Oracle® Hyperion Strategic Finance
Oracle® Hyperion Strategic Finance for Banking

Administrator’s Guide
Release 11.1.2.2.000
Contents

Documentation Accessibility ........................................................... 9

Chapter 1. Architectural and Administrative Overview .......................... 11
  Architecture .................................................................................. 11
  Administrative Tasks ...................................................................... 11
  Updating EPM System Application Servers .................................... 12

  Defining Users and Groups in Foundation Services ......................... 13
  Assigning Task and Access Permissions ........................................ 13
  Extending Default Security .......................................................... 14
  About Advanced Security, Authorization, and Authentication .......... 14

Chapter 3. Defining Servers, Rule Sets, and Scenario Types ................... 17
  Managing Servers ........................................................................... 17
    Specifying Connections ............................................................... 17
    Logging on .................................................................................. 18
    Selecting and Deleting Connections ........................................... 18
    Selecting Databases .................................................................... 18
    Disconnecting From Servers ...................................................... 19
    Selecting Items .......................................................................... 19
  Defining Rule Sets ........................................................................ 19
    Specifying General Options ....................................................... 19
    Specifying Accounts Options ..................................................... 20
    Defining Time Options ............................................................... 20
    Creating Time Formulas ............................................................. 21
    Defining Scenario Options ......................................................... 21
    Adding Scenario Types to Time Rules ......................................... 22
    Using Time Functions .................................................................. 22
  Working With Scenario Types ....................................................... 26
    Defining Scenario Types ............................................................ 26
    Deleting Scenario Types ............................................................ 26
    Defining and Transferring Server Settings ................................... 26
Contents

Chapter 4. Working With Databases ................................................................. 31
Managing Databases ..................................................................... 31
  Creating Strategic Finance Client Databases ........................................ 31
  Creating Databases from Consolidation Labels .................................. 32
  Switching Databases ................................................................. 32
  Deleting Databases ..................................................................... 33
Exporting Entities to External Databases .................................................. 33
  Connecting to External Databases .................................................. 33
  The Export Database Tables ....................................................... 34
Exporting to Essbase ..................................................................... 36
  Reporting Utilities for Extended Analytics .................................... 37
  Using Extended Analytics .......................................................... 37
  Permitting user rights for Extended Analytics database ...................... 37
  Creating Extended Analytic Tables .............................................. 38
  Creating Extended Analytics Rule Sets .......................................... 39
Optional: Creating Reference Databases and Entities ................................ 42
  The Extended Analytics Star Schema ............................................ 43
Integrating with EPM System Products ................................................. 51
  Requirements ........................................................................... 51
  Automating Batch Exports to Essbase and Planning ......................... 52
  Integrating with FDM ................................................................. 52

Chapter 5. Managing Entities and Entity Groups ................................ .......... 55
Managing Entities ........................................................................ 55
  Accessing Entities ....................................................................... 55
  Changing Entity Owners ............................................................. 56
  Breaking Entity Locks ................................................................... 56
Manually Exporting Entities ................................................................. 56
  Manually Exporting Extended Analytics ....................................... 56
Converting Entities After an Upgrade ..................................................... 57
Managing Entity Groups ................................................  57
Adding Entity Groups ..................................................  57
Editing Entity Groups ...................................................  58
Deleting Entity Groups ..................................................  58
Setting Entity Check-In Rules and Managing Archives .................  58
Setting Entity Check-In Rules ..........................................  58
Managing Entity Archives .............................................  59
Inspecting Entity Archives .............................................  60

Chapter 6. Specifying User and Group Access to Databases and Entities ...........................  61
Assigning General Database Access ....................................  61
Assigning Access for Users and Groups ................................  61
Assigning General Database Options ...................................  62
Configuring Default Access to Databases, Entities, and Entity Groups ..................................  62
About Assigning Default Access ........................................  62
Configuring Entities Access Options ..................................  64
Configuring Accounts Access Options ..................................  64
Adding Permissions Groups .............................................  65
Configuring Time Access Options .......................................  65
Configuring Reports Access Options ...................................  65
Configuring Scenario Access Options ...................................  66
Configuring Dimension Access Options ................................  66
Configuring Consolidation Access Options .............................  67
Configuring Reference Access Options ..................................  67
Configuring Default Access for New Entities ...........................  67
Adding Users and Groups to Databases, Entities, or Entity Groups ............  68
Adding Users ..........................................................  68
Adding User Groups to Databases, Entities, or Entity Groups ...............  69

Chapter 7. Activating and Managing Client-Side Functionality ...........................................  71
Activating and Managing Entity Change Management ..........................  71
Activating Entity Change Management ....................................  71
Defining Access to ECM Documents ......................................  72
Adding Users to ECM Documents ........................................  72
Adding User Groups for ECM Documents ...................................  73
Editing Access to ECM Documents .......................................  73
Changing the Owner of ECM Documents ..................................  73
Breaking Locks on ECM Documents ......................................  74
Activating and Managing Assumptions Change Manager ......................  74
Activating Assumptions Change Manager ..................................  74
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Architectural and Administrative Overview

In This Chapter

Architecture.................................................................................................................... 11
Administrative Tasks .................................................................................................. 11
Updating EPM System Application Servers............................................................... 12

Architecture

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

Administrative Tasks

Perform administrative tasks using these menus or tabs

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

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

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

- **Databases**—Create, assign access rights to, and manage Strategic Finance databases
- **Entities** — View entities in a selected database and assign user access to entities
- **Entity Groups** — Create and maintain entity groups for bulk-management
- ECM — If enabled, use to view Entity Change Management documents. See “Configuring Default Access to Databases, Entities, and Entity Groups” on page 62.
- Locks — Identify the entities that are locked, the users working with each entity, and break locks if required.
- Batches — If enabled, manage batch files to import data from, and export data to other Oracle Enterprise Performance Management System products. See “Configuring Default Access to Databases, Entities, and Entity Groups” on page 62
- Maps — If enabled, import maps from, and export maps to other EPM System products. See “Configuring Default Access to Databases, Entities, and Entity Groups” on page 62
- Transactions — Monitor server transactions.
- Sessions — Monitor how long users use the product
- Logs — Monitor server actions
- Event Logs — View server events configured in “Managing Event Logs” on page 80

### Updating EPM System Application Servers

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

To update stored server references:

1. Perform the steps in “Updating References to a Rehosted Essbase Server” in the *Oracle® Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Installation and Configuration Guide*.
2. Launch and log on to the Strategic Finance Administrator.
3. Select Server, and then Upgrade Connections.
   
   All available batches and maps on the Oracle Hyperion Strategic Finance Server display and are checked out to current user of the Administration application. Maps and batches checked out to other users are read-only.

4. From Connection Type, select the product for which you import or export maps and batches.
5. Select the maps and batch files to update.
6. In New Server Name, enter the name of the product server.
7. Click Update Selected. The selected maps and batches are updated.
8. Click OK. All check out locks are released.
In This Chapter

Defining Users and Groups in Foundation Services ............................................................ 13
Assigning Task and Access Permissions ................................................................................. 13
Extending Default Security ...................................................................................................... 14
About Advanced Security, Authorization, and Authentication .................................................. 14

Defining Users and Groups in Foundation Services

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

1. Select **Start**, then **Programs**, then **Oracle EPM System**, then **Foundation Services**, and then **Start**
   **Shared Services**.

2. In Application Management, select **User Directories**, then **Native Directories**, and then **user** or **group**.

3. Right-click and select **New**.

4. Define the user or group account as described in the *EPM System User and Role Security Guide*.

5. Afterward, right-click the user or group and select **Provision**.

6. In the **Available Rows**, expand Strategic Finance and move the **Basic User**, **Interactive User**, or **Administrator** roles to **Selected Roles**.

7. Click **Save**.

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

Assigning Task and Access Permissions

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

1. Launch the Strategic Finance Administrator.

2. Select **Server** then **Open** to connect to the server.
3. Select **Access**, then **Database Options**, click **Add User** or **Add Group**, and then browse to the user or group.

4. Select the user or group, click **Edit**, and then specify the database related tasks that they can perform:

5. Select **Edit**, then **Default**, and then select the user or group.

6. Click **Edit**, then grant or deny these permissions that determine the tasks users can perform:

7. Save your changes.

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

### Extending Default Security

Perform these steps to increase the default security:

1. When installing the databases you will use to export data or perform extended analytics, select these options:
   - Customer_Interface
   - db_owner
   - db_securityadmin
   - HSFService
   - public

2. To further secure the HSFService, select: **Control Panel**, then **Administrative Tools**, then **Services**, then **Advanced Security Settings**, then **Permissions**, and then assign the following:
   - Allow inheritable permissions from the parent to propagate to this object and all child objects. Include these with entries explicitly defined here.
   - Replace permission entities on all child objects with entities shown here that apply to child objects

3. To further secure the Admin Doc (user.adm), limit access to the minimum necessary.

### About Advanced Security, Authorization, and Authentication

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

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

See the *EPM System User and Role Security Guide* to perform these tasks:
- Configure user directories
- Manage Native Directory
- Manage provisioning
The first time you, or others use Strategic Finance, you must create a server.

Specifying Connections

To create or edit server connections:

1. From the desktop, select Start, then Programs, then Oracle EPM System, then Strategic Finance, then Server, and then Server Administrator.
2. Select Server, then Open.
3. Click ....
4. Perform a task:
   - Click New—Create servers.
   - Edit—Modify a selected server.
5. Specify the following:
- **Address of Server on Network (IP or DNS)** — Server network address
- **Protocol** — Protocol information
- **Port Number** — Strategic Finance server port
- **Name for this Server Connection** — Connection name

6. Click **OK**.

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

8. Select the server, and click **OK**.

### Logging on

To log on to servers:

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

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

3. From **Server**, select the server and click **OK**.

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

5. Click **OK**.

### Selecting and Deleting Connections

To select or delete server connections:

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

2. Select a server, then perform an action:
   - Click **OK** — Access selected server
   - Click **Delete** — Remove selected server

3. Click **OK**.

### Selecting Databases

To select databases:

1. **Perform a task**:
   - In the Administrator, select **Server**, then **Change Database**.
   - Select the database while “Logging on” on page 18.

2. On **Select Database**, select a database, then click **OK**.
**Disconnecting From Servers**

In the Administrator, select Server, then Close.

**Selecting Items**

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

- To select items, select one and click OK.

**Defining Rule Sets**

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

- To define rule sets:
  1. Select Server, then Edit Rule Sets.
  2. Perform a task:
     - Click New—Create rule sets
     - Click Edit—Modify rule sets
  3. See:
     - “Specifying Accounts Options” on page 20
     - “Specifying General Options” on page 19
     - “Specifying Accounts Options” on page 20
     - “Defining Time Options” on page 20
     - “Adding Scenario Types to Time Rules” on page 22
     - “Using Time Functions” on page 22

**Specifying General Options**

- To specify general options:
  1. Select Server, then Edit Rule Sets.
  2. Select General
  3. In Name, specify a unique name.
  4. Make any optional selections:
     - Export on Entity Create—Export new entities
     - Clean Up on Deletion—Delete entities from exports after deleting entities from servers
Clean Up on Error—Automatically delete incomplete writes with errors
Clean Up on Completion—Transfer data from staging tables to export databases
Run in Verbose Mode—Automatically log errors
Do not export when funds flow out of balance—Cancel exports if model funds are out of balance
Calculate Scenarios on Export—Compute exported scenarios

See “Specifying General Options” on page 19

Specifying Accounts Options

To select accounts:
1. Select Server, then Edit Rule Sets.
2. Select Accounts, then make these optional selections:
   - Send All Accounts—Export entire entities
   - Browse for List—View all accounts
3. On Select Database, select a database, then click OK.
4. In Select Entity, select an entity, then click OK.
5. In Time Period Accounts, select accounts, then click > to add them to rule sets.

Defining Time Options

To select the time options:
1. Select Server, then Edit Rule Sets, and then Time.
2. Optional: Click Add to add a scenario types. See “Adding Scenario Types to Time Rules” on page 22.
3. Select a scenario type.
4. Apply these optional settings:
   - Use Default—Use default time settings
   - Using time codes or functions, specify start and end times in Beginning Boundary and Ending Boundary. For example, for an entity is in quarters, time codes could be Q04 (first quarter of 2004), 2Q04, 3Q04, and 4Q04. To use functions, you could, for example, enter “@firstpd” in Beginning Boundary and “@lastpd” in Ending Boundary box to export an entire entity. See “Using Time Functions” on page 22.
   - Synthesize by Aggregate only—Roll up time periods.
   - Export Trailing Periods if Present—Include trailing periods
- **Export Closing Periods if Present**—Include closing period
- **Export Deal Periods if Present**—Include deal periods

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

If time periods are scale-based, make these selections:

- Include—The scale
- **Synthesize Period**—Periods that do not exist in the source entity, but that must be created for the destination entity. If the source and target are in different time scales, select a scale to extrapolate from existing information into missing time periods. For example, if an entity is in months but you need weeks in the export, the server synthesizes week information based on the month information.
- **Period to Date**—Periods for which to generate period to date information.
  
  If Period to Date information does not exist in the entity, this option synthesizes the information. For example, to have an export contain Period to Date information for each week, select the Week option.

### Creating Time Formulas

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

\[ @basepd(+1(@year)) \]

To create time formulas:

1 In **Formula**, define the formula using:
   - Operator buttons
   - Functions. See “Using Time Functions” on page 22.
   - Time periods
2 Click **OK**.

### Defining Scenario Options

To specify scenario options:

1 Select **Server**, then **Edit Rule Sets**.
2 Select **Scenarios**.
3 From **When to Export**, specify when, based on entities, to export scenarios:
   - Always — When checked in
   - At Audit Point — When archived
4 Click **OK**.
Adding Scenario Types to Time Rules

To add scenario types to rule sets:
1 Click Add.
2 Select a scenario type.
3 Click OK.

Using Time Functions

Subtopics
- @basepd
- @closing
- @deal
- @firstfore
- @firstpd
- @lastfore, vXXXX(@lastfore)
- @lasthist, vXXXX(@lasthist)
- @opening
- @period

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

@basepd

Definition
Base period.

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

Example
If 2007 is the base period, this equation:

v1000 (@basepd)

returns the value of Sales (v1000) for 2007.

@closing

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

Example
This formula:
\[ v1000(@closing) \]
returns the closing period value for Sales (v1000).

@deal
Definition
Deal period.

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

Example
This formula:
\[ v1000(@closing) \]
returns the closing period value for Sales (v1000).

@firstfore
Definition
First forecasted period.

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

Example
To return the first forecasted period output value for Sales, if the last historical value (e.g. 1999) of sales is 10 and a 10% growth rate in all following periods:
\[ v1000(@firstfore) \]
The value returned is 11 (10 \times 1.1) or 2000's sales.
@firstpd

**Definition**
First period.

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

**Example**
If 2007 is the first period in the model, the formula:
\[ v1000(@firstpd) \]
return the value for 2007 Sales (v1000). If 2007 is in quarters, Strategic Finance returns the first quarter for 2007 Sales (v1000).

@lastfore, vXXX(@lastfore)

**Definition**
Last forecasted value.

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

**Example**
For this formula and values:
\[ v1000(@lastfore) \]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1</th>
<th>@lastfore Sample Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sales</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

@lasthist, vXXX(@lasthist)

**Definition**
Last historical value.
Returns

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

Example

For this formula and values:

\[ v1000(@lasthist) \]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 2 @lasthist Sample Values and Formula</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

@opening

Definition

Opening period.

Returns

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

Example

The formula:

\[ v2000(@opening) \]

@period

Definition

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

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

Returns

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

Example

\[ @if(@period= 2, 1, 2) \]
Returns 1 when reaching the second forecasted time column.

## Working With Scenario Types

### Subtopics
- Defining Scenario Types
- Deleting Scenario Types

Define scenarios types on the Strategic Finance server, and then load them to clients to ensure scenarios are uniformly implemented in entities.

### Defining Scenario Types

To define scenario types:

1. Select Server, then **Scenario Types**.
2. Click New or Edit.
3. Specify a name, then click OK.
4. In Scenario Types, click OK.

### Deleting Scenario Types

To delete scenario types:

1. Select Server, then **Scenario Types**.
2. Select a type.
3. Click Delete, then OK.

## Defining and Transferring Server Settings

### Subtopics
- Defining General Settings
- Defining Language Settings
- Defining System Event Log Settings
- Defining Entity Event Log Settings
- Defining E-mail Settings
- Defining Advanced Register Entry Settings
- Importing and Exporting Server Information

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

To define general server settings:

1. Select Server, then Settings, and then General.

2. Make these optional selections:
   - Default Compression Level — Compression setting
   - Force User's Compression Setting to Client — Override client with server compression
   - Use Default Windows Color Scheme — Use Microsoft Windows color scheme
   - Security Mechanism — One:
     - Standard NTLM — For stand-alone implementations
     - External Authentication — For use with Shared Services

3. In Configuration File, verify the CSS version.

4. Optional: In Language settings, change languages for the Strategic Finance component as follows:
   - Administrator — Click browse, then see “Defining Language Settings” on page 27.
   - Server — Click browse, then see “Defining Language Settings” on page 27.

Defining Language Settings

To change languages:

1. Select Server, then Settings.

2. Select a language.

3. If you installed a language while Strategic Finance is running, click Refresh.

4. Click OK, then restart the server.

Defining System Event Log Settings

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

To configure event log settings:

1. Select Server, then Settings, and then System Events.

2. Make these optional selections:
   - Enter Number of Days to Retain Logs — Days (up to 30) to keep server event logs
   - Event Logging On — Enable event logs
   - Access — Database activity to log:
     - Database Add/Delete — Creation or deletion
     - Modify Access — Modification
Change Ownership — Ownership changes

- System Activities — Activity, such as user logins or license changes, to record in logs.

## Defining Entity Event Log Settings

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

➢ To configure event log settings:

1. Select **Server**, then **Settings**, and then **Entity Events**.
2. Select the kind of actions to record, such as Entity Modify to track changes to entities.

## Defining E-mail Settings

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

➢ To configure notifications:

1. Select **Server**, then **Settings**, and then **Email Configuration**.
2. In **SMTP Server**, enter the email server IP address.
3. In **Sender Email Address**, enter the destination email address.
4. In **Sender Name**, enter the name of the person to email.
5. Specify how to send email notifications if initial email is undelivered:
   - **Number of Retries for Email Failures** — Number of further notifications
   - **Under Retry Frequency for Email Failures** — How often to send notifications
6. If the email server requires a username and password, select **My server requires authentication** and provide the required credentials.
7. Clear **Usernames or passwords deleted**.

## Defining Advanced Register Entry Settings

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

➢ To define register entries:

1. Select **Server**, then **Settings**, and then **Advanced**.
2. Optional: In **Max number of worker processes**, enter a number for the **MaxBackgroundWorkers** register.
This defines the slots available for simultaneous and lengthy background processes such as database exports, server consolidations, and Entity Change Manager runs. If the number for these processes exceeds MaxBackgroundWorkers, new processes are queued until a BackgroundWorker slot becomes available. Use these equation to estimate the MaxBackgroundWorkers setting:

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

3 Optional: In Maximum Intensive Requests, enter a number for the MaximumIntensiveRequests register.

This defines the number of server slots available for large file operations, such as Entity Check-in/-out. It also enables the server to consolidate resources. If the number of large file operations exceeds that of MaximumIntensiveRequests, users are instructed to try again later. Use this calculation to estimate MaximumIntensiveRequests, where Max. Memory is 2048 MB:

\[
\frac{(\text{Avg. file size} \times 2)}{(\text{Max. memory} - 100 \text{ MB})}
\]

4 In Minimum Free Memory in KB, note the minimum memory designated for the HSF Service. The HSF Service buffer size guardings against virtual memory loss.

5 From Error Trace Level, select an option for that determines the information logged in:

- Normal — Nothing
- Info — Log actions
- Error — Log errors

6 In Most Recent Used File List Size, specify how many entities are held open in the server in-memory cache. Increase this number accelerate data access in recently used-files.

7 In Archive Warning Level, specify how to override the archive check if you keep archives without running the archive repair:

- Silent—Override archive check, enable out-of-synchronization archives
- Warn—Enable out-of-synchronization archives, but log archive openings
- Block—Prevent use of the archive

8 If entities are children of parents in Strategic Finance, a reference to parent is stored in EntityParentID in the Entity table. If this attribute must be NULL in exports, select Insert NULL for root parent in Extended Analytics.

9 In Database Export Package, select HSFService or AlcarService used to export data.

10 In Minimum Free Disk Space in MB note the minimum free disk space required for operation.

11 In Server RPC Port Number, note the Remote Procedure Call port used in client-server communication.

12 In Server ID, view the unique server ID used in entity checkins and checkouts.

13 In Highest Current Entity ID Number, specify the greatest entity ID of all entities.
Importing and Exporting Server Information

Transfer server information between servers by importing or exporting. Information you export is written to an .xml file that you can import to another server.

To transfer information between servers:

1. Perform a task:
   - To export, select Server, then Export Server Info.
   - To import, select Server, then Import Server Info.

2. In Export server settings to and Import server settings from, specify the file path and associated .xml file.

3. Click OK twice.

Configuring Connections to External Staging Databases

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

To configure external connection settings:

1. Select Server, then External Connection Settings.
2. Select a connection type.
3. Click OK.

Assigning Server Permissions

User preferences determine access to servers.

To specify server user preferences:

1. Select Server, then User Preferences.
2. Select or add a user.
3. Select Edit Server Information in Summary Information to enable users to modify entity information in the Summary Information dialog in the client.
4. Select Open ALS file to enable users to open local files on the client.
5. Click Close, then restart the server.
All entities, consolidation structures, ECM documents, maps and batches used in models are stored in database on the Strategic Finance server. However, you can create and use these databases to leverage your Strategic Finance data:

- Essbase databases to further analyze your data
- Export databases
- External RDBMS databases

## Managing Databases

### Subtopics

- Creating Strategic Finance Client Databases
- Creating Databases from Consolidation Labels
- Switching Databases
- Deleting Databases

## Creating Strategic Finance Client Databases

You can create databases for Strategic Finance clients as follows:

- Create empty databases
- Copy and rename databases
- Use consolidation labels

To create databases:

1. **In the Administrator, select Databases.**
2 Select **Database**, then **Add**.

3 Enter a unique name.

4 **Under Create Database**, select a method:
   - **From scratch**—Create an empty database
   - **As a copy of an existing database**—Replicate an existing database

5 Click **OK**.

### Creating Databases from Consolidation Labels

If you label consolidation runs in the Strategic Finance client, you cannot change the data or rerun the consolidation under the label. Use the Administrator to create databases based on labels. This enables you to make changes or perform consolidation runs using the copy based on the label. When you create consolidation labels, you can create this database for use as a starting point in modifying the consolidation.

- To create databases from labels:
  1 In **Administrator**, select **Databases**.
  2 Select **Database**, then **Create from Label**.
  3 Enter a name.
  4 Select the consolidation label.
  5 **Under Archives to include**, define how many versions of each entity to include in the new database:
     - **Current Version**—Include only the latest archive
     - **Most recent archives**—Specify the number of archives
     - **All Archives**—Include all
  6 Click **OK**.

### Switching Databases

- To switch database:
  1 From **Administrator**, select **Server**, then **Change Database**.
  2 Select a database.
  3 Click **Make Default** to designate this as the default database.
  4 Click **OK**.
Deleting Databases

To delete databases:
1. In the Administrator, select Databases.
2. Select a database.
3. Select Database, then Delete.

Exporting Entities to External Databases

Before exporting entities to external databases, define the required rule sets. See “Defining Rule Sets” on page 19. For information about the database tables you can export, see “The Export Database Tables” on page 34.

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

Connecting to External Databases

To create external database connections:
1. In Administrator, select Databases.
2. Select Database, then External Database.
3. Select a database.
4. In Connection Type, select an option:
   - Export — Connect to a database that will house Strategic Finance export data
   - Import — Connect to a database that will house data to import
   - Extended Analytics — Connect to an Extended Analytics (Essbase) database.
     See “Creating Extended Analytics Rule Sets” on page 39 and “Exporting to Essbase” on page 36.
5. In Data source, enter the ODBC datasource name or the connection string for the Extended Analytics database:

   Table 3 Connection Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Database</th>
<th>Connection Strings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SQL Server</td>
<td>Provider='SQLOLEDB';Server='{hostname}';Database='{Database name}';</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oracle</td>
<td>Provider='OraOLEDB.Oracle';Data Source='{SID}';</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Provider='OraOLEDB.Oracle';Data Source='{database name}'; HOST='{hostname}';</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note:</td>
<td>Do not use the Initial Catalog variable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Database | Connection Strings
---|---
IBM DB2 | Provider='IBMDADB2';Database='{database name}';Hostname='{hostname}';Protocol=TCPIP; Port=50000;QUOTED_IDENTIFIER=off;
Provider='IBMDADB2';Data Source='{database name}';Persist Security Info=True;QUOTED_IDENTIFIER=off;

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

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

8 In **Rule Set Name**, enter the rule set to transfer

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

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

11 Click **OK**.

**The Export Database Tables**

Subtopics

- Financial Data Available
- Entity Scalar
- Variable and Account Information
- Financial Variable
- Alcrdt Translation

**Financial Data Available**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transaction Id</td>
<td>bigint</td>
<td>Identifies the transaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Checked In User Id</td>
<td>varchar</td>
<td>The last user to check the entity in to the server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Available Dt</td>
<td>datetime</td>
<td>The data that is available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcrt Db</td>
<td>varchar</td>
<td>The source Strategic Finance database</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entity Id</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>Identifies the entity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entity Name</td>
<td>varchar</td>
<td>The entity name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Records Expected</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>The records that should be present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transaction State Cd</td>
<td>char</td>
<td>The transaction state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Data Type</td>
<td>Definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transaction Error Cd</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>Errors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transaction Type</td>
<td>char</td>
<td>The transaction type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parent Transaction Id</td>
<td>varchar</td>
<td>The transaction ID related to the parent entity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Entity Scalar**

This table contains scalar values not tied to time periods.

**Table 5  The Entity Scalar Table**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transaction Id</td>
<td>bigint</td>
<td>Identifies the transaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable Id</td>
<td>bigint</td>
<td>Identifies the variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Result</td>
<td>varchar</td>
<td>Data if value is alphanumeric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Result Numeric</td>
<td>decimal</td>
<td>Data if value is a number</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Variable and Account Information**

This table contains account data.

**Table 6  The Variable Info Table**

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

**Financial Variable**

This table contains financial values with each row having a single exported cell from Strategic Finance.
Table 7  The Financial Variable Table

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

**Alcrdt Translation**

This table translates Strategic Finance date labels into calendar dates.

Table 8  The Alcrdt Transaction Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transaction Id</td>
<td>bigint</td>
<td>Identifies the transaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fin Fact Alcrdt</td>
<td>varchar</td>
<td>Financial fact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period End Dt Txt</td>
<td>datetime</td>
<td>Ending period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period End Dt Txt</td>
<td>varchar</td>
<td>Ending period in Strategic Finance entity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Source</td>
<td>char</td>
<td>Source of the data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exporting to Essbase**

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

- You can use the robust and diverse reporting features available to EPM System models. Many EPM System products can report directly from the star schema data. See “Reporting Utilities for Extended Analytics” on page 37.
- You can use Oracle Essbase Integration Services reporting functionality from the star scheme database to transfer data to a multidimensional Essbase database that other EPM System products, such as Financial Reporting, can use to report. See "Reporting Utilities for Extended Analytics” on page 37.
You can also create a Strategic Finance reference database and copy the entities from multiple Strategic Finance databases for reporting to a central location. Because these entities are isolated, you can change the numbers in the financial models to analyze possibilities without affecting your production data. You can refresh referenced entities.

**Reporting Utilities for Extended Analytics**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EPM System Module</th>
<th>Relational Database (Star Schema)</th>
<th>Essbase Oracle Essbase Integration Services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oracle Hyperion Interactive Reporting</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oracle Hyperion Smart View for Office</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oracle Hyperion Financial Reporting</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Web Analysis</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Using Extended Analytics**

- To use Extended Analytics:
  1. **Optional:** Create a reference database.
     - See “Optional: Creating Reference Databases and Entities” on page 42.
  2. Create an empty relational database.
  5. Define the time periods, accounts, and general information for the export in the Extended Analytics rule set. See “Creating Extended Analytics Rule Sets” on page 39.
  6. Specify the entities to export. See “Optional: Creating Reference Databases and Entities” on page 42.
  7. **Optional:** Export from the relational database to Essbase.

**Permitting user rights for Extended Analytics database**

The Extended Analytics database user must be configured with the following permission:

- * ALTER
This may be accomplished by assigning the user to a database role or through individual permission grants. Oracle recommends the role of Administrator for OracleDB and db_owner for SQL Server.

Creating Extended Analytic Tables

To create Extended Analytics tables:

1. Select Databases
2. Double-click a database.
3. Select Database, then Extended Analytics.
4. Under User-Defined Columns for Entity Table, create user-defined columns.
   Use User-Defined Dimensions tables to filter data, for client-defined field, or scalar accounts in Strategic Finance. See “Uddim Tables 1-4” on page 46.
   - In Column to Add, enter name.
   - In Column Data Type, select a data type.
     This must match the data type in the corresponding account in Strategic Finance.
   - To add the column, click >.
   - To remove a column, select one and click <.
   - Up to 20 user-defined columns
   - User-defined columns are in the Entity Table of the star schema database. See “Entity Table” on page 44.
   - After user-defined columns are created, “Specifying AccountOptions” on page 39 includes an option for mapping accounts from the source Strategic Finance entity to the star schema database.
5. To enable users to export consolidation metadata, select Enable EA Consolidation Tables.
6. Click Create Tables.
Click OK.

Creating Extended Analytics Rule Sets

Define Essbase rule sets to specify the entity metadata to export.

➢ To create Extended Analytics rule sets:

1. Select Databases.
2. Double-click a database.
3. Select Database, then Extended Analytics, and then Rule Sets.
4. See:
   - “Specifying General Options” on page 39
   - “Specifying Account Options” on page 39
   - “Specifying Time Options” on page 40
   - “Specifying Scenarios Options” on page 41
   - “Specifying Custom Dimensions” on page 41

Specifying General Options

➢ To select general options:

1. Access Edit Rule Set.
   
   See “Creating Extended Analytics Rule Sets” on page 39.
2. Select General.
3. Select Export Entity on Create to export entities when they are created.
4. Select Do not export when funds flow out of balance to block exporting when funds flows are unbalanced.
5. Select Calculate Scenarios on Export to calculate all scenarios before exporting.

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

Specifying Account Options

Use the Accounts tab to define the Accounts table—see “The Extended Analytics Star Schema” on page 43.

➢ To select accounts:

1. Access Edit Rule Set.
See “Creating Extended Analytics Rule Sets” on page 39.

2 Select Accounts.

3 Browse to entities.

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

5 Map user-defined columns in the star schema database with scalar values in the source Strategic Finance entity:
   - To add accounts, in Entity Scalar Accounts, select accounts and click >.
   - For each account number in Account ID, enter the corresponding target column name in Entity Table Column Label.
   - This maps scalar values from the Strategic Finance entity to any columns in “Creating Extended Analytic Tables” on page 38.
   - These mappings populate custom columns in the Entity Table of the star schema database. See “Entity Table” on page 44.

**Specifying Time Options**

Use the Time tab to select the time periods to populate the Time table—see “The Extended Analytics Star Schema” on page 43.

➤ To select time periods:

1 Access Edit Rule Set.

   See “Creating Extended Analytics Rule Sets” on page 39.

2 Select Time.

3 Select any of these options:
   - **Beginning Boundary** and **Ending Boundary**—Enter the start and end times.
     You can set boundaries using the time codes. For example, if an entity is in quarters, the time codes might be Q04 (first quarter of 2004), 2Q04, 3Q04, and 4Q04. You can set boundaries using functions. For example, yenter “@firstpd” in the Beginning Boundary and “@lastpd” in the Ending Boundary box to export the entire entity. See “Using Time Functions” on page 22
   - **Synthesize by Aggregate only**—Roll-up time periods. For example, week roll-up into months.
   - **Export Trailing Periods if Present**—Include trailing periods.
   - **Export Closing Periods if Present**—Include closing periods.
   - **Export Deal Periods if Present**—Include deal periods.

4 In Time Period, select time periods to include.

   Time periods are based on scale:
   a. In Include, select a time period scale.
b. Specify any of these optional settings:
   
   - **Synthesize Period**—Time periods that do not exist in the source entity, but must be created for the destination entity. If the source and target are in different time scales, select a scale to extrapolate from existing information into missing time periods.
   
   - **Period to Date**—Time periods for which to generate period to date information. If no Period to Date information exists in the entity, this option synthesizes the information. For example, for an export to contain Period to Date information for each week, select the Week option.

### Specifying Scenarios Options

Use the Scenario tab to select the scenarios to add to the Scenario table of the star schema database — see “The Extended Analytics Star Schema” on page 43.

➤ To select scenarios:

1. **Access Edit Rule Set.**
   
   See “Creating Extended Analytics Rule Sets” on page 39.

2. **Select Scenarios.**

3. **For each type under Scenario Type**, specify when to export scenarios in **When to Export**:

   - **Never** — Do not export
   - **Always** — Upon entity checkin
   - **At Audit Point** — When audit point archived

### Specifying Custom Dimensions

Use the **Custom Dimensions** tab to assign the dimensions to populate the User-Defined Dimensions table of the star schema database — see “The Extended Analytics Star Schema” on page 43.

➤ To select dimensions:

1. **Access Edit Rule Set.**
   
   See “Creating Extended Analytics Rule Sets” on page 39.

2. **Select Custom Dimensions.**

3. **Enter the dimension structure, for example:**
   
   - **User Defined Dimension 1**: ‘Product’
   - **User Defined Dimension 2**: ‘Region’
Optional: Creating Reference Databases and Entities

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

To create reference databases and entities:

1. Select Databases.
2. Create database.
   - See “Creating Strategic Finance Client Databases” on page 31.
3. In Databases, double-click the database.
4. Select Database then **Entity Reference**.
5. In Select Database, select the source database.
6. Optional: In Existing Entities, select entities and click >.
7. Optional: In Existing Entity Groups, select entity groups and click >.
8. Refresh entities:
   - To refresh all entities, click **Refresh All**.
   - To refresh some entities or entity groups, select them and click **Refresh Selected**.
9. Click **OK**.
The Extended Analytics Star Schema

Subtopics
- Fact Table
- Header Table
- Analysis Table
- Entity Table
- Scenario Table
- Account Table
- Time Table
- Uddim Tables 1-4
- Transaction Table
- Analysis Table
- CN_GRP_Equity Table
- CN_GRP_Blocked Table
- CN_GRP_Elim Table
- CNATTR_Parent Table
- CNSATTR_Child Table
- CN_Scenario Table
- CN_Entity Table
- CN_Structure

The data you export to Essbase star schema databases or to supported databases for extended analytics, is provided in the tables in the following sections

Fact Table

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

Table 10  The Fact Table

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

**Header Table**

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

**Table 11** The Header Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HeaderID</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>A key identifying a specific header.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HeaderName</td>
<td>nvarchar</td>
<td>Stores this data:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>● 0: The rule set name (database name).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>● 1–4: Store the name of each User-Defined Dimension. See “Uddim Tables 1-4” on page 46.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HeaderValue</td>
<td>nvarchar</td>
<td>The header string</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Analysis Table**

The Analysis table stores information identifying a specific analysis.

**Table 12** The Analysis Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AnalysisID</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>A key identifying a specific analysis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AnalysisLabel</td>
<td>nvarchar</td>
<td>The label string.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Entity Table**

Identifies the source entity in Strategic Finance.

**Table 13** The Entity Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EntityID</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>A key identifying a specific entity within the table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EntityLabel</td>
<td>nvarchar</td>
<td>A string storing a label for the entity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ServerID</td>
<td>nvarchar</td>
<td>A string identifying the Strategic Finance server containing the entity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DatabaseName</td>
<td>nvarchar</td>
<td>A string identifying the source database containing the entity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Data Type</td>
<td>Definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EntityParentID</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>For child entities in the Strategic Finance database, this is a key referencing the parent entity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EntityParentLabel</td>
<td>nvarchar</td>
<td>A string storing a label for the parent entity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>User-defined columns</strong></td>
<td>varies</td>
<td>This table stores each of up to 20 custom columns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>● See “Creating Extended Analytic Tables” on page 38.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>● See “Specifying AccountOptions” on page 39.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Scenario Table

Identifies the scenarios in the entity.

**Table 14  The Scenario Table**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ScenarioID</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>A key identifying a specific scenario in the table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ScenarioLabel</td>
<td>nvarchar</td>
<td>A string storing the name of the scenario.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ScenarioType</td>
<td>nvarchar</td>
<td>A string storing a description of the scenario.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Account Table

Identifies the accounts in the entity.

**Table 15  The Account Table**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AccountID</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>A key identifying a specific account in the entity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AccountLabel</td>
<td>nvarchar</td>
<td>A string containing the name of the account.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NativeDataType</td>
<td>nvarchar</td>
<td>Indicates the data type stored in the account.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Valid Values:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>● N - number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>● S - string</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Attribute
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| int       | Stores the aggregation rule. Valid Values:  
|           | • N  
|           | Non-account  
|           | • B  
|           | Balance  
|           | • F  
|           | Flow account  
|           | • A  
|           | Rate  
|           | • D  
|           | Discount rate  
|           | • R - r  
|           | Ratio  

### AccountParentID
int  
For related accounts and subaccounts, this stores the key of the account to which this specific account aggregates.

## Time Table
Identifies the time periods used in the entity.

**Table 16  The Time Table**

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

## Uddim Tables 1-4
Identifies User-Defined Dimensions in the entity.

**Table 17  Uddim Table 1-4**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MemberID</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>A key identifying a specific dimension value.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Transaction Table
Identifies transaction for the entity at its state upon export.

**Table 18  The Transaction Table**

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

### Analysis Table
The Analysis table stores information identifying a specific analysis.

**Table 19  The Analysis Table**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AnalysisID</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>A key identifying a specific analysis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AnalysisLabel</td>
<td>nvarchar</td>
<td>The label string.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CN_GRP_Equity Table
This table describes the equity subaccount groups rolled up into the specified parent equity subaccount. This table is linked to the Child Attributes table.
Table 20  The CN_GRP_Equity Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Null</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ID</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>PK</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>nvarchar(255)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Equity account group name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>child_attr_id</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>FK</td>
<td>Foreign key to the owning CN_ATTR_CHILD row</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CN_GRP_Block Table

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

Table 21  The CN_GRP_Block Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Null</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ID</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>PK</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>nvarchar(255)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Name of group to block</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is_sys_grp</td>
<td>nchar(1)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Indicates if the group is system or user-defined 0 = No, 1 = Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parent_attr_id</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>FK</td>
<td>Foreign key to the owning CN_ATTR_PARENT row</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CN_GRP_Elim Table

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

For children, account groups to eliminate are created in the Child entities. For example, if v1000 is in Child A, B, and C, is included in an Account Group called "Eliminations" in only in children A and B, and selected in the Parent Attributes as an eliminations group based on child, then v1000 from Children A and B will eliminate, but Child C will consolidate. For parents, parent elimination account group(s) are created at the Parent and selected in Parent Attributes. Any accounts in these groups will be automatically zeroed out at the parent.
Table 22  The CN_GRP_Elim Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Null</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ID</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>PK</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>nvarchar(255)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td>Name of the group to eliminate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parent_attr_id</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>FK</td>
<td>Foreign key to the owning CN_ATTR_PARENT row</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CN_ATTR_Parent Table

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

Table 23  The CNS_ATTR_Parent Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Null</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ID</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>PK</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>preserve_pds</td>
<td>nchar(1)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td>The periods not rolled up to the parent and are not zeroed out. Either the inputs or output are preserved. [I]input, [O]utput, [N]one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>basis</td>
<td>nchar(1)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td>[C]hild, [P]arent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CNS_ATTR_Child Table

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

Table 24  The CNS_ATTR_Child Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Null</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ID</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>PK</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>float</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td>The percent contribution to parent rollup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>first_period</td>
<td>nvarchar(255)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Null</td>
<td>Key</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>last_period</td>
<td>nvarchar(255)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>equity_subacct</td>
<td>nvarchar(255)</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CN_Scenario Table**

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

Table 25  The CN_Scenario Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Null</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ID</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>PK</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>nchar(1)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Name of the scenario</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parent_scenario</td>
<td>float</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Name of the parent scenario</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>excluded</td>
<td>nvarchar(1)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Indicates if the scenario was used in the entity roll-up: 0 = No 1 = Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parent_attribute_id</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>FK</td>
<td>Foreign key to the owned CN_ATTR_PARENT row</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>child_attr_id</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>FK</td>
<td>Foreign key to the owned CN_ATTR_CHILD row</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>entity_id</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>FK</td>
<td>Foreign key to the owning CN_ENTITY row</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CN_Entity Table**

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

Table 26  The CN_Entity Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Null</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ID</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>PK</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>nchar(225)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Name of the entity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>excluded</td>
<td>nvarchar(1)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Indicates if the entity was involved in the consolidation: 0 = No 1 = Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parent_entity_id</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>RK</td>
<td>ID column in the CN_ENTITY table that represents the parent entity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Null</td>
<td>Key</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>structure_id</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>FK</td>
<td>Foreign key to the owning CN_STRUCTURE row</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CN_Structure**

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

**Table 27  The CN_Structure Table**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Null</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ID</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>PK</td>
<td>Name of the consolidation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>nchar(225)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td>Name of the consolidation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>label_name</td>
<td>nvarchar(1)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td>Name of the label</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Integrating with EPM System Products**

**Subtopics**

- **Requirements**
- **Automating Batch Exports to Essbase and Planning**
- **Integrating with FDM**

**Requirements**

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

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

**Note:** If you upgraded to or installed release 11.1.2.1 of Hyperion Enterprise or Financial Management, confirm that they successfully integrate with Strategic Finance. If integration fails, see “Oracle EPM Product Integrations” on page 100.

**Financial Management**

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

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

Install and configure the Strategic Finance adapter for Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management.

**Essbase and Planning**

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

- Oracle Hyperion Interactive Reporting Web Client
- Oracle Hyperion Smart View for Office
- Oracle Hyperion Financial Reporting
- Oracle Hyperion Web Analysis Studio

**Automating Batch Exports to Essbase and Planning**

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

- To automate export to Essbase and Planning:
  1. In Administrator, select **Databases**.
  2. In **Databases**, select a database.
  3. Select **Database**, then **Automatic Export**.
  4. On **Export on Check in**, select **Automatically export to Planning/Essbase on check in**.
  5. In **Batch to reference**, select a batch and click **OK**.

**Integrating with FDM**

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

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

- ERP systems
- Flat files
- Relational database systems
- Microsoft Excel
Configuring for Integration

To configure FDM integration:

1. In the Strategic Finance Administrator, select **Databases**.
2. In **Databases**, select a database.
3. Select **Database** then **FDM Settings**.
4. On **FDM Settings**, enter:
   - The **Adapter Name**.
   - The application name in **Application Name**.
5. Click **OK**.
6. Navigate to `%EPM_ORACLE_HOME%/products/hsf/bin`, and copy **HSFHFMLink_A.dll** to **HSFHFMLink.dll**.

Using Drill-Back Analysis

Right-click cells containing data imported through FDM to use the Audit Intersection to find the data source. Cells with data imported through FDM are marked with a magenta tick mark in the lower-right corner. Audit Intersection launches a web browser accessing Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, where you can find details about the data load, data mapping, and drill into the source.
Entities are Strategic Finance (*.alc) files stored in the server. Use entity groups to bulk-manage entities.

Before accessing entities, select a database.

**Managing Entities**

**Subtopics**

- Accessing Entities
- Changing Entity Owners
- Breaking Entity Locks
- Manually Exporting Entities
- Manually Exporting Extended Analytics
- Converting Entities After an Upgrade

**Accessing Entities**

To access entities:

1. In Administrator, select **Database**.
2. Double-click a database.
3. Select **Entities**.
Changing Entity Owners

To change entity owners:

1. In Administrator, select **Entities**.
2. Select an entity or batch.
3. Select **Edit** and then **Owner**.
4. In **Domain Name for New Owner**, enter the network domain.
   Click **Browse** to search.
5. In **User Name for New Owner**, enter a user name.
6. Click **OK**.

Breaking Entity Locks

To break entity locks:

1. In Administrator, select **Entities**.
2. Select the locked entity in the entity tree.
3. Select **Edit** and then **Break Lock**.

Manually Exporting Entities

To export entities:

1. Select **Entities**.
2. Select an entity.
   - Press <Shift> to select a range of entities.
   - Press <Ctrl> to select specific entities.
3. Select **Edit** and then **Export**.

Manually Exporting Extended Analytics

To manually export entities to Extended Analytics:

1. Select **Entities**.
2. Select an entity.
   - Press <Shift> to select a range of entities.
   - Press <Ctrl> to select specific entities.
3. Select **Edit** and then **Extended Analytics Export**.
Converting Entities After an Upgrade

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

- “Converting Database Entities in Bulk” on page 57
- “Converting Selected Entities” on page 57

Converting Database Entities in Bulk

To convert the entire database in bulk:

1. In Administrator, select Entities.
2. Select Edit, then Convert, and then All.

Converting Selected Entities

To convert only specific entities:

1. In Administrator, select Entities.
2. Select one or more entities.
3. Select Edit, then Convert, and then Selection.

Managing Entity Groups

Subtopics

- Adding Entity Groups
- Editing Entity Groups
- Deleting Entity Groups

Use entity groups to bulk-manage entity access.

Adding Entity Groups

To add entity groups:

1. In Administrator, select Entity Groups.
2. Select Group and then Add
3. In Add an Entity Group, enter a name.
4. Click OK.
5. Add entities.

See “Editing Entity Groups” on page 58.
Editing Entity Groups

To edit an entity group:

1. In Administrator, select Entity Groups.
2. In Entity Group Name, select an entity group.
3. Select Group and then Edit.
4. In Edit Entity Group, add or remove entities:
   - Entities Available
     Entities that are not part of the group, but may be added. Select one and click Add>>.
   - Group Members
     Entities in the entity group. To remove, select one and click << Remove.
5. Click OK.

Deleting Entity Groups

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

To delete entity groups:

1. Select Entity Groups.
2. In Entity Group Name, select an entity group.
3. Select Group and then Delete.

Setting Entity Check-In Rules and Managing Archives

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

- “Setting Entity Check-In Rules” on page 58
- “Managing Entity Archives” on page 59
- “Inspecting Entity Archives” on page 60

Setting Entity Check-In Rules

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

To set entity check-in rules:

1. In Administrator, select Entities.
2 Select Edit and then Check In Rule.

3 Select the rules:
   - Require comments at check-in
     Forces users to enter comments explaining the state of the entity before the server allows check-in.

4 Click Close.

Managing Entity Archives

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

To set archive entity rules:

1 In Administrator, select Entities.

2 Optional: In the entity tree, select an entity.
   To apply archive rules to a specific entity.

3 Select Edit and then Archive Rules

4 In Manage Archive Files, select an extent for the policy:
   - Set Default Policy—Apply the default to all entities
   - Individual Entity Archive Policy—Apply to specific entities

5 Define if, and when to apply or delete archive rules:
   - Use Default—Apply default rules
   - Delete archive files after this many days—Delete archives after <days>
   - Keep this many archives—Number of archives to reserve
   - Do not delete archive files—Never remove archived entities
   - Apply this rule every time the entity is checked in—Select to automatically purge entity archives according to the selected policy.

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

7 Optional: For damaged archives, select one and click Repair.
   See “Inspecting Entity Archives” on page 60.

8 Click Save Settings.

9 Click Close.
Inspecting Entity Archives

Strategic Finance uses Archive Repair to fix archive numbers. When archive and version numbers are not synchronization, you cannot open the archive until Archive Repair resynchronizes them. When you run Archive Repair on an archived entity, the proper version numbers are restored and the archive is stored under a new filename.

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

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

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

If you do not repair an archive, use the Archive Warning Level to override the archive check—see “Defining Advanced Register Entry Settings” on page 28.

To inspect archives:

1. In Administrator, select **Databases**.
2. Select a database
3. Select **Entities**
4. Select an entity.
5. Select **Edit** and then **Inspect Archive Contents**.
6. **Optional:** Under **Suspect**, verify archive contents.
   - If an archive has an X under the Suspect column, it is corrupt. To fix these archives, use Archive Repair in “Managing Entity Archives” on page 59.
7. Click **OK**.
Default database and entity access is determined as follows:

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

**Assigning General Database Access**

Subtopics

- Assigning Access for Users and Groups
- Assigning General Database Options

**Assigning Access for Users and Groups**

> To configure general database access:

1. Select Databases.
2. Double-click a database.
3. Select Access and then Database Options.
   
   Initially only the <Default> user is available.
5. To add users or groups created in Shared Services, select Create then Edit Access.
6. Optional: To specify database access for the default user, or another user or group, select one in Edit Database Options for <databaseName>:
   
   - Select <Default>.
   - Double-click Users or Groups.
Assigning General Database Options

To configure database general options:

1. In Create / Edit Access, select a user or group and click Edit.
2. Select Database General.
3. Select any option. Most are self-explanatory, but note the following:
   - Allow Place at Root — Users can create or add an entity as a root or parents
   - Can Create Server-based Maps — Users can create import and export maps.
   - Can Create Batches — Users can create import and export batches.
4. Click OK.

Configuring Default Access to Databases, Entities, and Entity Groups

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

About Assigning Default Access

Use Edit Default Access to configure access for users or user groups to databases, entities, or entity groups. The context is determined by how you access the tab:
For databases, on the Databases tab select the database, and select Access and then Edit Default.

For entities, on the Entities tab select entities and select Edit and then Access.

For entity groups, on the Entity Groups tab select a group, and select Group and then Access.

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

1. Select Databases.
2. Double-click a database.
3. Optional: Perform an action:
   - To configure access to an entity, select Entities, and then an entity.
   - To configure access to an entity group, select Entity Group, and then the entity group.
4. Perform an action:
   - For a database, select Access, and then Database Options or Edit Default.
   - For an entity, select Edit, and then Access.
   - For an entity group, select Group, and then Access.
5. Optional: Add users or user groups to Edit Default Access:
   - To add users, see “Adding Users” on page 68 for instructions.
   - To add user groups, see “Adding User Groups to Databases, Entities, or Entity Groups” on page 69 for instructions.
6. Optional: To delete users or groups, select them in Edit Database Options, and then click Delete.
7. Optional: To edit default access options, click Edit and then select the options to configure:
   - “Configuring Entities Access Options” on page 64.
   - “Configuring Accounts Access Options” on page 64
   - “Configuring Time Access Options” on page 65
   - “Configuring Scenario Access Options” on page 66.
   - “Configuring Dimension Access Options” on page 66.
   - “Configuring Consolidation Access Options” on page 67.
   - “Configuring Reference Access Options” on page 67.
   - “Configuring Reports Access Options” on page 65.
Optional: Select New Entities to define access options for new entities.


Click OK.

Configuring Entities Access Options

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

See “About Assigning Default Access” on page 62.

2. Select Entities.

3. Select an Access option:
   - None—Entities cannot be checked out
   - Open As Copy—Entities can be checked out
   - Check out Entity—Entities can be checked in and out

4. Optional: Select any additional options to enable users to perform entity-related tasks, such as:
   - Read Entity Comments—Users can read entity check-in comments.
   - Delete Entity—Users can delete entities.
   - Allow Batch Export to another Hyperion Application—Enable batch exporting.
   - Allow Batch Import from another Hyperion Application—Enable batch importing.
   - Change HSF Data Link—Enable HSF links.
   - Change Required Elements—Users can assign subaccounts as required elements.


Configuring Accounts Access Options

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

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

See “About Assigning Default Access” on page 62.

2. Select Accounts.

3. Select the Permission Groups.

   Permission Groups displays account groups classified as Permission Groups in the source entity.
Default contains accounts not belonging to account groups.

- Click Add to add new groups. See “Adding Permissions Groups” on page 65.
- Select a group and click Delete to delete.

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

4 Select Accounts options such as:
   - Add/Delete Subaccounts — Users can change subaccount structures
   - Edit User-defined Accounts — Users can modify memo, ratio, and covenant accounts
   - Allow Input in Actuals — Users can modify data and time periods in the Actual scenario

### Adding Permissions Groups

▲ To add permissions groups:
1 Select a permissions group.
2 Click OK.

### Configuring Time Access Options

▲ To configure time period access:
1 Access Edit Default Access for <databaseName/entityName/entityGroup>.
   See “About Assigning Default Access” on page 62.
2 Select Time.
3 Select time access options. Select Change Time Period Information to enable general time period modifications not configured in “Configuring Accounts Access Options” on page 64.

### Configuring Reports Access Options

▲ To configure reports access:
1 Access Edit Default Access for <databaseName/entityName/entityGroup>.
   See “About Assigning Default Access” on page 62.
2 Select Reports.
3 Select Global Permissions options such as:
   - Default Number Format—Changes number formatting on reports.
   - Load Default Reports—Restores standard reports to their original layout.
Add Reports—Users can add freestyle reports

4 Under Reports, specify report permissions, such as the ability to edit, hide, and protect (locks report cells).

Configuring Scenario Access Options

To configure scenario access:

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

2 Select Scenarios.

3 Select Global Permissions to govern the tasks users to can perform:

   - Add Scenarios—Create scenarios
   - Change output storage rules—Modify output values
   - Allow input in scenario-specific accounts only—Make changes only to specific accounts

4 Under Access Control Items, select a Data and forecast methods option to determine how data and forecast methods can be changed in scenarios:

   - Cannot change data or forecast methods—No changes
   - Change data only—Change only financial data
   - Change data and forecast methods—Change financial data and forecast methods

5 Optional: Select tasks that users can perform, such as:

   - Add/Delete accounts—Users can add or delete accounts within scenarios, except Base and Actual scenarios.
   - Select Delete—Users can delete scenarios, except the Base and Actual scenarios.
   - Change Scenario Type—Users can modify scenario types.

Configuring Dimension Access Options

To configure dimension access:

1 Access Edit Default Access for <database/entity/entitygroup>.

2 Select Dimensions.

3 Select dimensions access options:

   - Can Maintain Dimensions
     Enables creating and deleting user-defined dimensions.
   - Can Assign Dimensions
Enables assigning and removing the user-defined dimensions.

### Configuring Consolidation Access Options

To configure Consolidator access:

1. **Access** Edit Default Access for `<database/entity/entitygroup>`.
   
   See “About Assigning Default Access” on page 62.

2. **Select** Consolidation.

3. Select **Consolidation Structure** access options, such as adding and removing entities from databases, deleting entities from consolidation structures, and changing entity characteristics in consolidation structures.

### Configuring Reference Access Options

To configure reference access:

1. **Access** Edit Default Access for `<database/entity/entitygroup>`.
   
   See “About Assigning Default Access” on page 62.

2. **Select** Reference.

3. Select a **Get List of Permission Groups/Reports/Scenarios from** option to determine the source entity for reports, such as the current entity, or the first entity in an entity group.

### Configuring Default Access for New Entities

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

To configure default access for new entities:

1. **Access** Edit Default Access for `<databaseName/entityName/entityGroup>`.
   
   See “About Assigning Default Access” on page 62.

2. **Select** New Entities.

3. Select a **Newly-created child Entities get an access record by** option to define the access permissions source:
   - Making a copy of the access record for this Entity—Use default access
   - Copying a pre-defined access record—Click **Edit Access** to create access permissions.
     
     See:
     
     - “Configuring Entities Access Options” on page 64
     - “Configuring Accounts Access Options” on page 64
Assigning the Entity to a Group—Select a group
Letting the creator assign it to a Group—Enable entity creators to assign entities to groups

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

Subtopics

- Adding Users
- Adding User Groups to Databases, Entities, or Entity Groups

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

Adding Users

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

1. In the Administrator, select Databases.
2. Double-click a database.
3. To add users or user groups, perform an action:
   - To add users to entities—Select Entities, then select an entity.
   - To add users to entity groups—Select Entity Group, then select a group.
4. Perform an action:
   - For databases, select Access, then Database Options or Edit Default.
   - For entities, select Edit, then Access
   - For entity groups, select Group, then Access.
5. In Edit Database Options or Edit Default Access, click Add User.
6. Select a user.
7. In Copy Access from, select the source user to use to copying access privileges.
8. Click OK.
Adding User Groups to Databases, Entities, or Entity Groups

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

1. Select Databases.
2. Double-click a database.
3. To add a user or user group to an entity or entity group, perform a task:
   - For an entity, select Entities, then select an entity.
   - For an entity group, select Entity Group, then select a group.
4. Perform an action:
   - For databases, select Access, then Database Options or Edit Default.
   - For entities, select Edit, then Access.
   - For entity groups, select Group, then Access.
5. In Edit Database Options or Edit Default Access, click Add Group.
6. By Name, browse to the group.
7. In User Groups, select a user group, then click OK.
8. On Add Group, select a source user group, then click Copy Access.
9. Click OK.
Manage these Strategic Finance client functions using the Administrator:

- Entity Change Management
- Assumptions Change Management
- Map and batch import and export

**Activating and Managing Entity Change Management**

**Subtopics**

- Activating Entity Change Management
- Defining Access to ECM Documents
- Adding Users to ECM Documents
- Adding User Groups for ECM Documents
- Editing Access to ECM Documents
- Changing the Owner of ECM Documents
- Breaking Locks on ECM Documents

**Activating Entity Change Management**

1. **To activate ECM:**
   1. On Databases, double-click a database.
   2. Select Access, then Database Options.
   3. In Edit Database Options, select <Default>, then click Edit.
   4. On Database General, select Allow Entity Change Management, then click OK.
   5. Click OK.
Select Database, then Edit.

From Edit Default Access, select <Owner>, then click Edit.

Click Entities, select Allow Entity Change Management, then click OK.

From Edit Default Access, select <Default>, then click Edit.

Click Entities, select Allow Entity Change Management, then click OK.

Click OK, then restart the server.

Defining Access to ECM Documents

To manage access to ECM documents:

1. In Administrator, select ECM.
2. From ECM Doc, select a name.
3. Select Edit, then Access.
4. From Edit Access, perform a task:
   - “Adding Users to ECM Documents” on page 72
   - “Adding User Groups for ECM Documents” on page 73
   - To modify access for owners, default users, specific users, or groups, select a name in Edit Access to <ECM Doc name>, click Edit, then see “Editing Access to ECM Documents” on page 73.
5. Click OK.

Adding Users to ECM Documents

To add users:

   - See “Defining Access to ECM Documents” on page 72.
2. Click Add User.
3. Click Browse.
   - See “Adding Users” on page 68.
4. In Copy Access, select a source user to copy access settings.
5. Click OK.
Adding User Groups for ECM Documents

   See “Defining Access to ECM Documents” on page 72.
2. Click Add Group.
3. Click Browse.
4. In User Groups, select a user group, and click OK.
5. On Add Group, in Copy Access, select a source group to copy access settings.
6. Click OK.

Editing Access to ECM Documents

   See “Defining Access to ECM Documents” on page 72.
2. Select an Access option:
   - None
     No access.
   - Open As Copy
     Enables opening ECM documents as read-only copies.
   - Check Out
     Enables opening entities within ECM documents.
3. Optional: Select options to enable users to execute or remove ECM documents.
4. Click OK.

Changing the Owner of ECM Documents

1. Click ECM.
2. From ECM Doc, select a name.
3. Select Edit and then Owner.
4. In Domain Name for New Owner, click Browse to select a user.
5. Click OK.
Breaking Locks on ECM Documents

To break locks on ECM documents:

1. Click ECM.
2. On ECM Doc, select an ECM document.
3. Select Edit then Break Lock.

Activating and Managing Assumptions Change Manager

Subtopics

- Activating Assumptions Change Manager
- Adding and Removing Users and Groups to ACM Documents
- Changing ACM Document Owners
- Breaking ACM Document Locks

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

Activating Assumptions Change Manager

Activate the ACM by performing these tasks

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

Adding and Removing Users and Groups to ACM Documents

To define user or group access to ACM documents:

1. Select ACM.
2. Under ACM Doc, select a name.
3. Select Edit then Access.
4. On Edit Access, perform a task:
   - To add users, click Add User.
   - To add user groups, click Add Group.
● To edit access permissions for owners, default users, specific users, or user groups, in Edit Access to <ACM Doc name>, select one and click Edit.

● To delete user or user groups, in Edit Access to <ACM Doc name>, select one and click Delete.

5 Click OK.

Changing ACM Document Owners

➢ To change ACM document owners:

1 Select ACM.

2 Under ACM Doc, select a name.

3 Select Edit then Owner.

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

5 Click OK.

Breaking ACM Document Locks

➢ To break ACM document locks:

1 Select ACM.

2 Under ACM Doc, select a name.

3 Select Edit Break Lock.

Managing Import or Export Batches, Maps, and Servers

Subtopics

● Managing Connections to EPM System Product Servers

● Managing Batches

● Managing Maps

To import or export data between Strategic Finance and other EPM System applications, you grant end users access permission to maps and batch imports and exports.

Managing Connections to EPM System Product Servers

Before users can import or export between a Strategic Finance Server and another Oracle Enterprise Performance Management System server, you must create a connection.
To create connections to other EPM System product server:

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

2. In Administrator, perform a task:
   - For Oracle Hyperion Planning servers, select **Server** then **Planning Servers**.
   - For Financial Management servers, select **Server** then **Financial Management Servers**.

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

4. Click **OK**.

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

### Managing Batches

Subtopics

- Defining User and Group Access to Batches
- Overriding Default Access to Batches
- Changing Owners of Batches

### Defining User and Group Access to Batches

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

To create default access control for batches:

1. In Administrator, select **Batches**.

2. Select a batch.

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

4. On **Edit Access**, perform a task:
   - Click **Add User** to add users.
     
     See “Adding Users to ECM Documents” on page 72.
   - Click **Add Group** to add groups.
     
     See “Adding User Groups for ECM Documents” on page 73.
   - To edit access for owners, default users, specific users, or user groups, in **Edit Access to <batchName>**, select one and click **Edit**.
     
     See “Overriding Default Access to Batches” on page 77.
   - To delete users or user groups, in **Edit Access to <batchName>**, select one and click **Delete**.

5. Click **OK**.
Overriding Default Access to Batches

To override default batch access:
1. In Edit Access, select a user or group and click Edit.
2. In Edit Access for <userName/groupName>, select Access:
   - None
     No access.
   - Check Out/Run Batch
     Enables users or user groups to check out and run batches.
3. Optional: Click Delete Batch to enable the user or group to delete the batch.
4. Click OK.

Changing Owners of Batches

To change batch owners:
1. Select Batches.
2. From Batch, select a batch.
3. Select Edit then Owner.
4. In Change Owner, enter a user.
5. Click OK.

Managing Maps

Subtopics
- Managing Access
- Overriding Default Map Access
- Changing Map Owners

Managing Access

To manage map access:
1. Select Maps.
2. Select a map.
3. Select Edit then Access.
4. On Edit Access, perform a task:
   - To add users, click Add User.
See “Adding Users to ECM Documents” on page 72.

- To add user groups, click Add Group.
  
  See “Adding User Groups for ECM Documents” on page 73.

- To edit access for owners, default users, another user or a user groups, in Edit Access for <mapName>, select one and click Edit.
  
  See “Overriding Default Map Access” on page 78.

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

5 Click OK.

**Overriding Default Map Access**

To override default map access:

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

  See “Managing Access” on page 77.

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

   - None
     
     No access.

   - Check Out/Run Map
     
     Enables a user or user group to check out and use maps.

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

4 Click OK.

**Changing Map Owners**

To change map owners:

1 Select Map.

2 From Maps, select the map.

3 Select Edit then Owner.

4 On Change Owner, select a user.

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

**Managing Entity Locks**

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

- To view and break entity locks:
  1. From Administrator, select **Locks**.
     - The ID and domain of the user using the entity is displayed along with the name of the entity, the entity version number, and when it was checked out.
  2. To unlock an entity, select the lock, and then **Lock and Break**.

**Managing Transactions**

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

- To manage transactions:
  1. From Administrator, select **Transactions**.
     - The transaction types and states are displayed, such as (entity conversions performed after an upgrade).
  2. Perform any action:
To sort by type, in Transaction Type, select a type.

To sort by state, in Transaction State, select a state.

To view logs, select a transaction and click Show Log. See “Managing Logs” on page 80:

To delete a log, select one and click Delete.

To retry failed transactions, select the transaction and click Rerun.

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

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

To use logs:

1. In the Administrator, select Logs.
2. Select a log and perform any action:
   - To retrieve—Select Log, then Retrieve.
   - To retrieve and delete—Select Log, then Retrieve and Delete.
   - To save logs as a .txt files—Click Save As

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

To manage user sessions:

1. From the Administrator, select Sessions.
2. To delete sessions, select them, then Session, and then Destroy.

Managing Event Logs
Use the Event Logs tab to track daily use of Strategic Finance, analyze patterns, and troubleshoot.
To manage event logs:

1. From Administrator, select Event Logs.

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

Caution! Do not edit registers, unless specified in “Defining Advanced Register Entry Settings” on page 28.

EPM System Strategic Finance Service Registry Parameters

Strategic Finance service registers are located in:
HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Hyperion Solutions\HSFService

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Default)</td>
<td>REG_SZ</td>
<td>(value not set)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ArchiveDirectory</td>
<td>REG_SZ</td>
<td>Archive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ArchiveWarningLevel</td>
<td>REG_SZ</td>
<td>Block</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSSConfigFile</td>
<td>REG_SZ</td>
<td>Absolute filepath to the External Authentication configuration file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DatabaseConnectionString</td>
<td>REG_SZ</td>
<td>Use to connect to the database</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DatabaseConnectivityType</td>
<td>REG_SZ</td>
<td>ODBC or OLE DB DB Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DataSourceConnectionString</td>
<td>REG_SZ</td>
<td>SQLOLEDB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DefaultLogFile</td>
<td>REG_SZ</td>
<td>C:\HSFData\Admin\Default.log</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EntityDirectory</td>
<td>REG_SZ</td>
<td>ADB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EntityFileExtension</td>
<td>REG_SZ</td>
<td>ALS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HSFDataDir</td>
<td>REG_SZ</td>
<td>C:\HSFData</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LockFileExtension</td>
<td>REG_SZ</td>
<td>LCK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LogDirectory</td>
<td>REG_SZ</td>
<td>C:\HSFData</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MaxBackgroundWorkers</td>
<td>REG_SZ</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MaximumIntensiveRequests</td>
<td>REG_SZ</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MaximumProcessSize</td>
<td>REG_SZ</td>
<td>2048000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MaximumFreeMemory</td>
<td>REG_SZ</td>
<td>51200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MinimumFreeDisk</td>
<td>REG_SIZ</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MinimumFreeMemory</td>
<td>REG_SIZ</td>
<td>51200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRUListSize</td>
<td>REG_SZ</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RootDirectory</td>
<td>REG_SZ</td>
<td>C:\HSFData</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RPCPort</td>
<td>REG_SZ</td>
<td>The port where the Strategic Finance server connects: 7750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SecurityRegime</td>
<td>REG_SZ</td>
<td>If disabled or showing no value, NTLM is the default. For External Authentication, set to: CSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>StructLockFileExtension</td>
<td>REG_SZ</td>
<td>LKS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>StructureFileExtension</td>
<td>REG_SZ</td>
<td>CNS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TemplateExtension</td>
<td>REG_SZ</td>
<td>ALT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TraceLevel</td>
<td>REG_SZ</td>
<td>Standard</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HSF Service Shared Services Registry Parameters**

Strategic Finance registers for Shared Services are located in:

HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Hyperion Solutions\HSFS\service\Authentication

**Table 29  Strategic Finance Registers for Shared Services**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Default)</td>
<td>REG_SZ</td>
<td>(value not set)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ClassPath</td>
<td>REG_EXPAND_SZ</td>
<td>The classpath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ConnectionInfo</td>
<td>REG_SZ</td>
<td>String used to connect to Shared Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HubInstanceId</td>
<td>REG_SZ</td>
<td>String storing the name of a Shared Services server</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### HSF Server Registry Parameters

Strategic Finance server registers are located in:

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

#### Table 30  Strategic Finance Server Registers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Default)</td>
<td>REG_SZ</td>
<td>(value not set)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>network address</td>
<td>REG_SZ</td>
<td>HSFserver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>protocol</td>
<td>REG_SZ</td>
<td>ncacn_ip_tcp</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Directories and Files

#### Subtopics

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

### `%EPM_ORACLE_HOME%\products\hsf\`

#### Subtopics

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

### Data

This directory contains Strategic Finance databases, external databases, the AdminDoc (ADM) file, and transaction log files.
Table 31  ADB

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subdirectory</th>
<th>Contains</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>_delete</td>
<td>Deleted databases and their contents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;Database&gt;</td>
<td>One individual, active database</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ADB\<Database>

Table 32  ..ABD\<Database>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subdirectory</th>
<th>Contains</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>delete</td>
<td>Deleted entities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_ecm</td>
<td>Entity Change Management files</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;Entity&gt;</td>
<td>Corresponding entity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\ADB\<Database>\<Entity>

Table 33  <Database>\<Entity>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subdirectory or File</th>
<th>Contains</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Archive</td>
<td>Archived versions of the entity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drafts</td>
<td>Working drafts of the entity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;Entity&gt;.ALS</td>
<td>Corresponding entity file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;Entity&gt;.bld</td>
<td>Consolidation data for the entity after a consolidation structure was created</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;Entity&gt;.STR</td>
<td>Data about structural relationships between entities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;Entity&gt;.LCK</td>
<td>Lock data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Admin

The AdminDoc file that contains this information:

- user authorization
- databases and database configurations
- export rule sets
- archive retention rules
- access records
- entity and user groups
- consolidation structure names and configurations
- server logging settings
- server E-mail controls
- backup and restore configuration

Table 34  Admin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File</th>
<th>Contains</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Default.log</td>
<td>Logged errors on general server use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ImportExportRestrictions.xml</td>
<td>Parameter settings that define export rules for RDBMS staging databases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>License.ini</td>
<td>License information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User.adm</td>
<td>AdminDoc file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User.tbk</td>
<td>AdminDoc file backup</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

logs

Table 35  Logs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subdirectory or File</th>
<th>Contains</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>_finished</td>
<td>Completed transactions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_processing</td>
<td>Transactions being processed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event&lt;date&gt;.log</td>
<td>Text file that logs transaction activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRANS.TRN</td>
<td>Transaction file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRANSBAK.TRN</td>
<td>Transaction file backup</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

%EPM_ORACLE_HOME%\products\hsf\cfg\DB

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subdirectories and Files</th>
<th>Contains</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oracle\New</td>
<td>Scripts for creating export databases in Oracle.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Subdirectories and Files

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subdirectory</th>
<th>Contains</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oracle\Upgrade</td>
<td>Scripts for upgrading Alcar 6.x export databases in Oracle to Strategic Finance 3.x.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DB\SQL Server\New</td>
<td>Scripts for creating export databases in SQL Server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DB\SQL Server\Upgrade</td>
<td>Scripts for upgrading Alcar 6.x export databases in SQL Server to Strategic Finance 3.x.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Oracle\New

Table 37  ..\DB\Oracle\New Scripts

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

Oracle\Upgrade

This directory contains upgrade scripts.

SQL Server\New

Table 38  .\SQL Server\New Scripts

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

SQL Server\Upgrade

This directory contains upgrade30.sql to upgrade Oracle staging databases from 6.x to Strategic Finance 3.x.
%EPM_ORACLE_HOME%\Diagnostics\Logs\hsf

This directory contains event logs and end user actions.
About Exporting

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

Requirements

Before exporting data, ensure that you:

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

Setting Up a SQL Server Database

To set up SQL Server:

1. Satisfy the requirements. See "Requirements" on page 91.
2. In SQL Server, create an instance of the server in which to create the target database.
3. Access the SQL Server instance.

4. Navigate to %EPM_ORACLE_HOME%\products\hsf\cfg and run these scripts in order using Query Analyzer to create the export database:
   - Step1_create_HSF_database — Creates the Strategic Finance SQL Server database (hsfsvr)
   - Step1alt_remove_objects — Removes objects
   - Step2_security — Configures logins and permissions. By default, login = hsfdbuser and password = password
   - Step3_tables_grants — Contains the base Strategic Finance database schema including tables, and indexes
   - Step4_procs_funcs — Contains stored procedures and functions

5. See “Creating SQL Server Export Databases” on page 94 and then “Configuring the External Database Connection” on page 95.

**Setting up an Oracle Database**

If you are using an real application cluster (RAC), see “Using Oracle Application Clusters” on page 93.

To setup up Oracle:

1. Install the Oracle client on the Strategic Finance server.
2. In the Oracle server, create the server name, database user name, and database password.
3. Using the user name and password, access the Oracle Service Name and create the schema. Specify a custom schema name or accept the default.
4. Run Pre_installation.sql to create the database and add the base HSFDBUser.
5. From %EPM_ORACLE_HOME%\products\hsf\cfg run these scripts:
   - Step1_tables_views.sql Contains the base and ancillary Strategic Finance database schema including tables, sequences, indexes, and keys
   - Step2_defaultspcreate.sql Contains defaults and substitution procedures.
   - Step3_pkgcreate.sql Contains package definitions and bodies for the base Strategic Finance database export and the customer interface table.
   - Step4a_optionalauditcreate.sql Contains optional audit table for defaults and substitutions.
   - Step4b_optionalaudittrigger Contains optional trigger for defaults and substitutions.

**Note:** The first two scripts assume a clean database schema. Use these scripts once per schema.
6. Log in to the schema using **HSFDBUser** and **password**.

7. Change the password for HSFDBUser.

8. In `%EPM_ORACLE_HOME%/products/hsf/cfg` run these scripts in this order:
   - `Step1_tables_views.sql`: Contains the base and ancillary Strategic Finance database schema including tables, sequences, indexes, and keys.
   - `Step2_defaultspcreate.sql`: Contains defaults and substitution procedures.
   - `Step3_pkgcreate.sql`: Contains package definitions and bodies for the base Strategic Finance database export and the customer interface table.
   - `Step4_optionalauditcreate.sql`: Contains optional audit table for defaults and substitutions.
   - `Step4a_optionalaudittrigger`: Contains optional trigger for defaults and substitutions.

9. See “Creating SQL Server Export Databases” on page 94 and then “Configuring the External Database Connection” on page 95

---

**Using Oracle Application Clusters**

To set up Oracle databases in RAC:

1. Log into Oracle as the system database administrator.

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

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

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

In order, run these scripts:

- **Step1_tables_views.sql**
  Contains the base and ancillary Strategic Finance database schema including tables, sequences, indexes, and keys

- **Step2_defaultspcreate.sql**
  Contains defaults and substitution procedures.

- **Step3_pkgcreate.sql**
  Contains package definitions and bodies for the base Strategic Finance database export and the customer interface table.

- **Step4a_optionalauditcreate.sql**
  Contains optional audit table for defaults and substitutions.

- **Step4b_optionalaudittrigger**
  Contains optional trigger for defaults and substitutions.

## Creating SQL Server Export Databases

To create SQL Server export databases:

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

## Upgrading Export Databases

To upgrade the export database from a previous release:

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Script</th>
<th>To Update To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>upgrade30</td>
<td>3.x or 4.0.x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exporting Data
### Configuring the Strategic Finance Server

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

- “Creating Connections” on page 95
- “Configuring the External Database Connection” on page 95

#### Creating Connections

> To set up the external connection:

1. Launch the Administrator.
2. Select Server, then Open to select a server.
4. Select Server then External Connection Settings.
5. In Choose Database Connectivity, select the method corresponding to the database.

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

6. Close the Administrator.
7. From Control panel, select Administrative Tools then Services.
8. On the Services box, select the HSF service, right-click, and select Restart.

#### Configuring the External Database Connection

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

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

1. Open the Administrator.
2. Select Server then Open to select the server.
3. Select Databases or View then Databases.
Select **Database** then **External Database**.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Click **OK**.

The connection is created and tested.
This section describes how to migrate Strategic Finance data from a test environment to the production environment.

**Requirements**

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

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

**Performing the Physical Migration**

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

From the Strategic Finance client perform these tasks to convert entities to the new format:

- Check them out
- Use ACM
- Use ECM
Disabled Create Map Options for Financial Management

Despite having the correct administrative access, and having correctly configured Strategic Finance for use with Financial Management, the Create Map button for Financial Management import and export maps is disabled because the required .dll file is incorrectly named.

➢ To resolve this issue:

1. Perform these steps on the computer hosting Strategic Finance Client:
   a. Close all Strategic Finance applications.
   b. Navigate to %HYPERION_HOME%\products\hsf\client.
   c. Rename HSFHFMLink.dll as HSFHFMLink.dll.org.
   d. Rename HSFHFMLink_A.dll as HSFHFMLink.dll.
   e. Start the applications.

2. Perform these steps on the computer hosting the Strategic Finance Server:
   a. Stop the Strategic Finance server service.
   b. Navigate to %HYPERION_HOME%\products\hsf\server.
   c. Rename HSFHFMLink.dll as HSFHFMLink.dll.org.
   d. Rename HSFHFMLink_A.dll as HSFHFMLink.dll.
   e. Start the Strategic Finance server service.

3. Connect to the Strategic Finance Server on the computer hosting the Strategic Finance Client.

**Oracle EPM Product Integrations**

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

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

**Backing up 11.1.x Applications**

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

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

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

**Moving Entities to Another Database on the Same Server**

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

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

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

Follow these steps:

1. On the server where Strategic Finance is running, select Start, then Programs, then Administrative Tools, and then Services.
2. Check whether the Strategic Finance service is running and if it is set to start automatically on reboot. If not, start the service.
3. If you cannot connect and the service is running, stop and start the service.

Performing Strategic Finance Service Diagnostics

Subtopics

- Starting and Restarting the Service
- Verifying the Service in Windows Task Manager
- Viewing Messages in the Event Viewer
- Server Memory Errors and Error Logs

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

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

Starting and Restarting the Service

To restart the service:

1. From the Windows Server desktop, access the Control Panel and select Administrative Tools, and then Services.
2. Right-click the Strategic Finance and select Restart or Start.
Verifying the Service in Windows Task Manager

To verify the service in Windows Task Manager:

1. From the keyboard, press Ctrl-Alt-Delete.
2. In the Windows Security window, click Task Manager.
3. On the Windows Task Manager box, select Processes.
4. Locate HSFServer.exe.

Some issues to look for:

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

Viewing Messages in the Event Viewer

To find service event messages using Event Viewer:

1. In the Control Panel and select Administrative Tools and then Event Viewer.
2. In Tree, select Application Log.
3. In the Application Log list box, scroll through the messages searching for any errors labeled Oracle Hyperion Strategic FinanceService.
4. Examine any error messages to determine the problem.

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

Server Memory Errors and Error Logs

You can log these errors:

- “Access violation at breakpoint c0000005”
- “Not enough storage space available to process this command”

These indicate that the server has not recovered from the error. Consequently, error messages logged after these messages are suspect. Resolve some memory errors by restarting the service.
account blocking  The process by which accounts accept input data in the consolidated file. Blocked accounts do not receive their value through the additive consolidation process.

account eliminations  Accounts which have their values set to zero in the consolidated file during consolidation.

alias table  A table that contains alternate names for members.

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

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

calc script  A set of commands that define how a database is consolidated or aggregated. A calculation script may also contain commands that specify allocation and other calculation rules separate from the consolidation process.

Calculated Accounts  Accounts with formulas that you cannot alter. These formulas are fixed to maintain the accounting integrity of the model that you are building. For example, the formula for Net Income, a Calculated Account, is modeled into Strategic Finance and cannot be changed in historical or forecast periods.

calculation status  A consolidation status that indicates that some values or formula calculations have changed. You must reconsolidate to get the correct values for the affected entity.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Equity Beta  The riskiness of a stock, measured by the variance between its return and the market return, indicated by an index called "beta." For example, if a stock’s return normally moves up or down 1.2% when the market moves up or down 1%, the stock has a beta of 1.2.

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

Map File  A file that stores the definition for sending data to or retrieving data from an external database. Map files have different extensions (.mps to send data; .mpr to retrieve data).
Marginal Tax Rate  The rate used to calculate the after-tax cost of debt; represents the tax rate applied to the last earned income dollar (the rate from the highest tax bracket into which income falls) and includes federal, state, and local taxes. Based on current level of taxable income and tax bracket, you can predict marginal tax rate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

tabs  Navigable views of accounts and reports in Strategic Finance.

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

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

Essbase
creating rule set, 39
rule set
  account options, 39
general options, 39
scenario options, 41
time options, 40
rule sets
custom dimensions, 41

tables, 34
defining access, 76
cn_entity, 50
cn_group_equity, 47
cn_grp_blocked, 48
cn_grp_elim, 48
cn_scenario, 50
cn_structurey, 51
cns_attr_child, 49
consolidation labels
  creating, 32
database
  adding users, 68
  changing, 32
  connecting to external, 33
  creating, 31
  creating reference to isolate production data, 42
  deleting, 33
  export
tables, 34
  exporting entities to external, 33
  extended analytics database tables, 38
database connectivity, 34
database permissions
general, 62
ecm documents
  changing ownership, 73
e-mail settings, 28
entities
  accessing, 55
Archives, 59, 60
archives, 58
changing owners, 56
Check-In Rules, 58
   Setting, 58
converting, 57
   in bulk, 57
   Selected, 57
definition, 55
locks, 56
   specifying default access, 67
entity
   adding users, 68
   exporting to external database, 33
table, 44
Entity Change Management
   activating, 71
   adding user groups, 73
   adding users to documents, 72
   breaking locks, 74
   changing ownership, 73
   Editing Access to, 73
   specifying access to documents, 72
Entity Groups
   adding, 57
   definition, 55
deleting, 58
   editing, 58
Entity locks
   breaking, 79
   viewing, 79
Event logs: viewing and retrieving, 80
Exported
   batches
   defining user access, 76
Exported maps
   defining user access, 77
   overriding default access, 78
Exporting data
   requirements, 75
Extended Analytics, 33
extended analytics
   creating database tables, 38
External Analytics, 36

formulas
   creating time, 21
functions
time, 22

G
Groups
   database access and permissions, 62

H
header table, 44

I
Imported
   batches
   defining access, 76
Imported maps
   defining user access
   Managing Access to, 77
   overriding default access, 78
Importing data
   requirements, 75
Integration
   requirements, 51
   Financial Data Management, 51

L
language settings, changing, 27
locks
   breaking for ACM documents, 75
   breaking for ECM documents, 74
Logs
   using, 80
logs
   defining entity event settings, 28
   defining system event settings, 27

M
Maps
   changing owner, 78
   defining user access, 77
   overriding default access, 78

F
fact table, 43
ODBC Data source, 33
Ownership
  changing for batches, 77
ownership
  assumptions change manager, 75
  changing for maps, 78

registry settings, 28
Relational Database
  Exporting, 56
Rule sets
  account options, 20
  creating, 19
  general options, 19
  scenario options, 21
  scenario types, 22
  time options, 20
  rule sets
    Essbase, 39

scenario
  table, 45
scenario options for rule sets, 21
Scenario types, 26
  creating and editing, 26
  deleting, 26
Strategic Finance Server, 11
  defining access, 30
Strategic Finance server
  Connections, 18
  defining and transferring settings, 26
  general settings, 27
star schema tables, 43
  account, 45
  analysis, 44, 47
CN_ATTR_Parent, 49
CN_Entity, 50
CN_Group_Equity, 47
CN_GRP_Block, 48
CN_GRP_Elim, 48
CN_Scenario, 50
CN_Structure, 51
CNS_ATTR_Child, 49
entity, 44
fact, 43
header, 44
scenario, 45
time, 46
transaction, 47
Uddim, 46
time formulas, creating, 21
time functions, 22
time table, 46
transaction table, 47
Transactions
  viewing and-running, 79
Uddim table, 46
User Groups
  database access, 61
User groups
  adding or removing from ACM documents, 74
  adding to database, entity, and entity group, 69
  adding to ECM documents, 73
  defining access to batches, 76
User I.D., 34
User sessions
  viewing and deleting, 80
Users
  adding or removing from ACM documents, 74
  adding to database, entity, and entity group, 68
  adding to ECM documents, 72
  database access, 61, 62
  database access and permissions, 62
  defining access to batches, 76
  defining access to ECM documents, 72
  defining access to maps, 77
users
  granting access to server, 30