

HYPERION® ESSBASE® – SYSTEM 9
RELEASE 9.3.1

INSTALLATION GUIDE FOR UNIX

ORACLE® | Hyperion®

Essbase Installation Guide for UNIX, 9.3.1

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Installation Overview

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About Essbase

Oracle's Hyperion® Essbase® – System 9 provides companies with the ability to deliver critical business information to the right people at the right time. With Essbase, companies can leverage and integrate data from multiple existing data sources and distribute filtered information to end-user communities. Users interact and intuitively explore data in real-time and along familiar business dimensions, enabling them to perform speed-of-thought analytics.

Essbase includes these components:

- Essbase Server
- Sample applications
- Runtime Client
- Application Programming Interface (API)

Essbase Server

Essbase Server is a database for storing data with multiple dimensions such as time, accounts, regions, channel, or product. It manages analytical data models, data storage, calculations, and data security.

Essbase Server offers two storage models:

- Aggregate storage databases—For large-scale, sparsely distributed data that is categorized into many, potentially large dimensions
- Block storage databases—For applications that perform interactive planning, allocations, and sophisticated analytics, such as sales forecast applications or profitability analysis applications

Sample Applications

Essbase Server includes sample applications and databases that demonstrate Essbase features. See [Chapter 6, “Setting Up Sample Applications.”](#)

Runtime Client

Runtime Client is the minimal set of program files needed to communicate with a remote Essbase Server using either a local custom Essbase application or MaxL.

Included in the Essbase Runtime Client is the standalone, embedded mode of Java API, which allows JAPI clients to communicate directly to Essbase Server without requiring Oracle's Hyperion® Provider Services. High availability and clustering is not available with embedded Java API. To enable high availability and clustering, you must use Java API with Provider Services. See the *Hyperion Provider Services Installation and Administration Guide*.

Application Programming Interface

Essbase API is an application programming interface that enables developers to build custom Essbase applications using programs such as Visual Basic, C and C++. Essbase API is an interface between custom client applications and Essbase Server that manages the transfer of data between client and server over the network.

When a custom Essbase application makes calls to functions within the API, data is returned from Essbase Server to the application. Essbase API contains the same routines that Essbase uses internally. The *Essbase API Reference* provides a complete listing of API functions, platforms, and supported compilers.

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Planning the Essbase Installation

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Essbase Requirements

For hardware and software system requirements for Essbase, see the *Hyperion Installation Start Here*.

For ODBC connectivity requirements for Essbase SQL Interface, see [Appendix A, “Essbase SQL Interface ODBC Connectivity.”](#)

For supported relational databases for Hybrid Analysis, Advanced Relational Access, and Drill-through, see [Appendix B, “Hybrid Analysis, Advanced Relational Access, and Drill-through.”](#)

License Compliance

Hyperion no longer ships or requires Oracle's Hyperion® License Server™ (or standalone license files) for use with Hyperion products.

To ensure compliance with your license agreement, Hyperion recommends that you implement an auditing process. In addition, during product configuration with Oracle's Hyperion® Configuration Utility™, you activate only the features you purchased. For more information, see “Hyperion License Compliance” in the *Hyperion Installation Start Here*.

Ports

For information on the ports Hyperion products use by default, see the *Hyperion Installation Start Here*.

32-Bit and 64-Bit Client and Server Compatibility

Various Hyperion products interface with Essbase. The following table summarizes the compatibility of 32-bit and 64-bit clients and servers with Essbase Server:

Client	Server	Essbase Server: Platform to which Client Can Connect
32-bit Administration Services Console	32-bit Administration Server	32-bit, 64-bit
64-bit Administration Services Console	64-bit Administration Server	64-bit
32-bit Integration Services Console	32-bit Integration Server	32-bit , 64-bit
32-bit Integration Services Console	64-bit Integration Server	32-bit , 64-bit
32-bit Oracle's Hyperion® Smart View for Office	32-bit Provider Services	32-bit, 64-bit
32-bit Oracle's Hyperion® Smart View for Office	64-bit Provider Services	64-bit
32-bit Administration Services Console	32-bit Provider Services	32-bit, 64-bit
64-bit Administration Services Console	64-bit Provider Services	64-bit
32-bit Java API or XMLA client application	32-bit Provider Services	32-bit, 64-bit
64-bit Java API or XMLA client application	64-bit Provider Services	64-bit

For information on the compatibility of client programs developed with Essbase APIs, see [“API Compatibility on 32-Bit and 64-Bit Platforms” on page 44](#).

Essbase Deployment Example

This section presents requirements for a representative deployment of Essbase for up to 150 users (30-40 concurrent users). Your actual configuration may differ from this example depending on your company's environment.

Keep the following considerations in mind as they may affect hardware requirements:

- Concurrent usage may be higher or lower in your environment than in this example. For instance, your organization may have 150 users total, but concurrent usage may typically be around 80 (rather than 30 to 40), increasing hardware requirements.
- The frequency of queries and the volume of report generation affect hardware requirements.

- Adequate load & performance testing should be integrated into the testing phase of your implementation to validate your production environment hardware sizing and assess overall technical readiness.

Table 1 Essbase Installation for up to 150 Users—Hardware Requirements

Hyperion Component	Requirements
Computer 1: Oracle's Hyperion® Shared Services	For each computer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Dual Pentium 4, 2 GHz and higher ○ 4 GB RAM ○ 32 GB disk space (after OS installation, 10 GB available)
Computer 2: Essbase Server	
Computer 3: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Essbase Administration Server ○ Provider Services 	

Table 2 Essbase Installation for up to 150 Users—Software Requirements

Hyperion Component	Requirements
Computer 1: Shared Services	See the <i>Hyperion Installation Start Here</i> .
Computer 2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Essbase Server ○ Oracle's Essbase® Integration Services 	
Computer 3: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Essbase Administration Server ○ Provider Services 	

Updating the C++ Runtime Environment—IBM AIX 5.2

You must install an updated C++ runtime environment, if the following error message is displayed when you attempt to start Essbase on AIX 5.2:

```
exec(): 0509-036 Cannot load program ESSBASE because of the following
errors:0509-150 Dependent module /usr/lib/libC.a(shrcore.o) could not
be loaded.0509-152 Member shrcore.o is not found in archive
```

► To obtain the shrcore.o file:

1 Go to the IBM technical support Website:

<https://techsupport.services.ibm.com/server/aix.fdc?toggle=SEARCH>

2 In the **Search string**, enter either the:

- Fileset—xlC.aix50.rte.6.0.0.7

- PTF number—U489780
- 3 Download the file.

About Hyperion Home

When multiple Hyperion products are installed on one computer, common internal and third-party components are installed to a central location, called Hyperion Home. The Hyperion Home value is stored in `.hyperion.hostname` in the home directory.

Note:

To ensure that all installers have the permissions required to modify the `HYPERION_HOME` location, Hyperion recommends that all Hyperion applications be installed under one HYPERION user account.

Hyperion Home Location

The default location for Hyperion Home is `$HOME/Hyperion`. When you install, the installer searches for the `HYPERION_HOME` environment variable on the computer to which you are installing.

If the Hyperion Home location was previously defined for another Hyperion product, the installation uses the previously defined location. The location cannot be changed through the installer.

If the current installation is the first Hyperion installation on the computer, you can specify the location during installation.

Note:

If the `HYPERION_HOME` directory is mounted on an NFS so that one `HYPERION_HOME` location is visible across multiple computers, Shared Services can be installed to only one computer. If you try to install Shared Services to an additional computer, the previous installation is detected.

See [“Directories and Files Installed” on page 20](#).

ESSLANG Variable

You must choose the correct `ESSLANG` setting for programs (such as Essbase and Oracle's Essbase® Administration Services) to start successfully. `ESSLANG` points to the correct Global C locale (installed in the `ARBORPATH/locale` directory). The `ESSLANG` setting for a computer must agree with the locale setting of the computer's operating system.

On UNIX platforms, the `ESSLANG` setting defaults to English (Latin I) regardless of the setting in the operating system. When installing Essbase on UNIX computers, setting the

ESSLANG variable is a manual configuration task performed after running the installation program.

ESSLANG Value Settings

Essbase requires you to set an ESSLANG value. See the topic on managing file encoding in the *Hyperion Essbase – System 9 Database Administrator's Guide*.

The default value for ESSLANG is `English (Latin1)`. For examples of ESSLANG values for languages other than English, see the list of supported locales in the unicode-mode applications topic in the *Hyperion Essbase – System 9 Database Administrator's Guide*.

Note:

ESSLANG does not need to be set on the computer where Essbase client software is installed, unless the client software is installed on the same computer as Essbase Server. When ESSLANG is not set on a client computer, the computer locale is used for encoding.

Managing ESSLANG Settings

The ESSLANG environment variable on the Essbase Server computer must retain the locale value of an application for as long as that application is in use.

Note:

If the ESSLANG variable is changed after applications are created on an Essbase Server computer, those applications cannot be opened.

To avoid possible database corruption, the ESSLANG locale specification must be the same on client and Essbase Server when:

- The client is not Unicode enabled
- A Unicode-enabled client saves an outline over an existing outline on a version of the Essbase Server that is not Unicode-enabled
- A Unicode-enabled client saves an outline to a non-Unicode application on a Unicode-enabled Essbase Server

The ESSLANG locale specifications on clients and Essbase Server computers can be different when a Unicode-enabled client views and updates an outline belonging to a Unicode-mode application.

About the Security File and ESSLANG Values

If the ESSLANG system environment variable is already set on the computer to which you are installing Essbase Server, be sure to choose the same value.

Caution!

If you are upgrading an existing Essbase Server installation, choosing the wrong `ESSLANG` value can cause the security file to be corrupted. See [“ESSLANG Variable” on page 12](#).

If the Essbase Server security file is corrupted during the installation, you can revert to a backup copy by renaming `essbase.bak` to `essbase.sec`.

Disk Array

For data storage and binary installation, Essbase supports the use of any disk array device mounted with a local file system interface (for example, NTFS, HPFS, JFS, VxFS, and UFS). A disk array mounted using NFS or CIFS is not supported. While these assertions are made in good faith, certain incompatibilities may exist. If an incompatibility is identified, Hyperion may experience a delay in reproducing and fixing resultant issues.

Upgrading

If upgrading from a previous release of Essbase, see [Chapter 9, “Upgrading Essbase”](#) and the Essbase readme.

If installing Essbase for the first time, see [Chapter 3, “Installing Essbase.”](#)

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Preparing to Install Essbase

Review and perform these tasks before installing Essbase.

► Before installing Essbase:

1 Verify that all system requirements are met.

See the *Hyperion Installation Start Here*.

2 Verify that all prerequisites are met.

See the *Hyperion Installation Start Here* and [Chapter 2, “Planning the Essbase Installation”](#) in this guide

3 Verify the operating system locale setting on your computer, so that you can set the correct `ESSLANG` environment variable.

When installing Essbase on UNIX computers, setting the `ESSLANG` variable is a manual configuration task performed after running the installation program.

Caution!

The `ESSLANG` setting can affect the functioning of applications and databases. Before you proceed, review [“ESSLANG Variable” on page 12](#).

4 If you are upgrading from a previous release, back up the existing Essbase Server files.

See [Chapter 9, “Upgrading Essbase”](#) and the database backup section in the *Hyperion Essbase – System 9 Database Administrator's Guide*.

Note:

You can then uninstall the existing installation or install the latest release over it. Typically, you can install Essbase Server without uninstalling the previous release.

- 5 If you are running Essbase Server as a background process, be sure to stop the process before uninstalling or reinstalling Essbase Server.
- 6 Apply the latest patches for the operating system you are using.
- 7 Create an account with Read, Write, and Execute access to the Essbase Server installation directory. For example:

```
/home/hyperion/AnalyticServices
```

This account must belong to the Essbase Server system administrator, who ideally owns the target directory.

- 8 If installing from the Essbase DVD, mount the DVD.

About Essbase Installation Programs

Essbase distribution files are available from the Oracle E-Delivery site (edelivery.oracle.com) or product DVD.

Essbase includes installation programs for:

- Server software—Essbase Server, including sample applications
- Client software—Runtime Client and Application Programming Interface (API)

Essbase server and client installation programs offer these installation options:

Installation Option	Components Installed
Typical	(Default) Installs these available components:
Server	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Essbase Server• Sample applications• Required third-party products, if applicable
Client	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Runtime Client, which includes embedded Java API <p>Note: To install Application Programming Interface (API) on a UNIX computer, you must select the Custom option and select the component.</p>
Custom	Allows you to choose which components to install.

When installing client and server components on the same computer, they must be installed in the same installation (*ARBORPATH*) directory; and on UNIX platforms, install the client first and then install the server.

Running Essbase Installation Programs

You can launch the Essbase installation programs from:

- The self-extracting distribution file downloaded from the Oracle E-Delivery site
- The product DVD
- Distribution files that have been copied to a network drive

► To launch installation programs:

- 1 Log on to the Oracle E-Delivery (edelivery.oracle.com) site.
- 2 Navigate to the Essbase product page.
- 3 Download and then open the self-extracting distribution file.
- 4 Run the installation programs for your platform.

► To launch installation programs from the Essbase DVD:

- 1 On the DVD, navigate to the appropriate directory for your operating system and platform. For example:

Platform	Directory
AIX	aix
	aix64
HP-UX	hpux
	hpux64
Linux	lnx
Solaris	sol
	sol64

- 2 Select the component directory: `client` or `server`.
- 3 Run the `setup.bin` installation program.

► To launch installation programs from a network location:

- 1 Navigate to the network location where the distribution files reside.
- 2 Run the installation programs for your platform.

From	Command
Console	<code>./setup.bin -console</code>
XWindows	<code>./setup.bin</code>

Depending on whether you are running the server or client installation program, read the appropriate topic: [“Server Installation Program” on page 18](#) or [“Client Installation Program” on page 19](#).

Specifying Directory Paths

When prompted for the location of the installation (*ARBORPATH*) and Hyperion Home directories, you can accept the default; if available, click Browse to select a different location; or type a different path. When typing the path, you can use only English alphanumeric characters and these special characters:

dash (-), underscore (_), backslash (\), forward slash (/), dot (.).

Server Installation Program

► At the Welcome screen, follow the on-screen instructions:

- 1 Select your country location.
- 2 Read the license agreement and select **I AGREE**.
- 3 For the Hyperion Home directory, accept the default location or specify a different path.

The default location for *HYPERION_HOME* is:

`$HOME/hyperion`

See [“Specifying Directory Paths” on page 18](#).

- 4 For the installation (*ARBORPATH*) directory, accept the default location or specify a different path.

See [“Specifying Directory Paths” on page 18](#) and [“ARBORPATH Directory” on page 20](#).

- 5 For installation type, select **Typical** or **Custom**.

If you select Custom, ensure the components you want to install are selected.

See [“About Essbase Installation Programs” on page 16](#).

- 6 Review the pre-installation summary information.
- 7 When the installation program finishes installing files, review the post-installation summary information.
- 8 Select whether to run the Hyperion Configuration Utility now.

See [Chapter 4, “Configuring and Setting Up Essbase”](#) for information on running the Hyperion Configuration Utility.

- 9 Update environment variables, including the *ESSLANG* variable, manually according to the information in the `hyperionenv.doc` file.

See [“Updating Environment Settings” on page 29](#).

Note:

The correct environment settings are listed in a file named `hyperionenv.doc`. You can automate the task of setting environment variables (as listed in `hyperionenv.doc`) by running a script called `startEssbase.sh`. See [“Setting the Variables in hyperionenv.doc” on page 30](#).

Client Installation Program

➤ At the Welcome screen, follow the on-screen instructions:

- 1 Select your country location.
- 2 Read the license agreement and select **I AGREE**.
- 3 For the Hyperion Home directory, accept the default location or specify a different path.
See [“Specifying Directory Paths” on page 18](#).
- 4 For the installation (*ARBORPATH*) directory, accept the default location or specify a different path.
See [“Specifying Directory Paths” on page 18](#).
- 5 For installation type, select **Typical** or **Custom**.
If you select Custom, ensure the components you want to install are selected.
See [“About Essbase Installation Programs” on page 16](#).
- 6 Review the pre-installation summary information.
- 7 When the installation program finishes installing files, review the post-installation summary information.
- 8 Update environment variables manually according to the information in the `hyperionenv.doc` file.
See [“Updating Environment Settings” on page 29](#).

Understanding Installation Operations

By default, the Essbase Server installation program performs the following operations. If you choose the Custom installation option to install only certain components, some operations are not performed.

- Creates new directories for a new installation, or updates existing directories if a previous release of Essbase Server is installed.
- Installs Essbase Server software files to the *ARBORPATH* directory.
See [“Directories and Files Installed” on page 20](#).
- Installs common components to the *HYPERION_HOME* directory.
See [“Directories and Files Installed” on page 20](#).
- Installs the appropriate version of Java Runtime Environment (JRE) to the *HYPERION_HOME/common/jre* directory, and sets the `JVMODULELOCATION` variable in the `essbase.cfg` file to point to *HYPERION_HOME/common/jre*.
See [“Updating Environment Settings” on page 29](#).
- Installs DataDirect ODBC drivers to the *HYPERION_HOME/common/odbc* directory.
- Installs Essbase Server sample application files to the *ARBORPATH/app* directory.
- Installs a TCP/IP network protocol file.
- Installs the files required to use Essbase SQL Interface and Hybrid Analysis.

Directories and Files Installed

Files are installed in these locations:

- *HYPERION_HOME/common*—Additional internal components and third-party products.
- *ARBORPATH* directory—Essbase Server components.

HYPERION_HOME/common

If you choose the Typical installation option when installing Essbase Server, the directories and files in [Table 3, “Common-Component Folders Created in the Common Directory ,”](#) on page 20 are installed in the *HYPERION_HOME/common* directory.

Table 3 Common-Component Folders Created in the Common Directory

Folder	Contents
config	Hyperion Configuration Utility files
CSS	Files to support Hyperion external authentication
HyperionLookAndFeel	Installer user interface files
JakartaCommons	Common development library files
JDBC	JDBC files
JRE	Java Runtime Environment files
loggers	Files for external authentication logging
ODBC	ODBC drivers
SAP	SAP files
SharedServices	Supporting files for Shared Services
utilities	Utilities to change the location of Hyperion Home and export, import, or validate provisioning data
XML	Common XML components

Note:

If you perform a Custom installation, some directories are not installed.

ARBORPATH Directory

In a default installation, the *ARBORPATH* directory is:

`$HOME/Hyperion/AnalyticServices`

If you choose the Typical installation option when installing Essbase Server, the directories and files in [Table 4](#) are installed in the *ARBORPATH* directory.

Table 4 Directories and Files Installed in the *ARBORPATH* directory

Directory	Contains
api	Libraries and header files necessary for using MaxL. You do not have to install or use the API to use MaxL, but the directory is created so that MaxL will work.
app	Essbase application files, as they are created. Essbase sample applications and associated databases. See “About Sample Applications” on page 49 .
bin	Essbase Server files.
java	Java software to support the Java-based features of Essbase.
JavaAPI	Files necessary for using embedded Java API, which is installed with Runtime Client.
locale	Character-set files necessary for Essbase supported languages. During the Essbase Server installation, you select a value for the <code>ESSLANG</code> environment variable, which applies to all languages, including English. See “ESSLANG Variable” on page 12 .
migrationutility	Migration utility files See “Changing the Hyperion Home Location” on page 22 .
perlmod	Files required to add the MaxL Perl Module (<code>essbase.pm</code>), which enables you to embed MaxL statements in Perl programs. You must install Perl. See the documentation in this directory and the MaxL section of the <i>Essbase Technical Reference</i> .
UninstallServer	Uninstall program files for Essbase

Note:

If you perform a Custom installation, some directories are not installed.

Security

The `essbase.sec` file stores information about users, groups, and passwords for native security, and privileges on applications and databases. It also stores many application and database properties.

Each time that you successfully start Essbase Server, a backup copy of the security file is created (named `essbase.bak`). Also, if you have specified an interval at which inactive users should be logged off using the Auto logoff option in the Administration Services Console, a backup of the security file is created at the same interval.

If you attempt to start Essbase Server and a password prompt is not displayed or your password is rejected, no backup file is created. You can restore from the last successful backup by copying `essbase.bak` to `essbase.sec`. Both files are in the `bin` directory where you installed Essbase Server.

Network Protocol Files

Essbase uses TCP/IP network protocol. When installing Essbase Server or client software, a network protocol file is installed in the *ARBORPATH/bin* directory:

AIX	libessnetu.a
HP-UX	libessnetu.sl
Linux	libessnetu.so
Solaris	libessnetu.so

Running Silent Installations

If you want to automate the process of installing Essbase on multiple computers using the same installation options, you can record your installation settings and then run a “silent” installation from the command line.

To record your installation settings, you first create a “response” file and then run the regular installation to record your settings in the response file. Then, when you run the silent installation from the command line, the response file is used to set the same installation options as the regular (non-silent) installation.

- To record installation settings and run a silent installation:

- 1 **Navigate to the directory that contains the product installation program.**
- 2 **To create a response file, at a command prompt, type:**

```
setup.bin -console -options-record responsefilename
```

There is no space between *-options-record*. The *responsefilename* can include an absolute path.

- 3 **When the regular (non-silent) installation program is launched, follow the on-screen instructions, specifying the settings you want recorded in the response file.**

You can modify the response file later, if you want to change any installation options.

- 4 **To run the installation in silent mode, at a command prompt, type:**

```
setup.bin -options responsefilename -silent
```

The installation runs in the background.

Changing the Hyperion Home Location

After Hyperion Home is defined through the product installation, you can run a migration utility to change the Hyperion Home location.

The migration utility updates the `.hyperion.<HOSTNAME>` file, which resides in the directory that contains the environment variable. Login initialization files, such as `.profile` and `.login` are not updated.

Hyperion Home Migration Utility is provided with the Shared Services installation.

► To change the Hyperion Home location:

1 Launch the migration utility:

- Choose a method:
 - In XWindows, change to `<HYPERION_HOME>/common/utilities/HyperionHomeTool/9.3.1/bin`. Then type `migrationtool.sh`.
 - In a UNIX console, change to `<HYPERION_HOME>/common/utilities/HyperionHomeTool/9.3.1/bin`. Then type `migrationtool.sh -console`.

2 Step through the screens, and when prompted, enter the Hyperion Home location or click **Browse to navigate to the preferred location.**

Do not choose a `HYPERION_HOME` location that contains a space character. For example, `$HOME/Program Files` is not acceptable.

Installing Additional Instances of Essbase Server

You can install multiple instances of Essbase Server on a single computer. For example, you might want to install production and development versions.

When multiple instances of Essbase Server are installed on a single computer, you need to specify a different port number for each instance. You can connect to subsequent installations by specifying the machine name and the agent port number, in the form:

machineName:agentPort

By default, the first instance of Essbase Server uses port number 1423. You can specify a different default port number in the `essbase.cfg` file using the `AGENTPORT` configuration setting. (See the *Essbase Technical Reference*.)

When you connect to an instance of Essbase Server specifying only the machine name (not the machine name and port number), you are connected to the port specified in the configuration file. You can override the configuration file setting by using the *machineName:agentPort* syntax when connecting.

Note:

The additional installation is a separate installation of Essbase Server, and does not share the security configuration or objects of other Essbase Server installations on the same computer.

- To install and configure an additional Essbase Server instance on a single UNIX computer:
- 1 Install the second Essbase Server instance in a different *ARBORPATH* directory from the first Essbase Server instance.
- 2 In the second instance's *ARBORPATH/bin* directory, add the following settings to the *essbase.cfg*:

Table 5 *essbase.cfg* Settings for an Additional Essbase Server Instance

Configuration Setting	Description
AGENTPORT	Port number that the second instance of Essbase Server uses to connect. For example: 1478
SERVERPORTBEGIN	First port number that the first server process tries to use to connect. Default value: 32768
SERVERPORTEND	Highest port number that a server process can use to connect. Default value: 33768
PORTINC	Increment between port numbers used. Default value: 1 For example, if SERVERPORTBEGIN is 32470 and PORTINC is 5, Essbase Server first for port 32470. If that port is unavailable, Essbase Server looks for available ports in increments of 5 (for example, 32475 and then 32480) up to the value of SERVERPORTEND.

Note:

The range of ports used by the first Essbase Server instance must not overlap the range of ports used by the second one.

See the *Essbase Technical Reference* for information on creating the *essbase.cfg* file and selecting values for these settings.

- 3 Start the second instance of Essbase Server using the new login ID.

4

Configuring and Setting Up Essbase

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Hyperion Configuration Utility

Hyperion Configuration Utility is a common tool that installs automatically with Hyperion products. Although you must use it to set up new products that you install, it also enables you to reconfigure existing products and upgraded products. Configuration involves these tasks:

- Product option activation — To comply with your license agreement, select the product features that you are authorized to use.

- Shared Services registration — To use Shared Services to provision and share users among Hyperion product applications.
- Shared Services deregistration — To deregister products from with Shared Services before upgrading or uninstalling these products.
- Register Essbase as a Windows service.

Task Sequence

Hyperion recommends that you configure products separately and perform all configuration tasks. However, you can configure products simultaneously performing all, or specific, configuration tasks.

Restricted Characters

Only enter alphanumeric, dash (-), dot (.), underscores (_), and tildes (~) during configuration. Tildes are only supported on Microsoft Windows. All other characters are not supported.

Troubleshooting

Terminating configuration for one product does not stop the configuration of other products. All configuration warnings and errors are logged as follows:

UNIX — `$HYPERION_HOME/logs/config`

If you encounter errors, perform these tasks:

- Configure products individually.
- See the *Hyperion Installation and Configuration Troubleshooting Guide* for information about configuration checks, debugging using logs, troubleshooting methodology, and solutions to common configuration issues.

Satisfying Initial Requirements

If you are using Hyperion Configuration Utility for the first time, perform these tasks:

Table 6 Configuration Requirements

Task	Reference
Satisfy system and product-specific requirements.	“System Requirements” and “Planning Hyperion Installations” in the <i>Hyperion Installation Start Here</i>
Gather the information you need to configure products.	“Hyperion Configuration Utility Worksheets” in the <i>Hyperion Installation Start Here</i>
Install, configure, and start the Shared Services server.	<i>Hyperion Shared Services Installation Guide</i>

Configuring Product Upgrades

You can use Hyperion Configuration Utility to configure and reconfigure supported product upgrades. Note the following:

- If you upgraded Shared Services, configure it before configuring other products.
- Configure upgraded products individually.

If you do not want to use Shared Services with the products you are upgrading, select Shared Services Deregistration during configuration.

Configuring Essbase

Run Hyperion Configuration Utility on the computer hosting the Essbase.

► To configure Essbase:

1 Launch Hyperion Configuration Utility as follows:

- At the end of installation by selecting **Launch Hyperion Configuration Utility** on the last panel.
- Using a method:

On UNIX:

- Change to `<HYPERION_HOME>/common/config` and type `configtool.sh`.
- Change to `<HYPERION_HOME>/common/config` and type `configtool.sh - console`.

2 Select the language in which to configure and click **Next**.

3 On the Welcome page, click **Next**.

4 Select the products and the tasks to perform, then click **Next**.

5 Based on your selection, perform the following tasks, clicking **Next** between tasks.

Table 7 Configuration Tasks

Selection	Task
Product Options	<p>Select the product features that you are authorized to use based on your purchase and licensing agreement. See “Hyperion License Compliance” in the <i>Hyperion Installation Start Here</i>.</p> <p>During product configuration, Hyperion Configuration Utility copies <code>registry.properties</code> to <code><Hyperion_Home>/common/config</code> on the server on which you ran Hyperion Configuration Utility. After configuration, open this file in any text editor to confirm and specify which product options are activated. See “Hyperion License Compliance” in the <i>Hyperion Installation Start Here</i>.</p>
Shared Services Registration	Enter the information in “Registering With Shared Services” on page 28 .

6 Click **Finish**.

Configuration time depends on the products and tasks you selected. Progress is recorded in `configtool.log` as follows:

```
<HYPERION_HOME>/logs/config
```

When configuration finishes, the status of each task is displayed.

If configuration is successful, perform any required post-configuration tasks and start the product.

If errors display, perform these tasks:

- Configure products individually and perform tasks separately.
- See the *Hyperion Installation and Configuration Troubleshooting Guide* for information about resolving configuration issues.

7 Important: After you configure each product, you must open `registry.properties`—in `<Hyperion_Home>/common/config` on the server on which you ran Hyperion Configuration Utility—to review and edit the product options. You must complete this step to ensure you comply with your license agreement and to activate features you are licensed to use. See “Hyperion License Compliance” in the *Hyperion Installation Start Here*.

Registering With Shared Services

By default, the user you specify during registration is pre-provisioned as `admin`. This enables you to log on to Shared Services after configuration using `admin/password`, to create and provision users.

Table 8 Shared Services Registration

Field	Description
Server Name	The name of the computer where the Shared Services server is installed. Caution! Do not specify an IP address, especially in DHCP environments, or enter restricted characters.
Port	The default or custom Shared Services server port number.
User	The username of the Shared Services Administrator.
Password	the password of the Shared Services Administrator.
SSL	Select to use Secure Sockets Layer for encryption. See the <i>Hyperion Product SSL Configuration Guide</i> .

Deregistering Products with Shared Services

If you need to uninstall a Hyperion product after installation and configuration, and if the product is registered with Shared Services, first deregister the product before uninstalling it.

- To deregister products with Shared Services:

1 Launch Hyperion Configuration Utility.

See [“Configuring Essbase” on page 27](#).

2 From the list of installed products, select those to configure, and click **Next.**

3 From the list of configuration tasks, select **Shared Services Deregistration, and click **Next**.**

On the Shared Services location page, the Server, Port, and User fields display the information that was specified when the product was registered with Shared Services.

4 In the **Password text box, enter the password for the specified Shared Services user.**

5 Click **Next.**

Reconfiguring Products

Hyperion Configuration Utility enables you to reconfigure products to incorporate changes in your environment.

To reconfigure, launch Hyperion Configuration Utility on the computer hosting the product, and follow the procedures in this chapter.

Setting User Limits on 64-bit AIX

When running Essbase Server on a 64-bit AIX platform, you must change the user limits to increase the size of a data segment. The following table lists suggested values:

time (seconds)	unlimited
file (blocks)	2097151
data (kbytes)	unlimited
stack (kbytes)	No higher than 128 MB for 64-bit and 64 MB for 32-bit
memory (kbytes)	unlimited
coredump (blocks)	2097151
nofiles (descriptors)	unlimited

Updating Environment Settings

The installation program does not update the `.cshrc` or `.profile` environment files. Because the format of the files varies depending on the shell that you use, you need to update the appropriate file for your system manually.

Note:

After installing and updating the environment, you must log off the server and log on again for the changes to take effect.

You may need to take additional steps to update the environment if you are licensed for Essbase SQL Interface or Hybrid Analysis and plan to run either program on a UNIX platform. See [Chapter 7, “Configuring Essbase for Relational Integration.”](#)

Setting the Variables in `hyperionenv.doc`

To automate the task of setting the environment variables in the `hyperionenv.doc` file, you can run a script called `startEssbase.sh`, located in the `$ARBORPATH/bin` directory of the Essbase Server installation. This script sets the environment variables specified in `hyperionenv.doc` and starts Essbase Server.

To run `startEssbase.sh`, at a command prompt, type:

```
startEssbase.sh [password]
```

When running the script for the first time, Essbase Server starts in the foreground, regardless of whether you specify a password.

Subsequently, the script starts Essbase Server in the:

- Background—If a password is specified
- Foreground—If a password is not specified

Setting `$ARBORPATH` Variables (Required)

You must update the `$ARBORPATH` environment variable before you begin using Essbase Server.

➤ To update the environment:

- 1 Open and read the `hyperionenv.doc` text file in the Essbase installation directory.

The `$ARBORPATH/hyperionenv.doc` file contains information about setting variables in your environment.

Note:

The `hyperionenv.doc` file is written in Korn shell. If you are using another shell, be sure to use syntax appropriate to that shell.

- 2 Add a setting to the environment in the appropriate file and format for your system. For example:

Shell	Environment File	String
C	<code>.cshrc</code>	<code>setenv ARBORPATH "/home/hyperion/ AnalyticServices"</code>

Shell	Environment File	String
Bourne or Korn	.profile	export ARBORPATH=/home/hyperion/AnalyticServices

- 3 See [“Enabling New Environment Settings \(Required\)” on page 32](#).

Adding Essbase Server to the PATH (Optional)

To more quickly access Essbase Server components, add the `$ARBORPATH/bin` directory to the PATH.

- To add `$ARBORPATH/bin` to the PATH:

- 1 Add a setting to the environment in the appropriate file and format for your system. For example:

Shell	Environment File	String
C	.cshrc	set PATH=(\$PATH /usr/bin \$ARBORPATH/bin)
Bourne or Korn	.profile	PATH=\$PATH:/usr/bin:\$ARBORPATH/BIN; export PATH

- 2 See [“Enabling New Environment Settings \(Required\)” on page 32](#).

Setting Library PATH Variables (Required)

You must update the system library path setting to include the `$ARBORPATH/bin` directory.

- To update the system library path:

- 1 Check the `$ARBORPATH/hyperionenv.doc` file for specific information about setting library path variables in your environment.

Note:

The `hyperionenv.doc` file is written in Korn shell. If you are using another shell, be sure to use syntax appropriate to that shell.

- 2 Update the library path variable appropriate for the operating system you are using, as listed in the following table:

Platform	Library Path Variable
HP-UX	SHLIB_PATH
IBM AIX	LIBPATH
Linux	LD_LIBRARY_PATH
Solaris	LD_LIBRARY_PATH

- 3 See [“Enabling New Environment Settings \(Required\)” on page 32.](#)

Enabling New Environment Settings (Required)

After updating the environment, you must enable the new settings to take effect.

- To enable new environment settings:
- 1 Log out from the UNIX server.
 - 2 Log in again.
 - 3 To verify the new environment settings, at a command prompt, type:

```
env
```

Understanding Essbase Server Operations

Essbase supports these UNIX features:

- Multithreading—Ensures high performance in a client-server environment (Essbase Server uses POSIX kernel threads, which are included with the operating system)
- Symmetric multiprocessing (SMP)—Provides scalability when a single server computer hosts multiple Essbase applications
- File systems and buffered I/O

Enabling Essbase SQL Interface or Hybrid Analysis

The files required to run Essbase SQL Interface or Hybrid Analysis are installed during the Essbase Server installation.

Before you can use Essbase SQL Interface or Hybrid Analysis, you must:

- Be licensed for Essbase SQL Interface or Hybrid Analysis.
- Meet Essbase SQL Interface or Hybrid Analysis system requirements.

See [Chapter 2, “Planning the Essbase Installation.”](#)

- Set the environment and configure the data source.

See [“Configuring Essbase for Relational Integration” on page 55.](#)

Starting Essbase Server

You can start Essbase Server in the foreground or background.

Before you can access Essbase Server, you must be logged on the UNIX server computer on an account that has at least Read, Write, and Execute access to the Essbase Server directories. Ideally, this should be the same account that was used to install Essbase Server.

After you start Essbase Server and open applications, log files (which are listed in the following table) capture the activities of the server and applications:

Component	Log File	Directory
Essbase Server	essbase.log	ARBORPATH
Applications and databases	appname.log	ARBORPATH/app/appname
	For example:	For example:
	Sample.log	ARBORPATH/app/Sample/Sample.log

See “Monitoring Data, Applications, and Databases” in the *Hyperion Essbase – System 9 Database Administrator's Guide*.

Starting Essbase Server in the Foreground

► To start Essbase Server in the foreground:

1 At a command prompt, type either:

```
$ARBORPATH/bin/startEssbase.sh
```

Or, if the path includes \$ARBORPATH/bin:

```
./startEssbase.sh
```

If you encounter errors during startup, check the path and environment settings.

2 If this is a first-time installation, Essbase Server prompts you for the following information:

- Company name, which is embedded in the security file.
- Your name (for example, asadmin), which is designated as the Essbase Server system administrator user ID.

Use this name for the initial logon from the Essbase client to Essbase Server.

Caution!

Do not specify “admin” as a user ID in Essbase. If you create an “admin” user ID and then migrate your Essbase users to Shared Services (which has a read-only “admin” user ID), the Essbase “admin” user cannot be migrated. See [“Migrating Users and Groups from Essbase to Shared Services” on page 64](#).

-
- System password, which must be different than the user ID and must contain at least six characters.

This password is required to start Essbase Server and to access Essbase Server from clients using the system administrator account.

- To confirm your choices, type 1 to verify your entries or 2 to retype them.

3 If this is not a first-time installation, Essbase Server prompts you for the system password that you specified when you first started Essbase Server.

The Essbase Agent then displays the following message:

Waiting for Client Requests...

You can now use the Essbase Agent to perform high-level administrator operations. See [“Using Essbase Agent Commands” on page 41](#).

Starting Essbase Server in the Background

If you are starting Essbase Server for the first time after installing, you must start it in the foreground before you can start it in the background. When starting Essbase Server in the foreground, you are prompted for startup information that Essbase Server needs to run in the background.

See [“Starting Essbase Server in the Foreground” on page 33](#).

Note:

If you installed Essbase Server in the same directory as an existing Essbase Server installation, it is not necessary to start Essbase Server in the foreground before starting it in the background.

After you start Essbase Server in the foreground and provide the startup information, type EXIT to stop Essbase Server and follow the instructions to start Essbase Server in the background.

► To start Essbase Server in the background:

- 1 If you are starting Essbase Server for the first time, start Essbase Server in the foreground.

See [“Starting Essbase Server in the Foreground” on page 33](#).

- 2 To start Essbase Server in the background, at the command prompt, type:

```
$ARBORPATH/bin/startessbase password -b &
```

If the path already includes \$ARBORPATH/bin, type:

```
ESSBASE password -b &
```

Note:

If you do not include the ampersand (&) at the end of the command, the command prompt does not return after Essbase Server starts.

Hiding Essbase Server Passwords on HP-UX and Solaris

On HP-UX and Solaris, the `ps -ef` utility creates a process listing that includes the system password.

Note:

On IBM AIX, the Essbase Server system password is hidden automatically.

- To hide the Essbase Server system password:

1 Create a shell script, named `essbase.secure`, that contains these commands:

```
#!/bin/sh
PASS=$1
ESSBASE -b -secure << EOF &
${PASS}
EOF
```

2 To launch the Agent, use this command:

```
essbase.secure password
```

- To have the script to return to a command prompt without manually entering a carriage return or to embed the script within a larger script, execute the script with this command:

```
essbase.secure &
```

- (Optional) To redirect the standard output to a file named `nohup.out`, which is useful when running the script in a non-active terminal session, use this command:

```
nohup essbase.secure &
```

Starting Essbase Server from Administration Services Console

You can start Essbase Server from Enterprise View in Administration Services Console. To enable this functionality, you must start a Remote Start Server on the Essbase Server machine. The Remote Start Server files are installed with the Essbase Server installation.

See “Running Essbase Servers, Applications, and Databases” in the *Hyperion Essbase – System 9 Database Administrator's Guide*.

Configuring SAP for Single Sign-on

To configure SAP for single sign-on, the library path variable for the platform you are using must include the `HYPERION_HOME/common/SAP/bin` directory.

For a list of library path variables, see “[Setting Library PATH Variables \(Required\)](#)” on page 31.

For more information about single sign-on, see the *Hyperion Security Administration Guide*.

Setting JVMMODULELOCATION

The `JVMMODULELOCATION` setting in the `essbase.cfg` file enables you to designate a specific installation of JRE for use with Essbase, and is required to enable Data Mining, Shared Services, custom defined functions, triggers, and external authentication.

This setting is particularly useful if you have multiple versions of Java installed on the Essbase Server computer.

During Essbase Server installation, the correct setting for `JVMMODULELOCATION` is automatically added to `essbase.cfg` in commented text. To enable the setting, remove the semicolon (which is a comment indicator) from the beginning of the line that contains the `JVMMODULELOCATION` setting.

To set the `JVMMODULELOCATION` parameters, you must specify the full path and file name of the Java Virtual Machine (JVM) library. The location and name of the library varies, depending on the JRE version and the operating system that you are using, as shown in the following table.

Note:

To run 64-bit Essbase on any 64-bit operating system requires a 64-bit JVM.

Platform (JRE version)	Location and Name of JVM Library File
Solaris 32-bit (JRE 1.5.0)	<code>\$HYPERION_HOME/common/JRE/Sun/1.5.0/lib/sparc/server/libjvm.so</code>
Solaris 64-bit (JRE 1.5.0_05)	<code>\$HYPERION_HOME/common/JRE-64/Sun/1.5.0/lib/sparcv9/server/libjvm.so</code>
Linux (JRE 1.5.0_05)	<code>\$HYPERION_HOME/common/JRE/Sun/1.5.0/lib/i386/server/libjvm.so</code>
IBM AIX 32-bit (JRE 1.5.0)	<code>\$HYPERION_HOME/common/JRE/IBM/1.5.0/bin/classic/libjvm.so</code>
IBM AIX 64-bit (JRE 1.5.0)	<code>\$HYPERION_HOME/common/JRE-64/IBM/1.5.0/bin/classic/libjvm.so</code>
HP-UX 32-bit (JRE 1.5.1_01)	<code>\$HYPERION_HOME/common/JRE/HP/1.5.0/lib/PA_RISC2.0/server/libjvm.sl</code>
HP-UX 64-bit (JRE 1.5.1_01)	<code>\$HYPERION_HOME/common/JRE-IA64/HP/1.5.0/lib/IA64W/server/libjvm.so</code>

Updating Environments for Java

Check the `$ARBORPATH/hyperionenv.doc` for specific information about setting variables for Java in your environment.

Note:

The `hyperionenv.doc` file is written in Korn shell. If you are using another shell, be sure to use syntax appropriate for it.

Using ESS_JVM_OPTION and ESS_CSS_JVM_OPTION

The environment variables ESS_JVM_OPTION# (0 through 9) and ESS_CSS_JVM_OPTION# (0 through 9) are available to address any platform and JRE version-specific options required by JVM.

JRE 1.5.0 on Solaris

If you are running JRE 1.5.0 on Solaris, the ESS_JVM_OPTION and ESS_CSS_JVM_OPTION environment variables are required:

- ESS_JVM_OPTION1—If using JVM for custom-defined functions, custom-defined macros, data mining, triggers, or external authentication supplied by Hyperion.
- ESS_CSS_JVM_OPTION1—If using the security platform supplied by Hyperion.

You must set these environment variables to use -Xusealtsigs, which is a special Java argument. -Xusealtsigs is the only setting required for this release.

To set ESS_JVM_OPTION1 and ESS_CSS_JVM_OPTION1, add the environment setting in the appropriate file and format for your system. For example:

Shell	Environment File	Variable and String
C	.cshrc	ESS_JVM_OPTION1: setenv ESS_JVM_OPTION1 "-Xusealtsigs" ESS_CSS_JVM_OPTION1: setenv ESS_CSS_JVM_OPTION1 "-Xusealtsigs"
Bourne or Korn	.profile	ESS_JVM_OPTION1: ESS_JVM_OPTION1=-Xusealtsigs; export ESS_JVM_OPTION1; ESS_CSS_JVM_OPTION1: ESS_JVM_CSS_OPTION1=-Xusealtsigs; export ESS_CSS_JVM_OPTION1;

Note:

If required for your environment, this setting is written to the hyperionenv.doc file during installation.

Changing the Location of Shared Services Log Files

The default location of Shared Services configuration log files depends on the application server on which Shared Services is deployed. See the *Hyperion Shared Services Installation Guide*.

To change the location where log files are written, use the `ESS_CSS_JVM_OPTION#` environment variable. Be sure to use a `#` that does not conflict with other `ESS_CSS_JVM_OPTION` variables used in your environment.

► To set `ESS_CSS_JVM_OPTION2`:

- 1 Add the environment variable in the appropriate file and format for your system. For example:

Shell	Environment File	Variable and String
C	<code>.cshrc</code>	<code>setenv ESS_CSS_JVM_OPTION2 "-Djava.io.tmpdir=location"</code>
Bourne or Korn	<code>.profile</code>	<code>ESS_CSS_JVM_OPTION2="-Djava.io.tmpdir=location"</code> <code>export ESS_CSS_JVM_OPTION2;</code>

where *location* is the full pathname. For example: `/vol1/server/csslog`.

Setting LD_PRELOAD on HP-UX

You must set the environment variable `LD_PRELOAD` on HP-UX using a shell script that you create for starting Essbase. See the following examples.

Caution!

Failure to set `LD_PRELOAD` on HP-UX platforms might result in Essbase terminating abnormally. Setting `LD_PRELOAD` in UNIX environment scripts (such as `.profile`) is not recommended, as unexpected consequences might occur.

Bourne or Korn Shell Example

Create a script called `startEssbaseServer.sh` in `$ARBORPATH/bin` with the following contents:

```
export LD_PRELOAD=HYPERION_HOME/common/JRE/1.5.0/lib/  
PA_RISC2.0/server/libjvm.sl  
$ARBORPATH/bin/AnalyticServices
```

Start Essbase using this command:

```
cd $ARBORPATH/bin  
./startEssbaseServer.sh
```

C Shell Example

Create a script called `startEssbaseServer.sh` with the following contents:

```
setenv LD_PRELOAD LD_PRELOAD$/home/hyperion/common/JRE/1.5.0/lib/  
PA_RISC2.0/server/libjvm.sl
```

Verifying Startup Dependencies

Before starting Essbase Server, verify that Shared Services server is running. For instructions to start Shared Services server, see [“Starting Shared Services” on page 39](#).

Starting and Stopping Shared Services

Starting Shared Services

- To start Shared Services server manually, execute the startup script:

Application Server	Path to Script
IBM WebSphere	<code><HYPERION_HOME>/deployments/<AppServNameAndVersion>/bin/startSharedServices9.sh</code>
BEA WebLogic 8.1.x	<code><HSS_HOME>/AppServer/InstalledApps/<AppServName>/<version>/SharedServices9/startSharedServices.sh</code>
BEA WebLogic 9.1.x	<code><HYPERION_HOME>/deployments/<AppServNameAndVersion>/bin/startSharedServices.sh</code>
Oracle	<p>To start Oracle Enterprise Manager:</p> <pre><OracleInstallDir>/bin/emctl start iasconsole</pre> <p>To start all managed applications under Oracle Enterprise Manager:</p> <pre><OracleInstallDir>/opmn/bin/opmnctl startall</pre> <p>To start OC4J instance:</p> <pre><OracleInstallDir>/opmn/bin/opmnctl start process-type=<instance-name></pre> <p>where Shared Services has been deployed to instance “<instance-name>”.</p>
Apache Tomcat	<code><HYPERION_HOME>/deployments/<AppServName>/<version>/bin/startSharedServices9.sh</code>

Verifying Successful Startup of Shared Services

- To verify successful startup and configuration of Shared Services:
- 1 During startup, look for the following confirmation messages in the Shared Services console window:
 - Database Configuration Test Passed

- Security System Initialized Successfully

Note:

This message will not display for Tomcat.

- Shared Services Initialized Successfully

When Shared Services is deployed to the Tomcat application server, confirmation messages are logged to `<HYPERION_HOME>/deployments/<AppServName>/<version>/SharedServices9/logs/Catalina.out`.

When Shared Services is deployed to WebSphere, the confirmation message is logged to `<WebSphereInstallDir>/AppServer/logs/SharedServices9/SystemOut.log`.

When Shared Services is deployed to WebLogic 8.1.x, if the log level is not set to WARN, the confirmation message is logged to `<HSS_HOME>/AppServer/InstalledApps/WebLogic/8.1/SharedServices9/logs/SharedServices_Metadata.log`.

When Shared Services is deployed to WebLogic 9.1.x, if the log level is not set to WARN, the confirmation message is logged to `<HYPERION_HOME>/deployments/WebLogic9/SharedServices9/logs/SharedServices_Metadata.log`.

- 2 On the Shared Services server computer, launch the Oracle's Hyperion® Shared Services User Management Console login page by opening a browser and entering this URL:

`http://SharedServicesServerName:port#/interop`

where *SharedServicesServerName* is the name of the computer where the Shared Services server is installed and *port#* is the port number of the Shared Services server. The default port number is 58080; if Shared Services server is installed to a non-default port, specify that value. For example, using the default port:

`http://jdoe:58080/interop/`

Note:

As a best practice, the URL should use an IP address or a fully qualified machine name that includes the domain name. If the IP address is dynamic, use the fully qualified machine name.

Display of the Oracle's Hyperion® Shared Services User Management Console login page indicates that the Shared Services server started successfully.

Stopping Shared Services

- To stop Shared Services server manually:

- 1 Execute the stop script:

Application Server	Path to Script
IBM WebSphere	<HYPERION_HOME>/deployments/<AppServNameAndVersion>/bin/ stopSharedServices9.sh
BEA WebLogic 8.1.x	<HSS_HOME>/AppServer/InstalledApps/<AppServName>/<version>/ SharedServices9/stopSharedServices.sh
BEA WebLogic 9.1.x	<HYPERION_HOME>/deployments/<AppServNameAndVersion>/bin/ stopSharedServices.sh
Oracle	To stop Oracle Enterprise Manager: <OracleInstallDir>/bin/emctl stop iasconsole To stop all managed applications under Oracle Enterprise Manager: <OracleInstallDir>/opmn/bin/opmnctl stopall To start OC4J instance: <OracleInstallDir>/opmn/bin/opmnctl stop process-type=<instance-name> where Shared Services has been deployed to instance "<instance-name>".
Apache Tomcat	<HYPERION_HOME>/deployments/<AppServName>/<version>/bin/ stopSharedServices9.sh

- 2 On WebLogic, if a message that suggests using the **FORCESHUTDOWN** command is displayed, use the **FORCESHUTDOWN** command to stop Shared Services server:
 - a. In a text editor, open the stop script.
See the table under Step 1 for the stop script location.
 - b. In the file, find SHUTDOWN, and replace it with **FORCESHUTDOWN**.
 - c. Save and execute the file.

Using Essbase Agent Commands

Essbase Server provides a server console called the Agent. When you start the Essbase Server program (`essbase.exe`), the Agent console is displayed. Use this console to perform high-level Essbase Server operations. Pressing the Enter key in the Agent console provides a list of all available commands.

Note:

The Agent console is available only if Essbase Server is started in the foreground.

Table 9 Essbase Agent Commands

Commands	Description
START <i>appname</i>	Starts the specified application.

Commands	Description
STOP <i>appname</i>	Stops the specified application.
USERS	Displays a list of all users that are connected to Essbase Server. The total number of connections is displayed, as well as the number of ports available.
LOGOUTUSER <i>user</i>	Disconnects a user from Essbase Server and frees a port. This command requires the Essbase Server system password.
PASSWORD	Changes the system password that is required to start Essbase Server. This command requires that you type the old Essbase Server system password.
VERSION	Displays the Essbase Server software version number.
HELP	Lists all valid Agent commands and their respective functions.
PORTS	Displays the number of ports that are installed on Essbase Server and how many are in use. Number of available ports = number of licensed ports + 1 system administrator port.
DUMP <i>filename</i>	Dumps information from the Essbase Server security system to a specified file in text format. If you do not supply a path with the filename, the file is saved to the <i>ARBORPATH/bin</i> directory. This command requires the Essbase Server system password.
QUIT and EXIT	Shuts down all open applications and stops Essbase Server.

To learn more about the Agent, see “Running Essbase Servers, Applications, and Databases” in the *Hyperion Essbase – System 9 Database Administrator's Guide*.

Shutting Down Essbase Server

To shut down Essbase Server when it is running in the foreground, type EXIT.

To shut down Essbase Server from the Administration Services Console, right-click the server node and select Stop.

To shut down Essbase Server from any terminal connected to it, use the SHUTDOWNSERVER command in ESSCMD.

For more information about starting and stopping Essbase Server, applications, and processes, see the *Hyperion Essbase – System 9 Database Administrator's Guide*.

5

Installing Essbase Clients

In This Chapter

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Installing Application Programming Interface (API)	43

Essbase client tools—Runtime Client and Application Programming Interface (API)—provide access to the data stored in Essbase Server.

Installing Runtime Client

Runtime client enables you to run API programs on computers on which Essbase Server is not installed, and to run embedded Java API programs without needing Provider Services.

Preparing to Install

Before installing, ensure that the computer on which you are planning to install Runtime Client meets system requirements. See *Hyperion Installation Start Here*.

Running the Client Installation Program

See “Running Essbase Installation Programs” on page 16 and “Client Installation Program” on page 19.

Directories and Files Installed

When Runtime Client is installed, directories are created under the *ARBORPATH* directory (not the *HYPERION_HOME* directory).

Installing Application Programming Interface (API)

API is an interface between your custom client program and Essbase Server.

API Compatibility on 32-Bit and 64-Bit Platforms

Essbase provides APIs for 32-bit and 64-bit platforms, which you can use to write and compile client programs that interface with Essbase Server.

- Client programs developed on 32-bit platforms using the Essbase C API or Visual Basic API can run on 32-bit platforms and connect to either 32-bit or 64-bit Essbase Server.
- Client programs developed on 32-bit platforms using the Essbase Visual Basic API can run on 64-bit Windows platforms and connect to 64-bit Essbase Servers, as long as the 32-bit runtime environment is set up as according to the instructions in the following topic, “Installing the 32-bit Runtime Client on the 64-bit Windows Platform.”
- Client programs developed on 64-bit platforms using the Essbase C API:
 - Can run on 64-bit platforms and connect to 64-bit Essbase Servers
 - Cannot run on 32-bit platforms and cannot connect to 32-bit Essbase Servers

Caution!

Client programs developed on 64-bit platforms do not require the #pragma directive to set the byte alignment.

- You cannot develop a client program on 64-bit Windows using the Essbase Visual Basic API.

The following table summarizes the compatibility of client programs developed with Essbase APIs:

Client Development: Platform with API Version	Platform on which Client Can Run	Essbase Server: Platforms to which Client Can Connect
32-bit C API	32-bit	32-bit, 64-bit
32-bit VB API	32-bit Windows	32-bit, 64-bit
	64-bit Windows	64-bit
32-bit Java API or XMLA client application	32-bit Provider Services server	32-bit, 64-bit
32-bit embedded Java API client application		32-bit, 64-bit
64-bit C API	64-bit	64-bit
64-bit Java API or XMLA client application	64-bit Oracle's Hyperion® Provider Services server	64-bit
64-bit embedded Java API client application		64-bit

For information on the compatibility of 32-bit and 64-bit Hyperion clients and servers with Essbase Server, see [“32-Bit and 64-Bit Client and Server Compatibility” on page 10](#).

Preparing to Install

Before installing, ensure that the computer on which you are planning to install API meets system requirements. See [Chapter 2, “Planning the Essbase Installation.”](#)

Running the Client Installation Program

See [“Running Essbase Installation Programs” on page 16](#) and [“Client Installation Program” on page 19](#).

Note:

When running the client installation program on UNIX systems, you must select the Custom installation option to install API.

Directories and Files Installed

For a listing of files supplied with or required by API to compile programs, see the *Essbase API Reference*.

Setting the Environment

Methods for setting the environment are platform specific.

AIX and Solaris

To link and run your program, add the following text to the `LIBPATH` variable:

```
$ARBORPATH/api/lib
```

For example, if you are using the C shell, the `.cshrc` file might look like the following statement:

```
setenv ARBORPATH /AnalyticServices
setenv /opt/SUNWspro/lib:/usr/openwin/lib:/usr/lib:$ARBORPATH/api/lib
```

Solaris Makefile Library Order

For Solaris, the `makefile` must include these libraries, in this order:

1. `posix4`
2. `socket`
3. `nsl`
4. `pthread`
5. `globalc`
6. `essapiu`

7. essotlu
8. essglobu
9. essnetu
10. essshru
11. essutlu
12. esssdu
13. esscslu

Caution!

If you are upgrading from a previous release and existing programs use the API, you may need to use the new libraries and `makefile` order to recompile the programs.

Linux

To link and run your program, add the following string to the `LD_LIBRARY_PATH` variable:

```
$ARBORPATH/api/lib
```

For example, if you are using the C shell, the `.cshrc` file might look like the following statement:

```
setenv ARBORPATH "/home/hyperion/AnalyticServices"  
setenv LD_LIBRARY_PATH "$LD_LIBRARY_PATH:/usr/lib:$ARBORPATH/api/lib"
```

HP-UX

On HP-UX, Essbase uses the environment variables `LPATH` (for linking) and `SHLIB_PATH` (at runtime).

If you are using static libraries, you do not need to use environment variables.

If you are using dynamic libraries, link your program by adding the following path to the `LPATH` search path environment variable:

```
/home/hyperion/AnalyticServices/api/lib
```

where `/home` is the name of the home directory and `/hyperion/AnalyticServices` is the directory where you chose to install API.

Shared library (`.sl`) files should be located in a directory specified in the `LPATH` search path. For example, the `LPATH` variable can be set to the following string:

```
./lib:/usr/lib:$ARBORPATH/api/lib
```

- To run your program, perform an action:
- Store the shared library files in the directory from which you linked.
 - Link your program with the `+s` flag, which enables you to put the `.sl` files in any location and to use the `SHLIB_PATH` environment variable to search for it at runtime.

See the *Essbase API Reference* for information on the files required to compile, link, and distribute your programs.

6

Setting Up Sample Applications

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About Sample Applications

The Essbase Server installation includes sample applications that are designed to familiarize you with Essbase features. Each application contains one or more databases and each database has an associated data load file, as described in the following table:

Table 10 Sample Databases and Data Load Files

Application	Database	Data Load File
Sample Interntl and Xchgrate databases demonstrate Essbase Currency Conversion features.	Basic Interntl Xchgrate	Calcdat.txt Currcalc.txt Rates.txt
Demo See the <i>Essbase Technical Reference</i> and documentation for Essbase Report Writer.	Basic	Data.txt
Samppart Demonstrates Essbase Partitioning features. See “Preparing the Partitioning Applications” on page 52 .	Company	Calccomp.txt
SampEast Demonstrates Essbase Partitioning features. See “Preparing the Partitioning Applications” on page 52 .	East	Calceast.txt
Sample_U Contains a Unicode-mode version of the Basic database in the Sample application, which includes alias tables in English and four other character sets. Characters in this application are encoded in UTF-8.	Basic	Calcdat.txt
DMDemo	Basic	dmdemo.txt

Application	Database	Data Load File
Demonstrates Data Mining features.		
ASOsamp Demonstrates aggregate storage database features.	Sample	dataload.txt*

*The ASOsamp Sample database must be loaded using the `dataload.rul` rules file. The other samples do not require a rules file.

Note:

Depending on your Essbase license agreement, only the Sample, Demo, and Sample_U applications might be installed.

Loading Sample Databases

Before you can use a sample application, you must load data into it.

Note:

Before loading data into the Partitioning sample databases, first create a partition user or other username. See [“Preparing the Partitioning Applications” on page 52](#).

➤ To load data into a sample database:

- 1 Open the Administration Services Console.
- 2 From Enterprise View or a custom view, navigate to the appropriate Essbase Server, application, and database.

For example:

Essbase Servers > myserver > Applications > Sample > Basic

- 3 Right-click the database and select **Load data**.
- 4 Set the Data Load options.

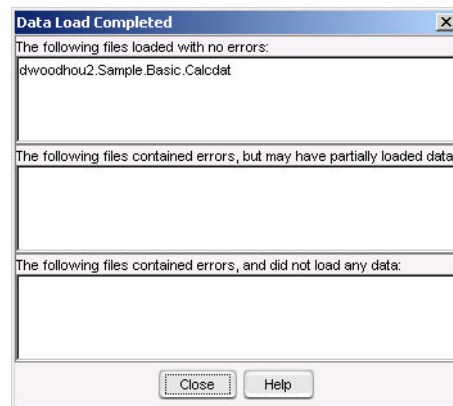
For	Do
Data Source Type	Select Data file.
Mode	Select a mode: Load only: Performs a data load. Build only: Performs a dimension build. Both: Performs both a data load and a dimension build.
Data Source	Click Find Data File. In the Essbase Server tab, navigate to the correct data source. For Files of Type, ensure Data files (*.txt) is selected. Click OK. See “About Sample Applications” on page 49 .

For	Do
Rules File	<p>If the data source requires a rules file, click Find Rule File. In the Essbase Server tab, navigate to the rule file. For Files of Type, ensure Rules file (*.rul) is selected. Click OK.</p> <p>Note: The ASOsamp database must be loaded using the dataload.rul file. The other samples do not require a rules file.</p>

5 Click OK.

When the data load is completed, the dialog box shown in [Figure 1](#) displays.

Figure 1 Message: Essbase Finished Loading CALCDAT Data File



Providing User Access to Sample Applications

Essbase provides a comprehensive security system for a secure multiple-user environment. By default, the sample applications are created with a security access level of None, which means that no user can connect to the sample databases unless the user is defined as an administrator.

The system administrator, defined when installing Essbase, automatically holds administrator privileges. Therefore, the system administrator can make the sample applications available to other users.

- To provide all users with Write access to a sample application:
 - 1 Log on to Administration Services Console using the system administrator account.**
 - 2 From Enterprise View, find the appropriate Essbase Server and application.**
 - 3 Right-click the application and select **Edit properties**.**
 - 4 In **Application Properties**, select the **General** tab.**
 - 5 For **Minimum access level**, select **Write**.**

For example, if you want all users to have at least Write access to all databases in the application (meaning that all users can update data values), select Write.

- 6 From the **Minimum Database Access** group, select **Write**.**

7 Click **Apply**.

8 Repeat this procedure for each database.

The selected application is ready for use. If you want to provide access to another application, repeat the procedure. If you want to use the Partitioning applications, turn to “[Setting the Environment](#)” on page 52. If you do not want to use the partitioning applications, the next step might be to create the appropriate user names to enable users to log on to Essbase. See the *Hyperion Essbase – System 9 Database Administrator's Guide*.

Preparing the Aggregate Storage Application

To prepare the sample aggregate storage application for use, you need to load data and then precalculate and store aggregations for the database.

To load data, use the following data and rules files:

```
ARBORPATH/app/ASOsamp/Sample/dataload.txt  
ARBORPATH/app/ASOsamp/Sample/dataload.rul
```

For instructions on loading data to aggregate storage databases, see the *Essbase Administration Services Online Help*.

After the data load is complete, precalculate aggregations on the database to improve retrieval times. To precalculate aggregations, use Aggregation Design Wizard in Administration Services or the execute aggregate process MaxL statement. See the *Essbase Administration Services Online Help* or the MaxL section of the *Essbase Technical Reference*.

Note:

To use the aggregate storage sample application, the `essbase.jar` file must be in the `/java` directory of your Essbase installation.

Preparing the Partitioning Applications

Setting the Environment

Essbase includes two sample applications and databases that demonstrate the features of Partitioning:

- Samppart—Company
- Sampeast—East

The Partitioning applications and databases include partition definitions stored in `.ddb` files. The `.ddb` files define the map between member combinations in the target database, Company, and the source database, East. The *Hyperion Essbase – System 9 Database Administrator's Guide* describes Partitioning, member combinations, and the differences between target and source databases.

For the Partitioning applications to work in your environment, you may need to create a user named *partitionuser*, or you may need to change the embedded usernames in the *.ddb* files.

Note:

Do not go into the *.ddb* files to change username information. Instead, complete the steps in the following topics: [“Creating the Partition User” on page 53](#) describes how to create the required username, so that users can use the applications. [“Changing Embedded User Names in Sample Partition Definitions” on page 53](#) describes how to change the embedded server name to your server name.

Creating the Partition User

Before you work with the Samppart and Sampeast applications, you may need to create a user named *partitionuser*, which must have Application Manager access to both applications.

➤ To create *partitionuser*:

- 1 Log on to Administration Services Console using the system administrator account.
- 2 In Enterprise View, navigate to the Administration Server's node and select the appropriate Essbase Administration Server name.
- 3 Right-click the **User** node and select **Create user**.
- 4 For **Create user on Essbase Administration Server**, enter *partitionuser* for **Username**.
- 5 For **Password**, type a password.
- 6 For **Confirm Password**, type the password again.
- 7 For **Administrator privileges**, select **true**.
- 8 Click **OK**.

Changing Embedded User Names in Sample Partition Definitions

If you choose not to create *partitionuser*, you can change the embedded username in the partition definition files (*.ddb*) to the username of your choice, as long as that user has administrator privileges. The *.ddb* files shipped with Samppart and Sampeast are based on the server name “localhost.”

➤ To change the username in the Samppart Company and Sampeast East *.ddb* files:

- 1 Open Administration Services Console.
- 2 In Enterprise View, expand the **Applications** node and select the **Samppart** application.
- 3 Expand the **Databases** node and select the **Company** database.
- 4 Expand the **Partitions** node, select **Source Databases**, and then double-click:

```
servername:SampEast:East [transparent]
```

- 5 For **Data Source** and **Data Target**, select a username from **User** list.
- 6 Enter the password.
- 7 Click **Repair** to save your changes.

Note:

If you changed the username for both the Data Source Group and the Data Target group in the Repair Partition dialog box, you do not need to repeat this process to change the username in the Sampeast East .ddb file.

7

Configuring Essbase for Relational Integration

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Configuring Essbase SQL Interface or Hybrid Analysis	56
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Additional Hybrid Analysis Tasks	60

With Essbase SQL Interface and Hybrid Analysis, you can integrate relational databases and Essbase databases, thereby leveraging the scalability of a relational database with the conceptual power of a multidimensional database.

Before Configuring Essbase SQL Interface or Hybrid Analysis

Although Essbase SQL Interface and Hybrid Analysis are separate products with different functionality, many of the tasks required to configure the computer on which they are used are the same. Individual tasks are also required for each product.

The files required to use Essbase SQL Interface and Hybrid Analysis are installed during the Essbase Server installation.

Before configuring Essbase to run Hybrid Analysis or Essbase SQL Interface, consider the following information:

- Essbase Server must be installed.
See [Chapter 3, “Installing Essbase.”](#)
- Verify that the system requirements for Essbase SQL Interface and Hybrid Analysis are met.
See [Chapter 2, “Planning the Essbase Installation.”](#)
- Verify that you are licensed for Essbase SQL Interface or Hybrid Analysis.
- You may need to configure your data source.
See the *Hyperion Essbase – System 9 SQL Interface Guide*.

Note:

Some ODBC drivers and relational data sources that are supported for Essbase SQL Interface are not supported for Hybrid Analysis. See [Chapter 2, “Planning the Essbase Installation.”](#)

Configuring Essbase SQL Interface or Hybrid Analysis

The Essbase Server installation program installs Essbase SQL Interface program files and additional files, such as ODBC drivers, required to run both Essbase SQL Interface and Hybrid Analysis.

These files are installed:

Type	Directory
DataDirect ODBC driver	\$HYPERION_HOME/ODBC/Merant/5.2
Essbase SQL Interface	<code>\$ARBORPATH/bin</code> AIX: <code>libesssql.insolv.a</code> HP-UX: <code>libesssql.insolv.sl</code> Linux: <code>libesssql.insolv.so</code> Solaris: <code>libesssql.so.1</code>

These files are created:

Type	Files
Essbase SQL Interface library file	AIX: <code>libesssql.a</code> HP-UX: <code>libesssql.sl</code> Linux: <code>libesssql.so</code> Solaris: <code>libesssql.so</code>
Stub ODBC driver file	AIX: <code>libesssql.arbor.a</code> HP-UX: <code>libesssql.arbor.sl</code> Linux: <code>libesssql.arbor.so</code> Solaris: <code>libesssql.arbor.so.1</code>

For Hybrid Analysis, the Essbase Server installation program does not install Hybrid Analysis-specific files.

The following list is an overview of tasks required to run Essbase SQL Interface or Hybrid Analysis on UNIX:

- Set up the Essbase environment variables.
See the `hyperionenv.doc` file in the `$ARBORPATH` directory of your Essbase installation. The `hyperionenv.doc` file is created during installation and contains environment variables that you can use to configure the Essbase Server computer.
- If using Hybrid Analysis, set the `$ODBCINI` environment variable to the path and file name of the ODBC data source configuration file.
Solaris, AIX, and HP-UX—Essbase SQL Interface always expects to find the file in `$HOME/.odbc.ini` and ignores the value of `$ODBCINI`.

Linux, or if you are using both Hybrid Analysis and Essbase SQL Interface on any UNIX platform—Save the file as `$HOME/.odbc.ini` and set `$ODBCINI` to `$HOME/.odbc.ini`.

- Edit `$ARBORPATH/bin/.odbc.ini` to include the correct driver and data source names.
- If Teradata is the data source, see [“Setting Up Teradata” on page 58](#) for additional steps required before running Essbase SQL Interface.

Completing Configuration Tasks

After installing Essbase and, if you are planning to use Essbase SQL Interface, after running `inst-sql.sh`, complete the following configuration tasks which are required for both Essbase SQL Interface and Hybrid Analysis:

- Set the library path, using the library path specified in the `hyperionenv.doc` file in the `$ARBORPATH` directory of your Essbase installation.
- Complete the configuration of the ODBC drivers by editing the `.odbc.ini` file. See [“Editing ODBC Configuration Files” on page 59](#) for examples.

Linking Essbase SQL Interface to ODBC Drivers

After installing Essbase Server and setting up the Essbase Server environment variables, and before running Essbase SQL Interface on UNIX, you must link Essbase SQL Interface to the ODBC drivers by running the `inst-sql.sh` shell script. The script creates a symbolic link between the Essbase SQL Interface library file and the DataDirect ODBC drivers file.

`inst-sql.sh` is installed in the `$ARBORPATH` directory by the `essinst` program or `setup.sh` (which runs `essinst`).

`inst-sql.sh` uses the `odbc.ini`, `odbcinst.ini`, and template (extension `.tmpl`) files in the `$ARBORPATH/setup` directory to create a set of files that point Essbase to the correct driver product. The script:

- Ensures that root privileges are not accidentally granted to a user-level script.
- Checks the availability of Essbase Server.
- Creates links for the following files:
 - AIX: `libesssql.insolv.a`
 - HP-UX: `libesssql.insolv.sl`
 - Linux: `libesssql.insolv.so`
 - Solaris: `libesssql.so.1`
- Copies the file `$HYPERION_HOME/ODBC/Merant/5.2/odbc.ini` into `$ARBORPATH/bin/.odbc.ini`.
- Links `.odbc.ini` in the user’s home directory to `$ARBORPATH/bin/.odbc.ini`.
- Generates the shell scripts `odbc.csh` for the C shell and `odbc.sh` for the Bourne or Korn shell.

These files contain commands that update the library path to specify the correct environment variables for Essbase. After you run `inst-sql.sh`, you can use these scripts to update the library path. Or you can manually update the library path. See [“Setting Library Paths” on page 58](#).

Setting Up Teradata

If the data source for Essbase SQL Interface or Hybrid Analysis is Teradata, verify the:

- Teradata server is installed and running.
- Teradata ODBC driver is installed on the computer on which Essbase Server runs.
- Connection to Teradata from the Essbase Server computer.
- Environment variables required to run Teradata are set.
- Environment variable is updated to point to the Teradata ODBC driver.

See the Teradata documentation. For information on running Hybrid Analysis with Teradata, see the *Essbase Integration Services Installation Guide*.

Setting Library Paths

To run Essbase SQL Interface or Hybrid Analysis on UNIX, you must add the `$HYPERION_HOME/ODBC/Merant/5.2/lib` directory to the library path. (If the installation of Essbase is an upgrade to a preexisting installation, you may not have to reset the library path.)

AIX

Add the directory to the `LIBPATH` variable. For example:

```
setenv ARBORPATH /hyperion/AnalyticServices
setenv LIBPATH /usr/lib:$HYPERION_HOME/ODBC/Merant/5.2/lib
```

HP-UX

Add the directory to the `SHLIB_PATH` variable.

C shell (`.cshrc`) example:

```
setenv ARBORPATH /hyperion/AnalyticServices
setenv SHLIB_PATH /usr/lib:$HYPERION_HOME/ODBC/Merant/5.2/lib
```

Bourne or Korn shell (`.profile`) example:

```
ARBORPATH=/home/hyperion/AnalyticServices
export ARBORPATH
SHLIB_PATH=$SHLIB_PATH:$HYPERION_HOME/ODBC/Merant/5.2/lib
export SHLIB_PATH
PATH=/usr/bin:/etc:/usr/sbin:/usr/ucb:
$HYPERION_HOME/ODBC/Merant/5.2/lib:
/usr/bin/X11:/sbin:.
export PATH
```

Solaris or Linux

Add the directory to the `LD_LIBRARY_PATH` variable. For example:

```
setenv ARBORPATH /hyperion/AnalyticServices
setenv LD_LIBRARY_PATH
/usr/lib:$HYPERION_HOME/ODBC/Merant/5.2/lib
```

Setting the ODBCINI Environment Variable

To use Essbase SQL Interface on Linux, you must set the `ODBCINI` environment variable. You do not have to set this variable on other supported UNIX platforms.

To use Hybrid Analysis, you must set the `ODBCINI` environment variable on all supported UNIX platforms.

Editing ODBC Configuration Files

To use Essbase SQL Interface or Hybrid Analysis, complete the ODBC driver setup by modifying the `odbc.ini` file to include the correct ODBC driver and data source names.

The following example shows definitions for DataDirect Oracle and DB2 drivers (replace `$HYPERION_HOME` with the path for the operating system you are using):

```
[ODBC Data Sources]
tbc1=Oracle Source Data
db2data=DB2 Source Data

[tbc1]
Driver=$HYPERION_HOME/common/ODBC/Merant/5.2/lib/ARora21.so
HostName=mayfs011
PortNumber=1521
SID=tbc1

[db2data]
Driver=$HYPERION_HOME/common/ODBC/Merant/5.2/lib/ARdb221.so
IpAddress=isaix7
Database=tbd7a7n
TcpPort=50000
```

Note:

If you use Essbase and Integration Services, an ODBC configuration utility is shipped with Integration Services. With this utility, you can create an initial configuration in the `odbc.ini` file to get you started.

Additional Essbase SQL Interface Tasks

Before using Essbase SQL Interface to load SQL, relational, or flat-file data:

- Configure the ODBC driver to point to the data source.

- Verify the connection to the data source (for example, in the Administration Services Console, use the Data Prep Editor to open the SQL data source file).
- Create an Essbase SQL Interface data load rules file for loading SQL data into the Essbase database.

See the *Hyperion Essbase – System 9 SQL Interface Guide*.

Additional Hybrid Analysis Tasks

Before using Hybrid Analysis:

- In the `essbase.cfg` file, set HAENABLE to TRUE.
See the *Essbase Technical Reference* for syntax and usage guidelines.
- Ensure the name of the ODBC data sources used to connect to the OLAP Catalog and the data source database are the same on Essbase Server as those used on Essbase Integration Server to build the outline. The usernames and passwords for connecting to those databases must also match.
- Build the Essbase database with an Integration Services metaoutline that invokes Hybrid Analysis.

See the Oracle's Essbase® Integration Services documentation.

Uninstallation programs are installed in these directories:

Server—*ARBORPATH/UninstallServer*

Client—*ARBORPATH/UninstallClient*

The installation program filename is the same for both the server and client:

`uninstall.bin`

► To run the uninstallation program:

- Launch `uninstall.bin`.

Caution!

You must always stop Essbase before uninstalling. If Essbase is running as a background process, be sure to stop the process before uninstalling.

Before uninstalling Essbase Release 6.x, 7.x or 9.x, consider these guidelines:

- If you plan to reinstall Essbase, first perform a complete, not incremental, backup of all Essbase files and applications.
- Do not manually delete, move, rename, or alter Essbase files and directories. Such actions cause problems with uninstalling.
- Files in the *HYPERION_HOME/common* directory are not uninstalled and remain after a successful uninstallation.

See [“About Hyperion Home” on page 12](#).

- Uninstalling does not remove or clear the *HYPERION_HOME* environment variable.
- Uninstalling does not remove the `app` folder, existing applications, or the `essbase.sec` and `essbase.cfg` files.
- If you perform multiple Essbase installations on or from the same computer, the uninstallation program removes only the last installation.

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Upgrading Your Installation

If you are upgrading from a previous release of Essbase, note the following supported upgrade paths:

- 9.2.0.3 to 9.3.1
- 9.3.0.x to 9.3.1

If you are using a release prior to 9.2.0.3, you must first upgrade to one of the versions noted above, and then upgrade to 9.3.1. Upgrading from 9.2 releases prior to 9.2.0.3 will be supported in an upcoming service pack.

See [“Upgrading Databases” on page 66](#) for information about upgrade procedures.

Upgrading Essbase to Release 9.3.1

The following sections describe how to upgrade from an earlier release of Essbase to Release 9.3.1 and describe what occurs during the upgrade process.

Caution!

Hyperion recommends that you do a complete, not incremental, backup of all Essbase files and applications before upgrading. You can then revert to the earlier release if you have problems. See “Backup and Recovery” in the *Hyperion Essbase – System 9 Database Administrator's Guide*.

Migration Considerations

This section contains information about differences in behavior between Release 9.3.1 and previous releases and about dropped features.

Managing ID Attribute Migration in Essbase

Shared Services release 9.2.0.3 introduced a unique identity attribute to support user and group movements across Organizational Units in LDAP-enabled user directories. If you implemented 9.2.0.3 with the unique identity attribute, you can upgrade only to 9.3.1 (not to a release lower than 9.3.1, such as 9.3).

If upgrading from a version that uses Distinguished Name (DN, which is not unique) as the identifying attribute for users and groups, you have the option to:

- Retain DN as the attribute in 9.3.1
- Implement unique identity attribute in 9.3.1 (the default)

When you upgrade (from a release other than 9.2.0.3), the Unique Identity Attribute is implemented by default. You can select not to implement the Unique Identity Attribute by setting, in the `essbase.cfg` file, `IDMIGRATION` to `NOMIGRATION`. See the *Essbase Technical Reference*

If upgrading from a version that uses the unique identity attribute (9.2.03), you must configure user directories in Shared Services using the unique identity attribute.

See "Handling User and Group Move Across OUs in LDAP-Enabled User Directories" in the *Hyperion Security Administration Guide*.

If you choose to migrate to the unique identity attribute, restarting Shared Services will upgrade the data in the Native Directory.

Caution!

Back up the Essbase security file (`essbase.sec`) and the data in OpenLDAP before starting the migration process. After migrating users and groups to use the new identity attribute, you cannot revert to the previously used identity attribute. To revert, restore user and group data in OpenLDAP and Essbase from the backups.

Migrating Users and Groups from Essbase to Shared Services

By default, Essbase Server is in native security mode when installed. To use Shared Services security, you must migrate Essbase Server and existing Essbase users and groups to Shared Services.

Caution!

When you migrate to Shared Services, Essbase users and groups are converted to equivalent roles in Shared Services. Shared Services creates a superuser with the user ID named "admin," which is read-only. If Essbase contains a user ID named "admin", that user ID cannot be migrated to Shared Services. Before migrating, change the "admin" user ID (for example, from "admin" to "asadmin"). To edit the security file in your Essbase installation, use Administration Services Console or MaxL.

See the *Hyperion Essbase – System 9 Database Administrator's Guide*.

Upgrading Database Files to 64-bit on Itanium

On Itanium, the security file (.sec), block storage data files (.pag and .ind) and aggregate storage data files (.dat files under the metadata, temp, default, and log directories) from 32-bit implementations of Essbase Server cannot be upgraded to 64-bit Essbase Server. To upgrade to 64-bit Essbase Server, you must recreate the application and database, migrate the outline to the new system, and then reload the data.

API Support on 64-Bit Platforms

Client programs developed using the Essbase C API or Visual Basic API can be run on 32-bit platforms connecting to either 32-bit or 64-bit Essbase Servers.

Client programs developed using the Essbase C API can be run on 64-bit platforms connecting to 64-bit Essbase Servers. There are no extra setup requirements for running C programs on 64-bit platforms.

Supported API Versions

Programs compiled with Release 9.3.x Application Programming Interface do not work with earlier runtime releases.

Essbase API programs compiled with header files from a specific release must use the libraries from the same release. For example, if the header files are from version 9.x, you cannot use 7.x runtime libraries. The following table describes compatibility among API, runtime library, and Essbase Server versions:

Table 11 Compatibility Among API, Runtime, and Essbase Server Versions

API Header Files	Runtime Libraries	Essbase Server
9.x	9.x	9.x, 7.x
7.1.x	7.1.x	6.5.x, 7.x
7.0.1	7.0.1	6.5.x, 7.x
7.0.0	7.0.x	6.5.x (except grid operations), 7.x

API Functions That Are No Longer Supported

The following alias combination functions are no longer supported:

- EssOtlGetNextAliasCombination()
- EssOtlDeleteAliasCombination()
- EssOtlAddAliasCombination()

How Cache Sizes Are Affected by Upgrades

If you are running Essbase using direct I/O, and you plan to use buffered I/O (the default) after the upgrade, you may need to reduce your cache size settings. For more information about I/O access modes and about setting cache sizes, see the *Hyperion Essbase – System 9 Database Administrator's Guide*.

Compatibility Between Client and Server Software

Essbase 9.x releases provide backward compatibility between 9.x Essbase Server with earlier release clients, such as MaxL Shell. 9.x releases do not support Application Manager or any clients from releases prior to 7.x.

Note:

For information about release compatibility with Administration Services, see the *Hyperion Installation Start Here*.

Upgrading Databases to Release 9.3.1

This section provides information about client-server compatibility and upgrading databases from Essbase Release 9.3.0.x and Release 9.2.0.3 to Release 9.3.1.

Upgrading Databases

The following procedure explains how to upgrade databases from an earlier release to Release 9.3.1.

After upgrading, you can restore databases from earlier releases of Essbase Server only from backups. Therefore, be sure to back up databases before starting to upgrade.

Before proceeding, familiarize yourself with using MaxL statements. See the MaxL section of the *Essbase Technical Reference*.

- To upgrade databases to Release 9.3.1:

- 1 **Start Essbase Server.**

See [“Starting Essbase Server” on page 32](#).

- 2 **Use the `alter database validate` MaxL statement against the database.**

If the validation returns errors, revert to a backup that is free of errors.

- 3 **Back up all application files, database files, and the security file.**

- 4 **In Administration Services Console, run a full restructure on the database.**

See the *Essbase Administration Services Online Help*. Additional information on restructuring databases can be found in the *Hyperion Essbase – System 9 Database Administrator's Guide*.

- 5 **If you are using LROs in a production environment, run the `LISTLINKEDOBJECTS` command in ESSCMD.**

This command returns a list of LROs contained in the databases.

- 6 Before upgrading your Essbase installation, stop all other Hyperion products running on the same machine as the Essbase instance you are upgrading.

- 7 Before upgrading, be sure to see the *Hyperion Installation Start Here* for information on the correct sequence for installing Hyperion products.

- 8 Install the Essbase client and server components to the same directory as the earlier Essbase installation.

See [Chapter 3, “Installing Essbase.”](#)

Typically, Essbase components are installed in the `ARBORPATH` directory. See [“ARBORPATH Directory” on page 20.](#)

- 9 Run the Oracle's Hyperion® Configuration Utility™ to configure Essbase and any other products that you might have upgraded.

See [Chapter 4, “Configuring and Setting Up Essbase.”](#) Also see the *Hyperion Installation Start Here* for information on the correct sequence for configuring Hyperion products.

- 10 Start the Essbase Agent (`essbase.exe`).

- 11 Select a database or load an application.

- 12 Use the **alter database validate** MaxL statement against the upgraded database.

- 13 If the validation returns only LRO-related errors to the log file after upgrading, you must restore data from the earlier backup and recreate the LROs:

- a. Either restore data from a backup of the database that does not contain LROs, or load from a database export.

- b. Restart the database in Essbase Release 9.3.1.

Essbase upgrades the database to Release 9.3.1 format, if the database is restored.

- c. Validate the database using the **alter database validate** MaxL statement.

- d. Recreate the LROs, using the LISTLINKEDOBJECTS output as a guide. You may need to manually review the output from LISTLINKEDOBJECTS to verify its completeness.

- 14 Upon successful completion, unload the database and then back up the Release 9.3.1 database files.

- 15 Repeat steps 11 through 14 for each database that you want to upgrade.

Note:

Essbase Server upgrades a database when the database is started. After kernel files are upgraded, they are not backward-compatible with the earlier release.

Moving Applications and Databases Between Computers

This topic describes how to move existing Essbase applications and databases from one Essbase computer to another (for example, from a development server to a production server).

- To move an application to a different computer:
- 1 Use the **alter database validate** MaxL statement against the database or databases that you are moving.
If the validation returns errors, revert to a backup that is free of errors.
 - 2 Back up all application files, database files, and the security file on the source Essbase Server computer (that is, the server computer from which you are moving).
 - 3 Install Essbase on the target server computer.
 - 4 Copy (using the file system) the `essbase.cfg` file from the `ARBORPATH/bin` directory on the original Essbase Server computer to the same directory on the new Essbase Server computer.
 - 5 On the target Essbase Server computer, define disk volumes.

To allocate a new volume, use the alter database MaxL statement.

Consider carefully how you configure the disk volumes. Any changes that you make to disk volumes settings after you have loaded data on the target Essbase Server computer are reflected only in new data loads; changes are not retroactive.

- 6 Use the Migration Wizard in Oracle's Essbase® Administration Services to move the application to the target Essbase Server computer.

Note:

For important information about what information is migrated with applications, see “Migration Wizard” in *Essbase Administration Services Online Help*.

The names of the applications and database that you create do not need to be the same as the ones on the source server computer. However, if you make changes to the names, make sure that these changes are reflected as necessary in script files, spreadsheet macros, and API-based applications. In addition, make sure the these changes are clearly communicated to the user base.

Caution!

Do not move the application directory to the new server computer through a file transfer through the operating system, or through FTP.

- 7 Using the file system or FTP, move files that are not Essbase files (such as ESSCMD or MaxL scripts) to the target server computer.

Note:

MaxL includes an ESSCMD-to-MaxL script conversion utility. See the MaxL DDL section of the *Essbase Technical Reference*.

- 8 Export data from the application on the source server computer by either:
 - Choosing All Data, Input Level Data, or Level 0 Data, depending on the size of the data set and how the database was initially loaded.

- Using the initial data load files that were used to populate the database on the source server.
- 9 Import data to the target application on the target server computer.
 - 10 Recalculate the database if any of the following conditions apply:
 - You loaded input-level data from data load files
 - You exported only partial data from the database (for example, if you chose to load only Level 0 or Input Level data)
 - 11 Repeat the steps above for all other databases on the source server computer that you want to move to the target server computer.

Caution!

Moving the security file (`essbase.sec`) and its backup (`essbase.bak`) between computers is not recommended or supported.

10

Installing, Configuring, and Uninstalling Data Integration Management Adapters

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Data Integration Management Adapters

After you install and configure Oracle's Hyperion® Data Integration Management, you can install and configure adapters that enable you to retrieve and write data for other Hyperion products:

- Essbase
- Oracle's Hyperion® Financial Management – System 9
- Oracle's Hyperion® Performance Scorecard – System 9

To use Oracle's Hyperion® Data Integration Management Adapter for Financial Management, you must first install and configure Financial Management. You can use Oracle's Hyperion® Data Integration Management Adapter for Performance Scorecard and Oracle's Hyperion® Data Integration Management Adapter for Essbase® without installing Performance Scorecard or Essbase, respectively.

A Hyperion product and the Data Integration Management adapter for that product can be on different computers. For example, you can install Oracle's Hyperion® Financial Management – System 9 on one computer and DIM Adapter for Financial Management on another.

Each adapter includes online help that provides instructions for using the adapter.

Installing Data Integration Management Adapters

You must have administrative privileges on any computer where you install a Data Integration Management adapter. A Data Integration Management adapter installer provides two options:

- Typical—Install all adapter components
- Custom—Install the components that you select:

- Client Plug-in—Enables you to configure source and target definitions for the Hyperion application in Designer.

Client Plug-in should be installed on the same computer as PowerCenter Client.

- Reader and Writer Plug-ins—Enable you to read information from the Hyperion application and write information to it.

Reader and Writer Plug-ins should be installed on the same computer as PowerCenter Server

The installer sets environment and system variables:

- Windows

- DIM Adapter for Essbase:

- HASCONNECTORPATH is set to *Installation Folder*\HASConnector\bin.
- PATH is updated with the *Installation Folder*\HASConnector\bin folder.

- DIM Adapter for Financial Management:

- HFMCONNECTORPATH is set up to *Installation Folder*\HFMConnector.
- PATH is updated with the *Installation Folder*\HFMConnector\lib folder.

- DIM Adapter for Performance Scorecard:

- HPSCONNECTORPATH is set to *Installation Folder*\HPSCConnector\Bin.
- PATH is updated with the *Installation Folder*\HPSCConnector\Bin folder.
- CLASSPATH is updated with the *Installation Folder*\HPSCConnector\Bin\Resourcs folder and the *Installation Folder*\HPSCConnector\Bin\Lib\HPSPugin.jar file (for Reader and Write plug-ins only).

- UNIX

- Reader and Writer plug-ins of DIM Adapter for Essbase (Solaris, AIX, Linux, HP-UX):

- HASCONNECTORPATH is set to *Installation Directory*/HASConnector/bin.
- PATH is updated with the *Installation Directory*/HASConnector/bin directory.
- Library path is updated with the *Installation Directory*/HASConnector/bin directory.

Note:

The library path system variable name depends on the UNIX platform. For Solaris and Linux, it is LD_LIBRARY_PATH. For AIX, it is LIBPATH. For HP-UX, it is SHLIB_PATH.

- Reader and Writer Plug-ins of DIM Adapter for Performance Scorecard (Solaris, AIX):

CLASSPATH is updated with the *Installation Directory*/HPSCConnector/Bin/Resourcs directory and the *Installation Directory*/HPSCConnector/Bin/Lib/HPSPugin.jar file.

Note:

When you install the client and server components of any Data Integration Management adapter on one computer, you must install both components in the same location.

► To install a Data Integration Management adapter:

1 Take one action from the installation DVD or the directory where you downloaded the adapter installer:

- Windows—Click `setupwin32.exe`.
- UNIX—Run a program:
 - AIX—`setupAix.bin`
 - Solaris—`setupSolaris.bin`
 - Linux—`setupLinux.bin`
 - HP-UX—`setupHP11.bin`

2 On the adapter installer **Welcome screen, click **Next**.**

3 Select a country for the installation, and click **Next.**

4 Select **I AGREE, and click **Next**.**

Note:

You must select I AGREE to continue with the installation.

5 Specify the directory in which to install the adapter, and click **Next.**

6 Click **Next to accept the Hyperion Home directory.**

7 Select a setup type, and click **Next.**

8 If you selected the Custom setup option in the preceding step, select components to install, and click **Next.**

9 Verify the installation summary, and click **Next.**

Tip:

You can click Back to change installation choices.

While the installer is running, a progress page is displayed. When the installation is complete, the Configuration Guidelines page is displayed.

Installing Adapters in Silent Mode

When you install a Data Integration Management adapter in silent mode, the installer retrieves the installation properties that are saved in a response file instead of displaying screens where you enter these properties. Silent mode is often used for performing installations remotely. You can create the response file from a template before you perform an installation, or you can create

the file during an installation for use in subsequent silent-mode installations. See the *Data Integration Management Installation Guide*.

- To install an adapter in silent mode, run this command:

```
InstallerFile -silent -options ResponseFile
```

where *InstallerFile* is a platform-specific installation program (such as *setupwin32.exe* for an installation on a Windows platform or *setupSolaris.bin* for a Solaris platform) and *ResponseFile* is the property file containing the parameters required for the installation.

Installing Adapters in Console Mode

When you run the installer for an adapter in console mode, you select input from a series of menus that are displayed.

- To install an adapter in console mode, run this command:

```
InstallerFile -console
```

where *InstallerFile* is a platform-specific installation program (such as *setupSolaris.bin* for a Solaris platform).

Configuring Adapters

After installing Data Integration Management adapters, you must configure them on the computers hosting the PowerCenter Server, Client, and Repository Server components of Data Integration Management.

Adapter configuration tasks are described in these topics:

- [“Registering Adapters with a Repository” on page 74](#)
- [“Configuring Hyperion Application Connections” on page 76](#)
- [“Configuring JVM Options” on page 80.](#)

You can perform these tasks on Windows computers where PowerCenter Client is installed.

Registering Adapters with a Repository

If you install the Reader and Writer Plug-ins component of a Data Integration Management adapter, which is a server component, you must register the adapter with the repository. This registration is not required if you install only the Client Plug-in component.

- To register a Data Integration Management adapter with a repository:

- 1 **Copy the *HyperionProduct.xml* file installed with the adapter to *Repository Server Installation Directory\bin\Plugin*.**

HyperionProduct.xml locations:

- DIM Adapter for Essbase–HASConnector\Bin
- DIM Adapter for Financial Management–HFMConnector\resources
- DIM Adapter for Performance Scorecard–HPSConnector\Bin

2 Ensure that Data Integration Management Repository Server is running:

- From the Windows Control Panel, select **Administrative Tools**.
- Select **Services**.
- In the **Services** window, check the status of **Hyperion S9 data Integration Management Repository Server**.
- Unless the status is “Started,” click **Start** (in the upper left of the window).

Note:

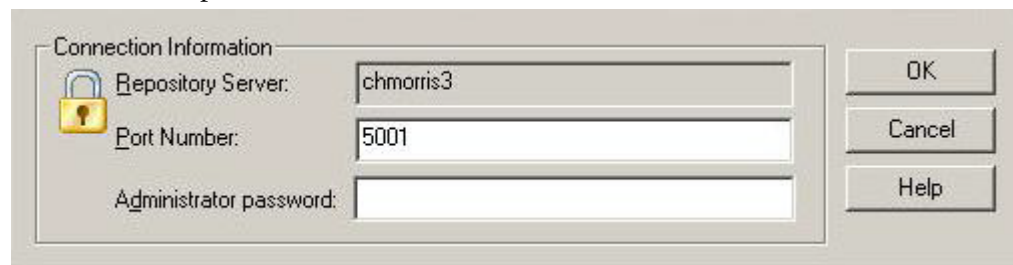
Keep the Services window open for the next step.

3 Stop Data Integration Management Server, if it is running:

- In the **Services** window, check the status of **Hyperion S9 Data Integration Management Server**.
- If the status is “Started,” click **Stop** (in the upper left of the window).

4 Connect to the Repository Server host computer:

- Select **Start > Programs > Hyperion Data Integration Management > Informatica PowerCenter 7.1.5 - Client > Repository Server Administration Console**.
- In **Repository Server Administration Console**, right-click the name of the Repository Server host computer, and select **Connect**.



- Enter your password for the host computer, and click **OK**.

5 Under the Repository Server host computer name, click **Available packages.**

6 Right-click *HyperionProduct.xml*, and select **Register, where *HyperionProduct* is HAS (DIM Adapter for Essbase), HFM (DIM Adapter for Financial Management), or HPS (DIM Adapter for Performance Scorecard).**

Repository
 Select the Repository this plug-in will be registered on
 Repository:
☐ Update existing plugin registration.

Authentication
 Registering this package requires Administrator privileges. Enter account information for a user with the appropriate rights.
 Username:
 Password:

OK
Cancel
Help

- 7 Enter the repository administrator user name and password, and click **OK**.

Note:

By default, both the user name and the password are *Administrator* if you are using Informatica native authentication. If you are using Oracle's Hyperion® Shared Services authentication, the default user name and password are *admin* and *password*, respectively.

- 8 When a message that the registration succeeded is displayed, click **OK**.
- 9 Repeat [step 6](#) through [step 8](#) for each adapter to be registered

Note:

For more information, see “Registering and Unregistering Repository Plug-ins” in the Informatica PowerCenter *Repository Guide*.

Configuring Hyperion Application Connections

After you configure an adapter, you must configure an application connection in Workflow Manager before you can extract data from sources or write data into targets. When configuring application connections, you specify attributes that Data Integration Management Server uses to connect to a database during a Data Integration Management session. The application connections that you define in Workflow Manager are saved in Data Integration Management Repository.

- To configure application connections:

- 1 Ensure that Data Integration Management Repository Server is running:
 - a. From the **Control Panel**, select **Administrative Tools**.
 - b. Select **Servers**.
 - c. In the **Services** window, check the status of **Hyperion S9 data Integration Management Repository Server**.

- d. Unless the status is “Started,” click **Start** (in the upper left of the window).

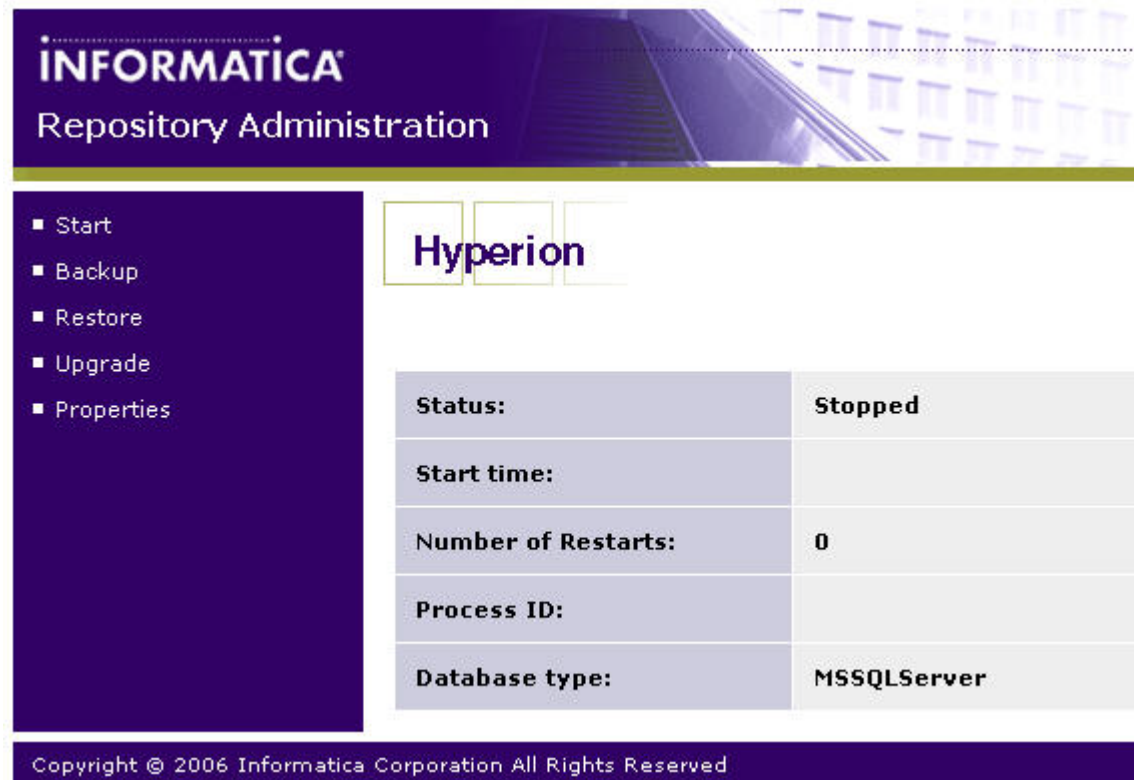
2 Start the repository:

- a. Select **Start > Programs > Hyperion System 9 > Data Integration Management > Informatica PowerCenter 7.1.4 - Client > Repository Server Administration Console**.
- b. In **Repository Server Administration Console**, right-click the name of the Repository Server host computer and select **Connect**.



The image shows a 'Connection Information' dialog box with a lock icon. It contains three text input fields: 'Repository Server' with the value 'chmorris3', 'Port Number' with the value '5001', and 'Administrator password' which is empty. To the right of the fields are three buttons: 'OK', 'Cancel', and 'Help'.

- c. Enter your password for the host computer, and click **OK**.
- d. In the **Repositories** directory, double-click the repository name.



The image shows the Informatica Repository Administration console. The title bar says 'INFORMATICA Repository Administration'. On the left is a dark blue sidebar with a menu: Start, Backup, Restore, Upgrade, and Properties. The main area has a header 'Hyperion' and a table showing repository details.

Status:	Stopped
Start time:	
Number of Restarts:	0
Process ID:	
Database type:	MSSQLServer

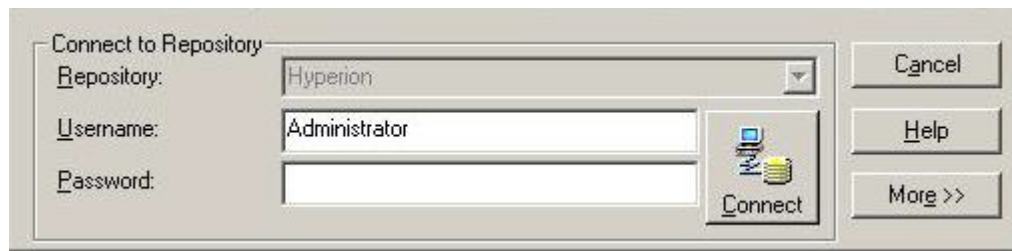
Copyright © 2006 Informatica Corporation All Rights Reserved

- e. Click **Start** (on the left).

3 Select **Start > Programs > Hyperion System 9 > Data Integration Management > Informatica PowerCenter 7.1.4 - Client > Workflow Manager.**

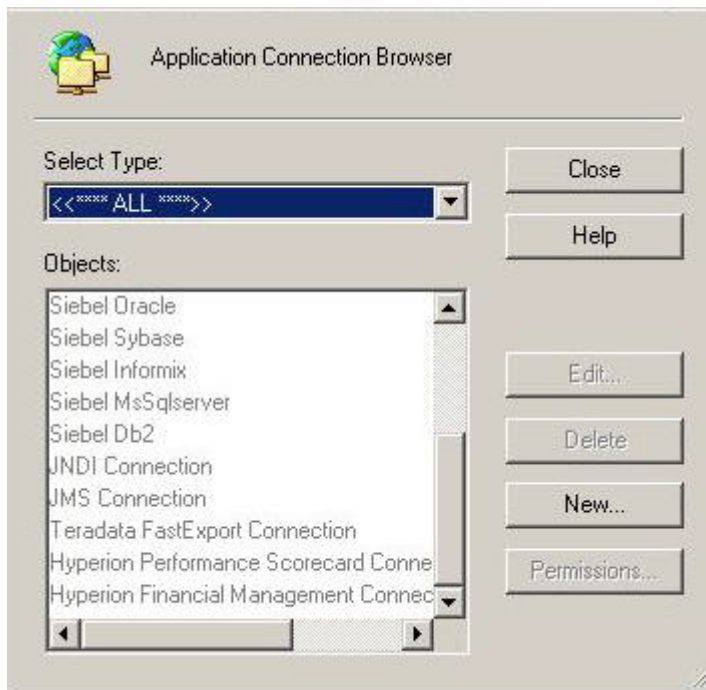
4 In **Workflow Manager, connect to the repository:**

- a. In the **Repository Navigator** panel, double-click the repository name.



b. Enter the repository administrator's user name and password, and then click **Connect**.

5 Select Connections > Application.



6 Click New.



7 Select the connection for the adapter that you are configuring, and click OK.

For example, if you are configuring DIM Adapter for Performance Scorecard, select Hyperion Performance Scorecard Connection.

Application Connection Editor

Name: Performance Scorecard Connection

Type: Hyperion Performance Scorecard

User Name:

Password:

Connect String:

Code Page: MS-Windows Latin 1 (ANSI), sup...

Attributes:

Attribute	Value
URL	http://localhost:18080/HPSWebReports/a...
HostName	localhost
Port	18080

8 Enter the requested information, and click **OK:**

The information requested depends on the Hyperion application. It can include these items:

- **Name**—A name for the connection
- **User Name**—Your user name for the Hyperion application; for example, if you are configuring Hyperion Performance Scorecard Connection, your user name for Performance Scorecard
- **Password**—Your password for the repository; for example, if you are configuring Hyperion Performance Scorecard Connection, your password for Performance Scorecard
- **URL**—The Hyperion product application URL that you want to use
- **Host or ServerHost**—The name of the Hyperion product server host computer; for example, if you are configuring Hyperion Performance Scorecard Connection, the name of the Oracle's Hyperion® Performance Scorecard – System 9 server host computer
- **Port**—The port number used by the application
See *Installation Start Here* for information about ports.
- **Cluster** —The name of the registered cluster where the application runs

Application Connection Browser lists the new application connection.

Tip:

You can edit or delete an application connection by selecting it in the list in Application Connection Browser and clicking Edit or Delete.

Configuring JVM Options

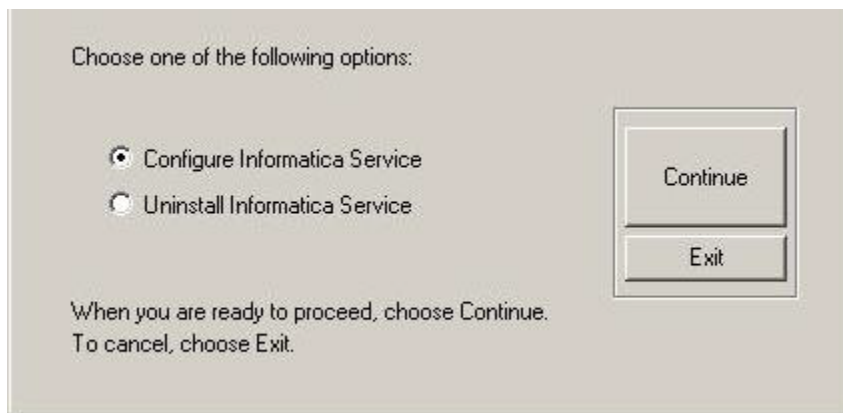
► To configure JVM options:

1 Start Informatica Server Setup:

- Windows—Select **Start > Programs > Hyperion System 9 > Data Integration Management > Informatica PowerCenter 7.1.4 - Server > Informatica Server Setup**.
- UNIX—Run `pmconfig` from the `$DIM_HOME/Server/bin` directory.

Note:

On Solaris, run `./pmconfig` to avoid running the Solaris system command by the same name. The `PM_HOME` environment variable must point to the PowerCenter Server installation directory, or the PowerCenter Server cannot start.



2 With Configure Informatica Service selected, click Continue.

The screenshot shows a configuration window with several tabs: Server, Repository, Licenses, Compatibility and Database, Configuration, JVM Options, and HTTP Proxy. The 'Configuration' tab is active, displaying two sections: 'Server Setup' and 'Load Manager'.

Server Setup

- Server Name:
- TCP/IP Host Address:

Load Manager

- Max no. of concurrent sessions:
- Shared Memory:
- Error severity level for log files:
- ☐ Fail session if maximum number of concurrent sessions is reached
- ☒ Allow mapping/session debugging
- ☐ Time stamp workflow log messages
- Server Log
 - ☒ Output to event log
 - ☐ Output to file

At the bottom of the window are four buttons: OK, Cancel, Apply, and Help.

3 Select the **JVM Options** tab.

The screenshot shows a configuration window with several tabs: 'Server', 'Repository', 'Licenses', 'Compatibility and Database', 'Configuration', 'JVM Options', and 'HTTP Proxy'. The 'JVM Options' tab is active. It contains two main sections: 'VM Options' and 'Advanced VM Options'. The 'VM Options' section has four text input fields: 'VM Location', 'ClassPath', 'MinMemory' (with '32M' entered), and 'MaxMemory' (with '64M' entered). The 'Advanced VM Options' section has a 'Name' dropdown menu (with 'TrustStore' selected), a 'Value' text input field, and two buttons: 'Create New' and 'Delete'. At the bottom of the window are four buttons: 'OK', 'Cancel', 'Apply', and 'Help'.

- 4 In **VM Location**, enter the fully qualified path to the `jvm.dll` file in your `JAVA_HOME` directory and then click **OK**.

Uninstalling Adapters

- To uninstall a Data Integration Management adapter:

- 1 **Start the adapter uninstaller:**

- DIM Adapter for Essbase
 - Windows—`uninstaller.exe`
 - UNIX (AIX, HP-UX, Linux, Solaris)—`uninstaller.bin`
- DIM Adapter for Financial Management (Windows only)—`Uninstall.exe`
- DIM Adapter for Performance Scorecard
 - Windows—`uninstaller.exe`
 - UNIX (AIX, Solaris)—`uninstaller.bin`

- 2 On the uninstaller **Welcome** screen, click **Next**.
- 3 Select components to uninstall, and click **Next**.
- 4 On the uninstallation summary screen, click **Next** if the list of components to uninstall is correct.

Tip:

You can click Back to change uninstallation choices.

- 5 When the summary screen says that the uninstallation has succeeded, click **Finish**.
- 6 **Optional:** Remove the adapter from a repository:
 - a. Open Data Integration Management Repository Server Administration Console by selecting **Start > Programs > Hyperion System 9 > Data Integration Management > Informatica PowerCenter 7.1.4—Client > Repository Server Administration Console**.
 - b. Select the repository in which the adapter is registered.
 - c. Stop the repository if it is running.
 - d. Click **Repository > Registered packages** and select the XML file for the adapter:
 - Oracle's Hyperion® Data Integration Management Adapter for Essbase®—HAS.xml
 - Oracle's Hyperion® Data Integration Management Adapter for Financial Management—HFM.xml
 - Oracle's Hyperion® Data Integration Management Adapter for Performance Scorecard—HPS.xml
 - e. Click **Unregister**.
 - f. In **Remove Repository plug-in**, enter the repository user name and password, and click **OK**.

The Output window displays the status of the plug-in uninstallation.

Note:

Repeat [step 6](#) to remove the adapter from additional repositories.

Uninstalling Adapters in Silent Mode

When you uninstall a Oracle's Hyperion® Data Integration Management adapter in silent mode, the installer retrieves the uninstallation options that are saved in a response file instead of displaying screens where you enter these properties. Silent mode is often used for performing uninstallations remotely. You can create the response file from a template before you perform an uninstallation, or you can create the file during an uninstallation for use in subsequent silent-mode uninstallations. See the *Data Integration Management Installation Guide*.

- To uninstall an adapter in silent mode, run this command:

```
UninstallerFile -silent -options ResponseFile
```

The uninstaller file is in the `Uninstall` subdirectory of the adapter installation directory. For uninstaller file names, see [step 1](#) in “Uninstalling Adapters” on page 82.

Uninstalling Adapters in Console Mode

When you run the uninstaller for an adapter in console mode, you select input from a series of menus that are displayed.

- To uninstall an adapter in console mode, run this command:

```
UninstallerFile -console
```

The uninstaller file is in the `Uninstall` subdirectory of the adapter installation directory. For uninstaller file names, see [step 1](#) in “Uninstalling Adapters” on page 82.



Essbase SQL Interface ODBC Connectivity

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Essbase SQL Interface

This section describes the supported ODBC drivers for Essbase SQL Interface on 32-bit and 64-bit platforms.

32-bit

Relational Database	Windows	Solaris	AIX	HP-UX	Red Hat Linux
IBM DB2 UDB 9.1 IBM DB2 UDB 8.2 IBM DB2 UDB 8.1.7a IBM DB2 v7x for z/OS*	DataDirect Driver 5.2 SP1	DataDirect Driver 5.2 SP1	DataDirect Driver 5.2 SP1	DataDirect Driver 5.2 SP1	DataDirect Driver 5.2 SP1
Oracle 10.1.0.3	DataDirect Driver 5.2 SP1	Not supported	Not supported	Not supported	Not supported
Oracle 10g - 10.1.0.5 Oracle 9i - 9.2.0.1	DataDirect Driver 5.2 SP1	DataDirect Driver 5.2 SP1	DataDirect Driver 5.2 SP1	DataDirect Driver 5.2 SP1	DataDirect Driver 5.2 SP1
Microsoft SQL Server 2005 SP1	SQL Server 2005 ODBC native driver	DataDirect Driver 5.2 SP1	DataDirect Driver 5.2 SP1	DataDirect Driver 5.2 SP1	DataDirect Driver 5.2 SP1
Microsoft SQL Server 2000 SP3a	SQL Server 2000 ODBC native driver	DataDirect Driver 5.2 SP1	DataDirect Driver 5.2 SP1	DataDirect Driver 5.2 SP1	DataDirect Driver 5.2 SP1
Teradata V2R5.1†	Teradata 3.05 ODBC	Teradata 3.05 ODBC	Teradata 3.05 ODBC	Teradata 3.05 ODBC	Teradata 3.05 ODBC

Relational Database	Windows	Solaris	AIX	HP-UX	Red Hat Linux
Teradata V2R6.0 [‡]	Teradata 3.06 ODBC	Teradata 3.06 ODBC	Teradata 3.06 ODBC	Teradata 3.06 ODBC	Teradata 3.06 ODBC
Teradata V12 ^d	Teradata 12.0 ODBC	Teradata 12.0 ODBC	Teradata 12.0 ODBC	Teradata 12.0 ODBC	Teradata 12.0 ODBC

*IBM DB2 v7x for z/OS is supported as a data source, but not for OLAP Metadata Catalog.

[†]For all Teradata releases, Teradata ODBC drivers must be obtained separately from Teradata.

[‡]Essbase supports Teradata Parallel Transporter (TPT) 8.2, which can connect to Teradata V2R6.0 databases. See the *Hyperion Essbase – System 9 SQL Interface Guide*.

^dEssbase supports Teradata Parallel Transporter (TPT) 8.2. Teradata does not support using applications created with TPT 8.2 with Teradata V12.x databases. Consult your Teradata documentation for supported configurations.

64-bit

Relational Database	Windows	Solaris	AIX	HP-UX
IBM DB2 UDB 9.1 IBM DB2 UDB 8.2 IBM DB2 UDB 8.1.7a	DataDirect Driver 5.2 SP1	DataDirect Driver 5.2 SP1	DataDirect Driver 5.2 SP1	DataDirect Driver 5.2 SP1
Oracle 10.1.0.3	DataDirect Driver 5.2 SP1	Not supported	Not supported	Not supported
Oracle 10g - 10.1.0.5 Oracle 9i - 9.2.0.1	DataDirect Driver 5.2 SP1	DataDirect Driver 5.2 SP1	DataDirect Driver 5.2 SP1	DataDirect Driver 5.2 SP1
Microsoft SQL Server 2005 SP1	SQL Server 2005 ODBC native driver	DataDirect Driver 5.2 SP1	DataDirect Driver 5.2 SP1	DataDirect Driver 5.2 SP1
Microsoft SQL Server 2000 SP3a	SQL Server 2000 ODBC native driver	DataDirect Driver 5.2 SP1	Not supported	DataDirect Driver 5.2 SP1
Teradata V2R5.1 [*]	Teradata 3.05 ODBC	Teradata 3.05 ODBC	Teradata 3.05 ODBC	Teradata 3.05 ODBC
Teradata V2R6.0 [†]	Teradata 3.06 ODBC	Teradata 3.06 ODBC	Teradata 3.06 ODBC	Teradata 30.6 ODBC
Teradata V12 [‡]	Teradata 12.0 ODBC	Teradata 12.0 ODBC	Teradata 12.0 ODBC	Teradata 12.0 ODBC

*For all Teradata releases, Teradata ODBC drivers must be obtained separately from Teradata.

[†]Essbase supports Teradata Parallel Transporter (TPT) 8.2, which can connect to Teradata V2R6.0 databases. See the *Hyperion Essbase – System 9 SQL Interface Guide*.

[‡]Oracle's Hyperion® Essbase® – System 9 supports Teradata Parallel Transporter (TPT) 8.2. Teradata does not support using applications created with TPT 8.2 with Teradata V12.x databases. Consult your Teradata documentation for supported configurations.



Hybrid Analysis, Advanced Relational Access, and Drill-through

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Supported Relational Data Sources

This section describes the relational databases that support Hybrid Analysis, Advanced Relational Access, and drill-through functions.

Relational Database	Hybrid Analysis	Advanced Relational Access	Drill-through
IBM DB2 UDB 9.1 IBM DB2 UDB 8.2 IBM DB2 UDB 8.1.7a IBM DB2 v7x for z/OS	Yes	Yes	Yes
Oracle 10.1.0.3 Oracle 9i - 9.2.0.1	Yes	Yes	Yes
Oracle 10g - 10.1.0.5	Yes	No	Yes
Microsoft SQL Server 2005 SP1 Microsoft SQL Server 2000 SP3a	Yes	Yes	Yes
MySQL	No	No	No
Teradata V2R5.1	Yes	Yes	Yes
Teradata V2R6.0	Yes	Yes	Yes
Teradata V12	Yes	Yes	Yes

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