import mappings to and from a text file. This feature enables you to create new mappings in a text file and import them. This feature
supports import functionality with merge or replace modes, along with validate or no validate options for target members.

FDMEE creates a file based data load system automatically. If you need to create an alternate file based data load source system, follow the procedure below.

To use file based import formats, you must define a file based data load.

➤ To add a file based data load source system:

1. Select the Setup tab, and then, under Register, select Source System.
2. In Source System, click Add.
3. Enter the source system details:
   a. In Source System Name, enter the file based data load system name.
   b. In Source System Description, enter a description.
   c. In Source System Type, select File.
   d. In Drill Through URL, specify the URL that identifies the URL to use for drilling through.
   e. In ODI Context Code, enter the context code.
      The ODI context code refers to the context defined in Oracle Data Integrator. A context groups the source and target connection information.
   f. In Log Level, enter a level between 1–5.
      The log level determines the level of detail displayed in the logs. A log level of 1 shows the least detail. A log level of 5 shows the most detail.
4. Click Save.

After you add a file based data load system, select the source system in the table. The details of the system are displayed in the lower pane.

After you register a source system, you must initialize the source system. Initializing the source system fetches all metadata needed in FDMEE, such as ledgers, chart of accounts, and so on. It is also necessary to initialize the source system when there are new additions, such as chart of accounts, segments/chartfields, ledgers, and responsibilities.

Working with Source Adapters

A source adapter is an integration framework in FDMEE that enables you to extract data from source system in a flexible and customizable manner. A source adapter consists of two components:

- Oracle Data Integrator (ODI) Project—Contains the code to extract and load the data from the source system to the FDMEE staging tables
- Adapter Definition XML—Contains the definition of the integration. It contains three components: source columns, parameters and the drill URL

Three pre-packaged integrations are delivered using this framework:
Using Pre-Packaged Installations

For pre-packaged integrations, the integration is provided by Oracle, and Oracle’s partner, Bristlecone. Oracle delivers the Oracle Data Integrator (ODI) Project and an Adapter Definition XML file. For the SAP integrations, Bristlecone delivers the ODI Project and Adapter XML. Please refer to the readme for details on downloading from Bristlecone.

To use the pre-packaged integration:

1. Copy the ODI files to a location accessible by ODI Studio.
2. Copy the Adapter Definition XML to a location under the directory which has been set up as the Application Root directory in System Settings.
3. Use the ODI Studio to import the Project & Model definitions into the Work Repository setup for FDMEE.
4. Use the Source Adapter screen to import the Adapter XML file.

To import a file:

a. Select the Setup tab, and then, under Configure, select Source Adapter.

b. In the Source Adapter, select Import.

c. In Select file to import, navigate to the file to import, and then, click OK.

The file name depends on the adapter desired. For example, select:

- Open_Interface_Adapter.xml
- SAP_GLNew_Adapter.xml
- SAP_GLClassic_Adapter.xml
- SAP_PC_Adapter.xml
- SAP_CC_Adapter.xml

d. Optional: To browse for a file, select Upload.

e. In Select a file to upload, click Browse to navigate to the file to import, and then, click OK.

5. Create an import format of new type Source Adapter that defines the mapping between the source columns (identified in the source adapter) and the target application dimensions.

6. Define the Locations and Data Rule.

When you execute the data rule, the new ODI Scenario associated with the import format is used to extract the data from the source and stage it in the FDMEE staging table (TDATASEG).
Setting up ODI to Integrate with JD Edwards

To set up ODI to integrate with JD Edwards:

1. Download the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Data Access Driver (DAD) driver:
   a. Select My Oracle Support, then Patches, and then Software and Patch Search Sites.
   b. From JDEdwards, enter: EnterpriseOne Tools Releases.
   c. In Release, select All Releases.
   d. In Platform, select Multiplatform.
   e. In Description (*text*), select *Data Access Driver*.
   f. Select the License Agreement check box.
   g. Click Search.
   h. Click the plus sign (+) to add Tools 9.1 Data Access Driver to the Download Basket.
   i. Click the Item(s) hyperlink and download the tools release specific item.

2. To copy the DAD Drive to the ODI Agent Driver directory, unzip the archive file to a temporary directory. Then extract the JAR file DADriver_EAR.jar. Copy the extracted contents of DADriver_EAR.jar to the following directory: EPM_MIDDLEWARE_HOME\odi\odi_misc

   Typically, EPM_MIDDLEWARE_HOME is C:\Oracle\Middleware

3. Register the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Data Access Driver by way of the Server Manager.

   The combined Server Manager Agent (installed on the Oracle Data Integrator server) and Server Manager Console are used to register the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Data Access Driver. This process generates the jas.ini file, jdbj.ini file, and jdelog.properties file, and extracts the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Data Access Driver jar files to a target location.

   **Note:** A comprehensive server manager guide: Document 705509.1 - Server Manager Guide is available at: [http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E24902_01/nav/upgrade.htm](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E24902_01/nav/upgrade.htm)

   a. From the Server Manager Console, select the Managed Home Location named for your Oracle Data Integrator Server.
   b. Click Create New Managed Instance.
   c. From the panel that follows, select the EnterpriseOne Data Access Driver radio button.
   d. Click Continue.
   e. Complete the form fields as follows, and click Continue.

   **Table 6** EnterpriseOne Data Access Driver Form Fields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Server Group</td>
<td>Select the desired group, for example, you might select “default”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instance Name</td>
<td>Specify the name of the instance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Install Location
Specify a valid path to which to install the JD Edwards Data Access Driver jar files, for example, the ODI Agent Driver directory.
For example, specify:
<DRIVE>\Oracle\product\11.1.1\Oracle_DI_1\oracledi\agent\drivers

Software Component
Select the desired tools release version, for example, you might select: “9.1.0.1”.

f. Complete the form fields based upon configuration attributes of the environment, and then click **Continue**.

**Caution!**  Click Continue only once and wait for the panel to change.

g. Click **Create Instance**.

4 Navigate to the **Server Manager Agent JDBC driver configuration installation location**.
   For example, navigate to: C:\JDE_HOME\targets\JDEJDBC_DAD\config

5 Copy the **jas.ini** file, **jdbj.ini** file, and **jdelog.properties** file from the **JDE Application Server** to the **ODI Agent Driver directory**.

6 If you are running a standalone ODI Agent, the default installation directory is: C:\Oracle \product\11.1.1\Oracle_DI_1\oracledi\agent\drivers

7 Ensure that the security server of the **jas.ini** file is set correctly.

8 Review and edit the **jdbj.ini** file as follows:
   a. If the JD Edwards application database is Oracle, update the location to the **tnsnames.ora** file.
   b. Encrypt the **[JDBj-BOOTSTRAP SESSION]** stanza, and then the password value.
   c. Modifications to the .INI file password encryption can only be accomplished through the use of Server Manager.
   d. Set the value of following parameters under **[JDBj-RUNTIME PROPERTIES]** stanza to:

      ```
      resultSetTimeout=-1
      transactionTimeout=-1
      usageExecutionThreshold=20000
      usageResultSetOpenThreshold=120000
      usageTracking=false
      msSQLQueryTimeout=1800000
      ```

9 Edit the **jdelog.properties** file and set the log level as needed.
   In a production environment, set the log level to SEVERE so that only severe errors are reported in the log file.

10 Ensure you can access the server specified in the **jdbj.ini** file from the **ODI Server**.
Run the script `updateODIEAR.bat / sh` from the following directory: `EPM_ORACLE_HOME\products\FinancialDataQuality\bin`

Typically the `EPM_ORACLE_HOME` directory is `C:\Oracle\Middleware\EPMSystem11R1`

Adding Source Adapter Definitions

Use the Source Adapter screen to review prepackaged adapters or to customize prepackaged adapters. Do not directly modify the prepackaged adapters. As Oracle ships updates to the prepackaged adapter, the changes you make are overwritten. Always make a copy of the prepackaged adapter and make the necessary changes. You can also use this screen to create new custom adapters for custom load integrations.

The Source Adapter screen includes three sections:

- Three subtabs from which you select: source columns information, parameters to pass to the ODI scenario, and URLs for drill through.

For more information, see:
- “Selecting Source Columns” on page 66
- “Defining Parameters” on page 66
- “Defining URLs for Drill Through” on page 67

Defining Source Adapter General Information

Use the Source Adapter Summary section to view, define, delete, export, import, and copy summary information about a source adapter.

Adding a Source Adapter

To add a source adapter:

1. Select the Setup tab, and then, under Register, select Source Adapter.
2. In Source Adapter, from the Source Adapter summary task bar, click Add.

   Blank entry rows are added to the Source Adapter summary section.
   Complete the following steps in the Source Adapter details section.

3. In Adapter Key, enter a user defined identifier for the adapter.
   For example for an EBS source adapter, enter `EBS11I`. The value in this field cannot be modified after it has been created.

4. In Adapter Name, enter a user defined name for the adapter.
For example, enter EBS1 1I Adapter.

5 **In ODI Object Name**, enter the name of the package or scenario.

6 **In ODI Object Type**, select either Package or Scenario.
   - Package—A Package is made up of a sequence of steps organized into an execution diagram. Packages are the main objects used to generate scenarios for production. When you select Package as the ODI object type, then the source columns are shown, and you can specify maps in the import format in which the scenario is generated.
   - Scenario—ODI compiled code that must match exactly as specified in the ODI.

7 **In ODI Object Project code**, enter the template ODI project code.

8 **In Source System Type**, select the source application type.

9 Click Save.

**Deleting a Source Adapter**

Deleting a source adapter removes the parameters, drill-down URLs and source columns associated with the source adapter.

To delete a source adapter:

1. Select the Setup tab, and then, under Register, select Source Adapter.

2. In the Source Adapter summary grid, select the source adapter and click Delete.

   The message: “This also deletes associated Parameters, Drill Down URLs and Source Columns. Delete Source Adapter?”

3 Click OK.

**Exporting a Source Adapter**

Use the Export feature to migrate an adapter definition from one environment to another in the XML file format.

To export a file:

1. Select the Setup tab, and then, under Register, select Source Adapter.

2. In Source Adapter, on the Source Adapter summary task bar, select either Export Current or Export All from the Export drop-down.
   - Export Current—Exports a selected source adapter from the Source Adapter Summary list
   - Export All—Exports all source adapters from the Source Adapter summary list

3. To export a selected file, in Specify file location, navigate to the file to export, and then, click OK.

   The Open File screen is displayed.

   You can enter the full path name and file name in the File Name field.
Optional: Save the file to a local directory on the desktop.

Optional: To browse for a file to export, select Upload, and then browse to the file to export. When the File Upload screen is displayed, navigate to the file to upload, and then, click Open.

Click OK.

**Importing a Source Adapter**

To import a source adapter:

1. Select the Setup tab, and then, under Register, select Source Adapter.
2. In Source Adapter, on the Source Adapter summary task bar, select Import.
3. In Specify file to import, navigate to the file, and then, click OK.
4. In Open File, open the XML file or save it to a directory of your choice.
5. Optional: To browse to a file, select Upload. When the File Upload screen is displayed, navigate to the file, and click Open.
6. Click OK.

The source adapter is added to the summary list.

**Copying a Source Adapter Key**

You can copy a source adapter key and its associated detail to a new adapter key.

To copy a source adapter key:

1. Select the Setup tab, and then, under Register, select Source Adapter.
2. In Source Adapter, on the Source Adapter summary task bar, select Copy.
3. In Copy, enter the name of the new adapter key, and then, click OK.

**Using an SAP BW Source Adapter**

You can use an SAP Business Warehouse (BW) source adapter to extract data from an SAP BW source system. The SAP BW integration with FDMEE differs from the standard and prepackaged integration frameworks. SAP (BW) comes with many predefined InfoCubes, or you can define your own InfoCubes.

To add an SAP BW source adapter:

1. Select the Setup tab, and then, under Register, select Source Adapter.
2. In Source Adapter, on the Source Adapter summary task bar, click Add.
   
   Blank entry rows are added to the Source Adapter summary section.
3. In the Source Adapter details grid, in Adapter Key, enter a user defined identifier for the adapter.
For example for an SAP BW source adapter, enter NK_SAP. The value in this field cannot be modified after it is created.

4  **In *Adapter Name**, enter a user defined name for the SAP BW adapter.  
   For example, enter NK_SAP.

5  **In *ODI Package Name**, enter the name of the package.  
   For example, enter NK_SAP.

6  **In ODI Project Code**, enter the template ODI project code name.  
   The ODI Object Project code identifies an object within the project.

7  **In Source System Type** select the SAP BW source system.

8  **In Cube Name**, enter the predefined InfoCube name.

9  **Click Import Cube Definition.**  
   The SAP BW cube information is imported into FDMEE, which creates the source columns in the Source Column tab.

10 **In the Source Column grid, map each SAP BW cube column in the Column Name field to the type of data column in the Classification drop down.**  
   For example, for the IOPK_0F1G1_C1101_0CO_AREA_PK_CO_AREA column, select the Fact classification.

   **Classification types:**  
   - Fact  
   - Year  
   - Period  
   - Period Number

11 **In Display Name**, enter the name to display for the column.  
   This Display Name is shown on the Import Format screen and Data Load Workbench.

12 **Select the Parameters tab, and specify any filter parameters.**  
   See “Defining Parameters” on page 66 for more information.

13 **In the Source Adapter summary grid, click Generate Template Package.**  
   The template package is used to generate the final scenario based on the import format mappings. If any customizations are required, you can customize the auto generated template package.

14 **Click Save.**

15 **Define the import format and generate the process.**

**Defining Source Adapter Detail**

When you have associated the source adapter with a source system type, the next steps include:
Selecting Source Columns

Use source columns to specify the columns that are available for mapping in the import format. There is no validation of the table or column names in this section—the source columns are registered so that they are available in import format for mapping.

Adding Source Columns

The source columns added in this section must match the columns specified in the data model for the source table in the Oracle Data Integrator.

To add a source column:

1. Select the Setup tab, and then, under Register, select Source Adapter.
2. In Source Adapter, select the Source Column tab.
3. From the Source Column task bar, select Add.
   
   Entry fields are displayed for the Column Name, Table Name, and Display Name columns.
4. In Column Name, enter the source column name.
   
   For example, enter SEGMENT1. The source column name must have a corresponding column name in the ODI model.
5. In Table Name, enter the table name.
   
   For example, enter LOGICAL_BALANCES. The table name must have a corresponding table name in the ODI model.
6. In Display Name, enter the display name used for the import format.

Defining Parameters

Use the Parameters tab to specify the list of parameters for a ODI Scenario. The parameter definition includes a non-translated parameter name and a translated prompt. The prompt is used for display on the data rule page.

This section includes information on:

- Adding Parameters. See “Adding Parameters” on page 66.
- Deleting Parameters. See “Deleting Parameters” on page 67.

Adding Parameters

When you add a parameter for the source adapter, a definition is created, which includes a non-translated parameter name and a translated prompt.
To add a source column:

1. Select the Setup tab, and then, under Register, select Source Adapter.
2. In Source Adapter, Select the Parameters tab.
3. From the Parameters task bar, select Add.

Entry fields are displayed for the Parameter Name, Parameter Data Type, and Parameter Prompt columns.

4. In Parameter Name, enter the parameter name.

For example, enter p_actual_flag. This is the name of the parameter in the ODI project.

5. In Parameter Data Type, select the data type of the parameter:
   - Char
   - Number
   - Date

6. In Parameter Prompt, enter the parameter prompt.

For example, you might enter Balance Type in this row.

Note: When a new parameter is added and you are in a multilanguage environment, then set the browser locale to the appropriate language and edit the prompts as needed in that language.

Deleting Parameters

➢ To delete a parameter:

1. Select the Setup tab, and then under Register, select Source Adapter.
2. In Source Adapter, select the Parameters tab.
3. On the Parameters task bar, select the parameter, and then, click Delete.
4. Click OK.

Defining URLs for Drill Through

FDMEE provides a framework for using URLs for drill through. You click the hyperlink in the amount cell, and the source system is launched in a new EPM Workspace tab or a new window. Multiple drill through URLs are provided to drill to different pages in the source system based on the import format mapping.

Note: For more information about the FDMEE drill-through feature, see “Drilling Through” on page 21.
Adding Drill Through URLs

To create a drill through URL, specify the URL name, URL, request method, and URL prompt.

1. Select the **Setup** tab, and then, under **Register**, select **Source Adapter**.
2. In **Source Adapter**, select the **Drill URL** tab.
3. On the **Drill URL** task bar, select **Add**.

   Entry fields are displayed for the Drill URL Name, Drill URL, Request Method, and Drill URL Prompt columns.

4. In **Drill URL Name**, enter a user defined name for the drill through URL.
5. In **Drill URL**, enter the URL used for the drill through.

   Enter the URL without the server and port information. The URL must contain the parameter name and column name from the TDATASEG table enclosed in the symbol $.

   For example, you might enter: `LEDGER_ID=${ATTR1}=${ATTR2}=${ACCOUNT}`

   In the above example the value of `ATTR1` is passed as a value for the `LEDGER_ID` parameter, and `ATTR2` is passed as a value for the `GL_PERIOD` parameter.

   In some cases, the column name in FDMEE staging table name may depend on the mapping created in import format. In order to instruct the system to derive the column name based on the import format, enclose the source column name in the symbols $$.

   For example, you might enter `COMPANY_CODE=${$BUKRS}=${$ACCT}$`

   In the above example, the value for `COMPANY_CODE` parameter is determined using the import format. If `BUKRS` is mapped to the `ENTITY` dimension, then the value of the `ENTITY` column is passed as the parameter.

   From **Request Method**, select either **Get** or **Post**.
   - Get—Form data is encoded into the URL.
   - Post—Form data is displayed in the message body.

6. In the **Drill URL Prompt**, enter a user-defined prompt for the drill-through prompt.

   For example, enter **Default**.

Deleting Drill URLs

1. Select the **Setup** tab, and then, under **Register**, select **Source Adapter**.
2. In **Source Adapter**, select the **Drill URL** tab.
3. On the **Drill URL** task bar, select the drill-through URL, and then, click **Delete**.
4. In **Delete Source Adapter Drill URL**, click **OK**.
Registering Target Applications

Subtopics

- Adding Lookup Dimensions
- Defining Application Dimension Details
- Defining Application Options for Essbase or Planning
- Defining Application Options for Public Sector Planning and Budgeting
- Defining Application Options for Financial Management
- Deleting Registered Target Applications

You must register target applications for use with FDMEE. When you register target applications, you select the target application that requires metadata and/or data from one or more source systems.

To register target applications:

1. Select the Setup tab, and then, and then, under Register, select Target Application.
2. In Target Application, in the Target Application summary grid, click Add.
3. In Select Application, select the application type.
   Valid application types:
   - Financial Management
   - Planning
   - Essbase
   - Public Sector Budgeting
   - Account Reconciliation Manager
4. Select the application (name).
5. Click OK.

For Financial Management, Planning and Essbase, the Deployment Mode (the metadata load) is automatically detected when you select the application. The metadata load methods are:

- EPMA—For EPMA deployed applications, FDMEE loads metadata to the EPMA interface table and creates an import profile. The import profile pulls from the interface tables for dimensions. The import profiles are named “FDMEE System Profile xxx” where xxx is the Rule ID, that is being run.
- Classic—For Classic deployed applications, FDMEE loads metadata directly to the application.

6. If using an Essbase database, select the Essbase Database Name.
7. In Target Application, click Save.
8. Define the dimension details.
   See “Defining Application Dimension Details” on page 71.
Note: Do not modify dimensions in the EPMA application after you have registered the target application in FDMEE. Any action such as sharing or removing the dimension, and then re-adding it, alters the dimensions ID and creates a mismatch between EPMA and FDMEE.

9 Select the application options.

For Essbase and Planning applications, see “Defining Application Options for Essbase or Planning” on page 71.

For Public Sector Planning and Budgeting, see “Defining Application Options for Public Sector Planning and Budgeting” on page 72.

For Financial Management, see “Defining Application Options for Financial Management” on page 74.

Note: No application options are available for the Account Reconciliation Manager.

Adding Lookup Dimensions

Lookup dimensions can be created and assigned with data columns for target applications. Lookup dimensions are used for mapping and reference. They can only be used in FDMEE and do not affect the dimensionality of a target application. They can also be used with member mapping functionality to cross-reference multiple source segments and chartfields and assign a target value.

To add a lookup dimension:

1 Select the Setup tab, and then, under Register, select Target Application.
2 In the Target Application summary grid, select a target application.
3 Select the Dimension Details tab.
4 Click Add / Edit Lookup Dimension.
   The Add / Edit Lookup Dimension screen is displayed.
5 In Add/Edit Lookup Dimension, click .
   Blank dimension name and data table column name entry fields are displayed.
6 In Dimension Name, enter the lookup dimension name.
7 In Data Table Column Name, select the data column from which to base the lookup dimension.
8 Click OK.
   The lookup dimension is added to the dimension detail list with the target dimension class name of “LOOKUP”.

FDMEE Administration Tasks
Defining Application Dimension Details

The dimension details differ for each application type. For Public Sector Planning and Budgeting and Essbase applications, you reclassify the dimensions and change the dimension class, as necessary.

To define dimension details:

1. Select the Setup tab, and then, under Register, select Target Application.
2. In the Target Application summary grid, select an Essbase or Planning application.
3. Select the Dimension Details tab.
4. Select the Target Dimension Class or click to select the Target Dimension Class for each dimension that is not defined in the application.

The dimension class is a property that is defined by the dimension type. For example, if you have a Period dimension, the dimension class is also “Period.” For Essbase applications, you must specify the appropriate dimension class for Account, Scenario, and Period. For Public Sector Planning and Budgeting applications, you must specify the dimension class for Employee, Position, Job Code, Budget Item, and Element.

Tip: You can click Refresh Metadata to synchronize the application metadata from target application.

5. For Essbase applications only: Select the Create Drill Region.
6. Click Save.

The target application is ready for use with FDMEE.

Tip: To edit the dimension details, select the target application, then edit the application or dimension details, as necessary. To filter applications on the Target Application page, ensure that the filter row is displaying above the column headers. (Use the to toggle the filter row.) Then, enter the text to filter.

Defining Application Options for Essbase or Planning

After defining the application details and dimension details, for Essbase and Planning, define the application options

To define application options for Essbase or Planning applications:

1. Select the Setup tab, and then, under Register, select Target Application.
2. In the Target Application summary grid, select an Essbase target application.
3. After defining the application details and dimension details in Application Detail, select the Application Options tab.
4. Complete the application options as needed.
5. Click Save.

Table 7  Essbase and Planning Application Options and Descriptions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Source Language for Member Description | Select the default language for the member descriptions.  
To understand how languages are processed, see “How Languages are Processed” on page 37. |
| Drill Region                  | Select Yes, to create a drill region. A drillable region is created to use the drill through feature for Essbase, or Planning data.  
**Note:** FDMEE does not support drilling through to human resource data.  
When loading data from FDMEE, the drill region is loaded to Planning data.  
A drill region includes the Entity/Account/Scenario/Year/Period for Planning, a URL to get back to FDMEE, and a region name. For Essbase, you select the dimension to use for the drill region.  
Select Yes to enable or No to disable. |

**Defining Application Options for Public Sector Planning and Budgeting**

After defining the application details and dimension details, for Public Sector Planning and Budgeting applications, you define the application options. In FDMEE, you must specify a parent member to populate all dimensions applicable for your model. You can optionally enter a parent member for earnings and benefits.

You should enter the value, as necessary, for the following options:

- To define application options for Public Sector Planning and Budgeting Applications
  1. Select the **Setup** tab, and then, under **Register**, select **Target Application**.
  2. In the **Target Application** summary grid, select a Public Sector Planning and Budgeting application.
  3. After defining the application details and dimension details in **Application Detail**, select the **Application Options** tab.
  4. Complete the application options as needed.
     - Public Sector Planning and Budgeting application options are described in **Table 8 on page 73**.

  5. Click **Save**.
     - The target Public Sector Planning and Budgeting application is ready for use with FDMEE.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Budget Model Type</strong></td>
<td>Enter the Public Sector Planning and Budgeting model. (For Employee only, enter EMPLOYEE. For Position only, enter POSITION, or for both Employee and Position, enter <strong>Total Existing Positions</strong>.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Parent Member for all Positions</strong></td>
<td>Enter the parent member for all positions imported from your human resource source system. For example, enter <strong>Total Existing Positions</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Parent Member for all Entities</strong></td>
<td>Enter the parent member for all departments imported from your human resource source system. For example, enter <strong>Total Entity,</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Parent Member for all Employees</strong></td>
<td>Enter the parent member for all employees imported from your human resource source system. For example, enter <strong>Existing Employees.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Parent Member for Salary Elements</strong></td>
<td>Enter the parent member for salary grades imported from your human resource source system. For example, enter <strong>Salary Grades.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Parent Member for Earnings Elements</strong></td>
<td>Enter the parent member for earnings codes imported from your human resource source system. For example, enter <strong>Additional Earnings.</strong> Specifying parent members for earnings and benefit elements is optional. If you do not specify a parent member, the corresponding elements are not loaded into the application when you run the human resource data load rule.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Parent Member for all Job</strong></td>
<td>Enter the parent member for all job codes imported from your human resource source system. (The parent member for job is applicable only to Employee Only models.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Parent Member for Benefit Elements</strong></td>
<td>Enter the parent member for benefit codes imported from your human resource source system. For example, enter <strong>Benefit Defaults.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source Language for Member Description</strong></td>
<td>Select the default language for the member descriptions. To understand how languages are processed, see “How Languages are Processed” on page 37.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Drill Region</strong></td>
<td>Select Yes, to create a drill region. A drillable region is created to use the drill through feature for Essbase, Financial Management, or Planning data. <strong>Note:</strong> FDMEE does not support drilling through to human resource data. The drill region URL allows Essbase, Financial Management, Planning, Oracle Hyperion Smart View for Office, Fusion Edition, and Oracle Hyperion Financial Reporting, Fusion Edition to drill to the proper landing page. When loading data from FDMEE, the drill region is loaded to either Financial Management or Planning data. A drill region includes Account/Scenario/Year/Period for Financial Management or Entity/Account/Scenario/Year/Period for Planning, a URL to get back to FDMEE, and a region name. For Essbase, you select the dimension to use for the drill region. Select Yes to enable or No to disable.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Defining Application Options for Financial Management

After defining the application details and dimension details, for Financial Management application, you define the application options.

To define application options for Financial Management:

1. Select the Setup tab, and then, under Register, select Target Application.
2. In the Target Application summary grid, select a Financial Management target application.
3. After defining the application details in Application Detail, select the Application Options tab.
4. Complete the application options as needed.
   Financial Management application options are described in Table 9 on page 74.
5. Click Save.

Table 9  Financial Management Application Options and Descriptions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Check Intersection</td>
<td>Enables the checking of the existing data intersections (account, entity, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Load Line Item Detail</td>
<td>Enables loading of line-item detail to Financial Management. Select Yes to enable or No to disable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LID Load Type</td>
<td>Specify whether line item detail or summary data is loaded for cells. The default is Load Detail, which displays details for the selected cell. (Specifies whether an account can have line items.) If this option is Load Summarized, cells show summarized information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enable Data Load</td>
<td>Enables the data load process. Select Yes to enable or No to disable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Load Process</td>
<td>Select the process for loading data. Select Scan to scan the file for invalid records before loading it to the application. Select Load to load the file only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Option</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Load Method</td>
<td>Select the method for loading a data file into an application. Available load methods:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Replace</strong>—Replaces the data in the application with the data in the load file. For each unique combination of Scenario, Year, Period, Entity, and Value in the data file, the Replace option clears all account values from the application, then loads the value from the data file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> If you have multiple values in the file for the same unique combination of dimensions, the system loads only the value for the last entry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> You may need to create several small files to load a data file using the Replace mode, especially if the data is very large or if the file contains ownership data. An error message is displayed if the file is too large when you try to load it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Merge</strong>—Overwrites the data in the application with the data in the load file. For each unique point of view that exists in the data file and in the application, the value in the data file overwrites the data in the application.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> If the data load file includes multiple values in the file for the same point of view, the system loads the value for the last entry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Data in the application that is not changed by the data load file remains in the application.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If you select the Accumulate Within File option in conjunction with the Merge option, the system adds all values for the same point of view in the data file, and overwrites the data in the application with the total.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For each unique point of view that is in the data file but does not have a value in the application, the value from the data file is loaded into the application.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Accumulate</strong>—Accumulate the data in the application with the data in the load file. For each unique point of view in the data file, the value from the load file is added to the value in the application.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> Data for system accounts is not accumulated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Replace by Security</strong>—Performs a data load in Replace mode in which only the members to which you have access are loaded. This option enables you to perform a data load in Replace mode even if you do not have access to all accounts. When you perform the Clear operation for a period in a subcube, only the cells to which you have access are cleared. Data, cell text, and line item detail are cleared, but cell attachments are not cleared.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulate in File</td>
<td>Use the Accumulate In File option in conjunction with the Load Options: Merge and Replace. When a data load file contains multiple lines of data for the same point of view, this option first accumulates the data in the file and then loads the totals into the application based on the selected load option. For each unique point of view in the data file, the value from the load file is added to the value in the application. For example, if you have 10,20 and 30 in the file, 60 is loaded. Select <strong>Yes</strong> to enable or <strong>No</strong> to disable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Has Ownership</td>
<td>Enable to load data that record the shares of stock that the entities in the organization own in one another. If you do not select this option and the data file contains ownership or shares data, an error occurs when you load the file. Select <strong>Yes</strong> to enable or <strong>No</strong> to disable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enable Data Protection</td>
<td>Enables FDMEE to protect target-system data from being overwritten during data imports; is based on a specified protection value. Use this option when data is entered into the target system through a method other than FDMEE. Select <strong>Yes</strong> to enable or <strong>No</strong> to disable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection Value</td>
<td>Select the value used with Enable Data Protection option (the value that is not to be overwritten if the Enable Data Protection option is “Yes”).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection Operator</td>
<td>Select the operator (≤ or &lt;&gt;) that determines if the items equal to the value stored in Protection Value 1 are to be protected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Option</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enable Journal Load</td>
<td>Enables the loading of journal files. You can load working, rejected, submitted, approved, and posted journals as well as standard and recurring journal templates. You cannot load automated consolidation journals because they are created by the consolidation process. Select Yes to enable or No to disable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enable Region Load</td>
<td>Enables the loading of drillable region definitions. Drillable region definitions are used to define the data that is loaded from a general ledger source system and specify the data drillable to FDMEE. In data grids and data forms, after the regions have been loaded, cells that are drillable are indicated by a light blue icon at the top left corner of the cell. The cell context menu displays the defined display name, which then opens the specified URL. A region definition load file consists of the following information:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|                        | • Scenario, Year, Period, Entity, Account  
<p>|                        | • Display Name (for cell context menu) and URL (to drill to)                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Enable Cell Text       | Enable the loading of cell text. When this option is enabled, cell text for any valid cell in a data grid or form is loaded. At times, you may need multiple cell text entries to store different types of information for a Point of View intersection. You can create multiple cell text entries and define cell text labels to easily identify types of information when you view cell text. You can use cell text labels in data grids and data forms. Before users can enter multiple cell text entries, the administrator must define cell text labels. The labels are loaded as metadata. They apply to all account cells in the application, and are available for selection when users enter cell text information. See the Oracle Hyperion Financial Management User's Guide. Select Yes to enable or No to disable. |
| Enable Consolidation   | Enables consolidation in the data load. Consolidation is the process of gathering data from dependent entities and aggregating the data to parent entities. Launching consolidation runs the consolidation process for the specified scenario, year, period, entity, and value. As a part of that process, consolidation for all descendant entities and all prior time periods within the same year is run, if it has not been run previously. The consolidation process runs all calculation rules functions for each affected entity and value, and the translation process runs as necessary to convert from child entities to parent entities. Select Yes to enable or No to disable. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Consolidation Type</strong></td>
<td>Select the consolidation type for the data load.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Available consolidation types:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Impacted—The Consolidate (Impacted Consolidation) option is available for any parent entity with a calculation status of CN or CN ND. When you select this option for a parent entity, the system performs calculations (Calculate, Translate, Consolidate) for any dependent entity within the consolidation path of the selected parent that has a calculation status of CN, CN ND, CH, TR, or TR ND, on the current period or on any prior period in the current year. Consolidate is the most efficient option because only entities that require consolidation are updated. Process units with a status of NODATA on the current period and all prior periods are skipped. Process units with a status of OK or OK SC on the current period are not recalculated, retranslated, or reconsolidated. If the selected parent has a status of CN or CN ND in the prior period, consolidation runs for all periods from the first period in the current year where the parent is impacted until the current period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* All with Data—The Consolidate All with Data option is available for any parent entity, regardless of its status. When you select this option for a parent entity, the system consolidates every dependent entity within the consolidation path of the selected parent that contains data, regardless of its status, in the current period or in any of the prior periods. The system also runs calculation rules for the dependent entities. It does not perform a consolidation on entities that contain zeroes or no data. This option is useful for updating system status from OK SC to OK after metadata changes. Process units with a status of NODATA on the current period and all prior periods are skipped. Consolidation Options units with a status of OK or OK SC on the current period are recalculated, retranslated, and reconsolidated. If the selected parent has a status of CN or CN ND in the prior period, consolidation runs for all periods from the first period in the current year where the parent is impacted until the current period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* All—The Consolidate All option is available for any parent entity, regardless of its status. When you select this option for a parent entity, the system performs calculations for every process unit within the consolidation path of the selected parent, regardless of its status. It consolidates all entities whether they contain data or not. This option is useful when an update from prior periods is required, or when an entity with no data needs to be populated using allocations. This option should be used sparingly because the system does not omit entities with no data, which can have a significant impact on consolidation performance. Process units with a status of NODATA on the current period are calculated, translated, and consolidated. Process units with a status of OK or OK SC on the current period are recalculated, translated, and reconsolidated. If the selected parent has a status of CN or CN ND in the prior period, consolidation runs for all periods from the first period in the current year where the parent is impacted until the current period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Entity Only—Calculations (Calculate, Translate, Consolidate) are performed for the entity only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Force Entity Only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Enable Force Calc</strong></td>
<td>Enables the execution of the default calculation call prior to a consolidation run.-select Yes to enable or No to disable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Enable Force Translate</strong></td>
<td>Enable to force translation to run for all selected cells. Select Yes to enable or No to disable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Translation Level</strong></td>
<td>Determines the translation level (levels to include for translation) of rows and columns when loading data. Available levels:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* &lt;Entity Curr Adjs&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* &lt;Entity Curr Total&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* &lt;Entity Currency&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* &lt;Parent Curr Adjs&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* &lt;Parent Curr Total&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* &lt;Parent Currency&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Deleting Registered Target Applications

Use caution when deleting registered target applications. When you delete a registered target application, the target application is removed from the Target Application screen, and all metadata and data rules associated with the application are removed.

To delete a registered target application:
1. Select the Setup tab, and then, under Register, select Target Application.
2. In Target Application, select the target application and then, click Delete.
3. Click OK.

When you delete a target application, the application is marked for deletion and is not available for any metadata or data rule processes, including the import format and location creation options. All the existing rules involving the target application are removed.

**Note:** After a target application is deleted and the process has run successfully, use the Target Application screen to set up the same application and redefine the rules.

4. Click Save.

Selecting Source Accounting Entities

Select accounting entities to specify the Fusion Financials or ledgers or PeopleSoft business units from which the metadata and/or data is extracted.

After you register and initialize your source systems for use with FDMEE, you select the source system accounting entities (ledgers or business units) that you want to use for integration. Segments and chartfields are the terminologies specific to Fusion, E-Business Suite, and PeopleSoft.

To select source accounting entities in a source system:
1. Select the Setup tab, and then, under Register, select Source Accounting Entities.
2. In Source Accounting Entities, select the Entities tab.
3. Select the source system type.
4. Select a source system.

The source accounting entities are displayed in a grid. You can click the column header to sort any column. The Entities tab displays the following columns:

For Fusion and E-Business Suite source systems:
- Select—A check mark indicates that the accounting entity (ledger) is available.
- Accounting Entity—Name of the ledger
- Chart of Accounts—Chart of accounts name
- Currency—The functional currency of the Fusion and E-Business Suite ledger

78  FDMEE Administration Tasks
Calendar—The Fusion and E-Business Suite ledger calendar. The Fusion and E-Business Suite ledger is a collection of chart of accounts, currency, and calendar. For example, 4–4–5, Weekly, Accounting, and so on.

Responsibility Name—Displays the general ledger drill-through responsibility. The drill through responsibility must be set in FDMEE to enable users to drill through to E-Business Suite. The responsibility selected must have the authority to view summary journals and journal details for the selected ledger in the E-Business Suite.

For PeopleSoft source systems:

- Select—Select the check box to make the business unit available.
- Business Unit—Business unit name
- Currency—The base currency for the business unit

5 For Fusion and E-Business Suite source systems, select the general ledger Responsibility Name. See “Assigning General Ledger Responsibility” on page 79.

6 For each ledger or business unit that you want to make available in FDMEE, select the check box.

7 Click Save.

Tip: To filter by the business unit or accounting entity, ensure that the filter row is displayed above the column headers. (Click the to toggle the filter row.) Then, enter the text to filter.

Assigning General Ledger Responsibility

In the E-Business Suite General Ledger, the system administrator assigns users general ledger responsibility. General ledger responsibility provides the authentication required for FDMEE to drill through to the Fusion and E-Business Suite journal summary page.

To assign general ledger responsibility:

1 In Source Accounting Entities, in the Responsibility Name column, click to select a General Ledger Responsibility.

The Responsibility Name is the Responsibility ID the user is logged in under when drilling through to the source system. Select the responsibility name only if you want to drill through: otherwise, leave it blank.

2 Repeat the above process as necessary for all selected ledgers in the source system.

3 Click Save.
Working with Source Accounting Entity Groups

An accounting entity group is a logical grouping of common accounting entities (for example, the same Chart of Accounts, the same Calendar, or the same currency). Accounting entity groups are used to extract data from multiple accounting entities in a single data rule execution. They facilitate sharing the same data because multiple accounting entities can belong to more than one accounting entity groups.

To work with accounting entity groups, note the following:

- Accounting entity groups can be used only with data rules.
- If a data rule in a location includes an accounting entity, then the rule is constrained by the accounting entity in the definition. In this case, the data rule in the location cannot use an accounting entity group.
- If a data rule in a location has no accounting entity, then an accounting entity or an accounting entity group must be specified in the definition. The data rule execution extracts data from either a single accounting entity or from all the accounting entities in an accounting entity group.
- Write-back rules accept only an accounting entity (and not an accounting entity group) in their definition.
- Metadata rules accept only an accounting entity (and not an accounting entity group) in their definition.
- FDMEE does not enforce that entities belong to the same Chart of Accounts.

You view and maintain accounting entity groups using the Entity Groups tab in the Source Accounting Entities feature. The Entity Groups tab consists of two regions: Entity Groups, to which you can add a new group, and the Entity Groups Entities, from which you can add accounting entities.

To add an source accounting entity group:

1. Select the Setup tab, and then, under Register, select Source Accounting Entities.
2. In Source Accounting Entities, select the Entity Groups tab.
3. Select the source system type.
4. In the Entity Groups grid, click Add.
   - Blank Name and description rows are added at the top of the grid.
5. In Name, enter the name of the accounting entity group.
6. In Description, enter a description of the accounting entity group.
7. In the Entity Group Entities grid, select the accounting entities to add to the accounting entity group.
   - The source accounting entities are displayed in the Entity Group Entities grid. You can click the column header to sort any column. The Entity Group Entities grid displays the following columns:
   - For Fusion and E-Business Suite source systems:
Select—A check mark indicates that the accounting entity (ledger) is available.

Accounting Entity—Name of the ledger

Chart of Accounts—Chart of accounts name

Currency—The functional currency of the Fusion and E-Business Suite ledger

Calendar—The Fusion and E-Business Suite ledger calendar. The Fusion and E-Business Suite ledger is a collection of chart of accounts, currency, and calendar. For example, 4–4–5, Weekly, Accounting, and so on.

Responsibility Name—Displays the general ledger drill-through responsibility. The drill-through responsibility must be set in FDMEE to enable users to drill through to E-Business Suite. The responsibility selected must have the authority to view summary journals and journal details for the selected ledger in the E-Business Suite.

For PeopleSoft source systems:

Select—Select the check box to make the business unit available for the accounting entity group.

Business Unit—Business unit name

Currency—The base currency for the business unit

Click Save.

Working with Import Formats

Subtopics

- Defining the Import Format
- Defining Import Format Mappings
- Defining Import Formats for File Based Mappings
- Adding Import Expressions
- Defining the Data Load Mappings
- Defining the Write-Back Mappings (EBS and PeopleSoft only)

You define import formats to map source segments or chartfields to target dimensions. You can create import formats to:

- Define the import format mapping between the source system segments or chartfields and the dimensions (used in the metadata load and data load process) of the EPM target application.

- Define the import format mapping between the dimensions and the source system segments or chartfields (used in the budget write-back process) of the EPM target application.

- Define and maintain import format information and import format mapping information for: columns in the source system and EPM target applications for source adapter based integrations.
You define separate import formats for data load rules and write-back rules. See “Defining Data Load Rules to Extract Data” on page 124 and Chapter 8, “Data Write-Back.”

**Note:** You do not need to define import mappings for use with human resources source systems.

You work with import formats on the Import Format screen, which consists of three sections:

- **Import Format Summary**—Displays common information relevant to all source types: Name, source system, accounting entity, source adapter, and target application.
- **Import Format Detail**—Enables you to add and maintain import format information
- **Import Format Mappings**—Enables you to add and maintain import format mapping information

### Defining the Import Format

Use the Import Format summary section to view, add, and delete import format summary information.

#### Viewing Import Format Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>View Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>View</strong></td>
<td>Customizes views. Options include:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Columns</strong>—Select the columns to display in the data grid including:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Show All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Source System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Accounting Entity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Source Adapter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Target Application</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Reorder Columns</strong>—Use to change the order of the columns. When you select this option, the Reorder Columns screen is displayed. You can select a column and then use the scroll buttons on the right to change the column order.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Detach/Attach</strong>—Detaches columns from the data grid. Detached columns are displayed in their own window. To return to the default view, select <strong>View</strong>, and then, click <strong>Attach</strong> or click <strong>Close</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Query by Example</strong>—Use to toggle the filter row. You can use the filter row to enter text to filter the rows that are displayed for a specific column. To clear a filter, remove the text to filter by in the text box, and then press [Enter] key. All text that you enter is case sensitive.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Adding Import Formats

Three types of import formats can be added based on the source system type:

- Accounting entity
Source adapter

File

When adding formats, note that specific import format detail fields are available or unavailable based on the source system type.

To add an import format for an accounting entity:
1. Select the Setup tab, and then, under Integration Setup, select Import Format.
2. In the Import Format summary task bar, select Add.
   In the upper grid of the Import Formats screen, a row is added.
3. In Name, enter a user-defined identifier for the import format.
   The value in this field cannot be modified after a mapping is created for this import format.
4. In the Source System, select an accounting entity source system type.
5. In Accounting Entity, select the accounting entity.
   For Fusion and E-Business Suite source systems, the Accounting Entity is the ledger. For PeopleSoft source systems, the Accounting Entity is the business unit.
6. In Target Application, select the target application.
7. In Description, enter a description of the import format.
8. Define the import mappings from the source system.
   See “Defining the Data Load Mappings” on page 92.
   For information on one-to-one mappings and many-to-one mappings, see “Defining Import Format Mappings” on page 86.
9. Define the import mappings from the EPM application. See “Defining the Write-Back Mappings (EBS and PeopleSoft only)” on page 93.

To add an import format for a source adapter:
1. Select the Setup tab, and then, under Integration Setup, select Import Format.
2. On the Import Format summary task bar, select Add.
   In the upper grid of the Import Formats screen, a row is added.
3. In Name, enter a user defined identifier for the import format.
   The value in this field cannot be modified once mapping has been created for this import format.
4. In Source System, select the source adapter.
5. In Source Adapter, select the source adapter name.
6. In Target Application, select the target application.
7. In Drill URL, enter the URL that identifies the URL to use for drilling through when using this import format.
In the Description, enter a description of the import format.

Define the import mappings from the source system. See "Defining the Data Load Mappings" on page 92.

For information on one-to-one mappings and many-to-one mappings, see "Defining Import Format Mappings" on page 86.

Define the import mappings from the EPM application. See "Defining the Write-Back Mappings (EBS and PeopleSoft only)" on page 93.

To add an import format for a file based data load system:

1. Select the Setup tab, and then, under Integration Setup, select Import Format.
2. In the Import Format summary task bar, select Add.
   In the upper grid of the Import Formats screen, a row is added.
3. In Name, enter a user defined identifier for the import format.
   The value in this field cannot be modified once mapping has been created for this import format.
4. From the Source System drop-down, select File.
5. From File Type, select Fixed or Delimited.
6. If the file type is delimited, in the File Delimiter field, select a type of delimiter.
   A delimited file uses a punctuation mark to separate two names of data.
   Available delimiter symbols:
   - NA
   - comma
   - exclamation
   - semi-colon
   - colon
7. In Target Application, select the target application.
8. In Drill URL, enter the URL used for the drill through.

To display the Drill URL editor, click.

The Drill URL consists of the following values:
- URL Name
- URL Prompt
- URL—Enter the URL without the server and port information. The URL must contain the parameter name and column name from the TDATASEG table enclosed in the symbol $.
Enter the URL without the server and port information. The URL must contain the parameter name and column name from the TDATASEG table enclosed in the symbol $.

For example, you might enter: LEDGER_ID=$ATTR1$=$ATTR2$=$ATTR2$=$ACCOUNT$. In the above example the value of ATTR1 is passed as a value for the LEDGER_ID parameter, and ATTR2 is passed as a value for the GL_PERIOD parameter.

In some cases, the column name in FDMEE staging table name may depend on the mapping created in import format. In order to instruct the system to derive the column name based on the import format, enclose the source column name in the symbols $$.

For example, you might enter COMPANY_CODE=$$RBUKRS$$=$$RACCT$$$. In the above example, the value for COMPANY_CODE parameter is determined using the import format. If RBUKRS is mapped to the ENTITY dimension, then the value of the ENTITY column is passed as the parameter.

9 In Request Method, select either Get or Post.

Available methods:
- Get—Form data is encoded into the URL.
- Post—Form data is displayed in the message body.

10 In Description, enter a description of the import format.

11 Click Save.

To define import formats for file based mappings, see “Defining Import Formats for File Based Mappings” on page 87.

**Editing Import Formats**

➢ To edit an import format, select the import format and make changes as necessary.

**Deleting an Import Format**

➢ To delete an import format:

1 Select the Setup tab, and then, under Integration Setup, select Import Format.

2 In Import Format, from the Import Format summary grid, select the import format, and then, click Delete.

3 In Delete Import Format, click OK.

**Querying by Example**

You can filter the imports in the Import Format summary section using the Query by Example feature. To filter by adapter name, ensure that the filter row is displayed above the column headers.
To query by example:

1. Select the **Setup** tab, and then, under **Integration Setup**, select **Import Format**.

2. In **Import Format**, on the **Import Format** task bar, select .

   A blank row is displayed above the column headers.

3. Enter text to filter the rows that display.

### Defining Import Format Mappings

When you create an import, you define the settings and the import format mapping definition. You can create:

- **One-to-One Mappings**—Single Segment and Single Chartfield mappings:
  - Define a simple one-to-one mapping between source segments and target dimension members.
  - Pull all members from the source value set as members into the target dimension.

The following figure shows a one-to-one mapping between segments or chartfields in a source system and dimensions in a target EPM application.

![One-to-One Mapping Diagram](image)

**Note:** Each member in the source is created as a single member in the target dimension.

- **Many-to-One Mappings**—You can concatenate segments or chartfields to map multiple segments or chartfields from the source into a single EPM dimension member.

When dimensions are mapped as a concatenated segment, the new dimension is created based on the traversal order that you define for the source hierarchies into the concatenated member target dimension. Up to five segments may be concatenated into the target dimension. The following table shows an example of how the segments map to dimensions. In this example, two segments (Company and Department) map to one dimension (Entity).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Segment / Chartfield</th>
<th>EPM Dimension</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Company</td>
<td>Entity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department</td>
<td>Account</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Product</td>
<td>Product</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Account</td>
<td>Account</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Concatenating Source Dimensions for PeopleSoft Source Applications**

The Import Format allows for the concatenation of source dimensions as the source of target application dimensions. For EBS metadata loads you load the concatenated dimension in and the load does not require hierarchies to be associated. However, PeopleSoft sourced applications handle metadata loads differently than EBS.

For PeopleSoft source applications you must have hierarchies associated with the concatenated dimension. This is a requirement for PeopleSoft metadata loads.

If dimension X is sourced from Product + Department, then your metadata rule requires you to have a row in the Hierarchy region which has two hierarchies, one for Product and one for Department. Traversal order must be specified as well and would be Product = First, Department = Second.

This requirement may lead to the inability to handle orphan members (i.e. members not contained within the hierarchies) due to the PeopleSoft dimension structure.

**Defining Import Formats for File Based Mappings**

When the source system is a file based data load, you define the settings and the import format mapping definition.

You can add a mapping row to the import format definition based on the following options:

- Skip
- Currency
- Attribute
- Description
- Dimension Row

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Import Definition Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Skip</td>
<td>The skip option is used to indicate rows in the input file that do not contain data, and should be skipped. The specification for a skip row is defined in the same way as that for a data row, and the system looks for the exact textual match for text entered in the expression field in the indicated location in the input file. The system automatically skips rows in the input file that have &quot;spaces&quot; in the amount location, so a skip specification is only needed when non-amount data is present in a row of the input file in the same location as the amount. For example, the input file may contain a label named &quot;date.&quot; An entry should be added for a skip row to indicate the starting column of the text &quot;date,&quot; the length of the text, and the exact text to match. The Skip row option is only available when the file type is fixed, and not delimited.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Import Definition Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>The TDATASEG table includes 13 attribute columns that you can load from the selected input file. You can either provide the location of the attribute in the input file by specifying the starting location and length, or plug the value during processing by entering the value for the attribute in the expression field. If the value for the attribute is entered in the expression field, then a starting location and length are not needed. The attribute fields are generally used to help compose a drill-through URL or for history or documentation needs. You may want to populate the attribute field to support searching and filtering in the Data Load Workbench.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>The TDATASEG table includes two description columns, and you can load these columns in the same way as the attribute columns. You can specify the location in the input row that contains a description, or specify an explicit value by entering it in the expression field in the mapping table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Currency</td>
<td>FDMEE supports the ability to load data that is of a currency different from the default currency of the selected location. This option allows you to specify the location in the input line that specifies the currency for the related amount field. For the file import format, either specify a currency on each row of data, or make sure that a currency is specified in the location that uses the selected import format. <strong>Note:</strong> You may encounter issues with loading data if the currency is not specified correctly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td>FDMEE supports multiple entries for a dimension in the import format when the dimension specification is spread between multiple locations on the same line. This feature enables you to concatenate fields for file based data. To use this option, select the dimension, start and end periods, and the expression.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To define an import format for data files with a fixed length:

1. Select the Setup tab, and then, under Integration Setup, select Import Format.
2. In Import Format, from the Import Format summary grid, select the file.
3. In the Import Format Detail grid, select the type or row to add from the Add drop-down.
   Available options:
   - Skip Row
   - Currency Row
   - Attribute Row
   - Description Row
   - Dimension Row
4. In Source column field, specify a name for the source. The name is required for the column title in the Write-Back and Drill-Through features.
5. In the Start field, specify where on the column the file starts.
6. In the Length field, enter the length of file.
7. In the Expression field, enter the expression that overwrites the contents of the file.
   For more information, see “Adding Import Expressions” on page 89.
8. Click Save.
To define an import format for delimited data files:

1. Select the **Setup** tab, and then under **Integration Setup**, select **Import Format**.
2. In **Import Format**, from the **Import Format** summary grid, select the file.
3. In the **Import Format** detail grid, from **Add**, select the type or row to add.

   Available options are:
   - Skip Row
   - Currency Row
   - Attribute Row
   - Description Row

4. In **Source column**, specify the name of the source column.

   This value is required since a column title is used by the Write-Back and Drill-through features.

5. In **Field Number**, enter the field to import.

6. In **Number of Fields**, specify how many fields are in the file.

   For example, if there are 10 fields in the file and you want to import the second field, enter 2 in the Field Number field and 10 in the Number of Fields field.

7. In the **Expression** field, enter the expression that overwrites the contents of the field.

   For more information, see “Adding Import Expressions” on page 89.

8. Click **Save**.

---

**Adding Import Expressions**

FDMEE provides a set of powerful import expressions that enable it to read and parse virtually any trial balance file into the FDMEE database. Advanced expressions are entered into the Expression column of the field grid of the Import Formats screen. Import expressions operate on the value that is read from the import file.

Also see “Stacking Import Expressions” on page 91 and “Processing Order” on page 92.

To add an import format expression:

1. Select the **Setup** tab, and then under **Integration Setup**, select **Import Format**.
2. In **Import Format**, from the **Import Format Mapping** grid, select the file based source column.
3. In **Expression**, specify the import expression.
4. Optional: You can also specify the expression type and value on the **Add Expression** field.
   a. Click 🖋.
   b. In **Add Expression**, and then, under **Expression Type**, select the expression type.
The number and types of expressions available depend on the field that is being modified (for example, Account or Account Description).

c. In **Expression Value**, enter the value to accompany the expression and click **OK**.

5. In **Import Format Mapping**, click **OK**.

### Import Expression Types

Expressions supported by FDMEE:

- “Nonstandard Numeric Sign Conventions” on page 90
- “Converting from European to U.S. Notation” on page 91
- “Padding Fields with Leading Fills” on page 91
- “Padding Fields with Trailing Fills” on page 91
- “Multiplying by Whole-Number and Decimal Factors” on page 91
- “Disabling Zero Suppression” on page 91

### Nonstandard Numeric Sign Conventions

The Sign expression is used to manage nonstandard numeric sign conventions. FDMEE interprets numbers with leading and trailing minus signs and numbers within parentheses as negative numbers. However, you can use other trailing characters to indicate negative numbers. To define custom signs, use expressions that follow this form: **Sign=[Positive String],[Negative String]**.

For example, if positive numbers are followed by **DR (1,000.00DR)**, and negative numbers are followed by **CR (1,000.00CR)**, the expression is **Sign=DR,CR**.

Numbers within <> are also treated as negative. For example, if you specify (100.00) and <100.00> both are treated as negative numbers.

If positive numbers are unsigned (1,000.00), and negative numbers are followed by **CR (1,000.00CR)**, the expression is **Sign=,CR**.

### Displaying Debit and Credit Columns

The **DRCRSplit** expression is used to parse split numeric columns. By default, FDMEE assumes that numeric values in Amount fields are debits. However, you can position debit values on the left and credit values on the right.

**Table 12**  **DRCRSplit expression example**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Debit</th>
<th>Credit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1000-000-00</td>
<td>Cash-Operating Account</td>
<td>68,603.91</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1010-000-00</td>
<td>Cash-FANB-AP</td>
<td></td>
<td>177,216.16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DRCRSplit, which enables FDMEE to interpret left-right positioning and to assign the correct sign, follows the format DRCRSplit=Mid Point of the DR and CR columns.

In the preceding example, the Amount field of the source file begins at column 46 of the fixed column import file and contains 31 characters. Everything left of the midpoint (16) is a debit, and everything right of the midpoint (16) is a credit. Therefore, the expression in the import format for Amount is DRCRSplit=16.

When the file is imported, credit amounts are assigned negative signs (and thus are interpreted as positive), and debit amounts are unchanged (and thus are interpreted as negative).

**Converting from European to U.S. Notation**

The Fill=EuroToUS expression is used with the Amount field to trigger a number format conversion from (,.) to (,.) format.

**Padding Fields with Leading Fills**

The Fill=LeadingFill expression is used to fill fields with leading characters. Text values that are shorter than the specified fill expression are padded, as directed by the fill expression.

**Padding Fields with Trailing Fills**

The Fill=TrailingFill expression is used to fill fields with trailing characters. Text values that are shorter than the specified fill expression are padded, as directed by the fill expression. For example, if the account number is 103950- and the expression Fill=000000000 is used, the account number after import is 103950-000. Another example is an account number of 243150 with the expression Fill=111111111. The account number after import is 243150111.

**Multiplying by Whole-Number and Decimal Factors**

The Factor=Value expression is used to factor source-file amounts by user-defined values. Amounts can be multiplied by whole numbers or decimals; thus, for example, amounts can be doubled or halved.

**Disabling Zero Suppression**

The NZP expression is used to disable zero suppression during the data-load process. By default, FDMEE bypasses accounts in the trial balance that have zero balances. In certain circumstances, you may want to load all accounts, to ensure that values that should be zero are replaced in the target consolidation system. You enter NZP in the Expression column of the Amount field to disable zero suppression.

**Stacking Import Expressions**

One field can use multiple import expressions. To stack expressions, separate the expressions with a semicolon. Consider the order in which the layered expressions are processed.
For example, to stack the import expression for the General Ledger Amount column, you might enter the expression: `Script=ParseAcct.txt;Fill=0000000`.

**Processing Order**

For all fields except the Amount field, FDMEE processes stacked expressions in the following order:

1. Script
2. Fill or FillL
1. DRCRSplit
2. Fill=EuroToUS
3. Sign
4. Factor
5. Scale
6. NZP

**Defining the Data Load Mappings**

When you define an import format, you define the import format mappings for the metadata and data rule from the ERP source system.

➢ To define the ERP system import format mappings:

1. Select the Setup tab, and then, under Integration Setup, select Import Format.
2. In Import Format, if necessary, select the Data Load Mapping tab.
3. **For Fusion and E-Business Suite source systems:** Select general ledger source segments.
   
   You can concatenate segments to map multiple segments from the source into a single EPM target dimension. The drop-down list displays all of the source system segments for the accounting entity that you selected when you defined the import format details.

   **Note:** Verify your entries and ensure that, if you enter Segment 1, Segment 2, and Segment 3 that, the segments are displayed in sequence. For example, Segment 3 should not come before Segment 1. Entering segments out of sequence can cause an error.

   **Note:** For Financial Management applications, concatenate segments are *not* available if your target dimension is an Entity dimension type. Typically, the intercompany segment in Fusion and E-Business Suite or affiliate in PeopleSoft is related to a company or business unit. If concatenation were allowed, you could not determine the ICP dimension value.

4. **For PeopleSoft source systems:** Select chartfields as necessary.
The drop-down list displays the source system chartfields for the Accounting Entity (business unit) that you selected for the import format.

5 Enter the target EPM dimension name.

6 Repeat the steps above as necessary.

7 Click Save.

8 For Oracle Fusion, E-Business Suite, and PeopleSoft Enterprise Financial Management source systems: Define the EPM application import mappings or data write-back.

   See “Defining the Write-Back Mappings (EBS and PeopleSoft only)” on page 93.

9 For PeopleSoft Human Capital Management source systems: The import format setup is complete.

## Defining the Write-Back Mappings (EBS and PeopleSoft only)

When you define an import format, you can also define the import format mappings from the EPM application for the data write-back rule. In situations where you have imported data from your source system and want to write-back, the auto create option identifies the original data load mapping and creates the reversal of the mapping.

When you create the write-back mapping definition, you can map one dimension to one segment mapping where no data load mapping is available. If a data load mapping is available, then that is the basis for the transformation. Inbound import formats are defined using the Data Load Mapping tab, and write-backs are defined using the Write-back Mapping tab.

To define the write-back import format mappings:

1 In **Import Format**, select the **Import Name**.

2 Select the **Write-back Mapping** tab.

3 **Optional:** Click **Autocreate** to automatically create import mappings from the EPM application dimension (source) to the target ERP source system segment or chartfield. Then, click **OK**.

In scenarios where data load mappings are available (metadata or data was sourced from the ERP source system using FDMEE) the same mappings can be reverse-engineered to identify the EPM target application to ERP source system mappings.

### Example 1: Single Segment Mappings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Segment 1</th>
<th>Segment 2</th>
<th>Segment 3</th>
<th>Segment 4</th>
<th>Segment 5</th>
<th>Dimension</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Company</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Entity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost Center</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Account</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Account</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Product</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Product</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Location</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
When you click the **Auto Create** button, FDMEE automatically identifies the inward mappings and populates the EPM-to-ERP mapping as shown in the following example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Dimension</th>
<th>Target Segment or Chartfield</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Entity</td>
<td>Company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department</td>
<td>Cost Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Account</td>
<td>Account</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Product</td>
<td>Product</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Location</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** When EPM Target Application mappings are automatically created, they extract the appropriate segment from a concatenated dimension and split it back when writing back the data.

**Example 2: Concatenated Segment Mappings**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Segment 1</th>
<th>Segment 2</th>
<th>Segment 3</th>
<th>Segment 4</th>
<th>Segment 5</th>
<th>Dimension</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Company</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Entity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Cost Center</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Account</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Account</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Product</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Product</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When you click the **Auto Create** button, FDMEE automatically identifies the inward mappings and populates the EPM-to-ERP mapping as shown in the following example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Dimension</th>
<th>Target Segment or Chartfield</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Entity</td>
<td>Company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department</td>
<td>Cost Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department</td>
<td>Location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Account</td>
<td>Account</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Product</td>
<td>Product</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. If you are not using the “Auto Create” option:
a. Select each source dimension.

b. For each dimension, enter the target segment or chartfield name.

**Tip:** For E-Business Suite, you can use the same import format for multiple locations if you have multiple source accounting entities that use the same chart of accounts and are mapped to the same target applications. For PeopleSoft, you can reuse the same import format for multiple locations if you have source business units that share the same SETID for all chartfields and are mapped to the same target applications.

5 Click **Save**.

## Defining Locations

You define locations to specify where to load the data. Locations allow you to use the same Import Format for more than one target application where the dimensionality of the target applications is the same.

**Note:** You can create duplicate locations with the same source system and application combination.

To create, edit, and delete import locations:

1. Select the **Setup** tab, and then, under **Integration Setup**, select **Location**.
2. In **Location**, click **Add**.
3. Enter the location name.
4. Enter or click ⭕️ to select the **Import Format**.
   The source system is automatically populated based on the import format.
5. **Optional:** Enter or click ⭕️ to select the **Accounting Entity**. (For E-Business Suite, select the ledger. For PeopleSoft, select the business unit.)
   If the accounting entity is selected here, then in the Data Load Rules, accounting entity populates automatically. See “Defining Data Load Rule Details” on page 125.
   If the accounting entity is not specified here, you can specify the accounting entity in data rules. Doing so enables you to load data from multiple ledgers to business units from one location.
   You can use locations with multiple import formats. For example, you can define the import format for the first location, Ledger 1. Then, define another import format for Ledger 2. In this case, you would create multiple locations with the same import format. You can also define multiple locations for target applications that are the same. In this case, you can define multiple locations for each business unit or ledger and reuse the import format.
6. Enter or click ⭕️ to select the **Target Application**.
The functional currency is automatically determined by the source accounting entity.

**Note:** When you create a location using a PeopleSoft Human Capital Management source system, the Functional Currency column displays “NA.” Unlike PeopleSoft Enterprise Financial Management source systems, when FDMEE human resources data loads occur, there is no break out of amount by functional, entered, or translated currencies.

7. **In Functional Currency,** specify the currency of the location.

8. **In Parent Location,** enter the parent assigned to the location.

   The location uses the mapping table of its parent. Multiple locations can share a parent. This feature is useful when multiple locations use one chart of accounts. Changes to a child or parent mapping table are applied to all child and parent locations.

9. **In Data Value,** specify the extra dimension that is used only for integration with multi-dimensional target systems.

   This dimension is associated with a data load location. When FDMEE creates the load file, the dimension value is entered for every data line that is loaded by the location. For example, the Data Value dimension is associated with the Value dimension in Financial Management. By default, if no value is entered in this field, for integration with Financial Management, the Data Value <EntityCurrency> is the default value.

10. **In Logic Account Group,** specify the logic account group to assign to the location.

   Logic groups contain one or more logic accounts that are generated after a source file is loaded. Logic accounts are calculated accounts that are derived from the source data.

11. **In Check Entity Group,** specify the check entity group to assign to the location.

   When a check entities group is assigned to the location, the check report runs for all entities that are defined in the group. If no check entities group is assigned to the location, the check report runs for each entity that was loaded to the target system. FDMEE check reports retrieve values directly from the target system, FDMEE source data, or FDMEE converted data.

12. **In Check Rule Group,** specify the check rule group to assign to the location.

   System administrators use check rules to enforce data integrity. A set of check rules is created within a check rule group, and the check rule group is assigned to a location. Then, after data is loaded to the target system, a check report is generated.

13. **Click Save.**

14. **Optional: Perform these tasks:**

   - To edit an existing location, select the location you want to modify, and then make changes as necessary. Then, click **Save.**
   
   - To delete a location, click **Delete.**

      When a location is deleted, the location is removed from all other FDMEE screens, such as Metadata, Data Load, and Data write-back.
Defining Metadata Rules

Subtopics

- Defining the Metadata Rule Details
- Defining Dimension Attributes
- Managing Metadata Rules

You can create metadata rules once and rerun the rules, as necessary.

For general ledger source systems:

- For Fusion and E-Business Suite source systems, the chart of accounts is the collection of general ledger segments with various value sets, which are mapped to the dimensions to pull the dimension members and hierarchies.

- Similarly for PeopleSoft Enterprise Financial Management, the chartfields are mapped to the dimensions to pull the dimension members and hierarchies.

**Note:** Metadata rules are not used in FDMEE integrations with human resources source systems.

Before you define metadata rules:

- Ensure that your source system data does not include special characters. Special characters are not supported in Financial Management target applications.

- Register your source systems and target applications for use with FDMEE. See “Registering ERP Source Systems” on page 55 and “Registering Target Applications” on page 69.

- Select the source accounting entities in the registered source system. See “Selecting Source Accounting Entities” on page 78.

- Define the import format. See “Working with Import Formats” on page 81.

- Define the location. See “Defining Locations” on page 95.

**Note:** Performance Management Architect supports Shared and Local dimensions. FDMEE also supports Shared and Local dimensions in applications.

At a high level, follow this process to define metadata rules:

1. Create the metadata rule.
2. Select the dimension.
3. Define the mapping details and determine how you want to handle intercompany segments. See “Defining the Metadata Rule Details” on page 98.
To create metadata rules:

1. Select the Workflow tab, and then under Metadata, select Metadata Rule.

   **Note:** You cannot create multiple metadata rules for the same ledger or business unit for each target application.

2. In Metadata, click ![search icon] to select the Location.

3. Select the location, and then, click OK.

   **Note:** A location can be created without an accounting entity. This feature allows users to load data from multiple accounting entities from a single location. In this case, accounting entities are associated with the data rules. If no accounting entity is specified for the location, the accounting entity from the import format is used.

4. Click Add.

   A blank line is displayed at the top of the Dimension Mappings summary grid.

5. In the Mapping details area, from Dimension, select the dimension.

   The dimensions listed are based on the import format.

   When a Dimension is selected, the Dimension Classification field prefills.

6. Define the mapping details for each dimension you select. See “Defining the Metadata Rule Details” on page 98.

7. Repeat steps 4-6 for each dimension.

8. Click Save.

**Defining the Metadata Rule Details**

Single segment or chartfield mappings define a simple one-to-one mapping between source and target dimension members. When you create single segment or chartfield mappings, you can optionally define:

- A member prefix or suffix type and value
- Segment hierarchies to extract from the source system
- Orphan member handling
- Statistical Account handling
To define the mapping details:

1. **Optional:** In **Prefix/Suffix Type**, select either **Prefix** or **Suffix**.

2. In **Prefix/Suffix Value**, enter the member prefix or suffix.

   Member prefixes are inserted before the source member code. Although optional, it is important to prefix the segment values with a prefix defined for the corresponding dimension if those members do not exist in the target application.

   Member suffixes are inserted after the source member code.

   **Note:** When you perform the next steps to define the hierarchy region starting parent, consider that Planning, Essbase, and Financial Management do not allow members to roll up to the parent under the same root. When extracting, specify hierarchies where every node has only one parent. Fusion and E-Business Suite support instances where a segment value can roll up to two parents.

3. **For Fusion and E-Business Suite source systems:**
   a. For Planning and Essbase applications—Account dimension mapping details: Select the **Time Balance Property for Balance Sheet Accounts** and **Time Balance Property for Income Statement Accounts**.
      
      The time balance property specifies how the value of summary time periods is calculated. If set to Flow, it is an aggregate of all values for a summary time period as a period total. If the time balance property is set to “Balance”, it is considered an ending value in a summary time period for the period total.
   
   b. From the **Hierarchy Region** tab, click **Add** to define the hierarchy region.
   
   c. Click or enter the **Starting Parent**.
   
   d. Select **Base Hierarchy**.
      
      The base hierarchy indicates the part of the hierarchy that is the base and that other parts of the hierarchy that share the same parent are shared. All non-shared members of base hierarchies have the “Store Data” property set. However, shared members cannot be set to “Store Data.”
   
   e. Select a prefix or suffix for the hierarchy, and then, enter a prefix/suffix value.
      
      The parent prefix is applied only to the parent. To enable alternate rollup hierarchies, the Prefix/Suffix value applies only to parent members. Parent members cannot be shared and must have a unique name. In addition, parent members do not store data.

4. **For PeopleSoft source systems:**
   a. For Planning and Essbase applications—Account dimension mapping details: Select the **Time Balance Property for Balance Sheet Accounts** and **Time Balance Property for Income Statement Accounts**.
      
      The time balance property specifies how the value of summary time periods is calculated. If set to Flow, it is an aggregate of all values for a summary time period as a period total. If set to Balance, it is an ending value in a summary time period as the period total.
b. From the **Hierarchy Region** tab, click **Add** to define the hierarchy region tree.

c. Click or enter the tree name.

d. Click or enter the effective start date.

e. Select **Base Hierarchy**.

The base hierarchy indicates the part of the hierarchy that is the base and that other parts of the hierarchy that share the same parent are shared. All non-shared members of base hierarchies have the “Store Data” property set. However, shared members cannot be set to “Store Data.”

f. Select a prefix or suffix for the hierarchy. Then enter a prefix/suffix value.

The parent prefix is applied only to the parent. To enable alternate rollup hierarchies, the Prefix/Suffix value applies only to parent members. Parent members cannot be shared and must have a unique name. In addition, parent members do not store data.

5 **For Planning applications only:** Select the Plan Type for Accounting and Entity dimensions.

6 **For Financial Management applications only:** If you are mapping an Entity dimension, enter the following details for intercompany segments, depending on your source system:

- Intercompany Segment Value
- For Intercompany Default, select **Yes** or **No**

In the scenario where the Intercompany segment is defined, the Intercompany transactions are identified based on the Intercompany segment. Typically, only one set of natural accounts is required for accounting the receivable and payable among the Intercompanies.

In the scenario where there is no Intercompany segment, the Intercompany transactions should be identified based explicitly on the natural account segment. Typically, all combinations of receivable and payable accounts exist among the transacting partner companies. Only with these natural accounts are the receivable and payable position between the Intercompanies known.

7 Click **Save**.

### Defining Dimension Attributes

The Attribute tab provides a table with a list of attributes for dimension. For each attribute, you can specify a default value. Note that the attributes vary by application type and dimension as shown below.

**Note:** The default values are not validated. Refer to your application documentation for valid values.
### Table 17  Dimension Attributes by Application Type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application Type</th>
<th>Dimension</th>
<th>Attribute</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>Account</td>
<td>Time Balance for Balance Sheet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Time Balance for Income Statement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Data Storage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Expense Reporting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HFM</td>
<td>Account</td>
<td>Consolidation Account Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Custom 1 Top Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Custom 2 Top Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Custom 3 Top Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Custom 4 Top Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HFM</td>
<td>Entity</td>
<td>IsICP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Currency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essbase</td>
<td>Account</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To specify a custom default value:

1. **Select the Attribute tab.**
2. **Enter the default value for the attribute.**
3. **To use the custom default value, deselect the Use System Default field.**
4. **Click Save.**

## Managing Metadata Rules

You can perform the following tasks to manage your metadata rules:

- Run metadata rules—See “Running Metadata Rules” on page 102.
- Check the metadata rule process details—See “Deleting Metadata Rules” on page 102.
- Delete dimension mappings or hierarchies in metadata rules—See “Checking the Metadata Rule Status” on page 102.

### Editing Metadata Rules

If the metadata rule is not running, you can modify the rule.
To edit metadata rules:

1. Select the **Workflow** tab, and then, under **Metadata**, select **Location**.
2. Enter the **Location Name** or click ![search_icon] to select the location.
3. Add or modify the dimension mappings or mapping details as necessary.
4. Click **Save**.

**Running Metadata Rules**

You can run the metadata rule to load updates and push the metadata into the target application. All submitted rules are processed by Oracle Data Integrator.

To submit the metadata rule:

1. Select the **Workflow** tab, and then, under **Metadata**, select **Metadata Rule**.
2. In **Metadata**, enter the **Location Name** or click ![search_icon] to select the location.
3. Select the metadata rule.
4. Click **Execute**, and then, click **OK**.

**Checking the Metadata Rule Status**

After you run a metadata rule, you can check the status on the Process Details page. You can click the Status icon on the Metadata page to link to the Process Details page and view the process details. See “Viewing Process Details” on page 110.

**Tip:** You can also check the status of the rule in Oracle Data Integrator.

**Deleting Metadata Rules**

You can delete dimension mappings or hierarchies in the mapping details for metadata rules created in FDMEE.

To delete dimension mappings or hierarchies in a metadata rule:

1. Select the **Workflow** tab, and then, under **Metadata**, select **Metadata Rule**.
2. In **Metadata**, enter the **Location Name** or click ![search_icon] to select the location.
3. Select the row in the Dimension Mappings or Hierarchy Region area.
4. Click **Delete**.
Defining Period Mappings

Subtopics

- Global Mappings
- Application Mappings
- Source Mappings

You have the flexibility to use various kinds of calendars (for example, monthly, weekly, or daily) based on your business and statutory requirements. In your EPM system, you can also use different calendars, based on your application requirements (for example, different levels of periods). Because FDMEE extracts the ERP source system data to the target EPM application, the mapping relationship should be established by defining a period mapping between the source ERP source system periods and the target EPM application periods.

E-Business Suite and PeopleSoft calendars have these important elements:

- Calendar—Identifier for a calendar
- Start Date—Start date of the period
- End Date—End date of the period

Before you can define data rules, define the period mappings. Period mappings define the mapping between ERP calendars and the EPM application year or periods. You can define period mappings in three ways:

- Global Mapping—You define a global mapping in cases where you do not have many target applications getting data from multiple source systems with different types of source calendars. Use a global mapping to ensure that various periods are accommodated in the individual mapping. As a first step, define a global mapping.

- Application Mapping—If you have multiple target applications, getting data from various source systems with complex period types, you can create application mappings in addition to global mappings. When you define an application mapping, you can modify the Target Period Month as necessary; for example, if in Financial Management the name is January and in Planning the name is JAN.

- Source Mapping—Specifies source period mapping for adapter based integrations.

Global Mapping—Sample Monthly Period Mapping

The following table shows how a monthly calendar from an ERP source system maps to monthly periods in an EPM application.

*Note:* You should define global mapping at the most granular level. For example, if you have a monthly calendar and a weekly calendar, define your global mapping at the lowest level of granularity. In this case, the period keys are at the week level. and you map weeks to months. You can create application mappings for the higher-level periods.
Table 18  Sample Monthly Period Mapping

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period Key</th>
<th>Prior Period Key</th>
<th>Period Name</th>
<th>Target Period Month</th>
<th>Target Period Quarter</th>
<th>Target Period Year</th>
<th>Target Period Day</th>
<th>Year Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan 1 2010</td>
<td>Dec 1 2009</td>
<td>January 1, 2010</td>
<td>Jan</td>
<td>Q1</td>
<td>FY09</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb 1 2010</td>
<td>Jan 1 2010</td>
<td>February 1, 2010</td>
<td>Feb</td>
<td>Q1</td>
<td>FY09</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar 1 2010</td>
<td>Feb 1 2010</td>
<td>March 1, 2010</td>
<td>Mar</td>
<td>Q1</td>
<td>FY09</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 1 2010</td>
<td>March 1 2010</td>
<td>April 1, 2010</td>
<td>Apr</td>
<td>Q2</td>
<td>FY09</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 1 2010</td>
<td>April 1 2010</td>
<td>May 1, 2010</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>Q2</td>
<td>FY09</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Global Mapping—Sample Weekly Period Mapping

The following table shows how a weekly calendar from an ERP source system maps to monthly periods in the EPM application.

Table 19  Sample Weekly Period Mapping

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period Key</th>
<th>Prior Period Key</th>
<th>Period Name</th>
<th>Target Period Month</th>
<th>Target Period Quarter</th>
<th>Target Period Year</th>
<th>Target Period Day</th>
<th>Year Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan 26 2009</td>
<td>Jan 19 2009</td>
<td>January 26, 2010</td>
<td>Jan</td>
<td>Q1</td>
<td>FY09</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb 2 2009</td>
<td>Jan 26 2009</td>
<td>February 2, 2010</td>
<td>Feb</td>
<td>Q1</td>
<td>FY09</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb 9 2009</td>
<td>Feb 2 2009</td>
<td>February 9, 2010</td>
<td>Feb</td>
<td>Q1</td>
<td>FY09</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb 16 2009</td>
<td>Feb 9 2009</td>
<td>February 16, 2010</td>
<td>Feb</td>
<td>Q1</td>
<td>FY09</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Application Mapping—Sample Target Application Sourcing from a Monthly Calendar Source

The following table shows a sample where the target application is sourcing from a monthly calendar. This mapping is performed on the Application Mapping tab.

Table 20  Sample Application Mapping—Target Application #1 with a Monthly Calendar Source

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period Key</th>
<th>Target Period Month</th>
<th>Target Period Quarter</th>
<th>Target Period Year</th>
<th>Target Period Day</th>
<th>Year Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan 1 2009</td>
<td>Jan</td>
<td>Q1</td>
<td>FY09</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb 1 2009</td>
<td>Feb</td>
<td>Q1</td>
<td>FY09</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar 1 2009</td>
<td>Mar</td>
<td>Q1</td>
<td>FY09</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Application Mapping—Sample Target Application #2 Sourcing from a Weekly Calendar Source

The following table shows a sample where the target application is sourcing from a weekly calendar. This mapping is performed on the Application Mapping tab.
### Table 21  Sample Application Mapping—Target Application #2 with a Weekly Calendar Source

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period Key</th>
<th>Target Period Month</th>
<th>Target Period Quarter</th>
<th>Target Period Year</th>
<th>Target Period Day</th>
<th>Year Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan 26 2009</td>
<td>Jan</td>
<td>Q1</td>
<td>FY09</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb 2 2009</td>
<td>Feb</td>
<td>Q1</td>
<td>FY09</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb 9 2009</td>
<td>Feb</td>
<td>Q1</td>
<td>FY09</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb 16 2009</td>
<td>Feb</td>
<td>Q1</td>
<td>FY09</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** To avoid double counting on Income Statement accounts, be sure not to define a mapping where the adjustment period of one year goes into the period of the next fiscal year.

### Adjustment Period Mapping—Mapping the Period Key to the Adjustment Period

### Table 22  Sample Adjustment Period Mapping—Mapping the period to the adjustment period

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period Key</th>
<th>Calendar</th>
<th>Adjustment Period</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dec-2003</td>
<td>Accounting 13</td>
<td>13-03</td>
<td>Adj Period for 2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec-2004</td>
<td>Accounting 13</td>
<td>13-04</td>
<td>Adj Period for 2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec-2005</td>
<td>Accounting 13</td>
<td>13-05</td>
<td>Adj Period for 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec-2007</td>
<td>Accounting 13</td>
<td>13-07</td>
<td>Adj Period for 2007</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** If the source is PeopleSoft General Ledger, set the adjustment period mapping with the related accounting year.

### Global Mappings

You can define one global mapping to map various periods to the individual mapping.

1. To define a global mapping:
   1. Select the **Setup** tab, and then, under **Integration Setup**, select **Period Mapping**.
   2. In **Period Mapping**, select the **Global Mapping** tab.
   3. Click **Add**.
   4. Select the **Period Key**.
   5. Select the **Prior Period Key**.
   6. Enter the following:
      a. Period Name; for example, August 2005.
      b. Target Period Month; for example, August.
c. Target Period Quarter

d. Target Period Year

e. Target Period Day

f. Year Target

Note: Period dimension members in Performance Management Architect that have the “Data Storage” property set to “Label Only”, “Dynamic Calc”, or “DynamicCalcandStore”, are not displayed.

7 Click Save.

Application Mappings

You can define application mappings in cases where you want to define a special period mapping for a specific target application. The mappings that you create here apply to an individual target application.

➢ To create period mappings for an application:

1 Select the Setup tab, and then, under Integration Setup, select Period Mapping.

2 In Period Mapping, select the Application Mapping tab.

3 In Target Application, select the target application.

4 Click Add.

5 Select the Period Key.

6 Enter the following:
   a. Target Period Month
   b. Target Period Quarter
   c. Target Period Year
   d. Target Period Day
   e. Year Target

7 Click Save.

8 Click Execute to run the rule.

Source Mappings

Source mappings include explicit and adjustment period mappings. You can create explicit period mappings to ensure that the FDMEE periods map correctly to the source system calendar periods. An adjustment period mapping is used only when you select the Include Adjustment Periods option when creating the data load rule.

The Source Mapping tab consists of two areas:
- Master—Selects the source system and mapping type
- Grid—Defines the period mapping. The mapping can be defined only for periods defined on the Global Mapping. New FDMEE periods cannot be created on this tab.

For (EBS, Fusion, and PeoplesSoft) source systems, you can select explicit or adjustment systems. For all other systems, you can select only an explicit mapping.

**Note:** In Data Rules, you can choose between Default period mapping and Explicit Period mapping. If you choose Period mapping, then source periods are mapped based on the period key and previous period.

To create period mappings:
1. Select the **Setup** tab, and then, under **Integration Setup**, select **Period Mapping**.
2. In **Period Mapping**, select the **Source Mapping** tab.
3. In **Source Mapping**, select the source system.
4. In **Mapping Type**, select **Explicit**.
   - For SAP and JD Edwards source systems, you must select **Explicit** period mappings.
   - For all other systems (for example, EBS and Fusion), you can select **Explicit** or **Adjustment**.
5. Click **Add**.
6. Enter the source system **Period Name**, and then, click **OK**.
7. Enter the source system **Period Key**, and then, click **OK**.
8. Enter the source system **Calendar**, and then, click **OK**.
9. Enter the source system **GL Period**, and then, click **OK**.
   - The GL Period Number is prefilled based on the Period Name.
10. Enter the source system **GL Name**, and then, click **OK**.
11. **Optional:** Enter a description for the mapping.
12. Click **Save**.

To create source period mappings:
1. Select the **Setup** tab, and then, under **Integration Setup**, select **Period Mapping**.
2. In **Period Mapping**, select the **Source Mapping** tab.
3. In **Source Mapping**, select the source system.
4. Click **Add**.
5. Click to select the source system **Period Key**, and then, click **OK**.
6. Click to select the source system **Calendar**, and then, click **OK**.
7 Click to select the source system Adjustment Period, and then, click OK.

8 **For PeopleSoft source systems only**: In GL Period Year, enter the general ledger period year.

The general ledger period year is required for PeopleSoft source systems because PeopleSoft Adjustment Periods definitions do not include a Year value. To properly map adjustment period data from PeopleSoft, define the source accounting period and fiscal year intersections for all PeopleSoft adjustment periods.

9 **Optional**: Enter a description for the mapping.

10 Click Save.

To create budget period mappings (for PeopleSoft Commitment Control only):

1 Select **Source Mapping**.

2 In **Source Mapping**, select the source system.

3 Click **Add**.

4 In **Mapping Type**, select **Budget**.

5 In **Period Name**, specify the period name.

You can also click to search for the period name.

6 Enter the source system Calendar, and then, click **OK**.

You can also click to search for the calendar name.

7 Enter the source system GL Period, and then, click **OK**. You can also or click to search for and select the GL period name.

The GL Period Number is prefilled automatically based on the Period Name.

8 **Optional**: Enter a description for the mapping.

9 Click Save.

**Tip**: To delete a mapping, select the mapping, and then, click **Delete**.

### Defining Category Mappings

**Subtopics**

- **Global Mappings**
- **Application Mappings**

You define category mappings for categorizing and mapping source system data to a target EPM Scenario dimension member. For example, in a Financial Management application, you may have a Scenario dimension member called “Actuals” for storing actual balances from a source
system. In a Planning application, the same source system data is stored using the Scenario
dimension member “Current.” In FDMEE, you can create one category mapping to give both
one name to represent their respective scenarios.

**Global Mappings**

You can define one global mapping to map various Scenario dimensions to the individual
mapping.

► To define a global category mapping:

1. Select the **Setup** tab, and then, under **Integration Setup**, select **Category Mapping**.
2. In **Category Mappings**, select **Global Mapping**.
3. Click **Add**.
   
   A blank entry row is displayed.
4. Enter the category name.
5. Enter the category description.
6. Select the category frequency.
   
   The category frequency indicates the frequency defined in the period mapping. For example,
   Daily, Monthly, Quarterly, or Yearly.
7. Enter the target category.
   
   The target category is the Scenario dimension in the application.
8. Click **Save**.
9. **Optional:** Perform these tasks:
   
   - To edit a mapping, select the mapping and then make changes as necessary. then, click **Save**.
   - To delete a mapping, click **Delete**.

**Application Mappings**

Unlike global mappings, application mappings can be defined for a target application.

► To define application category mappings:

1. Select the **Setup** tab, and then, under **Integration Setup**, select **Category Mapping**.
2. In **Category Mappings**, select the **Application Mapping** tab.
3. From **Target Application**, select the target application.
4. Click **Add**.
   
   A blank entry row is displayed.
5. Select the category.
Enter the target category or click 🔍 to search for a target category.

Click Save.

Optional: Perform these tasks:

- To edit an mapping, select the mapping and then make changes as necessary. Then, click Save.
- To delete a mapping, click Delete.

Viewing Process Details

You use the Process Details page to view submitted rule status and logs.

To view data rule process details:

1. Select the Workflow tab, and then, under Monitor, select Process Details.

The Process Details page is displayed, showing processes for all source systems. The following columns are displayed for each process:

- **Process ID**—An automatically generated identification number
- **Status**—Displays a visual indicator for the status of the process. You can rest the cursor over the icon to view a Screen Tip. Available statuses:
  - ✅ — Rule Processed Successfully
  - ⚠️ — Rule Execution did not complete successfully
- **Log**—Click Show to display the log file.
- **Location**—Displays the location name
- **Process Name**—The type of process. Types of processes include:
  - Data Load—Initiated when you run a data load rule
  - Metadata Load—Initiated when you run a metadata load rule
  - HR Load—Initiated when you run an HR data load rule
  - Data Write-Back—Initiated when you run a data write-back rule
  - Purge Process—Initiated when you remove an artifact, such as a target application or source system
  - Initialize Source System—Initiated when you initialize a source system.
- **Rule Name**—Name of the rule.
- **Source System**—Name of the source system
- **Accounting Entity**—Name of the source accounting entity
- **Target Application**—Name of the target application
- **ODI Session Number**—The session number in Oracle Data Integrator. You can use this to look up a session in Oracle Data Integrator.

  **Note:** The ODI Session number is present in Process Details only when the data is processed during an offline execution.

- **Job ID**—The Performance Management Architect job ID

- **Process By**—The user ID who initiated the process

- **Reset Status**—Resets the status to failed if a process continues to stay in a running status for a long period of time

- **Link**—Shows the log information for the process step. In the case of File Import, it shows skipped rows, and in the case of export to Planning, it shows rejected rows and so on.

2 Select a process to display the details. The following details are displayed:

- **Status**—For each process step, the status is displayed. You can troubleshoot a problem by viewing at which point the process failed.

- **Process Step**—Displays the steps in the process

- **Process Start Time**—The time that the process step started

- **Process End Time**—The time the process step ended

- **Log**—If a log is available, you can click Show to display the log contents

3 **Optional:** To filter the rows that display, ensure that the filter row appears above the column headers. (Use the button to toggle the filter row.) Then, enter the text to filter.

You can filter:

- **Status**—Enter SUCCESS, FAILED, or WARNING.

- **Process ID**

- **Location**

- **Rule Name**

- **Source System**

- **Accounting Entity**

- **Target Application**

**Note:** When entering text to filter, the text or partial text that you enter is case sensitive. For example, to find all target applications prefixed with “HR,” you cannot enter “Hr” or “hr.” For additional information on filtering, see “FDMEE User Interface Elements” on page 28.
You define data load rules to extract data from your ERP source system. You begin by creating member mappings.

**Creating Member Mappings**

Subtopics

- Creating Mappings Using the Explicit Method
- Creating Mappings Using the Between Method
- Creating Mappings Using the In Method
- Creating Mappings Using the Like Method
- Using Special Characters in the Source Value Expression for Like Mappings
- Using Special Characters in the Target Value Expression
- Creating Mappings Using Multi-Dimensions
- Ignoring Member Mappings
- Importing Member Mappings
- Exporting Member Mappings
- Deleting Member Mappings
- Restoring Member Mappings

Member mappings are used to derive the target members for each dimension based on source value. Member mappings are referenced during the data load, enabling FDMEE to determine how to dimensionalize the data that is loaded to the target dimension. They define relationships between source dimension members and target dimension members within a single dimension. You must create a member mapping for each target dimension.

There are five types of member mappings:

- **Explicit**—The source value is matched exactly and replaced with the target value.
- **Between**—The range of source values is replaced with one target value.
- **In**—Enables a list of nonsequential source accounts to be mapped to one target account.
- **Multi-Dimension**—Target value is assigned for a combination of source segment/chartfields.
- **Like**—The string in the source value is matched and replaced with the target value.

The following table is an example of a member mapping, where three segment members, Cash-101, 102, and 103 map to one EPM member, Cash.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Segment / Chartfield Member</th>
<th>EPM Member</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash-101</td>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash-102</td>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash-103</td>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expense-1</td>
<td>Expense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expense-2</td>
<td>Expense</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can use special characters for the source and target values. See “Using Special Characters in the Source Value Expression for Like Mappings” on page 119 and “Using Special Characters in the Target Value Expression” on page 120.

To define member mappings:

1. **Select Workflow**, and then, under **Data Load**, select **Data Load Mapping**.
2. **In Data Load Mapping**, select the **Location**.
3. **Select the Dimension**.
4. **Choose the type of mapping by selecting either the Explicit tab, Between tab, Multi-Dimension, or Like tab**.

**Note:** If you have defined a metadata mapping for the dimension, FDMEE automatically creates a “Like” member mapping. If you entered a member prefix, the same member prefix is automatically entered as the target value in the member mapping. “DEFAULT” displays in the rule name and description field for system-generated mappings. When data is extracted, user-defined mappings are extracted first, and then system generated mappings.

**Type options:**

- **Explicit**—The source value is matched exactly and replaced with the target value. For example, the source value, “ABC,” is replaced with the target value, “123.” See “Creating Mappings Using the Explicit Method” on page 115.
- **Between**—The range of source values are replaced with one target value. For example, a range from “001” to “010” is replaced as one value: “999.” See “Creating Mappings Using the Between Method” on page 116.
In mappings enable a list of nonsequential source accounts to be mapped to one target account. In this case, multiple accounts are mapped to one account within one rule, eliminating the need to create multiple rules (as is required for an Explicit map). For example, you could have source accounts 1503, 1510, and 1515 map to the target account 15000010.

**Multi-Dimension**—For the specified combination of multiple segment / chartfield values a target value is assigned. See “Creating Mappings Using Multi-Dimensions” on page 121.

For example in the case where Source value Entity-001,002 Department-ABC, XYZ Account-1222, 1333, for this source value combination, the target value assigned for Account Dimension is 1200.

**Like**—The string in the source value is matched and replaced with the target value. For example, the source value, “Department” is replaced with the target value, “Cost CenterA.” See “Creating Mappings Using the Like Method” on page 118.

When processing the source values for transformations, multiple mappings may be applicable to a specific source value. The order of precedence is Explicit, Multi-Dimension, Between, and Like. Within Between and Like types, mappings can overlap. The rule name determines precedence within a mapping type. The rules are processed in alphabetical order of the rule name within a mapping type.

The rule name determines precedence within a mapping type. Rules are processed in alphabetical order of the rule name within a mapping type. Numbers may also be used to help with ordering. For example it is a good practice if using numbers to number by 10’s or 100’s to easily insert new rules between existing rules. For example, if rules are numbered 10,20,30, a user may need to add a rule between 20 and 30 and may do so by creating a new rule that starts with 25, without need to rename the other rules.

**Tip:** You can click Refresh Values to refresh the list of segment or chartfield values that appear in the drop-down list from the source system. This is especially helpful when creating “Explicit” mappings.

### Creating Mappings Using the Explicit Method

Explicit mappings enable you to enter a source value to be matched exactly and replaced with a target value. Use an explicit mapping to explicitly map the members from the EPM target application to specific members in the source ledger. For example, if you have Account100 in your EPM target application, you can map it to Account1, allowing you to explicitly define how to dimensionalize the data file that is loaded into the target application.

To create an Explicit mapping:

1. **Select Workflow**, and then, under **Data Load**, select **Data Load Mapping**.
   
   The Data Load Mapping screen is displayed.

2. In the **Dimensions**, drop-down, select the source value.
3 Select the Explicit tab.
4 Click Add.

5 Enter the Source Value or click to select a value.

   The source value is the ERP segment value. See “Using Special Characters in the Source Value Expression for Like Mappings” on page 119.

6 Optional: Enter a description for the mapping.

7 Enter the Target Value or click to select a member.

   The target value is the EPM dimension member name. See “Using Special Characters in the Target Value Expression” on page 120.

8 To reverse the sign of the target account specified, select Change Sign.

9 In Description, specify a description of the mapping.

10 Select Apply to Rule to apply the mapping only to the specific data rule in the location.

   By default, mappings specified at a location are applicable to all data rules in a location.

   For other data rules in the location the mapping are not applied.

11 Click Save.

Creating Mappings Using the Between Method

Between mappings enable you to enter a range of source values, separated with a comma. The range of source values are replaced with one target value. Use a between mapping if you want to consolidate several accounts in your plan to a single account in the ledger.

to create a Between mapping:

1 Select Workflow, and then, under Data Load, select Data Load Mapping.

   The Data Load Mapping screen is displayed.

2 In the Dimensions, drop-down, select the source value.

3 Select the Between tab.

4 Click Add.

5 Enter source values in the Source Value range.

   The source value is the ERP segment value. Separate source values with a comma. For example 100, 199. “Between” mappings do not support special characters, such as an asterisk.

6 Enter the Target Value or click to select a member.

   The target value is the EPM dimension member name. See “Using Special Characters in the Target Value Expression” on page 120.
To reverse the sign of the target account specified, select Change Sign.

Enter the Rule Name.

The rule name determines precedence within a mapping type. Rules are processed in alphabetical order of the rule name within a mapping type. Numbers may be used to help with ordering. For example it is a good practice if using numbers to number by 10’s or 100’s to easily insert new rules between existing rules. For example, if rules are numbered 10, 20, 30, a user may need to add a rule between 20 and 30 and may do so by creating a new rule that starts with 25, without need to rename the other rules.

In Description, enter a description for the mapping.

Select Apply to Rule to apply the mapping only to the specific data rule in the location.

By the default, mappings specified at a location are applicable to all data rules in a location. For other data rules in the location the mapping are not applied.

Click Save.

Creating Mappings Using the In Method

In mappings enable a list of nonsequential source accounts to be mapped to one target account. In this case, multiple accounts are mapped to one account within one rule, eliminating the need to create multiple rules (as is required for an Explicit map).

To create an In mapping:
1. Select Workflow, and then, under Data Load, select Data Load Mapping.
2. In Data Load Mapping, click Add.
   A blank row is added.
3. In the Dimensions, drop-down, select the source value.
4. Enter source values in the Source Value range.
   The source value is the ERP segment value. In mappings enable you to specify nonsequential source values. Separate source values with a comma. For example 100, 199.
5. Enter the Target Value or click to select a member.
6. To reverse the sign of the target account specified, select Change Sign.
7. Enter the Rule Name.
   The rule name determines precedence within a mapping type. Rules are processed in alphabetical order of the rule name within a mapping type. Numbers may be used to help with ordering. For example it is a good practice if using numbers to number by 10’s or 100’s to easily insert new rules between existing rules. For example, if rules are numbered 10, 20, 30, a user may need to add a rule between 20 and 30 and may do so by creating a new rule that starts with 25, without need to rename the other rules.
8. Enter a description of the In mapping in the Description.
9 Select Apply to Rule to apply the mapping only to a specific data rule in the location.
   By the default, mappings specified at a location are applicable to all data rules in a location.
   For other data rules in the location the mapping are not applied.

10 Click Save.

Creating Mappings Using the Like Method

Like mappings enable you to enter a string in the source value that are matched and replaced
with the target value.

To create a Like mapping:

1 Select Workflow, and then, under Data Load, select Data Load Mapping.

2 In Data Load Mapping, in the Dimensions, drop-down, select the source value.

3 Select the Like tab.

4 Click Add.
   A blank row is added.

5 Enter the Source Value string.
   The source value is the ERP segment value. “Like” source write-back mappings support
   special characters. See “Using Special Characters in the Source Value Expression for Like
   Mappings” on page 119.

6 Select the Target Value or click \( \) to select a member.
   The target value is the EPM dimension member name. “Like” target write-back mappings
   support special characters. See “Using Special Characters in the Target Value Expression”
   on page 120.

7 To reverse the sign of the target account specified, select Change Sign.

8 Enter the Rule Name.
   The rule name determines precedence within a mapping type. Rules are processed in
   alphabetical order of the rule name within a mapping type. Numbers may be used to help
   with ordering. For example it is a good practice if using numbers to number by 10’s or 100’s
   to easily insert new rules between existing rules. For example, if rules are numbered 10,20,30,
   a user may need to add a rule between 20 and 30 and may do so by creating a new rule that
   starts with 25, without need to rename the other rules.

9 In Description, enter Enter a description of the Like.

10 Select Apply to Rule to apply the mapping only to a specific data rule in a location.
   By the default, mappings specified at a location are applicable to all data rules in a location.
   For other data rules in the location the mapping are not applied.

11 Click Save.
Using Special Characters in the Source Value Expression for Like Mappings

The Source and Target Value expressions can have one or more special characters. Special characters are supported for “Like” mappings only.

- **Asterisk (*)**

  An asterisk (*) represents the source value. The asterisk (*) can be prefixed or suffixed by one or more characters, which filters the source value by that prefix or suffix. The wild card or strips (write back only) takes whatever is present in the source and puts it in the target column, usually adding a prefix.

- **Question Mark (?)**

  The question mark (?) strips a single character from the source value. You can use one or more question marks (?) in the expression. You can also use question marks in combination with other expressions. For example: A?? (finds members that start with A and have any two characters following and selects the members or strips off the two characters. You see these examples in the table below.)

- **<1>, <2>, <3>, <4>, <5>**

  Processes rows that have concatenated values and extracts the corresponding segment value (identified by the segment number). Each segment is separated by an underscore character (_). Only one segment value can be extracted in a source value expression.

  **Note:** <1>, <2>, <3>, <4>, <5> can be used with a question mark (?) but cannot be used with an asterisk (*).

- **<BLANK>**

  Processes only rows that contain the blank character (space). This is true for both single and concatenated segment or chartfield dimension mappings.

  **Note:** <BLANK> cannot be used with other source expression or characters.

### Table 23  Examples of Expressions Using Special Characters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Special Character(s) Used</th>
<th>Mapping Type</th>
<th>Source Value</th>
<th>Target Value</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| *                        | Data Load    | *            | 1000         | 1000 returns 1000  
WXYZ returns 1000 | In this example, FDMEE processes all rows and overrides the source value with a default value of 1000. In this expression, WXYZ also returns 1000. Because you entered an asterisk for the source value it replaces any source value with the target value of 1000. |
| *                        | Data Load working off Stripping | *            | *            | 1000 returns 1000  
WXYZ returns WXYZ | In this example, FDMEE process all rows and replaces the source value as is. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Special Character(s) Used</th>
<th>Mapping Type</th>
<th>Source Value</th>
<th>Target Value</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>Stripping</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>101 returns A101</td>
<td>Processes only source values starting with the letter &quot;A.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>Stripping</td>
<td>*_DUP</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>1000_DUP returns 1000</td>
<td>Processes only source values ending with &quot;_DUP.&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| ?                        | Stripping    | ?*           | *            | A1000 returns 1000  
B2000 returns 2000 | This result processes only source values of one or more characters in length. |
| ?                        | Stripping    | *?????       | *            | 1000_DUP returns 1000  
A1000 returns A | This result processes only source values of four or more characters in length. |
| <1>, <2>, <3>, <4>, <5>  | Data Load    | <1>          | *            | 01_420 returns 01    |
| <1>, <2>, <3>, <4>, <5>  | Data Load    | <2>          | *            | 01_420 returns 420    |
| <1>, <2>, <3>, <4>, <5>  | Data Load    | <3>          | *            | 01_420_AB_CC1_001 returns AB    |
| <1>, <2>, <3>, <4>, <5>  | Stripping    | ?<1>         | *            | A01_420 returns 01    |
| <BLANK>                  | Data Load    | <BLANK>      | [None]       | ' ' returns [None]  
'01_' returns [None]    | Single quotes are shown for illustration only. |

**Using Special Characters in the Target Value Expression**

You can use one special character in the target expression: an asterisk (*). You can prefix or suffix any number of characters to the asterisk (*) character. When you run the rule, the asterisk (*) character is replaced by the resulting source value (which may or may not have its own source expression), and is concatenated to any prefix or suffix you may have specified in the target expression. For example:

**Target Value:**

A*

**Result:**

1000 = A1000

**Target Value:**

*_DUP

**Result:**

1000 = 1000_DUP
Creating Mappings Using Multi-Dimensions

Multi-dimension mapping enables you to define member mapping based on multiple source column values. This functionality provides you with the ability to load data into dimensions not available in the target application. For example, the mapping for Account dimension can be based on source values of Entity, Product, and Project. This allows for the derivation of target values based on the combination of source values. In addition, Lookup dimensions are added to Target Application registration. These dimensions contain source dimension but do not exist in the target application. They provide even more flexibility in creating multi-dimension filters. It is a way to facilitate conditional data loading.

To create mappings using multiple dimensions:

1. **Select Workflow, and then, under Data Load, select Data Load Mapping.**
2. **In the Data Load Mapping, in the Dimensions, drop-down, select the source value.**
3. **Select the Multi-Dimension tab.**
4. **In Multi Dimension, click Edit.**
5. **In Rule Name, specify the name of the rule.**
   The rule name determines precedence within a mapping type, and identifies the purpose of the rule. Rules are processed in alphabetical order of the rule name within a mapping type. Numbers may be used to help with ordering. For example it is a good practice if using numbers to number by 10’s or 100’s to easily insert new rules between existing rules. For example, if rules are numbered 10,20,30, a user may need to add a rule between 20 and 30 and may do so by creating a new rule that starts with 25, without need to rename the other rules.
6. **Enter the Target Value or click to select a target value.**
   The target value is the EPM dimension member name.
7. **To reverse the sign of the source account value, select Change Sign.**
8. **In Description, enter a description of the mapping.**
9. **Click Add to create blank rows for specifying mapping conditions.**
10. **In Dimension, select the dimension to add.**
    The Dimension drop-down shows all dimensions mapped in the Import Format. As a context, the source Segment/Chartfield column is shown in addition to the Data Table Column.
11. **In Condition, select the method for mapping values.**
    Available conditions:
    - Explicit
Between
 Like
 In

12 In Value, specify the dimension member name.

13 Repeat steps 8-11 to specify multiple conditions.

14 Select Apply to Rule to apply the mapping only to a specific data rule in the location.
   By the default, mappings specified at a location are applicable to all data rules in a location.
   For other data rules in the location the mapping are not applied.

15 Click Save.

Ignoring Member Mappings

You can ignore loading data to a particular dimension member.

➢ To ignore member mappings:
   1 From the task bar, select Data Load Mapping.
      The Data Load Mapping screen is displayed.
   2 Select a source value, and in its Target Value, enter IGNORE.

Importing Member Mappings

You can import member mappings from a selected .CSV and .TXT. This feature enables you to
create new mappings in a text file and import them. Import Member Mappings supports merge
or replace modes, along with validate or no validate options for target members.

➢ To import member mappings:
   1 From the Data Load Mapping task bar, select Import.
      The Import drop-down is displayed.
   2 From the Import drop-down, select either Current Dimension or All Dimensions.
      The Select file to import screen is displayed.
   3 Navigate to the file to import and click OK.
   4 Optional: If necessary, click Upload to navigate to the file to import and then, click OK.
      You are prompted to open or save the file.

In the member mapping import files FDMEE supports one of the following characters as column
separator:

- ,
- |
The order of the columns are as follows: Source Value, Target Value, Rule Name, Rule Description

The mapping details are as follows:

### Table 24  Supported Column Separators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Mapping</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100, Cash, R1, Explicit Mapping</td>
<td>Explicit Mapping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100&gt;199, Cash, R2, Between Mapping '</td>
<td>“&gt;” indicates its BETWEEN mapping.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1*, Cash, R3, Like Mapping</td>
<td>“*” indicates its LIKE mapping.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#MULTIDIM ACCOUNT=[4*] AND UD3=[000],Cash,R4,Multi Dimension Mapping</td>
<td>“#MULTIDIM” indicates its Multi Dimension Mapping. The actual column name used for the mapping is the Data Table Column Name. The easiest way to create a Multi dimension mapping is to create a mapping through the user interface and export it to the file. You can then modify the file by additional mapping.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10, 20, In Mapping</td>
<td>Source values are enclosed “ ” and separated by a comma (,) for the In mapping. For example IN 10, 20 is defined as “10,20” in the source column of the import file.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Exporting Member Mappings

You can export member mappings to a selected file, or an Excel file.

When exporting member mappings for Planning and Essbase, you can store, add, and subtract data. For Planning only, you can override all data. For Financial Management, you can merge, accumulate and replace data.

1. **To export member mappings:**
   1. From the Data Load Mapping task bar, select Export.
   2. From the Export drop-down, select the export method:
      - Current Dimension
      - All Dimensions
      - Export to Excel
   3. For **Current Dimension** and **All Dimensions** export methods, in Specify file location, navigate to the file to export and click OK.
      - For the Export to Excel method, mappings are export to a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet.
   4. Optional: If necessary, click Upload and navigate to the file to export and then, click OK.
   5. In the File Name field, specify the directory to which to export the file.
Deleting Member Mappings

You can delete either all member mappings or only those mappings for which there is a tab in which mappings have been added.

- To delete member mapping from a selected tab
  1. From Data Load Mapping, select the tab from which to delete mappings.
     For example, select the Explicit tab to view explicit type mappings.
     To view all mappings, select the All Mappings tab.
  2. Select the mapping and click Delete Mappings.
     To delete multiple mappings, use the Shift key to select multiple mappings.
     To delete all mappings, use Ctl + A key.
  3. In Are you sure you want to delete the selected data load mapping(s), click OK.
  4. Click Save.

Restoring Member Mappings

Restoring member mappings deletes any mappings made in the current session and restores mappings based on the point of view.

- To restore a member mapping:
  1. From the Data Load Mapping task bar, select Restore Mapping.
  2. In Restore Mapping Confirmation, click OK.

Defining Data Load Rules to Extract Data

Subtopics

- Defining Data Load Rule Details
- Defining Data Load Rules Details for a File Based Data Load Rules

After you define member mappings for the data load rule, define data load rules for ledgers or business units in your Fusion, E-Business Suite or PeopleSoft Enterprise Financial Management source system. Data load rules are defined for locations that you have set up. Data load rules are specific to:

- locations
- Ledgers for Fusion and E-Business Suite source systems
- Business units for PeopleSoft Enterprise Financial Management source systems
You can create multiple data load rules for a target application so that you can import data from multiple sources into a target application. Use the following high level process to create a data load rule:

1. Create the data load rule.
3. Execute the data load rule. See “Running Data Load Rules” on page 137.

**Defining Data Load Rule Details**

You create and modify data load rules on the Data Load screen. The Data Load screen has three sections:

- Data Load Summary
- Data Load Detail
- Source Filter

**Note:** Before you create data load rules, ensure that your source system data does not include special characters, which are not supported in Financial Management target applications.

To define the data load details for a source system:

1. From Workflow, and then, under Data Load, select Data Load Rule.
2. In Data Load Rule, and then, from the Data Load summary task bar, click Add,
3. In Name, enter the data load rule name.
   
   The rule name determines precedence within a mapping type. Rules are processed in alphabetical order of the rule name within a mapping type. Numbers may be used to help with ordering. For example it is a good practice if using numbers to number by 10’s or 100’s to easily insert new rules between existing rules. For example, if rules are numbered 10,20,30, a user may need to add a rule between 20 and 30 and may do so by creating a new rule that starts with 25, without need to rename the other rules.
4. Select a Category.

   The categories listed are those that you created in the FDMEE setup. See “Defining Category Mappings” on page 108.

   By default only rules that belong to the category selected in POV is displayed. If you want to see all rules, select Show and then All Categories.
5. Optional: Enter a description.
6. In Accounting Entity: If the Location has no accounting value, enter the accounting entity.
   
   If the Location was created with an accounting entity, this field is already populated.
7. In the *Include Adjustment Periods drop-down select either yes or no from the drop-down.
Adjustment periods ensure that the FDMEE adjustment periods map correctly to the source system adjustment periods.

8 In the *Period Mapping Type drop-down, select the period mapping type for each data rule.

Valid options are:

- Default—The Data Rule uses the Period Key and Prior Period Key defined in FDMEE to determine the Source General Ledger Periods mapped to each FDMEE period included in a Data Rule execution.

- Explicit—The Data Rule uses the Explicit period mappings defined in FDMEE to determine the Source GL Periods mapped to each FDMEE Period included in a Data Rule execution. Explicit period mappings allow support of additional GL data sources where periods are not defined by start and end dates.

- None—With source Adaptors use this option to ignore source period mappings. Thus, all imported data rows are mapped to the FDMEE period selected in a Data Rule execution.

9 For Planning applications, select a Plan Type.

10 In the *Include Adjustment Periods drop-down select either yes or no from the drop-down.

Adjustment periods ensure that the FDMEE adjustment periods map correctly to the source system adjustment periods.

11 In *Period Mapping Type drop-down, select the period mapping type for each data rule.

Valid options are:

- Default—The Data Rule uses the Period Key and Prior Period Key defined in FDMEE to determine the Source General Ledger Periods mapped to each FDMEE period included in a Data Rule execution.

- Explicit—The Data Rule uses the Explicit period mappings defined in FDMEE to determine the Source GL Periods mapped to each FDMEE Period included in a Data Rule execution. Explicit period mappings allow support of additional GL data sources where periods are not defined by start and end dates.

- None—Source period mappings are ignored, thus all imported data rows are mapped to the FDMEE period selected in a Data Rule execution.

The following table outlines the available Period Mapping Types depending on the Location Type and the Import Format Type.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location Type</th>
<th>Import Format Type</th>
<th>Period Mapping Default</th>
<th>Explicit Period Mapping Explicit</th>
<th>Period Mapping</th>
<th>Include Adjustment Periods</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>With Accounting Entity</td>
<td>Standard</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Without Accounting Entity</td>
<td>Standard</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12 In **Accounting Entity**, select the accounting entity from the list of values of the source system.

You can specify the accounting entity on this screen, or when entering location detail. Data Rules in Locations without an Accounting Entity require the user to select an Accounting Entity. This functionality is only applicable to Data Rules in a Location using a Standard Import Format.

The Accounting Entity cannot be modified once the Data Rule has been executed.

13 To use the **PeopleSoft’s Commitment Control** feature, complete the following:

- **Period Mapping Type**: Select **Budget**—If commitment Ledger Group is the source, then the period mapping type must be **Budget**.
- **As of Date**—Select the effective date of records from the source system.
- **Target for Blank Period**—Select the target period to use when the source period is blank.

14 Click **Save**.

The options to define the data load details differ by:

- For Fusion and E-Business Suite source systems, see “Defining Source Filter Options for Source Systems” on page 127.

### Defining Source Filter Options for Source Systems

When defining data load mapping details, you can define the data to extract, including whether or not to extract:

- The amount type—Only monetary, statistical, or both, monetary and statistical amounts
- Zero balance accounts where the debits and credits for an account total zero
- Adjustment periods—Determines whether to extract balances in the adjustment period
- Standard or Average balances—Average balances only contain balance sheet data.
- Source balance type—Actual, Budget, or Encumbrance
In FDMEE you classify the data that you want to transfer with the valid types in the source accounting entity of Actual, Budget, and Encumbrance. Typically, you do not map a segment from the chart of accounts to the Scenario dimension, so you choose a default member as part of the data rule definition. When the data is extracted, it is defined with the Scenario column defined in accordance with the default selected.

You can extract only functional balances, which are stored in the base currency of the selected ledger or business unit. For example, if transactions are entered in multiple currencies, the total of all transaction balances is expressed in the functional currency.

➢ To define the data load source filter for Fusion and E-Business Suite source systems:

1. **Select the Amount Type:**
   - Monetary
   - Statistical—The balance selection of entered or functional currency does not apply.
   - Monetary and Statistical

2. **In the *Include Zero Balance drop-down, select whether to include zero balances.**
   Select Yes to extract zero balances.
   If you select No, accounts with zero balances are not extracted. In the following circumstances, note how FDMEE determines when to exclude zero balances:
   - Balance Sheet account type—FDMEE excludes the balance when the beginning debit, beginning credit, period debit and period credit are all zero.
   - Income Statement account type—FDMEE excludes the balance if the period debit and period credit are all zero.
   - If you select the balance type as YTD in the data rule, then the method for excluding zero balances follows the Balance Sheet account type.

3. **In Signage Method, select the method for flipping the sign of amounts when data is loaded.**
   Available methods:
   - Absolute—Loads the data based on the following rules:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account Type</th>
<th>GL (GAAP)</th>
<th>EPM (Absolute)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>naturally negative</td>
<td>signage flipped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liability</td>
<td>naturally negative</td>
<td>signage flipped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equity</td>
<td>naturally negative</td>
<td>signage flipped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expense</td>
<td>naturally positive</td>
<td>signage unchanged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asset</td>
<td>naturally positive</td>
<td>signage unchanged</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   - Same as source—Loads the same sign as recorded in the source system.
   - Reverse from source—Loads the reverse of the sign as recorded in the source system.
Select whether to include adjustment periods.

Select the **Amount for Balance Sheet Accounts** and **Amount for Income Statement Accounts**:

- **YTD**—Year-to-date account balance, where account balances are accumulated from the beginning of the year to the current period. Typically, balance sheet accounts (assets, liabilities, and equities) are specified with a YTD balance. (The default is YTD.)

- **Periodic**—Account balance for the specific period. Typically, income statement accounts (revenues and expenses) are specified with a periodic balance. (The default is PTD.)

Select the **Balance Method**:

- **Standard**—In Oracle General Ledger, accounting transaction balances are stored as-is, also known as standard balances.

- **Average**—Average balances only contain balance sheet data. If you selected Statistical as the amount type, the Balance Method is ignored.

Select the balance type to extract:

- **Actual**

- **Budget**—If you select the Budget source balance type, click Add to select budget types to include in the extraction.

- **Encumbrance**—If you select the Encumbrance source balance type, click Add to select encumbrance types to include in the extraction.

Select the segment values to extract.

If you do not want to extract all data from the source general ledger, filter data by the balancing segments of the source. Options include:

- **All**

- **Selected**

  In Oracle E-Business Suite, the balancing segment ensures that at this level, balancing debits equal credits. When you create a data load rule, you can decide whether to extract the general ledger balances relating to all the members of the balancing segment or for specific members of it.

  To select the balancing segment values, click , and then select segment values and click OK.

  To deselect a value, click , and then in the Select Balancing Segment Values dialog box, clear any values and click OK.

Select the **Beginning**, **Ending**, and **Average** exchange rate options.

ERP source systems maintain comprehensive exchange rate information for transaction processing. This information can be used by the target applications by extracting the exchange rates. You can select a beginning, ending, and average rate type from the source system. (The types in the source system may not explicitly define those rates types but are mapped to the rates types in the FDMEE interface table.)
Note: For Planning applications, exchange rates are loaded only if the “Classic” data load method is selected.

Note: You define exchange rate options only if the target application is multi-currency.

10 Click Save.

11 Define the target filter options.

After you define the target filter options, run the data rule. See “Running Data Load Rules” on page 137.

Defining Source Filter Options for PeopleSoft Enterprise Financial Management Source Systems

When defining data load mapping details, you can define the data to extract, including whether to extract the amount type—monetary, statistical, or both monetary and statistical amounts. You can extract only functional balances, which are stored in the base currency of the selected ledger or business unit. For example, if transactions are entered in multiple currencies, the total of all transaction balances is expressed in the functional currency.

To define the source filter options for PeopleSoft Enterprise Financial Management source systems:

1 Select the Amount Type:
   - Monetary
   - Statistical—The balance selection of entered or functional currency does not apply.
   - Monetary and Statistical

2 In Signage Method, select the method for flipping the sign of amounts when data is loaded.

   Available methods:
   - Absolute—Loads the default debit or credit sign.
   - Same as source—Loads the same sign as recorded in the source system.
   - Reverse from source—Loads the reverse of the sign as recorded in the source system.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account Type</th>
<th>GL (GAAP)</th>
<th>EPM (Absolute)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>naturally negative</td>
<td>signage flipped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liability</td>
<td>naturally negative</td>
<td>signage flipped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equity</td>
<td>naturally negative</td>
<td>signage flipped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expense</td>
<td>naturally positive</td>
<td>signage unchanged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asset</td>
<td>naturally positive</td>
<td>signage unchanged</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 27 Absolute Signage rules
3 Select the **Amount for Balance Sheet Accounts** and **Amount for Income Statement Accounts**:

- **YTD**—Year-to-date account balance, where account balances are accumulated from the beginning of the year to the current period. Typically, balance sheet accounts (assets, liabilities, and equities) are specified with a YTD balance.

- **Periodic**—Account balance for the specific period. Typically, income statement accounts (revenues and expenses) are specified with a periodic balance.

4 **Select the Ledger Group.**

5 **Select the Ledger.**

   In PeopleSoft, a business unit may have multiple ledger groups. In this list, FDMEE displays only the ledger groups associated with the ledger.

6 **Optional:** To select book code values, click ![Book Code](image), select book code values, and then, click **OK**.
   
   To clear a book code, click ![Clear Book Code](image). Then, in the Select Book Code dialog box, clear book codes, and then, click **OK**.

7 **To select budget values, click ![Budget](image), select budget values, and then, click **OK**.**

   You specify the budget values if the ledger that you selected has the data table, “Ledger_Budg.”

   To deselect budget values, click ![Clear Budget](image). Then, in the Select Budget Scenario Values dialog box, clear values, and then, click **OK**.

8 **Click Save.**

9 **Define target filter options.**

   After you define target filter options, run the data rule. See “Running Data Load Rules” on page 137.

---

### Defining Source Filter Options for JD Edwards GL Source Systems

When defining data load mapping details, you can define the data to extract, including whether to extract the company code, ledger type, amount type.

- To define the source filter options for a JD Edwards GL source system:

  1 **Select the Amount Type.**

     Specify **PTD** for Period to Date, or **YTD** for Year to Date balances.

  2 **Select the Company Code.**

     Specify the company code in four characters or less using alphanumeric characters.

  3 **Select the Ledger.**

     Specify the ledger in two characters or less using alphanumeric characters from the JD Edwards source system. For example, ledger types might include:

     - AA—Actual
Defining Source Filter Options for SAP GL Source Systems

Before executing a data load rule using a SAP source adapter, you are required to have generated the Import Format’s ODI Scenario. Once the ODI Scenario exists in the Execution Repository, you can execute the data load rule any number of times.

To define the source filter options for a SAP GL source system:

1. Select the **Amount Type**.
   Specify *PTD* for Period to Date, or *YTD* for Year to Date balances.

2. Select the **Company Code**.
   Specify the company code in four characters or less using alphanumeric characters.

3. Select the **Currency Type**.
   Specify 10 for the company code currency, 00 for transaction currency, and 30 for group currency.

4. Select the **Language**.
   Specify the language in two characters or less, using uppercase characters. For example, specify “EN” for English.
   Refer to the SAP documentation for the language code.

5. Select the **Ledger**.
   Specify the ledger in two characters or less using alphanumeric characters.

6. Select the **Record Type**.
   Specify 0 for Actual, or 1 for Plan.

7. Click **Save**.

Defining Source Filter Options for SAP Profit Center Source Systems

Before executing a data load rule using a SAP source adapter, you are required to have generated the Import Format’s ODI Scenario. When the ODI Scenario exists in the Execution Repository, you can execute the data load rule any number of times.

To define the source filter options for a SAP Profit Center source system:

1. Select the **Amount Type**.
   Specify *PTD* for Period to Date, or *YTD* for Year to Date balances.

2. Select the **Controlling Area**.
Specify the controlling area in four characters or less using alphanumeric characters.

3 Select the Currency Type.
Specify 20 for the Controlling Area currency, 00 for Transaction currency, or 70 for Profit Center currency.

4 Select the Group Code.
Specify 0106 for the Profit Center group, or 0109 for the account group.

5 Select the Language.
Specify the language in two characters or less, using uppercase characters. For example, specify “EN” for English.

6 Select the Ledger.
Specify the ledger in two characters or less using alphanumeric characters. For example, you might enter 8A in this field.

7 Select the Quantity
Specify “Yes” or “No”. If this value is set to “Yes”, then the Currency Type is set to blank. For all other conditions, set this value to “No”.

8 Select the Record Type.
Specify 0 for Actual, or 1 for Plan.

9 Click Save.

Defining Source Filter Options for SAP Cost Center Source System
Before executing a data load rule using a SAP source adapter, you are required to have generated the Import Format’s ODI Scenario. When the ODI Scenario exists in the Execution Repository, you can execute the data load rule any number of times.

To define the source filter options for a SAP source adapter:

1 In Activity Type, select Yes to load activity type quantities, or No to load monetary balances.
   When the Activity Type is set to YES, the Currency Type should be set to blank and Quantity should be set to NO.

2 Select the Amount Type.
   Specify PTD for Period to Date, or YTD for Year to Date balances.

3 Select the Controlling Area.
   Specify the controlling area in four characters or less using alphanumeric characters.

4 Select the Currency Type.
   Specify 20 for the Controlling Area currency, 00 for Transaction currency, or 90 for Cost Center currency.

5 In Flow Check, specify External to load external balances, or Internal to load internal allocations.
When Flow Check is set to EXTERNAL, the Activity Type and Quantity parameters should be set to NO.

6 **In Group Code, select the applicable group code based on the Flow Check value.**

If the Flow Check is set to “EXTERNAL”, then valid group codes are as follow:
- “0101” for Cost Center Group
- “0102” for Account group
- blank if no grouping is required

If the Flow Check is set to “INTERNAL”, then valid group codes are as follows:
- “0101” for Cost Center Group
- “0102” for Account Group
- “0104” for Statistical Key Figure Group
- “0105” for Activity Type Group

7 **In Include Cost Element Description, select Yes to include the cost element description. Otherwise, select No.**

8 **Select the Language.**

Specify the language in two characters or less, using uppercase characters. For example, specify “EN” for English.

9 **Select the Ledger.**

Specify the ledger in two characters or less using alphanumeric characters. For example, you might enter 8A in this field.

10 **Select the Quantity**

Specify “Yes” or “No”. If this value is set to “Yes”, then the Currency Type is set to blank. For all other conditions, set this value to “No”.

11 **In Value Type, select the type of value.**

Planned values can be taken from the COSP table if the value type is set to ‘1’. Actual values can be taken from the COSP table if the value type is set to ‘4’.

12 **Click Save.**

**Defining Source Filter Options for the Open Interface Adapter**

Before executing a Data Rule using open interface adapter, you are required to have generated the Import Format’s ODI Scenario. Once the ODI Scenario exists in the Execution Repository, you can execute the Data Rule any number of times.

➢ To define the source filter options for an open interface adapter:

1 **In Batch Name, enter the name of the batch used to identify the data in the interface table.**

2 **In Record Type, specify whether to delete data after importing the data by selecting Y (for yes) or N.**
To delete the data, select “Y”. To retain the data, select “N”.

3 Click Save.

Defining Data Load Rules Details for a File Based Data Load Rules

When defining data load detail for a file based data load system, load data to a single period or a range of periods. For a single period, enter the file name in the data rule and run the rule for a single period. To load multiple periods, create a file for each period and append the period name or period key to the file name. When the rule is executed for a range of periods, the process constructs the file name for each period and uploads the appropriate data to the POV. When the source system type is a “file”, then the period mapping fields, accounting entity field, and source filter region are not available.

To define the data load details for a file based source system:

1 In Name, enter the data load rule name.

   The rule name determines precedence within a mapping type. Rules are processed in alphabetical order of the rule name within a mapping type. Numbers may be used to help with ordering. For example it is a good practice if using numbers to number by 10’s or 100’s to easily insert new rules between existing rules. For example, if rules are numbered 10,20,30, a user may need to add a rule between 20 and 30 and may do so by creating a new rule that starts with 25, without need to rename the other rules.

2 In Category, select a category.

   The categories listed are those that you created in the FDMEE setup, such as “Actual”. See “Defining Category Mappings” on page 108.

3 Optional: Enter a description.

4 In Directory, enter the relative path where the file is located.

5 From the Plan Type drop-down, select the plan type.

6 In the File Name field, enter the static name of the file.

   If only the file name is provided, then data must be entered for a single period on the Rules Execution window.

   To load multiple periods users can create a file for each period and append period name or period key to the file name. When the rule is executed for a range of periods the process constructs the file name for each period and upload the appropriate to the POV.

   To navigate to a file located in a FDMEE directory, click Select and then choose a file on the Select screen. You can also select Upload on the Select screen, and navigate to a file on the Select a file to upload screen.

7 To load data into multiple periods, in the File Name Suffix Type drop-down, select either Period Description or Period Key,
When the file name suffix type is provided, then the file name is optional in this case, and it is not required on the Rule Execution window. If the file name suffix type is a period key, the period date format is required and must be validated as a valid date format.

8 In **Period Key Date Format**, specify the data format of the period key that is appended to the file name in JAVA date format (specifically, SimpleDateFormat).

9 Click **Save**.

### Managing Data Load Rules

**Subtopics**

- Editing Data Load Rules
- Running Data Load Rules
- Checking the Data Load Rule Status
- Deleting Data Load Rules

You can perform the following tasks to manage your data load rules:

- Edit data load rules—See “Editing Data Load Rules” on page 136.
- Run data load rules—See “Running Data Load Rules” on page 137.
- Delete data load rules—See “Deleting Data Load Rules” on page 139.
- View data load rules before executing them—See “Using the Data Load Workbench” on page 139.
- Check the data rule process details—See “Viewing Process Details” on page 110.

### Editing Data Load Rules

If the data load rule is not in the process of running, you can modify rule details.

➤ To edit data rules:

1. **From the Workflow tab, and then, under Data Load, select Data Load Rule.**
2. **Select the data load rule.**
3. **Modify any of the data load rule details, as necessary.**
   
   For information on source filter options, see “Defining Data Load Rule Details” on page 125.
4. **Click Save.**
Running Data Load Rules

You can run the data load rule to load updates and push the data into the target application. All submitted rules are processed by Oracle Data Integrator. When you submit a data load rule, you specify the data extract options.

Data Load Rules can be executed by selecting one of the methods below:

- Execute command on the Data Load screen.
- Import Source option in the Data Load Workbench option.
- Executing a batch. See “Executing Batches” on page 206.
- Running a batch script. See “Working with Batch Scripts” on page 209.

When a data load rule is run, it loads the data and a drill region is created to allow users to drill through to the source data.

When you run a data load rule, you have several options.

- **Import from Source**—FDMEE imports the data from the source system, performs the necessary transformations, and exports the data to the FDMEE staging table.

  Select this option only if:
  - You are running a data load rule for the first time.
  - Your data in the source system changed. For example, if you reviewed the data in the staging table after the export, and it was necessary to modify data in the source system.

  In many cases, source system data may not change after you import the data from the source the first time. In this case, it is not necessary to keep importing the data if it has not changed.

- **Export to Target**—Exports the data to the target application.

  Select this option after you have reviewed the data in the staging table and you want to export it to the target application.

  **Note:** Select both options only in cases where the data has changed in the source system and you want to export the data directly to the target application.

To submit the data load rule:

1. From the Workflow tab, and then under Data Load, select Data Load Rule.
2. In Data Load, select the data load rule.
3. Click Execute.

When the data rule is run for Financial Management target applications, the Exchange Rates from the source are populated only up to the FDMEE interface table AIF_HS_EXCHANGE_RATES. The Core Exchange Rates table in Financial Management are not updated.
4 **To load data from the source system:** Select **Import from Source**, and then select the **Start Period** and **End Period**.

**Tip:** You can use a utility outside of FDMEE to view the data in the staging table. After you review the exported data, you can return to FDMEE, make modifications, and run the rule again. If you are sure that the information in the staging table is what you want to export to the target application, you can run the rule again and select “Export to Target.” For information on staging tables, see “Staging Tables Used for Import from Source” on page 243.

5 **To export data to the target application:** Select **Export to Target**.

FDMEE transfers the data from the staging table to the target application.

6 **Optional:** Select **Include Exchange Rates**.

7 Select the execution mode to extract data all at once for an entire period or incrementally during the period.

The three data extract types:

- **Snapshot**—Extracts everything for the selected source set for an entire period
- **Incremental**—Extracts those records that were added after the prior data extract
- **Full Refresh**—Performs a clean extraction from the source system, thereby clearing any existing data rows in the appropriate FDMEE staging tables for a given source Ledger (or Business Unit) and source period.

**Note:** The execution mode options (Snapshot, Incremental and Full Refresh) are only applicable to Data Rules in a Location using a Standard Import Format. Data Rules in a Location with a Source Adapter Import format always perform a full data extraction (similar to Full Refresh) directly into the TDATASEG_T table.

8 **Click Run.**

After you click Run, the rule is locked from any updates to ensure that the drill through path is intact. To check the status of the rule, see “Checking the Data Load Rule Status” on page 138.

**Note:** After the rule successfully runs, you can view the data in the FDMEE staging table. See “FDMEE Staging Tables” on page 243.

**Checking the Data Load Rule Status**

After you run a data rule, you can check the status on the Process Details page. See “Viewing Process Details” on page 110.

**Tip:** You can also check the status of the rule in Oracle Data Integrator.
Deleting Data Load Rules

You can delete data load rules created in FDMEE. You cannot delete data load rules if they are in the process of running.

When you delete a rule, all data loaded using the data rule are also deleted.

Note: After you delete data load rules, you can delete a source system. After you execute a deletion, users cannot drill through to an ERP source.

To delete a data load rule:

1. From the Workflow tab, and then, under Data Load, select Data Load Rule.
2. Enter the Location Name or click to select the location.
3. Select the data load rule.
4. Click Delete.

Using the Data Load Workbench

The Data Load Workbench feature provides a framework to import, view and verify, and export data from source systems in the FDMEE.

Key features of the Workbench include

- Interactive Load Process with options for Import, Validate, Export, and Check.
- Provision to view Source (All) / Source (Mapped) / Target / Source and Target values
- PTD / YTD Value display for ready reference
- Display options for Valid, Invalid, Ignored and All Data
- Online and Offline Load process
- Query option for Historical Loads
- Historical Loads Export to Excel
- Drill-back to source from Workbench

Note: The Data Load Workbench and Write-Back Workbenches share an almost identical user interface. For this reason, both features are documented in this section. Exceptions are noted when applicable.

When you login with the Run Integration role, these links are visible in the Tasks pane: Data Load Workbench, Data Load, Member Mapping, HR Data Load, Metadata, and Process Detail.

The Data Load Workbench consists of four sections:
Workflow Menu

The Workflow menu enables users to process data from start to finish in FDMEE. The Workflow menu items are displayed as headers in the FDMEE Workspace display and correspond to a Workflow step. The steps consist of Import (loading data from the GL file), Validate (ensures that all members are mapped to a valid account), Export (loads the mapped members to the target application), and Check (verifies accuracy of data by processing data with user-defined check rules).

When you select a Workflow step, the following occurs:

- **Import**—Displays the Import screen.
- **Validate**—Displays the Validate screen (even if the Import process has not been run for the current POV) but does not validate the data.
- **Export**—Displays the Export screen (even if the current POV has not validated its data) but does not initiate the Export process.
- **Check**—Displays the Check report for the current POV (if there is no check report data for the current POV, a blank page is displayed).

FDMEE uses fish icons to indicate the status of each step. When a Workflow steps has been completed successfully, the fish is shown in the color orange. If the step was unsuccessful, the fish is displayed with a gray color.

**Note:** You can customize the icons that show a “successful process” and a “failed process” by replacing the ProcessSucceeded and ProcessFailed icons located in the `%EPM_ORACLE_HOME%/epmstatic/aif/images/general folder.

---

**Note:**

140 Data Load Rules
Processing Data

FDMEE process flow consists of four main operations:

1. Import—Imports the source data (GL).
2. Validate—Ensures that all data in the imported GL is has a corresponding mapping. Unmapped items must be assigned to a target account before proceeding to the Export step.
3. Export—Loads the mapped GL data to the target application.
4. Check—Validates the data loaded to the target application using the validation rules (if applicable).

Step 1: Importing Source Data

The Import from Source feature enables the Oracle Data Integrator to import the data from the source system, performs the necessary transformation, such as import, map and validate the data. The Import from Source features also allows you to import the source either online (immediate processing) or offline (runs in background).

Select this feature only when:

- You are running a data load rule for the first time.
- Your data in the source system changed. For example, if you reviewed the data in the staging table after the export, and it was necessary to modify data in the source system.

In many cases, source system data may not change after you import the data from the source the first time. Therefore, it is not necessary to keep importing the data if it has not changed.

To import source data:

1. From the Workflow tab, and then, under Data Load, select Data Load Workbench.
2. Optional: When you import a source file, FDMEE uses the current POV to determine location, category, and period and conducts the following process: To import another source file, you must change the POV. For information on changing the POV, see “Using the POV Bar” on page 144.
3. At the top of the screen, click Import.
4. In Execution Mode drop-down, select the mode of importing the source.
   - online—ODI processes the data in sync mode (immediate processing).
   - offline—ODI processes the data in async mode (runs in background).

   Click to navigate to the Process Detail page to monitor the ODI job progress.
5. Click OK.

The color of the Import fish changes to orange.
Step 2: Validating Source Data

FDMEE forces the validation of the source data against the mapping tables. Validation compares the dimension mapping to the source file and identifies unmapped dimensions. The process flow cannot continue until all dimensions are properly mapped.

To run the validation process, at the top of the main FDMEE screen, select Validate.

Validation with No Mapping Errors

When validation is successful, the orange Validate fish is displayed in the header of the FDMEE screen.

Validation with Mapping Errors

Because newly added accounts may be unmapped, the addition of accounts to GL systems can produce validation errors. If an account is unmapped, the Validate fish is grey and a Validation Error screen is launched in the Workbench, which shows the number of accounts that are not mapped (that are, therefore, undefined). You must correct any unmapped accounts before running the validation again.
To correct conversion-table errors:

1. In the top region of the Validation screen, highlight a row that requires correction.

2. Correct any unmapped accounts.

   In the top region of the Validation Error screen, the unmapped item is inserted into the Source value, and the bottom region shows all row with that source value. For example if the top region displays a value of Entity dimension with Source Value 01, then bottom region should show all rows where ENTITY = ‘01’.

   For information on how to define member mappings, see “Defining the Data Load Mappings” on page 92.

3. Click Validate to refresh the validation form.

   Source data that passes the validation process can be loaded to the target system.

---

**Step 3: Exporting Data to Target Systems**

After the source data has passed the validation process, use the Export to export data to a target application. Select this option after you have reviewed the data in the data grid and are sure you want to export it to the target application.

When exporting data for Planning and Essbase, you can store, add, and subtract data. For Planning and Essbase, you can override all data. For Financial Management, you can merge, accumulate and replace data.

---

To submit the data load rule:

1. From the Workflow tab, and then, under Data Load, select Data Load Workbench.

2. Optional: When you import a source file, FDMEE uses the current POV to determine location, category, and period and conducts the following process: To import another source file, you must change the POV. For information on changing the POV, see “Using the POV Bar” on page 144

3. At the top of the screen, click Export.

4. In Execution Mode drop-down, select the mode for exporting the source data to the target application.
   - online—ODI processes the data in sync mode (immediate processing).
   - offline—ODI processes the data in async mode (runs in background).

   Click to navigate to the Process Detail page to monitor the ODI job progress.

5. Click OK.

---

**Step 4: Checking the Data**

After exporting data to the target system, execute the Check step to display the Check report for the current POV (if there is no check report data for the current POV, a blank page is displayed)

Users can select the default report type that is used when Check reports are run. By default, the Publish Type field on the Reports page is set to the selected report-type value. Selections for this field are PDF, Excel, Word, Rich Text, and HTML.
Using the POV Bar

For the Data Load Workbench, the POV bar shows the current:

- Location
- Period
- Category
- Data Rule

By default only the data rule assigned to the Category POV is displayed. If the Category POV is locked, only the data rule assigned to the category is displayed.

The Source System and Target Application are displayed as context information.

A locked or unlocked symbol is shown next to the Source System and Target Application information. The symbol indicates if the location, period or category is locked. When the Global POV Mode in System Settings is Yes, then you see the lock symbol (🔒) and you cannot change POV. If unlocked (🔓), you can change the POV.

Selecting the Location POV

When users log on, the location POV is set to the default location of the user. Users can view only locations that they have permission to access. Location permission is determined and granted by system administrators.

To select another Location POV:

1. From the Workflow tab, and then under Data Load, select Data Load Workbench.
2. Double click * Location field.
3 In Select Point of View, and then, in * Location, enter a full or partial string for the new location, and then, click OK.

4 Optional: To search on another location, from the Location drop-down, click More, navigate to the location on the Search and Select: Location screen, and then, click OK.

5 Optional: In Select Point of View, select Set as Default to use the new location as the default location. When a POV selection is set as a default, the user profile is updated with the default selection.

6 Click OK.

Setting the Period POV

The FDMEE administrator controls which accounting period is active for all users. This feature prevents users from inadvertently loading data into incorrect periods. When a user logs on to FDMEE, the application identifies the global period value and automatically sets the POV to the current value. Users can select the Period POV when the POV is not locked. In this case, the default user level Period POV profile is available from which a user can select another accounting period. When the Period POV is locked, the default application level Period POV profile is available only.

To select another Period POV:

1 From the Workflow tab, and then, under Data Load, select Data Load Workbench.

2 Double click * Location field.

3 In Select Point of View, and then, in Period, enter a full or partial string for the new period, and then, click OK.

4 Optional: To search on another period, from the Period drop-down, click More, navigate to the period on the Search and Select: period screen, and then, click OK.

5 Optional: In Select Point of View, select Set as Default to use the new period as the default period.
When a new POV selection is set as a default, the user profile is updated with the default selection.

6 Click OK.

### Setting the Category POV

The FDMEE administrator controls the data category active for all users. This feature prevents users from inadvertently loading data to incorrect categories. Users can select the Category POV when the POV is not locked. In this case, the default user level Category POV profile is available from which a user can select another scenario. If the Period POV is locked, the default application level Category POV profile is available only.

To select another Period POV:

1. From the Workflow tab, and then, under Data Load, select Data Load Workbench.
2. In Data Load Workbench, double click *Location* field.
3. In Select Point of View, and then, in Category, select the new category, and then, click OK.
4. Optional: In Rule, select the rule assigned to the Category POV.
5. Select Set as Default to use the new category as the default category.

When a POV is set as a default, the user profile is updated with the default selection.

6 Click OK.

### Using the Workbench Data Grid

The data grid includes two tabs in the main grid:

- Load Data/Load POV—Use to import, view and verify and export data from source systems.
- Query Data—Use to display historical data based on the Period and Categories POVs. The Period and Category are specified in the in the Table Action. The Data Rule, Import, Export, Recalculate options in the table actions bar are not available in the Query Data tab. The Query Data tab is not available for the Data Write-Back Workbench.

- drill through to the source data
- view mapping details

**Note:** The information in this section is based on the Load Data tab. If you are using the Query Data tab and need specific information on a feature or field, refer to the documentation for the Load Data tab.

You perform tasks on the data grid by selecting options on the Table Action including:

- “Viewing Data” on page 147
- “Formatting Data” on page 148
Viewing Data

The following View drop-down options provides multiple ways to view data.
### Table 28  View Options and Descriptions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>View Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Customizes views. Options include:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Table</strong>—Selects the source or target data to display in the grid including:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Source (All)—Shows both mapped and unmapped source dimensions (ENTITY, ACCOUNT, UD1, UD2,... AMOUNT).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Source (Mapped)—Shows only mapped source dimensions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Target—Shows only target dimensions (ENTITYX, ACCOUNTX, UD1X, UD2X,...AMOUNTX).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Source and Target—Shows both source and target dimensions (ENTITY, ENTITYX, ACCOUNT, ACCOUNTX, UD1, UD1X, AMOUNT, AMOUNTX).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Columns</strong>—Selects the columns to display in the data grid including:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Show All</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Entity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Account</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Version</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Product</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Department</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- STAT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Amount</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Source Amount</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Freeze/Unfreeze</strong>—Locks a column in place and keeps it visible when you scroll the data grid. The column heading must be selected to use the freeze option. To unfreeze a column, select the column and from the shortcut menu, select <strong>Unfreeze</strong>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Detach/Attach</strong>—Detaches columns from the data grid. Detached columns display in their own window. To return to the default view, select <strong>View</strong>, and then, click <strong>Attach</strong> or click <strong>Close</strong>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sort</strong>—Use to change the sort order of columns in ascending or descending order. A multiple level sort (up to three levels and in ascending and descending order) is available by selecting <strong>Sort</strong>, and then Advanced. From the Advanced Sort screen, select the primary “sort by” column, and then the secondary “then by” column, and then the third “then by” column.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The search fields that display in the advanced search options differ depending on what artifact you are selecting.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reorder Columns</strong>—Use to change the order of the columns. When you select this option, the Reorder Columns screen is displayed. You can select a column and then use the scroll buttons on the right to change the column order.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Query by Example</strong>—Use to toggle the filter row. You can use the filter row to enter text to filter the rows that display for a specific column. You can enter text to filter on, if available, for a specific column, and then press [Enter]. To clear a filter, remove the text to filter by in the text box, then press [Enter]. All text you enter is case sensitive.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Formatting Data

You can resize the width of a column either by the number pixel characters or a percentage. You can also wrap text for each cell automatically when text exceeds the column width.

> To resize the width of a column:

1. Select the column to resize.
2. From the table action bar, select **Format**, and then **Resize**.
The Resize Column screen is displayed.

3 In the first \textit{Width} field, enter the value by which to resize.

You can select a column width from 1 to 1000.

4 In the second \textit{Width} field, select either \texttt{pixel} or \texttt{percentage} as the measure to resize by.

5 Select \texttt{OK}.

To wrap the text of a column:

1 Select the column with the text to wrap.

2 From the table action bar, select \texttt{Format}, and then \texttt{Wrap}.

\section*{Showing Data}

You can select the type of data to display in the data grid including:

- \texttt{Valid Data}—Data that was mapped properly and is exported to the target application.
- \texttt{Invalid Data}—One or more dimensions that was not mapped correctly and as a result, the data is not exported to target.
- \texttt{Ignored Data}—User defined explicit IGNORE maps to ignore while exporting to target. IGNORE maps are defined in the member mapping by assigning a special target member of IGNORE.
- \texttt{All Data}—Shows all valid, invalid and ignored data.

To show a type of data, select \texttt{Show} and choose either \texttt{Valid Data}: \texttt{Invalid Data}, \texttt{Ignored Data}, or \texttt{All Data}.

\section*{Viewing Mappings}

When data has been displayed in the Data Load Workbench, you can drill through to the source and open the source document.

To drill through to the source mapping:

1 Select the type of data to display in the data grid.

   See “Showing Data” on page 149.

2 From the \texttt{Source Amount} column, select an amount.

3 Right click on the source amount and select \texttt{Drill through to source}.

To view the source mapping detail:

1 Select the type of data to display in the data grid.

   See “Showing Data” on page 149.

2 From the \texttt{Source Amount} column, select an amount.
3. Right click on the source amount and select View Mappings.

The Mapping Details screen is displayed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dimension Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Rule Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Account</td>
<td>LIKE</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>MKA*</td>
<td>DEFAULT</td>
<td>System Generated M:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entity</td>
<td>LIKE</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>MicE*</td>
<td>DEFAULT</td>
<td>System Generated M:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Version</td>
<td>LIKE</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>BU Version_1</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Opening Data Load Rules in Excel

When reviewing data in the workbench, users can drill down from the amount to ERP source system. In the source system the data is displayed in the granularity with which it was loaded.

You can open the data load rules for a source system application in Microsoft Excel and review how the data is defined.

To open the data load rules, from the table action bar, click 📝. You are prompted to open the rule in Microsoft Excel. You can specify another program in which to open the rule by selecting the “Open with” option and selecting the program.

Querying by Example

Use the Query by Example feature to filter rows that display for a specific column. You can enter text to filter on, if available, for a specific column, and then press [Enter]. To clear a filter, remove the text to filter by in the text box, then press [Enter]. All text you enter is case sensitive.

To query by example:

1. From the table action bar, click 📝 to enable the filter row.
The filter row must appear above the columns to use this feature.

2 Enter the text by which to filter the values in the column and press [Enter].

Note: When entering text to filter, the text or partial text you enter is case sensitive. The case must match exactly. For example, to find all target applications prefixed with “HR,” you cannot enter “Hr” or “hr.”

Freezing Data

Use the Freeze feature to lock a column in place and keeps it visible when you scroll the data grid.

➢ To freeze a column:
1 Select the column to freeze.
2 from the table action bar, click 

➢ To unfreeze a column, select the frozen column and on the shortcut menu, select Unfreeze.

Detaching Data

Use the Detach feature to detach column from the data grid, When you detach the grid, columns display in their own window. To return to the default view, select View, and then, click Attach or click the Close button

➢ To detach columns, from the table action bar, click 

The data grid is displayed in a separate window.

➢ To reattach columns, from the table action bar, select View, and then Attach.

Wrapping Text

You can wrap text for each cell automatically when text exceeds the column width.

➢ To wrap text for a column, select the column and click 

Overview of Logic Accounts

Logic accounts are dynamically generated accounts that are used to calculate supplemental values that are not provided in source files. Like all other source accounts, logic accounts can be mapped and loaded into target systems. Logic accounts are used for various functions:

- **Statistical loading**—Map one source account to multiple target accounts
- **Conditional mapping**—Map a source account based on its value
- **Arithmetic mapping**—Perform arithmetic operations on source values

Creating Logic Groups

The first step in creating logic accounts is to create a logic group. The logic group is then assigned to one or more locations. When a source file is loaded to a location, logic accounts are generated. Logic groups must be defined as simple or complex. Simple logic groups allow you to derive logic items only from the source account dimension. Complex logic groups allow you to derive logic items from any combination of dimensions.

To create logic groups:

1. **Select** the **Workflow** tab, and then, under **Data Load**, select **Logic Groups**.
   
   The Logic Groups screen is displayed.

2. **In Logic Groups**, select **Add** above the top grid.
   
   A row is added to the grid.

3. **In * Logic Group Name**, enter a unique name.
   
   Optional: In **Description**, enter a description of the logic group.
In Logic Type, select Simple Logic or Complex Logic.

Click Save.

Creating Accounts Within Simple Logic Groups

Within simple logic groups, you can create individual logic accounts.

To create accounts within simple logic groups:

1. From the Workflow tab, under Data Load, select Logic Groups.
   The Logic Groups screen is displayed.

2. From the Logic Group summary grid, select the logic group.
   The logic accounts currently contained in with the selected logic group are listed.

3. From the Logic Items grid, click Add.

4. Provide the requested information.
   For information about the fields, see “Logic Group Fields” on page 154.

Logic Group Fields

Logic accounts consist of the following fields:

- Item
- Description
- Criteria Type
- Criteria Value
- Operator
- Value/Expression
- Seq
- Export

Item

In the Item field, name the logic account. The name is displayed in the Account field on the Import screen. Oracle recommends that you precede the names of logic accounts with an L, to distinguish logic accounts from standard source accounts. Logic accounts that are loaded to target systems must be mapped to target accounts.

Description

The description that you enter in the Description field is displayed in the Account Description field on the Import form.
Criteria Type and Criteria Value

The operator in the Criteria Type field works with the source account that is specified in the Criteria Value field to determine from which source accounts the logic account is derived. One logic account can be derived from multiple source accounts.

Valid values for the Type field:

- Between
- Like
- In

Specifying Source Accounts

**Between operator**—Used when a range of source accounts is specified in the Criteria Value field. Separate the accounts that specify the range by a comma.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type Field</th>
<th>Criteria Value Field</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Between</td>
<td>1000,1999</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Like operator**—Used when the source accounts in the Criteria Value field contain wildcard characters. Use question marks (?) as placeholders and asterisks (*) to signify indeterminate numbers of characters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type Field</th>
<th>Criteria Value Field</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Like</td>
<td>1??0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Like</td>
<td>10*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**In operator**—Used to include one source account or a list of nonsequential source accounts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type Field</th>
<th>Criteria Value Field</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In</td>
<td>1000,1005,2001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Operator and Value/Expression

**NA Operator**

NA (no operator)—If NA is specified, the source accounts that are specified in the Criteria Value field are summed. For example if the Type = Between and the Criteria Value = “1100,1200”, then FDMEE creates a new logic row for all records that have an account that is between 1100 and 1200 and assign each new row the same amount as the source record.
**Math Operator**

Math Operators (+, -, x, /)—If a math operator is selected, then the new logic records has an amount that equals the original amount calculated with the specified Value/Expression. For example, if the operator “x” was selected and “2” was entered in the Value/Expression field, then the new record has an amount two times the original amount.

Use a numeric operator to perform simple mathematical calculations:

- NA (no operator)
- + (addition)
- - (subtraction)
- X (multiplication)
- / (division)
- Exp (expression operators)

In this example, only one logic account was created because only one Entity had a row meeting the account criteria.

**Exp**

Expression operators are used to execute custom logic expressions, which are defined in the Value/Expression field. Logic expressions, which cannot use variables or If statements, are simpler than logic functions. Except for |CURVAL|, expressions do not have built-in parameters. For expressions, you do not need to assign a value to RESULT.

**Value/Expression**

To perform calculations and thereby, to derive values for a logic account, you select an operator, from the Operator field, to work with the Value/Expression value.
**Seq**

This field specifies the order in which the logic accounts are processed. Order specification enables one logic account to be used by another logic account, provided that the dependant account is processed first.

**Export**

A Yes-No switch determines whether a logic account is considered an export account and therefore is subjected to the conversion table validation process. If the switch is set to Yes, then the logic account must be mapped in the Account Conversion table.

**Creating Summarized Logic Accounts**

By default, a logic account is created for each center in the trial balance. For example, if the Criteria Value field is 12300, the result is a logic account created for each source center that is associated with account 12300.

You can create a logic account that summarizes multiple source centers by, in the Criteria Value field, placing a semicolon after the account name and entering the number that identifies the number of characters that you want to group by.

For example, if the value in the Criteria Value field is 12300;4, the result is a summarized account that includes all source centers that have the same first four characters in the source center name. The source center assigned to account 12300 is the four characters that start at position 1. In addition, if the value in the Criteria Value field is 12300;3;4, the result is a summarized account that includes all source centers that have the same three characters in the source center, starting at position 4. The source center assigned to account 12300 is the three characters that start at position 4.

You can create a logic account that summarizes all source centers by, in the Criteria Value field, placing a semicolon after the account name and entering a text value. This hard-coded text value becomes the center for the summarized logic account. For example, if the value in the Criteria Value field is 12300;Dept100, then the result is a summarized account that includes all source centers. The source center assigned to account 12300 is Dept100.

**Creating Logic Accounts Within Complex Logic Groups**

Within complex logic groups, you can create individual logic accounts. The fields for creating logic accounts within complex logic groups and the fields for creating logic accounts within simple logic groups are similar, varying only in the following ways:

- The Criteria Value fields function differently.
- For complex groups, an Include Calc field is provided.
- For complex groups, the Value/Expression field is not provided.
Criteria Value Detail Screen

To enter criteria for the dimensions, click the Criteria Value field to open a form, and, in the fields of the form, define the preferred criteria. The logic account is created only from the source records that meet the criteria.

Dimension

You can select any enabled source dimension. Each dimension can be selected only once.

Criteria Type

This field works with the Dimension and Criteria Value fields to determine from which source values the logic accounts are derived. Criteria types available are In, Between, and Like. Criteria types determine how criteria values are interpreted.

Criteria Value

This field provides the values that the criteria types use to determine which members are included in the logic calculations for the specified dimensions.

Group By

On the Import screen, in the dimension fields, the Group By specifications allow the display of logic accounts to override the display of members. Overriding displayed members allows you to group dimensions based on the values entered in the Group By field. The Group By field can be used to hard-code returned members or to append hard-coded values to original members (by entering hard-coded members and asterisks (*) in the Group By field).

For example, if you enter the word Cash in the Group By field and select the Account dimension, then the import form displays (for the logic account, in the Account field) the word Cash, rather than the original name of the Account member. If you enter L-* in the Group By field, the import form displays L-1100, the original name of the Account member.

If no value is entered in the Group By field, no grouping occurs for the relevant dimension, and a logic account is created for each unique dimension member.

Group Level

In the Import screen, the Group Level specifications work with the Group By specifications to override the display of members. The Group Level field accepts only numeric values.

For example, if you enter 3 in a Group Level cell, the left three characters of the Group By field are returned. If a cell of the Group By field does not contain a value and, in the associated Group Level cell, you enter 3, the first three characters of the original name of the source member are returned.
You can use the Group By and Group Level fields to group the logic accounts that are displayed on import forms. For example, if you enter L-* in the Group By cell, L-1100, the original name of the Account member that passed the logic criteria, is displayed in the import form. If, in addition, if you enter 2 in the associated Group Level cell, L-11 is displayed; or, if, in addition, you enter 1 in the Group Level field, L-1 is displayed.

**Note:** The word *field* refers to the column; a specific entry is made in a cell.

**Include Calc**

If the entry in the Include Calc field meets the logic account criteria, the logic account can include previously calculated FDMEE values in its calculations.

**Note:** A sequence is attached to each logic account. Logic accounts are calculated in the specified sequence. If the Include Calc field is enabled for the second, or later, account, previously calculated logic accounts are included, provided that they meet the logic criteria.

**Complex Logic Example 1**

In the example, below, the first row specifies that source-record Account members must begin with 11. The second row specifies that the source-record Entity member must be Tx. The third row specifies that source-record ICP members must be between 00 and 99. The last row specifies that source-record UD1 (Custom1) members must be 00, 01, or 02. Imported source records that do not meet all of the listed criteria are excluded from the calculated results.

As illustrated in the following tables, for Example 1, FDMEE derives one logic account from multiple source records. The first table lists examples of member combinations and, applying the logic criteria of the current example, identifies combinations (and thus data values) as included or excluded. The second table identifies the member combinations that are included—with the original member names replaced by the hard-coded values that are defined in the Group By field. The third table illustrates the final result.

**Sample Imported Values**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account</th>
<th>Entity</th>
<th>ICP</th>
<th>UD1</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Include or Exclude</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1150</td>
<td>Tx</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>50,401.07</td>
<td>Include</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1176</td>
<td>Tx</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>10,996.00</td>
<td>Include</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1201</td>
<td>Tx</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>500.00</td>
<td>Exclude</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sample Imported Account Names

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account</th>
<th>Entity</th>
<th>ICP</th>
<th>UD1</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>ICP</td>
<td>UD1</td>
<td>50,401.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>ICP</td>
<td>UD1</td>
<td>10,996.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FDMEE groups and summarizes the rows that include identical member combinations and thus creates the following result:

Final Result

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account</th>
<th>Entity</th>
<th>ICP</th>
<th>UD1</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>ICP</td>
<td>UD1</td>
<td>61,397.07</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Complex Logic Example 2

In the example below, the first row specifies that Account members must begin with 11. The second row specifies that the Entity member must be Tx. The third row specifies that the ICP members must be between 00 and 99. The last row specifies that the UD1 (Custom1) member must be 00, 01 or 02. Imported source records that do not meet all of the listed criteria are excluded from the calculated results.

As illustrated in the following tables, for example 2, FDMEE derives two logic accounts from multiple source records. Two logic accounts are derived because two Group By cells include hard-coded values and two Group By cells include asterisk values. Therefore, within every source record that meets the specified criteria, the original Account and Entity members are replaced with the members listed in the Group By field. The other dimensions return all or some of the original members, as determined by the entries in the Group Level field.

Sample Imported Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account</th>
<th>Entity</th>
<th>ICP</th>
<th>UD1</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Include or Exclude</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1150</td>
<td>Tx</td>
<td>070</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>50,401.07</td>
<td>Include</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1176</td>
<td>Tx</td>
<td>040</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>10,996.00</td>
<td>Include</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1121</td>
<td>Tx</td>
<td>045</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>9,050.41</td>
<td>Include</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1201</td>
<td>Tx</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>500.00</td>
<td>Exclude</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Logic Members

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account</th>
<th>Entity</th>
<th>ICP</th>
<th>UD1</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>UD1-01</td>
<td>50,401.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>UD1-02</td>
<td>10,996.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>UD1-02</td>
<td>9,050.41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FDMEE groups and summarizes the rows that include identical member combinations and thus creates the following result.

### Final Result

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account</th>
<th>Entity</th>
<th>ICP</th>
<th>UD1</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>UD1-01</td>
<td>50,401.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>UD1-02</td>
<td>20,046.41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview of Check Rules

System administrators use check rules to enforce data integrity. A set of check rules is created within a check rule group, and the check rule group is assigned to a location. Then, after data is loaded to the target system, a check report is generated.

If a check entities group is assigned to the location, the check report runs for all entities that are defined in the group. If no check entities group is assigned to the location, the check report runs for each entity that was loaded to the target system. FDMEE check reports retrieve values directly from the target system, FDMEE source data, or FDMEE converted data.

FDMEE analyzes the check report and inserts a status entry in the process monitoring table. The location associated with the report shows a status of True only if all rules within the check report pass. For rules used only for warning, no rule logic is assigned.

Check reports run as data is loaded but can also be run manually.

Creating Check Rule Groups

1. From Workflow, and then, under Data Load, select Check Rule Group.
2. In the Check Rule Group summary grid, click Add (above the top grid).
   A row is added to the top grid.
3. In Check Rule Group Details, enter a name for the group in the Name field.
   Optional: In Description, enter a description of the group.
4. Click Save.
Creating a Check Rule

Each line of a Check Rule report represents a check rule.

To create check rules:

1. From Workflow, and then, under Data Load, select Check Rule Group.
2. Optional: In Check Rules, select the POV Location, POV Period, or POV Category.

   For more information, see “Using the POV Bar” on page 144.
3. In the Check Rule Group summary grid, select the check rule group.
4. In the Rule Item details grid, click Add.

   A row is added to the grid.
5. In each field, enter check rule information:

   - **Display Value**—See “Display Value” on page 164
   - **Description** (optional)—See “Description” on page 165.
   - **Rule Name**—See “Rule Name” on page 165.
   - **Rule Text**—See “Rule Text” on page 165.
   - **Category**—See “Category” on page 165.
   - **Sequence**—See “Sequence” on page 166.
   - **Rule Logic** (optional)
6. Click Save.

Display Value

The Display Value field, which controls how FDMEE formats the data rows of check reports, is used to select target accounts or report format codes, or to create custom expressions.

Rules used to process Display Value field:

- For fields that contain report format codes, no value lookup is attempted.
- For fields that contain data other than report format codes, the result of the custom expression (rule logic) is displayed in the Value column. The Value column is limited to 75 characters.

Browse for Target Account

This option, which displays the Search and Select: Target Value screen, enables you to search and insert a target account (from a list of target-system application accounts) into the check rules form.
Select Format Code

This option enables you to enter format codes into the Target Account column. Format codes are used to control the presentation of check reports.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Format Code</th>
<th>Action Performed on Check Reports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#ModeList</td>
<td>Sets the report to display the Display Value, Description, and Amount column values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#ModeRule</td>
<td>(Default) Sets the report to display the Rule Name, Rule Text, and Amount column values. The report evaluates each expression of the Rule Logic column and tests the True or False condition of each rule. The status of each rule (OK or Error) is displayed in the report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#Title</td>
<td>Inserts the text of the associated Description field as a title line on the check report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#Subtitle</td>
<td>Inserts the text of the associated Description field as a subtitle line on the check report.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

The Description column, which is displayed only for check reports in #ModeList mode, displays account descriptions (which may be designated as titles or subtitles).

Example—Description

Out-of-Balance Account

Rule Name

The Rule Name column, which is displayed only for check reports in #ModeRule mode, stores identifiers for check rules. Rule Name values should be unique and easy to identify.

Example—Rule Name

Out-of-Balance Check

Rule Text

The Rule Text column, which is displayed only for reports in #ModeRule mode, defines the logic behind rules. In check reports, the primary statement for a rule is the text of the Rule Text field associated with the rule.

Example—Rule Text

This account must be between [+10 and -10].

Category

In the Category column, select an FDMEE category to restrict a check rule to one FDMEE category. The rule is displayed in the check report only if the FDMEE category that is selected
in the Category field associated with the rule is the FDMEE category set in the POV. To display the check rule in the check report regardless of the category set in the POV, you must select All.

**Sequence**

Sequence column values (numbers) determine the order in which format codes and rules are processed. It is good practice to increment sequence numbers by 10—to provide a range for the insertion of format codes and rules.

**Rule Logic**

The Rule Logic column is used to create multidimensional lookups and check rule expressions. Rule Logic columns are processed only for reports in #ModeRule or #ModeList mode. After a rule logic is processed for a rule in the check report, FDMEE flags the rule as passing or failing.

**Check Rule Expressions**

Check rule expressions are used primarily to validate target-system account balances. The expressions, which use the standard expression capabilities of Microsoft VB Script, return a True or False result.

For example, the following expression returns True if the value of 1000.100 (a target account) plus $100,000 equals the value of 1000.400 (another target account) and false if it does not:

$$|1000.100| + 100000 = |1000.400|$$

**Math Operators**

Math Operators (+, -, x, /)—If a math operator is selected, then the check rule has an amount that equals the original amount calculated with the specified expression. For example, if you selected the operator “x” and entered 2 in the rule field, then the new record is an amount two times the original amount. The math operators available in the expressions are:

- + (addition)
- - (subtraction)
- * (multiplication)
- / (division)
- math.abs ()

**Using the Rule Logic Editor to Create Check Rules**

The Rule Logic Editor facilitates creation of check rules. It helps you develop rule logic and enables you to create rules from the Rule Logic Editor, rather than from the Check Rules screen. You can also use the Rule Logic Editor to modify check rules.
To open the Rule Logic Editor:

1. Select Workflow, and then, under Data Load, select Check Rule Group.
2. From Check Rules, in the Check Rule Group summary grid, select a check rule group.
3. From the Rule Item Details grid, click Add.
   A row is added to the grid.
4. In each field, enter check rule information:
   - **Display Value**—See “Display Value” on page 164
   - **Description** (optional)—See “Description” on page 165.
   - **Rule Name**—See “Rule Name” on page 165.
   - **Rule Text**—See “Rule Text” on page 165.
   - **Category**—See “Category” on page 165.
   - **Sequence**—See “Sequence” on page 166.
5. Click

   The Rule Logic screen is displayed.
The **Rule Logic** screen includes two tabs:
- Rule Logic Add/Edit
- Rule Logic Add/Edit as Text

**Adding Rule Logic**

Use the Rule Logic Add / Edit tab to add each row for the rule logic statement with a list of member values.

The Rule Logic Add / Edit tab consists of these elements:
- **Rule Summary**—Summary grid in which the rule to test is listed.
- **Display Summary**—Summary grid in which the values to test are listed.
- **Add**—Adds the contents of the Rule and Display areas to the check rule being created or modified
- **Delete**—Closes the Rule Logic Editor without saving changes

To add a rule logic statement:

1. From **Rule Logic Editor**, select the **Rule Logic Add/Edit** tab.
2. From the **Rule** summary grid, click **Add**.
   
   A blank line is displayed.
3. Enter the rule to test.

4. **Optional**: Click 📝.

5. From **Rule Logic in the Intersection Type** field, select the intersection type for the multidimensional lookup.

   Available intersection types:
   - Source intersection
   - Converted source intersection
   - Target intersection

   For more information on the intersection types, see “Multidimensional Lookup” on page 170.

6. From **Dimension**, select the dimension from which to retrieve values.
7. From **Member Value**, select a value from the dimension.
8. Click **Add to Intersection**.

   The member value is added to the Display area.
9. Click **OK**.
**Rule Logic Tab**

Use the **Rule Logic** tab, from which you can select “retrieve” dimensions directly from the target system, to ensure that required dimensions are entered and ordered correctly.

The Rule Logic tab can be displayed by clicking from either the Rule Summary or Display summary grid on the Rule Logic Add / Edit screen.

The Rule Logic tab contains the following elements:

- **Rule** and **Display**—Areas that, respectively, display the rule and the display rule that are being created.

- **Intersection Type**—Enables you to select the type of retrieval format for the target dimensions.
FDMEE uses the intersection type when multidimensional lookups are selected for a rules logic statement. The multidimensional lookup retrieves account values from the target system, FDMEE source data, target data or FDMEE source converted data. For more information on how multidimensional lookup retrieves account by intersection type, see “Multidimensional Lookup” on page 170.

**Multidimensional Lookup**

The multidimensional lookup retrieves account values from the target system, FDMEE source data, or FDMEE converted data. Multidimensional lookups can be used in Rule Logic columns and in the Display columns of check rules forms.

**Rule Data Sources**

FDMEE can retrieve data from three sources:

- Target-system data
- FDMEE source data
- FDMEE converted data

**Target System Data**

The following format, which begins and ends the rule with the pipe character ( | ), enables FDMEE to retrieve target-system values for any dimension.

Unless otherwise specified, parameters are optional.

|Scenario, Period, Year, View, Value, Entity, Account (Required), ICP, Custom1, Custom2, Custom3, Custom4, Custom5, Custom6, Custom7, Custom8, Custom9, Custom10, Custom11, Custom12, Custom13, Custom14, Custom15, Custom16, Custom17, Custom18, Custom19, Custom20|

The following examples illustrate ways that target-system values can be retrieved. In each example, Balance is a target account. For dimensions that are not referenced, you must use commas as placeholders.

**Example 1**

Look up the value of Balance for the target period and scenario (category) set in the POV and for each entity of the FDMEE check entity group that is assigned to the location. The example rule passes the check if the target account is less than $10.

|,,,,,,Balance,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,| > -10.00 AND |,,,,,,Balance,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,| < 10.00

**Example 2**

Look up the value of Balance for the specified dimensions.

|Actual, March, 2002, YTD, Ohio, Balance, Michigan, Engines, Ford, Trucks, [None],,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,USD| > 0

**Example 3**

Look up the value of Balance for the specified dimensions and the previous period.
|Actual,-1,2002,YTD,Ohio,Balance,Michigan,Engines,Ford,Trucks,[None],,,,,,,USD| > 0

**Example 4**

Look up the value of Balance for the target scenario (category) set in the FDMEE POV, the previous target period, and each entity of the FDMEE check entity group that is assigned to the location.

All missing custom dimensions default to [None]. The ICP dimension defaults to [ICP-None]. The Year dimension defaults to the year set in the POV. The Currency dimension defaults to 0. The View dimension defaults to YTD.

```
|,-1,,,Balance,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,| > 0
```

**FDME Source Data**

The following format, which begins and ends the rule with the tilde character (~), retrieves values from data that was mapped to a target member and then loaded into FDMEE.

Unless otherwise specified, parameters are optional. Parameters designated UD# are user-defined.

```
~FDME Category, FDME Period, Year (Field Not Applicable), FDME View, FDME Location, Source Entity(Required), Source Account(Required), Source ICP, Source UD1,Source UD2, Source UD3, Source UD4, Source UD5, Source UD6, Source UD7,Source UD8, Source UD9, Source UD10, Source UD11, Source UD12, Source UD13,Source UD14, Source UD15, Source UD16, Source UD17, Source UD18, Source UD19, Source UD20~
```

**FDME Converted Data**

The following format, which begins and ends the rule with the grave accent character (`), retrieves pull values from data that was loaded into FDMEE. Unless otherwise specified, the parameters are optional.

```
`FDME Category, FDME Period, Year (Field Not Applicable), FDME View, FDME Location, Entity(Required), Account(Required), ICP, Custom1, Custom2, Custom3, Custom4, Custom5, Custom6, Custom7, Custom8, Custom9, Custom10, Custom11, Custom12, Custom13, Custom14, Custom15, Custom16, Custom17, Custom18, Custom19, Custom20`
```

**Note:** Beginning and ending characters for rules can be set to any character. You change the characters in the Configuration Settings screen.

**Adding a Rule Logic Statement as Free Form Text**

Use the **Rule Logic Add / Edit as Text** screen to add the rule to test manually as free-form text. This feature enables you to create a custom expression for the rule logic statement.
To add a rule logic statement:

1. **From Rule Logic Editor, select the Rule Logic Add / Edit as Text tab.**
2. **In Rule**, enter the rule to test.

   Do not use a semicolon (;) in check rules. The semicolon is a reserved as the separator between the rule value and the display value.

3. **Click OK.**

### Creating Check Entity Groups

A check entity group consists of one or more target-system entities. When a check report is generated, the entities of the entity groups that are assigned to the report location are consolidated and displayed in the report. You activate check entity groups by assigning them to locations. You define the check entities of a check entity group by entering values in the fields of the check entities form of the **Check Entities** screen.

The Check Entity Group screen consists of three grids:

- **Check Entity Group Summary**—Summary area that lists the names of the check entity group, and enables you to create a new check entity group.
Check Entity Group Details—Detail area where you can name and describe the check entity group.

Entity Details—Detail area where you can add information about the entity. Entity detail options and descriptions are described in Table 29.

To add a check entity group:
1. From Workflow, and then, under Data Load, select Check Entity Group.
2. From the Check Entity Group Summary grid, click Add.
   A blank row is added at the top of the grid.
3. From the Check Entity Group Detail area, enter the check entity group name in the Name field.
   Optional: In the Description field, enter a description of the check entity group.
4. Click Save.

To add an entity detail:
1. From the Check Entity Group summary grid, select a check entity group.
2. From the Entity details grid, click Add.
   Blank options lines are displayed.
3. Complete the following fields:
   - Parent (or organization)
   - Entity
   - Consolidate
   - On Report
   - Sequence
4. Click Save.

Table 29  Entity Detail Options and Descriptions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parent (or Organization)</td>
<td>Specify the organization in which the entity is consolidated. For other target systems, you select the parent of the entity. If the Consolidate option is not selected, the selection is irrelevant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entity</td>
<td>Specify the target entity to consolidate and display in the check report. If the Consolidate option is selected, the entity is consolidated before it is displayed in the check report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consolidate</td>
<td>Select to consolidate an entity prior to displaying it in the check report. Planning—Runs the default calculation. Essbase—Runs the default calculation. Financial Management—The consolidation of data occurs in the Financial Management database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On Report</td>
<td>The option selected in the On Report column determines whether an entity is displayed in the check report. If On Report is not selected and Consolidate is selected, the entity is consolidated but not displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Option</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sequence</td>
<td>Specify the order in which entities are consolidated and displayed in the check report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>It is good practice to increment the sequence number by 10, to provide a range for the insertion of entities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Data Write-Back

In This Chapter

Creating Mapping Definitions ................................................................. 176
Defining Data Write-Back Rules ................................................................. 177
Managing Write-Back Rules....................................................................... 181
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Financial budgeting in formation often must be compared with and controlled with actuals and stored in the general ledger system. You define data write-back rules to determine how you want to extract the budget data from Planning and write it back to the ERP system. For example, you may want to write-back budget data.

You can define write back rules for Planning, Essbase ASO, and Essbase BSO 11.1.2.x applications only as the source and for these target source systems:

- PeopleSoft Enterprise Financial Management
- Oracle E-Business Suite

Considerations:

- Data Write-back is supported for Planning, Essbase ASO, and Essbase BSO 11.1.2.x applications only. Applications created in earlier releases are not supported.
- Data Write-back is not supported for EPMA deployed ASO Essbase cubes,
- For Fusion and E-Business Suite source systems, you can post to budgets with or without budget journals.
- Only monetary and statistical amounts are eligible to be written back to the general ledger.
- You cannot create data write-back rules for PeopleSoft Human Capital Management source systems.
- FDMEE loads data into the specific data interface table. You must then run the budget load routines provided by Oracle Fusion, E-Business Suite or PeopleSoft Enterprise Financial Management.
- Allocation from a source amount to multiple target amounts is not provided.
- You must have the GL Write-back security role to create data write-back rules.
- Write-back can be performed without first loading data from a GL source to an EPM target.
Creating Mapping Definitions

Before you create a data write-back rule, you should create the write-back mappings. Data write-back mappings occur at the member level and are used for data write-back rules. (Loading data from a Planning application to your ERP source system.) You create write-back mappings to replace outgoing dimension members with source segment members. More specifically, during budget write-back, the write-back mapping is referred to when replacing outgoing dimension members with segment values.

**Note:** The write-back feature is not available for Source Adapter based imports.

The following interface tables require “write” security privileges for the data write-back process:

**E-Business Suite**
- GL_INTERFACE
- GL_INTERFACE_CONTROL
- GL_BUDGET_INTERFACE

**Standard PeopleSoft**
- PS_HPYPB_ACCT_LN

**PeopleSoft Commitment Control**
- PS_HPY_KK_BD_HDR
- PS_HPY_KK_BD_LN

For additional information on database tables access by FDMEE, see Appendix B, “Source System Tables Used by FDMEE.”

To create write-back mappings:

1. From the **Workflow** tab, and then, under **Write Back**, select **Write-Back Mapping**.

2. Enter the **Location Name** or click ![search icon](search_icon.png) to navigate and select the location.

3. **Select the Segment**.

4. Choose the type of mapping by selecting either the **Explicit** tab, **Between** tab, **Multi-Dimension**, or **Like** tab.

   - **Explicit**—The source value is matched exactly and replaced with the target value. For example, the source value, “ABC” is replaced with the target value, “123.” “Explicit” write-back mappings are created the same for data load and data write-back rules. See “Creating Mappings Using the Explicit Method” on page 115.

   - **Between**—The range of source values are replaced with one target value. For example, a range from “001” to “010” is replaced as one value: “999.” “Between” write-back
mappings are created the same for data load and data write-back rules. See “Creating Mappings Using the Between Method” on page 116.

- **In**—In mappings enable a list of nonsequential source accounts to be mapped to one target account. In this case, multiple accounts are mapped to one account within one rule, eliminating the need to create multiple rules (as is required for an Explicit map).

- **Like**—The string in the source value is matched and replaced with the target value. For example, the source value, “Department” is replaced with the target value, 'Cost Center A. See “Creating Mappings Using the Like Method” on page 118.

Write-back mappings provide a means to remove or strip characters that were added during the data load process. “Like” write back mappings are created similar to, but reverse from the data load.

- **Multi-Dimension**—Define member mapping based on multiple source column values.

**Tip:** You can click Refresh Values to refresh the list of segment or chartfield values that appear in the drop-down list from the source system. This is especially helpful when creating “Explicit,” “Between,” “Like”, and “Multi-Dimension” mappings for data write-back data loads.

### Defining Data Write-Back Rules

**Subtopics**

- [Defining the Source Filter Options](#)
- [Defining Target Options](#)
- [Defining Write-Back for PeopleSoft Commitment Control](#)
- [Deleting Write Back Member Mappings](#)

You create a write-back rule for extracting budget data from an application to a general ledger instance and ledger source.

When you create a data write-back rule, you can write back in these ways:

- Choose the Planning application.
- Choose the Essbase ASO or Essbase BSO application.
- For Public Sector Planning and Budgeting applications where you have consolidated personnel (HR) and non-personnel expenses in the ASO cube, you pull information from the ASO application. For non-personnel related expenses you see only the total number (combination) in the ASO application.
Note: Public Sector Planning and Budgeting requires that you combine the regular planning results from an Essbase BSO cube, with the personnel position budget information in an Essbase ASO cube to new ASO cube.

When performing the data write-back for a Public Sector Planning and Budgeting application, you select the ASO cube that you created in Public Sector Planning and Budgeting. You can also select a Planning application as the source for the write-back.

The process at a high level:
1. FDMEE imports data from Planning and writes it to FDMEE staging table.
2. FDMEE applies the necessary transformation in the staging table.
3. Data is exported from the FDMEE staging table to a general ledger interface table.
   The mapping is what you use to format the data in the journal import tables.
4. After a successful execution of the write-back rule, log in to the general ledger source system and run the budget import process in the general ledger.

To define data write-back rules:
1. From the Workflow tab, and then, under Write Back Rule, select Write-Back Rule.
2. Enter the Location Name or click to select the location name.
3. Click Add to add a data write-back rule.
4. Enter the Name.
5. For Planning applications: Select the Plan Type.
6. Optional: Enter a description.
7. Click Save.

Defining the Source Filter Options

You can define source filter options to specify the subset of budget data to extract from your Planning application and load in the general ledger.

To define the source filter options:
1. In the Source Filters area, click .
2. Select the Dimension Name.
3. To assign a filter condition, perform an action:
   - Enter a member name or filter condition in the Filter Condition text box.
     You can enter the member name or filter condition using Essbase syntax. Depending on the dimension, you can select one or more members as a filter condition used for extracting the budget data. For example, for the Entity dimension, you may select the
following members: E1, E5, E6. For information on Essbase syntax, see the Oracle Essbase Database Administrator's Guide.

- Click to select a member using the member selector. Then, click Browse.

The Selector dialog box is displayed. The member selector enables you to view and select members within a dimension. Expand and collapse members within a dimension using the [+ ] and [- ].

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

You can use the Menu button above each pane to change the columns in the member selector.

**Note:** Assign filters for dimensions. If you do not assign filters, numbers from the summary members are also retrieved.

**To use the member selector:**

a. In the list of available dimensions and members on the left, select a member and click .

b. To deselect a member from the list of members, click .

c. To add special options for the member, click and select an option.

In the member options, “I” indicates inclusive. For example, “IChildren” adds all children for the member, including the selected member, and “IDescendants” adds all the descendants including the selected member. If you select “Children,” the selected member is not included and only its children are included.

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

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

d. Click OK twice to continue defining the source filter details.

The member that you selected is displayed in an Essbase syntax in the Filter Condition field.

4 Click Save.

5 Define the target options. See “Defining Target Options” on page 180.
Defining Target Options

The target options define the options for importing a journal.

To define target ERP source system options:

1. For Oracle Fusion and E-Business Suite source systems:
   a. Select whether to create a budget journal.
   b. Enter the Budget or click to select the budget.
   c. Enter the Budget Organization or click to select the budget organization.

2. Click Save.

3. For PeopleSoft Enterprise Financial Management source systems, enter or click to make selections:
   a. Budget Scenario
   b. Ledger Group
   c. Ledger

4. Click Save.

5. Run the data write-back rule. See “Running Write-Back Rules” on page 182.

After you run the rule, you must perform required tasks in Fusion, E-Business Suite, and PeopleSoft Enterprise Financial Management. See “Loading Data into Supported Source Systems” on page 192.

Defining Write-Back for PeopleSoft Commitment Control

To write back to PeopleSoft Commitment Control:

1. Make sure that the PS_HPY_KK_BD_HDR and PS_HPY_KK_BD_LN interface tables have “write” privileges.

2. When writing back to PeopleSoft Commitment Control, in Write-Back Rule, define a write-back rule by selecting parameters for the following:
   - Ledger Group
   - Ledger
   - Accounting Date
   - As of Date
   - Transaction Type—Select “check” to validate the rules or “post” to validate and post the rules.
   - Budget Transaction Type
   - Generate Parent Budget
In **Write-Back Rule**, define write-back filters that identify the portions of budget data to load to PeopleSoft.

**Optional:** You can delete previous write-back rules by selecting **Delete** on the **Execute Rules Options** screen.

Run the write-back rule.

If you have selected a transaction type of “post”, the rules are validated, the budget is written to Commitment Control interface tables and the posting process is initiated after writing the data. Any errors are forwarded to Public Sector Planning and Budgeting.

**Deleting Write Back Member Mappings**

You can delete the member mappings created in a session, and restore member mappings based on the point of view.

To delete member mappings:

1. From the **Write Back Mapping** task bar, select **Delete Mappings**.
2. When prompted with **Are you sure you want to delete the selected data load mapping(s)**?, click **Yes**.

**Managing Write-Back Rules**

**Subtopics**

- Editing Write-Back Rules
- Running Write-Back Rules
- Using the Write-Back Workbench
- Checking the Data Write-Back Rule Status
- Deleting Data Write-Back Rules

You can perform the following tasks to manage your data write-back rules:

- Run data write-back rules. See “Running Write-Back Rules” on page 182.
- Check the status of data write-back rules. See “Checking the Data Load Rule Status” on page 138.
- View write-back rules before executing them—See “Using the Data Load Workbench” on page 139
- Check the data write-back rule process details. See “Viewing Process Details” on page 110.
Editing Write-Back Rules

After you create data write-back rules, you can edit the rules as necessary.

**Note:** You cannot edit the Plan Type or Location after the rule is run.

1. To edit data write-back rules:
   1. From the **Workflow** tab, and then, under **Write Back**, select **Write-Back Mapping**.
   2. Enter the **Location Name** or click ![search icon] to select the location name.
   3. Select the data write-back rule.
   4. Modify the source filters or target options as necessary, and then, click **Save**.

Running Write-Back Rules

After you create a data write-back rule, you must run the rule to write back the data from the EPM Planning application to the general ledger system.

1. To run a data write-back rule:
   1. Select the data write-back rules.
   2. Click **Execute**.

   After the extraction process is successful, you must log in to Oracle General Ledger or PeopleSoft General Ledger and import the budget data. See “Loading Data into Oracle E-Business Suite” on page 192.

3. **To load data from the source EPM application**, select **Import from Source**.

   Select this option if you want to review the information in a staging table, before exporting directly to the target general ledger system.

   When you select “Import from Source,” FDMEE imports the data from the EPM target application, performs the necessary transformations, and exports the data to the FDMEE staging table.

   You can use a utility outside of FDMEE to view the data in the staging table. After you review the exported data, you can return to FDMEE, make modifications, and run the rule again. If you are sure that the information in the staging table is what you want to export to the general ledger system, run the rule again and select “Export to Target.”

   For information on staging tables, see “Staging Tables Used for Import from Source” on page 243.

4. **To export data to the target general ledger system**, select **Export to Target**.

   FDMEE transfers the data into the general ledger system.

5. **Click Run**.
Note: After the rule successfully runs, you can view the information in the staging table. See “Staging Tables Used for Import from Source” on page 243.

6 After the rule runs, perform the required tasks in your general ledger system. See “Loading Data into Oracle E-Business Suite” on page 192 and “Loading Data into PeopleSoft Enterprise Financial Management” on page 193.

Using the Write-Back Workbench

The Write-Back Workbench provides the functionality from which you can review and verify the data to be written back to the ERP system.

Key features of the Write-Back Workbench include

- Interactive Load Process with options for Import and Export
- Provision to view Source (All) / Source (Mapped) / Target / Source and Target values
- PTD / YTD Value display for ready reference
- Display options for Valid, Invalid, Ignored and All Data
- Online and Offline Load process

Note: When you login with the Run Integration role, these links are visible in the Tasks pane: Data Load Workbench, Data Load, Member Mapping, HR Data Load, Metadata, and Process Detail.

The Workbench consists of three sections:

- POV Bar
- Status
- Data Grid

Using the POV Bar

For the Write Back Load Workbench, the POV bar shows the current:

- Location
- Period
- Category

| Location | KS7DIM_EBSTB | Period | Jan-08 | Category | Actual | Rule | KS7DIM_EBSTB | Source | File | Target | KS7DIM |

By default only the data rule assigned to the Category POV is displayed. If the Category POV is locked, only the data rule assigned to the category is displayed.

For the Write-Back Workbench, the POV only shows the current “Location”.

The Source System and Target Application are displayed as context information.
A locked or unlocked symbol is shown next to the Source System and Target Application information. The symbol indicates if the location, period or category are locked (🔒) or unlocked (🔓). Locking the POV prevents categories and periods from being modified.

**Selecting the Location POV**

When users log on, the location POV is set to the default location of the user. Users can view only locations that they have permission to access. Location permission is determined and granted by system administrators.

To select another Location POV:

1. From the **Workflow** tab, and then under **Data Load**, select **Write Back Workbench**.
2. Double click *(?) Location field.
3. In **Select Point of View**, and then, in *(?) Location*, enter a full or partial string for the new location, and then, click **OK**.
4. **Optional**: To search on another location, from the **Location** drop-down, click **More**, navigate to the location on the **Search and Select: Location** screen, and then, click **OK**.
5. **Optional**: In **Select Point of View**, select **Set as Default** to use the new location as the default location.
6. Click **OK**

**Setting the Period POV**

Users can select the Period POV when the POV is not locked. In this case, the default user level Period POV profile is available from which a user can select another accounting period. When the Period POV is locked, the default application level Period POV profile is available only.
To select another Period POV:

1. From the Workflow tab, and then, under Data Load, select Write Back Workbench.
2. Double click * Location field.
3. In Select Point of View, and then, in Period, enter a full or partial string for the new period, and then, click OK.
4. Optional: To search on another period, from the Period drop-down, click More, navigate to the period on the Search and Select: period screen, and then, click OK.
5. Optional: In Select Point of View, select Set as Default to use the new period as the default period.
6. Click OK.

Setting the Category POV

Users can select the Category POV if the POV is not locked. In this case, the default user level Category POV profile is available from which a user can select another scenario. If the Period POV is locked, the default application level Category POV profile is available only.

Note: By default only the data rule assigned to the Category POV is displayed. If the Category POV is locked, only the data rule assigned to the category is displayed.

Using the Workbench Data Grid

The data grid includes two tabs in the main grid:

- Load Data/Write-back Load (POV)—Use this tab to import, view and verify and export data from source systems.
- Query Data—Use this tab to display historical data based on the Period and Categories POVs. The Period and Category are specified in the in the Table Action. The Data Rule, Import, Export, Recalculate options in the table actions bar are not available in the Query Data tab. The Query Data tab is not available for the Data Write-Back Workbench.

Note: The information in this section is based on the Load Data tab. If you are using the Query Data tab and need specific information on a feature or field, refer to the documentation for the Load Data tab.
You perform tasks on the data grid by selecting options on the Table Action including:

- “Viewing Data” on page 147
- “Formatting Data” on page 148
- “Showing Data” on page 149
- “Opening Data Load Rules in Excel” on page 150
- “Querying by Example” on page 150
- “Freezing Data” on page 151
- “Detaching Data” on page 151
- “Wrapping Text” on page 151

**Viewing Data**

The following View drop-down options provides multiple ways to view data.
## Table 30  View Options and Descriptions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>View Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Customizes views. Options include:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Table</strong>—Selects the source or target data to display in the grid including:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☑ Source (All)—Shows both mapped and unmapped source dimensions (ENTITY, ACCOUNT, UD1, UD2,... AMOUNT).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☑ Source (Mapped)—Shows only mapped source dimensions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☑ Target—Shows only target dimensions (ENTITYX, ACCOUNTX, UD1X, UD2X,... AMOUNTX).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☑ Source and Target—Shows both source and target dimensions (ENTITY, ENTITYX, ACCOUNT, ACCOUNTX, UD1, UD1X, AMOUNT, AMOUNTX).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Columns</strong>—Selects the columns to display in the data grid including:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☑ Show All</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☑ Entity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☑ Account</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☑ Version</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☑ Product</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>☑ Department</td>
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<tr>
<td>☑ STAT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☑ Amount</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☑ PTD Amount</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☑ YTD Amount</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Freeze/Unfreeze</strong>—Locks a column in place and keeps it visible when you scroll the data grid. The column heading must be selected to use the freeze option. To unfreeze a column, select the column and from the shortcut menu, select Unfreeze.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Detach/Attach</strong>—Detaches columns from the data grid. Detached columns display in their own window. To return to the default view, select View, and then, click Attach or click Close.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sort</strong>— Use to change the sort order of columns in ascending or descending order. A multiple level sort (up to three levels and in ascending and descending order) is available by selecting Sort, and then Advanced. From the Advanced Sort screen, select the primary “sort by” column, and then the secondary “then by” column, and then the third “then by” column.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The search fields that display in the advanced search options differ depending on what artifact you are selecting.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reorder Columns</strong>—Use to change the order of the columns. When you select this option, the Reorder Columns screen is displayed. You can select a column and then use the scroll buttons on the right to change the column order.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Query by Example</strong>—Use to toggle the filter row. You can use the filter row to enter text to filter the rows that display for a specific column. You can enter text to filter on, if available, for a specific column, and then press [Enter]. To clear a filter, remove the text to filter by in the text box, then press [Enter]. All text you enter is case sensitive.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Formatting Data

You can resize the width of a column either by the number pixel characters or a percentage. You can also wrap text for each cell automatically when text exceeds the column width.

- To resize the width of a column:
  1. Select the column to resize.
2. From the table action bar, select **Format**, and then **Resize**.

   The Resize Column screen is displayed.

3. In the first **Width** field, enter the value to resize by.

   You can select a column width from 1 to 1000.

4. In the second **Width** field, select either **pixel** or **percentage** as the measure to resize by.

5. Select **OK**.

   To wrap the text of a column:

   1. Select the column with the text to wrap.
   2. From the table action bar, select **Format**, and then **Wrap**.

   **Showing Data**

   You can select the type of data to display in the data grid including:

   - **Valid Data**—Data that was mapped properly and is exported to the target application.
   - **Invalid Data**—One or more dimensions that was not mapped correctly and as a result, the data is not exported to target.
   - **Ignored Data**—User defined explicit IGNORE maps to ignore while exporting to target.IGNORE maps are defined in the member mapping by assigning a special target member of IGNORE.
   - **All Data**—Shows all valid, invalid and ignored data.

   To show a type of data, select **Show** and choose either **Valid Data**, **Invalid Data**, **Ignored Data**, or **All Data**.

   **Selecting Write-Back Rules**

   To select another write-back rule, from the **Write-Back Rule** drop-down, select another write-back associated with the location POV.

   **Importing from Source**

   The Import from Source feature enables the Oracle Data Integrator to import the data from the source system, performs the necessary transformation, such as import, map and validate the data. The Import from Source features also allows you to import the source either online (immediate processing) or offline (runs in background).

   Select this feature only if:

   - You are running a data load rule for the first time.
   - Your data in the source system changed. For example, if you reviewed the data in the staging table after the export, and it was necessary to modify data in the source system.
In many cases, source system data may not change after you import the data from the source the first time. Therefore, it is not necessary to keep importing the data if it has not changed.

鞍山 To submit the data load rule:

1. From the table action bar, select the Data Rule drop-down, and choose the data load rule.
2. Click .
   The Execution Mode Option screen is displayed.
3. From the Execution Mode drop-down, select the mode of importing the source.
   Execution modes include:
   - online—ODI processes the data in sync mode (immediate processing).
   - offline—ODI processes the data in async mode (runs in background).
   Click to navigate to the Process Detail page to monitor the ODI job progress.
4. Click OK.
5. After you run a data rule, check the status of the import on the POV bar.

鞍山 Exporting to Target

Use the Export to Target feature to export data to a target application. Select this option after you have reviewed the data in the data grid and are sure you want to export it to the target application.

鞍山 Export options:

- Current Dimension
- All Dimensions
- Export to Excel

鞍山 When exporting data for Oracle Essbase, you can store, add, and subtract data,

鞍山 When exporting data for Planning, the following options are available:

- Store Data—Inserts the data from the source or file into the target application. This replaces any value that currently exists.
- Add Data—This adds the value from the source or file to the value that exists in the target application. For example, if you have 100 in the source, and 200 in the target, then the result is 300.
- Subtract Data—This subtracts the value in the source or file from the value that exists in the target application. For example, if you have 300 in the target, and 100 in the source, then the result is 200.
- Override All Data—Clears all data in the target, and then loads from the source or file. For example if you have a year of data in your planning application, but are only loading a single month, this option clears the entire year before performing the load.
To export data:

To submit the data load rule:

1. From the table action bar, select the Data Rule drop-down, and choose the data load rule.

2. Click .

   The Execution Mode Option screen is displayed.

3. From the Execution Mode drop-down, select the mode of exporting to the target.

   Execution modes include:
   - online—ODI processes the data in sync mode (immediate processing).
   - offline—ODI processes the data in async mode (runs in background).

   Click to navigate to the Process Detail page to monitor the ODI job progress.

4. From the Export drop-down, select the export method: either Current Dimension or All Dimensions.

   Export options:
   - Current Dimension
   - All Dimensions
   - Export to Excel

5. For Current Dimension and All Dimensions export methods, in Select file location, navigate to the file to export and click OK.

   For the Export to Excel method, mappings are export to a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet.

6. Click OK.

7. After you run a data rule, you can check the status of the export on the POV bar.

Opening Write Back Rules

When reviewing data in the workbench, users can drill down from the amount to ERP source system. In the source system the data is displayed in the granularity with which it was loaded.

You can open the data load rules for a source system application in Microsoft Excel and review how the data is defined.

To open the data load rules, from the table action bar, click .

You are prompted to open the rule in Microsoft Excel. You can specify another program in which to open the rule by selecting the “Open with” option and selecting the program.
**Querying by Example**

Use the Query by Example feature to filter rows that display for a specific column. You can enter text to filter on, if available, for a specific column, and then press [Enter]. To clear a filter, remove the text to filter by in the text box, then press [Enter]. All text you enter is case sensitive.

➤ To query by example:

1. From the table action bar, click 🔄 to enable the filter row.
   The filter row must appear above the columns to use this feature.

2. Enter the text by which to filter the values in the column and press [Enter].

   **Note:** When entering text to filter, the text or partial text you enter is case sensitive. The case must match exactly. For example, to find all target applications prefixed with “HR,” you cannot enter “Hr” or “hr.”

**Freezing Data**

Use the Freeze feature to lock a column in place and keeps it visible when you scroll the data grid.

➤ To freeze a column:

1. Select the column to freeze.

2. From the table action bar, click 🔄.

➤ To unfreeze a column, select the frozen column and on the shortcut menu, select Unfreeze.

**Detaching Data**

Use the Detach feature to detach column from the data grid. When you detach the grid, columns display in their own window. To return to the default view, select View, and then, click Attach or click the Close button.

➤ To detach columns, from the table action bar, click 📋.

The data grid is displayed in a separate window.

➤ To reattach columns, from the table action bar, select View, and then, select Attach.

**Wrapping Text**

You can wrap text for each cell automatically when text exceeds the column width.
To wrap text for a column, select the column and click.

**Checking the Data Write-Back Rule Status**

After you run a data write-back rule, you can check the status on the Process Details page. See “Viewing Process Details” on page 110.

**Tip:** You can also check the status of the rule in Oracle Data Integrator.

**Deleting Data Write-Back Rules**

To delete data write-back rules:

1. From the **Workflow** tab, and then, under **Write Back**, select, **Write-Back Mapping**.

2. Enter the **Location Name** or click to select the location name.

3. Select the data write-back rule.

4. Click **Delete**.

**Loading Data into Supported Source Systems**

**Subtopics**

- Loading Data into Oracle E-Business Suite
- Loading Data into PeopleSoft Enterprise Financial Management

To complete the data write-back process, you must perform required tasks in your supported source system.

**Loading Data into Oracle E-Business Suite**

If the target source system is Oracle E-Business Suite, you must import the budget data using Oracle General Ledger.

Refer to the Oracle Fusion and E-Business Suite user documentation for detailed information. At a high level, follow this process:

1. Launch Oracle General Ledger.

2. Run the Journal Import process.
   
   If you select the Create Journal option:
   
   - Data is extracted to the journal interface table (GL_INTERFACE).
• FDMEE stores the process ID in the GROUP_ID column. You can check the data that was created by filtering on the process ID.
• If no errors occur, a journal entry is created.

If you clear the Create Journal option:
• Data is extracted to the budget interface table (GL_BUDGET_INTERFACE).
• Carefully select Budget Name (BUDGET_NAME) and Budget Organization (BUDGET_ENTITY_NAME) when loading data into the GL_BUDGET_INTERFACE table.
• If no errors occur, the budget balances are posted.

3. Review the journal or budget balances.

Loading Data into PeopleSoft Enterprise Financial Management

If the target is PeopleSoft, you must import the budget data using PeopleSoft General Ledger.

Refer to the PeopleSoft Enterprise Financial Management user documentation for detailed information. At a high level, follow this process:

1. Launch PeopleSoft General Ledger.
2. Run the Generate Journals process.
3. When generating a journal request, define these required options:
   • Accounting Definition Name—Select HYPDEFN
   • Template—Select HYP_STDBUD

   The data is staged in the PS_HPYPB_ACCT_LN interface table. FDMEE stores the process ID in the JRNL_LN_REF table. You can check the data that was created by filtering on the process ID.

4. Run the process.
   If the process runs without errors, the journals are created.
5. Review the journal, create balancing entries, and then post the journal.
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Defining Human Resource Data Load Rules

Subtopics

- Defining the Rule Details
- Creating Rule Line Definitions by Copying
- Creating Rule Line Definitions by a Template Mapping
- Creating Rule Line Definitions
- Creating Mapping Definitions

At a high level, creating human resource data load rules that enable you to populate data and metadata in Public Sector Planning and Budgeting applications involves these steps:

- Create the human resource data rule and define the rule details. See “Defining the Rule Details” on page 196.
- Create the rule line definitions and mappings manually or by running a script. See “Creating Rule Line Definitions by a Template Mapping” on page 197 and “Creating Rule Line Definitions” on page 197.
- “Creating Mapping Definitions” on page 198

Before you begin, ensure that you have performed all required tasks described in Chapter 3, “Preparing the Human Resource Integration.”

- “Running Processes in PeopleSoft Human Capital Management” on page 42
- “Defining the Data Load Settings in Planning” on page 42

Before you create a human resource data load rule:

1. Register your human resource source system.
2. Register your target Public Sector Planning and Budgeting application.
3. Review the selected Source Accounting Entities.
4. Define import formats and locations.
Defining the Rule Details

To define rule details:

1. From the Workflow tab, and then, under HR Data Load, select HR Data Load.

2. Enter or click to select the Location.

3. In the Rule Name area, click Add.

4. In the Rule Definition area, enter the Rule Name.

5. Enter or click to select the value of the Scenario dimension you identified when you registered the application. This enables you to classify and collect time-specific data.

6. Optional: Enter a Description.

7. Select the Salary Assignment Option to specify the salary assignment details to load by the database table.

   Salary Assignment Options:
   - **Standard**—Load data from PS_JOB table that is live on a given “As of Date.”
   - **Auto Increment**—Load data from PS_BP_JOB table that is either live on a given “As of Date” or is later than it.

   Note: To use this option, perform these steps in “Running Processes in PeopleSoft Human Capital Management” on page 42.

   - **Standard - Include Future Dated**—Load data from PS_JOB table that is either live on a given “As of Date” or is later than it.

8. Enter or click to select the member of the Version dimension.

9. Click Save.

10. Next, create the rule line definition.

    You have three options to create the rule line definition:
    - Copy an existing rule—See “Creating Rule Line Definitions by Copying” on page 197.
    - Use a template to create the rule line definitions—See “Creating Rule Line Definitions by a Template Mapping” on page 197.
    - Create the rule line definitions manually—See “Creating Rule Line Definitions” on page 197.
Creating Rule Line Definitions by Copying

You can create a rule line definition by copying a human resource data rule. Copying a rule copies all the POV rules and their mapping details.

**Note:** You cannot copy rules across applications.

➢ To create rule line definitions by copying:

1. Perform the steps in “Defining the Rule Details” on page 196.
2. In the Rule Definition area of the HR Data Load page, select **Create Mapping**, and then **Copy from another rule**.
   
   The Copy Rule dialog box is displayed.
3. Select the source rule you want to copy.
4. Click **Copy**.
5. Click **OK**.
   
   The POV rules and their mapping details are displayed in the Rule Line area.
6. Edit the mappings as necessary. See “Creating Mapping Definitions” on page 198.

Creating Rule Line Definitions by a Template Mapping

You can use a template mapping to automatically create rule line definitions for Public Sector Planning and Budgeting dimensions.

➢ To create rule line definitions using a template:

1. Perform the steps in “Defining the Rule Details” on page 196.
2. Select **Create Mapping**, and then **Create Template Mapping**.
3. Select the **Language**.
4. Click **OK**.
5. Click **OK**.
   
   The Rule Line Definition area is populated with POVs from the template.
6. Edit the rule line definitions or add new rule line definitions, as necessary. See “Editing Human Resource Data Load Rules” on page 200.

Creating Rule Line Definitions

You create rule line definitions to map dimension members to a Planning account.
To create rule line definitions:

1. In the Rule Line area, click 

2. In **POV Name**, enter a descriptive name for the point of view.

3. In **POV Type**, select the set of dimensions:
   - **Position Property** — Position dimension member properties
   - **Employee Property** — Employee dimension member properties
   - **Position and/or Employee Assignment** — Property and salary data associated with positions and employees.
   - **Compensation Allocation** — Allocation of salary costs to general ledger accounts for positions and employees.
   - **Jobcode Property** — Available if you created an Employee Only application in Planning, this dimension provides position and employee member properties.
   - **Salary Grade** — Rates for Element dimension members that correspond to salary grades.
   - **Salary Step** — Rates for Element dimension members that correspond to salary steps.

4. Define the mappings for the POV. See “Creating Mapping Definitions” on page 198.

5. Repeat step 1 through step 3 for each POV you want to define.

---

**Creating Mapping Definitions**

You define mapping definitions to specify which Public Sector Planning and Budgeting accounts to load with the extracted human resource data. For each dimension in the point of view, you must select a member, and then map the column in the source system to a Planning account.

To create mapping definitions:

1. In the Rule Line area, click to add a rule line mapping.

   The Rule Line Mapping page is displayed.

2. In the Rule Line Point of View area, enter or click to search for a member and map the members for dimensions in the point of view (POV).

   You must enter a member for:
   - **Budget Item** — For Budget Item dimensions, you may want FDMEE to automatically create the budget item values. This option is available only for the Unspecified Budget Member. You must select a parent member if you plan to select the optional **Auto create flag** setting.

   **Note:** The parent member that you select must match what you selected in the Oracle Hyperion Planning Data Load Settings window. See “Defining the Data Load Settings in Planning” on page 42.
● Year
● Period

Selecting a member for all other dimensions is optional. If you do not select a member for a dimension, FDMEE loads the values as-is from the source system.

3 In the Rule Line Mapping area, define the source column to account mappings. To add a mapping, click ...

4 Enter or click 📊 to select the Source Column.

You select the source column in the PeopleSoft Human Capital Management table that contains the human resource data to load. For example, if you are creating a rule line mapping for Salary Grade, you might select the source column “Grade” in the PeopleSoft human resource table. The source columns that display are specific to the POV Type that you selected when you created the rule line definition.

5 Enter or click 📊 to select the Account.

You select the Public Sector Planning and Budgeting account into which to load the extracted human resource data. For example, to load employee names and IDs, select Employee Name and Employee Number. For a list of all tables and columns, see Appendix C, “FDMEE Staging Tables.”

The Data Type and Smart List Name fields are automatically populated based on the Account you selected.

Note: Several Smart Lists in Public Sector Planning and Budgeting applications are paired (for example, Account Segment and Account Segment Description). When you map from the source system to a paired Smart List, map only one of the paired Smart List members (for example, Account Segment, but not Account Segment Description).

6 Click Save.

7 Click Back to return to the HR Data Load page.

8 Next, run the data load rule. See “Running Human Resource Data Load Rules” on page 200.

Managing Human Resource Data Load Rules

Perform the following tasks to manage your data rules:

● Edit data load rules—Typically, if you used a script to create the rule line definitions, you may want to add or edit the mappings. See “Editing Human Resource Data Load Rules” on page 200.


Check the data rule process details. See “Checking the Human Resource Data Load Rule Status” on page 202.

Editing Human Resource Data Load Rules

➤ To edit human resource data load rules:

1. From the Workflow tab, and then, under HR Data Load, select HR Data Load.

2. Enter or click to select the Location.

3. Select the rule to modify and change the rule details, rule line definition, and mapping settings. See “Defining Human Resource Data Load Rules” on page 195.

4. Click Save.

Running Human Resource Data Load Rules

To extract and load data from PeopleSoft Human Capital Management, run the human resource data load rule that you defined.

When you run a human resource data load rule, you have several options.

- **Import from Source**—FDMEE imports the data from the source system, performs the necessary transformations, and loads the data to the FDMEE staging table.

  Select this option only in these situations:

  - You are running a data load rule for the first time.
  - Your data in the source system changed. For example, if you reviewed the data in the staging table after the export and it was necessary to modify data in the source system.

  In many cases, your source system data may not change after you import the data from the source the first time. Therefore, you need not import the data.

- **Export to Target**—Exports the data to the target application.

  Select this option after you have reviewed the data in the staging table and are sure you want to export it to the target application.

  **Note:** Select both options only in cases where you want to load the data directly into the target application.

➤ To run human resource data load rules:

1. On the HR Data Load page, select the rule.

2. Click Execute.

3. Enter or select the As of Date from which to load data from the human resource source system.
4 To extract data from the source system, select **Import from Source**.

**Tip:** You can use a utility outside of FDMEE to view the data in the staging table. After you review the exported data, you can return to FDMEE, make modifications, and run the rule again. If you are sure that the information in the staging table is what you want to export to the target application, you can run the rule again and select “Export to Target.”

For information on staging tables, see “Staging Tables Used for Import from Source” on page 243.

5 To seed loaded data into your target Public Sector Planning and Budgeting application, select **Export to Target**.

Selecting export to target exports the data to the target application.

6 If you selected **Export to Target**, perform these actions:
   a. To load data and/or metadata into a Classic Public Sector Planning and Budgeting application: Select the **Load Type**:
      - Data—Loads only the data.
      - Metadata—Loads only the Public Sector Planning and Budgeting metadata.
      - Both—Loads the data and metadata.

      **Note:** Choose either Metadata or Both as the load type on a new application; otherwise the data load fails.

   b. To load data and/or metadata into a Performance Management Architect Public Sector Planning and Budgeting application:
      i. Select **Metadata** and run the data load rule.
      ii. After the rule runs successfully, in Oracle Hyperion EPM Architect, deploy the application.
      iii. Return to FDMEE. On the HR Data Load page, locate the rule.
      iv. Click **Execute** to run the data load rule, and then select **Data**.

   c. Select the **Department Load Option** to indicate whether to load all or specific departments and department data in the business unit:
      - All—Load data for all departments to the target application.
      - Selected—Load data for departments that you select to the target application. You can press the [Ctrl] key and select multiple departments.

      **Note:** FDMEE merges data and does not “replace” balance data in a target application.

7 **Click Run.**

Data is loaded into your Oracle Hyperion Public Sector Planning and Budgeting accounts.
Deleting Human Resource Data Load Rules

When you delete a human resource data rule, only the rule is removed. The extracted data or dimensions are not removed. You cannot delete a data rule if it is running.

To delete human resource data rules:

1. From the Workflow tab, and then, under HR Data Load, select HR Data Load.
2. Enter or click to select the Location.
3. Select the rule to remove and then, click Delete.
4. Click Yes.

The rule is deleted.

Checking the Human Resource Data Load Rule Status

To check data load rule status, in the Tasks pane, select Process Details. See “Viewing Process Details” on page 110.
Batch Processing

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Using the FDMEE batch processing feature, you can:

- Combine one or more load rules in a batch and execute it at one time.
- Run jobs in a batch in serial or parallel mode.
- Define the parameters of the batch.
- Derive the period parameters based on POV settings.
- Create a “master” batch that includes multiple batches with different parameters.
  For example, you can have one batch for metadata rules run in serial mode, and a second batch for the data rule run in parallel mode.
- Instruct the batch to submit included jobs in parallel mode and return control.
- Instruct the batch to submit included jobs in parallel mode and return control only when all jobs are complete.

Batch processing options are available on the FDMEE task pane, or by executing batch scripts. If you elect to process batches from the FDMEE task pane, use the Batch Definition option to create a batch, and specify its parameters and tasks included in the batch. See “Working with Batch Definitions” on page 203. Use the Batch Execution option to execute batches. See “Executing Batches” on page 206.

Worked with Batch Definitions

A batch definition is used to define the batch jobs and parameters, and the type of rules included in the batch. A batch can contain one type of rule only. Valid types of rules are:

- metadata
- data load
Note: Only an administrator can create batch definitions.

The Batch Definition features consists of three regions:

- Batch Definition detail—Enables you to add and delete a batch definition. If adding or modifying a definition, you can specify the definition name, target application, process method, return control method, and wait parameters.

- Batch Definition parameters—Enables you to derive period parameters based on the Import to Source, Export to Target, POV period, and to indicate data extract parameters. The parameter definition is not available for the batch types “batch” and “metadata (rules)”.

- Batch Definition jobs—Enables you to add and delete jobs to a batch. Based on the type of the batch only a single type of rule is allowed.

To add a batch definition:

1. From the Workflow tab, and then, under Batch, select Batch Definition.
   The Batch Definition screen is displayed.

2. In the Batch Definition summary section, click Add.
   Use the blank Name and Target Application fields in the Batch Definition summary grid to enter a batch name or target application on which to search.

3. In Batch Definition Detail section, select the Definition tab.

4. In * Name, specify the name of the batch definition.
   The name must contain only alpha, numeric or underscore characters. Do not enter spaces or any other character.

5. From the * Target Application drop-down, select the name of the target application.

6. In the Execution Mode drop-down, select the batch process method.
   - Serial—Processes files sequentially, requiring that one file complete its process before the next file starts its process.
   - Parallel—Processes files simultaneously

7. For batch processing run in parallel mode, complete the following fields
   - Wait for Completion—Select Wait to return control only when the batch has finished processed.
     Select No Wait to run the batch in the background. In this case, control is returned immediately.
   - Timeout—Specify the maximum time the job can run. FDMEE waits for the job to complete before returning control.

8. In the Type drop-down, select the type of rule for the definition.
Available types are:

- metadata
- data load
- write-back
- batch

9  **Optional:** In the **Description** field, enter a description of the batch definition.

10  **Click Save.**

➢ **To add batch definition parameters:**

1  From the **Workflow** tab, and then, and then, under **Batch**, select **Batch Definition**.

2  In **Batch Definition**, and then, under **Batch Definition Detail**, select the **Parameter** tab.

3  In **Parameters**, select **Import From Source** to import the data from the source system, perform the necessary transformations, and export the data to the FDMEE staging table.

4  Select **Export To Target** to export the data to the target application.

5  Select **POV Period** to derive the period parameters based on POV settings.

   If the POV period is selected, the period key start and end period fields are disabled.

   This field is only available for a data load batch.

6  **Specify dates in the Start Period and End Period** to derive period parameters through which the data is processed.

   Use the date format based on the locale settings for your locale. For example, you might enter the date using the format MM/DD/YY.

   If the Start Period and End Period fields are selected, the POV Period field is disabled.

   This field is only available for a data load batch.

7  In **Mode** drop-down, select the execution mode to extract data all at once for an entire period or incrementally during the period.

   Option are:

   - **Snapshot**—Extracts everything for the selected source set for an entire period.
   - **Incremental**—Extracts those records that were added after the prior data extract.
   - **Full Refresh**—Performs a clean extraction from the source system, thereby clearing any existing data rows in the appropriate ERP Integrator staging tables for a given source Ledger (or Business Unit) and source period.

**Note:** The execution mode options (Snapshot, Incremental and Full Refresh) are only applicable to Data Rules in a Location using a Standard Import Format. Data Rules in a Location with a Source Adapter Import format always perform a full data extraction (similar to Full Refresh) directly into the TDATASEG_T table.
This field is only available for a data load batch.

8 **Select Extract Exchange Rate** to extract the exchange rate. For more information on extracting exchange rates, see “How Currencies are Processed” on page 38.

9 For Essbase and Planning applications, in the **Export Mode** drop-down, select the mode of exporting data. Valid options for Essbase and Planning applications are:

- STORE_DATA
- ADD_DATA
- SUBTRACT_DATA
- OVERRIDE_ALL_DATA

Valid options for the Oracle Hyperion Financial Management applications:

- Accumulate
- Replace
- Mode

This field is only available for a data load batch.

10 **Click Save.**

To add a batch job:

1 From the **Workflow** tab, and then, under **Batch**, select **Batch Definition**. The Batch Definition screen is displayed.

2 In **Batch Definition** and then, under **Batch Jobs**, click **Add**.

3 In **Rule Name**, specify the rule name associated with the batch job. You can also select the button to navigate to and select the rule name.

4 In **Job Sequence**, enter the order in which to sequence jobs.

5 **Click Save.**

**Executing Batches**

Use the Batch Execution feature to show all batches that have been defined in FDMEE. You can also use the Batch Execution feature to select a batch and execute a rule after parameters passed with the rule have been validated.

**Note:** The Batch Execution option is only accessible to a user with a Run Integration role.
To execute a rule:

1. From the Workflow tab, and then, under Other, select Batch Execution.
2. On the Batch Execution summary screen, select a batch name and then, click Execute.
3. Optional: You can also schedule a job (see “Scheduling Jobs in FDMEE” on page 207, and check the status of the batch (see “Viewing Process Details” on page 110.)

Scheduling Jobs in FDMEE

The scheduling jobs feature provides a method to orchestrate the execution times of metadata load rules and data load rules.

To schedule a job:

1. From the Batch Execution screen, Metadata screen, or Data Load Rule screen, select the batch name (from the Batch Execution screen) or rule (from the Metadata screen or Data Load Rule/Write Back Rule screens) to schedule and click Schedule
2. In Schedule, select any rule feature specific options.
   For example, if you select the Schedule option from the Data Load Rule screen, specify the Import from Source, Recalculate, Export to Target, and so on options.
   For Data Load Rule scheduling specific options, see “Running Data Load Rules” on page 137.
   For Write Back Rule scheduling specific options, see “Running Write-Back Rules” on page 182.
3. Specify the type of scheduling and select the associated date and time parameters.
   For more information about scheduling types and date and time parameters, see Table 31 on page 208.
4. Click OK.
Table 31  Schedule Types and Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schedule Type</th>
<th>Data and Time Parameters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Simple</td>
<td>Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hour(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Minute(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Second(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Select (AM/PM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hourly</td>
<td>Minute(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Second(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>Hour(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Minute(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Second(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Select (AM/PM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weekly</td>
<td>Monday-Sunday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hour(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Minute(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Second(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Select (AM/PM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monthly (day of month)</td>
<td>Monthly Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hour(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Minute(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Second(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Select (AM/PM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monthly (week day)</td>
<td>Day of Month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hour(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Minute(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Second(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Select (AM/PM)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To cancel scheduled jobs, from the Batch Execution screen, Metadata screen, Data Load Rule screen or Write Back Rule screen, select the batch name (from the Batch Execution screen).
screen) or rule (from the Metadata screen or Data Load Rule/Write Back Rule screens) and click **Cancel Schedule**.

## Working with Batch Scripts

FDMEE provides a set of Windows batch / UNIX shell scripts that allow users to execute the data load rules from a command line or schedule loads from any scheduler without writing Java code. Batch scripts can be invoked from the command line. In turn, scripts call the data load and metadata load API in the FDMEE application server that execute the rules using the normal process used in data rule and workbench. Batch scripts are located under `EPM_ORACLE_INSTANCE/FinancialDataQuality` directory (the `EPM_ORACLE_INSTANCE` is typically located at: `C:\Oracle\Middleware\user_projects\epmsystem1`)

Using a batch script to run data load rules includes:

- Executing the batch script for data load rules. See "Executing the Batch Script for Data Load Rules" on page 211.
- Executing the batch script for metadata rules.

## Using Password Encryption

The parameter to prompt a user for a password is defined using `encryptpassword <filename>` or `f:Password`. When the user enters a password, it is masked. The masked password is then written to the file name under the ENCRYPT_PASSWORD_DIR. The folder where the files that store passwords in encrypted form is defined in System Settings under the Encrypted Password Folder setting.

## Using the Parameters for Data Load Rules

The parameters used to execute a batch script for data load rules are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>User</td>
<td>Username</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Password</td>
<td>Password or -f:Password file name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMPORT_FROM_SOURCE</td>
<td>Y or N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXPORT_TO_TARGET</td>
<td>Y or N</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Using the Parameters for Metadata Rules

The parameters used to execute a batch script for metadata rules are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>User</strong></td>
<td>Username</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Password</strong></td>
<td>Password or –f:Password file name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Location</strong></td>
<td>Location Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SYNC_MODE</strong></td>
<td>SYNC / ASYNC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• SYNC– Process runs immediately and control returns when the process completes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ASYNC– When the ODI job is submitted, control returns. The load process continues to execute in ODI.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 33 Parameters for Metadata Rules**
Executing the Batch Script for Data Load Rules

To run the data load rule batch script with a plain text password, at a Windows command window or UNIX shell, paste and run the following command:

```
loaddata USER PASSWORD RULE_NAME IMPORT_FROM_SOURCE EXPORT_TO_TARGET EXPORT_MODE EXEC_MODE LOAD_FX_RATE START_PERIOD_NAME END_PERIOD_NAME SYNC_MODE
```

To run the data load rule batch script with a password from a file, at a Windows command window or UNIX shell, paste and run the following command:

```
loaddata USER -f:PASSWORD_FILE RULE_NAME IMPORT_FROM_SOURCE EXPORT_TO_TARGET EXPORT_MODE EXEC_MODE LOAD_FX_RATE START_PERIOD_NAME END_PERIOD_NAME SYNC_MODE
```

Executing the Batch Script for Metadata Rules

To run the metadata load rule batch script with a plain text password, at a Windows command window or UNIX shell, paste and run the following command:

```
loadmetadata USER PASSWORD LOCATION_NAME SYNC_MODE
```

To run the metadata load rule batch script with a password from a file, at a Windows command window or UNIX shell, paste and run the following command:

```
loadmetadata USER -f:PASSWORD_FILE LOCATION_NAME SYNC_MODE
```
FDME provides prebuilt reporting tools that capture business-critical operations and revenue-generating activities within your organization. These reports provide key information on how metadata and data are integrated from the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) source system into the Enterprise Performance Management (EPM) target application.

The FDME reporting framework represents a unified solution that incorporates source and target data, templates, and user-defined SQL queries. Templates, created in Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher, consume data in XML format and generate reports dynamically. You can add SQL queries to extract data from tables, or couple them with the report parameters to extend the definition of a standard report.

The FDME reporting framework has the following components:

FDME reports can be generated as PDF, Excel, Word, or HTML output.

- Query Definition
- Report Group
- Report Definition
- Report Execution

**FDME Reports**

The standard FDME report groups are described below. For information on the subcategories of each report, see “FDME Detail Reports” on page 220.
### Table 34  Report Groups and Descriptions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Group</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Audit Reports</strong></td>
<td>An audit report displays all transactions for all locations that comprise the balance of a target account. The data returned in these reports depends on the location security assigned to the user.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The subcategories of the Audit Reports:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Account Chase</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Account Chase with Wildcards</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Intersection Drill Down</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Base Trial Balance Reports</strong></td>
<td>The base Trial Balance reports represent account balance source data in a General Ledger system. You use a base Trial Balance report to validate and compare balances as data is loaded from the source General Ledger system to the target EPM applications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The subcategories of base Trial Balance reports:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Trial Balance Location, With Targets (Cat, Per)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Trial Balance Current Location, With Rules (Cat, Per)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Trial Balance Current Location, All Dimensions-Target Entity-Acct (Cat, Per)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Trial Balance Converted Current Location, By Target Entity-Acct (Cat, Per)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Trial Balance Current Location, with Target Entity-Acct (Cat, Per)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Trial Balance Current Location, All Dimension-Targets (Cat, Per)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Trial Balance Current Location, by Target Acct (Cat, Per)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report Group</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check Reports</td>
<td>Check reports provide information on the issues encountered when data load rules are run. Check reports return target system values that include aggregation or calculations from the target system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The subcategories of Check reports:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Check Report—Displays the results of the validation rules for the current location (pass or fail status).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Check Report Period Range (Cat, Start per, End per)—Displays the results of the validation rules for a category and selected periods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Check Report by Validation Entity Sequence —Displays the results of the validation rules for the current location (pass or fail status); sorted by the sequence defined in the validation entity group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Check Report with Warnings—Displays the results of the validation rules for the current location. Warnings are recorded in validation rules and shown if warning criteria are met. This report does not show rules that passed the validation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Listing Reports</td>
<td>Listing reports summarize metadata and settings (such as the import format, or check rule) by the current location.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The subcategories of Listing reports:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Import Format by Location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Location Listing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location Analysis Reports</td>
<td>Location Analysis reports provide dimension mapping and system log information by the current location.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The subcategories of Location Analysis reports:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Dimension Map for POV (Dimension, Cat, Per)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Dimension Map (Dimension)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Process Monitor Reports</td>
<td>A Process Monitor report displays, for the current report, a list of locations and their positions within the data conversion process. You can use the process monitor report to monitor the status of the closing process. The report is time-stamped. Therefore, it can be used to determine to which locations and at which time data was loaded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The subcategories of Process Monitor reports:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Process Monitor (Cat, Per)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Process Monitor All Categories (Cat, Per)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Process Monitor with Lock (Cat, Per)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Process Status Period Range (Cat, Start Period, End Period)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variance Reports</td>
<td>A Variance report displays source/trial balance accounts for one target account, showing over two periods or categories.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The subcategories of Variance reports:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Account Chance Variance (Target Account, Cat1, Per1, Cat2, Per2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Trial Balance Variance (Cat1, Per1, Cat2, Per2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Working with Query Definitions**

Two types of SQL queries can be used in a report definition: a base query and a parameter query.

A base query enables you to pull data from various tables and display the data as report output. The base extends the definition of a standard report, and can be reused with multiple reports. For example, using one query definition, you can show different columns or groupings. In one report, you can list amounts by account and group by entity, and in another list amount by entity and group by account.
The parameter SQL query enables you to run a query against the parameters in the report definition. For example, the query can be used to select the Location, Period, Category, or Account.

For information on the tables and joins you can use to build your SQL queries, see “TDATASEG Table Reference” on page 273 and “TLOGPROCESS Table Reference” on page 276 in Appendix G. The TDATASEG table is used to store the data loaded by the user, and the transformation between the source dimension members and results of the mapping process. The TLOGPROCESS table is used to store the workflow process status for a location, category, and period.

You can save a query definition as an XML file, which, in turn, you can use to create custom templates using BI Publisher.

To add a query definition:

1. From the Setup tab, and then, and then, under Reports, select Query Definition
2. In Query Definition, click Add.
3. In Name, enter the name of the query definition.
   - Oracle recommends that you assign a name that corresponds to the report definition in which the SQL is embedded.
4. In Select Clause, specify the SQL Select clause used to query the database and return the data that corresponds to your selected criteria.
5. In Where Clause, specify the SQL Where clause used to restrict the data that is returned to only the specific criteria that you specify.
6. In Group by/Order by Clause, specify the Group by or Order by clause.
   - The ORDER BY clause sorts the records in the result set. The ORDER BY clause can be used only in SQL SELECT statements.
   - The GROUP BY clause fetches data across multiple records and returns the results grouped by one or more columns.
7. Click Validate Query.
   - If the query definition is validated, FDMEE returns the message: “Query validation successful.”
   - If the query definition is not validated, FDMEE indicates that an error was found in the SQL. You must fix the error before validating the query again.
8. Click Save.
9. Optional: To save the query definition to an XML file, click Generate XML.

Working with Report Definitions

Report definitions are the attributes that determine the content and structure of a report. Using the Report Definition option, you can:
Associate a report to a Report Group.
Associate a Rich Text Format template (RTF) with the report.
Associate a query definition with the report.
Define report parameters.

Adding Report Groups

Report groups enable you to assemble similar types of reports into one category for ease of use.

To add a report group:
1. From the Setup tab, and then, and then, under Reports, select Report Definition.
4. In the blank Name field, enter the title of the report group.
   For example, enter “Base Trial Balance Reports.”
5. In Sequence, enter a numeric value that identifies the display order of the report group on the Report Definition screen.
   For example, to display the Check Report group before the Location Listing group, enter 1 in the Sequence field for the Check Report group, and 2 for the Location Listing group.
6. Click Save.

Working with Report Definitions

A report definition can include a query definition created in SQL and any RTF template set up for use with a selected report. Additionally, you can associate a report with the query definition that prompts the user with a list of values when selecting the parameters of the report.
To add a report definition:

1. **Select Setup, and then, under Reports, select Report Definition.**

2. **In Report Definition, select the Reports tab.**

   The Report tab consists of three regions:
   - **Summary**—Lists all report definitions.
   - **Details**—Shows the report name, associated base query definition, report group, and associated template.
   - **Parameters**—Shows the parameter name and type, display name, sequence, parameter value, and any query definition used to supply a list of values for a given report parameter.

3. **In the summary grid, click Add.**

4. **In the detail grid, in Name, enter the name of the report definition.**

5. **In Group, select the report group name associated with the definition.**

   To search on a report group, click and choose a report group from the Search and Select: Group screen.


6. **In Query, select the name of the query definition to associate with the report definition.**

   To search on a query definition, click and choose a query definition from the Search and Select: Query screen.

   Query definitions are defined in the Query Definition option. See “Working with Query Definitions” on page 215.

7. **In Template, select the RTF template to associate with the report definition.**

   To search on a template, click and choose a template from the Search and Select: Template screen.

   FDMEE report templates are saved with a Rich Text Format (RTF) file type. The RTF file type is a specification used by common word processing applications, such as Microsoft Word. The templates available to the FDMEE report are created in Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher. See the Report Designer’s Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher for more information.

   To upload a template, click . In Search and Select: Template, click Upload. Then click Browse to navigate to the template to upload and click OK.

8. **Click Save.**

   To define the parameters of the report definition:

1. **From the summary grid, select the name of the report definition to which to add parameters.**
2 In the detail grid, click Add.

A blank line is displayed to which to add report parameters.

3 In Parameter Name, enter the POV category to which the parameter belongs.

For example, enter POVLOC for the POV location, POVPeriod for the POV period, POVCAT for POVCAT for POVCAT category, and POVTARGET for the target category.

4 In Type, select the type of parameter for the report.

Available types:
- **POV**—Prompts for the POV location, period, category or rule. The POV values default from the users’ POV when they run the report parameter,
- **Query**—The Query type allows you to create a query that populates a list of values that a user can select from when running the report. The parameter name entered by the user must match a parameter used in the assigned query. For example, if the parameter name is “California”, a corresponding parameter in the query must be named California. The name in the query must have a “~” character as a prefix so that the system can parse the query correctly.
- **Static**—A Static type Indicates that the parameter is a constant or a predefined value, and the parameter value is supplied by the user. When the parameter is supplied and the report is executed, the query uses this parameter as part of the Select statement.
- **Title** (indicates the header part of column title)

5 In Display Name, enter the name to display for the parameter on the Generate Report screen.

6 In Parameter Value, enter the value for the “Static” parameter type. For example, if you have an aging report for 30 days, enter 30 in this field.

7 In Sequence, enter the display order of the parameter on the Generate Report screen.

8 In Query, specify the query definition that provides a list of values for the parameter. For example, to show a list of data rules for the user to select in the Generate Report screen, specify the query definition to define these queries.

9 Click Save.

To copy a report:
1 Select Setup, and then under Reports, select Report Definition.
2 In Report Definition, in the Report summary grid, select the report.
3 In the Report summary grid, click Copy Current Report.

The copied report is added to the list of reports. The name of the report takes the original report name appended with “_copy”.

---

Working with Report Definitions 219
Running Reports

To run reports:

1. From the Workflow tab, and then, under Other, select Report Execution.
3. In Reports, select a report.

To filter the display listing by a report name within a report group, enter the name of the report in the blank entry line above the Name field and press Enter. For example, to view only reports beginning with Account, enter Account and press Enter.

To filter the display listing by a base query name within a report group, enter the query name in the blank entry line above Query.

4. Click Execute.
5. When prompted, enter parameter values on the Generate Report screen.
   a. If applicable, modify the Period, Category, and Location values.
   b. From the Report Output Format, select the output format.
      Available output formats are:
      • PDF
      • HTML
      • EXCEL (.XLS)
   c. From Execution Mode, select the online method of running the report.
      The online method processes the report immediately.
   d. Click OK.

FDMEE Detail Reports

The following reports are available in FDMEE.

Audit Reports

An audit report displays all transactions for all locations that compose the balance of a target account. The data returned in this report depends on the location security assigned to the user.

Account Chase Wildcard (TargAcct, Per, Cat)

Shows imported accounts for all FDMEE locations, subtotaled by FDMEE location, based on an account selection that allows use of wildcards.
**Runs for**
All FDMEE locations

**Parameters**
Target account, Period, Category

**Query**
Account Chase Wildcard

**Template**
Account Chase WildCard.rtf

**Account Chase - Freeform (TargAcct, Per, Cat)**
Shows one imported account for all FDMEE locations; subtotaled by FDMEE location.

**Runs for**
All FDMEE locations

**Parameters**
Target account, Period, Category

**Query**
Account Chase Freeform

**Template**
Account Chase Free Form.rtf

**Intersection Drill Down (Per, Cat)**
Shows target accounts and amounts; and includes drill-down list of source accounts and amounts that are mapped to target accounts.

**Runs for**
Current FDMEE location
Check Reports

Check reports provide information on the issues encountered when data load rules are run. Note that Check reports return target system values that include aggregation or calculations from the target system.

Check Report

Shows the results of the validation rules for the current location (indicates pass or fail status).

Runs for

Current FDMEE location

Parameters

Period, Location and Category

Query

Check Report

Template

Check Report.rtf

Check Report Period Range (Cat, Start Per, End Per)

Shows the results of the validation rules for selected periods.

Runs for

Current FDMEE location
Parameters
Category, Start Period, End Period

Query
Check Report Within Period Query

Template
Check Report With Period Range.rtf

Check Report With Warnings
Shows the results of the validation rules for the current location (warnings are recorded in validation rules).

Runs for
Current FDMEE location

Parameters
None

Query
Check Report With Warning

Template
Check Report With Warning.rtf

Check Report By Validation Entity Seq.
Shows the results of the validation rules for the current location (indicates pass or fail status); sorted by the sequence defined in the validation entity group.

Runs for
Current FDMEE location

Parameters
None
Query
Check Report By Validation Entity

Template
Check Report By Validation Entity Sequence.rtf

Base Trial Balance Reports
The Trial Balance reports provide detail on how source data is processed in FDMEE. Typically, the Trial Balance is used to display account balances in the General ledger system. As data is loaded from the source General Ledger system to the target EPM application, you can validate and compare the balances loaded with the source Trial Balance amounts.

Note: Before running the base Trial Balance Reports, confirm that the user who runs the base Trial Balance reports has access to the location associated with the report. (See “Setting Location Security ” on page 53).

TB Current Location, with Targets (Cat, Per)
Shows imported source accounts (departments) and their corresponding accounts (entities).

Runs for
Current FDMEE location

Parameters
Category, Period

Query
Current Trial Balance With Location with Targets

Template
TB Location With Targets.rtf

TB Current Location with Rules (Cat, Per)
Shows imported source accounts (departments) and the mapping entity rule (map wildcard) in which the accounts are included.
TB Current Locations, All Dimensions-Targets, by Target Entity-Account (Cat, Per)
Shows all imported records with all dimensions and their respective targets: grouped by target entity and account.

TB Current Locations, All Dimensions-Targets (Cat, Per)
Shows all imported records with all dimensions and their respective targets.
**Parameters**
Category, Period

**Query**
Trial Balance Location All Dimension.

**Template**
TB with Transaction Currency.rtf

**TB Current Location, by Target Acct (Cat, Per)**
Shows imported accounts: subtotaled by target accounts.

**Runs for**
Current FDMEE location

**Parameters**
Category, Period

**Query**
Trial Balance Current Location Sorted By Target Account

**Template**
TB With Target Account.rtf

**TB Current Location, By Target Entity Account (Cat, Per)**
Shows all imported records with all dimensions and their respective targets; grouped by target entity and account.

**Runs for**
Current FDMEE location

**Parameters**
Category, Period


**Query**

Trial Balance Base Transaction Currency

**Template**

Base Trial Balance (All Dimensions with Targets).rtf

**TB Converted Current Location by Target Entity/Account**

Shows imported accounts and entities in addition to original and converted accounts: subtotaled by target entity.

**Runs for**

Current FDMEE location

**Parameters**

Category, Period

**Query**

Trial Balance Converted by Target Entity/Account Query

**Template**

TB Converted Current Location by Target Entity Account.rtf

**Listing Reports**

Listing reports summarize metadata and settings (such as the import format, or check rule) by the current location.

**Import Formats by Location**

Displays a list of all import formats; sorted by FDMEE location.

**Runs for**

N/A

**Parameters**

None
**Query**
Import Format By Location

**Template**
Import Format by Location.rtf

**Location Listing**
Shows a list of all mapping rules for a selected period, category, or dimension.

**Runs for**
Current FDMEE location

**Parameters**
Any FDMEE Dimension, Period, Category

**Query**
Location Listing Query

**Template**
Location Listing.rtf

**Location Analysis**
Location Analysis reports provide dimension mapping by the current location.

**Dimension Map (Dimension)**
Displays a list of all mapping rules for a selected dimension.

**Runs for**
Current FDMEE location

**Parameters**
Current FDMEE dimension
**Query**
Dimension Map

**Template**
Dimension Map.rtf

**Dimension Map For POV (Dimension, Cat, Per)**
Shows a list of all mapping rules for a selected period, category, or dimension.

**Runs for**
Current FDMEE location

**Parameters**
Any FDMEE Dimension, Period, Category

**Query**
Dimension Map for POV

**Template**
Dimension Map.rtf

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

**Process Monitor (Cat, Per)**
Shows all locations and their current status (import, validate, export, load, or check). (Locations are displayed alphabetically.)

**Runs for**
All FDMEE locations
Parameters
Category, Period

Query
Process Monitor

Template
Process Monitor.rtf

Process Monitor With Lock (Cat, Per)
Shows a list of all locations and their current status (import, validate, export, load, or check),
including the lock status of the locations.

Runs for
All FDMEE locations

Parameters
Category, Period

Query
ProcessMonitorwithLock

Template
ProcessMonitorwithlock.rtf

Process Status Period Range (Cat, Start Per, End Per)
Shows a list of all locations and the current load status of each location for each period of a period
range.

Runs for
All FDMEE locations, period range

Parameters
Category, Start Period, End Period
Query
PMPeriodRange

Template
PMPeriodRange.rtf

**Process Monitor All Categories (Cat, Per)**
Shows a list of all locations and the current load status of every location for every category.

**Runs for**
All FDMEE categories and locations

**Parameters**
Period

Query
Process Monitor All Categories

Template
Process Monitor All Category.rtf

**Variance Reports**
The Variance reports display source and trial balance accounts for one target account, showing data over two periods or categories.

**Account Chase Variance**
Displays source input accounts for one target input account, showing variances over two periods or categories.

**Runs for**
All FDMEE locations

**Parameters**
Target Account, Category 1, Period 1, Category 2, Period 2.
Query
Account Chase Variance

Template
Account Chase Variance.rtf

Trial Balance Variance
Shows source input accounts, subtotaled by target accounts, showing variances over two periods or categories.

Runs for
Current FDMEE location

Parameters
Category 1, Period 1, Category 2, Period 2

Query
Trial Balance Variance

Template
TB Variance.rtf
This appendix describes the FDMEE web service.

Access the FDMEE Web Services WSDL at http://server:19000/oracle-epm-erpi-webservices/RuleService?wsdl, where Host Name is the name of the host where Workspace is deployed.

To use the Web Service, configure the Oracle Web Services Manager. Refer to the ERP Integration Adapter for Oracle Applications, Fusion Edition Release 11.1.2.2 readme for more information.

**executeDataRule**

The executeDataRule method executes a data rule after validating the parameters passed with the rule. If the parameter is invalid, error messages are displayed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter Name</th>
<th>Valid Values</th>
<th>Associated Error Codes</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>String pUserName</td>
<td></td>
<td>AIF_ERR_00002:Invalid User Name/Password combination.</td>
<td>Of these three parameters you should pass either the username and password or a valid sso_token.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>String pPassword</td>
<td></td>
<td>AIF_ERR_00001:Invalid Token</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>String pSSOToken</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>String pImportFromSource</td>
<td>Y/N</td>
<td>AIF_ERR_00005:Invalid value for Import From Source Parameter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>String pExportToTarget</td>
<td>Y/N</td>
<td>AIF_ERR_00006:Invalid value for Export to Target Parameter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>String pRuleName</td>
<td></td>
<td>AIF_ERR_00004:Invalid Data Rule Name</td>
<td>The name of the data rule for a location.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>String pExecutionMode</td>
<td>INCREMENTAL/SNAPSHOT</td>
<td>AIF_ERR_00007:Invalid value for Execution mode</td>
<td>Data rule execution mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter Name</td>
<td>Valid Values</td>
<td>Associated Error Codes</td>
<td>Comments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>String pLoadExchangeRateFlag</td>
<td>Y/N</td>
<td>AIF_ERR_00008:Invalid value for Load Exchange Rate Flag</td>
<td>This parameter can be used only in case of multi-currency applications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>String pStartPeriodName</td>
<td>Start Period name</td>
<td>AIF_ERR_00010:Invalid Period Keys</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>String pEndPeriodName</td>
<td>End Period name</td>
<td>AIF_ERR_00010:Invalid Period Keys</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>String pSyncMode</td>
<td>TRUE/FALSE</td>
<td>AIF_ERR_00009:Invalid value for sync mode</td>
<td>This parameter represents where the execution should take place synchronously or asynchronously. Value of True executes the job synchronously.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**executeMetaDataRule**

The executeMetaDataRule method executes a metadata rule after validating the locationName parameter. If the parameter is invalid, error messages are displayed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter Name</th>
<th>Valid Values</th>
<th>Associated Error Codes</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>String pUserName</td>
<td></td>
<td>AIF_COMMON_ERR_00001:Invalid token.</td>
<td>Of these three parameters you should pass either the username and password or a valid sso_token.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>String pPassword</td>
<td></td>
<td>AIF_COMMON_ERR_00002:Invalid User Name/Password combination.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>String pSSOToken</td>
<td></td>
<td>AIF_COMMON_ERR_00001:Invalid token.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>String locationName</td>
<td></td>
<td>AIF_ERR_00015: Invalid Location Name</td>
<td>The location name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>String pSyncMode</td>
<td>TRUE/FALSE</td>
<td>AIF_ODI_ERR_00002:Invalid value passed for synchronous mode parameter.</td>
<td>This parameter represents where the execution should take place synchronously or asynchronously. Value of True executes the job synchronously.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**getDataRuleNames**

The getDataRuleNames method retrieves a list of data rule names for the location. If no location is passed, an empty array is returned.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter Name</th>
<th>Valid Values</th>
<th>Associated Error Codes</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>String pUserName</td>
<td></td>
<td>AIF_COMMON_ERR_00002:Invalid User Name/Password combination.</td>
<td>Of these three parameters you should pass either the username and password or a valid sso_token.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>String pPassword</td>
<td></td>
<td>AIF_COMMON_ERR_00001:Invalid token.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>String pSSOToken</td>
<td></td>
<td>AIF_COMMON_ERR_00001:Invalid token.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### getLocationNames

Provides a list of locations for the executeMetaDataRule web service.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter Name</th>
<th>Valid Values</th>
<th>Associated Error Codes</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>String locationName</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The location name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### getPeriodNames

Provides a list of period names for the pStartPeriodName and pEndperiodName parameters of the executeDataRule service.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter Name</th>
<th>Valid Values</th>
<th>Associated Error Codes</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>String pUserName</td>
<td></td>
<td>AIF_COMMON_ERR_000002:Invalid User Name/Password combination.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>String pPassword</td>
<td></td>
<td>AIF_COMMON_ERR_00001:Invalid token.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>String pSSOToken</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In This Appendix

Fusion and E-Business Suite Source System Tables ......................................................... 237
PeopleSoft Enterprise Financial Management Source System Tables ............................. 239
PeopleSoft Human Capital Management Source System Tables ................................ 240
Creating Synonyms for EBS Tables ............................................................................. 241

This section lists the source system tables used by FDMEE. FDMEE reads all tables listed and writes to GL_BUDGET_INTERFACE and GL_TRACK_DELTA_BALANCES.

It also describes how to create synonyms for EBS tables.

**Fusion and E-Business Suite Source System Tables**

These Fusion and E-Business Suite source system tables are used by FDMEE. All tables require read privileges, unless noted otherwise.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table/View Name</th>
<th>Schema</th>
<th>Object Type</th>
<th>Privilege</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FND_FLEX_VALIDATION_ QUALIFIERS</td>
<td>APPLSYS</td>
<td>Table</td>
<td>Read only</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FND_FLEX_VALIDATION_TABLES</td>
<td>APPLSYS</td>
<td>Table</td>
<td>Read only</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FND_FLEX_VALUES</td>
<td>APPLSYS</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>Read only</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FND_FLEX_VALUES_TL</td>
<td>APPLSYS</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>Read only</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FND_FLEX_VALUE_CHILDREN_V</td>
<td>APPS</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>Read only</td>
<td>View based on FND_FLEX_VALUE_NORM_HIERARCHY, FND_FLEX_VALUE_SETS, and FND_FLEX_VALUES_VL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FND_FLEX_VALUE_NORM_HIERARCHY</td>
<td>APPLSYS</td>
<td>Table</td>
<td>Read only</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FND_FLEX_VALUE_SETS</td>
<td>APPLSYS</td>
<td>Table</td>
<td>Read only</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FND_FORM_FUNCTIONS</td>
<td>APPLSYS</td>
<td>Table</td>
<td>Read only</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FND_ID_FLEXS</td>
<td>APPLSYS</td>
<td>Table</td>
<td>Read only</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table/View Name</td>
<td>Schema</td>
<td>Object Type</td>
<td>Privilege</td>
<td>Comments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FND_ID_FLEX_SEGMENTS</td>
<td>APPLSYS</td>
<td>Table</td>
<td>Read only</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FND_ID_FLEX_SEGMENTS_TL</td>
<td>APPLSYS</td>
<td>Table</td>
<td>Read only</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FND_ID_FLEX_Structures</td>
<td>APPLSYS</td>
<td>Table</td>
<td>Read only</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FND_ID_FLEX_Structures_TL</td>
<td>APPLSYS</td>
<td>Table</td>
<td>Read only</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FND_LANGUAGES</td>
<td>APPLSYS</td>
<td>Table</td>
<td>Read only</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FND_NEW_MESSAGES</td>
<td>APPLSYS</td>
<td>Table</td>
<td>Read only</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FND_NUMBER</td>
<td>APPLSYS</td>
<td>Table</td>
<td>Read only</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FND_RESPONSIBILITY</td>
<td>APPLSYS</td>
<td>Table</td>
<td>Read only</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FND_RESPONSIBILITY_TL</td>
<td>APPLSYS</td>
<td>Table</td>
<td>Read only</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FND_SEGMENT_ATTRIBUTE_VALUES</td>
<td>APPLSYS</td>
<td>Table</td>
<td>Read only</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GL_BALANCES</td>
<td>GL</td>
<td>Table</td>
<td>Read only</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GL_BALANCES_DELTA</td>
<td>GL</td>
<td>Table</td>
<td>Read only</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GL_BUDGETS</td>
<td>GL</td>
<td>Table</td>
<td>Read only</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GL_BUDGET_ENTITIES</td>
<td>GL</td>
<td>Table</td>
<td>Read only</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GL_BUDGET_INTERFACE</td>
<td>GL</td>
<td>Table</td>
<td>Read only</td>
<td>Read and write privileges are required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GL_BUDGET_VERSIONS</td>
<td>GL</td>
<td>Table</td>
<td>Read only</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GL_CODE_COMBINATIONS</td>
<td>GL</td>
<td>Table</td>
<td>Read only</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GL_CODE_COMBINATIONS_KFV</td>
<td>APPS</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>Read only</td>
<td>View based on GL_CODE_COMBINATIONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GL_DAILY_BALANCES</td>
<td>GL</td>
<td>Table</td>
<td>Read only</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GL_DAILY_CONVERSION_TYPES</td>
<td>GL</td>
<td>Table</td>
<td>Read only</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GL_DAILY_CONVERSION_TYPES_V</td>
<td>APPS</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>Read only</td>
<td>View based on GL_DAILY_CONVERSION_TYPES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GL_DAILY_RATES</td>
<td>GL</td>
<td>Table</td>
<td>Read only</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GL_ENCUMBRANCE_TYPES</td>
<td>GL</td>
<td>Table</td>
<td>Read only</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GL_INTERFACE</td>
<td>GL</td>
<td>Table</td>
<td>Read/Write</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GL_JE_CATEGORIES</td>
<td>GL</td>
<td>Table</td>
<td>Read only</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GL_JE_CATEGORIES_TL</td>
<td>GL</td>
<td>Table</td>
<td>Read only</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table/View Name</td>
<td>Schema</td>
<td>Object Type</td>
<td>Privilege</td>
<td>Comments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GL_JE_SOURCES_TL</td>
<td>GL</td>
<td>Table</td>
<td>Read only</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GL_LEDGERS</td>
<td></td>
<td>Table</td>
<td>Read only</td>
<td>Table (R12 only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GL_PERIODS</td>
<td>GL</td>
<td>Table</td>
<td>Read only</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GL_PERIOD_SETS</td>
<td>GL</td>
<td>Table</td>
<td>Read only</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GL_PERIOD_STATUSES</td>
<td>GL</td>
<td>Table</td>
<td>Read only</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GL_PERIOD_TYPES</td>
<td>GL</td>
<td>Table</td>
<td>Read only</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GL_PERIOD_TYPES_V</td>
<td>APPS</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>Read only</td>
<td>View based on GL_PERIOD_TYPES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GL_SETS_OF_BOOKS</td>
<td>GL/APP</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>Read only</td>
<td>Table (11i) / View based on GL_LEDGERS (R12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GL_STAT_ACCOUNT_UOM</td>
<td>GL</td>
<td>Table</td>
<td>Read only</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GL_TRACK_DELTA_BALANCES</td>
<td>GL</td>
<td>Table</td>
<td>Read/Write</td>
<td>Read and write privileges are required.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PeopleSoft Enterprise Financial Management Source System Tables**

These PeopleSoft Enterprise Financial Management source system tables are used by FDMEE. All tables require read privileges, unless noted otherwise.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table / View Name</th>
<th>Table / View Name</th>
<th>Table / View Name</th>
<th>Table / View Name</th>
<th>Table / View Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PS_AFFILIATE_LANG</td>
<td>PS_CAL_SUMP_TBL</td>
<td>PS_LED_DEFN_LANG</td>
<td>PS_RT_DFLT_VW</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS_AFFILIATE_VW</td>
<td>PS_CF1_LANG</td>
<td>PS_LED_DEFN_TBL</td>
<td>PS_RT_TYPE_TBL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS_AFFINTRA1_LANG</td>
<td>PS_CF2_LANG</td>
<td>PS_LED_GRP_LANG</td>
<td>PS_SET_CNTRL_REC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS_AFFINTRA1_VW</td>
<td>PS_CF3_LANG</td>
<td>PS_LED_GRP_LED_TBL</td>
<td>PS_SET_CNTRL_TBL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS_AFFINTRA2_LANG</td>
<td>PS_CHARTFIELD1_TBL</td>
<td>PS_LED_GRP_TBL</td>
<td>PS_SET_CNTRL_TREE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS_AFFINTRA2_VW</td>
<td>PS_CHARTFIELD2_TBL</td>
<td>PS_LED_TMPLT_TBL</td>
<td>PS_SETID_TBL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS_ALTACCT_LANG</td>
<td>PS_CHARTFIELD3_TBL</td>
<td>PS_LEDGER</td>
<td>PSDBFDDLABL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS_ALTACCT_TBL</td>
<td>PS_CLASS_CF_LANG</td>
<td>PS_LEDGER_BUDG</td>
<td>PSDBFDDLABL LANG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS_BD_SCENARIO_TBL</td>
<td>PS_CLASS_CF_TBL</td>
<td>PS_LOCATION_TBL</td>
<td>PSKEYDEFN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS_BOOK_CODE_TBL</td>
<td>PS_DEPT_TBL</td>
<td>PS_NAMES</td>
<td>PSOPTIONS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS_BU_BOOK_TBL</td>
<td>PS_DEPT_TBL_LANG</td>
<td>PS_OPER_UNIT_LANG</td>
<td>PSRECDEFN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PeopleSoft Human Capital Management Source System Tables

These PeopleSoft Human Capital Management source system tables are used by FDMEE. All tables require read privileges.
Creating Synonyms for EBS Tables

If a user other than the “apps” user is referenced, you can create synonyms for EBS tables.

➢ To create synonyms for EBS Tables:
  1. Create synonyms for the EBS tables listed in this appendix.
  2. Assign read access to all the synonyms that you created.
  3. Assign write access to the following tables:
      • GL_Interface
      • GL_Budget_Interface
      • GL_Track_Delta_Balances

In ODI Topology for EBS_Data_Server, you can now use the synonym for both the user and the schema.
In This Appendix

FDMEE Staging Tables ................................................................. 243
PeopleSoft Human Capital Management Staging Tables ...................... 244

FDMEE Staging Tables

Subtopics

- Staging Tables Used for Import from Source
- Data Tables Used for Drill Through
- Views Used for Export to Target

The following sections describe FDMEE staging tables.

Staging Tables Used for Import from Source

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table / View Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TDATASEG_T</td>
<td>Temporary data table used for transforming data from source to target in a data rule execution. To ensure read consistency, data is extracted from the corresponding staging table (for example, AIF_EBS_GL_BALANCES_STG, AIF_EBS_GL_DAILY_BAL_STG, or AIF_PS_LEDGER) and copied to TDATASEG_T (partitioned by LOADID), which is then used for transforming source data to target data based on the data mappings specified in TDATAMAP_T. If you have selected to only “Import from Source,” you can query this table by LOADID to view the data transformations that were applied during the data rule execution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TDATASEGW</td>
<td>Temporary data table used for transforming write-back data from source to target in a write-back rule execution. Write-back data is extracted from the temporary staging table (AIF_WRITEBACK_ESS_DATA_T) and copied over to TDATASEGW (partitioned by LOADID), which is then used for transforming source data to target data based on the data mappings specified in TDATAMAP_T. If you have selected to only “Import from Source,” you can query this table by LOADID to view the data transformations that were applied during the write-back rule execution.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Data Tables Used for Drill Through

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table / View Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TDATASEG</td>
<td>Audit table describing the data transformations in a data rule execution. Only in a successful data rule execution data transformations stored in TDATASEG_T be copied over to TDATASEG.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Views Used for Export to Target

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table / View Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AIF_HS_BALANCES</td>
<td>Interface view used for exporting data to a target application in a data rule execution. This view queries the TDATASEG_T table directly by summarizing the target amounts across the unique target dimension member combinations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIF_EBS_GL_INTERFACE_V</td>
<td>Interface view used for exporting data back to the Fusion and E-Business Suite general ledger system in a write-back rule execution. This view queries the TDATASEGW table directly by summarizing the target amounts across the unique target segment value combinations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIF_PS_GL_INTERFACE_V</td>
<td>Interface view used for exporting data back to the PeopleSoft Enterprise Financial Management system in a write-back rule execution. This view queries the TDATASEGW table directly by summarizing the target amounts across the unique target ChartField value combinations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PeopleSoft Human Capital Management Staging Tables

Subtopics
- PS90HCM
- CHARTFIELD

The following sections describe the columns in each PeopleSoft Human Capital Management staging table used by FDMEE.

**PS90HCM**

Table 35  AIF_PS_POSITION_DATA_STG Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column Name</th>
<th>Column Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DESCR</td>
<td>Position Description</td>
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Table 36  AIF_PS_JOBCODE_TBL_STG Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column Name</th>
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<td>Compensation Frequency</td>
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<td>Column Name</td>
<td>Column Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>DESCR</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<td>Standard Hours</td>
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Table 37  AIF_PS_JOB_STG Table

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**Table 38  AIF_PS_POSITION_DATA_STG Table**

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<tbody>
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<td>Company</td>
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Table 39  AIF_PS_SAL_GRADE_TBL_STG Table

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**Table 40  AIF_PS_SAL_STEP_TBL_STG Table**

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Table 41  AIF_PS_BP_JOB_STG Table

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<td>GVT_POI</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVT_POSN_OCCUPIED</td>
<td>Position Occupied</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVT_PREV_RET_COVRG</td>
<td>Previous Retirement Coverage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVT RETIRE_PLAN</td>
<td>Retire Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVT_RETRO_BSE_FLAG</td>
<td>Retrospective Base Flag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVT_RETRO_DED_FLAG</td>
<td>Retrospective Deduction Flag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVT_RETRO_FLAG</td>
<td>Retrospective Flag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVT_RETRO_JOB_FLAG</td>
<td>Retrospective Job Flag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVT_ROUTE_NEXT</td>
<td>Route to Next</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVT_RTND_GRADE</td>
<td>Retained Grade</td>
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<td>Column Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVT_RTND_GVT_STEP</td>
<td>Retained Government Step</td>
</tr>
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<td>GVT_RTND_SAL_PLAN</td>
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<td>Sub Agency</td>
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<td>Transaction Number</td>
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<td>Transaction Number Sequence</td>
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<td>Type of Appointment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVT_WIP_STATUS</td>
<td>WIP Status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Work Schedule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVT_XFER_FROM_AGCY</td>
<td>Transfer From Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVT_XFER_TO_AGCY</td>
<td>Transfer To Agency</td>
</tr>
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<td>HOURLY_RT</td>
<td>Hourly Rate</td>
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<td>HOURLY_RT_FRA</td>
<td>Hourly Rate France</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Job Indicator</td>
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<td>Labor Type Germany</td>
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<td>Column Name</td>
<td>Column Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAYOFF_EXEMPT_FLAG</td>
<td>Layoff Exempt Flag</td>
</tr>
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<td>LAYOFF_EXEMPT_RSN</td>
<td>Layoff Exempt Reason</td>
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<td>Labor Facility Entry Date</td>
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<td>Location</td>
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<td>Paid Hours</td>
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<td>Paid Hours Frequency</td>
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<td>Pay Group</td>
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<td>Pay System Flag</td>
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<td>Pay Union Fee</td>
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<td>PERFORM_GROUP_GER</td>
<td>Perform Group Germany</td>
</tr>
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<td>Position Entry Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Position Number</td>
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<td>POSITION_OVERRIDE</td>
<td>Position Override</td>
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<td>Position Change Record</td>
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<td>Prorate Contract Change Amount</td>
</tr>
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<td>Regulatory Region</td>
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<td>REG_TEMP</td>
<td>Regular or Temporary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REPORTS_TO</td>
<td>Reports To</td>
</tr>
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<td>SAL_ADMIN_PLAN</td>
<td>Salary Administration Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>SetID Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SETID_JOBCODE</td>
<td>SetID Job Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SETID_LBR_AGRMNT</td>
<td>SetID Labor Agreement</td>
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<td>Column Description</td>
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<td>-------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
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<td>SetID Location</td>
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<td>SETID_SALARY</td>
<td>SetID Salary</td>
</tr>
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<td>SHIFT</td>
<td>Shift</td>
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<td>Shift Factor</td>
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<tr>
<td>SHIFT_RT</td>
<td>Shift Rate</td>
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<td>SOC_SEC_RISK_CODE</td>
<td>Social Security Risk Code</td>
</tr>
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<td>SPK_COMM_ID_GER</td>
<td>Spokesman Committee ID</td>
</tr>
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<td>Standard Hours</td>
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<td>Standard Hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEP</td>
<td>Frequency Step</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEP_ENTRY_DT</td>
<td>Step Entry Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Supervisor ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TARIFF_AREA_GER</td>
<td>Tariff Area Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TARIFF_GER</td>
<td>Tariff Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Tax Location Code</td>
</tr>
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<td>Union Code</td>
</tr>
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<td>UNION_FEE_AMOUNT</td>
<td>Union Fee Amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNION_FEE_END_DT</td>
<td>Union Fee End Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNION_FEE_START_DT</td>
<td>Union Fee Start Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Union Participation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNION_POS</td>
<td>Union Position</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNION_SENIORITY_DT</td>
<td>Union Seniority Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UPDATE_PAYROLL</td>
<td>Update Payroll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VALUE_1_FRA</td>
<td>Value 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VALUE_2_FRA</td>
<td>Value 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VALUE_3_FRA</td>
<td>Value 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VALUE_4_FRA</td>
<td>Value 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VALUE_5_FRA</td>
<td>Value 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Column Name</td>
<td>Column Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WORK_DAY_HOURS</td>
<td>Work Day Hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WPP_STOP_FLAG</td>
<td>Stop Wage Progression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WRKS_CNCL_FUNCTION</td>
<td>Work Council Function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WRKS_CNCL_ROLE_CHE</td>
<td>Work Council Role</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CHARTFIELD**

Table 42  Table Type—CHARTFIELD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table Name</th>
<th>Column Name</th>
<th>Column Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AIF_PS_GL_ACCOUNT_TBL_STG</td>
<td>ACCOUNT</td>
<td>Account</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIF_PS_AFFILIATE_VW_STG</td>
<td>AFFILIATE</td>
<td>Affiliate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIF_PS_ALTACCT_TBL_STG</td>
<td>ALTACCT</td>
<td>Alternate Account</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIF_PS_BUD_REF_TBL_STG</td>
<td>BUDGET_REF</td>
<td>Budget Ref</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIF_PS_CHARTFIELD1_TBL_STG</td>
<td>CHARTFIELD1</td>
<td>Chartfield 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIF_PS_CHARTFIELD2_TBL_STG</td>
<td>CHARTFIELD2</td>
<td>Chartfield 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIF_PS_CHARTFIELD3_TBL_STG</td>
<td>CHARTFIELD3</td>
<td>Chartfield 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIF_PS_CLASS_CF_TBL_STG</td>
<td>CLASS_FLD</td>
<td>Class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIF_PS_DEPT_CF_TBL_STG</td>
<td>DEPTID_CF</td>
<td>Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIF_PS_FUND_TBL_STG</td>
<td>FUND_CODE</td>
<td>Fund Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIF_PS_OPER_UNIT_TBL_STG</td>
<td>OPERATING_UNIT</td>
<td>Operating Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIF_PS_PRODUCT_TBL_STG</td>
<td>PRODUCT</td>
<td>Product</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIF_PS_PROGRAM_TBL_STG</td>
<td>PROGRAM_CODE</td>
<td>Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIF_PS_PROJECT_TBL_STG</td>
<td>PROJECT</td>
<td>Project</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Working with Open Interface Adapters

In This Appendix

Setting up the Open Interface Adapter ................................................................. 265

Setting up the Open Interface Adapter

The Open Interface Adapter is used to map data from the open interface table (AIF_OPEN_INTERFACE) to the FDMEE staging tables. The user configures this adapter by way of FDMEE to populate the staging table with the related data from the open interface table. Users load the open interface table with the tool of their choice like a pl/sql routine, a sql loader script or a custom program. If the user has a full use ODI license, they can customize the Open Interface Adapter ODI package shipped with ERP Integrator to call a custom ODI interface to load the open interface table as a step in the data load process.

Note: FDMEE comes with a restricted use ODI license, but a customer needs to purchase a full use ODI license to make changes to ODI scenarios and/or packages.

Using the Open Interface Table

The open interface table is called AIF_OPEN_INTERFACE. The table definition is as follows:

Table 43  AIF_OPEN_INTERFACE Table Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column Name</th>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BATCH_NAME</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(200 BYTE)</td>
<td>Required. Used to filter the data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YEAR</td>
<td>NUMBER(15,0)</td>
<td>Optional. Required if period mapping is Explicit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERIOD</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(30 BYTE)</td>
<td>Optional. Required if period mapping is Explicit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERIOD_NUM</td>
<td>NUMBER(15,0)</td>
<td>Optional. Required if period mapping is Explicit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CURRENCY</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(10 BYTE)</td>
<td>Required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATAVIEW</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(8 BYTE)</td>
<td>Used for HFM applications. Assign value of YTD or Periodic. Default value is YTD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DESC1</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(75 BYTE)</td>
<td>Optional. Mapped to DESC1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DESC2</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(75 BYTE)</td>
<td>Optional. Mapped to DESC2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Column Name</td>
<td>Data Type</td>
<td>Comment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMOUNT</td>
<td>NUMBER(29,12)</td>
<td>Required. Mapped to AMOUNT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMOUNT_YTD</td>
<td>NUMBER(29,12)</td>
<td>Optional. Mapped to AMOUNT_YTD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMOUNT_PTD</td>
<td>NUMBER(29,12)</td>
<td>Optional. Mapped to AMOUNT_PTD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COL01</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(75 BYTE)</td>
<td>Input Source Column 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COL02</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(75 BYTE)</td>
<td>Input Source Column 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COL03</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(75 BYTE)</td>
<td>Input Source Column 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COL30</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(75 BYTE)</td>
<td>Input Source Column 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATTR1</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(20 BYTE)</td>
<td>Optional. Mapped to ATTR1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATTR2</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(20 BYTE)</td>
<td>Optional. Mapped to ATTR2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATTR13</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(20 BYTE)</td>
<td>Optional Mapped to ATTR13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATTR14</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(20 BYTE)</td>
<td>Reserved. Do not map.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Installing the Open Interface Adapter

To import the Open Interface Adapter using FDMEE:

1. From `odi\Adapters\OpenInterface`, copy the `Open_Interface_Adapter.xml` to the `ADAPTERS` directory, located under the `ERPIAPPDATA` directory.

2. Launch FDMEE.

3. In the Tasks pane, and then, under Setup, select Source Adapter.

4. In Source Adapter, and then, from Source Adapter summary task bar, select Import.

5. From Select a file to import, navigate to the `Open_Interface_Adapter.xml` file and click OK.

   The file is imported and creates an entry in the Source Adapter Summary table on the Source Adapter screen.

### Loading Source Data using Custom Loaders

To load data using the Open Interface Table and Adapter:

1. Populate the Open Interface table as need.

2. Create any new period mappings as needed.

3. Create a new source system:
a. From the Task pane, select Setup, then Source System.
b. Select Add to add a new source system.
c. Specify the Name, Source System Type, and ODI Context Code.
   The ODI context code refers to the context defined in Oracle Data Integrator. A context
   groups the source and target connection information.
   For the Source system Type, select “Others”, and for the ODI Context Code, enter the
default “Global”. If the ODI has been set up differently from the defaults, enter the
appropriate ODI Context Code if it is not “Global”.

4 From Source Adapter, copy the Open Interface Adapter to a new adapter.
   a. Provide a new adapter key.
      The adapter key can be ten characters long. Once the adapter key has been created, it
cannot be modified!
   b. Change the “Adapter Name” so that it is different from the copied adapter name.
      The adapter name is used in pick lists, and needs to be changed so that the copied adapter
can be distinguished from the original adapter.

5 On the Import Format screen, define a new import format.
   a. Select the source system created in Step 3 and the adapter from Step 4.
   b. Map the source columns to the appropriate target dimensions.

6 When the import format mappings are complete, select Regenerate ODI Scenario.
   This step generates the ODI Scenario based on the import format mappings.

7 On the Locations screen, define a new location using the import format.

8 On the Data Rule screen, define the new data rule.
   a. Select the appropriate period mapping type.
      Provide a value for the batch name. The batch name is used by the system as a filter on
      the open interface table. This allows multiple users to load data into a single interface
      table but then segregate the data by the batch name.
   b. Enter Y or N for the Delete Data After Import option.

9 Execute the data rule using one of three methods:
   • Data Rule Execution
   • Workbench
   • Batch Execution Script

Customizing ODI to Load Data from a Custom Source

➤ To use the ODI Studio:

1 Copy the Open Interface Project.
2 Add necessary data model for the custom source.

3 Add necessary interfaces to populate the open interface table.

➢ To use the FDMEE Source Adapter user interface, copy the Open Interface Adapter to a new adapter. For the new adapter, provide a new adapter key. The adapter key can be 10 characters long. Once it has been created, it cannot be modified. Make necessary modifications to Display Names. This Display Name is shown in the Import Format and Data Load Workbench.
PeopleSoft’s Commitment Control is a budgetary control feature in the PeopleSoft General Ledger product, which supports the posting of budgets and tests transactions against budgetary balances according to the rules configured by users. Using Commitment Control, you can define an alternate structure from the General Ledger to manage budgets based on the Chartfield (account segments) and calendars. For example, you can choose to control budgets at a Division level by Quarter whereas actual expenses are recorded at the Cost Center level by month.

Additionally, you can make large scale changes to budgets, and write revisions as journals back to source systems for posting while maintaining distinctions in PeopleSoft budgets between original proposals, adjustments, revisions, and adjusted budgets. Hyperion Planning, for example, can be used to prepare the initial budget at the start of the fiscal year. It can also be used to make revisions to the budgets throughout the fiscal year. As budgets are prepared and revised, they have to be validated and posted to Commitment Control, which manages and controls the actual revenue and expenses.

FDMEE integrates with Commitment Control by allowing you to use Hyperion Planning to prepare and maintain the budgets. The integration involves:

- loading the Actual from Commitment Control
- validating budgets during preparation and revision against Commitment Control budget definitions
- posting the initial budget to Commitment Control
- posting ongoing budget revisions to Commitment Control

To use Commitment Control within the context of FDMEE, complete the following:

1. In **Source System**, register your General Ledger and HRMS source systems.
2. In **Source System**, to use PeopleSoft Commitment Control, select **Enable Commitment Control**.
3. In **Target Application**, register the target application.
4. In **Import Format**, define an import format that specifies how to map PeopleSoft chart fields to dimensions in the Public Sector Planning and Budgeting applications.
5. In **Data Load Rule**, define a location that identifies the PeopleSoft accounting entity (business unit) from which to load data.
6. In **Data Load Rule**, specify a period mapping type of “Budget”.
7. In **Data Load Rule** define global, application, and source mappings that specify how period keys in the PeopleSoft calendar and time periods correspond to periods in your Public Sector
Planning and Budgeting budget application such as months, quarters, and years. Options include:

- select an “As of Date”
  The “As of Date” to determine effective dated records, for example, Budget Definition.
- select a “Target for Blank Period” if the budget is based on a project period.
- Optionally, in Period Mappings, map a budget period by mapping a calendar and period to an FDMEE period.

Commitment Control allows different calendars to be used for different rules. The calendar can be of different granularity and duration. For example, you can map the Chartfield used for rule ranges to the Hyperion Planning Entity dimension. When you specify an explicit period mapping, you can map a Budget period by pointing to a calendar and period to an FDMEE period. The same FDMEE period can be mapped to multiple source periods from different calendars.

8. Run the data load rules.

9. In Import Format define an import format that contains write back mappings that identify the Public Sector Planning and Budgeting data to write to the PeopleSoft accounting entity chart fields.

10. In Write-Back Rule, define a write-back rule.

   Write-back period mapping is based on explicit period maps. Every Entity is associated with a different Budget Calendar.

11. In Write-Back Rule, define write back filters that identify the portions of budget data to load to PeopleSoft.

12. Run the write back rule.
The FDM features are available only when a customer upgrades from 11.1.1.4 or 11.1.2.X.

**Enabling FDM Applications**

You can enable applications registered in FDM to be registered as target applications in FDMEE. Use this for Oracle Hyperion Strategic Finance or Oracle Hyperion Enterprise® are registered in FDM, but are not registered in Oracle Hyperion Shared Services. After you enable the applications, define import formats, locations, and data load rules in FDMEE.

*Note:* FDMEE supports loading data and drill through for FDM applications, but does not support loading metadata or writing-back data for applications registered in FDM.

To enable FDM applications:

1. **In the Tasks pane, select FDM Application.**
   - The FDM Application page is displayed.
2. **Click Add.**
3. **In the Name field, enter the FDM application schema name.**
4. **Enter the User Name and Password for the application schema.**
5. **Optional: Select Remote Database.**
   - If FDM accesses a database that is different from the FDMEE database, select Remote.
   - If FDM accesses the same database as FDMEE, do not select Remote Database since FDMEE obtains the connection information from the Oracle Hyperion Shared Services Registry.

*Note:* FDM and FDMEE must be on the same database platform. Either on Oracle or SQL Server.
For SQL Server databases only: Enter the SQL Server Database Name.

If you selected Remote Database, click to select a generic JDBC URL address. Then, modify the <host>, <port>, and <SID>. For example, server.oracle.com:1521:orcl.

To test the connection, click Test Connection.

Click Save.

Define the import format. See “Working with Import Formats” on page 81.

Drilling Through to the FDM Landing Page

For information on drill through capabilities to the FDM landing page, see the Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Administrator’s Guide.

Migrating from FDM to FDMEE

In Release 11.1.2.3 the process for migrating from FDM to FDMEE involves manually:

1. Exporting from Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management and loading data in FDMEE

2. Recreating artifacts in FDMEE as needed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Export Columns</th>
<th>Import Columns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rule Name</td>
<td>Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rule Description</td>
<td>Target</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Account</td>
<td>Rule Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where Clause</td>
<td>Rule Description</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
When creating reports, you can use a base SQL query and a parameter SQL query to enhance the data shown in the report. The base SQL query can be used to pull data from various tables and display the data as report output. For example, using one query definition, you can show different columns or groupings. In one report, you can list amounts by account and group by entity, and in another list amount by entity and group by account.

The parameter SQL query enables you to run a query against the parameters in the report definition. For example, the query can be used to select the Location, Period, Category, or Account groupings. In one report, you can list amounts by account and group by entity, and in another list amount by entity and group by account.

The FDMEE tables that are used in the base and parameter SQL query are:

- TDATASEG
- TLOGPROCESS

### TDATASEG Table Reference

The TDATASEG table is used to store the data loaded by the user, and the transformation between the source dimension members and results of the mapping process.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column Name</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DATAKEY</td>
<td>NUMBER(31,0) NOT NULL ENABLE</td>
<td>System generated unique key for each row of data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARTITIONNKEY</td>
<td>NUMBER(10,0) NOT NULL ENABLE</td>
<td>Location key. Join to TPOVPARTITION to retrieve location information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CATKEY</td>
<td>NUMBER(10,0) NOT NULL ENABLE</td>
<td>Category Key. Join to TPOVCATEGORY to retrieve category information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERIODKEY</td>
<td>DATE NOT NULL ENABLE</td>
<td>Period Key. Join to TPOVPERIOD to retrieve FDMEE to EPM period mapping details.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Column Name</td>
<td>Definition</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATAVIEW</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(8 CHAR) DEFAULT 'YTD' NOT NULL ENABLE</td>
<td>Hard coded to YTD for file, and set to YTD for balance sheet and PTD for income statement when pulling data from ERP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CURKEY</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(10 CHAR) DEFAULT</td>
<td>Currency code of the data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CALCACCTTYPE</td>
<td>NUMBER(6,0) DEFAULT 9 NOT NULL ENABLE</td>
<td>Indicates if row was imported from source or computed by Logic Group:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>● 9=Imported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>● 5=Calculated and Exported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>● 1=Calculated, and Not Exported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHANGESIGN</td>
<td>NUMBER(1,0) DEFAULT 0 NOT NULL ENABLE</td>
<td>Indicates that the sign of the imported amount should be reversed:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>● 0=No Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>● 1=Reverse Sign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOURNALID</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(10 CHAR) DEFAULT</td>
<td>ID for the Journal. User provided value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMOUNT</td>
<td>NUMBER(29,12) DEFAULT 0 NOT NULL ENABLE</td>
<td>Amount loaded from source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMOUNTX</td>
<td>NUMBER(29,12) DEFAULT 0 NOT NULL ENABLE</td>
<td>Amount after any transformation rules. This value is loaded to the target application.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DESC1</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(75 CHAR) DEFAULT</td>
<td>Description can be imported from file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DESC2</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(75 CHAR) DEFAULT</td>
<td>Description can be imported from file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACCOUNT</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(75 CHAR) NOT NULL ENABLE</td>
<td>Account member from source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACCOUNTX</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(4000 CHAR) DEFAULT</td>
<td>Account member after mapping rules processed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACCOUNTR</td>
<td>NUMBER(10,0) DEFAULT 0 NOT NULL ENABLE</td>
<td>Key to Mapping used for this dimension. Refers to DATAKEY in TDATAMAPSEG.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACCOUNTF</td>
<td>NUMBER(6,0) DEFAULT 0 NOT NULL ENABLE</td>
<td>Map types:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>● 1=Exception</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>● 3=Between</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>● 4=Range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENTITY</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(75 CHAR) DEFAULT</td>
<td>Entity member from source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENTITYX</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(75 CHAR) DEFAULT</td>
<td>Entity member after mapping rules processed. This is value that will be exported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENTITYR</td>
<td>NUMBER(10,0) DEFAULT 0 NOT NULL ENABLE</td>
<td>Key to Mapping used for this dimension. Refers to DATAKEY in TDATAMAPSEG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENTITYF</td>
<td>NUMBER(6,0) DEFAULT 0 NOT NULL ENABLE</td>
<td>Map types:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>● 1=Exception</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>● 3=Between</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>● 4=Range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Column Name</td>
<td>Definition</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICP</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(75 CHAR) DEFAULT</td>
<td>ICP from source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICPX</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(75 CHAR) DEFAULT</td>
<td>ICP after mapping rules processed. This value is exported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICPR</td>
<td>NUMBER(10,0) DEFAULT 0 NOT NULL ENABLE</td>
<td>Key to mapping used for this dimension. Refers to DATAKEY in TDATAMAPSEG.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| ICPF        | NUMBER(6,0) DEFAULT 0 NOT NULL ENABLE | Map type:  
  1=Exception  
  3=Between  
  4=Range |
| UD1         | VARCHAR2(75 CHAR) DEFAULT | UD1 from source |
| UD1X        | VARCHAR2(75 CHAR) DEFAULT | UD1 after mapping rules processed. This value is exported. |
| UD1R        | NUMBER(10,0) DEFAULT 0 NOT NULL ENABLE | Key to Mapping used for this dimension. Refers to DATAKEY in TDATAMAPSEG |
| UD1F        | NUMBER(6,0) DEFAULT 0 NOT NULL ENABLE | Map type:  
  1=Exception  
  3=Between  
  4=Range |
<p>| ARCHIVEID   | NUMBER(31,0) DEFAULT 0 NOT NULL ENABLE | Future use |
| HASMEMOITEM | NUMBER(1,0) DEFAULT 0 NOT NULL ENABLE | Future use |
| STATICDATAKEY | NUMBER(31,0) DEFAULT 0 NOT NULL ENABLE | Future use |
| ATTR1       | VARCHAR2(20 CHAR) DEFAULT | User defined attribute - used as needed for mapping or drill-through |
| ATTR2       | VARCHAR2(20 CHAR) DEFAULT | User defined attribute - used as needed for mapping or drill-through |
| ATTR3       | VARCHAR2(20 CHAR) DEFAULT | User defined attribute - used as needed for mapping or drill-through |
| ATTR4       | VARCHAR2(20 CHAR) DEFAULT | User defined attribute - used as needed for mapping or drill-through |
| ATTR5       | VARCHAR2(20 CHAR) DEFAULT | User defined attribute - used as needed for mapping or drill-through |
| ATTR6       | VARCHAR2(20 CHAR) DEFAULT | User defined attribute - used as needed for mapping or drill-through |
| ATTR7       | VARCHAR2(20 CHAR) DEFAULT | User defined attribute - used as needed for mapping or drill-through |
| ATTR8       | VARCHAR2(20 CHAR) DEFAULT | User defined attribute - used as needed for mapping or drill-through |
| ATTR9       | VARCHAR2(20 CHAR) DEFAULT | User defined attribute - used as needed for mapping or drill-through |
| ATTR10      | VARCHAR2(20 CHAR) DEFAULT | User defined attribute - used as needed for mapping or drill-through |
| ATTR11      | VARCHAR2(20 CHAR) DEFAULT | User defined attribute - used as needed for mapping or drill-through |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column Name</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ATTR12</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(20 CHAR) DEFAULT</td>
<td>User defined attribute - used as needed for mapping or drill-through</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATTR13</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(20 CHAR) DEFAULT</td>
<td>User defined attribute - used as needed for mapping or drill-through</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATTR14</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(20 CHAR) DEFAULT</td>
<td>User defined attribute - used as needed for mapping or drill-through</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CODE_COMBINATION_ID</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(155 CHAR)</td>
<td>Used for integration with EBS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMOUNT_YTD</td>
<td>NUMBER(29,12)</td>
<td>YTD Amount. Used for EBS, Peoplesoft, Fusion data sources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMOUNT_PTD</td>
<td>NUMBER(29,12)</td>
<td>PTD Amount. Used for EBS, Peoplesoft, Fusion data sources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOADID</td>
<td>NUMBER(15,0)</td>
<td>Process ID that created or updated this row.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RULE_ID</td>
<td>NUMBER(15,0)</td>
<td>Data Rule ID used to create this row. Join to AIF_BALANCE_RULES for details.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STAT_BALANCE_FLAG</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(1 CHAR)</td>
<td>Indicates if balance is a statistic:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>● Y=Stat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>● N=Balance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VALID_FLAG</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(1 CHAR)</td>
<td>Indicates if row has valid mappings:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>● Y=Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>● N=Not Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>● I=Ignore</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TLOGPROCESS Table Reference**

The TLOGPROCESS table is used to store the workflow process status for a location, category, and period.

**Table 45  TLOGPROCESS Table Reference**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column Name</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PARTITIONKEY</td>
<td>NUMBER(10,0) NOT NULL ENABLE</td>
<td>Location key. Join to TPOVPARTITION to retrieve location information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CATKEY</td>
<td>NUMBER(10,0) NOT NULL ENABLE</td>
<td>Category Key. Join to TPOVCATEGORY to retrieve category information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERIODKEY</td>
<td>DATE NOT NULL ENABLE</td>
<td>Period Key. Join to TPOVPERIOD to retrieve Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management Enterprise Edition to EPM period mapping details.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RULE_ID</td>
<td>NUMBER(15,0) NOT NULL ENABLE</td>
<td>Data Rule ID. Join to AIF_BALANCE_RULES for details.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROCESSIMP</td>
<td>NUMBER(1,0) DEFAULT 0 NOT NULL ENABLE</td>
<td>Status for Import step:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>● 0=Not started or failed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>● 1=Successful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Column Name</td>
<td>Definition</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROCESSIMPNOTE</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(50 CHAR) DEFAULT NULL</td>
<td>Textual note on Validate status:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Import Successful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Recalculated OK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Import Error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Recalculate Failed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• MultiLoad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• BypassDataLoad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Logic Calc Err</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Map Calc Err</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROCESSVAL</td>
<td>NUMBER(1,0) DEFAULT 0 NOT NULL ENABLE</td>
<td>Status for Validate step:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 0=Not started or failed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 1=Successful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROCESSVALNOTE</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(50 CHAR) DEFAULT NULL,</td>
<td>Textual note on Validate step:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Validate Successful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Error=x records (Where X = how many members did not have map rules)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• BypassDataLoad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROCESSEXEXP</td>
<td>NUMBER(1,0) DEFAULT 0 NOT NULL ENABLE,</td>
<td>Status for Export step:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 0=Not started or failed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 1=Successful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROCESSEXPNOTE</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(50 CHAR) DEFAULT NULL</td>
<td>Textual note on Export step:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Last successful export</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Export -B Successful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Export Successful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• BypassDataLoad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROCESSENTLOAD</td>
<td>NUMBER(1,0) DEFAULT 0 NOT NULL ENABLE</td>
<td>Status for Load step:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 0=Not started or failed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 1=Successful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROCESSENTLOADNOTE</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(50 CHAR) DEFAULT NULL</td>
<td>Textual note on Load status:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Time Date stamp for success</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Load Error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• BypassDataLoad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROCESSENTVAL</td>
<td>NUMBER(1,0) DEFAULT 0 NOT NULL ENABLE,</td>
<td>Status for Check step:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 0=Not started or failed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 1=Successful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Column Name</td>
<td>Definition</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROCESENTVALNOTE</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(50 CHAR) DEFAULT NULL</td>
<td>Textual note on Check step:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Check Successful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Check Error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• BypassDataLoad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROCESSCERT</td>
<td>NUMBER(1,0) DEFAULT 0 NOT NULL ENABLE,</td>
<td>Status for Certification step:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 0=Not started or unsubmitted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 1=Submitted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROCESSCERTNOTE</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(50 CHAR) DEFAULT NULL,</td>
<td>Textual note on Load status:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Controls Submitted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Controls Cleared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Not Submitted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• No Controls Found for Profile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• No Controls Group Assigned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Error Setting Status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROCESSASSES</td>
<td>NUMBER(1,0) DEFAULT 0 NOT NULL ENABLE,</td>
<td>Status for Assessment (process explorer) step:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 0=Not started or unsubmitted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 1=Submitted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROCESSASSESNOTE</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(50 CHAR) DEFAULT NULL,</td>
<td>Textual note on Load status:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Controls Submitted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Controls Cleared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Not Submitted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• No Controls Found for Profile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• No Controls Group Assigned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Error Setting Status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROCESCHILDDONE</td>
<td>NUMBER(1,0) DEFAULT 0 NOT NULL ENABLE</td>
<td>Status for Certification status for parent locations step:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 0=Not started or all children not complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 1=All children complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROCESCHILDDONNOTE</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(50 CHAR) DEFAULT NULL</td>
<td>Textual note on Certification status for parent location:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Children Submitted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• No Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROCESSUD1</td>
<td>NUMBER(1,0) DEFAULT 0 NOT NULL ENABLE</td>
<td>Not used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROCESSUD1NOTE</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(50 CHAR) DEFAULT NULL</td>
<td>Not used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROCESSUD2</td>
<td>NUMBER(1,0) DEFAULT 0 NOT NULL ENABLE</td>
<td>Not used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Column Name</td>
<td>Definition</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROCESSUD2NOTE</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(50 CHAR) DEFAULT NULL</td>
<td>Not used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROCESSUD3</td>
<td>NUMBER(1,0) DEFAULT 0 NOT NULL ENABLE</td>
<td>Not used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROCESSUD3NOTE</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(50 CHAR) DEFAULT NULL</td>
<td>Not used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROCESSUD4</td>
<td>NUMBER(1,0) DEFAULT 0 NOT NULL ENABLE</td>
<td>Not used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROCESSUD4NOTE</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(50 CHAR) DEFAULT NULL</td>
<td>Not used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROCESSENDTIME</td>
<td>DATE DEFAULT TO_DATE('01/01/1900', 'MM/DD/YYYY') NOT NULL ENABLE</td>
<td>Last update time/date</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| BLNWCDIRTY     | NUMBER(1,0) DEFAULT 0 NOT NULL ENABLE         | Flag used to indicate that maps (WC = WildCard) must be recalculated prior to validating:  
|                |                                               | ● 0=OK                                                      |
|                |                                               | ● 1=Re-caculate location                                   |
|                |                                               | Map rules have changed after data was imported. This causes the Calculate flag to be displayed |
| BLNLOGICDIRTY  | NUMBER(1,0) DEFAULT 0 NOT NULL ENABLE         | Flag used to indicate the LOGIC must be recalculated prior to validating |
| BLNVALIDIRTY   | NUMBER(1,0) DEFAULT 1 NOT NULL ENABLE         | Flag used to indicate Validation workflow should be re-run:  
|                |                                               | ● 0=OK                                                      |
|                |                                               | ● 1=re-process validations                                 |
|                |                                               | Map rules have changed after data was imported. This causes the Calculate flag to be displayed |
| INTLOCKSTATE   | NUMBER(6,0) DEFAULT 50 NOT NULL ENABLE        | Location POV lock status:  
|                |                                               | ● 50=open                                                   |
|                |                                               | ● 60=locked                                                 |
| PROCESSSTATUS  | NUMBER(10,0) DEFAULT 0 NOT NULL ENABLE        | Current state of workflow for location/category/per. Valid status from tLogProcessStates |
**Glossary**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**adaptive states** Interactive Reporting Web Client level of permission.

**adjustment** See journal entry.

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

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

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

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

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

**aggregate storage database** The database storage model designed to support large-scale, sparsely distributed data which is categorized into many, potentially large dimensions. Upper level members and formulas are dynamically calculated, and selected data values are aggregated and stored, typically with improvements in overall aggregation time.
**aggregate view** A collection of aggregate cells based on the levels of the members within each dimension. To reduce calculation time, values are pre-aggregated and stored as aggregate views. Retrievals start from aggregate view totals and add up from there.

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

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

**alias table** A table that contains alternate names for members.

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

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

**appender** A Log4j term for destination.

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

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

**application currency** The default reporting currency for the application.

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

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

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

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

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

**assemblies** Installation files for EPM System products or components.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

authentication service  A core service that manages one authentication system.

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

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

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

backup  A duplicate copy of an application instance.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

book POV  The dimension members for which a book is run.
**bookmark**  A link to a reporting document or a Web site, displayed on a personal page of a user. The types of bookmarks are My Bookmarks and image bookmarks.

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

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

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

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

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

**cache**  A buffer in memory that holds data temporarily.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CDF  See custom-defined function.

CDM  See custom-defined macro.

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

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

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

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

**child**  A member with a parent above it in the database outline.
choice list  A list of members that a report designer can specify for each dimension when defining the report’s point of view. A user who wants to change the point of view for a dimension that uses a choice list can select only the members specified in that defined member list or those members that meet the criteria defined in the function for the dynamic list.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

connection file  See Interactive Reporting connection file (.oce)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

conversion rate  See exchange rate.

cookie  A segment of data placed on your computer by a Web site.
correlated subqueries  Subqueries that are evaluated once for every row in the parent query; created by joining a topic item in the subquery with a topic in the parent query.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

currency partition  A dimension type that separates local currency members from a base currency, as defined in an application. Identifies currency types, such as Actual, Budget, and Forecast.
custom calendar  Any calendar created by an administrator.
custom dimension  A dimension created and defined by users. Channel, product, department, project, or region could be custom dimensions.
custom property  A property of a dimension or dimension member that is created by a user.
custom report  A complex report from the Design Report module, composed of any combination of components.
custom-defined function (CDF)  Essbase calculation functions developed in Java and added to the standard Essbase calculation scripting language using MaxL. See also custom-defined macro.
custom-defined macro (CDM)  Essbase macros written with Essbase calculator functions and special macro functions. Custom-defined macros use an internal Essbase macro language that enables the combination of calculation functions and they operate on multiple input parameters. See also custom-defined function.
cycle through  Perform multiple passes through a database while calculating it.
dashboard  A collection of metrics and indicators that provide an interactive summary of your business. Dashboards enable you to build and deploy analytic applications.
data cache  A buffer in memory that holds uncompressed data blocks.
data cell  See cell.
data file cache  A buffer in memory that holds compressed data (PAG) files.
data form  A grid display that enables users to enter data into the database from an interface such as a Web browser, and to view and analyze data or related text. Certain dimension member values are fixed, giving users a specific view into the data.
data function  Function that computes aggregate values, including averages, maximums, counts, and other statistics that summarize groupings of data.
data load location  In FDM, a reporting unit responsible for submitting source data into the target system. Typically, one FDM data load location exists for each source file loaded to the target system.
**data load rules**  A set of criteria that determines how to load data from a text-based file, a spreadsheet, or a relational data set into a database.

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

**data model**  A representation of a subset of database tables.

**data value**  See cell.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**dimensionality**  In MaxL DML, the represented dimensions (and the order in which they are represented) in a set. For example, the following set consists of two tuples of the same dimensionality, because they both reflect the dimensions (Region, Year): { (West, Feb), (East, Mar) }
direct rate  A currency rate that you enter in the exchange-rate table. The direct rate is used for currency conversion. For example, to convert balances from JPY to USD, in the exchange-rate table, enter a rate for the period/scenario where the source currency is JPY and the destination currency is USD.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

duplicate member outline  A database outline containing duplicate member names.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

employee  A user responsible for, or associated with, specific business objects. Employees need not work for an organization; for example, they can be consultants. Employees must be associated with user accounts, for authorization purposes.
encoding  A method for mapping bit combinations to characters for creating, storing, and displaying text. Each encoding has a name; for example, UTF-8. Within an encoding, each character maps to a specific bit combination; for example, in UTF-8, uppercase A maps to HEX41. See also code page, locale.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ESSMSH  See MaxL Shell.

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

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

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

Explorer  A client/server-based tool that delivers query, analysis, and reporting capabilities for power users who need to directly access data sources or to explore the information organized in prebuilt data models stored in the repository.

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

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

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

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

extration command  An Essbase reporting command that handles the selection, orientation, grouping, and ordering of raw data extracted from a database; begins with the less-than (<) character.
fact table The central table in a star join schema, characterized by a foreign key and elements drawn from a dimension table. This table typically contains numeric data that can be related to all other tables in the schema.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GUI Graphical user interface

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

high availability A system attribute that enables an application to continue to provide services in the presence of failures. This is achieved through removal of single points of failure, with fault-tolerant hardware, as well as server clusters; if one server fails, processing requests are routed to another server.
**Historical Average**  An average for an account over a number of historical periods.

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

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

**host**  A server on which applications and services are installed.

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

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

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

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

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

**image bookmarks**  Graphic links to Web pages or repository items.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**index cache**  A buffer containing index pages.

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

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

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

**input data**  Data loaded from a source rather than calculated.

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

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

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

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

**intercompany elimination**  See elimination.

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

**intercompany matching report**  A report that compares intercompany account balances and indicates whether the accounts are in balance.
**Interdimensional irrelevance** A situation in which a dimension does not intersect with other dimensions. Because the data in the dimension cannot be accessed from the nonintersecting dimensions, the nonintersecting dimensions are not relevant to that dimension.

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

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

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

**Investigation** See drill-through.

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

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

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

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

**Job output** Files or reports produced from running a job.

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

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

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

**JSP** Java Server Page.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Level 0 member** A member that has no children.

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

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

**Line item detail** The lowest level of detail in an account.

**Lineage** The relationship between different metadata elements showing how one metadata element is derived from one or more other metadata elements, ultimately tracing the metadata element to its physical source. In Essbase Studio, a lineage viewer displays the relationships graphically. See also traceability.
link  1) A reference to a repository object. Links can reference folders, files, shortcuts, and other links; 2) In a taskflow, the point where the activity in one stage ends and another begins.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LRO See linked reporting object.

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

manual stage A stage that requires human intervention.

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

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

Marginal Tax Rate The rate used to calculate the after-tax cost of debt; represents the tax rate applied to the last earned income dollar (the rate from the highest tax bracket into which income falls) and includes federal, state, and local taxes. Based on current level of taxable income and tax bracket, you can predict marginal tax rate.
Market Risk Premium  The additional rate of return paid over
the risk-free rate to persuade investors to hold "riskier"
investments than government securities. Calculated by
subtracting the risk-free rate from the expected market
return. These figures should closely model future market
conditions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

metaoutline  In Essbase Integration Services, a template
containing the structure and rules for creating an Essbase
outline from an OLAP model.
**Middleware home** A directory that includes the Oracle WebLogic Server home and can also include the EPM Oracle home and other Oracle homes. A Middleware home can reside on a local file system or on a remote shared disk that is accessible through NFS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**model** 1) A file or content string containing an application-specific representation of data. Models are the basic data managed by Shared Services, of two major types: dimensional and nondimensional application objects; 2) In Business Modeling, a network of boxes connected to represent and calculate the operational and financial flow through the area being examined.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**non-unique member name** See duplicate member name.

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

**numeric attribute range** A feature used to associate a base dimension member that has a discrete numeric value with an attribute that represents a value range. For example, to classify customers by age, an Age Group attribute dimension can contain members for the following age ranges: 0-20, 21-40, 41-60, and 61-80. Each Customer dimension member can be associated with an Age Group range. Data can be retrieved based on the age ranges rather than on individual age values.
**ODBC** Open Database Connectivity. A database access method used from any application regardless of how the database management system (DBMS) processes the information.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**origin** The intersection of two axes.

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

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

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

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

**page file** An Essbase data file.

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

**page member** A member that determines the page axis.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**partitioning** The process of defining areas of data that are shared or linked between data models. Partitioning can affect the performance and scalability of Essbase applications.
pattern matching  The ability to match a value with any or all characters of an item entered as a criterion. Missing characters may be represented by wild-card values such as a question mark (?) or an asterisk (*). For example, "Find all instances of apple" returns apple, but "Find all instances of apple*" returns apple, applesauce, applecranberry, and so on.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

precalculation  Calculating the database before user retrieval.

precision  Number of decimal places displayed in numbers.

predefined drill paths  Paths used to drill to the next level of detail, as defined in the data model.
**presentation** A playlist of Web Analysis documents, enabling reports to be grouped, organized, ordered, distributed, and reviewed. Includes pointers referencing reports in the repository.

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

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

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

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

**Production Reporting** See SQR Production Reporting.

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

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

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

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

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

**PVA** See periodic value method.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Report Extractor** An Essbase component that retrieves report data from the Essbase database when report scripts are run.
- **report object**: In report designs, a basic element with properties defining behavior or appearance, such as text boxes, grids, images, and charts.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- **roll-up**: See consolidation.

- **root member**: The highest member in a dimension branch.

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

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

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

- **scalability**: The ability to resize a system, making it larger or smaller. With regard to increases, "scale vertically" or "scale up" refers to expanding a single machine's capability. To "scale horizontally" or "scale out" refers to adding more machines.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- **serial calculation**: The default calculation setting. Divides a calculation pass into tasks and calculates one task at a time.
services  Resources that enable business items to be retrieved, changed, added, or deleted. Examples: Authorization and Authentication.

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

shared disks  See shared storage.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

snapshot  Read-only data from a specific time.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

standard dimension  A dimension that is not an attribute dimension.
standard journal template  A journal function used to post adjustments that have common adjustment information for each period. For example, you can create a standard template that contains the common account IDs, entity IDs, or amounts, and then use the template as the basis for many regular journals.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

sync  Synchronization of Shared Services and application models.

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

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

tabs  Navigable views of accounts and reports in Strategic Finance.

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

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

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

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

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

taskflow management system  A system that defines, creates, and manages the execution of a taskflow, including definitions, user or application interactions, and application executables.
taskflow participant  The resource that performs the task associated with the taskflow stage instance for both manual and automated stages.

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


text list  In Essbase, an object that stores text values mapped to numeric identifiers. Text Lists enable the use of text measures.

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

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

time events  Triggers for job execution.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

typed measure  In Essbase, a member tagged as Text or Date in the dimension where measures are represented. The cell values are displayed as predefined text or dates.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

weight  A value assigned to an item on a scorecard that indicates the relative importance of that item in the calculation of the overall scorecard score. The weighting of all items on a scorecard accumulates to 100%. For example, to recognize the importance of developing new features for a product, the measure for New Features Coded on a developer’s scorecard would be assigned a higher weighting than a measure for Number of Minor Defect Fixes.
wild card  Character that represents any single character (?) or group of characters (*) in a search string.

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

workbook  An entire spreadsheet file with many worksheets.

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

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

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

ws.conf  A configuration file for Windows platforms.

wsconf_platform  A configuration file for UNIX platforms.

XML  See Extensible Markup Language.

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

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

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

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