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ORACLE® HYPERION PROFITABILITY AND COST  
MANAGEMENT, FUSION EDITION

*RELEASE 11.1.1.3*

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USER'S GUIDE

**ORACLE**  
ENTERPRISE PERFORMANCE  
MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Profitability and Cost Management User's Guide, 11.1.1.3

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Authors: EPM Information Development Team

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# 1

# Getting Started with Profitability and Cost Management

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## About Profitability and Cost Management

To maximize profitability, a business must be able to accurately measure, allocate, and manage costs and revenue. Oracle Hyperion Profitability and Cost Management, Fusion Edition is an analytic application that manages the cost and revenue allocations that are necessary to compute profitability for a business segment, such as a product, customer, region, or branch. The application also enables you to use cost decomposition, consumption-based costing and scenario-playing to measure profitability, and provides a meaningful planning and decision support system.

Profitability and Cost Management is accessed through Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Workspace, Fusion Edition. As the Web client for Profitability and Cost Management, EPM Workspace enables you to access and interact with other installed applications, such as the following examples:

- Oracle Hyperion EPM Architect, Fusion Edition
- Oracle Hyperion Planning, Fusion Edition
- Oracle Hyperion Reporting and Analysis
- Oracle Hyperion Financial Management, Fusion Edition
- Third-party applications, such as Microsoft Word and Microsoft Excel.

Before you can build the model, you must define the dimensions and members using Performance Management Architect to build the database outline, or main objects within each

stage of the model. See the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management Architect Administrator's Guide* for instructions. The financial and other data required for allocation are imported to an Oracle Essbase multidimensional database.

After defining the dimensions, you build a customized model in Profitability and Cost Management that represents the network of allocations required for your products or services.

Within the model, assigned drivers specify how data is calculated, using standard or customized formulas. Assignments control the flow of calculations, to accurately reflect the allocation of costs and revenues, and to determine profitability. The model is validated for structure and integrity. Using the model, you calculate imported financial data and produce performance metrics and profitability reports.

After a valid model is created, you can use it to create different versions or scenarios of the original model, enabling you to evaluate the impact of the proposed changes on the bottom line.

See the following sections for information about getting started with Profitability and Cost Management:

- [“About Models and Scenarios” on page 10](#)
- [“Steps to Create Models” on page 11](#)
- [“Accessing Profitability and Cost Management After Installation” on page 12](#)
- [“Launching Profitability and Cost Management” on page 14](#)
- [“Profitability and Cost Management Workspace” on page 15](#)
- [“Log Files” on page 16](#)
- [“Using the Common Member Selector” on page 16](#)
- [“Using Filters ” on page 18](#)

## About Models and Scenarios

A model is a representation of part or all of an organization, and contains costs and revenue categories that are similar to the organization's chart of accounts.

A model is comprised of the following elements:

- Stages, which organize the steps in the allocation process within your organization
- Business dimensions, which describe the objects within each stage in the model, such as products, customers, regions, and so on. The dimensions and members, which are created in Performance Management Architect, are the foundation of the model.
- Measure dimension, which contains the measures for cost, revenue, driver selections, and driver data
- Point of View (POV) dimensions, which contain time periods and scenarios
- Drivers, which determine how cost or revenue source values are calculated and allocated. Selected drivers are applied to the entire dimension, a portion of the hierarchy, a single member, or even a single intersection.

- Assignments, which map source data to destinations, directly or by using defined assignment rules
- Financial cost and revenue data, which is imported from Essbase or manually entered through Profitability and Cost Management.

Together these elements organize the allocation points in your model into a logical flow. Careful modeling can capture the actual processes and activities, enabling you to realistically allocate costs and revenues.

The business, Measure and POV dimensions are created in Performance Management Architect, and deployed to the Profitability and Cost Management relational database. Stages, drivers and assignments are created in Profitability and Cost Management.

After you create a model that reflects the current status of your organization, you can use the Copy POV feature to create alternate versions of the base model. or scenarios. Scenarios, or what-if scenarios, provide a risk-free method to predict the potential profitability of new opportunities and strategies, and to evaluate alternatives. or changes in your model.

See [“Working with POVs” on page 39](#).

## Steps to Create Models

The creation of a Profitability and Cost Management model requires the following steps:

1. Define your requirements, the allocation methods, and the number and type of stages required, before creating the model in Profitability and Cost Management.

You should establish the business requirements for your model and your reporting expectations. Using pencil and paper, discussion among stakeholders, flowcharting, diagramming software and other tools to draft your conception of what the model needs to contain in order to accomplish your goals. In some instances, it may be useful to identify the results you want to achieve first, and then work backwards to formulate the best strategy to meet these goals.

When designing the Essbase outline, carefully define your reporting objectives and requirements. The effort expended in designing the outline is rewarded when generating reports. For information on creating the database outline, see *Oracle Essbase Database Administrator's Guide*.

2. Define business dimensions using Performance Management Architect to build the database outline, or main objects within each stage of the model. See [Chapter 2, “Dimensions in Profitability and Cost Management”](#) for information on the types of dimensions. For instructions on selecting dimensions, see the *Oracle Hyperion Profitability and Cost Management Administrator's Guide*.
3. Create model stages to define the calculation order from the beginning of the process to the delivery of the final product or service. Within a Stage, you assign the dimensions that apply to that the primary activity of the stage. The dimensions are sequenced within stages, and stages are sequenced in the order in which they are to be calculated. You can specify up to three dimensions in each stage. See [“Setting Model Stages” on page 32](#).

4. Create drivers to specify how to calculate cost and revenue data. One dimension must be selected as the driver for each stage. See [“Defining Drivers and Formulas” on page 48](#).
5. Assign drivers to selected dimensions and members. You can assign a driver to the entire dimension, to a portion of the hierarchy, a single member or a single intersection. See [“Creating Driver Selections” on page 56](#).
6. Create assignments for stage intersections using assignment rules or explicit assignments to select dimensions. The destination intersections can be in a downstream stage or within the same stage. See [“Working with Assignments” on page 61](#).
7. Validate model structure for each stage to ensure the model structure conforms to validation rules, such as completed assignments and no unused drivers. See [“Validating Model Structure” on page 94](#).
8. Create the Essbase database, and populate the database with cost, revenue and driver data, through Profitability and Cost Management or directly into the Essbase database, before generating calculation scripts. See [“Importing Data and Artifacts” on page 44](#).
9. Load data into the model, either through Profitability and Cost Management or directly into the Essbase database. See the *Oracle Hyperion Profitability and Cost Management Administrator's Guide*.
10. Calculate the Calculation Database to obtain the results of direct assignments for source and destination intersections. See [Chapter 6, “Calculating Models”](#).
11. Run the calculation scripts required to calculate each stage. Monitor the progress of long-running jobs, such as the generation of calculation scripts, and calculation. See [Chapter 7, “Monitoring Taskflows”](#).
12. Transfer data from the Calculation database which uses Block Storage Option (BSO) to the Reporting database which uses the Aggregate Storage Option (ASO).
13. Calculate the genealogy data. See [“Calculating Genealogy Data” on page 107](#)
14. Run the Stage Balancing, Driver Data and Trace Allocation reports. Make any edits or corrections to the model or data, and then rerun the calculations, as required. See these sections:
  - [“Generating the Stage Balancing Report” on page 96](#)
  - [“Generating the Driver Data Report” on page 98](#)
  - [“Tracing Allocations” on page 82](#)
15. Report on the calculated results, using reporting tools, such as Oracle Hyperion Financial Reporting, Fusion Edition, Oracle Hyperion Smart View for Office, Fusion Edition, or Oracle's Hyperion® Web Analysis. You can use the trace allocation feature to visually follow the flow of funds from one stage intersection throughout the entire model, either forwards or backwards.

## Accessing Profitability and Cost Management After Installation

Profitability and Cost Management is an integral part of EPM Workspace, and uses common applications to manage the application and security. After installation, you must perform a

number of steps to create the first Profitability and Cost Management application. After the application is created, you need to import data into Profitability and Cost Management.

► To create the first Profitability and Cost Management application after installation:

**1 Complete the installation of the following applications and components:**


- EPM Workspace
- Oracle's Hyperion® Shared Services
- Performance Management Architect
- Essbase
- Profitability and Cost Management

**Note:** This list represents the minimum installation required to use Profitability and Cost Management; however, you may install additional products at any time.

If you are uncertain which products have been installed, go to <http://oslo-win1:19000/profitability/ping.jsp>. The details and status of the installed products are displayed.

<b>Version</b>	11.1.1.3.00 (build 23)
<b>HSS URL</b>	<a href="http://oslo-win1.hyperion.com:28080/interop">http://oslo-win1.hyperion.com:28080/interop</a>
<b>Database</b>	DB Type: MS_SQL_SERVER DB Host: oslo-win1.hyperion.com DB Port: 1433 DB Name: hit_hpm DB User: hypuser
<b>App server</b>	Tomcat 5
<b>Essbase</b>	Host: oslo-win1.hyperion.com:1423
<b>DB Connection</b>	<b>Successful</b>

For complete installation instructions, see the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Installation and Configuration Guide* and the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Installation Start Here*.

**2** On the EPM Workspace main menu, select the Navigate icon , then **Administer**, and then **Dimension Library** to access Performance Management Architect to create the dimensions required for the first application.

For detailed instructions on creating dimensions, see the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management Architect Administrator's Guide*. For information on required dimensions, see [Chapter 2, “Dimensions in Profitability and Cost Management”](#).

- 3 After the dimensions have been selected for Profitability and Cost Management, select **Navigate**, then **Administer**, and then **Application Library** .
- 4 From the Application Library, select **File**, then **New**, and then **Application Wizard** to create a new Profitability and Cost Management application.

For detailed instructions on creating a new application, see the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management Architect Administrator's Guide* .


- 5 From the Application Library, right-click the new application name, and select **Deploy**.

The application name and selected dimensions are forwarded to the Profitability and Cost Management server. The application name must be 7 characters or less.

For detailed instructions, see the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management Architect Administrator's Guide*

- 6 From EPM Workspace, select **Navigate**, then **Administer**, and then **User Management** to register the new Profitability and Cost Management application with Shared Services. If required, you can also add users and security roles at this time.

For detailed instructions, see the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Security Administration Guide*.

- 7 On the EPM Workspace main menu, click the Navigate icon .
- 8 From Navigate, select **Applications**, then **Profitability**, and then select the new application.
- 9 From **Task Areas**, select **Manage Models**, then **Import Staging Tables** to import the data you require to begin building a model.

See the *Oracle Hyperion Profitability and Cost Management Administrator's Guide*.

## Launching Profitability and Cost Management

Profitability and Cost Management can be accessed only through EPM Workspace.

- To access Profitability and Cost Management:

- 1 Ensure the following applications have been configured, started and are running:

- EPM Workspace
- Shared Services
- Performance Management Architect
- Essbase
- Profitability and Cost Management

Contact your Administrator for assistance if any other required applications are not available.

If you are uncertain which products have been installed, go to <http://oslo-win1:19000/profitability/ping.jsp>. The details and status of the installed products are displayed.

2 In your Web browser, access the EPM Workspace Web page.

By default, the URL is `http://<server name>:19000/workspace/`.

3 Enter the EPM Workspace user name and password.

**Note:** Both the user name and password are case-sensitive.

4 Click **Log On**.

The main EPM Workspace page is displayed.

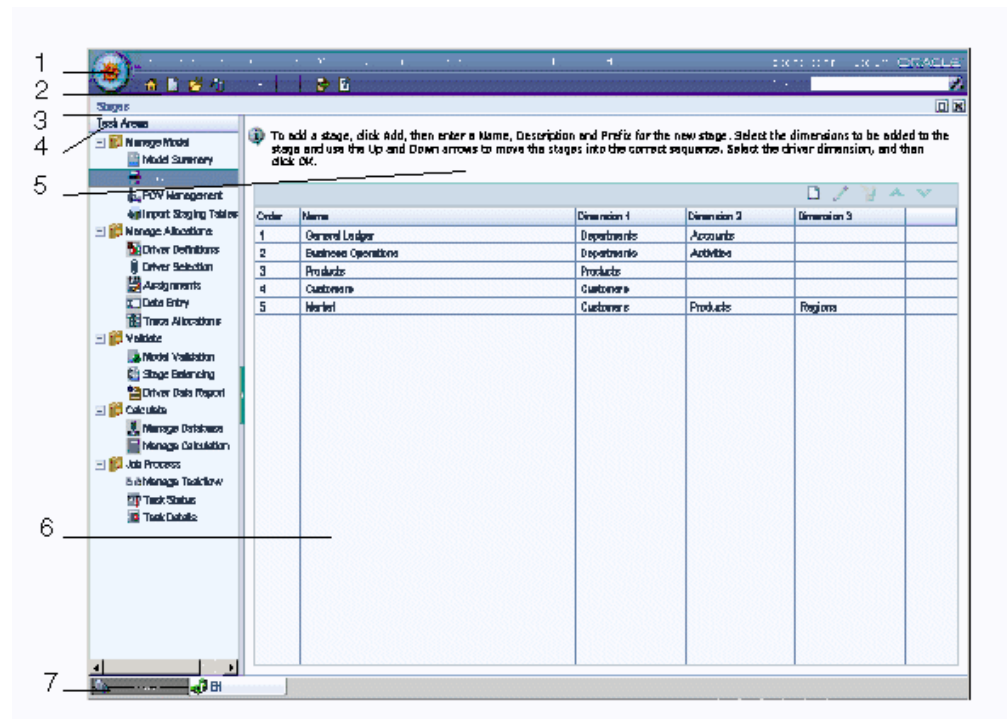
5 On the EPM Workspace main menu, click the **Navigate** icon .

6 From **Navigate**, select **Applications**, then **Profitability**, and then select the model you want to view.

## Profitability and Cost Management Workspace

Accessed from EPM Workspace, the Profitability and Cost Management workspace contains two main areas:

- Use the Task Areas pane to navigate among the processes required to build, validate, and calculate the model, and to report results,
- Use the Contents pane to view task information, enter or modify data, and perform tasks associated with the creation and maintenance of a model and its data.



The Profitability and Cost Management workspace includes these items:

1. The **Navigate** icon is used to open EPM Workspace applications, including Profitability and Cost Management, and to schedule jobs.

2. The main menu at the top of the window displays the common EPM Workspace menu options (File, View, Favorites, and Tools), and the Profitability and Cost Management main menu options, including Model, Allocations, Validate, Calculate, and Help.
3. Profitability and Cost Management screen Title Bar shows the name of the screen currently displayed in the contents pane.
4. The Task Areas are used to perform any tasks required to build, modify, validate model structure, and calculate models. You can also generate reports, or follow the allocation chain throughout a model.
5. The Information Bar offers shortcut instructions for the currently selected task.
6. The contents pane displays the screen for the currently selected task, such as Driver Definition or Model Summary.
7. Tabs indicate the currently active EPM Workspace applications, such as Explorer or Profitability and Cost Management.

## Log Files

The following log files are available for information concerning Profitability and Cost Management:

- `hpm.log`

Profitability and Cost Management generates an application, server-side log file that collects application specific messages that are sent from the application or server. By default, the log files are available at `HYPERION_HOME/logs/hpm/hpm.log` file. Contact your system administrator for access to this log file.

- `SharedServices_Security_Client.log`

A Shared Services Client-side log file provides details regarding security settings. By default, the log file is available at `HYPERION_HOME/logs/hpm`.

For additional log files for related products and applications, see the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Installation and Configuration Guide*.

## Using the Common Member Selector

The Common Member Selector enables you to quickly select and filter dimension members. The selector dialog box is available from several locations within the application, including Driver Selection.

The name of the selected dimension is listed at the top of the selector dialog box, and all available members for the selected dimension are listed in a tree or grid format.

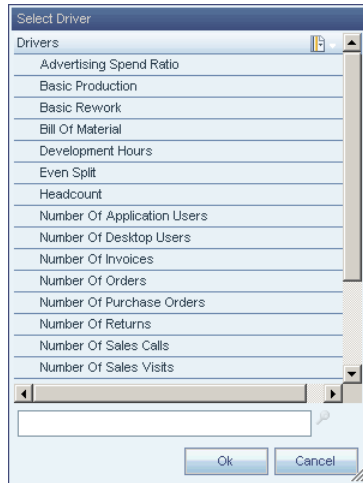
- To select members from the Common Member Selector:


- 1 From the application, click the selector button  or the Add button .



The Select Member dialog box opens, showing all available members.

- 2 **Expand the member list, and select the member, or type the member name in the text box at the bottom of the dialog box.**



- 3 **Optional:** To filter or modify the display of members, click the Context Menu button , and select one or more options:

- **Show Tree** displays members for the selected dimension in an expandable hierarchy.
- **Show Grid** displays all members for the selected dimension in a flat, sequential list. This view mode must be selected if you want to filter members.
- **Show Alias** displays the member aliases, or alternate names for members and shared members.
- **Show Name** displays the member names.
- **Switch Dimensions** is used to toggle between dimensions to select other members.
- **Filter** is used to filter members.
- **Sort** to select the filter to display the members in ascending, descending or default order.

See [“Using Filters ” on page 18.](#)

- 4 **Click OK.**

The selected member is displayed in the required field.

## Using Tree and Grid View Modes


When editing data, you can toggle between two viewing modes to view dimensions and their members.

---

**Caution!** The Show Grid view mode is required if you want to filter dimensions.

---

➤ To change view modes:

1 At the top of the dimension column on the data entry screen, click the Context Menu icon  for the dimension for which you want to change the view mode.

2 Select the view mode, as follows:

- Select **Show Tree** to display dimensions and their members in an expandable hierarchy.

A
- A1
A11
A12
A13
A14

- Select **Show Grid** to display the Level 0 members for the selected dimension in a sequential list. This mode is required to filter dimensions and attributes.

A
A11
A12
A13
A14

## Using Filters

Filters are available to refine a long list of dimensions and members to present only those that meet the filter criteria. The Filter is available on screens that require selections from multiple options, such as Driver Selection, Assignments, Data Entry, and so on.

Using the Filter dialog box, you build the filter in the format *<Member Name> <Operation> <Value> <Condition>*. If the filter contains more than one statement, the Condition appends additional statements using an AND or OR condition. Brackets for each statement are automatically inserted, and the filters are resolved from left to right.

➤ To filter dimensions and members:

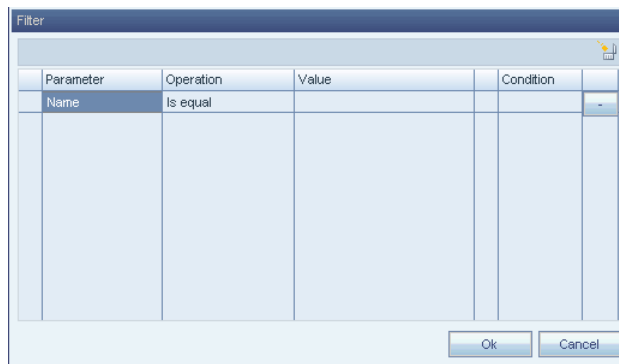
1 Click the Context Menu icon .

2 On the Filter drop-down list, select **Show Grid**.

The list is changed to a grid format, and the Filter option is activated.

3 On the Filter drop-down list, select **Filter** .

The Filter dialog box is displayed.



4 Under **Parameter**, click in the cell to display the drop-down list, and select the type of member to be filtered:

- Name (Member Name)
- Alias (Assigned Member Name Alias, if available)
- UDA (User-Defined Attribute, if available)

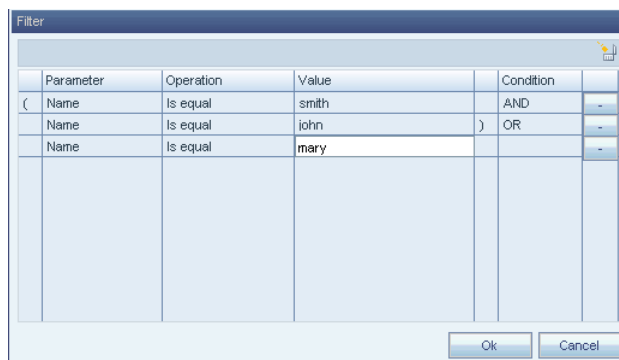
5 Under **Operation**, select the appropriate filter:

- Is Equal
- Not Equal

6 Under **Value**, click the cell and enter the value for the filter.

7 **Optional:** If more than one filter statement is to be added, under **Condition**, select the condition governing the filter:

- AND
- OR



8 **Optional:** Repeat [step 4](#) to [step 7](#) for each additional filter.

9 Click **OK**.

The filter is applied to display only those members that meet the filter criteria.



# 2

## Dimensions in Profitability and Cost Management

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## About Dimensions

Profitability and Cost Management uses dimensions and members created in Performance Management Architect to represent many of the structural elements of the business model in the Essbase outline:

- Dimensions that provide the structure for the model and scenarios, such as drivers, assignments, and so on
- Business dimensions that reflect the business-specific elements of the model, such as departments, General Ledger accounts, activities, customers, or products
- Point Of View (POV)
- Other attribute dimensions, as required

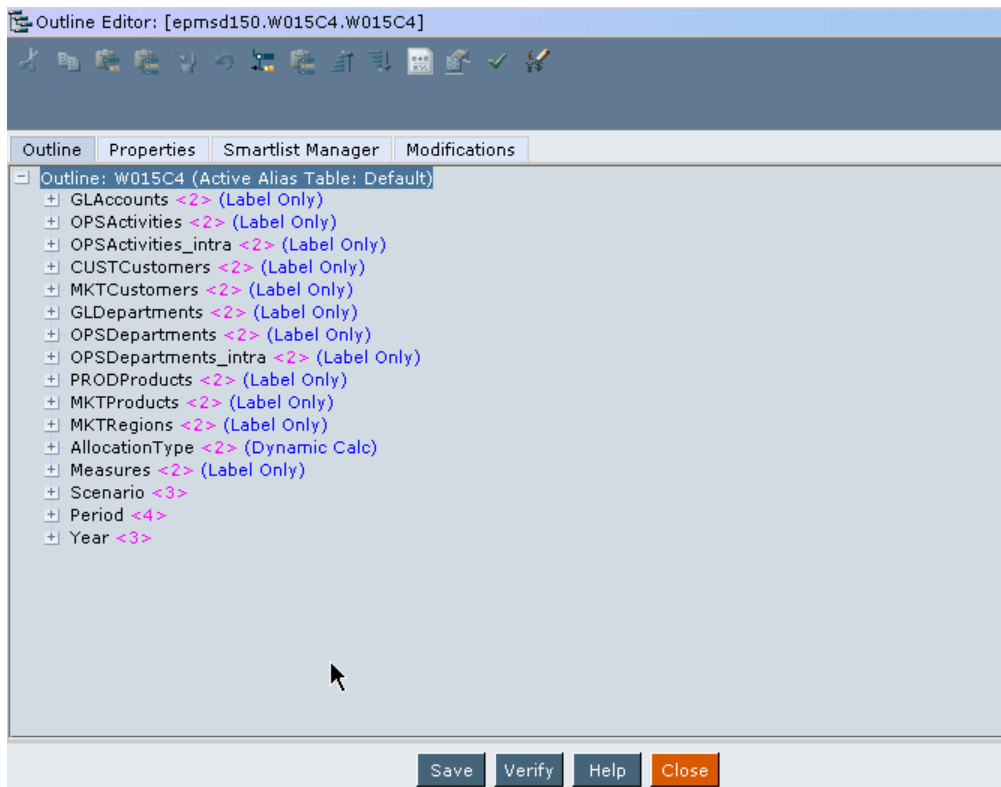
The database outline provides the data structure for the model, and includes calculation instructions, and formulas. Dimensions in the Essbase outline are hierarchical, and data is stored at dimension intersections. Each stage in the model may include up to three dimensions.

---

**Caution!** Members must not be repeated within the same dimension; however, the member can be repeated across several dimensions.

---

The following illustration shows a sample Essbase outline, shown on the Essbase console.



Dimensions exist as Shared or Local:

- Shared dimensions, which reside in the Shared Library in Performance Management Architect, can be used by multiple applications.
- Local dimensions are detached, independent dimensions that only exist in one application, such as Profitability and Cost Management. These dimensions are used only for the application for which they have been created.

Although there is no physical limit to the number of dimensions and members that can be created, performance issues occur with large dimensional structures.

The dimensions are created and maintained in Performance Management Architect, and must exist before they can be used in models. Through Performance Management Architect, the Profitability and Cost Management Administrator can select existing dimensions and members from other products, or create new dimensions and members specifically for the model.

For each dimension, a dimension type and dimension name must be specified:

- The Dimension type is a dimension property that enables the use of predefined functionality in the application. For Profitability and Cost Management dimension types, see [“Dimension Types” on page 23](#).
- The Dimension name identifies the contents of the dimension, in relation to your organization or business. For example, a dimension of Account type may be given a dimension name, such as General Ledger or Chart of Accounts. The dimension name does not need to reflect the dimension type, although it may.

After the dimensions and members are selected for the Profitability and Cost Management model, they are automatically available in the application. The common data can be shared and updated between multiple products and applications.

---

**Caution!** Oracle recommends that you do not add or delete dimensions and dimension hierarchies after the modeling process has begun.

---

For detailed information on creating, maintaining and working with dimensions, see the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management Architect Administrator's Guide*. For naming conventions for dimensions and members, see the *Oracle Hyperion Profitability and Cost Management Administrator's Guide*.

## Dimension Types

A dimension type is a dimension property that enables the use of predefined functionality. The specific characteristics of the dimension type manage the behavior and functions of the dimension. Because Profitability and Cost Management, Performance Management Architect and other EPM Workspace products may share certain dimension types, you can leverage the functionality of dimensions for different products.

For Profitability and Cost Management, these types of dimensions are available in the Essbase outline:

- System dimensions, such as the Measure and AllocationType dimensions, are populated from Performance Management Architect into Profitability and Cost Management. The required dimensions are provided in [Appendix A, “Measure Dimension”](#) and [Appendix B, “AllocationType Dimension”](#).
- Alias dimension are used to assign alternate names, descriptions, languages, or other items that help to define dimensions.
- Business dimensions describe the structure of the model, such as departments, accounts, activities, customers or products. They may apply to one or more stages or models.
- Attribute dimensions enable analysis based on the attributes or qualities of dimension members. Attributes describe characteristics of data, such as the size or color of products.
- POV dimensions identify a specific point of view or version of the model, such as year, scenario, period, and status.
- Performance Management Architect dimension types for Account and Entity are available for use in Profitability and Cost Management models. See the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management Architect Administrator's Guide* for additional information.

**Note:** When defining dimensional outlines, there are restricted characters that may not be used for naming. Oracle strongly suggests that you review the Essbase naming conventions described in the *Oracle Essbase Database Administrator's Guide* to view the latest restrictions.

See these sections for information about the Profitability and Cost Management dimensions:

- [“Measure Dimension” on page 24](#)
- [“Alias Dimensions” on page 25](#)
- [“Business Dimensions” on page 26](#)
- [“Attribute Dimensions” on page 27](#)

For detailed instructions on creating and maintaining the dimensions and members, see the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management Architect Administrator's Guide* and the *Oracle Essbase Database Administrator's Guide*.

## Measure Dimension

The Measure dimension contains the members required to build, validate and calculate a model. To view the members included in the Measure dimension, and a description, see [Appendix A, “Measure Dimension”](#).

---

**Caution!** Do not edit the system members in this dimension, as this may result in the loss of data or the corruption of your model.

---

The Measure dimension contains members that store the different types of data for business dimension members that are required for the allocation process:

- [“Driver Measures” on page 24](#)
- [“Reporting Measures” on page 24](#)
- [“Allocation Measures” on page 25](#)

## Driver Measures

Driver measures store values used as parameters in driver formulas, such as Quantity and Rate. There are ten predefined driver measures, but you can modify these predefined driver measures. You can also add an unlimited number of user-defined driver measures, but these driver measures must be unique in the Essbase outline.

To view the members included in the Driver Measures dimension, see [Appendix A, “Measure Dimension”](#).

## Reporting Measures

Reporting measures are designed for ease-of-use in report creation. Reporting measures form alternate hierarchies in the Measures dimensions. Reporting can be done on any measure.

To view the members included in the Reporting Measures dimension, see [Appendix A, “Measure Dimension”](#).



For information on alternate hierarchies in Essbase, see the *Oracle Essbase Database Administrator's Guide*.

## Allocation Measures

The Cost Layer Allocation and Revenue Layer Allocation measures are used to control allocation of calculated and input costs for both costs and revenue.

**Note:** The allocation measures in the Measure dimension should not be confused with the DirectAllocation and GenealogyAllocation measures in the AllocationType Dimension, described in [Appendix B, “AllocationType Dimension”](#).

To view the members included in the Cost Layer and Revenue Layer Allocation Measures dimensions, see [Appendix A, “Measure Dimension”](#).

## Alias Dimensions

Aliases are alternate names, descriptions, languages, or other items that help to define dimensions. For example, you may refer to a customer number in the system, but you can assign an alias that displays the company name on the screen, to make it easier to identify that client. You can assign one or more aliases to accounts, currencies, entities, scenarios, periods, versions, years, and user-defined dimension members.

For Profitability and Cost Management, the alias must be set in Performance Management Architect. For detailed instructions on creating Alias dimensions, see the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management Architect Administrator's Guide*.

**Note:** If an Alias association is deleted in Performance Management Architect, it is not deleted from the model.

After installation, a “Default” alias table is available. After redeployment, you can view the alias on all screens that use the Common Member Selector, including Driver Selections, Assignments, Data Entry, Driver Exceptions and Traceability. Search and filtering on aliases is not currently available.

**Note:** The Alias View is not available on the Select Driver selector, which is accessed when adding or modifying a driver.

Aliases may be cloned if a particular dimension is cloned in Essbase.

If you select Show Alias from the Context Menu, and no alias has been assigned, [noalias] is displayed in the list of members.

► To view Aliases:

- 1 From the application, click the selector button  or the Add button .

The Select Member dialog box opens, showing all available members.

- 2 Click the Context Menu button , and select **Show Alias**.

The Alias is displayed in the list of members.

**Note:** If you select Show Alias from the Context Menu, and no alias has been assigned, [noalias] is displayed in the list of members.

## Business Dimensions

The business dimensions in the model contain members that store information that is specifically related to the requirements of your business or organization, such as product types, sales regions, manufacturing processes, general ledger, payroll, departments, and so on.

The business dimensions are created in Performance Management Architect. When creating a business dimension, the following requirements apply:

- The following properties for the Gen1 member of the dimension must be set to LABEL\_ONLY:
  - DataStorage(BSO)
  - DataStorage(ASO)
- The first Gen2 child under the Gen1 dimension name is usually set to an ALL member. For example, AllDepartments for the Departments dimension.

The primary hierarchy is hosted under the first Gen2 child. The Gen2 hierarchy is the only hierarchy used in allocation modeling, and this hierarchy cannot contain any shared members.

- Additional Gen2 members can host alternate hierarchies that may be used in reporting, but these hierarchies are not used for constructing models and are not displayed in the modeling screens. If the dimension is going to host alternate hierarchies, set the DimensionHierarchyType to 'Enabled.'

These alternate hierarchies are not visible in Profitability and Cost Management modeling screens, and can only be viewed in Essbase. See the *Oracle Hyperion Profitability and Cost Management Administrator's Guide* for detailed information.

- A NoMember member is required. The last Gen2 child in the hierarchy must always be 'NoMember', with consolidation set to IGNORE (~).

**Note:** A NoMember member does not have to be created for .ads files because it is added automatically by Performance Management Architect. Do not delete this member.

When the Essbase outlines are deployed, the business dimensions are created in the Profitability and Cost Management application as basic or generic dimensions, with no type. This feature

enables Profitability and Cost Management to re-use the dimension member and hierarchies that were defined for other applications, such as Oracle Hyperion Planning, Fusion Edition.

## Attribute Dimensions

An attribute dimension is a special type of dimension that is associated with a business dimension. Attributes describe characteristics of data, such as the size and color of products.

You can use the attribute feature to retrieve and analyze data not only from the perspective of dimensions, but also in terms of characteristics, or attributes, of those dimensions. For example, you can analyze product profitability based on size or packaging, and you can make more effective conclusions by incorporating into the analysis market attributes such as the population size of each market region.



# 3

## Managing Models

### In This Chapter

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## About Managing Models

The Managing Models options are used to build the top-level structure of a model, and to control model preferences and connections.

From the Model Summary, you can view system information and set model-level preferences.

Within the Stages section, you assign Essbase dimensions to each stage defined in the model, and create the intersections in which data for the stage is stored.

Points of View (POVs) are used to create various versions of a model; for example, to hold budget versus actual figures, or to play scenarios to measure the impact of various changes on the bottom line.

To facilitate data entry, you can load data to Essbase or through data entry screens in Profitability and Cost Management. The staging tables, which are created by your Profitability and Cost Management administrator, can be used to load model information, such as driver definitions, driver selections, assignments, and so on, to Profitability and Cost Management.

See these sections to manage the models:

- [“Working with the Model Summary” on page 29](#)
- [“Setting Model Stages” on page 32](#)
- [“Working with Points of View” on page 37](#)
- [“Importing Data and Artifacts” on page 44](#)

## Working with the Model Summary

The Model Summary displays details of the system information for the selected application, and enables you to modify model level preferences.

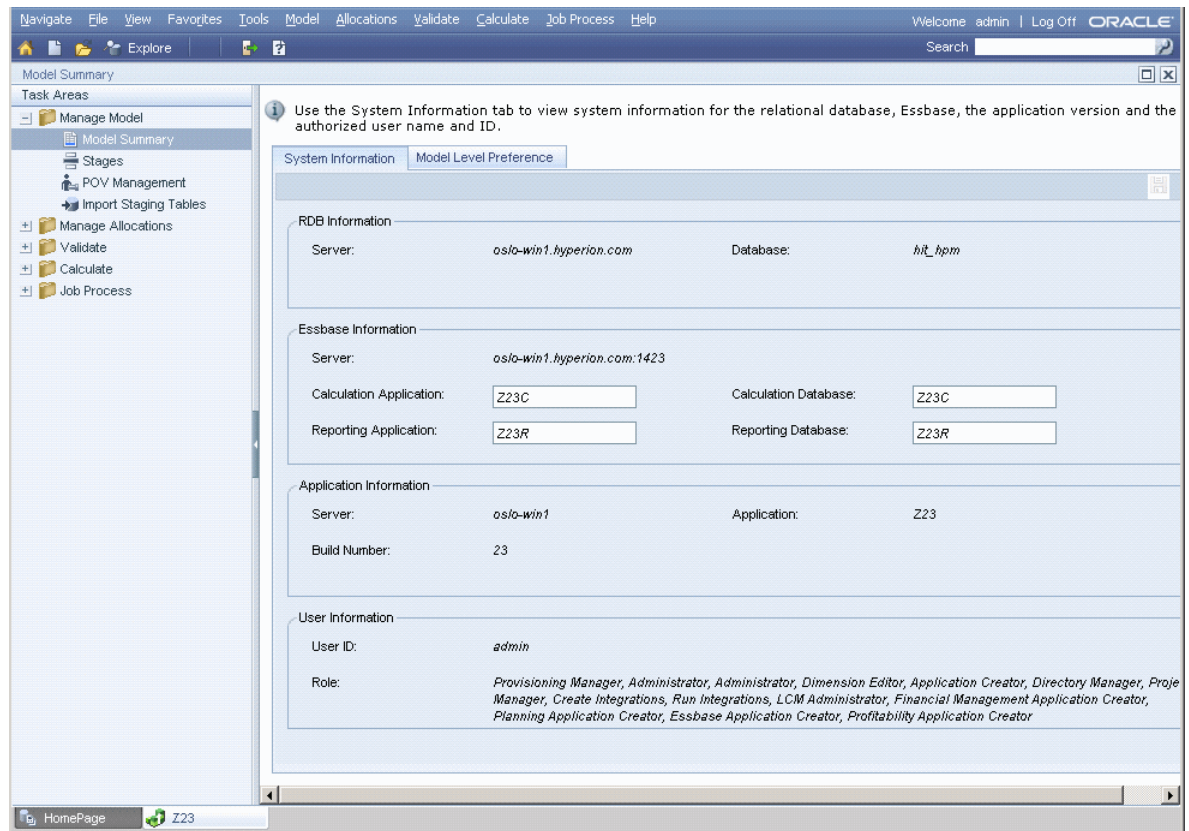
The Model Summary contains these tabs:

- “System Information Tab” on page 30
- “Setting Model Level Preferences” on page 31

## System Information Tab

The System Information tab provides detailed information for the selected model, including the relational database, Essbase connections, the application and authorized users.

Most of the system information is read-only; however, you can enter or modify the names for the Calculation and Reporting applications and databases.



**Table 1** System Information Tab

Tab Area	Description
RDB Information	Name of the relational database (RDB) server and the database in which the model data resides
Essbase Information	Name of the Essbase multidimensional database server that contains the model structure and the associated calculation scripts Enter or modify the name of the Calculation and Reporting applications and databases.
Application Information	Name of the server on which the application resides, the name assigned to the application and the Build Number associated with the installed application.

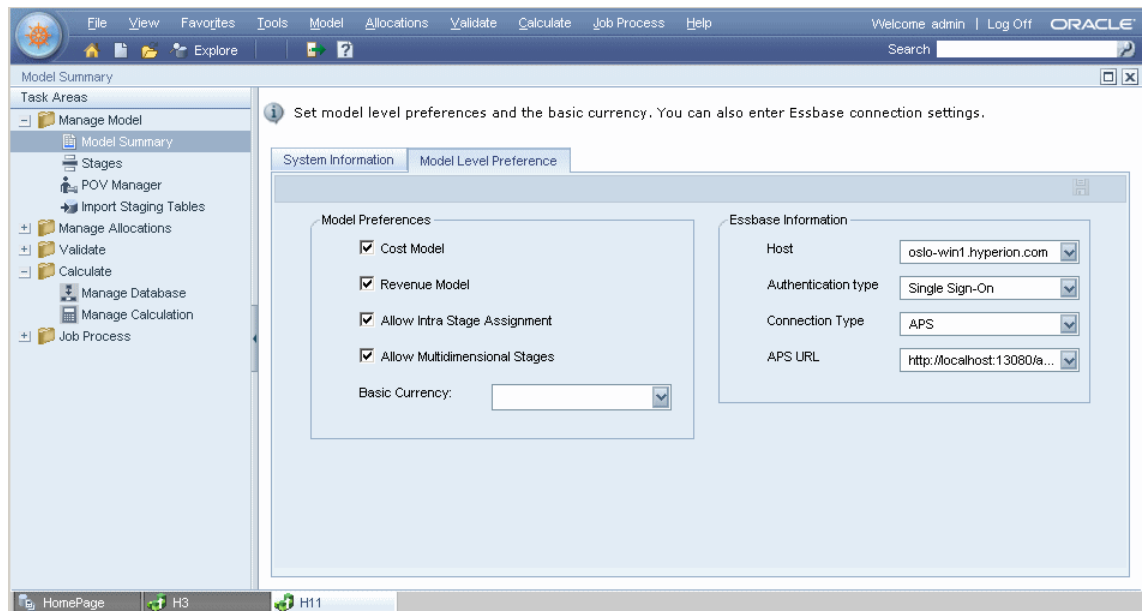
Tab Area	Description
User Information	User ID and role of the user who is authorized to access these databases. <b>Note:</b> Ensure that the user is granted access to the Essbase databases, and the application. See the <i>Oracle Hyperion Profitability and Cost Management Administrator's Guide</i> .

## Setting Model Level Preferences

You can customize the application to use your display preferences. The settings on the Model Level Preference tab apply to the entire model.

You can also specify Essbase connection information for the selected model.

**Caution!** Although you can change preferences at any point in the life cycle of a model, changes made later in the cycle may result in data loss.



► To set model level preferences:

- 1 From **Task Areas**, select **Manage Model**, then **Model Summary**.
- 2 On the **Model Level Preference** tab, select one or more preferences. The available preferences are described in [Table 2](#).

**Table 2** Model Level Preferences

Setting	Description
Cost Model	Display all associated costs in modeling editors of the application
Revenue Model	Display all associated revenue in modeling editors of the application

Setting	Description
Allow Intra Stage Assignment	Enable the user to create multiple cost or revenue assignments within one stage.
Allow Multidimensional Stages	Enable the user to create a model stage that is composed of up to three dimensions, rather than the standard one
Basic Currency	Select the currency in which values are to be reported. This option is displayed, but not currently available.

**3 Enter Essbase connection information for the model. The required information is described in [Table 3](#).**

**Table 3 Essbase Connection Information**

Setting	Action
Host	Enter the name of the host server.
Authentication Type	Select Single Sign-On as the type of authentication for Essbase.
Connection Type	Select the type of connection from the list: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Embedded</li> <li>● APS</li> </ul> For additional information, see the <i>Oracle Hyperion Provider Services Administration Guide</i> .
APS URL	Select the APS that represents the the full path to the server on which Oracle Hyperion Provider Services is running.  The available APS servers are registered in Shared Services registry during configuration.  By default, the APS URL is <code>http://localhost:13080/aps/APS</code>

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

## Setting Model Stages

In Profitability and Cost Management, you create model stages to reflect each major process or activity in your business. You assign dimensions to each stage to define the intersections where data for the stage is stored. Stages exist only in Profitability and Cost Management and are not recognized in Performance Management Architect or in Essbase.

A stage can be created for almost any type of requirement, such as general ledger accounts, markets, resource groupings, materials, work categories, equipment, processes, products, subassemblies, service offerings, customer categories, and specific customers. You can define up to nine stages per model.

You must assign at least one dimension to each stage, and each stage may have up to three dimensions. The same dimension may be assigned to more than one stage; however, a unique stage prefix must be set to distinguish the dimension and stage combination. The number of dimensions within a stage may vary. For example, one stage might have three dimensions, and another may have one or two. If you require more than one dimension per stage, see [“Setting Model Level Preferences” on page 31](#) to enable that model level preference.



Because stage sequence is followed when costs and revenue are calculated, the stages should be sequenced logically from the first to the final process. The results that are calculated and stored in one stage become the source values to be allocated in the following stage. You create allocations that require multiple steps by defining a calculation sequence through the stages. Cost decomposition values related to the stages are easily retrieved and evaluated.

Within the model stage, the calculation of cost and revenue is controlled by these conditions:

- The order of model stages must be set in the calculation order that reflects the general flow of activities, financial costs and revenue for the entire model.
- Only one dimension within each stage must be designated as a Driver dimension.

From the Stages screen, you order the stages and dimensions order using the Up and Down buttons in the application; however, if any changes are made to the order, name, or prefix for a stage after it has been deployed, the model must be redeployed.

A note, or text record of approximately 1,000 characters, may be entered for each stage record.

For detailed instructions on working with model stages, refer to these sections:

- [“Adding Model Stages” on page 33](#)
- [“Modifying Model Stages” on page 35](#)
- [“Deleting Model Stages” on page 37](#)

## Adding Model Stages

Stages represent the network of allocations within your organization. The calculations flow forward from initial allocations to the delivery or resolution. Backward flows are not permitted.

The calculation sequence is critical to obtaining correct results. Calculation order is determined by dimension and stage order, as displayed in the Stages window. In the following example, the model calculation follows the specified sequence, and the results of each stage are carried forward to the next stage:

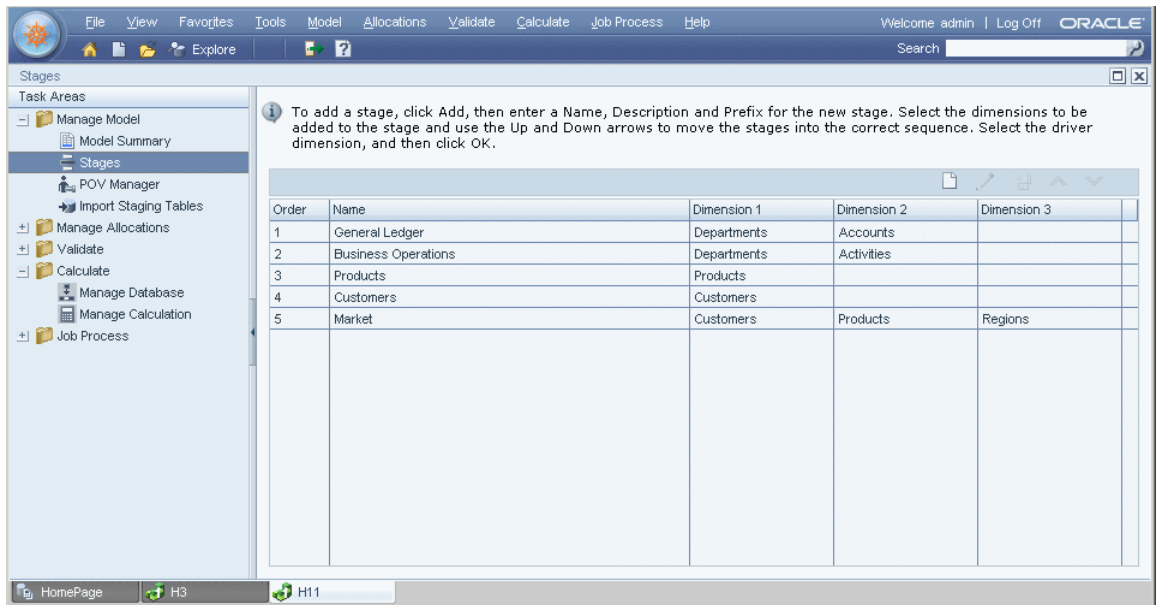
- Stage 1
  - Dimension 1
  - Dimension 2
  - Dimension 3
- Stage 2
  - Dimension 1
  - Dimension 2
  - Dimension 3
- Stage 3, and so on.

Each stage requires a name. If a dimension is used in multiple stages, you must add a description and a prefix to each stage.

➤ To add model stages:

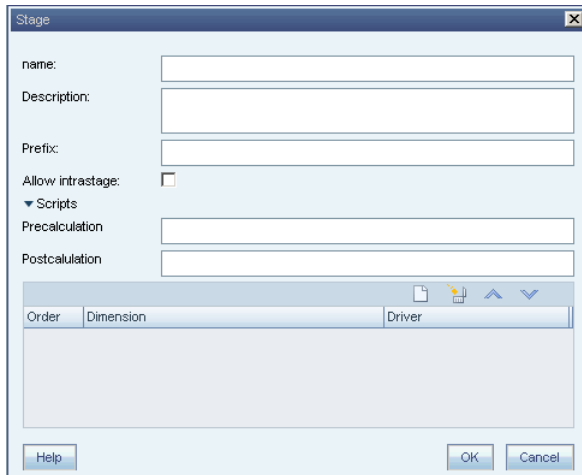
- 1 From **Task Areas**, select **Manage Model**, then **Stages**.

The Stages screen is displayed.



- 2 From **Stages**, click the **Add** button .

The Stage dialog box is displayed.



- 3 For **Name**, enter a unique, descriptive name for the stage, to a maximum of 50 characters.

The name should identify the business function or process of the stage, such as General Ledger or Operating Activities.

- 4 **Optional:** Under **Description**, enter a brief explanation of the type of information that is included in the stage.
- 5 **Optional:** Under **Prefix**, enter an alphanumeric prefix for the selected stage.

If a dimension is used in multiple stages, stage prefixes are used to distinguish the dimension-stage combination.


For example, if the dimension “Department” is used in two stages, the prefix “General Ledger” might be applied to one, and “Process” to the other. The resulting reports would display the dimensions as “General Ledger-Department” and “Process-Department.”

- 6 **Optional:** If you require allocations within the same stage, select **Allow intrastage** to mark the stage for intra-stage allocations.
- 7 **Optional:** From **Scripts**, enter a **Precalculation** or a **Postcalculation** script name.

Optional pre- and post-calculation scripts are manually created in script editors in the EAS console for execution from Profitability and Cost Management. The scripts, which are stored in Essbase, enable users to initialize Essbase cells to the correct values.

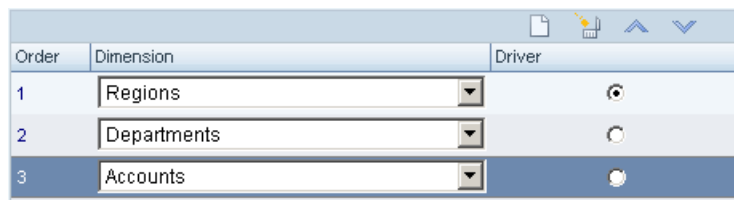
Based on the type of script selected for a stage, they are run to prepare the stages for allocations or reporting, as follows::

- Pre-calculation scripts are run before the stage calculation scripts.
- Post-calculation scripts are run after the stage calculation scripts.



- 8 On the **Stage** dialog box toolbar, click **Add** .

A line is added to the list of Dimensions, showing the next sequential number in the Order. The Dimension list is populated with all dimensions available in the model.



- 9 Under **Dimension**, select a dimension that applies to the new stage.



Order	Dimension	Driver
1	Regions	<input type="radio"/>
2	Departments	<input type="radio"/>
3	Accounts	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

- 10 **Optional:** Repeat [step 8](#) and [step 9](#) to add up to three dimensions for each stage.
- 11 **Optional:** Under **Order**, select a dimension, and use the Up  or Down  buttons to move the dimension to the correct location in the calculation sequence.
- 12 Under **Driver**, select the dimension that is to be used as the driver for the stage.

**Note:** Only one driver may be selected for a stage.

- 13 Click **OK**.
- 14 On **Stages**, select a stage and use the Up  or Down  buttons to move the stage to the correct location in the calculation sequence.

The Stages are saved automatically when you exit the screen.

## Modifying Model Stages

Model stages can be easily modified; however, if you modify any of the following items after the model has been deployed, the model must be redeployed:

- Name


- Prefix
- Dimensions selected
- Order of the dimensions in a stage or intrastage setting

➤ To modify model stages:

**1 Optional:** Modify metadata, such as dimension members, in Performance Management Architect, and deploy the modifications to Profitability and Cost Management before you modify the stages.

**2** From **Task Areas**, select **Manage Model**, then **Stages**.

The Stages screen is displayed.

**3** Select the stage to be modified, and click the Modify button, .

**4** On **Stage**, modify any or all of these items:

- Name
- Description
- Prefix
- Intrastage Setting
- Scripts

---

**Caution!** If you modify the name, prefix or the intrastage setting, the Essbase database must be regenerated.

---

**5 Optional:** Under **Dimension**, modify the selected dimensions as required.

---

**Caution!** If you change the dimensions selected after the model has been deployed, the model must be redeployed.

---

**6 Optional:** Under **Order**, use the Up  or Down  buttons to reposition the dimensions in the correct sequence.

---

**Caution!** If the order of dimensions within a stage is changed after the model has been deployed, the model must be redeployed.

---


**7 Optional:** Under **Driver**, select a different driver dimension for the stage.

**8** Click **OK**.

**9 Optional:** On **Stages**, select a stage and use the Up  or Down  buttons to reorder the stages, and thus, to reorder the calculation.

## Deleting Model Stages

Deletion of a model stage automatically changes the calculation of the model. Any driver selections and assignments set for the stage dimensions are also deleted. After a stage is deleted, you must resequence the stages to properly reflect the new calculation flow.



- To delete model stages:
- 1 From **Task Areas**, select **Manage Model**, then **Stages**.
  - 2 On **Stages**, select the stage to be deleted.
  - 3 Click the **Delete** button .

A message requests that you confirm the deletion.

---

**Caution!** Any driver selections and dimension assignments pertaining to this stage are also deleted.

---

- 4 Click **Yes** to delete the stage, and its driver selections and assignments.
- 5 **Optional:** Under **Order**, use the Up  or Down  buttons to reposition the remaining stages in the correct calculation sequence.

## Working with Points of View

The Point of View (POV) for a model provides a specific view of your model information for a selected time period, such as a year, status and scenario.

The names and structure of POV dimensions for your organization are completely customizable. The first step for almost every activity in Profitability and Cost Management is the selection of a POV.

At least one POV dimension is required for a model. The user defines the POV dimensions, and the names of those dimensions. Calculations are performed using the specific data, drivers and assignments of that POV for different months or situations.

A typical POV includes the Year, Period, and Scenario. You must have at least one POV dimension, and you can have up to four. Members for POV dimensions are user-defined, thus, a rich array of POV combinations are available for modeling and what-if analysis.

A model can only be edited if the POV is set to “Draft” status. You can modify your POV to reflect new drivers, criteria, or members, enabling you to create alternative scenarios. By comparing these scenarios, you can evaluate how changes affect your processes or bottom line.

You can also create POV versions that enable you to maintain separate versions of the same POV to monitor the impact of changes to the model, or track different versions of the same model.

For detailed information about POVs:

- [“POV Dimensions” on page 38](#)
- [“POV Status” on page 38](#)

- [“Working with POVs” on page 39](#)

## POV Dimensions

A Point of View (POV) dimension is used to present a specific version or perspective of your model. Each model requires at least one dimension to be designated as a POV dimension. The POV dimensions can be whatever is required for your particular model. The following list represents some common sample POV dimensions: :

- **Period** — Enables you to analyze strategies and changes over time. Because a model can be based on any unit of time (quarters, months, annual, years, and so on), you can analyze strategies over time, and monitor inventory or depreciation. For detailed instructions on creating time dimensions, see the *Oracle Essbase Database Administrator's Guide*.
- **Year** — Identifies the calendar year in which the data has been gathered
- **Scenario** — Identifies a version of the model for a specific time period and set of conditions

## POV Status

A status must be set for the POV to show the current availability of the model for editing or viewing. The status is not an Essbase dimension.

The POV status must be set to one of the following states:

- **Draft** — Build or edit the model, and generate dynamic reports.
- **Published** — View the model and generate dynamic reports. You cannot edit the POV after the status is set to Published.
- **Archived** — View the model. You cannot edit the model or generate dynamic reports.

## POV Version

Using a specific POV, you can create a POV version that enables you to maintain separate versions of the same POV to monitor the impact of changes to the model, or track different versions of the same model.

Use the POV Version for the following tasks:

- Create multiple iterations of a model, with slight variations
- Model possible outcomes based on assumptions, or “what-if” scenarios to determine best or worst case scenarios
- Facilitate target setting

By modifying different elements within the POV version, you can examine results without modifying your original model.

## Working with POVs

A POV displays a particular version of a model for a selected snapshot, such as year, period, and status.

When a new POV is added, the status is automatically set to “Draft” so the POV is editable.

At least one POV dimension is required for a model; however, you can create multiple POV combinations for a single model. A selected POV with stage and layer information can be saved as an EPM Workspace user preference. You can also copy a POV, to begin a model for a new reporting period, or a different scenario. See [“Copying POVs” on page 43](#).

The POV dimension defined for your application determines the potential POVs available for a model, but all POVs are not automatically available for assignment or data input. You cannot assign drivers or load data for a POV until it has been added to the model.

The following model elements must be specified for each POV combination:

- Drivers for source members
- Assignments
- Driver data
- Cost and revenue data

Use the following procedures to work with POVs:

- [“Adding POVs” on page 39](#)
- [“Modifying the POV Status” on page 41](#)
- [“Deleting POVs” on page 41](#)
- [“Copying POVs” on page 43](#)

## Adding POVs

You add a POV to view the information and calculations for a model for a selected year, period, scenario and status for the model.

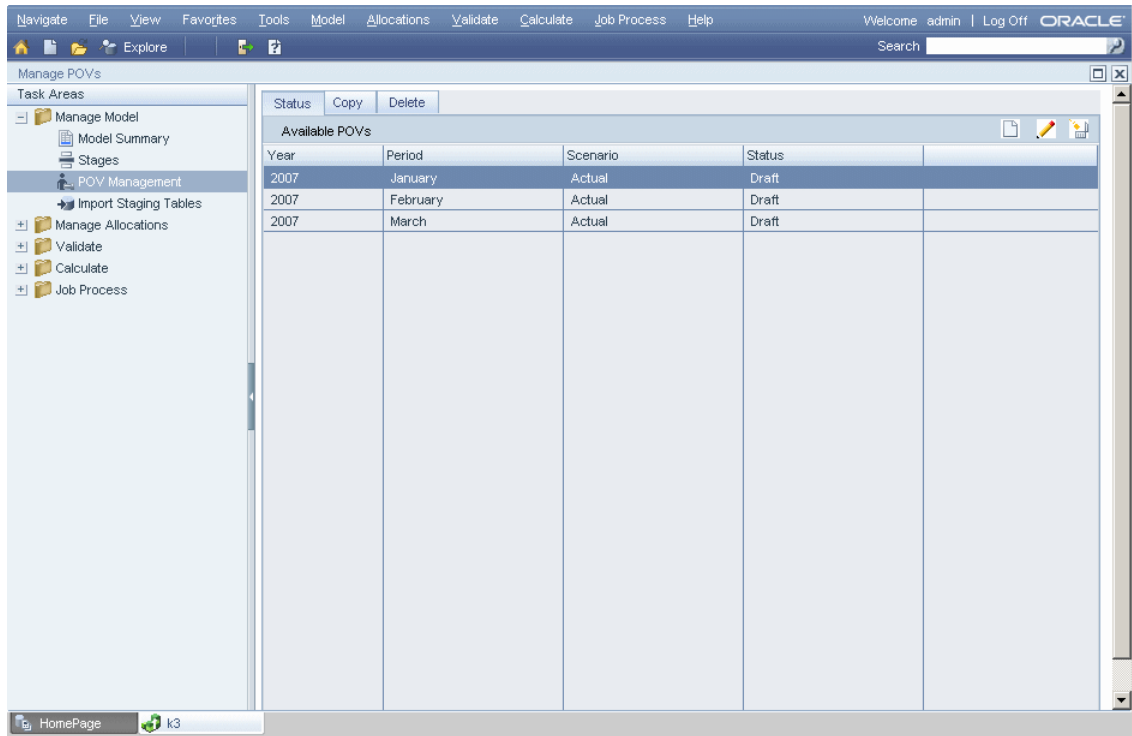
The values of the parameters available for a model are set in the Essbase database. For example, if you want to use a certain name for a scenario, that name must already exist in the database before it can be selected in the application.

**Note:** You cannot access a POV from other task windows until the POV has been added in POV Management.

➤ To add POVs:

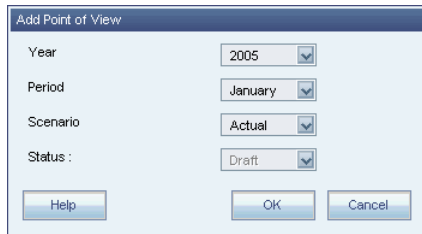
- 1 From **Task Areas**, select **Manage Model**, then **POV Management**.

The Status tab of the Manage POVs screen is displayed. All existing POVs are listed.



2 Click **Add** .

The Add Point of View dialog box is displayed.



3 Select the parameters to identify the new POV:

- Year
- Period
- Scenario

Because this is a new POV, the Status is read-only, and set automatically to Draft. This is the only status that enables you to build and edit the model.

**Note:** Depending on the structure of your model, you may only have some of these parameters.

4 Click **OK**.

The POV is added to the list.



## Modifying the POV Status

The POV Status displays the availability of the model for editing or viewing. A model is available for editing only when the POV Status is set to Draft. When the model is finalized, change the POV status to ensure it cannot be modified.

The POV status can be set to one of these values:

- Draft — build or edit the model, and generate dynamic reports.
- Published — view the model or generate dynamic reports.
- Archived — view the model only.

You can change the status back to Draft at any time, in order to edit the model.

**Note:** If you modify the POV, only the status is changed; however you will no longer be able to calculate the model if the status has been set to “Published” or “Archived.”

➤ To change POV status:

- 1 From **Task Areas**, select **Manage Model**, then **POV Management**.

The Status tab of the Manage POVs screen is displayed. All existing POVs are listed.

- 2 Select the POV that is to be modified.
- 3 Under the **Status** column, double-click the cell to display the Add Point of View dialog box.
- 4 From **Add Point of View**, select a different Status for the POV.

Only the POV status can be changed. To modify any other parameters, you must create a new POV.

- 5 Click **OK**.

The status of the POV is modified.

## Deleting POVs

When a POV is deleted, all objects within that POV are deleted, including the associated assignments and drivers.

---

**Caution!** Oracle recommends that, before deleting a POV, you create a backup directory of your databases in EPM Workspace and Essbase. Contact your administrator for assistance, if required.

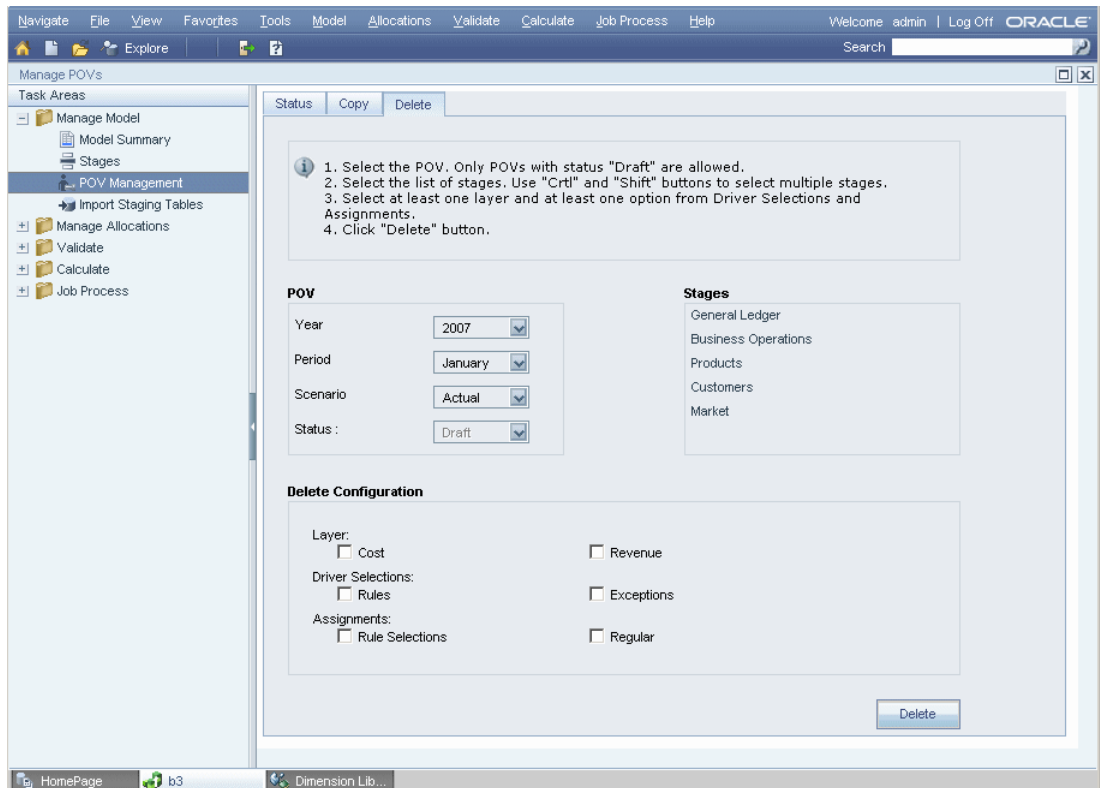
---

➤ To delete POVs and their associated assignments and drivers:

- 1 Ensure that no other users require the POV and its contents.
- 2 From **Task Areas**, select **Manage Model**, then **POV Management**.

The Manage POVs screen is displayed.

### 3 Select the **Delete** tab.



4 Under **POV**, select the Year, Period, and Scenario of the POV you want to delete. By default, the Status is set to "Draft."

5 Under **Stages**, select one or more source stages to be deleted.

You can use the Ctrl key to select multiple, random stages, or the Shift key to select the first and last stages in a range.

6 Under **Delete Configuration**, select the elements of the configuration that are to be deleted:

- Layer (Cost or Revenue or both)
- Driver Selections (Rules or Exceptions or both)
- Assignments (Rule Selections or Regular or both).

7 Click the Delete button .

A confirmation message is displayed.

---

**Caution!** When a POV is deleted, all objects within that POV are deleted.

---

8 Click **OK** to confirm the deletion.

The selected records are removed. See `hpm.log` to view a record of the operation, including the selections and the number of records expunged. The POV is removed from the list and is no longer available for selection.

## Copying POVs

You can copy a POV to provide a starting point for a new model or scenario, or to play what-if scenarios with an existing model.

For example, you can begin a new period by copying driver selections and assignments from the previous period, or create seed data for a forecast scenario by copying data from an actual scenario.

**Note:** When copying the POV, all dimensions in the new scenario must exist in Performance Management Architect.

To copy the POV, you must have a Source POV, which contains the information to be copied, and a Target POV, which is destination to which the data will be copied. You can copy information only to POVs that have are listed on the Status tab of the Manage POVs screen. See “Adding POVs” on page 39.

► To copy POVs:

**1 Optional:** If required, create a POV on the Status tab of POV Management to provide the target POV for the copy operation. See “Adding POVs” on page 39.

**2 From Task Areas, select Manage Model, then POV Management.**

The Status tab of the Manage POVs screen is displayed. All existing POVs are listed.

**3 From Manage POVs, select the Copy tab.**

The screenshot shows the Oracle Performance Management Architect interface. The main window is titled "Manage POVs" and has tabs for "Status", "Copy", and "Delete". The "Copy" tab is active. A help message reads: "1. Select the Source POV. 2. Select the Target POV. Ensure the Status is set to 'Draft'. 3. Select the options for the Copy Configuration. 4. Click Copy." Below this, there are two sections: "Source POV" and "Target POV". Each section has dropdown menus for Year (2007), Period (January for Source, February for Target), Scenario (Actual), and Status (Draft). At the bottom, there is a "Copy Configuration" section with checkboxes for Layer (Cost Layer, Revenue Layer), Model (Driver Selection, Assignments), and Data (Driver values, Cost \ Revenue values). A "Copy" button is located at the bottom right of the configuration area.

**4 Under Source POV, select the Year, Period, and Scenario values of the POV that is to be copied.**

**Note:** The Status for the Source is automatically set to “Draft” in order to enable the copy operation, and cannot be modified.

- 5 Under **Target POV**, select the Year, Period, and Scenario values that are to be the destination for the copied POV.

---

**Caution!** The Target POV must exist as a valid POV with the Status of “Draft” on the Status tab of the Manage POVs screen, or the copy operation will fail.

---

- 6 Under **Copy Configuration**, select the elements of the POV that are to be copied:

- Under **Layer**, select **Cost Layer**, **Revenue Layer**, or both.
- Under **Model**, select **Driver Selection**, **Assignments**, or both.
- Under **Data**, select **Driver values**, **Cost/Revenue values**, or both.

These options enable you to control the information that is required for the new POV. For example, you may want to include only cost, driver selection and driver values in the POV copy.

- 7 Click **Copy**.

The copied information is available under the POV that was selected as the target.

## Importing Data and Artifacts

You can enter data and model information directly into Profitability and Cost Management; however, the data entry may be very time-consuming. To facilitate the population of the application, you can import data and artifacts, such as dimensions, model definitions, cost and driver data, directly into Profitability and Cost Management using a set of import staging tables and import configurations.

Model data is imported from several sources:

- Model structure and metadata (measures and dimensions) are imported from Performance Management Architect through EPM Workspace.
- Model definition data is imported from staging tables.
- Model data is imported from Essbase.
- Model data is imported using Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System

---

**Caution!** Oracle recommends that, before importing data or artifacts, you create a backup directory of your databases in EPM Workspace and Essbase. Contact your administrator for assistance.

---

When importing the complete model, there are table dependencies that apply; however, these dependencies are not applicable if you are only importing sections of the model, . See

dependencies listed for each table in the *Oracle Hyperion Profitability and Cost Management Administrator's Guide*.

You must create an import configuration to specify which tables and data are to be imported. The configuration, which can be saved, can be used multiple times to import the same set of data.

For detailed instructions on creating staging tables and import configurations, see the *Oracle Hyperion Profitability and Cost Management Administrator's Guide*.



---

# 4

# Managing Allocations

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---

## In This Chapter

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## About Allocations

In Profitability and Cost Management, allocations control how costs and revenues are distributed throughout the model to specified accounts or elements. A driver is used to determine how the funds for each allocation are calculated. The calculated results are assigned from a source to a destination, as the funds flow through the model.

See these sections for information about managing allocations:

- “Cost and Revenue Layers” on page 47
- “Defining Drivers and Formulas” on page 48
- “Selecting Drivers” on page 56
- “Working with Assignments” on page 61
- “Using the Data Entry Window” on page 78
- “Tracing Allocations” on page 82

## Cost and Revenue Layers

When the drivers are created in a model, they are assigned to a cost or revenue layer, or both. The cost and revenue members are treated as two separate layers of financial data. The cost layer reflects outgoing values from the model ( such as expenses, rent, salaries, and so on). The revenue layer represents incoming values (such as sales earned, product or maintenance revenue, and so on).

Although the layers may be virtually identical in structure, each layer uses different drivers and assignments, and produce different results. In general, you work with one layer at a time.

See [“Defining Drivers and Formulas” on page 48](#).

## Defining Drivers and Formulas

While assignments direct the data from a source to a destination, the drivers that are associated with these assignments are used to calculate the value of the allocations. Driver measures and formulas promote model flexibility by enabling you to use variables to represent model elements, and mathematical operands to calculate driver values.

Allocations range from simple calculations between one source and one destination, to complex calculations that are distributed to multiple destinations. When you create a driver, you associate a formula to control how the value is calculated. You can select from predefined formulas, such as an even split or percentage driver, or create custom formulas.

Driver measures, such as Volume and Rate, are used as variables in the construction of the formulas that drive the calculations. Driver measures can be selected from any measures in the Essbase outline. Driver measures are created and stored in the Essbase database, but are not validated until the model is deployed.

Drivers can be applied to both cost and revenue values, and can be reused with many values. The formula associated with the driver is stored, not the data. If the driver is modified, the changes are automatically applied to every allocation using that driver.

**Note:** If a driver is modified or deleted, you must regenerate the Calculation database and calculation script, and recalculate the model. The Essbase database structure is not impacted by this type of change, but it will calculate different results.

For each driver required in the model, perform these tasks:

- Define the new driver, including the model layer to which it is attached, and the associated formula. See [“Defining Drivers” on page 52](#).
- Associate the driver with dimension members that use this calculation. See [“Selecting Drivers” on page 56](#).
- Assign the driver to the selected members to set the calculation flow. [“Working with Assignments” on page 61](#).

For each stage in a model, one dimension must be selected as the driver. The driver formula is used to obtain the driver Value, then calculate the result.

During the calculation process, the value for the “NetCostForAssignment” measure of the source intersection is multiplied by a factor to determine the amount to allocate to each destination intersection. The calculated amount is placed in the “CostReceivedPriorStage” measure of the destination intersection (or the “CostReceivedIntraStage” measure, if it is an intrastage assignment).



The driver factor is the ratio between the driver value of the destination intersection that is currently being calculated and the total driver value of all destination intersections. The value for the current destination intersection is stored on the assignment in the “CalculatedDriverValue” driver measure. The total for all drivers is stored in the “TotalDriverValue” driver measure. An “OverrideTotalDriverValue” driver measure is entered on the source intersection only if tracking idle costs is enabled. Driver totals are always attached to the source. See [Appendix A, “Measure Dimension”](#).

For information and instructions about working with formulas and drivers, see these sections:

- [“Driver Formulas” on page 49](#)
- [“Defining Drivers” on page 52](#)
- [“Modifying Drivers” on page 54](#)
- [“Deleting Drivers” on page 55](#)

## Driver Formulas

A formula can include any combination of variables, functions, and numeric values. For each element in the driver formula, you must select the driver measure and location. The driver contains the formula used to calculate the factor by which measures are multiplied for the source intersection value. A separate factor is calculated for each destination intersection. Drivers are attached to source member intersections in allocations.

There are two main types of driver formulas available:

- Predefined Driver Formulas are used to perform common calculations. See [“Predefined Driver Formulas” on page 49](#).
- Custom Driver Formulas are used to calculate unusual or specific situations. See [“Custom Driver Formulas” on page 51](#).

## Predefined Driver Formulas

Drivers use pre-defined formulas to perform common calculations. For each element in the driver formula, you must select the driver measure and location. For pre-defined drivers, the formula is set in the calculation script.

**Note:** The same driver measure cannot be mapped to a different variable in the formula. For example, in the formula `“DriverValue”={Rate}*{Volume}`, you cannot select the same measure for both Rate and Volume.

The various driver types and the predefined formulas that they use are described in [Table 4](#).

**Table 4 Pre-Defined Drivers**

Driver Type	Driver Formula	Available Locations	Description
Even	DriverValue = 1.0;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Assignment</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Even-type default drivers can be set on the assignment only.</p>	Applies the same value to all measures using this driver.
Simple	DriverValue = {FixedDriverValue};	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Source</li> <li>● Destination</li> <li>● Assignment</li> <li>● Global</li> </ul>	Applies a preset value for the driver to each measure using the driver.
Percentage	DriverValue = {Percentage};	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Destination</li> <li>● Assignment</li> </ul>	<p>Enter a set percentage of the total value on an assignment destination on the Data Entry page or directly into Essbase.</p> <p>For example, if there are three measures, you may allocate 30% to the first assignment, 65% to the second and 5% to the third.</p> <p>If the percentage total is less than 100% and idle capacity is enabled on the driver, the unallocated remainder is treated as idle capacity.</p> <p>If idle capacity has not been enabled for the driver, the remainder is reported as an error.</p> <p>When using percentage drivers, if the TotalDriverValue (the sum of all driver values) is greater than 100, the driver is treated as a Simple Driver and the allocations are performed. The result is full allocation of source to the destinations based on the ratio of percentage values entered.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> If a Percentage driver is used in reciprocal allocations, the TotalDriverValueAfterReciprocals will always be a value less than 100, in order to avoid "Unassigned Costs." Any</p>

Driver Type	Driver Formula	Available Locations	Description
			allocations performed after the reciprocal relationships are resolved converts the Driver to a simple driver.
Simple Weighted	$\text{DriverValue} = \{\text{FixedDriverValue}\} * \{\text{Weight}\};$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Source</li> <li>● Destination</li> <li>● Assignment</li> <li>● Global</li> </ul>	Enter a value that you specify to represent the weight, or relative importance, for the task or process.
Variable	$\text{DriverValue} = \{\text{Rate}\} * \{\text{Volume}\};$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Source</li> <li>● Destination</li> <li>● Assignment</li> <li>● Global</li> </ul>	Applies the result of the calculation of the rate and volume to each measure using that driver.
Weighted Variable	$\text{DriverValue} = \{\text{Volume}\} * \{\text{Rate}\} * \{\text{Weight}\};$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Source</li> <li>● Destination</li> <li>● Assignment</li> <li>● Global</li> </ul>	<p>Enter a value that you specify to represent the weight, or relative importance, for the task or process.</p> <p>For example, the formula might represent the number of technical support calls in a department, weighted by the length or complexity of each type of call.</p> <p>As another example, the formula could represent the assignment of staff to different tasks – each one weighted slightly differently to distinguish different pay grades or responsibilities.</p>
Fixed and Variable	$\text{DriverValue} = \{\text{Quantity}\} + (\{\text{Volume}\} * \{\text{Rate}\}) * \{\text{Weight}\};$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Source</li> <li>● Destination</li> <li>● Assignment</li> <li>● Global</li> </ul>	Applies the result of the calculation of the quantity and volume, multiplied by the rate and weight for each measure using that driver.
Custom	$\text{DriverValue} = \{\text{Custom Variable}\};$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Source</li> <li>● Destination</li> <li>● Assignment</li> <li>● Global</li> </ul>	See <a href="#">“Custom Driver Formulas” on page 51</a> for information on creating custom formula types.

## Custom Driver Formulas

If the predefined driver formulas do not accurately reflect the required calculation flow for your model, you can create a custom driver formula using the Essbase Formula Editor. The formula

to calculate the driver value may be simple, or a complex formula that includes IF statements. The formula is copied directly into Essbase calculation scripts, and within the scripts are verified for syntax.

Custom formulas must be mathematically correct, and syntactically correct according to Essbase syntax. You use functions (operands) between the elements to control the formula calculation, including simple operands such as the following:

- Add (+)
- Subtract (-)
- Multiply (\*)
- Divide (/)

Each variable within a formula must be enclosed in curly brackets {}, and each formula must end with a semi-colon (;).

This example displays a generic format for a custom driver formula:

```
"DriverValue" = {Custom Variable -> Source} * {Custom Variable -> Destination};
```

A custom formula can include an unlimited number of variables, both custom and pre-defined variables, such as Volume or Rate. The custom variables must be defined in EPM Workspace in the Measure dimension.

As an option, you can specify a location within the custom formula by defining the location as a variable within curly brackets in the formula, Profitability and Cost Management adjusts the location dynamically during calc script generation. This option enables the custom formula to be used on different stages.

For instructions on using the Formula Editor to create custom formulas, see the *Oracle Essbase Database Administrator's Guide*

## Defining Drivers

► To define drivers:

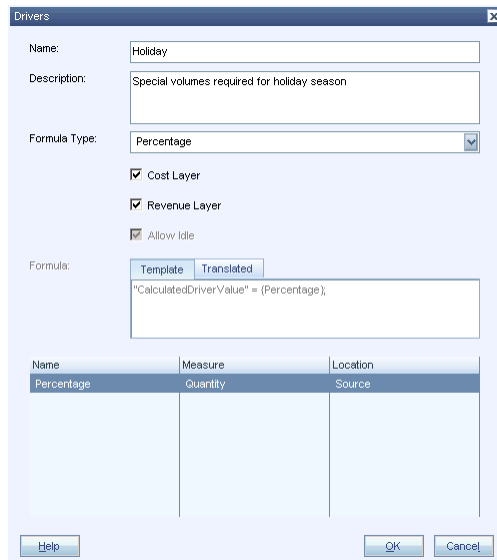
- 1 From **Task Areas**, select **Manage Allocations**, then **Driver Definitions**.

The Driver Definitions screen is displayed.



2 Click the Add button .

The Create Driver dialog box is displayed.



3 In **Name**, enter a unique name for the new driver.

4 **Optional:** In **Description**, enter a brief description of the purpose of the driver.

5 Select the layer to which this driver applies. You may select Cost Layer, Revenue Layer or both.

6 **Optional:** Select **Allow Idle** to enable this driver to accept idle costs or revenue.

After calculation, this information is reported under “IdleCost” or “IdleRevenue.”

7 From **Formula Type**, select the type of formula for this driver:

- Even
- Simple

- Percentage
- Simple Weighted
- Variable
- Variable Weighted
- Fixed and Variable
- Custom

The formula type determines which variables are available for selection. For an explanation of each driver type, see [“Defining Drivers and Formulas” on page 48](#).

If you select a pre-defined formula, the actual formula is displayed in the Formula Template tab of the Formula text box. The driver measures that are available for each element are listed in Variable Selection.

If you select a Custom formula, the Formula text box is blank and can be edited.

**8 Optional: For Custom formulas only, in Driver Formula, enter the user-defined formula.**

Measures to be used for custom formula variables must already be defined in Performance Management Architect. Construct the formula using the Formula Editor, as outlined in the *Oracle Essbase Database Administrator's Guide*.

**9 Under Variable Selection, select the values for each variable in the formula:**

- Under **Measure**, select the measure to be used for the formula.
- Under **Location**, select the location of the measure within the model, so the calculation script can locate the values:
  - Global — The measure data is retrieved from the intersection formed by the current POV members. Members for all other dimensions are set to NoMember.
  - Destination — The measure data is retrieved from the intersection of the destination member.
  - Source — The measure data is retrieved from the intersection of the source member.
  - Assignment — The measure data is retrieved from the intersection of the source members and the destination members.

**10 Optional: Select Translated on the Formula text box to view the formula with the actual members displayed.**

If you select alternative members under Variable Selection, the associated members are changed in the Translated formula.

**11 Click OK to save the new driver.**

The driver is added to the list on the Driver Definitions screen, showing the name, formula type and layer.

**12 Associate the driver with one or more measures. See [“Selecting Drivers” on page 56](#).**

## Modifying Drivers

You can modify any elements for a selected driver.

---

**Caution!** If you modify a layer associated with a driver, for example, clearing the Cost Layer, all associations and assignments for the layer will be deleted.

---

► To modify drivers:

- 1 From **Task Areas**, select **Manage Allocations**, then **Driver Definitions**.

The Driver Definitions screen is displayed.

- 2 Select the driver that is to be modified.

- 3 Click the **Modify** button .

The Driver dialog box is displayed, showing the current details for the driver.

- 4 **Modify the Driver information as required.**

You can change any details for the driver, including the name, description, formula type, layer, or variable selection.

---

**Caution!** If you modify a layer associated with a driver, for example, clearing the Cost Layer, all associations and assignments for the layer will be deleted.

---

- 5 Click **OK** to save the modified driver.

- 6 Regenerate the calculation script and recalculate the model to apply the driver change. See [Chapter 6, “Calculating Models”](#).

## Deleting Drivers

Before deleting a driver, ensure that it is not being used by another application or user.

---

**Caution!** If a driver is deleted, all driver selections are also removed.

---

► To delete drivers:

- 1 From **Task Areas**, select **Manage Allocations**, then **Driver Definitions**.

The Driver Definitions screen is displayed.

- 2 Select the driver you want to delete.

- 3 Click the **Delete** button .

A message is displayed, asking you to confirm the deletion.

- 4 Click **Yes** to delete the driver.

- 5 Regenerate the calculation script and recalculate the model to apply the driver change. See [Chapter 6, “Calculating Models”](#).

## Selecting Drivers

After a driver is created, it must be assigned to the dimension members to which it applies.

When selecting drivers, you can apply a driver selection using these methods:

- Apply the driver to the top-level member of a dimension. The driver is inherited by every member within that dimension.
- Apply the driver to the top-level member of a dimension sub-hierarchy. Only descendants of the selected member inherit the driver.
- Apply the driver to a single member.
- Apply the driver to a single intersection.

Drivers must be assigned to any intersection that contains a cost or revenue value in order for the value to be allocated. If a driver has not been selected for an intersection that contains cost or revenue, an “unassigned driver” error is created during model validation. Driver selections may change from period to period.

The results of any changes to associations are evident when the model is deployed; however, no warnings or errors are displayed if an association is changed.

**Note:** If a stage contains only one dimension, that dimension must have both the driver selection and assignment. If a stage contains two dimensions, only one of the dimensions can have the driver selection.

For detailed instructions on working with driver selections, see these procedures:

- [“Creating Driver Selections” on page 56.](#)
- [“Creating Driver Selections for a Single Intersection” on page 58.](#)
- [“Modifying Driver Selections” on page 59.](#)
- [“Modifying Driver Selections for a Single Intersection” on page 59](#)
- [“Deleting Driver Selections” on page 60.](#)
- [“Deleting Driver Selections for a Single Intersection” on page 61](#)

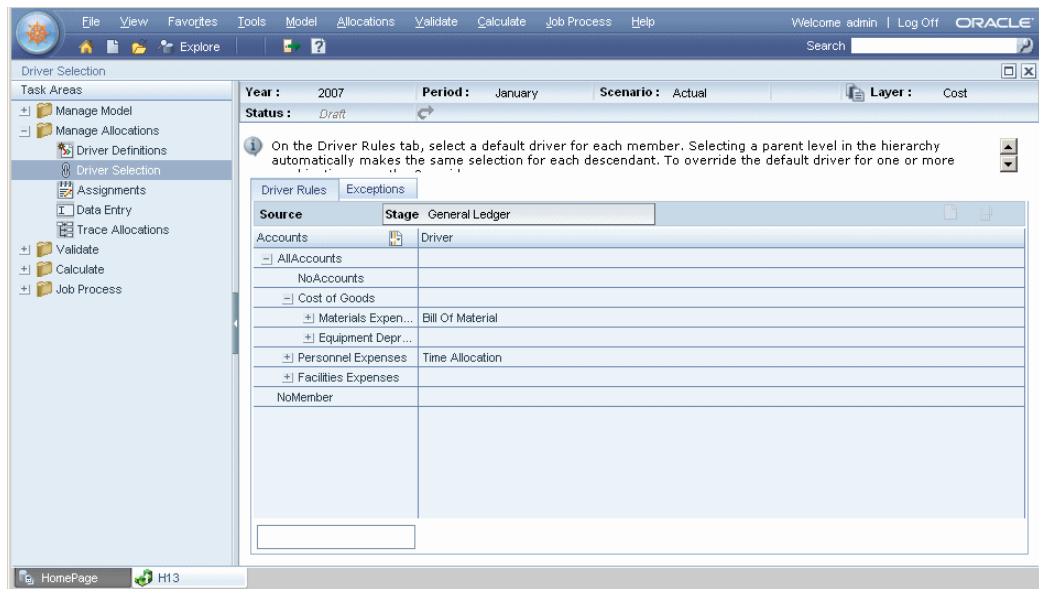
## Creating Driver Selections


► To select drivers:

- 1 From **Task Areas**, select **Manage Allocations**, then **Driver Selection**.

The Driver Selection screen is displayed.







2 Select a POV and a Layer, then click the Go button .


3 On the **Driver Rules** tab, under **Stage**, select the model stage.

The driver dimension for the selected stage is displayed in the first column, and all dimensions within that driver are listed below.

4 Under the dimension, select the parent level or 0-level members at which you want to apply the default driver. The parent level may be at the top of the stage, or for a portion of the hierarchy.

5 Under **Driver**, click the selector button  or the Add button  to select a driver for the parent dimension from the Common Selector, and click **OK**. See [“Using the Common Member Selector” on page 16](#).

When the driver is applied to a parent, the same driver is automatically inherited by all descendants. To show the driver is inherited, it is grayed out.

Driver Rules		Exceptions
Source	Stage	Business Operations
Departments		Driver
-] AllDepartments		
-] Administration		
Executive Office		
Finance		Even Split
Human Resourc...		Headcount
Information Tec...		Number Of Desktop Users
Corporate		Revenue
Customer Service		Number Of Service Calls
Facilities		Square Feet
-] Manufacturing		Basic Production
Assembly		Production - Assembly
Finish		Basic Production
Machining		Production - Fabrication
Quality Assura...		Basic Production
Marketing		Advertising Spend Ratio

6 **Optional:** To select a driver other than the inherited driver for one member, perform the following steps:

- a. Expand the parent dimension.
- b. Select the member that requires a different driver.

- c. Select the alternative driver from the Common Selector. See “Using the Common Member Selector” on page 16.

The driver selection is automatically saved.


- 7 **Optional:** If you need to set driver for a single intersection, see “Creating Driver Selections for a Single Intersection” on page 58.

## Creating Driver Selections for a Single Intersection

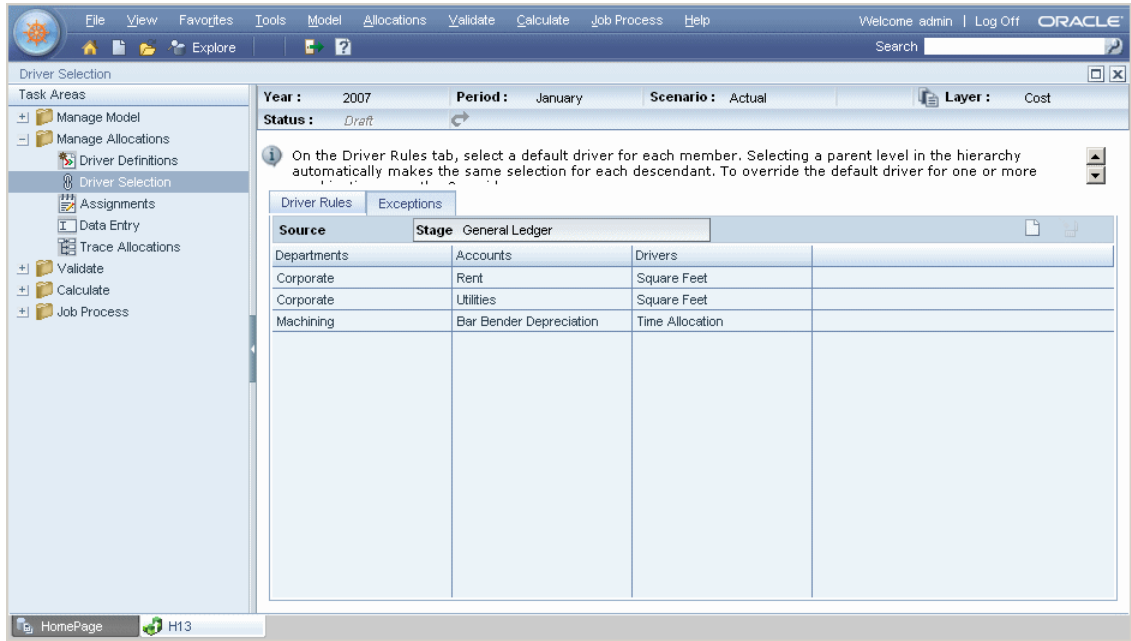
► To select a driver for a single intersection:

- 1 **From Task Areas, select Manage Allocations, then Driver Selection.**

The Driver Selection screen is displayed.

- 2 **Select the POV and the Layer, then click the Go button .**

- 3 **Select the Exceptions tab.**

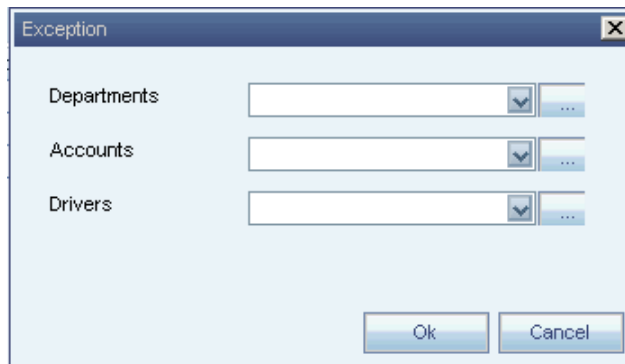




- 4 **Under Stage, select the model stage that contains the intersection.**

The dimensions for the selected stage are listed, with their members, along with the associated drivers.

- 5 **Click the Add button .**

The Exception dialog box is displayed.



- 6 For each dimension, click the selector button  or the Add button  to select the members required for the specific intersection to which you need to apply the exception driver. Click **OK** when all members have been selected.


See “Using the Common Member Selector” on page 16.

- 7 Under **Drivers**, select the exception driver for the intersection.
- 8 Click **OK**.

The driver selection is automatically saved, and displayed in the table.

## Modifying Driver Selections

► To modify driver selections:

- 1 From **Task Areas**, select **Manage Allocations**, then **Driver Selection**.
- 2 Select a POV and the Layer, then click the Go button .
- 3 On **Driver Rules**, under **Stage**, select the model stage.

The dimensions for the selected stage is displayed in the first column, and all members within that driver are listed below.

- 4 Under **Driver**, click in the cell that contains the driver to be modified.

The drop-down and Common Selector button are displayed.

- 5 From the Common Member Selector, click the selector button  to select another driver, and click **OK**.


The driver selection is automatically saved.

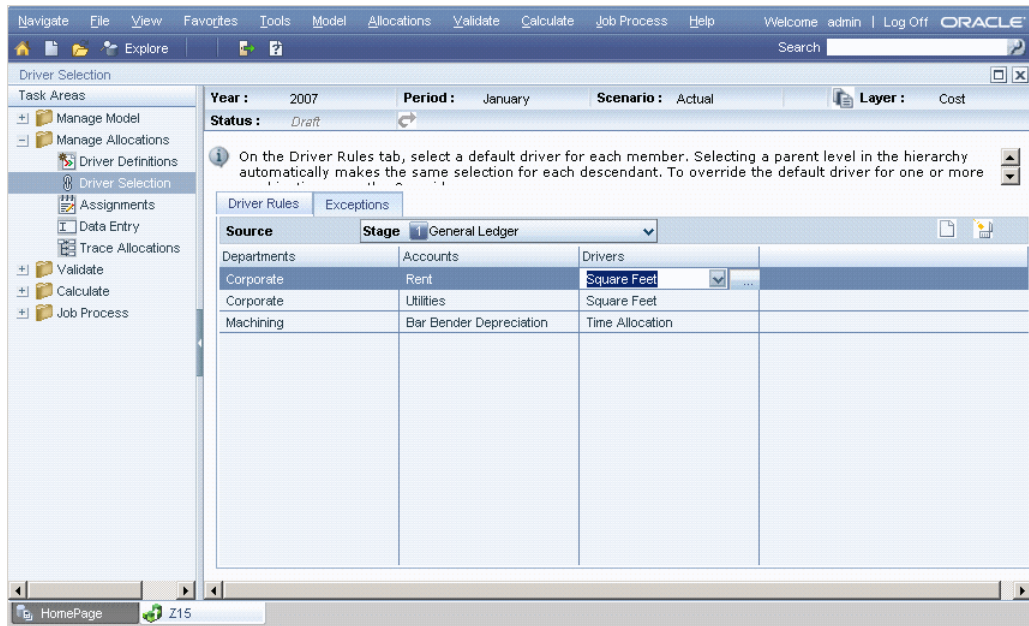
## Modifying Driver Selections for a Single Intersection

► To select a driver for a single intersection:

- 1 From **Task Areas**, select **Manage Allocations**, then **Driver Selection**.

The Driver Selection screen is displayed.

- 2 Select the POV and the Layer, then click the Go button .
- 3 Select the **Exceptions** tab.




- 4 Under **Stage**, select the model stage that contains the intersection.

The dimensions for the selected stage are listed, with their members, along with the associated drivers.

- 5 Under **Driver**, click the cell that contains the driver to be modified.


The drop-down and Common Selector button are displayed.


- 6 Click the selector button  to display the Select Driver dialog box.
- 7 Select the driver required for the specific intersection.
- 8 Click **OK**.

The driver selection is automatically saved, and displayed in the table.

## Deleting Driver Selections



If a driver selection is deleted, and no new driver is selected, an error is reported during validation to indicate there is an assignment that does not have a driver selection.

- To delete driver selections:
  - 1 From **Task Areas**, select **Manage Allocations**, then **Driver Selection**.
  - 2 Select a POV and the Layer, then click the Go button .
  - 3 On **Driver Rule**, under **Stage**, select the model stage.
  - 4 Select the row containing the driver selection to be deleted.

- 5 Click the Delete button  .  
A message asks you to confirm the deletion.
- 6 Click **Yes** to confirm the deletion of the driver.  
The driver is deleted from the row.

## Deleting Driver Selections for a Single Intersection

If an exception driver for a specific intersection is deleted, the entire intersection is removed from the Exception tab.

- To delete driver selections:
- 1 From **Task Areas**, select **Manage Allocations**, then **Driver Selection**.
  - 2 Select a POV and the Layer, then click the Go button .
  - 3 Select the **Exceptions** tab.
  - 4 Under **Stage**, select the model stage
  - 5 Under **Drivers**, select the driver and intersection to be deleted.
  - 6 Click the Delete button  .  
A message asks you to confirm the deletion.
  - 7 Click **Yes** to confirm the deletion.  
The entire intersection is deleted from the row.

## Working with Assignments

While the driver definition determines how cost and revenue flows are calculated, assignments specify where you want the calculated revenue and costs to be allocated.

Assignments define the flow of data from sources to destinations. The flow is established by creating relationships between a source and destination for each node or intersection in the model, the destination for one member becoming the source for the next intersection in the allocation flow.

For each intersection of dimension members within a stage that contains source data, you assign downstream member intersections as destinations.

Assignments can only flow forward, or to the same stage. Cost and revenue allocations are traced from start to finish, and cannot flow backwards. Before a model can be calculated, the assignments are validated against internal flow rules to ensure the integrity of the model. You can skip stages in assignments. For example, a source intersection in Stage One could be assigned a destination in Stage Three.

The flow for a specific process may use some or all of the assignment types. See [“Types of Assignments” on page 62](#).

Assignments are controlled by one dimension member's intersection within each stage. All descendants of the top-level member of a dimension, or a sub-hierarchy, inherit the assignment. Assignments can be set individually, or you can create an assignment rule that can be used multiple times.

To create an assignment, select a valid POV and a layer (Cost or Revenue) to make a unique assignment for each time, period, scenario and layer combination. A Source is selected in the source pane, and the destination if selected in the Destination pane. The destination can be an explicit node or intersection, or an assignment rule.

For detailed instructions on working with assignments, see these sections:

- [“Types of Assignments” on page 62](#)
- [“Creating Assignments” on page 63](#)
- [“Modifying Assignments” on page 65](#)
- [“Deleting Assignments” on page 66](#)
- [“Assignment Rules” on page 66](#)

## Types of Assignments

Assignments may be set in a variety of ways:

- [“Interstage Assignments” on page 62](#)
- [“Intrastage Assignments” on page 62](#)
- [“Reciprocal Assignments” on page 62](#)

### Interstage Assignments

Interstage assignments are assignments that have a source and destination combination located in different model stages.

### Intrastage Assignments

Intrastage assignments are assignments for which the source and destination are located within the same stage.

### Reciprocal Assignments

Reciprocal assignments are intrastage assignments in which the source and destination for two or more processes transfer costs into each other. A simple reciprocal relationship is defined as the direct allocation from Intersection 1 to Intersection 2, and a direct allocation from Intersection 2 back to Intersection 1. Reciprocal assignments are always intrastage assignments.

---

**Caution!** Only simple reciprocal loops are supported in Profitability and Cost Management. Complex reciprocal relationships are not supported. For example, a complex reciprocal loop, such as Intersection 1 to Intersection 2 and Intersection 2 to Intersection 3 and Intersection 3 to Intersection 1, is not supported.

---

As an example of a reciprocal loop, an assignment for the Human Resources department would transfer some portion of costs for processing payroll or employee reports to Information Technology, while costs for administering Information Technology personnel requirements would be allocated back to Human Resources. Each department is a support function that provides services to the other.

When creating the model, the reciprocal assignment is defined by the assignments that are set within the loop. When a reciprocal relationship is detected, a specialized calculation process is followed that resolves the reciprocal assignments first, then continues with the normal assignments.

If a Percentage driver is used in reciprocal allocations, the `TotalDriverValueAfterReciprocals` will always be a value less than 100, in order to avoid “Unassigned Costs.” Any allocations performed after the reciprocal relationships are resolved would convert the Driver to a simple driver.

To trace the flow of reciprocal assignments, see [“Tracing Allocations” on page 82](#).

## Creating Assignments

Assignments carry costs and revenues from one intersection to another, creating a financial flow within a model.

Oracle recommends that you create all assignments for a process or allocation in sequence to ensure that all elements are captured. After all assignments are created, the model structure is validated to verify that no appropriate driver associations are missing.

► To create assignments:

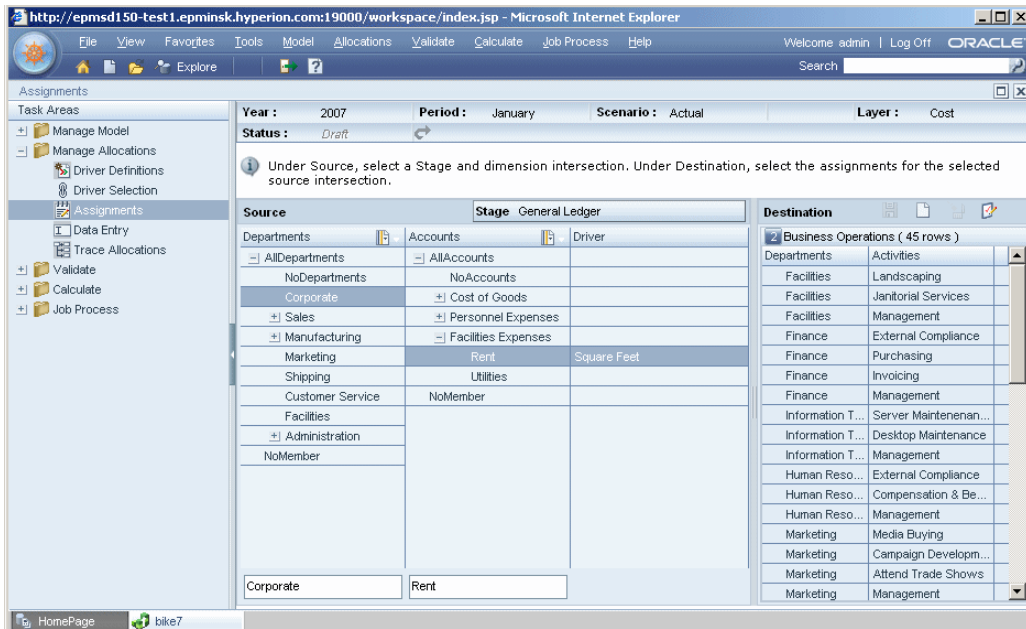
- 1 From **Task Areas**, select **Manage Allocations**, then **Assignments**.

The Assignments screen is displayed.

- 2 Select a **POV** and a **Layer** for the selected model, then click the **Go** button .

- 3 Beside **Source**, from the **Stage** drop-down list, select a model stage for the assignment.

The dimensions and members for the selected model stage are displayed.

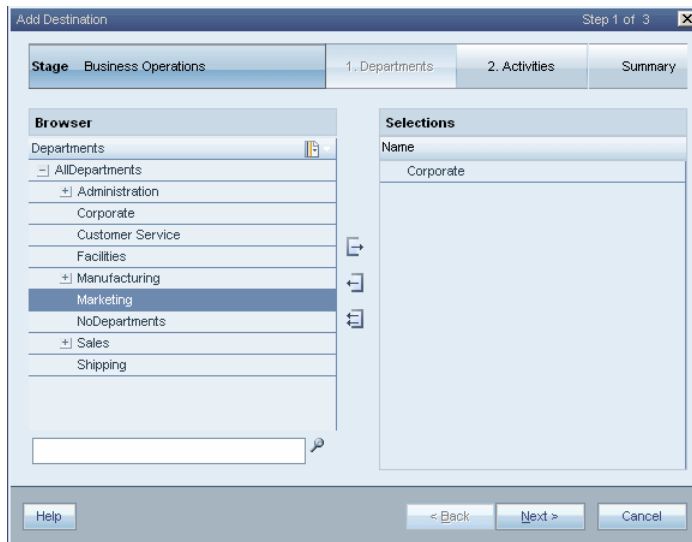


- 4 Under **Source**, select a member from each dimension to create the intersection for the source of the assignment.

The selected members are displayed at the bottom of the columns. The driver is identified in the Driver column. The Destination column is populated with the dimensions and members of the destination stages.

- 5 Under **Destinations**, click the Add button .

The Add Destination dialog box is displayed.




- 6 Under **Stage**, select the stage that is to be the destination for this assignment:
- For an interstage assignment, select any stage following the Source stage.
  - For an intrastage assignment, select the same stage as the Source stage.



**Note:** For stages that allow intrastage allocations, in which the source and destination intersections are within the same stage, the Essbase outline contains separate dimensions to store the destination intersection values. These dimension have the suffix '\_intra'. For example, if the stage dimensions are OPS\_Products and OPS\_Activities, the destination data for intrastage allocations is stored in the OPS\_Departments\_intra and OPS\_Activities\_intra dimensions.

7 Under **Step 1**, select the first member of the intersection for the Destination of the assignment.

8 Click the Add arrow  to move the selected member to **Selections**.

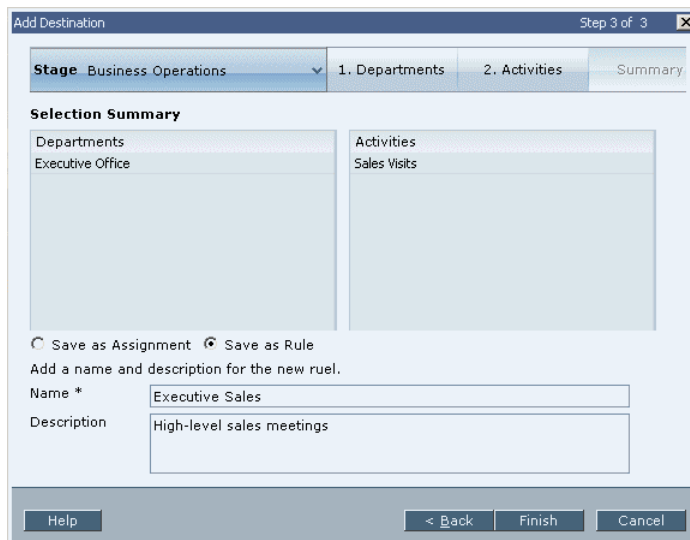
**Note:** To remove a member from the Selections list, highlight the member to be removed, and click the Remove arrow. To remove the entire list, click the Remove All arrow.

9 Click **Next**.

10 Under **Step 2**, select the second member of the intersection for the Destination of the assignment, and then click **Next**.

11 **Optional:** Repeat [step 7](#) and [step 8](#) to select additional members.

When all members have been selected, the Destination Selection Summary is displayed.



12 Verify your selections are correct, then click **Finish**.



## Modifying Assignments

You can modify the destination of any assignment; however, you should be aware that any changes will affect the financial flow and the calculation results for the model.

► To modify assignments:

1 From **Task Areas**, select **Manage Allocations**, then **Assignments**.

The Assignments screen is displayed.

- 2 Select the POV and Layer of the model that contains the assignment to be changed, then click the Go button .
- 3 Under **Source**, select the model stage that contains the source of the assignment.
- 4 Under **Destination**, select the destination member to be modified.
- 5 Double-click the destination member cell, and edit the assignment.
- 6 Verify that your modifications are correct.
- 7 Click the Save button  to save the changes.

## Deleting Assignments

---


**Caution!** The deletion of an assignment affects the financial flow and calculation results for the model.

---

► To delete assignments:

- 1 From **Task Areas**, select **Manage Allocations**, then **Assignments**.

The Assignments screen is displayed.

- 2 Select the POV and the Layer for the selected model, then click the Go button .
- 3 Under **Source**, select the model stage that contains the assignment to be deleted.

The dimensions and members for the selected stage are displayed.

- 4 Under **Destination**, select the destination to be deleted.

To select multiple destinations for deletion:

- To select a range of destinations, press **Shift** and select the first and last destinations in the range to be deleted.
- To select multiple random destinations, press **Ctrl** and select individual destinations from the list.

- 5 Click the Delete button .

A message asks you to confirm the deletion.

---

**Caution!** The financial flow of the model will be modified by the removal of the assignment.

---

- 6 Click **Yes**.

## Assignment Rules

Assignments specify where allocation results are directed. Frequently, models include multiple assignments that use the same parameters. To simplify the creation of multiple assignments that

are similar in nature, you can create and reuse assignment rules that specify the assignment parameters.

An assignment rule is a collection of member sets and optional filters applied to the member sets for each destination in the destination Stage. A filter provides a criteria to further filter the members selected by the member set. The filters can use the following criteria:

- Member name
- Member alias
- UDAs (User-defined attributes)
- Attributes

The destinations returned by an assignment rule are the cross-product of the level-0 members from all the dimensions in the destination Stage, that pass the filter criteria applied to the rule.

While the assignment rules reduce the effort of creating and maintaining many individual assignments, they also react to metadata changes over time, so that the original business logic captured in the rule definition continues to generate correct assignment relationships.

You can create assignment rules, using the following options:

- Define a specific set of member sets and optional filter sets for a single destination stage.
- Define a same as source assignment rule that replaces the source stage dimension members with the selected source when the calculation script is generated. See [“Creating Same As Source Assignment Rules” on page 71](#).

Within a model, the definition of an assignment rule is the same in all POVs. Assignment rules can be imported into Performance Management Architect, using the HPM\_STG\_ASGN\_RULE\_SELECTION staging table. For instructions on using staging tables, see Appendix A in the *Oracle Hyperion Profitability and Cost Management Administrator's Guide*.

Use these procedures to work with assignment rules:


- [“Creating Assignment Rules” on page 67](#)
- [“Creating Assignment Rules from Existing Assignment Rules” on page 70](#)
- [“Creating Same As Source Assignment Rules” on page 71](#)
- [“Modifying Assignment Rules” on page 75](#)
- [“Deleting Assignment Rules” on page 76](#)
- [“Applying an Existing Assignment Rule” on page 76](#)
- [“Applying an Existing Same as Source Assignment Rule” on page 77](#)

## Creating Assignment Rules

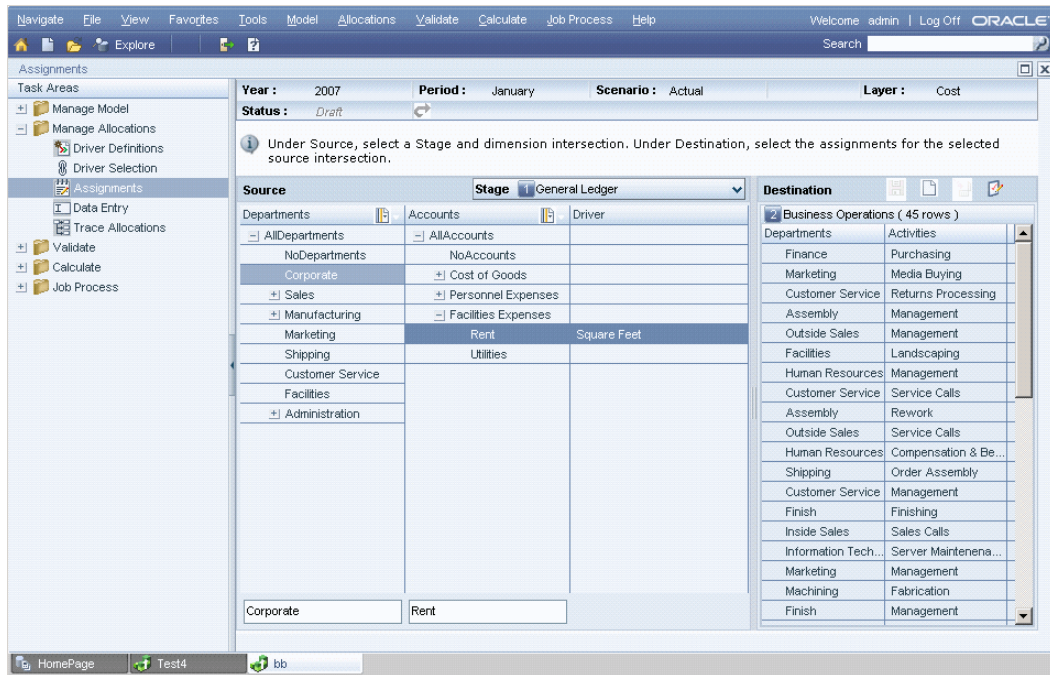
► To create assignment rules:

- 1 From **Task Areas**, select **Manage Allocations**, then **Assignments**.

The Assignments screen is displayed.

- 2 Select the POV and Layer for the selected model, then click the Go button .
- 3 Under **Source**, select the **Stage** for the assignment.

The dimensions and members for the stage are displayed.



- 4 Under **Source**, select the members of each dimension that create the intersection for the source of the assignment.

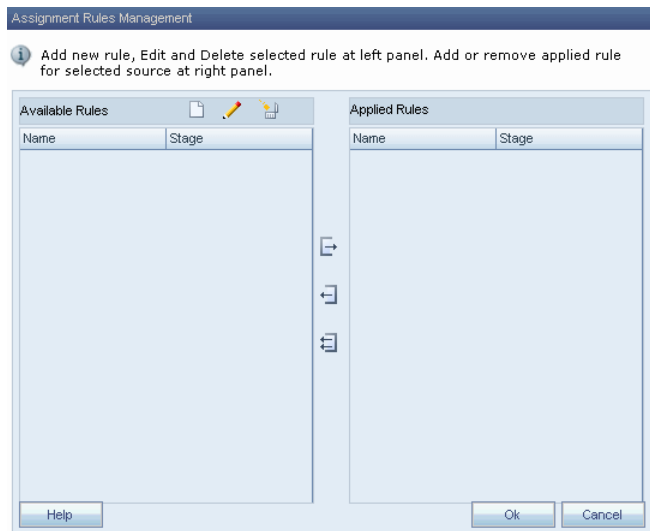
The selected members are displayed at the bottom of the columns. The driver is identified in the Driver column. The Destination column is populated with the dimensions and members of the Destination on stages if there are assignments for this intersection, or with the names and destination stages of assignment rules applied for this intersection.

- 5 **Optional:** Filter the list for selected non-level 0 dimensions.

See [“Using Filters”](#) on page 18.

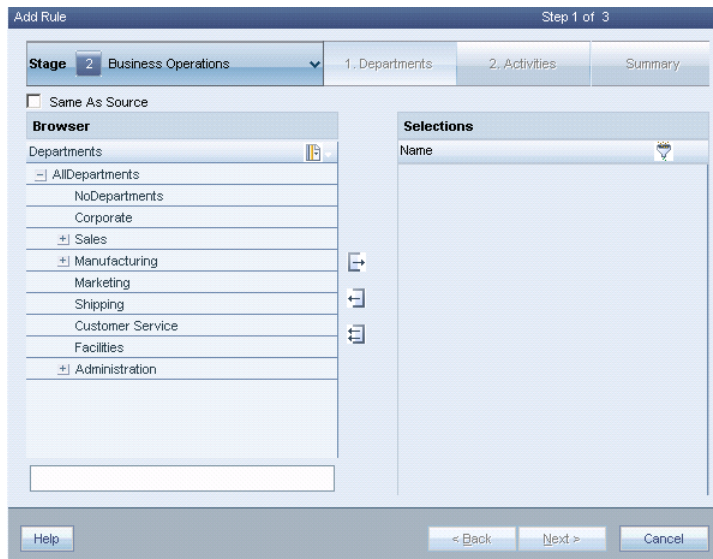
- 6 Under **Destinations**, click the Rules Management button .

The Assignment Rules Management dialog box is displayed.




- 7 In the **Available Rules** column, click the Add button .

The Add Rule dialog box is displayed.



- 8 Under **Stage**, select the stage to which the rule is to be applied.
- 9 **Optional:** Select **Same As Source** to create an assignment rule to use a single source for one or more dimensions.

When the calculation script is generated, the script inserts the selected source into the rule, to create the source and destination allocation.

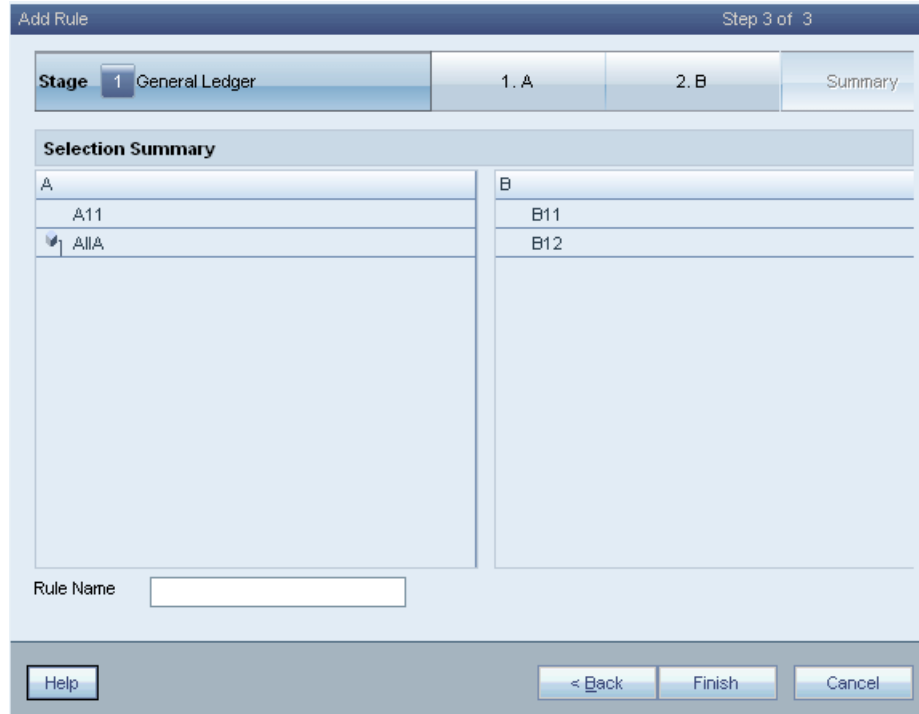
- 10 Under **Step 1**, select the first member of the intersection for the assignment rule.
- 11 Click the Add arrow  to move the selected member to **Selections**.
- 12 Click **Next**.
- 13 Under **Step 2**, select the second member of the intersection for the Destination of the assignment.

- 14 Click the Add arrow  to move the selected member to **Selections**.

When all members have been selected, the Destination Selection Summary is displayed.

- 15 Click **Next**.

When all members have been selected, the Assignment Rule Summary is displayed.



The screenshot shows a dialog box titled "Add Rule" at "Step 3 of 3". It features a "Stage" bar with four tabs: "1 General Ledger", "1. A", "2. B", and "Summary". The "Selection Summary" section is divided into two columns, A and B. Column A lists "A11" and "A11A" (with a selection arrow). Column B lists "B11" and "B12". Below this is a "Rule Name" input field. The bottom of the dialog contains a "Help" button and three navigation buttons: "< Back", "Finish", and "Cancel".

- 16 Verify that your selections are correct.

- 17 In **Rule Name**, enter a name for the assignment rule, which can contain a maximum of 80 characters.

- 18 Click **Finish**.

The Rule Name is added to the list of Available Rules on the Assignment Rules Management dialog box.

- 19 Select the rule, and click the Add arrow  to move the selected rule to **Applied Rules**, and then click **OK**.

## Creating Assignment Rules from Existing Assignment Rules

You can edit an existing assignment rule, and use the Save As option to save it as a new assignment rule, as follows:

- Edit an existing rule, and save as a new rule.
- Edit an existing rule, modify its contents, and rename the rule.

➤ To save an existing assignment rule as a new rule:

- 1 From Task Areas, select **Manage Allocations**, and then **Assignments**.

- 2 Select the assignment rule that is to be copied or modified, and click the **Edit** button.
- 3 **Optional:** Modify the selections for the assignment rule.
- 4 Under **Rule Name**, enter the name of the new rule.
- 5 Click **Save As** to save the rule under the new name.
- 6 Click **Finish**. The new rule is displayed under **Available Rules**.

The new rule is displayed under **Available Rules**.

## Creating Same As Source Assignment Rules

When defining a Same as Source assignment rule, you create an assignment rule that enables you to use a wild card for member selection in one of the destination stage dimensions. When the rule is selected using “rule selection,” the dimensions marked for same as source would use the same member on both the destination and source stage dimensions.

**Note:** The Level-0 members that are used in the same as source member selection within the rule must be present as Level-0 members in both the source and destination stage dimensions.

The rule that contains the “Same as Source” setting acts as a wildcard to pull in individual members of the selected dimension as the new destination each time you select the rule.

When the calculation script is generated, the script inserts the selected source into the rule, to create the source and destination allocation.

### Example: Same As Source Assignment Rule

In a model, there are two dimensions required for the allocation:

- Products (Cola and Lime)
- Regions (US and Can)


An assignment rule, for example, 'Rule 1,' is created to use the dimension 'Products' as the source for any allocation. Use the following procedures to create and apply the Same as Source assignment rules.

- To run the first allocation, select the associated member “Cola,” then select the Destination “US,” and then select Rule 1. When the calculation script is generated, it inserts the selected source: Product (Cola) X US.
- To run the second allocation, select the associated source member “Lime,” then select the Destination “US,” and then select Rule 1. This time, when the calculation script is generated, it inserts the selected source: Product (Lime) X US.

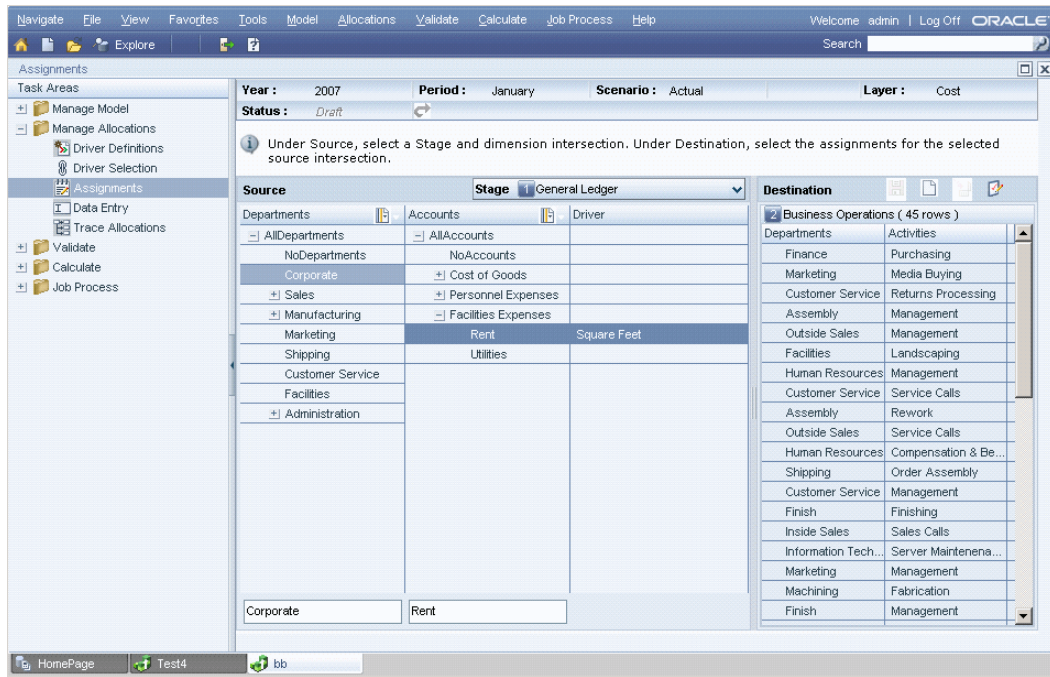
➤ To create assignment rules:

- 1 From **Task Areas**, select **Manage Allocations**, then **Assignments**.

The **Assignments** screen is displayed.

- 2 Select the POV and Layer for the selected model, then click the Go button .
- 3 Under **Source**, select the **Stage** for the assignment.

The dimensions and members for the stage are displayed.

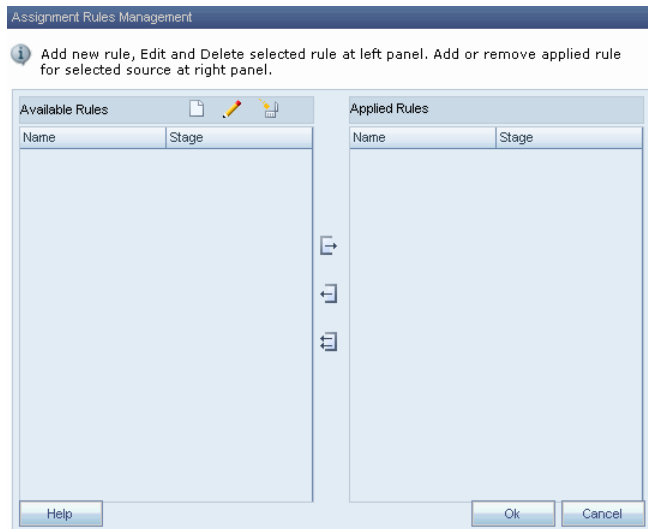


- 4 Under **Source**, select the members of each dimension that create the intersection for the source of the assignment.

The selected members are displayed at the bottom of the columns. The driver is identified in the Driver column. The Destination column is populated with the dimensions and members for the remaining stages.

- 5 Under **Destinations**, click the Rules Management button .

The Assignment Rules Management dialog box is displayed.





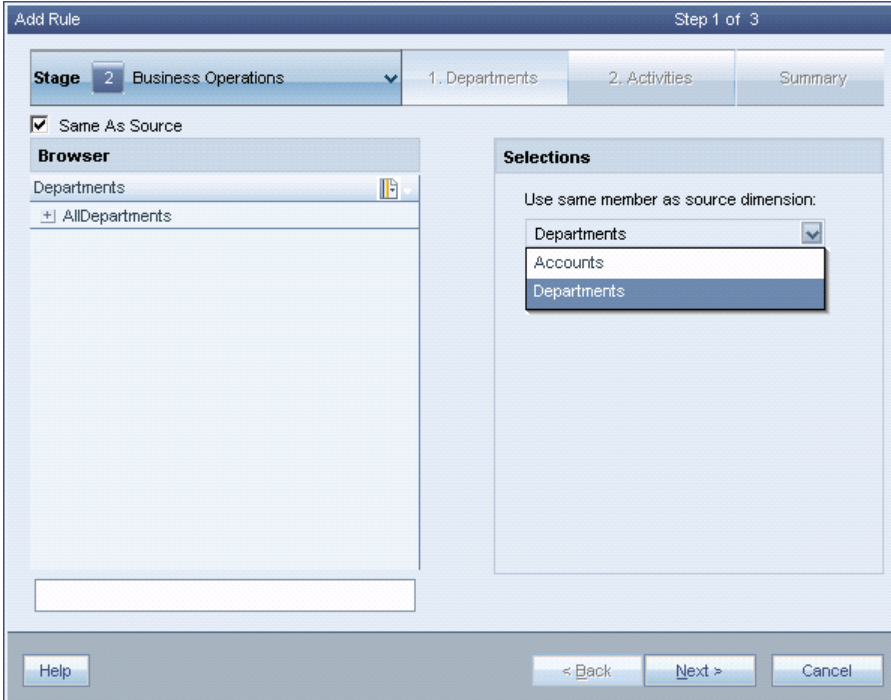
- 6 In the **Available Rules** column, click the Add button .

The Add Rule dialog box is displayed.

- 7 Under **Stage**, select the destination stage to which the rule applies.
- 8 Under **Step 1**, select **Same As Source** to create an assignment rule to use a single source for one or more dimensions.

When the calculation script is generated, the script inserts the selected source into the rule, to create the source and destination allocation.

**Note:** After selecting “Same as Source,” member selection for that dimension and the Filter Icon are disabled because the members are essentially “pre-selected” in the defined source. No further member selection is necessary or allowed for that dimension. .



The screenshot shows the 'Add Rule' dialog box, Step 1 of 3. The 'Stage' is set to '2 Business Operations'. The 'Same As Source' checkbox is checked. The 'Browser' section shows 'Departments' selected. The 'Selections' section has a drop-down menu with 'Departments' selected. The dialog includes 'Help', '< Back', 'Next >', and 'Cancel' buttons.

- 9 Under **Selections**, from the **Use same member as source dimension** drop-down list, select the dimension that is to be the default source dimension for each allocation.
- 10 Click **Next**.
- 11 Under **Step 2**, repeat [step 8](#) to [step 9](#) to select the second member of the intersection for the Destination of the assignment.

Add Rule Step 2 of 3

Stage 2 Business Operations 1. Departments 2. Activities Summary

Same As Source

**Browser**

Activities

- ] AllActivities
- NoActivities
- +| Business Support
- +| Production
- +| Customer Servicing

**Selections**

Use same member as source dimension:

Departments

Help < Back Next > Cancel

12 Click **Next**.

The Assignment Rule Summary is displayed.

Add Rule Step 3 of 3

Stage 2 Business Operations 1. Departments 2. Activities Summary

**Selection Summary**

Departments	Activities
Use same member as source dimension:	Use same member as source dimension:
Accounts	Departments

Rule Name

Help < Back Finish Cancel

13 Verify that your selections are correct.

14 In **Rule Name**, enter a name for the Same as Source assignment rule, which can contain a maximum of 80 characters.

15 Click **Finish**.

The Rule Name is added to the list of Available Rules on the Assignment Rules Management dialog box.

- 16 Select the rule, and click the Add arrow  to move the selected rule to **Applied Rules**, and then click **OK**.

## Modifying Assignment Rules

You can modify the stages, dimensions and rule name in an existing assignment. It is also possible to save an existing assignment rule as a new rule.

► To modify assignment rules:

- 1 From **Task Areas**, select **Manage Allocations**, then **Assignments**.

The Assignments screen is displayed.


- 2 Select the POV and the layer for the selected model, then click the Go button .

- 3 Under **Source**, select the members that create the intersection for the source of the assignment.

The selected intersection is displayed at the bottom of the columns, along with the associated driver. The icons in the Destination column are activated.

- 4 Under **Destinations**, click the Rules Management button .

The Assignment Rules Management dialog box is displayed.

- 5 Select the Rule to be modified, and then click the Modify button .

The Edit Rule dialog box is displayed.

**Note:** Modify attribute filters, if required. See “Using Filters ” on page 18.

- 6 In **Step 1**, use the arrow keys to add or remove dimensions from **Selections** as required, and then click **Next**.

- 7 In **Step 2** use the arrow keys to add or remove dimensions from **Selections** as required, and then click **Next**.

The Edit Rule summary is displayed.

- 8 Verify that your selections are correct.

- 9 **Optional:** In **Rule Name**, enter a different name for the assignment rule. The rule name can contain up to a maximum of 80 characters.

- 10 Select the appropriate option to save the rule:

- Click Save to save the modified rule under the original rule name.
- Click Save As to save the modified rule under a different rule name.

- 11 Click **Finish**.

The modified rule is displayed in the list of Available Rules list on the Assignment Rules Management dialog box.

## Deleting Assignment Rules

► To delete assignment rules:


- 1 Ensure that no other users require the assignment rule that is to be deleted.
- 2 From **Task Areas**, select **Manage Allocations**, then **Assignments**.

The Assignments screen is displayed.


- 3 Select the POV and layer for the selected model, then click the Go button .

- 4 Under **Source**, select the members that create the intersection for the source of the assignment.

The selected intersection is displayed at the bottom of the columns, along with the associated driver. The icons in the Destination column are activated.

- 5 Under **Destinations**, click the Rules Management button .

The Assignment Rules Management dialog box is displayed.

- 6 Select the Rule to be deleted, and then click the Delete button .

A message asks you to confirm the deletion.

---

**Caution!** Deletion of an assignment rule impacts the calculation or model data.

---

- 7 Click **Yes**.

The rule is removed from the Available Rules list.

- 8 Click **OK**.

## Applying an Existing Assignment Rule

► To apply assignment rules:

- 1 From **Task Areas**, select **Manage Allocations**, then **Assignments**.

The Assignments screen is displayed.

- 2 Select the POV and layer for the selected model, then click the Go button .


- 3 Under **Source**, select the members that create the intersection for the source of the assignment to which you want to apply the assignment rule.

The selected intersection is displayed at the bottom of the columns, along with the associated driver. The icons in the Destination column are activated.

- 4 Under **Destinations**, click the Rules Management button .

The Assignment Rules Management dialog box is displayed.

- 5 Under **Available Rules**, select the assignment rule to be applied to this assignment.

- 6 Click the Add arrow  to move the selected assignment rule to **Applied Rules**, and then click **OK**.

The assignment rule is applied to the selected assignment.

## Applying an Existing Same as Source Assignment Rule

► To apply Same as Source assignment rules:

- 1 From **Task Areas**, select **Manage Allocations**, then **Assignments**.

The Assignments screen is displayed.

- 2 Select the POV and layer for the selected model, then click the Go button .

- 3 Under **Source**, select the Stage for the assignment.

The dimensions and members for the stage are displayed.

- 4 Under **Source**, select the members of each dimension that create the intersection for the source of the assignment.

- 5 **Optional:** Filter the list for selected non-level 0 dimensions.

- 6 Under **Destinations**, click the Assignment Rules Management button. .

The Assignment Rules Management dialog box is displayed.

- 7 Under **Available Rules**, select the Rule that you created for Same As Source, then click **OK**.

When the calculation script is generated, it will insert the selected Source member and Dimension member to generate the correct results for the allocation.

## Removing an Existing Assignment Rule

► To remove assignment rules:


- 1 From **Task Areas**, select **Manage Allocations**, then **Assignments**.

The Assignments screen is displayed.

- 2 Select the POV and layer for the selected model, then click the Go button .


- 3 Under **Source**, select the members that create the intersection for the source of the assignment to which you want to apply the assignment rule.

The selected intersection is displayed at the bottom of the columns, along with the associated driver. The icons in the Destination column are activated.

- 4 Under **Destinations**, select the assignment rule which is to be removed from the selected intersection, and click the Rules Management button .

The Assignment Rules Management dialog box is displayed.

- 5 Under **Applied Rules**, select the assignment rule to be removed from this assignment.

- 6 Click the Remove arrow  to move the selected assignment rule to **Available Rules**, and then click **OK**.

The assignment rule is removed from the selected assignment.

## Using the Data Entry Window

Although data is usually imported into a model from Essbase, you can use the Profitability and Cost Management Data Entry window to add, edit, and verify data.

Also, to simplify the data edit process, you can create Edit Views that contain a set of members, so you can easily view that set of data. This option is useful if you have sets of data that need to be updated frequently.

See these sections to manually manage data:

- [“Creating Edit Views” on page 78](#)
- [“Editing Data in a View” on page 80](#)
- [“Editing Data Manually ” on page 80](#)
- [“Editing Driver Data” on page 81](#)
- [“Deleting Edit Views” on page 82](#)

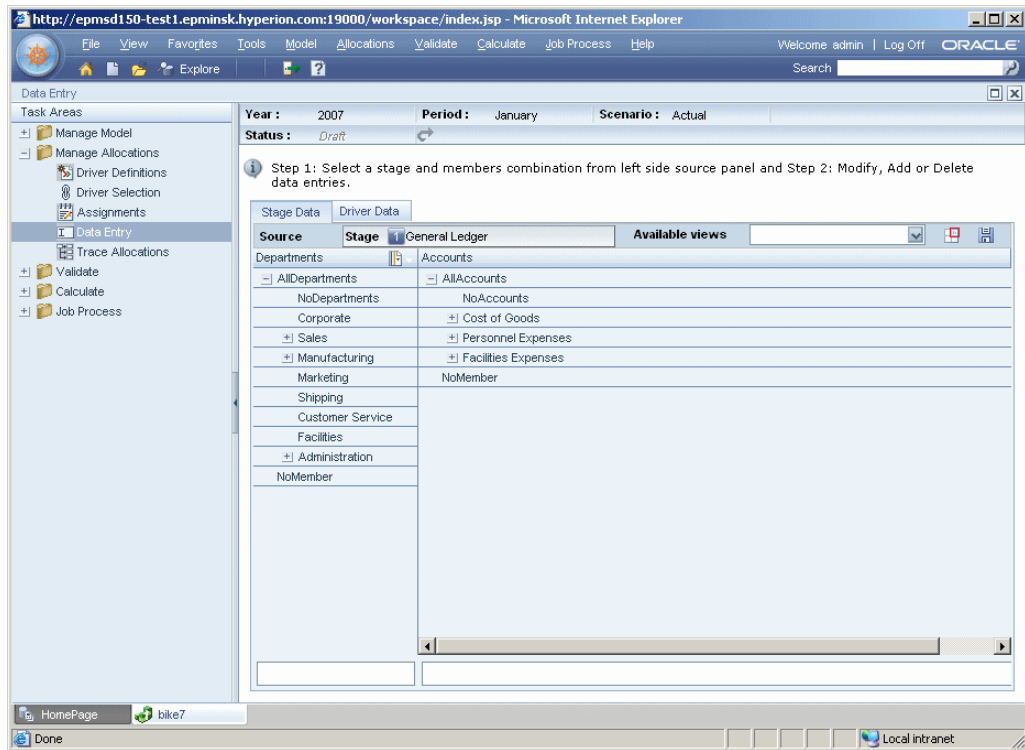
## Creating Edit Views



Edit views are used to simplify the editing of data that changes frequently, for playing scenarios or to capture last minute information. When data is edited, the saved views can be selected from the Available Views list.

➤ To create edit views:

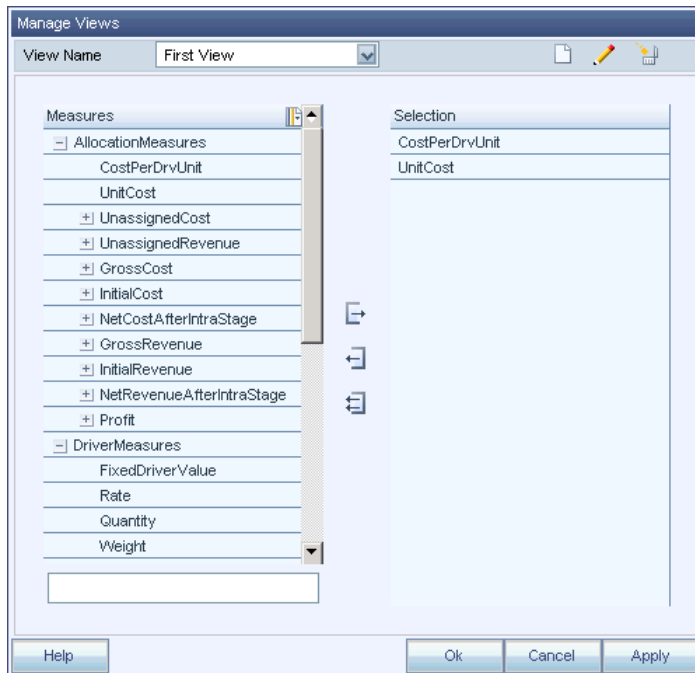
- 1 From **Task Areas**, select **Manage Allocations**, then **Data Entry**.

The Data Entry screen is displayed.




- 2 Select the POV for the data to be modified, then click the Go button .
- 3 Under **Stage**, select the source stage.
- 4 On the **Stage Data** tab, click the Manage View button .

The Manage View dialog box is displayed.





- 5 Click the Add button .

- 6 In the **Create View** dialog box, enter a name for the new view, and then click **OK**.
- 7 Under **Measures**, select one or more measures that are to be included in this view, and then click the Add arrow  to move the measures to the **Selection** list.
- 8 Perform one of the following actions:
  - To temporarily save the edit view for a one-time use, click **Apply**.
  - To save the edit view for multiple uses, click **OK**.The name of the new Edit View is added to the Rule list in the Destination pane.

## Editing Data in a View

From the Data Entry window, you can add data manually, or edit imported data from the Data Entry screen.

- To edit data:
- 1 From **Task Areas**, select **Manage Allocations**, then **Data Entry**.  
The Data Entry screen is displayed.
  - 2 Select the **POV** and **Layer** for the data to be modified, and then click the **Go** button .
  - 3 On the **Stage Data** tab, under **Source**, select a stage.  
All measures for the selected stage are listed; however, parent measures cannot be modified.
  - 4 **Optional:** From the **Available Views** list, select a saved view.
  - 5 On the **Stage Data** tab, select the dimensions that create the intersection value which is to be modified.
  - 6 Double-click the intersection cell, and edit the data.
  - 7 Click the **Save** button  to save your change.

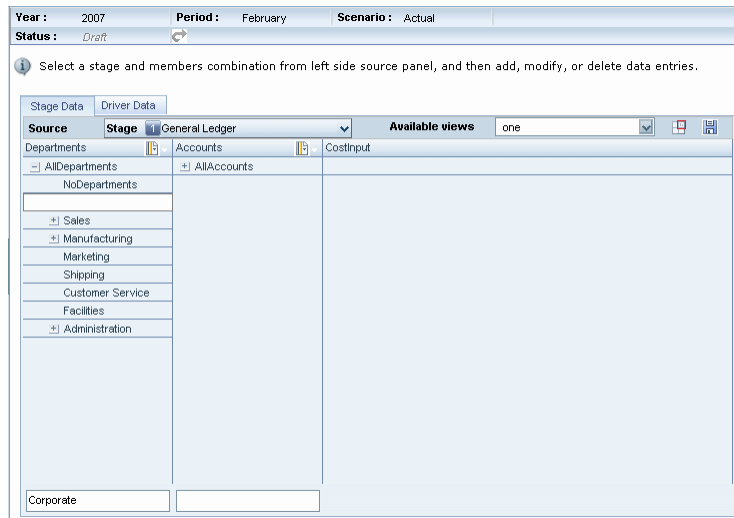
## Editing Data Manually

In some instances, you may need to modify data to correct an entry, or change a value. Use the Data Entry window to access and modify data manually.

- To modify data manually:
- 1 From **Task Areas**, select **Manage Allocations**, and then **Data Entry**.  
The Data Entry screen is displayed.
  - 2 Select the tab that contains the cell to be modified:
    - Stage Data
    - Driver Data
  - 3 Expand the dimension tree to view all cells.



#### 4 Double-click the required cell to open an editable field.



#### 5 Type the new or modified information in the editable field.

#### 6 Click the Save button to save your changes.

## Editing Driver Data

The Driver Data tab displays the dimensions of the source and destination stages. For a selected source member intersection, the tab displays the assigned destination members and driver measures.

If a driver measure includes the Assignment location in the driver formula definition, data for the driver is stored at the intersection formed by the source and destination members. Because the intersection includes dimensions from multiple stages, you cannot view the intersection from the Stage Data tab.

► To edit driver data:

#### 1 From **Task Areas**, select **Manage Allocations**, then **Data Entry**.

#### 2 Select a POV and Layer, and then click the Go button .

The Data Entry screen is displayed.


#### 3 Select the **Driver Data** tab.

#### 4 Under **Source**, select the model stage and the dimension members for the source intersection that is to be modified.

All driver measures for the selected assignments are listed: source driver measures on the Source pane, and Destination and Assignment driver measures on the Destination pane.

#### 5 **Optional:** To select the destination intersections to be viewed, under **Destination**, click the Context Menu button , and select one of the following options:


- Show Empty


- Show All
  - Show Regular Assignments
  - Show Assignment Rules
- 6 Double-click a member field, and enter the new value in the cell.
  - 7 Click the Save button  to save your changes.


## Deleting Edit Views

You can delete an edit view.

► To delete edit views:

- 1 Ensure the edit view is not required by other users.
- 2 From **Task Areas**, select **Manage Allocations**, then **Data Entry**.
- 3 Select a POV and Layer, and then click the Go button .
 

The Data Entry screen is displayed.
- 4 On the **Stage Data** tab, click the Manage Views button .
 

The Manage Views dialog box is displayed.
- 5 From the **View Name** drop-down, select the edit view to be deleted, and click the Delete button .
 

A confirmation message is displayed.
- 6 Click **Yes**.
 

The Edit View is deleted, and is no longer available from the Available Views list.

## Tracing Allocations

Using the Trace Allocations feature, you can visually follow the flow of funds through the model from beginning to end.

From any selected member intersection, you can move through the entire financial model:

- Backward to view the source members that contributed to the value for the intersection, and the amount that each member contributed.
- Forward to view the destination members to which the value for the intersection is allocated, and how much is allocated to each member.

All related assignments are displayed. You can customize the information you choose to display.

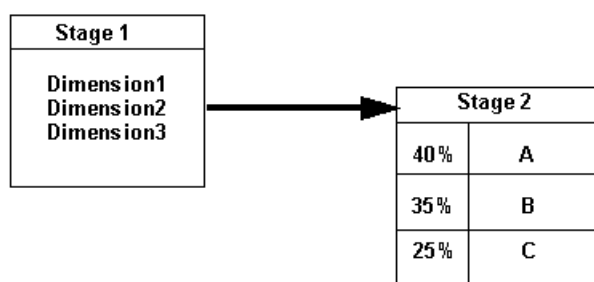
Refer to these sections for instructions on tracing allocations:

- [“Tracing Allocation Detail” on page 83](#)
- [“Tracing Allocation Flow” on page 86](#)

- “Reciprocal Allocations” on page 89

## Tracing Allocation Detail

Allocation Detail enables you to follow allocations, step-by-step, directly from a source intersection to its ultimate destination, or from a destination intersection to its source. The intersections that contribute to, or receive value from, the starting point show the stage and associated members.



Direct allocation data is used to calculate the percentage for each step along the flow using the following formulas:

- For drilling forward:

$$\% = \text{ASSG CostReceivedPrior(orIntra)Stage} / \text{SRC NetCostForAssignment}$$

- For drilling backwards:

$$\% = \text{ASSG CostReceivedPrior(orIntra)Stage} / \text{DEST NetCostForAssignment}$$

For each stage, the percentage of each allocation contributing to the next intersection is displayed, from highest to lowest. The percentages displayed for a stage will not equal 100% if the following conditions exist:

- If there are idle costs on an intersection.
- If there is cost input at a destination when drilling upstream (back to the source).

► To trace allocation detail:

- 1 Ensure all allocation scripts have been run.


See “Calculating Direct Allocation Data” on page 103.

- 2 From **Task Areas**, select **Manage Allocations**, then **Trace Allocations**.

The Traceability screen is displayed.


- 3 Select a **POV** and **Layer**, and then click the **Go** button .

- 4 Under **Starting Point**, select a **Stage**.

- 5 For each dimension, click the selector button , and select the member to specify the intersection from which you want to begin tracing.

**Note:** You must select the lowest level member in order to display the allocation.

**6 Select Allocation Detail.**


**7 Click the Trace button  to begin mapping the financial flow.**

The selected intersection is displayed on the screen, showing the name of the stage, and the members selected for each dimension in the intersection. The Properties for the selected stage are displayed at the bottom of the screen.



**Note:** You can drag the entire flow diagram to position it for a more effective view. Depending on the number of dimensions in your model stage, you may need to stretch the window to see the Trace button on the far right side of the task bar.


**8 Click the intersection to highlight the source node.**

**Note:** The expand node  is only displayed on the intersection after it has been selected.

**9 Under Properties, review the Source Detail that pertains to the selected intersection.**

The following information is provided about the source:

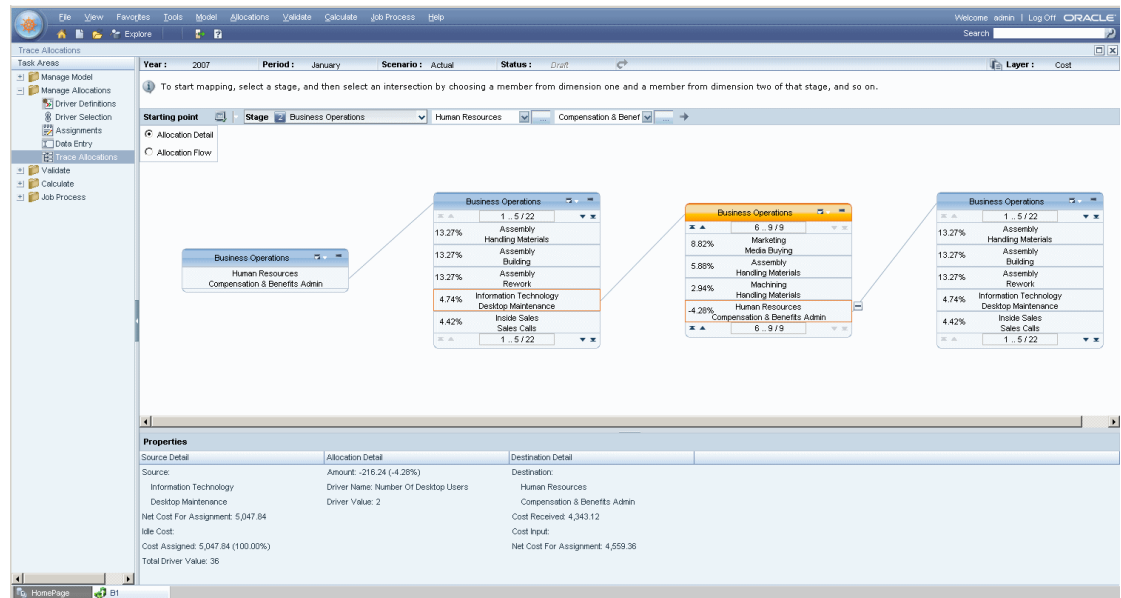
- Source lists all dimension members selected for the starting point.
- Net Cost For Assignment
- Idle Cost, if any.
- Cost Assigned to the starting point.
- Total Driver Value

**10 Select the next intersection to view, and click the expand node  to view the incoming or outgoing allocations for the selected intersection. You can navigate either upstream or downstream by expanding the nodes on either side of the intersection.**

The intersections that contribute to, or receive value from, the starting point show the stage and associated members. The percentage for each allocation is displayed, from highest to lowest.

The percentages displayed for a stage will not equal 100% if the following conditions exist:

- If there are idle costs on an intersection.
- If there is cost input at a destination when drilling upstream (back to the source).



- 11 Double-click the stage header to expand and view the intersections that are included in the allocation. The source and destination intersections are highlighted.
- 12 Click any intersection to view its associated details in the **Properties** pane.

Properties		
Source Detail	Allocation Detail	Destination Detail
Source:	Amount: -216.24 (-4.28%)	Destination:
Information Technology	Driver Name: Number Of Desktop Users	Human Resources
Desktop Maintenance	Driver Value: 2	Compensation & Benefits Admin
Net Cost For Assignment: 5,047.84		Cost Received: 4,343.12
Idle Cost:		Cost Input:
Cost Assigned: 5,047.84 (100.00%)		Net Cost For Assignment: 4,559.36
Total Driver Value: 36		



The following details are displayed:

- Under **Source Detail**:
  - Source displays the dimension members included in the intersection from which the value has been contributed
  - Net Cost For Assignment
  - Idle Cost, if any
  - Cost Assigned
  - Total Driver Value
- Under **Allocation Detail**:
  - Amount of the allocation
  - Driver Name
  - Driver Value
- Under **Destination Detail**:

- Destination displays the dimension members included in the intersection to which the value is allocated
- Cost Received
- Cost Input
- Net Cost For Assignment

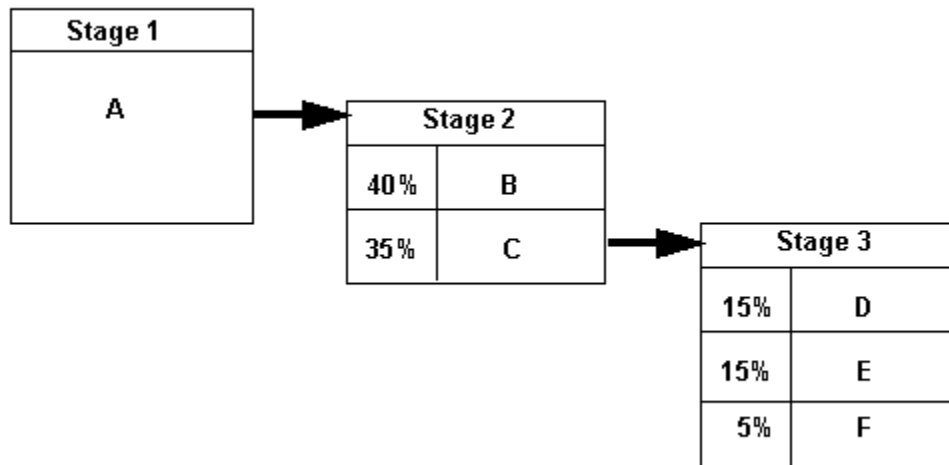
**Note:** For an explanation of the measures listed under Properties, see [Appendix A, “Measure Dimension”](#).

**13 Follow the flow throughout the model, as required:**

- Use the expand node  to follow the direct allocations throughout the model
- Use the collapse node  to close the list of intersections.

## Tracing Allocation Flow

The Allocation flow displays the source and destination intersections that have an indirect relationship, rather than a direct assignment, to the selected intersection. For example, you may have values from Stage 1 allocated to Stage 3, without any intermediate steps. By following the flow of each allocation, you can examine the contributions from the source at each step, to understand the impact of an allocation on its ultimate source or destination.



Direct allocation data is used to calculate the percentage for each step along the flow using the following formulas:

- For drilling forward:
  - $\% = (\text{ASSG CostReceivedPrior}(\text{orIntra})\text{Stage} / \text{SRC NetCostForAssignment}) * \text{SRC } \%$
- For drilling backward:



$$\% = (\text{ASSG CostReceivedPrior(orIntra)Stage} / \text{DEST NetCostForAssignment}) * \text{DEST} \%$$

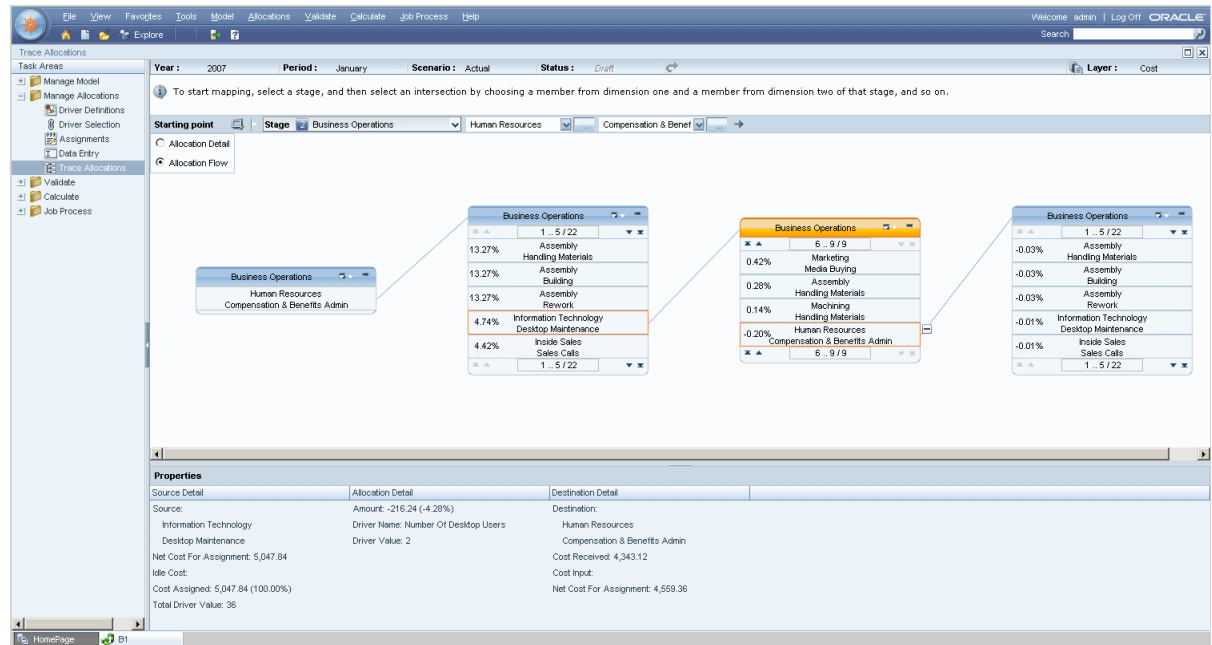
For each stage, the percentage of each allocation contributing to the next intersection is displayed, from highest to lowest. The percentages displayed for a stage will not equal 100% if there are idle costs on an intersection.


➤ To trace allocation flow:

- 1 Ensure all allocation scripts have been run. See [“Calculating Direct Allocation Data” on page 103](#).
- 2 From **Task Areas**, select **Manage Allocations**, then **Trace Allocations**.

The Traceability screen is displayed.

- 3 Select the POV and Layer, then click the Go button .
- 4 Under **Starting Point**, select the **Stage** to be viewed.
- 5 For each dimension, click the selector button  to choose the member for the intersection at which you want to begin tracing. You must select the lowest level member in order to display the allocation.
- 6 Select **Allocation Flow**.




- 7 Click the Trace button  to begin mapping the financial flow.

**Note:** Depending on the number of dimensions in your model stage, you may need to stretch the window to see the Trace button on the far right side of the task bar.

The selected intersection is displayed on the screen, showing the name of the stage, and the members selected for each dimension in the intersection. The Properties for the selected stage are displayed at the bottom of the screen.




8 Click the intersection to highlight the source node.

**Note:** The expand node  is only displayed on the intersection after it has been selected.

9 Under **Properties**, review the **Source Detail** that pertains to the selected intersection.

The following information is provided about the source:

- Source lists all dimensions selected for the starting point.
- Net Cost For Assignment
- Idle Cost, if any.
- Cost Assigned to the starting point.
- Total Driver Value

10 Highlight the next intersection, and click the expand node  to view the incoming or outgoing allocations for the selected intersection. You can navigate either upstream or downstream by expanding the nodes on either side of the intersection.

The intersections that contribute to, or receive value from, the starting point show the stage and associated members. The percentage for each allocation is displayed, from highest to lowest. If there are idle costs on an intersection, the total percentage for the stage will not equal 100%.

**Note:** You can drag the entire flow diagram to position it for a more effective view. Depending on the number of dimensions in your model stage, you may have to stretch the window to see the Trace button on the far right side of the task bar.

11 Double-click the stage header to expand and view the intersections that are included in the allocation. The source and destination intersections are highlighted.

12 Double-click any intersection to view its associated details in the **Properties** pane.

The following details are displayed:

- Under **Source Detail**:
  - Source displays the dimension members included in the intersection from which the value has been contributed
  - Net Cost For Assignment
  - Idle Cost, if any
  - Cost Assigned
  - Total Driver Value
- Under **Allocation Detail**:



- Amount of the allocation
- Driver Name
- Driver Value
- Under **Destination Detail**:
  - Destination displays the dimension members included in the intersection to which the value is allocated
  - Cost Received
  - Cost Input
  - Net Cost For Assignment

**Note:** For an explanation of the measures listed under Properties, see [Appendix A, “Measure Dimension”](#).

**13 Optional:** Click the expand node  to follow the allocations throughout the model.

## Reciprocal Allocations

The net reciprocal cost for reciprocal allocations is calculated and reported on the Trace Allocations screen. Net Reciprocal Cost is calculated as the difference between ReciprocalCostReceived and ReciprocalCostAssigned. The calculated percentage of the selected intersection is also displayed.

To locate reciprocal allocations in your model, you can view the intersections and values for the reciprocal allocations in Essbase under the following Cost Layer Allocation Measures:

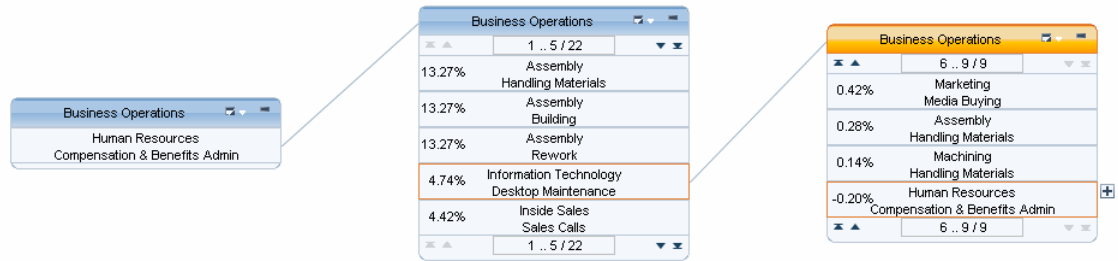
- ReciprocalCostAssigned
- ReciprocalCostReceived

The calculated amounts and percentage values may be displayed as negative values, which represent the amount or calculated percentage of the intersection that is being allocated back to the other portion of the reciprocal allocation.

By default, reciprocal allocations on the Trace Allocations screen are listed at the end of each list of intersections.

### Example: Reciprocal Allocations

In the following allocation flow diagram, the intersection of Information Technology, Desktop Maintenance maintains a reciprocal allocation with Human Resources, Compensation and Benefits Admin.



The net reciprocal cost for each intersection is calculated as follows:

- **Information Technology, Desktop Maintenance** — Net reciprocal cost of 216.24, which represents 4.74% of Human Resources, Compensation & Benefits Admin.
- **Human Resources, Compensation and Benefits Admin** — Net reciprocal cost of -216.24, which is -0.20% of Information Technology, Desktop Maintenance.

The negative (-) value in Human Resources, Compensation and Benefits Admin represents the amount that is being allocated back to Information Technology, Desktop Maintenance.

# 5

## Validating Models

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## About Validation

A model must be validated several times during its life cycle:

- After the model is built, perform Model Validation to ensure the model structure conforms to modeling rules.
- After data is added, generate Driver Data Reports for selected drivers to ensure that all data required for calculations is present.
- After calculating the model, generate a Stage Balancing Report to balance all in and out entries for the model stage.

The tabs available on the Structure Validation screen are read-only, and highlight any drivers that have not been used, or assignments that are missing an associated inbound or outbound assignment. You can also view a list of intrastage and reciprocal assignments for any stage within the model. Errors encountered during the model structural validation cycle must be corrected before you can continue to build or calculate the model.

See these sections to perform the appropriate validation on your model:

- [“Model Validation Rules” on page 92](#)
- [“Unassigned Costs and Revenue” on page 92](#)
- [“Idle Capability” on page 93](#)
- [“Validating Model Structure” on page 94](#)
- [“Generating the Stage Balancing Report” on page 96](#)
- [“Generating the Driver Data Report” on page 98](#)

## Model Validation Rules

The model is verified against a set of model validation rules to ensure the structure is sound before adding data. The structure validation checks to ensure these conditions are met:

- Each assignment of destinations to a source member has a driver
- Inbound assignments are associated with an outbound assignment
- No drivers are unused.
- Reciprocal assignments work correctly.
- Intrastage assignments work correctly.

Any structural error must be resolved before you can import data or deploy the model. Correct any structural errors, and submit the stage for validation again. You may need to correct errors and revalidate several times.

**Tip:** Sometimes correcting one error may cause another problem, so it is useful to revalidate the model stage after each correction.

## Unassigned Costs and Revenue

Costs and revenue within a model should be assigned to a specific activity or account; however, some costs or revenue may remain unassigned at the last stage of the model. These values are reported as unassigned cost or revenue.

There are two types of unassigned values:

- Costs or revenue that are allocated to a node, and do not continue to flow forward. See [“Example 1 — Flow Stops” on page 93](#).
- Costs or revenue allocated from a node that have some residual value at the node. See [“Example 2 — Residual Value” on page 93](#).

Depending on how a model is created, these unassigned values may be expected and acceptable, or they may represent an error in allocation that needs to be corrected.

**Tip:** If certain costs or revenue are logically stopped before the end of the model flow, Oracle recommends that you create a specific area of the dimension hierarchy to accept the unassigned values. When the model is validated, this modeling method helps distinguish between expected unassigned values and allocation errors require correction.

During validation, unassigned costs and revenue are flagged. All aggregated unassigned values for a stage and intersection are reported in the “UnassignedCost” or “UnassignedRevenue” members in the Measure dimension. Review unassigned values to determine whether they need to be allocated.

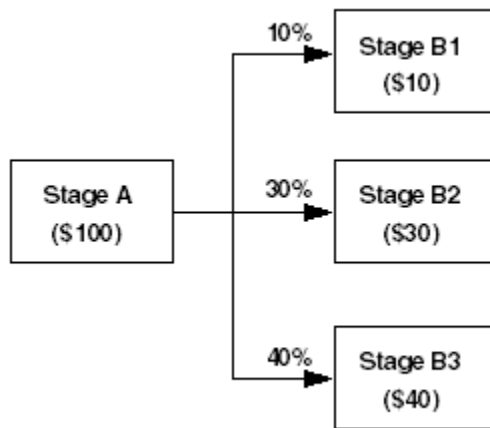
## Example 1 – Flow Stops

In the example below, the value from Stage A (\$100) is allocated to B1, B2 and B3.

The values from B1 and B2 are allocated to C1 and C2 respectively; however, B3 has no further assignments. In this example, the \$50 from B3 will be reported under “UnassignedCost” or “UnassignedRevenue” in the Measure dimension.

## Example 2 – Residual Value

In the following example, which uses a percentage driver, the allocation of values to subsequent assignments leaves a residual value at the original intersection.



Stage A contains \$100. Based on the percentage drivers, allocations to intersections in Stage B account for 80% of the value of the original amount. These assignments mean that 20%, or \$20, of the original amount remains unallocated. The \$20 is treated as IdleCost.

## Idle Capability

The term, full capacity, indicates that all model resources are being fully used to perform a task or assignment. The term, idle capability indicates that some model resources are not being fully utilized. To maximize the use of resources, or to monitor inefficiencies, such as machine downtime, you may want to track idle capability.

You set the ability to calculate and report idle capability when you create or modify a driver, by selecting the Allow Idle option, and then entering a total driver quantity as part of the driver data.

These driver measures are related to idle capability:

- IdleDriverValue - Measure that is used as the driver value (DV) for calculating IdleCost.
- TotalDriverValue - Idle costs are based on a total driver quantity calculated, based on driver data entered by the user.

- EffectiveTotalDriverValue - Measure that is used to store the Effective Driver Total for those drivers for which the “Allow Idle” box has been selected on the source.

Idle capability is reported during structural validation of a model. If an unallocated remainder is detected, and the driver has not been set to allow idle capability, an error is generated.

The Idle cost or revenue on each node is reported in the “IdleCost” or “IdleRevenue” members in the Measure dimension. The idle cost or revenue is also available in the higher level IdleCost or IdleRevenue members.

You can view Idle Cost on the Stage Balancing Report. See [“Generating the Stage Balancing Report” on page 96.](#)

## Validating Model Structure

The model structure must be validated, one stage at a time, to ensure all required modeling rules have been applied. All stages must be validated before deploying the model.

The Structure Validation displays this information for the selected model stage:

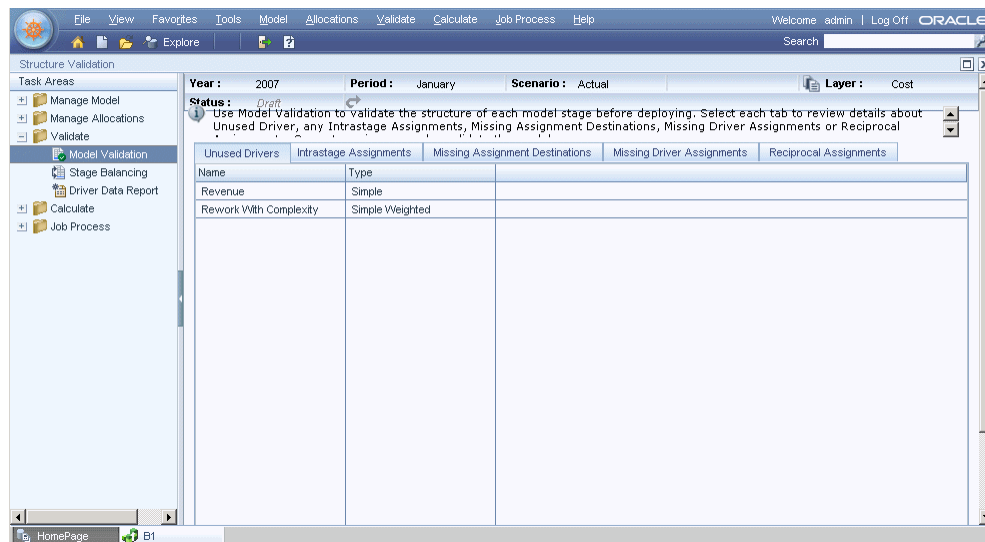
- Unused Drivers displays any existing drivers that are not being used.
- Intrastage Assignments shows assignments with a source and destination within the same stage.
- No Outbound Assignments displays unassigned costs or revenue.
- Without Driver Assignments lists assignments for which a valid driver has not been selected.
- Reciprocal Assignments shows any reciprocal assignments within the selected stage.


Before a model can be successfully calculated, all errors in the model structure must be corrected.

➤ To validate model stages:

- 1 From **Task Areas**, select **Validate**, then **Model Validation**.

The Structure Validation screen is displayed.



- 2 Select the POV for the model to be validated, such as the Year, Period and Scenario, and then click the Go button .

**Note:** The model status is automatically set to “Draft” to ensure you can edit the model. This value cannot be changed on this screen.

- 3 From **Layer**, select the cost or revenue layer to begin the validation process.

When the validation is complete, the screen is updated to reflect the results.

- 4 **Optional:** Select the **Unused Drivers** tab to view any unassigned drivers in the model, and determine whether these drivers should be part of an assignment.

See “[Selecting Drivers](#)” on page 56 to assign the driver.

- 5 **Optional:** Select the **Intrastage Assignments** tab to view any intrastage assignments for the selected stage:

- a. Under the **Select Stage** drop-down, select the stage of the model for which you want to view intrastage assignments. Only stages that are marked as potential intrastage assignments are available from the list.
- b. **Optional:** Select **Show Assignment Rules** to view any intrastage assignments that are used in assignment rules.
- c. **Optional:** Select **Show Regular Assignments** to view all regular intrastage assignments for the selected stage.

If any changes are required for the intrastage assignment, see “[Working with Assignments](#)” on page 61.

- 6 **Optional:** Select the **Missing Assignment Destinations** tab to view all intersections that have value coming in, but no outgoing assignment. By definition, the final stage of the model is the only stage that does not require an outgoing assignment.

You must correct any missing assignments before the model can be calculated. See “[Working with Assignments](#)” on page 61.

- 7 **Optional:** Select the **Missing Driver Assignments** tab to view all intersections that are missing driver assignments.

You must correct any missing driver assignments before the model can be calculated. See “[Selecting Drivers](#)” on page 56.

- 8 **Optional:** Select the **Reciprocal Assignments** tab to view any reciprocal assignments for a specific stage:

- a. Under the **Select Stage** drop-down, select the stage of the model for which you want to view reciprocal assignments. Only stages that are marked as potential reciprocal assignments are available from the list.
- b. Select the type of reciprocal assignments you want to view:
  - Select **Show Assignment Rules** to view any reciprocal assignments that are used in assignment rules.
  - Select **Show Regular Assignments** to view all regular reciprocal assignments for the selected stage.

The number of reciprocal assignments included in the loop in the model stage is displayed under Reciprocals. The dimension and member combinations for each part of the reciprocal loop are listed in sequence of operation. If any changes are required for the intrastage assignment, see [“Working with Assignments” on page 61](#).

**Note:** An exclamation mark (!) is displayed beside any reciprocal assignments that do not have other outbound assignments.

- 9 When all errors have been corrected, repeat the structure validation from [step 1](#) until no errors are detected.
- 10 When the validation is successful, generate the database. See [Chapter 6, “Calculating Models”](#).

## Generating the Stage Balancing Report

After calculating your model, use the Stage Balancing Report to validate the results by balancing assigned and input values to account for any unassigned costs. Separate reports must be generated for cost and revenue data.

**Note:** In order to generate the Stage Balancing report, the database must be calculated and deployed, and data loaded.

Oracle recommends that you use the Reporting Database (ASO) to generate the Stage Balancing Report. The Calculation Database (BSO) can be used, but all calculations and default calculations must be executed before it can be used.

The outline structure provides the following information for each stage:

- Total inputs to the stage through data load or data entry
- Total inputs received from prior stages
- Amount output to each downstream stage
- Total output to downstream stages
- Total unassigned cost or revenue
- Total idle cost or revenue

Depending on the contents of your model, some or all of these types of data are available in each model stage:

**Table 5 Sources of Data for Stage Balancing Reports**

Measure or Formula	Essbase Measure Name	Source of Data
Direct Input (User-entered cost and revenue)	CostInput	Essbase
Assg Input (Assigned Input)	CostReceivedPriorStage	Essbase
Total Input	=Direct Input + Assigned Input	Calculated



Measure or Formula	Essbase Measure Name	Source of Data
Cost Assigned	CostAssignedPostStage NetCostForAssignment	Essbase
Numbers representing each stage	CostReceivedPriorStage or CostAssignedPostStage  These numbers represent cost that is assigned from previous stages to the selected one. The calculated numbers can be compared to numbers in "Assg Input" to check for inconsistencies in Essbase.	Essbase from the Links between stages.
Total Out	SUM for all stages in current row	Calculated
Idle	IdleCost	Essbase
Unassigned (in Essbase)	Unassigned cost	Essbase
Unassigned (Calculated)	= "Cost for Assignment" - "Total OUT" - "Idle"	Calculated  The calculated values can be compared against data from Essbase.

To print the report, select **File**, and then **Print** from your browser menu.

► To generate stage balancing reports:

**1 Before generating the report, ensure these applications and services are running:**


- Provider Services
- Shared Services
- Essbase

**Note:** In order to generate the report, the database must be calculated and deployed, and data loaded.

**2 Optional:** If you want to display the Stage Balancing Report using the calculation database, run a default Calc All on the Calculation (BSO) database before generating the report.

**3 From Task Areas, select Validate, then Stage Balancing.**

The Stage Balancing screen is displayed.

**4 Select the POV for the model, and then click the Go button .**

**5 From Layer, select the cost or revenue layer for the selected model.**

**6 From Source database, select the type of report to be generated:**

- Reporting (ASO database results) — Recommended

- **Calculation** (BSO database results) — Before using the Calculation database (BSO) to generate the Stage Balancing Report, all calculations and default calculations must be executed and complete.

## 7 Click Go.

The report is generated.

#	Stage Name	Direct Input	Assigned Input	Total Input	General Ledger	Business Operations	Products
1	General Ledger	368,867.00		368,867.00		147,817.00	20
2	Business Operations		147,817.00	147,817.00			6
3	Products		290,757.86	290,757.86			
4	Customers		51,721.27	51,721.27			
5	Market		342,479.13	342,479.13			

## 8 Review the report, using one or more of these validations to verify the results:

- Total Input – Total Output = Unassigned Values
- Sum of all allocations to the stage = Assigned Input
- Sum of unassigned values = Direct Input

## Generating the Driver Data Report

Use the Data Driver report to document, confirm, and update the driver data that has been entered into the model.

You must run separate reports for cost and revenue data. If corrections are required, you may change the model structure in Profitability and Cost Management, or directly edit the data in Essbase, or Microsoft Excel.

**Note:** In order to generate the Driver Data report, the database must be calculated and deployed, and data loaded.

A log file is automatically generated when the Driver Data Report is run to record any errors and warnings. The file, `validationReport.txt`, is saved in the home directory of the user who is running the Profitability and Cost Management application server.

To print the report, select **File**, and then **Print** from your browser menu.

► To generate Driver Data reports:

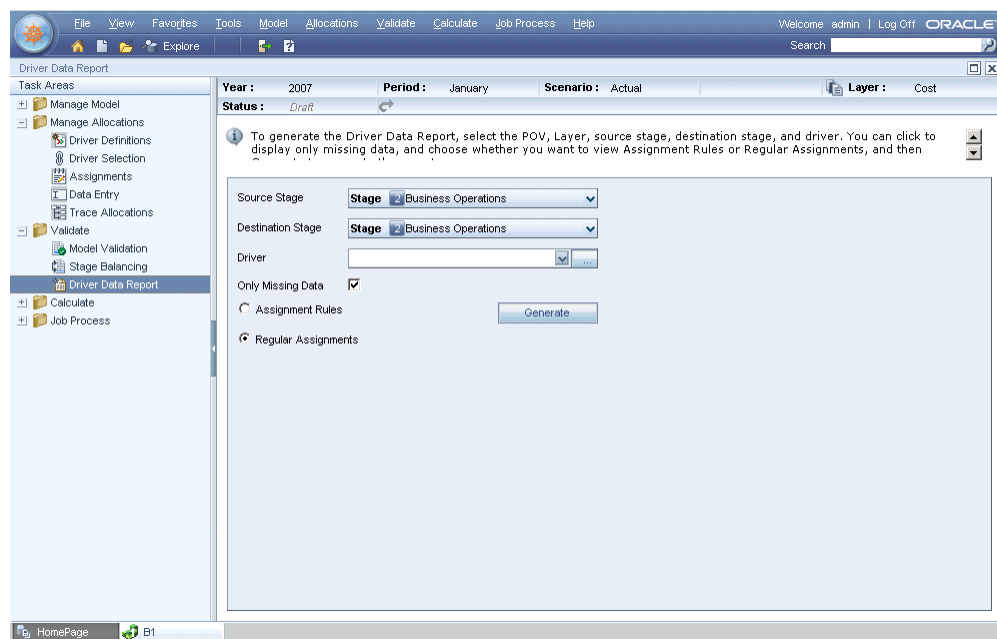
**1** Before generating the report, ensure these applications and services are running:

- Oracle Hyperion Provider Services
- Shared Services
- Essbase

**Note:** In order to generate the report, the database must be calculated and deployed, and data loaded.

**2** From **Task Areas**, select **Validate**, then **Driver Data Report**.

The Driver Data Report screen is displayed.




**3** Select a POV for the selected model, and then click the Go button .

**4** From **Layer**, select either the cost or revenue layer, and then click the Go button .

**5** From **Source Stage**, select a source stage for the report.

**6** From **Destination Stage**, select a destination stage for the report.

**7** From **Driver**, select the driver for which you want to validate data.

If required, click the selector button  and choose the driver from the Select Driver dialog box.

**8** **Optional:** Select **Only missing data** to report only those allocations that have missing or incomplete driver data.

**Note:** If you do not select this option, all allocations are generated for the report.

**9 Select the type of assignments you want to include in the report:**

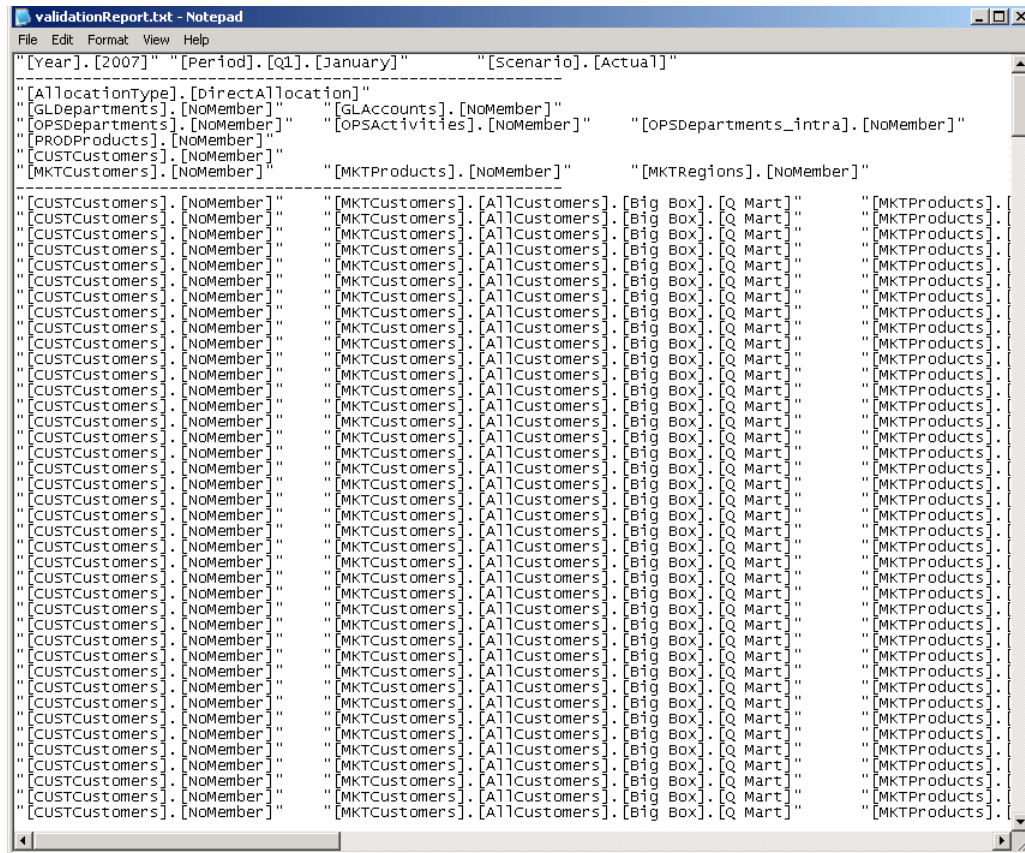
- Assignment Rules
- Regular Assignments

**10 Click **Generate** to generate the selected report.**

The Generate button is unavailable while the report is being generated. When the report is complete, a confirmation message is displayed. The path to the report location in which the validationReport.txt file has been posted, and its approximate file size are identified.

**11 Click **OK** to dismiss the message.**

**12 Navigate to the validationReport.txt file, and review the report.**



**13 Edit the generated report to resolve any missing or incomplete data.**

You can edit the report directly in its text format, and import the results into Essbase.

Also, you can paste the data into Microsoft Excel, edit it, and return the driver data back to the report file, and then import it to Essbase.

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# 6

# Calculating Models

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After you validate the structure and data of a model, you calculate the model. Profitability and Cost Management performs two calculations:

- Direct Allocation
- Genealogy

The direct allocation data is required for genealogy, so it must be calculated first.

You can run the operations directly from the screen, or schedule a suitable time.

---

**Caution!** Before calculating a model, ensure that cost, revenue, and driver data have been loaded into Essbase; otherwise, the calculation scripts run using an empty data set.

---

Use the following procedures to deploy and calculate the databases:

- “Calculation (Calc) Scripts” on page 102
- “Deploying the Calculation Database” on page 102
- “Deploying Reporting Databases” on page 105
- “Transferring Data” on page 105
- “Calculating Direct Allocation Data” on page 103
- “Genealogy Data” on page 107

## Calculation (Calc) Scripts

Calculation scripts detail all the calculations required for a model, and they must be generated for each model. If only the cost, revenue, or driver data is changed, the calculation script can be used more than once for the same model. If any other model information is modified, the script must be regenerated to reflect the new calculations before it can be reused.

The calculation scripts are generated in the `$ARBORPATH/app/<application name>/<database name>` directory, on the machine where the configured Essbase server is running. If required, the administrator can view calculation scripts on the Essbase console.

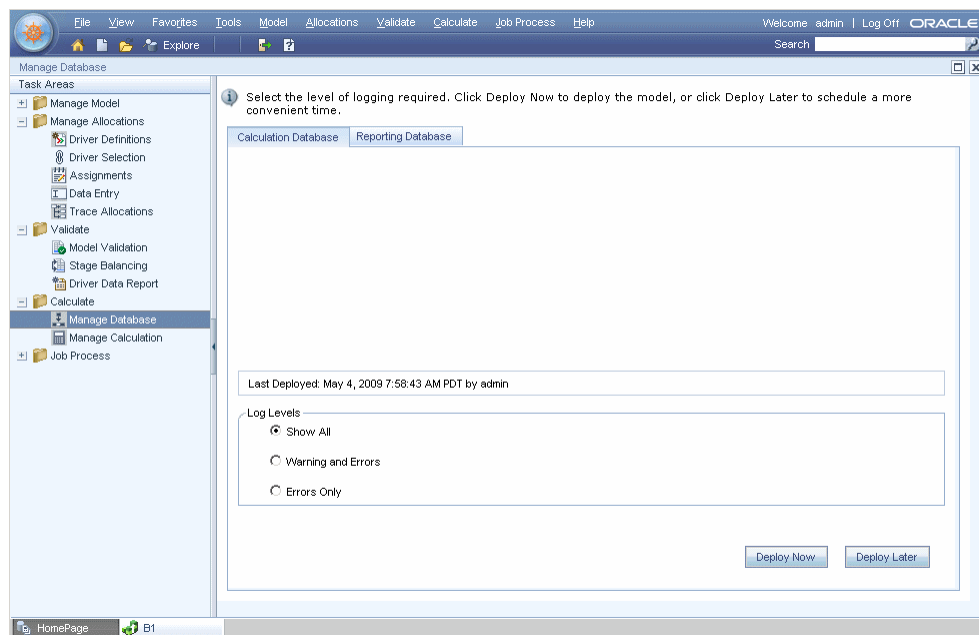
## Deploying the Calculation Database

The options on the Calculation Database tab apply only to the calculation database.

► To deploy calculation databases:

- 1 **Load data from the Essbase database before calculating the model to ensure the calculation are not run on an empty data set. There are two way to load input level cost, revenue and driver data:**
  - Load data directly into the application through the Data Entry window, under Manage Allocations. See [“Editing Driver Data” on page 81](#).
  - Load data into Essbase using Essbase data load techniques. See the *Oracle Essbase Database Administrator's Guide*.
- 2 **From Task Areas, select Calculate, then Manage Database.**

The Calculation Database tab of the Manage Database screen is displayed.



- 3 **Optional: Under Last Deployed, review the date and time of the last generation of the calculation database for the model.**

- 4 Under **Log Levels**, select the level of detail for errors and warnings that you want to record in the log file:
  - **Show All** — Display all warnings, errors and information messages.
  - **Warnings and Errors** — Display warning and error messages only. Any errors must be corrected before regenerating calculation scripts or recalculating the model.
  - **Errors Only** — Display messages for any errors encountered during the operation. Any errors must be corrected before regenerating calculation scripts or recalculating the model.

**Note:** If you change log level settings, you must restart the server for the new settings to take effect.

- 5 **Optional:** Click **Deploy Later** to schedule a later date and time to run the deployment. See [“Scheduling Taskflows” on page 117](#)

- 6 **Optional:** Click **Deploy Now** to deploy the calculation database immediately.

A confirmation message indicates that the job has started, and identifies the assigned taskflow ID.

---

**Caution!** Depending on the size and complexity of your model, this operation may take a significant amount of time.

---

- 7 Click **OK**.
- 8 Monitor the progress of the deployment on the Status Page using the taskflow ID, as described in [Chapter 7, “Monitoring Taskflows”](#).
- 9 When the deployment is complete, calculate the database. See [“Calculating Direct Allocation Data” on page 103](#).

## Calculating Direct Allocation Data

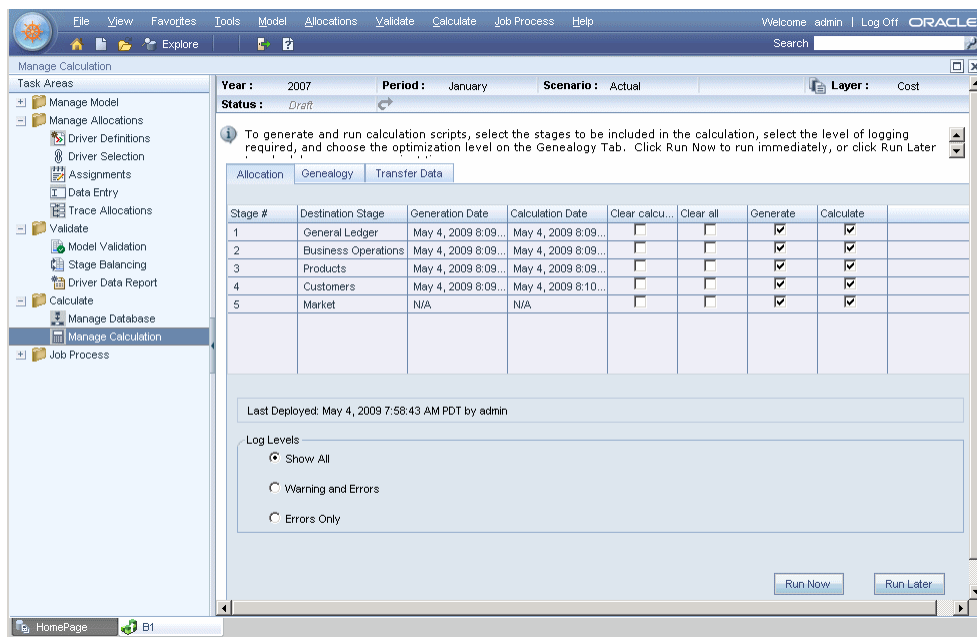
The Allocation tab of the Manage Calculation screen is used to calculate the results of direct assignments for source and destination intersections. The results for each level contribute to the results and calculations for the next level.

From this option, you can select the stages you want to generate, and run the calculation scripts.

► To calculate direct allocation data:

- 1 From **Task Areas**, select **Calculate**, then **Manage Calculation**.

The Allocation tab of the Manage Calculation screen is displayed.



- 2 **Optional:** Under **Last Deployed**, review the data and time of the last deployment of the calculation database.
- 3 **Under Log Levels**, select the level of detail for errors and warnings that you want to record in the log file:
  - Show All — Display all warnings, errors and information messages.
  - Warnings and Errors — Display warning and error messages only. Any errors must be corrected before regenerating calculation scripts or recalculating the model.
  - Errors Only — Display messages for any errors encountered during the operation. Any errors must be corrected before regenerating calculation scripts or recalculating the model.

**Note:** If you change log level settings, you must restart the server for the new settings to take effect.

- 4 **Optional:** Click **Run Later** to schedule a date and time to deploy the Calculation scripts, run the calculations or clear data. See [“Scheduling Taskflows” on page 117](#).

**Note:** If this option is not selected when the task is created, you will not be able to schedule the task.

- 5 **Optional:** Click **Run Now** to deploy the Calculations scripts, run the calculations or clear data immediately. A confirmation message indicates that the job has started, and identifies the assigned taskflow ID.

---

**Caution!** Depending on the size and complexity of your model, this operation may take a significant amount of time.

---

- 6 **Monitor the progress of the deployment using the taskflow ID**, as described in [Chapter 7, “Monitoring Taskflows”](#).



## Transferring Data

After the Reporting database is deployed, transfer calculated allocation data to the Reporting database for one or more POVs. All Level 0 data — allocation and genealogy — is included in the transfer.

**Note:** The Calculation database must be calculated before the data can be transferred to the Reporting database.

► To transfer data to the Reporting Database:

- 1 From **Task Areas**, select **Calculate**, then **Manage Calculation**.

The Manage Calculation screen is displayed.

- 2 Select a POV and Layer for the data transfer.
- 3 Select the **Transfer Data** tab to copy the calculated data to the reporting database.
- 4 **Optional:** Click **Transfer Later** to schedule a date and time to run the transfer. See [“Scheduling Taskflows” on page 117](#).
- 5 **Optional:** Click **Transfer Now** to run the transfer immediately.

---

**Caution!** Depending on the size and complexity of your model, this operation may take a significant amount of time.

---

- 6 When the data transfer is complete, use Reporting and Analysis tools, such as Web Analysis and Financial Reporting, or Microsoft Excel, to create reports and view results. See [Chapter 8, “Running Reports”](#).

## Deploying Reporting Databases

A Reporting database is created using the Essbase Aggregate Storage option (ASO). All calculations are performed through the database outline; no calculation scripts are required. Use of this option decreases retrieval times and increases scalability.

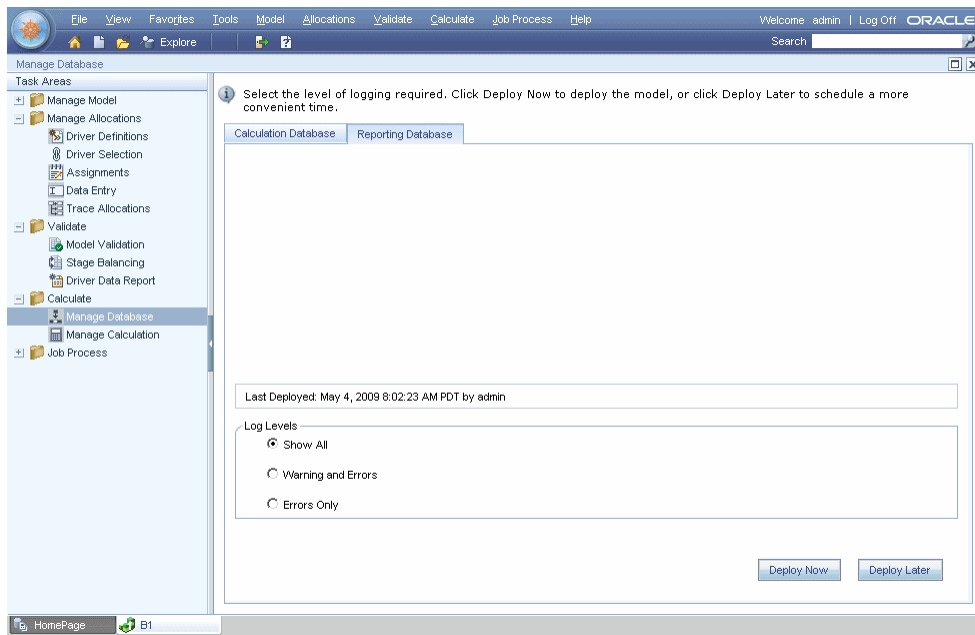
After you create the Reporting database, the dimension information in the Profitability and Cost Management model is used to generate the aggregate storage outline.

► To deploy calculation databases:

- 1 From **Task Areas**, select **Calculate**, then **Manage Database**.

The Calculation Database tab of the Manage Database screen is displayed.

- 2 Select the **Reporting Database** tab.



- 3 **Optional:** Under **Last Deployed**, review the date and time of the previous deployment.
- 4 **Under Log Levels**, select the level of detail for errors and warnings that you want to record in the log file:
  - **Show All** — Display all warnings, errors and information messages.
  - **Warnings and Errors** — Display warning and error messages only. Any errors must be corrected before regenerating calculation scripts or recalculating the model.
  - **Errors Only** — Display messages for any errors encountered during the operation. Any errors must be corrected before regenerating calculation scripts or recalculating the model.

**Note:** If you change log level settings, you must restart the server for the new settings to take effect.

- 5 **Optional:** Click **Deploy Later** to schedule a date and time to run the deployment. See [“Scheduling Taskflows” on page 117](#).

**Note:** If this option is not selected when the task is created, you will not be able to schedule the task.

- 6 **Optional:** Click **Deploy Now** to deploy the Reporting database immediately.

A confirmation message is displayed, indicating that the job has started, and identifying the assigned taskflow ID.

---

**Caution!** Depending on the size and complexity of your model, this operation may take a significant amount of time.

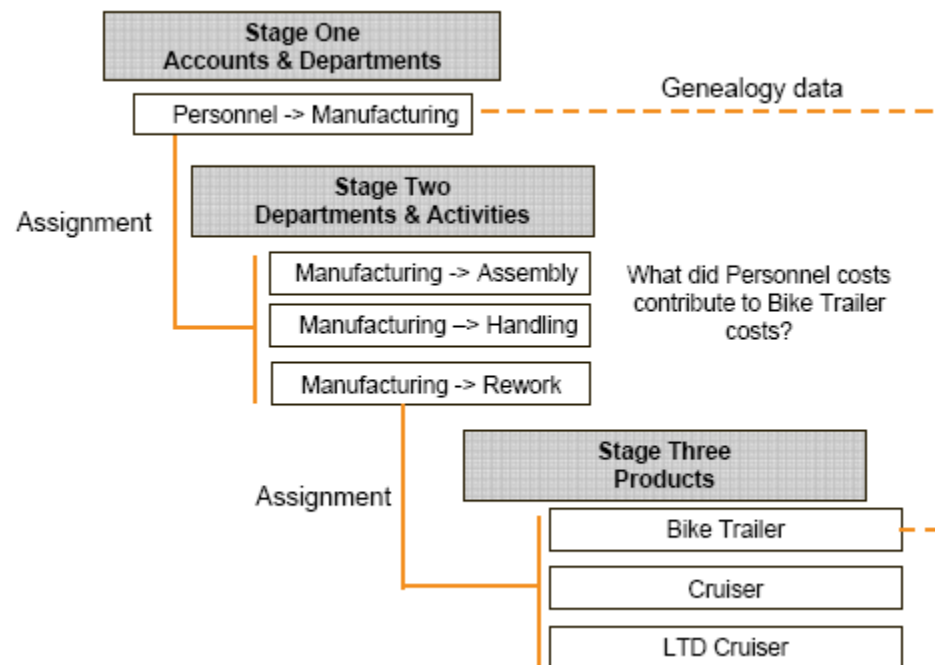
---

- 7 **Monitor the progress of the deployment using the taskflow ID**, as described in [Chapter 7, “Monitoring Taskflows”](#).

## Genealogy Data

Genealogy data calculates the allocation detail for source and destination intersections that are indirectly related, rather than directly assigned to each other. Therefore, the results of one level may not contribute to the next level, but must contribute to some downstream intersection. Genealogy can be calculated for both the Cost and Revenue layers.

For example, in the following diagram, the results for Personnel and Manufacturing in Stage One of the model contribute to Bike Trailer costs in Stage Three.



## Calculating Genealogy Data

Genealogy calculations use the reporting database to obtain data for calculation as it is faster than using the calculation database. Direct allocation data must be calculated first before you can calculate genealogy. You must transfer direct allocation data to the reporting cube before starting genealogy calculations. During calculation, the calculated genealogy data is automatically loaded into the reporting cube.

When calculating genealogy data, only the data associated with the selected stages when the data is calculated are included in the results.

To optimize processing of very large generated genealogy calculation scripts, Profitability and Cost Management may automatically split the calculation scripts into smaller pieces for actual processing. The scripts are executed on Essbase in the order in which they are created, to maintain the original sequence in which the sources are allocated. All scripts contribute to the final genealogy data calculation, but are displayed separately. A separate script name and number are

appended to each split script, for example, g123c000.csc,, g123c001.csc, g123c002.csc, and so on. The script splitting does not affect results of the final genealogy calculations.

The Genealogy data for a POV is cleared each time before genealogy calculations are run:

- For Classic genealogy calculations, both the Calculation (BSO) and Reporting (ASO) cubes are cleared.
- For Native calculations, only the Reporting (ASO) cube is cleared.

**Note:** Only genealogy data for a particular POV is erased; all other data remains unchanged.

After the genealogy data is calculated, you can use Reporting and Analysis tools, such as Web Analysis and Financial Reporting to create reports and view results.

► To calculate allocation genealogy databases:

- 1 From Task Area, select **Calculate**, then **Manage Calculation**, and then **Allocation** to perform the direct allocation calculations, as outlined in [“Calculating Direct Allocation Data” on page 103](#). This selection generates and executes the calculation scripts in the calculation database.
- 2 From Task Area, select **Calculate**, then **Manage Calculation**, and then **Transfer Data** to copy the calculated data to the reporting database.

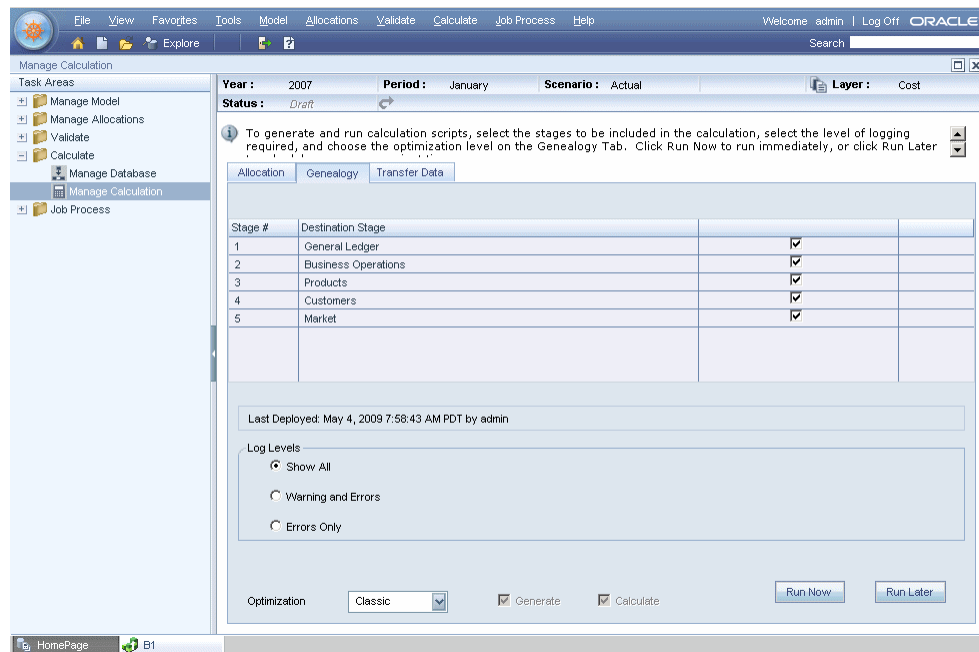
After calculations are complete, the reporting database will contain the genealogy data for both the Classic and Native optimization levels. The calculated genealogy data is available for the Classic optimization level only.


- 3 From **Task Areas**, select **Calculate**, and then **Manage Calculation**.

The Manage Calculation screen is displayed.

- 4 Select the **Genealogy** tab.

The stages available for the selected POV are displayed on the Genealogy tab, showing the date of any previous calculation or generation.



- 5 Select a POV (Year, Period, Scenario and Layer) for the genealogy data calculation, and then click the Go button .
- 6 Select each Destination stage to be included in the genealogy data calculations.

---

**Caution!** Only stages selected for the genealogy data calculations are available to trace allocation flow. Allocations to any stages that are not selected are not included during the trace.

---

- 7 Under **Log Levels**, select the level of detail you want to record in the log file:
  - Show All — Display all warnings, errors and information messages.
  - Warnings and Errors — Display warning and error messages only. Any errors must be corrected before regenerating calculation scripts or recalculating the model.
  - Errors Only — Display messages for any errors encountered during the operation. Any errors must be corrected before regenerating calculation scripts or recalculating the model.

**Note:** If you change log level settings, you must restart the server for the new settings to take effect.

- 8 Under **Optimization**, select the level of detail you require for tracing allocations:
  - Select **Classic** to create allocation-based calculation scripts for most models.
  - Select **Native** to use Java-based genealogy calculations for large models.
- 9 **Optional:** Select **Generate** to calculate the genealogy calculation scripts, using the reporting database as the source for the required data.
- 10 **Optional:** Select **Calculate** to execute the genealogy scripts.

The calculated genealogy data will be available in both the calculation and reporting databases after calculations are complete. The reporting database will contain the genealogy data for both

the Classic and Native optimization levels. The calculated genealogy data is available for the Classic optimization level only.

**11 Optional:** To schedule the task to run at a more convenient time, click **Run Later**. See [“Scheduling Taskflows” on page 117](#).

**12 Optional:** To perform the operation immediately, click **Run Now**.

---

**Caution!** Depending on the size and complexity of your model, this operation may take a significant amount of time.

---

**13** When the operation is complete, use Reporting and Analysis tools, such as Web Analysis and Financial Reporting or Microsoft Excel, to create reports and view the results.

# 7

## Monitoring Taskflows

### In This Chapter

Managing Taskflows .....	111
Viewing Taskflow Information .....	113
Viewing Taskflow Status .....	114
Viewing Task Details .....	116
Scheduling Taskflows .....	117

## Managing Taskflows

Taskflows automate business processes, in whole or part. Tasks are passed from one taskflow participant to another, according to a set of procedural rules. In Profitability and Cost Management, taskflows are created when calculation and genealogy scripts are generated, and when models are calculated. A taskflow ID is automatically generated for each task. Every time you run a task, a new task ID is generated.

**Note:** Taskflows are not available when validating the model contents or structure.

A taskflow can include one or more steps. Each taskflow step represents a single action in Profitability and Cost Management:

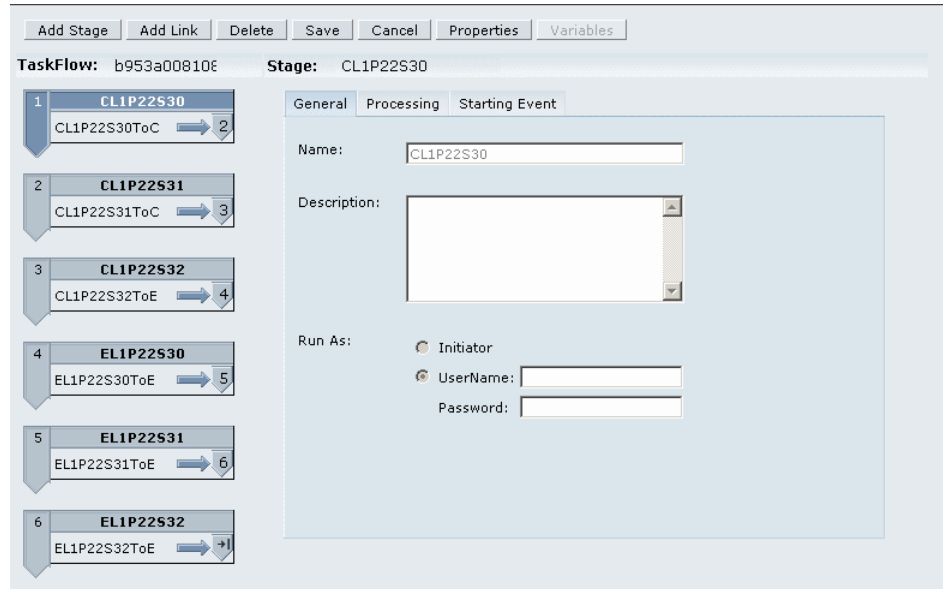
- A one-step taskflow performs one action, such as the generation of the Essbase database.
- Multistep taskflows perform multiple actions, such as the script processing to generate or execute a calculation script.

In [Figure 1](#), you can see an example of a multistep taskflow with six steps:

- Three steps for creating scripts (shown with a “C” prefix), and
- Three steps for executing scripts (shown with an “E” prefix).

**Note:** The taskflow step numbers indicate the task sequence, not the stage sequence.

Figure 1 Example of Multiple Step Taskflow



When you initiate a taskflow, a taskflow step is created and a taskflow ID is assigned (for example, 'wf-1201275329264'). The ID enables you to monitor the progress of the taskflow. A new Taskflow ID is created each time you initiate a taskflow instance. If a taskflow is interrupted or restarted, it always begins again at step 1.

Each taskflow step is executed in sequence, beginning with the first step. When the results for one step are completed, the next step is initiated. Status is only complete when all steps in the taskflow have been performed.

You can use the Job Process option to view the taskflow status and details, or to schedule the running of the taskflow on a one-time or recurring basis.

In order to access the Job Process monitoring option, the following conditions must be satisfied:

- Profitability and Cost Management must be configured to use external authentication and Oracle's Hyperion® Shared Services functionality. See the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Installation and Configuration Guide*.
- A taskflow must be created by calculating or generating calculation scripts and models before you can view details in the Job Process options. See [Chapter 6, “Calculating Models”](#).

---

**Caution!** Although you can add or remove steps and links, and create new taskflows from the Taskflow screens, Oracle recommends that you do not modify Profitability and Cost Management taskflows. For additional information on using EPM Workspace taskflows for other products, see the *Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Workspace User's Guide*.

---

Use these procedures to monitor and schedule taskflows:

- [“Viewing Taskflow Information” on page 113](#)
- [“Scheduling Taskflows” on page 117](#)



- “Viewing Taskflow Status ” on page 114
- “Viewing Task Details” on page 116

## Viewing Taskflow Information

The Taskflow Listing Summary shows the existing taskflows for the selected application, and provides basic details for each one.

► To view taskflow information:

- 1 From **Task Areas**, select **Job Process**, then **Manage Taskflow**.

The Taskflow Listing Summary screen is displayed.

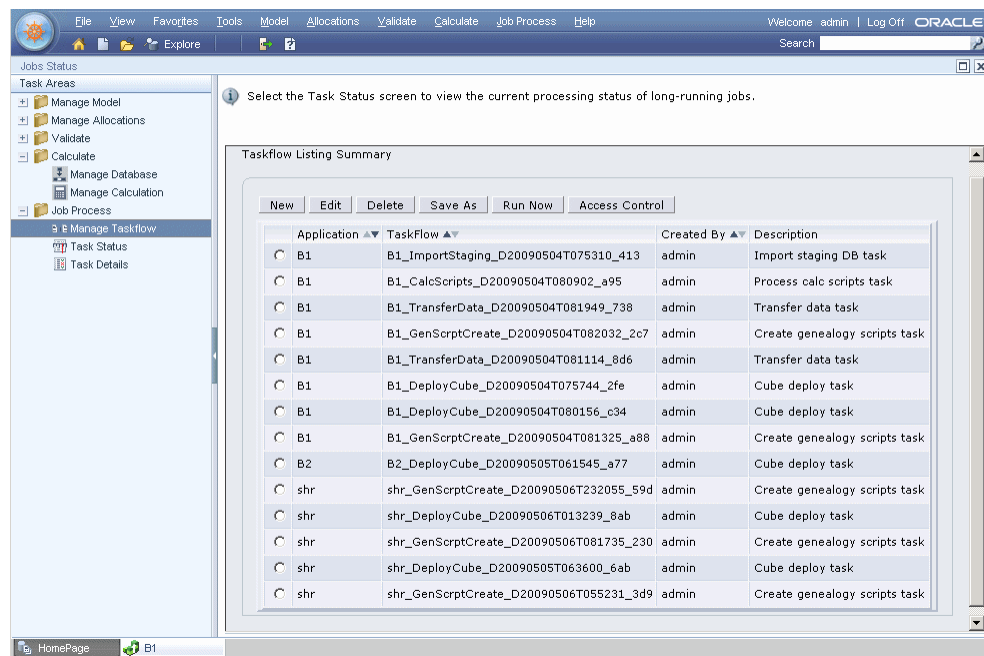
The Summary displays this information for each taskflow that exists for the selected application:

- **Application** displays the application name
- **Taskflow** displays the generated taskflow number

For example, the application name may be displayed as

**HPM\_ImportStaging\_382728be43623bc2**, where **HPM** is the product name, **Import Staging** is the task, and **382728be43623bc2** is the generated application instance ID.

- **Created By** displays the ID of the user who created the taskflow
- **Description** provides a brief explanation of the taskflow



- 2 **Optional:** Click the radio button beside a taskflow, and click **Edit** to schedule the running of the task for a more convenient time or date.
- 3 Use the Taskflow Listing Summary screen to perform various actions, such as deleting a taskflow or scheduling the run of a taskflow. For detailed instructions on using Oracle Enterprise Performance Management

Workspace, Fusion Edition taskflows, see the *Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Workspace User's Guide*.

## Viewing Taskflow Status

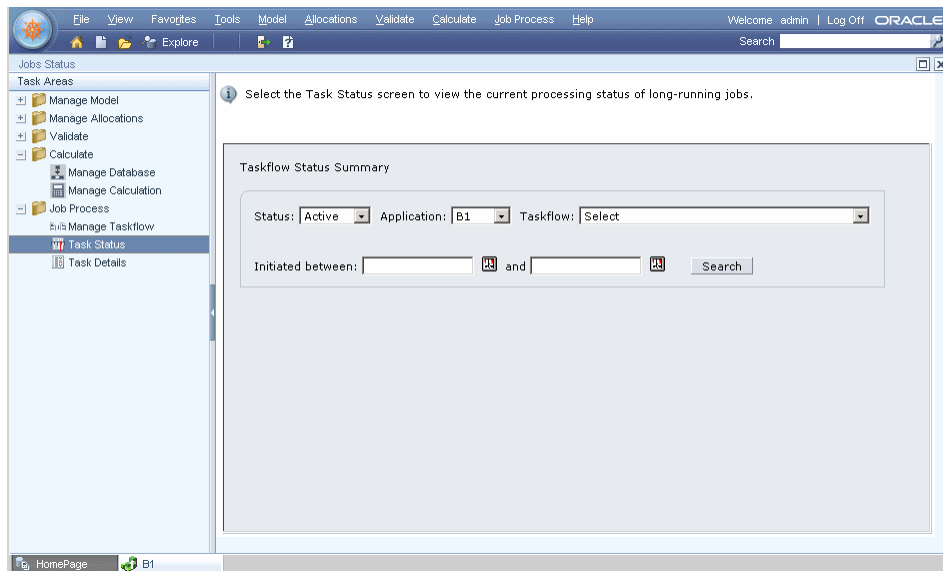
In the Taskflow Status Summary screen, you can view and update the status of existing taskflows. You can also filter the taskflow list to display taskflows with a specified status or date range.


A participant ID is created for each generated step in the taskflow. You can drill-down on an individual taskflow to view details of the associated participant summary.

► To view taskflow status:

- 1 From **Task Areas**, select **Job Process**, then **Task Status**.

The Taskflow Status Summary screen is displayed.



- 2 Select one or more search criteria to locate the taskflow you want to view:
  - a. Under **Status**, select a status of the taskflow you want to view:
    - New
    - Active
    - Done
    - All
  - b. Under **Application**, select an Application ID.
  - c. Under **Taskflow**, select a Taskflow ID.
  - d. For **Initiated Between**, click the calendar icons  , and select a start and end date for the search range.

**Note:** Depending on your requirements, you may leave all search fields blank to display all taskflows, or make the search as specific as possible to narrow the results.

**3 Click Search.**

The search results are displayed at the bottom of the screen:

- ID (This is the participant ID, which is automatically generated for the taskflow.)
- Application ID
- Taskflow ID
- Initiator of the taskflow
- Time that the taskflow began running
- Current Status of the taskflow
- Description of the taskflow

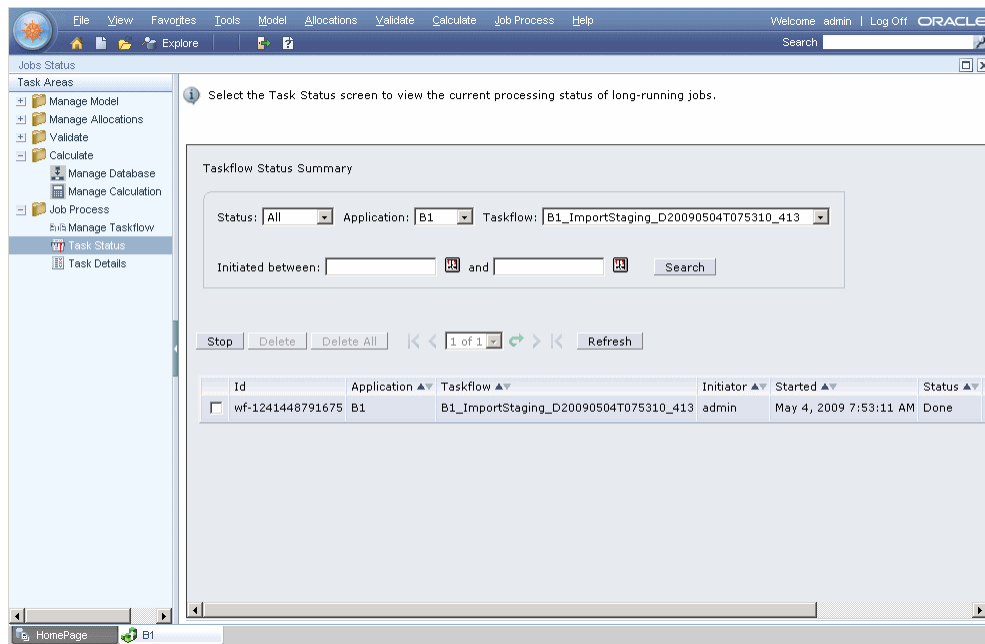
**4 Optional: Click Refresh to update status information.**

**5 Optional: To end the currently running step of a multi-step taskflow, check the checkbox beside the appropriate taskflow, and click Stop.**

The taskflow stops when the application returns the results of the selected step. The results for previous steps are not discarded; however, if the taskflow is re-run, it begins at the first step.

**6 Optional: To view details of a taskflow and its status, double-click the taskflow name.**

The Taskflow Participant Summary is displayed, showing details of the task and its status.



**7 Click Cancel to return to the Taskflow Status Summary.**

# Viewing Task Details

You can view the details for an existing taskflow using the Task Details option.

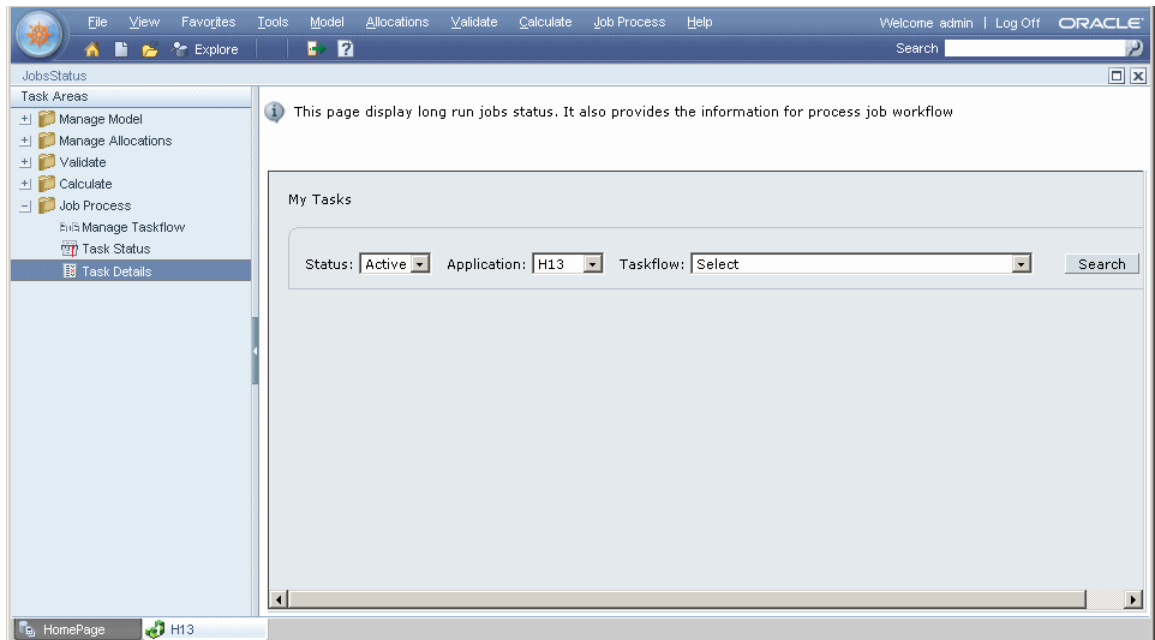
A new task ID is generated each time you run a task.

**Note:** For very large generated Allocation Genealogy scripts, the tasks may be automatically split into smaller calculation scripts. All scripts contribute to the final genealogy calculation but are displayed separately. An individual script name and number are appended to each split script. for example, g123c000.csc, g123c001.csc, g123c002.csc, and so on.

► To view task details:

- 1 From **Task Areas**, select **Job Process**, then **Task Details**.

The My Tasks screen is displayed.

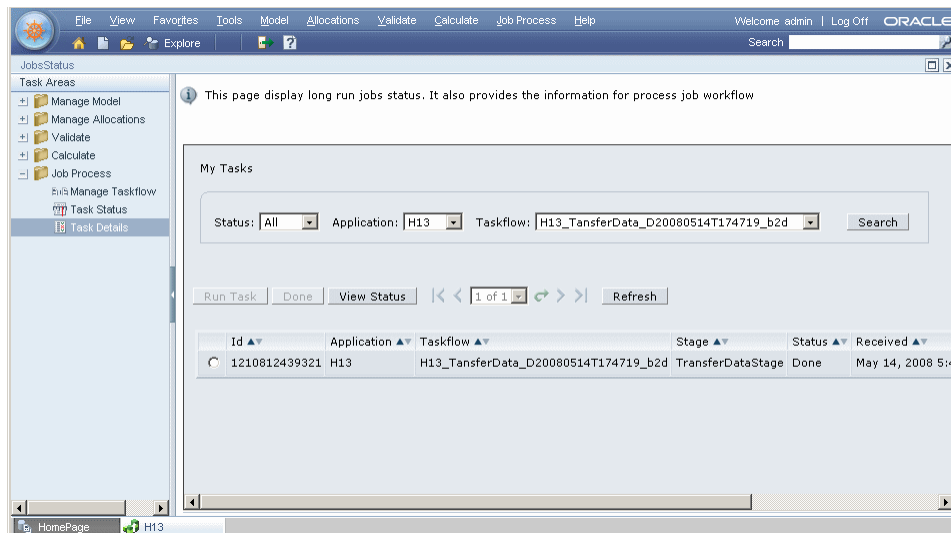


- 2 Select the one or more search criteria to locate the taskflow you want to view:
  - a. Under **Status**, select a status, such as **New**, **Active**, **Done**, or **All**.
  - b. Under **Application**, select an Application ID.
  - c. Under **Taskflow**, select the generated Taskflow ID.

**Note:** Depending on your requirements, you may leave all search fields blank to display all taskflows, or make the search as specific as possible to narrow the results.

- 3 Click **Search**.

The results of the search are displayed.



- 4 **Optional:** Use the forward and back arrows to scroll through the results. The current page in the sequence and the total number of pages are displayed.
- 5 **Optional:** Click **Refresh** to update status information.
- 6 Select a taskflow, and then click **View Status**.

The Taskflow Participant Summary is displayed, showing details of the job and current status for the selected step in the taskflow.

- 7 Click **Cancel** to return to the Job Status screen.

## Scheduling Taskflows

You can schedule the running of a taskflow on a one-time or recurring basis.

**Note:** If you want to schedule the taskflow, you must have selected the “Run Later” option when you created the task. See [“Genealogy Data” on page 107](#) and [“Calculating Direct Allocation Data” on page 103](#).

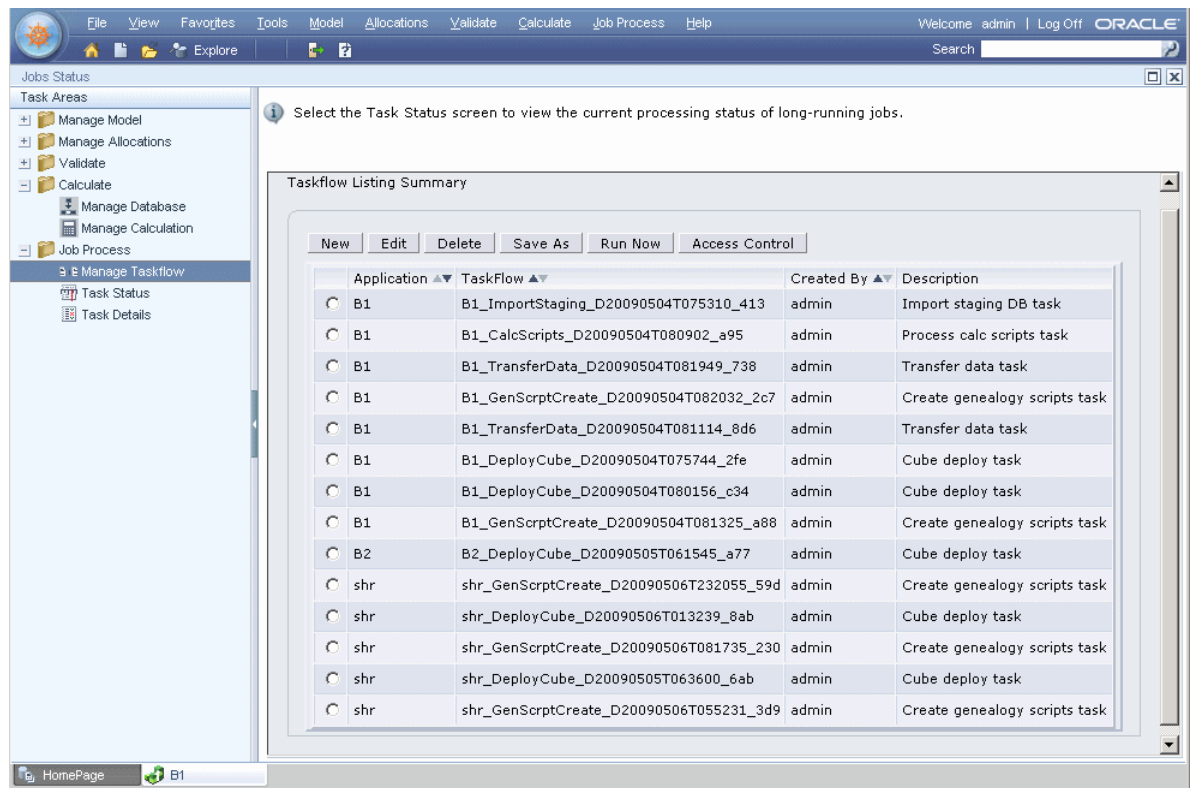
► To schedule taskflows:

- 1 From **Task Areas**, select **Job Process**, then **Manage Taskflow**.

The Taskflow Listing Summary screen is displayed. The Summary displays this information for each existing taskflow:

- Application Name in the format *<product name>:<application ID>*. For example, **HPM:382728be43623bc2** where **HPM** is the product name and **382728be43623bc2** is the generated application instance ID.
- Generated Taskflow Number
- ID of the user who created the taskflow
- Description of the purpose of the taskflow

**Note:** A new task ID is generated each time you run a task.



2 Select the taskflow for which you selected the “Run Later” option when creating the task.

3 Click **Edit**.

The scheduling screen is displayed. Under Stage, the step for the selected taskflow is listed.

4 Enter the login **UserName** and **Password**.

5 Select the **Starting Event** tab.

The Starting Event tab represents the first step in a taskflow, and displays information about how the taskflow is initiated.

6 From the **Starting Event** drop-down list, select **Scheduled Event**.

The scheduling screen is displayed, showing the current Server Date.

7 Under **Start Date**, click the calendar icon  to select the date on which the taskflow is to begin.

8 Under **Start Time**, use the drop-down lists to select the time at which the taskflow is to begin.

You must select the hour, minute and whether the time is set for AM or PM.

9 **Optional:** To schedule jobs to run on a recurring basis:


a. Select **Recurrence**.

b. Under **Recurrence Pattern**, select a frequency, such as Monthly, Weekly, and so on.

c. Select a recurrence pattern, and enter the required variables, as indicated in the following examples:

- Day  $x$  of every  $x$  Month(s)
- The  $x$  day of Every  $x$  Month(s)

- 10 Optional:** To schedule the taskflow to run until it is manually cancelled or deleted, select **No End Date**.
- 11 Optional:** To schedule the taskflow to run for a specified number of times, select **End After  $x$  Occurrences**. In the text box, enter the number of times the job is to be run.
- 12 Optional:** To run the taskflow until a specified date, select **End Date**, and select the date and time of the final run:

- a. Under **End Date**, click the calendar icon  to select a date.

**Note:** The calendar icon is displayed when the End Date option is selected.

- b. Under **End Time**, select the time of the last run. You must select the hour, minute and whether the time is set for AM or PM.

- 13 Click **Save** to save the scheduled job.**

The taskflow runs as scheduled.







# Running Reports

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## About Running Reports

Although there are internal reports for validating the model, checking stage balances and so on, in order to view the calculation results, you need to create custom reports in other Oracle or third-party reporting tools, such as the following products:

- Oracle's Hyperion® Web Analysis
- Oracle Hyperion Financial Reporting, Fusion Edition
- Microsoft Excel, using the Essbase Spreadsheet Add-In for Excel, or Smart View

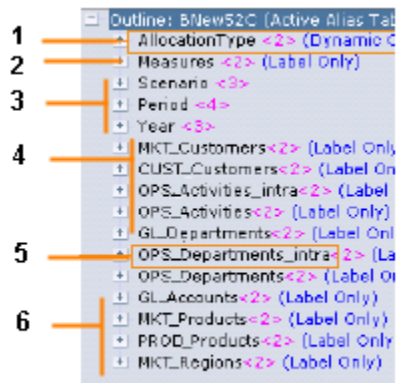
Using these reporting tools, you can generate the reports to view exactly the information you require. The procedures shown in this section suggest steps you need to take to build the reports, but you must use the supporting documentation for your selected reporting tool for detailed instructions on creating and running your reports.

See these sections:

- “Essbase Outlines and Reporting” on page 122
- “Reporting on Stage Data” on page 123
- “Reporting on Direct Allocations” on page 124
- “Reporting on Allocation Genealogy” on page 125
- “Reporting Using Excel Spreadsheet Add-In” on page 126

# Essbase Outlines and Reporting

The Essbase outline created for your Profitability and Cost Management model contains separate dimensions to store the data for each stage. Although stages do not exist in the Essbase outline, they are used to organize dimensions and members within the model. When creating the stage in Profitability and Cost Management, a prefix is defined to identify the stage to which a dimension belongs, and this prefix is displayed in the outline.



The sample Essbase outline shown in the graphic above displays some of these characteristics:

1. AllocationType identifies DirectAllocation or GenealogyAllocation data
2. Measure dimension identifies measures used in the model.
3. POV dimensions - at least one must be available.
4. Stage prefix identifies the stage to which the dimension belongs.
5. The \_intra suffix identifies dimensions which are used in intrastage assignments.
6. Business dimensions from the model.

Using the dimensions in the Essbase outline, you build the report with the information and level of detail that you require. You can select the dimensions that you want to include in the report, although these dimensions are usually required:

- AllocationType dimension to specify whether the report includes DirectAllocation or GenealogyData.
- POV dimensions
- Measure dimensions
- Business dimensions
- Attribute dimensions

For stages that allow intrastage allocations, Essbase attaches a suffix '\_intra' to the dimension to identify it as part of an intrastage allocation. For example, if the stage dimensions are OPS\_Products and OPS\_Activities, the destination data for intrastage allocations is stored in the OPS\_Departments\_intra and OPS\_Activities\_intra dimensions.

**Caution!** In any Essbase outline, ensure all dimensions have a unique name; otherwise, the creation of the outline will fail. For example, an attribute dimension member name cannot match a regular dimension name.

## Reporting on Stage Data

You can generate reports to provide details about an individual model stage.

### Example of Stage Data Report Selections

	A	B	C	D
1	Period	January	GL_Accounts	NoMember
2	Year	2008	GL_Departments	NoMember
3	Scenario	Actual	OPS_Departments_intra	NoMember
4			OPS_Activities_intra	NoMember
5	AllocationType	DirectAllocation	PRODS_Products	NoMember
6			CUST_Customers	NoMember
7			MKT_Customers	NoMember
8			MKT_Products	NoMember
9			MKT_Regions	NoMember
10				
11				
12	OPS_Departments	OPS_Activities	Measures	
13			CostReceivedPriorStage	CostInput
14	Assembly	Building		200
15	Assembly	Rework		150
16	Assembly	Testing		100

The sample report above shows the layout of dimensions used to create the stage data report:

1. AllocationType set to DirectAllocation
2. All dimensions in other stages are set to NoMember .
3. Stage dimensions

► To report on Stage Data:

- 1 Generate and calculate the Essbase cube for the model, as outlined in [Chapter 6, “Calculating Models”](#).
- 2 From your reporting application, connect to the Essbase cube.
- 3 Drag and drop the dimensions into the configuration you require. For example, place source stage intersections in the rows, and destination stage intersections in the columns, or vice versa.
- 4 Select members from each dimension in the source stage to define the source intersections on which you want to report.
- 5 Select members from each dimension in the destination stage to define the destination intersections on which you want to report.
- 6 From the AllocationType dimension, select **DirectAllocation**.
- 7 Select a member from each POV dimension.
- 8 From the Measure dimension, select the measures on which you want to report. See [Appendix A, “Measure Dimension”](#).
- 9 For all other dimensions, select **NoMember**.

10 Using instructions for your reporting application, run the report.

## Reporting on Direct Allocations

A direct allocation is an allocation for which the source and destination intersections are directly linked by an assignment.

Example of Direct Allocation Report Selections

	A	B	C	D	E
1	Period	January		GL_Accounts	NoMember
2	Year	2008		GL_Departments	NoMember
3	Scenario	Actual		OPS_Departments_intra	NoMember
4				OPS_Activities_intra	NoMember
5	AllocationType	DirectAllocation		CUST_Customers	NoMember
6	Measure	CostReceivedPriorStage		MKT_Customers	NoMember
7				MKT_Products	NoMember
8				MKT_Regions	NoMember
9					
10	OPS_Departments	OPS_Activity	PROD_Products		
11					
12			Bike Trailer	Standard Cruiser	LTD Cruiser
13	Assembly	Building	5000	3800	4100
14	Assembly	Testing	300	270	325
15	Assembly	Rework	800	600	460

The sample report above shows the layout of dimensions used to create the direct allocation data report:

1. AllocationType set to DirectAllocation
2. All dimensions in other stages are set to NoMember.
3. Source stage intersections
4. Destination stage intersections

➤ To report on Direct Allocations:

- 1 Generate and calculate the Essbase cube for the model, as outlined in [Chapter 6, “Calculating Models”](#).
- 2 From your reporting application, connect to the Essbase cube.
- 3 In the Source Stage, select members from each dimension on which you want to report.
- 4 In the Destination Stage, select members from each dimension on which you want to report.

**Note:** If there is an intrastage allocation, use the dimensions with the suffix `_intra` to specify the destination intersections.

- 5 From the AllocationType dimension, select **DirectAllocation**.
- 6 Select a member from each POV dimension.
- 7 From the Measure dimension, select the measures on which you want to report. See [Appendix A, “Measure Dimension”](#).
- 8 For all other dimensions, select **NoMember**.
- 9 Using instructions for your reporting application, run the report.

## Reporting on Allocation Genealogy

The Allocation Genealogy report calculates the allocation detail for source and destination intersections that do not have an assignment, but which have an indirect relationship.

Example of Allocation Genealogy Report Selections

	A	B	C	D
1	Period	January	OPS_Departments	NoMember
2	Year	2008	OPS_Activities	NoMember
3	Scenario	Actual	CUST_Customers	NoMember
4			OPS_Departments_intra	NoMember
5	AllocationType	GenealogyAllocation	OPS_Activities_intra	NoMember
6	Measure	CostReceivedPriorStage	MKT_Customers	NoMember
7			MKT_Products	NoMember
8			MKT_Regions	NoMember
9				
10	GL_Departments	GL_Accounts	PROD_Products	
11			LTD Cruiser	STD Cruiser
12	Assembly	Personnel		200 75
13	Assembly	Personnel		150 100
14	Assembly	Personnel		200 80

The sample report above shows the layout of dimensions used to create the allocation genealogy report:

1. AllocationType set to GenealogyAllocation
2. All dimensions in other stages are set to NoMember.
3. Start point intersections
4. End point intersections

► To report on Allocation genealogy:

- 1 Generate and calculate the Essbase cube for the model, as outlined in [Chapter 6, "Calculating Models"](#).
- 2 From your reporting application, connect to the Essbase cube.
- 3 In the Source Stage, select members from each dimension in the stage that is the starting point.
- 4 In the Destination Stage, select members from each dimension in the stage that is the ending point.

**Note:** If there is an intrastage allocation, use the dimensions with the suffix `_intra` to specify the destination intersections.

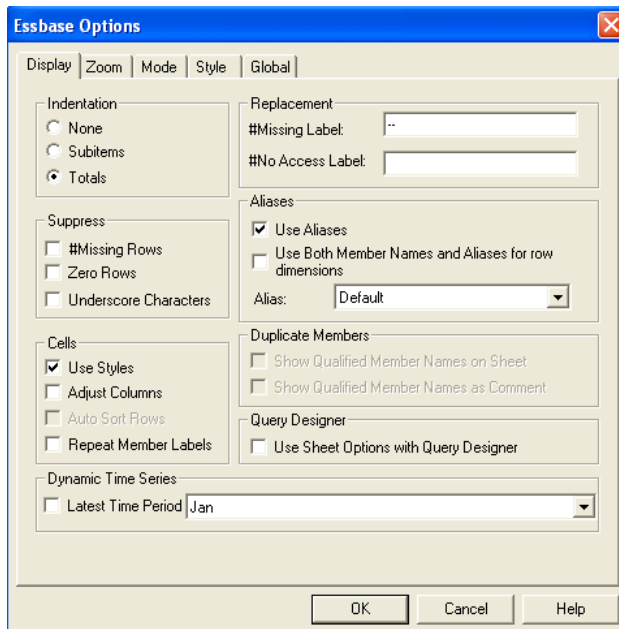
- 5 From the AllocationType dimension, select **GenealogyAllocation**.
- 6 From the Measure dimension, select the measures on which you want to report. See [Appendix A, "Measure Dimension"](#).
- 7 Select a member from each POV dimension.
- 8 For all other dimensions, including dimensions for intermediate stages between the start and end point stages, select **NoMember**.
- 9 Using instructions for your reporting application, run the report.

# Reporting Using Excel Spreadsheet Add-In

If you have the Essbase Excel Spreadsheet Add-In installed, you can generate a report from Microsoft Excel.

For detailed instructions on using the Excel Spreadsheet Add-In, see the *Oracle Essbase Spreadsheet Add-In User's Guide*.

- To report using Excel Spreadsheet Add-In:
  - 1 Generate the Essbase cube for the model, as outlined in [Chapter 6, “Calculating Models”](#).
  - 2 In Microsoft Excel, select **Essbase**, then **Connect** and log in to Essbase.
  - 3 From the **Application Database** list on the Essbase Login dialog box, select the cube for which you want to generate the report.
  - 4 **Optional:** Select **Essbase**, then **Select Options**, and then **Display** to customize the display of your report, such as using aliases, suppressing #Missing Rows, Indentations, and so on.



- 5 Select **Essbase**, then **Retrieve** to load all dimensions for the selected cube.
- 6 Drag and drop the dimensions into the relationship required for the report.
- 7 Drill-down on each dimension to display the level you want to view in your report.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1				Market				
2				Sales	COGS			
3	Jan	Budget	Cola	5550	2020			
4			Diet Cola	2600	1280			
5			Caffeine Free Cola	1200	510			
6			Colas	8980	3810			
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								
13								
14								

- 8 **Optional:** If a field is editable, modify the values, if required.
- 9 **Optional:** To save the changed value back to the cube, perform these steps:
  - a. Select Essbase, then Lock to lock the value.
  - b. Select Essbase, then Send to send the changed value to the cube.

## Reporting Using Smart View

ISmart View provides a Microsoft Office interface for Essbase and other data sources. From Excel, Word or PowerPoint, you connect to Essbase and access Smart View functionality through the Hyperion menu that is displayed on the Office product toolbars when Smart View is installed. You can generate reports that can be displayed as a grid, chart or scrollable table.

This procedure is designed to provide an overview of the report creation process, but you must refer to the *Oracle Hyperion Smart View for Office, Fusion Edition User's Guide* for detailed procedures on setting up and using Smart View to view your results.

- To report using Smart View for Office:
  - 1 Generate and calculate the Essbase cube for the model, as outlined in [Chapter 6, "Calculating Models"](#)
  - 2 Open Microsoft Excel.
  - 3 In Oracle Hyperion Smart View for Office, Fusion Edition, select **Hyperion, Connection Manager** and connect to the Essbase database. See the *Oracle Hyperion Smart View for Office, Fusion Edition User's Guide*.
  - 4 Create the report as outlined in the *Oracle Hyperion Smart View for Office, Fusion Edition User's Guide*.







# Measure Dimension

## In This Appendix

About the Measure Dimension .....	129
Driver Measures .....	129
Reporting Measures .....	131
Cost Layer Allocation Measures .....	132
Revenue Layer Allocation Measures.....	134

## About the Measure Dimension

The Measure dimension is imported from Performance Management Architect, and contains the dimensions and members required to build, validate and calculate a model.

While the standard Measure dimensions are predefined, users may add any user-defined driver measures to the hierarchy under the member 'UserDefinedDriverMeasures'.

---

**Caution!** Do not edit the system members in the Measure dimension, as any modifications may result in the loss of data or the corruption of your model.

---

Within the Measure dimension, members can be grouped into these categories:

- “Driver Measures” on page 129
- “Reporting Measures” on page 131
- “Cost Layer Allocation Measures” on page 132
- “Revenue Layer Allocation Measures” on page 134

## Driver Measures

Driver Measures are used in the creation of driver types.

**Table 6** Driver Measures

Member Name	Alias	Description	Calculated or Input
FixedDriverValue	FixedDV	Default measure for use with driver types that	Input

<b>Member Name</b>	<b>Alias</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Calculated or Input</b>
		require a fixed driver value parameter	
Rate	Rate	Default measure for use with driver types that require a rate parameter	Input
Quantity	Qty	Default measure for use with driver types that require a quantity parameter	Input
Weight	Weight	Default measure for use with driver types that require a weight parameter	Input
Percentage	Percent	Default measure for use with a percentage driver type	Input
CalculatedDriverValue	CDV	Measure that is the result of the driver formula used in an assignment	Calculated
TotalDriverValue	TDV	Measure that is used as the denominator in the allocation formula $\text{Driver Value} / \text{TotalDriverValue}(\text{DV}/\text{TDV})$	Calculated
EffectiveTotalDriverValue	EffTDV	Measure that is used to store the Effective Driver Total for drivers that have the "Allow idle" box checked when the driver is defined.	Calculated
OverrideTotalDriverValue	OvrdTDV	User-entered value that overrides the TotalDriverValue measure as the denominator in allocations. This member causes idle calculations to be performed.	Input
TotalDriverValueAfterReciprocals	TDVAftRcp	Measure that is used as the denominator in allocation formulas for non-reciprocal intrastage and post-stage allocations, when a source is involved in a reciprocal assignment	Calculated
IdleDriverValue	IdleDV	Measure that is used as the driver value (DV) for calculating IdleCost	Calculated

Member Name	Alias	Description	Calculated or Input
UserDefinedDriverMeasure s	N/A	Location in which custom user defined driver measures are stored.	N/A

## Reporting Measures

Reporting Measures are used to generate reports, using the calculated and input values to generate total costs and revenue for the model. All the non-level-0 reporting measures are calculated.

**Table 7** Reporting Measures

Member Name	Alias	Description	Calculated or Input
GrossCost	GrossCost	Total cost for an intersection, including all possible inputs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Input values</li> <li>● Prior stage assignments</li> <li>● Intrastage assignments including reciprocals.</li> </ul> This calculation represents the true total cost of the intersection.	
InitialCost	InitialCost	Cost of an intersection before intrastage or reciprocal costs are calculated, including input costs and cost received on assignments from prior stages.	Calculated
NetCostAfterIntraStage	NetCostAftInt	Cost of an intersection, including all intrastage cost assignments	Calculated
GrossRevenue	GrossRev	Total revenue for an intersection, including all possible inputs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Input values</li> <li>● Prior stage assignments</li> <li>● Intrastage assignments including reciprocals.</li> </ul>	

Member Name	Alias	Description	Calculated or Input
		This calculation represents the true total revenue for the intersection.	
InitialRevenue	InitialRev	Revenue for an intersection before intrastage or reciprocal revenue is calculated, including input revenue, and revenue received on assignments from prior stages.	Calculated
NetRevenueAfterIntraStage	NetRevAftInt	Revenue for an intersection after accounting for all types of intrastage revenue assignments	Calculated
Profit	Profit	Value of the calculated profit for the selected intersection. This value is the result of the calculation: $\text{NetRevenueForAssignment} - \text{NetCostForAssignment}$	Calculated

## Cost Layer Allocation Measures

Cost Layer Allocation Measures are used to control the direct allocation of calculated and input costs.

**Table 8** Cost Layer Allocation Measures

Member Name	Alias	Description	Calculated or Input
UnassignedCost	UnAsgCost	Remainder of cost at a source intersection after all assignment and idle calculations are completed.	Calculated
CostAssigned	CostAsg	Total cost assigned from a source to post-stage destinations and non-reciprocal intrastage destinations	Calculated
IdleCost	IdleCost	Idle cost generated by the allocation formula: $\text{IdleDriverValue} / \text{OverrideTotalDriverValue}$	Calculated

<b>Member Name</b>	<b>Alias</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Calculated or Input</b>
NetCostForAssignment	NetCostAsg	Total cost available for assignment after accounting for all prior stage, intrastage, and reciprocal assignments	Calculated
CostInput	CostInput	User-entered cost value for an intersection	Input
CostReceivedIntraStage	CostRecInt	Sum of all costs received on intrastage assignments, excluding reciprocal assignments	Calculated
CostReceivedPriorStage	CostRecPri	Sum of costs received on assignments from a prior stage	Calculated
ReciprocalCostReceived	RcpCostRec	Total cost received from a reciprocal destination	Calculated
CostAssignedIntraStage	CostAsgInt	Sum of costs assigned to intrastage destinations, excluding reciprocal destinations	Calculated
CostAssignedPostStage	CostAsgPost	Sum of costs assigned to post-stage destinations	Calculated
GrossReceivedCost	GrRecCost	Sum of all costs assigned from prior stages and intrastage assignments, excluding reciprocals and user input costs	Calculated
CostReceived	CostRec	Sum of all costs assigned to an intersection by prior stage and intrastage assignments, excluding costs resulting from reciprocal assignments	Calculated
NetReciprocalCost	NetRcpCost	Net effect of a reciprocal assignment on the amount available for assignment to post-stage and non-reciprocal intrastage destinations	Calculated
ReciprocalCostAssigned	RcpCostAsg	Total cost assigned to a reciprocal destination, excluding costs received from the reciprocal	Calculated
ReciprocalIntermediateCost	RcpIntCost	Intermediate value calculated for an intersection after	Calculated

Member Name	Alias	Description	Calculated or Input
		simultaneous equations have been applied, but before reciprocal adjustments are made	
CostPerDrvUnit	Cost Per Driver Unit	<p>This measure is a child of AllocationMeasures.</p> <p>The formula uses the assigned cost (CostAssigned) divided by the sum of all driver values (TotalDriverValue) to calculate the cost for each unit of driver value.</p> $\text{CostPerDrvUnit} = \frac{\text{CostAssigned}}{\text{TotalDriverValue}}$	Calculated
UnitCost	Unit Cost.	<p>This measure is a child of AllocationMeasures.</p> <p>The formula uses the amount of cost at a source intersection (NetCostForAssignment) divided by a user-input quantity to calculate the cost per unit.</p> $\text{UnitCost} = \frac{\text{NetCostForAssignment}}{\text{Quantity}}$	Calculated

## Revenue Layer Allocation Measures

Revenue Layer Allocation Measures are used to control the direct allocation of calculated and input revenue.

**Table 9** Revenue Layer Allocation Measures

Member Name	Alias	Description	Calculated/Input
UnassignedRevenue	UnAsgRev	Remainder of revenue at a source intersection after all assignment and idle calculations are completed	Calculated
RevenueAssigned	RevAsg	Total revenue assigned from a source to post-stage and non-reciprocal intrastage destinations	Calculated
RevenueAssignedIntraStage	RevAsgInt	Sum of revenue assigned to intrastage destinations,	Calculated

<b>Member Name</b>	<b>Alias</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Calculated/Input</b>
		excluding reciprocal destinations	
RevenueAssignedPostStage	RevAsgPos	Sum of revenue assigned to post-stage destinations	Calculated
IdleRevenue	IdleRev	Idle revenue generated by the allocation formula: IdleDriverValue/ OverrideTotalDriverValue	Calculated
NetRevenueForAssignment	NetRevAsg	Total revenue available for assignment after accounting for all prior stage, intrastage, and reciprocal assignments	Calculated
GrossReceivedRevenue	FrRecRev	Sum of all revenue assigned from prior stages and intrastage assignments, excluding reciprocal assignments and user input revenue	Calculated
RevenueInput	RevInput	User-entered revenue values for the intersection.  Define and store revenue categories as a hierarchy under 'RevenueInput'.	Input
RevenueReceived	RevRec	Sum of all revenue assigned to an intersection by prior stage and intrastage assignments, excluding revenue results from reciprocal assignments	Calculated
RevenueReceivedPriorStage	RevRecPri	Sum of revenue received on assignments from a prior stage	Calculated
RevenueReceivedIntrastage	RecRecInt	Sum of all revenue received on intra-stage assignments, excluding reciprocal assignments	Calculated
NetReciprocalRevenue	NetRcpRev	Net effect of a reciprocal assignment on the amount of revenue available for assignment to post-stage destinations and non-reciprocal intrastage destinations	Calculated

<b>Member Name</b>	<b>Alias</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Calculated/Input</b>
ReciprocalRevenueAssigned	RcpRevRec	Total revenue assigned to reciprocal destinations, but excluding revenue received from the reciprocal assignment	Calculated
ReciprocalRevenueReceived	RcpRevAsg	Total revenue received from a reciprocal destination	Calculated
ReciprocalIntermediateRevenue	RcpIntRev	Intermediate value calculated for an intersection after simultaneous equations have been applied, but before reciprocal adjustments are made	Calculated



# B

## AllocationType Dimension

The AllocationType dimension is imported from Performance Management Architect. This dimension is used to correctly allocate costs and revenue, and store direct allocations and allocation genealogy.

**Note:** The AllocationType dimension can be renamed, if required.

In the Oracle Essbase outline created by Profitability and Cost Management, the AllocationType dimension contains the following members:

- **AllAllocations** contains the following child members:
  - **DirectAllocation** stores calculated data that has been directly allocated within the model, between a specified source intersection and destination intersection. Direct allocation must be defined as an assignment by the user.
  - **GenealogyAllocation** stores the allocation genealogy that is calculated on indirect links between various concerned intersections in the model.

Genealogy allocation is not directly defined by the user, but it exists because of two or more direct allocations. For example, A-B-C allocation genealogy data exists because there is a direct allocation from A to B (A-B) and B to C (B-C).
- **SysAllocVar1** stores the value for intrastage assignments on the virtual link, which is part of the value allocated to another node on the same stage, and already available in the `DirectAllocation` member.
- **SysAllocVar2** is used to obtain a sum of the source links of `DirectAllocation`, `Genealogy Allocation` and `SysAllocVar1`.

The data in these dimensions cannot be modified, and it is not visible in Oracle Hyperion EPM Architect, Fusion Edition or Profitability and Cost Management.

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**Caution!** Do not edit the system members in this dimension, as any modifications may result in the loss of data or the corruption of your model.

---

The system automatically generates the AllocationType dimension if the user creates an application using the wizard, and checks “Auto Create Local Dimensions.” If the user selects “Create Blank Application,” the user must create their own dimensions and select the AllocationType dimension type.

When you create reports, the AllocationType dimension enables you to specify which type of allocation data to retrieve.



# Accessibility in Profitability and Cost Management

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## In This Appendix

Enabling Screen Reader Support.....	139
Setting High-Contrast Mode.....	140
Using the Tab Key .....	141
Using Navigation Shortcuts .....	141

This appendix provides descriptions of Profitability and Cost Management accessibility and compatibility features.

For additional information, refer to the *Oracle Hyperion Profitability and Cost Management Readme*.

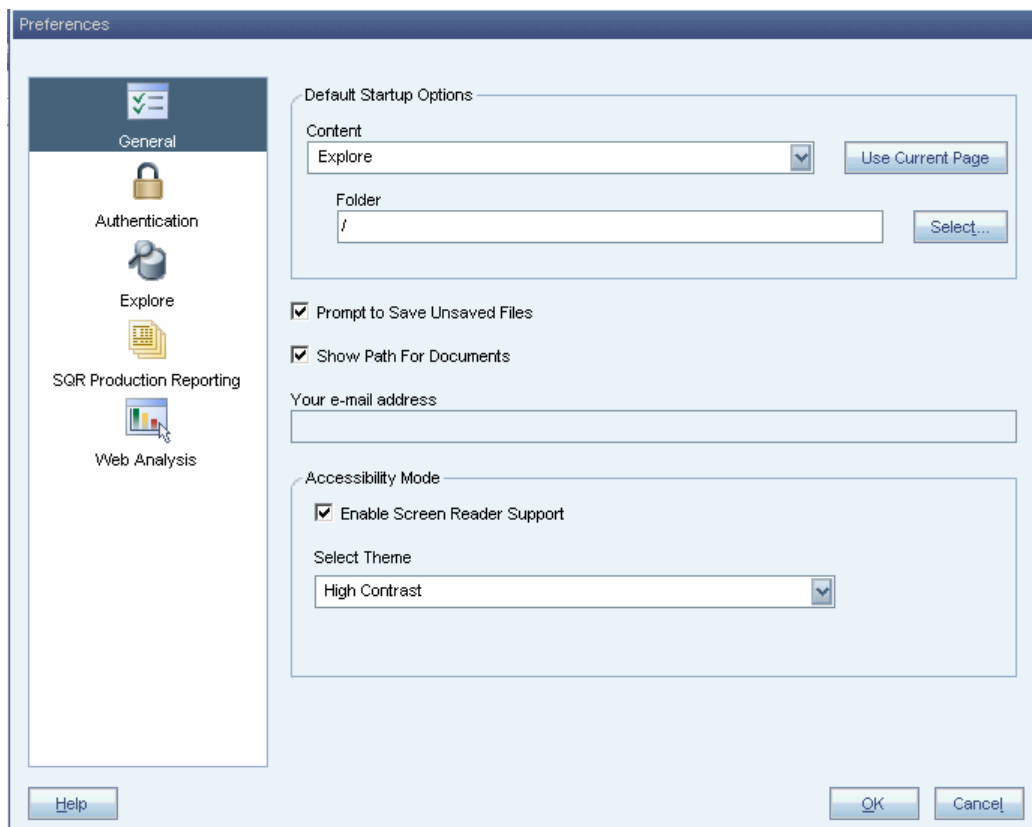
## Enabling Screen Reader Support

You must enable screen reader support in order to use screen readers, magnifiers, and other accessibility tools to work in Profitability and Cost Management. Enabling screen reader support is a preference setting . If a user changes this setting during a session, the browser must be restarted to enable the changes.

**Note:** Accessibility mode is supported only with Internet Explorer 6 or 7 on Windows. If the accessibility preference is enabled, and a user logs on with an unsupported browser, such as Firefox, the user can still log on with accessibility mode disabled and not visible in the unsupported browser.

- To enable accessibility:
  - 1 From the main menu, select **File**, then **Preferences**.

The Preferences dialog box is displayed.



- 2 Under **Accessibility Mode**, click **Enable Screen Reader Support**.

This option enables the screen reader that you have installed to read the information displayed on the screen.

- 3 Click **OK**.

## Setting High-Contrast Mode

A high-contrast color mode is available for accessibility. This option is supported only on the same platforms on which Screen Readers are supported.

- To set high-contrast mode:

- 1 From the main menu, select **File**, then **Preferences**.

The Preferences dialog box is displayed.

- 2 Under **Accessibility Mode**, select **High Contrast** from the **Select Theme** drop-down list.

The high-contrast color mode enhances the readability of the screens.

- 3 Click **OK**.

## Using the Tab Key

You can use the Tab key to navigate through Profitability and Cost Management screens. The default tab order flows from left to right, top to bottom.

## Using Navigation Shortcuts

Oracle Hyperion Profitability and Cost Management, Fusion Edition provides keyboard shortcuts for the main tasks as displayed in [Table 10](#).

**Table 10** Profitability and Cost Management Navigation Shortcuts

Task Areas	Function	Navigation Shortcut
Manage Models	Model Summary	Ctrl+Alt+S
	Stages	Ctrl+Alt+G
	POV Management	Ctrl+Alt+P
	Import Staging Tables	Ctrl+Alt+I
Manage Allocations	Driver Definitions	Ctrl+Alt+D
	Driver Selections	Ctrl+Alt+O
	Assignments	Ctrl+Alt+A
	Data Entry	Ctrl+Alt+E
	Trace Allocation	Ctrl+Alt+T
Validate	Model Validation	Ctrl+Alt+M
	Stage Balancing Report	Ctrl+Alt+B
	Driver Data Report	Ctrl+Alt+R
Calculate	Manage Database	Ctrl+Alt+N
	Manage Calculation	Ctrl+Alt+C
Job Process	Manage Taskflow	Ctrl+Alt+F
	Task Status	Ctrl+Alt+U
	Task Details	Ctrl+Alt+V



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# Glossary

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! See *bang character (!)*.

#MISSING See *missing data (#MISSING)*.

**access permissions** A set of operations that a user can perform on a resource.

**accessor** Input and output data specifications for data mining algorithms.

**account blocking** The process by which accounts accept input data in the consolidated file. Blocked accounts do not receive their value through the additive consolidation process.

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

**account type** How an account's value flows over time, and its sign behavior. Account type options can include expense, income, asset, liability, and equity.

**accountability map** A visual, hierarchical representation of the responsibility, reporting, and dependency structure of the accountability teams (also known as critical business areas) in an organization.

**accounts dimension** A dimension type that makes accounting intelligence available. Only one dimension can be defined as Accounts.

**active service** A service whose Run Type is set to Start rather than Hold.

**activity-level authorization** Defines user access to applications and the types of activities they can perform on applications, independent of the data that will be operated on.

**ad hoc report** An online analytical query created on-the-fly by an end user.

**adapter** Software that enables a program to integrate with data and metadata from target and source systems.

**adaptive states** Interactive Reporting Web Client level of permission.

**adjustment** See *journal entry (JE)*.

**Advanced Relational Access** The integration of a relational database with an Essbase multidimensional database so that all data remains in the relational database and is mapped to summary-level data residing in the Essbase database.

**agent** An Essbase server process that starts and stops applications and databases, manages connections from users, and handles user-access security. The agent is referred to as ESSBASE.EXE.

**aggregate cell** A cell comprising several cells. For example, a data cell that uses Children(Year) expands to four cells containing Quarter 1, Quarter 2, Quarter 3, and Quarter 4 data.

**aggregate function** A type of function, such as sum or calculation of an average, that summarizes or performs analysis on data.

**aggregate limit** A limit placed on an aggregated request line item or aggregated metatopic item.

**aggregate storage database** The database storage model designed to support large-scale, sparsely distributed data which is categorized into many, potentially large dimensions. Upper level members and formulas are dynamically calculated, and selected data values are aggregated and stored, typically with improvements in overall aggregation time.

**aggregate view** A collection of aggregate cells based on the levels of the members within each dimension. To reduce calculation time, values are pre-aggregated and stored as aggregate views. Retrievals start from aggregate view totals and add up from there.

**aggregation** The process of rolling up and storing values in an aggregate storage database; the stored result of the aggregation process.

**aggregation script** In aggregate storage databases only, a file that defines a selection of aggregate views to be built into an aggregation.

**alias** An alternative name. For example, for a more easily identifiable column descriptor you can display the alias instead of the member name.

**alias table** A table that contains alternate names for members.

**alternate hierarchy** A hierarchy of shared members. An alternate hierarchy is based upon an existing hierarchy in a database outline, but has alternate levels in the dimension. An alternate hierarchy allows the same data to be seen from different points of view.

**ancestor** A branch member that has members below it. For example, the members Qtr2 and 2006 are ancestors of the member April.

**appender** A Log4j term for destination.

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

**application currency** The default reporting currency for the application.

**area** A predefined set of members and values that makes up a partition.

**arithmetic data load** A data load that performs operations on values in the database, such as adding 10 to each value.

**artifact** An individual application or repository item; for example, scripts, forms, rules files, Interactive Reporting documents, and financial reports. Also known as an object.

**assemblies** Installation files for EPM System products or components.

**asset account** An account type that stores values that represent a company's assets.

**assignment** The association of a source and destination in the allocation model that controls the direction of allocated costs or revenue flow within Profitability and Cost Management.

**attribute** Characteristic of a dimension member. For example, Employee dimension members may have attributes of Name, Age, or Address. Product dimension members can have several attributes, such as a size and flavor.

**attribute association** A relationship in a database outline whereby a member in an attribute dimension describes a characteristic of a member of its base dimension. For example, if product 100-10 has a grape flavor, the product 100-10 has the Flavor attribute association of grape. Thus, the 100-10 member of the Product dimension is associated with the Grape member of the Flavor attribute dimension.

**Attribute Calculations dimension** A system-defined dimension that performs these calculation operations on groups of members: Sum, Count, Avg, Min, and Max. This dimension is calculated dynamically and is not visible in the database outline. For example, using the Avg member, you can calculate the average sales value for Red products in New York in January.

**attribute dimension** A type of dimension that enables analysis based on the attributes or qualities of dimension members.

**attribute reporting** A reporting process based on the attributes of the base dimension members. *See also* [base dimension](#).

**attribute type** A text, numeric, Boolean, date, or linked-attribute type that enables different functions for grouping, selecting, or calculating data. For example, because the Ounces attribute dimension has the type numeric, the number of ounces specified as the attribute of each product can be used to calculate the profit per ounce for that product.

**authentication** Verification of identity as a security measure. Authentication is typically based on a user name and password. Passwords and digital signatures are forms of authentication.

**authentication service** A core service that manages one authentication system.

**auto-reversing journal** A journal for entering adjustments that you want to reverse in the next period.



**automated stage** A stage that does not require human intervention, for example, a data load.

**axis** (1) A straight line that passes through a graphic used for measurement and categorization. (2) A report aspect used to arrange and relate multidimensional data, such as filters, pages, rows, and columns. For example, for a data query in Simple Basic, an axis can define columns for values for Qtr1, Qtr2, Qtr3, and Qtr4. Row data would be retrieved with totals in the following hierarchy: Market, Product.

**backup** A duplicate copy of an application instance.

**balance account** An account type that stores unsigned values that relate to a particular point in time.

**balanced journal** A journal in which the total debits equal the total credits.

**bang character (!)** A character that terminates a series of report commands and requests information from the database. A report script must be terminated with a bang character; several bang characters can be used within a report script.

**bar chart** A chart that can consist of one to 50 data sets, with any number of values assigned to each data set. Data sets are displayed as groups of corresponding bars, stacked bars, or individual bars in separate rows.

**base currency** The currency in which daily business transactions are performed.

**base dimension** A standard dimension that is associated with one or more attribute dimensions. For example, assuming products have flavors, the Product dimension is the base dimension for the Flavors attribute dimension.

**base entity** An entity at the bottom of the organization structure that does not own other entities.

**batch calculation** Any calculation on a database that is done in batch; for example, a calculation script or a full database calculation. Dynamic calculations are not considered to be batch calculations.

**batch file** An operating system file that can call multiple ESSCMD scripts and run multiple sessions of ESSCMD. On Windows-based systems, batch files have BAT file extensions. On UNIX, batch files are written as a shell script.

**batch loader** An FDM component that enables the processing of multiple files.

**batch POV** A collection of all dimensions on the user POV of every report and book in the batch. While scheduling the batch, you can set the members selected on the batch POV.

**batch processing mode** A method of using ESSCMD to write a batch or script file that can be used to automate routine server maintenance and diagnostic tasks. ESSCMD script files can execute multiple commands and can be run from the operating system command line or from within operating system batch files. Batch files can be used to call multiple ESSCMD scripts or run multiple instances of ESSCMD.

**block** The primary storage unit which is a multidimensional array representing the cells of all dense dimensions.

**block storage database** The Essbase database storage model categorizing and storing data based on the sparsity of data values defined in sparse dimensions. Data values are stored in blocks, which exist only for sparse dimension members for which there are values.

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

**book** A container that holds a group of similar Financial Reporting documents. Books may specify dimension sections or dimension changes.

**book POV** The dimension members for which a book is run.

**bookmark** A link to a reporting document or a Web site, displayed on a personal page of a user. The two types of bookmarks are My Bookmarks and image bookmarks.

**bounding rectangle** The required perimeter that encapsulates the Interactive Reporting document content when embedding Interactive Reporting document sections in a personal page, specified in pixels for height and width or row per page.

**broadcast message** A simple text message sent by an administrator to a user who is logged on to a Planning application. The message displays information to the user such as system availability, notification of application refresh, or application backups.

**budget administrator** A person responsible for setting up, configuring, maintaining, and controlling an application. Has all application privileges and data access permissions.

**build method** A method used to modify database outlines. Choice of a build method is based on the format of data in data source files.

**business process** A set of activities that collectively accomplish a business objective.

**business rules** Logical expressions or formulas that are created within an application to produce a desired set of resulting values.

**cache** A buffer in memory that holds data temporarily.

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

**calculated member in MaxL DML** A member designed for analytical purposes and defined in the optional WITH section of a MaxL DML query.

**calculated member in MaxL DML** A member designed for analytical purposes and defined in the optional WITH section of a MaxL DML query.

**calculation** The process of aggregating data, or of running a calculation script on a database.

**Calculation Manager** A calculation module with which Planning, Financial Management, and Essbase users can design, validate, and administer business rules in a graphical environment.

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

**calendar** User-defined time periods and their relationship to each other. Q1, Q2, Q3, and Q4 comprise a calendar or fiscal year.

**cascade** The process of creating multiple reports for a subset of member values.

**Catalog pane** Displays a list of elements available to the active section. If Query is the active section, a list of database tables is displayed. If Pivot is the active section, a list of results columns is displayed. If Dashboard is the active section, a list of embeddable sections, graphic tools, and control tools are displayed.

**categories** Groupings by which data is organized. For example, Month.

**cause and effect map** Depicts how the elements that form your corporate strategy relate and how they work together to meet your organization's strategic goals. A Cause and Effect map tab is automatically created for each Strategy map.

**CDF** See *custom-defined function (CDF)*.

**CDM** See *custom-defined macro (CDM)*.

**cell** (1) The data value at the intersection of dimensions in a multidimensional database; the intersection of a row and a column in a worksheet. (2) A logical group of nodes belonging to one administrative domain.

**cell note** A text annotation for a cell in an Essbase database. Cell notes are a type of LRO.

**CHANGED status** Consolidation status that indicates data for an entity has changed.

**chart** A graphical representation of spreadsheet data. The visual nature expedites analysis, color-coding, and visual cues that aid comparisons.

**chart template** A template that defines the metrics to display in Workspace charts.

**child** A member with a parent above it in the database outline.

**choice list** A list of members that a report designer can specify for each dimension when defining the report's point of view. A user who wants to change the point of view for a dimension that uses a choice list can select only the members specified in that defined member list or those members that meet the criteria defined in the function for the dynamic list.

**clean block** A data block that where the database is fully calculated, if a calculation script calculates all dimensions at once, or if the SET CLEARUPDATESTATUS command is used in a calculation script.

**cluster** An array of servers or databases that behave as a single resource which share task loads and provide failover support; eliminates one server or database as a single point of failure in a system.

**clustered bar charts** Charts in which categories are viewed side-by-side; useful for side-by-side category analysis; used only with vertical bar charts.

**code page** A mapping of bit combinations to a set of text characters. Different code pages support different sets of characters. Each computer contains a code page setting for the character set requirements of the language of the computer user. In the context of this document, code pages map characters to bit combinations for non-Unicode encodings. *See also [encoding](#).*

**column** A vertical display of information in a grid or table. A column can contain data from one field, derived data from a calculation, or textual information.

**committed access** An Essbase Kernel Isolation Level setting that affects how Essbase handles transactions. Under committed access, concurrent transactions hold long-term write locks and yield predictable results.

**computed item** A virtual column (as opposed to a column that is physically stored in the database or cube) that can be calculated by the database during a query, or by Interactive Reporting Studio in the Results section. Computed items are calculations of data based on functions, data items, and operators provided in the dialog box and can be included in reports or reused to calculate other data.

**configuration file** The security platform relies on XML documents to be configured by the product administrator or software installer. The XML document must be modified to indicate meaningful values for properties, specifying locations and attributes pertaining to the corporate authentication scenario.

**connection file** *See [Interactive Reporting connection file \(.oce\)](#).*

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

**consolidation** The process of aggregating data from dependent entities to parent entities. For example, if the dimension Year consists of the members Qtr1, Qtr2, Qtr3, and Qtr4, its consolidation is Year.

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

**consolidation rule** Identifies the rule that is executed during the consolidation of the node of the hierarchy. This rule can contain customer specific formulas appropriate for the correct consolidation of parent balances. Elimination processing can be controlled within these rules.

**content** Information stored in the repository for any type of file.

**content browser** A Component that allows users to Browse and select content to be placed in a Workspace Page .

**context variable** A variable that is defined for a particular task flow to identify the context of the taskflow instance.

**contribution** The value added to a parent from a child entity. Each child has a contribution to its parent.

**controls group** Used in FDM to maintain and organize certification and assessment information, especially helpful for meeting Sarbanes-Oxley requirements.

**conversion rate** *See [exchange rate](#).*

**cookie** A segment of data placed on your computer by a Web site.

**correlated subqueries** Subqueries that are evaluated once for every row in the parent query; created by joining a topic item in the subquery with a topic in the parent query.

**critical business area (CBA)** An individual or a group organized into a division, region, plant, cost center, profit center, project team, or process; also called accountability team or business area.

**critical success factor (CSF)** A capability that must be established and sustained to achieve a strategic objective; owned by a strategic objective or a critical process and is a parent to one or more actions.

**crosstab reporting** Categorizes and summarizes data in table format. The table cells contain summaries of the data that fit within the intersecting categories. For example, a crosstab report of product sales information could show size attributes, such as Small and Large, as column headings and color attributes, such as Blue and Yellow, as row headings. The cell in the table where Large and Blue intersect could contain the total sales of all Blue products that are sized Large.

**cube** A block of data that contains three or more dimensions. An Essbase database is a cube.

**cube deployment** In Essbase Studio, the process of setting load options for a model to build an outline and load data into an Essbase application and database.

**cube schema** In Essbase Studio, the metadata elements, such as measures and hierarchies, representing the logical model of a cube.

**currency conversion** A process that converts currency values in a database from one currency into another. For example, to convert one U. S. dollar into the European euro, the exchange rate (for example, 0.923702) is multiplied with the dollar ( $1 * 0.923702$ ). After conversion, the European euro amount is .92.

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

**currency partition** A dimension type that separates local currency members from a base currency, as defined in an application. Identifies currency types, such as Actual, Budget, and Forecast.

**custom calendar** Any calendar created by an administrator.

**custom dimension** A dimension created and defined by users. Channel, product, department, project, or region could be custom dimensions.

**custom property** A property of a dimension or dimension member that is created by a user.

**custom report** A complex report from the Design Report module, composed of any combination of components.

**custom-defined function (CDF)** Essbase calculation functions developed in Java and added to the standard Essbase calculation scripting language using MaxL. *See also* [custom-defined macro \(CDM\)](#).

**custom-defined macro (CDM)** Essbase macros written with Essbase calculator functions and special macro functions. Custom-defined macros use an internal Essbase macro language that enables the combination of calculation functions and they operate on multiple input parameters. *See also* [custom-defined function \(CDF\)](#).

**cycle through** To perform multiple passes through a database while calculating it.

**dashboard** A collection of metrics and indicators that provide an interactive summary of your business. Dashboards enable you to build and deploy analytic applications.

**data cache** A buffer in memory that holds uncompressed data blocks.

**data cell** *See* [cell](#).

**data file cache** A buffer in memory that holds compressed data (PAG) files.

**data form** A grid display that enables users to enter data into the database from an interface such as a Web browser, and to view and analyze data or related text. Certain dimension member values are fixed, giving users a specific view into the data.

**data function** That computes aggregate values, including averages, maximums, counts, and other statistics, that summarize groupings of data.

**data load location** In FDM, a reporting unit responsible for submitting source data into the target system. Typically, there is one FDM data load location for each source file loaded to the target system.

**data load rules** A set of criteria that determines how to load data from a text-based file, a spreadsheet, or a relational data set into a database.

**data lock** Prevents changes to data according to specified criteria, such as period or scenario.

**data mining** The process of searching through an Essbase database for hidden relationships and patterns in a large amount of data.

**data model** A representation of a subset of database tables.

**data value** *See* [cell](#).

**database connection** File that stores definitions and properties used to connect to data sources and enables database references to be portable and widely used.

**date measure** In Essbase, a member tagged as "Date" in the dimension where measures are represented. The cell values are displayed as formatted dates. Dates as measures can be useful for types of analysis that are difficult to represent using the Time dimension. For example, an application may need to track acquisition dates for a series of capital assets, but the acquisition dates span too large a period to allow for feasible Time dimension modeling. *See also [typed measure](#).*

**Default Currency Units** Define the unit scale of data. For example, if you select to define your analysis in Thousands, and enter "10", this is interpreted as "10,000".

**dense dimension** In block storage databases, a dimension likely to contain data for every combination of dimension members. For example, time dimensions are often dense because they can contain all combinations of all members. *Contrast with [sparse dimension](#).*

**dependent entity** An entity that is owned by another entity in the organization.

**derived text measure** In Essbase Studio, a text measure whose values are governed by a predefined rule expressed as a range. For example, a derived text measure, called "Sales Performance Index," based on a measure Sales, could consist of the values "High," "Medium," and "Low." This derived text measure is defined to display "High," "Medium," and "Low" depending on the range in which the corresponding sales values fall. *See also [text measure](#).*

**descendant** Any member below a parent in the database outline. In a dimension that includes years, quarters, and months, the members Qtr2 and April are descendants of the member Year.

**Design Report** An interface in Web Analysis Studio for designing custom reports, from a library of components.

**destination** (1) For Business Rules and Calculation Manager, an intersection within the database where allocated values are stored. (2) Within a Profitability and Cost Management assignment, the receiving point for allocated values.

**destination currency** The currency to which balances are converted. You enter exchange rates and convert from the source currency to the destination currency. For example, when you convert from EUR to USD, the destination currency is USD.

**detail chart** A chart that provides the detailed information that you see in a Summary chart. Detail charts appear in the Investigate Section in columns below the Summary charts. If the Summary chart shows a Pie chart, then the Detail charts below represent each piece of the pie.

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

**dimension build** The process of adding dimensions and members to an Essbase outline.

**dimension build rules** Specifications, similar to data load rules, that Essbase uses to modify an outline. The modification is based on data in an external data source file.

**dimension tab** In the Pivot section, the tab that enables you to pivot data between rows and columns.

**dimension table** (1) A table that includes numerous attributes about a specific business process. (2) In Essbase Integration Services, a container in the OLAP model for one or more relational tables that define a potential dimension in Essbase.

**dimension type** A dimension property that enables the use of predefined functionality. Dimensions tagged as time have a predefined calendar functionality.

**dimensionality** In MaxL DML, the represented dimensions (and the order in which they are represented) in a set. For example, the following set consists of two tuples of the same dimensionality because they both reflect the dimensions (Region, Year): { (West, Feb), (East, Mar) }

**direct rate** A currency rate that you enter in the exchange rate table. The direct rate is used for currency conversion. For example, to convert balances from JPY to USD, in the exchange rate table, enter a rate for the period/scenario where the source currency is JPY and the destination currency is USD.

**dirty block** A data block containing cells that have been changed since the last calculation. Upper level blocks are marked as dirty if their child blocks are dirty (that is, they have been updated).

**display type** One of three Web Analysis formats saved to the repository: spreadsheet, chart, and pinboard.

**dog-ear** The flipped page corner in the upper right corner of the chart header area.

**domain** In data mining, a variable representing a range of navigation within data.

**drill-down** Navigation through the query result set using the dimensional hierarchy. Drilling down moves the user perspective from aggregated data to detail. For example, drilling down can reveal hierarchical relationships between years and quarters or quarters and months.

**drill-through** The navigation from a value in one data source to corresponding data in another source.

**driver** A driver is an allocation method that describes the mathematical relationship between the sources that utilize the driver, and the destinations to which those sources allocate cost or revenue. For Business Modeling, see also Cost Driver and Activity Driver.

**duplicate alias name** A name that occurs more than once in an alias table and that can be associated with more than one member in a database outline. Duplicate alias names can be used with duplicate member outlines only.

**duplicate member name** The multiple occurrence of a member name in a database, with each occurrence representing a different member. For example, a database has two members named “New York.” One member represents New York state and the other member represents New York city.

**duplicate member outline** A database outline containing duplicate member names.

**Dynamic Calc and Store members** A member in a block storage outline that Essbase calculates only upon the first retrieval of the value. Essbase then stores the calculated value in the database. Subsequent retrievals do not require calculating.

**Dynamic Calc members** A member in a block storage outline that Essbase calculates only at retrieval time. Essbase discards calculated values after completing the retrieval request.

**dynamic calculation** In Essbase, a calculation that occurs only when you retrieve data on a member that is tagged as Dynamic Calc or Dynamic Calc and Store. The member's values are calculated at retrieval time instead of being precalculated during batch calculation.

**dynamic hierarchy** In aggregate storage database outlines only, a hierarchy in which members are calculated at retrieval time.

**dynamic member list** A system-created named member set that is based on user-defined criteria. The list is refreshed automatically whenever it is referenced in the application. As dimension members are added and deleted, the list automatically reapplies the criteria to reflect the changes.

**dynamic reference** A pointer in the rules file to header records in a data source.

**dynamic report** A report containing data that is updated when you run the report.

**Dynamic Time Series** A process that performs period-to-date reporting in block storage databases.

**dynamic view account** An account type indicating that account values are calculated dynamically from the data that is displayed.

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

**elimination** The process of zeroing out (eliminating) transactions between entities within an organization.

**employee** A user responsible for, or associated with, specific business objects. Employees need not work for an organization; for example, they can be consultants. Employees must be associated with user accounts for authorization purposes.

**encoding** A method for mapping bit combinations to characters for creating, storing, and displaying text. Each encoding has a name; for example, UTF-8. Within an encoding, each character maps to a specific bit combination; for example, in UTF-8, uppercase A maps to HEX41. *See also code page and locale.*

**ending period** A period enabling you to adjust the date range in a chart. For example, an ending period of “month”, produces a chart showing information through the end of the current month.

**Enterprise View** An Administration Services feature that enables management of the Essbase environment from a graphical tree view. From Enterprise View, you can operate directly on Essbase artifacts.

**entity** A dimension representing organizational units. Examples: divisions, subsidiaries, plants, regions, products, or other financial reporting units.

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

**essbase.cfg** An optional configuration file for Essbase. Administrators may edit this file to customize Essbase Server functionality. Some configuration settings may also be used with Essbase clients to override Essbase Server settings.

**EssCell** A function entered into a cell in Essbase Spreadsheet Add-in to retrieve a value representing an intersection of specific Essbase database members.

**ESSCMD** A command-line interface for performing Essbase operations interactively or through batch script files.

**ESSLANG** The Essbase environment variable that defines the encoding used to interpret text characters. *See also [encoding](#).*

**ESSMSH** *See [MaxL Shell](#).*

**exceptions** Values that satisfy predefined conditions. You can define formatting indicators or notify subscribing users when exceptions are generated.

**exchange rate** A numeric value for converting one currency to another. For example, to convert 1 USD into EUR, the exchange rate of 0.8936 is multiplied with the U.S. dollar. The European euro equivalent of \$1 is 0.8936.

**exchange rate type** An identifier for an exchange rate. Different rate types are used because there may be multiple rates for a period and year. Users traditionally define rates at period end for the average rate of the period and for the end of the period. Additional rate types are historical rates, budget rates, forecast rates, and so on. A rate type applies to one point in time.

**expense account** An account that stores periodic and year-to-date values that decrease net worth if they are positive.

**Extensible Markup Language (XML)** A language comprising a set of tags used to assign attributes to data that can be interpreted between applications according to a schema.

**external authentication** Logging on to Oracle's Hyperion applications with user information stored outside the applications, typically in a corporate directory such as MSAD or NTLM.

**externally triggered events** Non-time-based events for scheduling job runs.

**Extract, Transform, and Load (ETL)** Data source-specific programs for extracting data and migrating it to applications.

**extraction command** An Essbase reporting command that handles the selection, orientation, grouping, and ordering of raw data extracted from a database; begins with the less than (<) character.

**fact table** The central table in a star join schema, characterized by a foreign key and elements drawn from a dimension table. This table typically contains numeric data that can be related to all other tables in the schema.

**Favorites gadget** Contains links to Reporting and Analysis documents and URLs.

**field** An item in a data source file to be loaded into an Essbase database.

**file delimiter** Characters, such as commas or tabs, that separate fields in a data source.

**filter** A constraint on data sets that restricts values to specific criteria; for example, to exclude certain tables, metadata, or values, or to control access.

**flow account** An unsigned account that stores periodic and year-to-date values.

**folder** A file containing other files for the purpose of structuring a hierarchy.

**footer** Text or images at the bottom of report pages, containing dynamic functions or static text such as page numbers, dates, logos, titles or file names, and author names.

**format** Visual characteristics of documents or report objects.

**format string** In Essbase, a method for transforming the way cell values are displayed.

**formula** A combination of operators, functions, dimension and member names, and numeric constants calculating database members.

**frame** An area on the desktop. There are two main areas: the navigation and Workspace frames.

**free-form grid** An object for presenting, entering, and integrating data from different sources for dynamic calculations.

**free-form reporting** Creating reports by entering dimension members or report script commands in worksheets.

**function** A routine that returns values or database members.

**gadget** Simple, specialized, lightweight applications that provide easy viewing of EPM content and enable access to core Reporting and Analysis functionality.

**genealogy data** Additional data that is optionally generated after allocation calculations. This data enables reporting on all cost or revenue flows from start to finish through all allocation steps.

**generation** A layer in a hierarchical tree structure that defines member relationships in a database. Generations are ordered incrementally from the top member of the dimension (generation 1) down to the child members. Use the unique generation name to identify a layer in the hierarchical tree structure.

**generic jobs** Non-SQR Production Reporting or non-Interactive Reporting jobs.

**global report command** A command in a running report script that is effective until replaced by another global command or the file ends.

**grid POV** A means for specifying dimension members on a grid without placing dimensions in rows, columns, or page intersections. A report designer can set POV values at the grid level, preventing user POVs from affecting the grid. If a dimension has one grid value, you put the dimension into the grid POV instead of the row, column, or page.

**group** A container for assigning similar access permissions to multiple users.

**GUI** Graphical user interface

**head up display** A mode that shows your loaded Smart Space desktop including the background image above your Windows desktop.

**highlighting** Depending on your configuration, chart cells or ZoomChart details may be highlighted, indicating value status: red (bad), yellow (warning), or green (good).

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

**holding company** An entity that is part of a legal entity group, with direct or indirect investments in all entities in the group.

**host** A server on which applications and services are installed.

**host properties** Properties pertaining to a host, or if the host has multiple Install\_Homes, to an Install\_Home. The host properties are configured from the CMC.

**Hybrid Analysis** An analysis mapping low-level data stored in a relational database to summary-level data stored in Essbase, combining the mass scalability of relational systems with multidimensional data.

**hyperlink** A link to a file, Web page, or an intranet HTML page.

**Hypertext Markup Language (HTML)** A programming language specifying how Web browsers display data.

**identity** A unique identification for a user or group in external authentication.

**image bookmarks** Graphic links to Web pages or repository items.

**IMPACTED status** Indicates changes in child entities consolidating into parent entities.

**implied share** A member with one or more children, but only one is consolidated, so the parent and child share a value.

**import format** In FDM, defines the structure of the source file which enables the loading of a source data file to an FDM data load location.

**inactive group** A group for which an administrator has deactivated system access.

**inactive service** A service suspended from operating.

**INACTIVE status** Indicates entities deactivated from consolidation for the current period.

**inactive user** A user whose account has been deactivated by an administrator.



**income account** An account storing periodic and year-to-date values that, if positive, increase net worth.

**index** (1) A method where Essbase uses sparse-data combinations to retrieve data in block storage databases. (2) The index file.

**index cache** A buffer containing index pages.

**index entry** A pointer to an intersection of sparse dimensions. Index entries point to data blocks on disk and use offsets to locate cells.

**index file** An Essbase file storing block storage data retrieval information, residing on disk, and containing index pages.

**index page** A subdivision in an index file. Contains pointers to data blocks.

**input data** Data loaded from a source rather than calculated.

**Install\_Home** A variable for the directory where EPM System products are installed. Refers to one instance of an EPM System product when multiple applications are installed on the same computer.

**integration** Process that is run to move data between EPM System products using Shared Services. Data integration definitions specify the data moving between a source application and a destination application, and enable the data movements to be grouped, ordered, and scheduled.

**intelligent calculation** A calculation method tracking updated data blocks since the last calculation.

**Interactive Reporting connection file (.oce)** Files encapsulating database connection information, including: the database API (ODBC, SQL\*Net, etc.), database software, the database server network address, and database user name. Administrators create and publish Interactive Reporting connection files (.oce).

**intercompany elimination** See *elimination*.

**intercompany matching** The process of comparing balances for pairs of intercompany accounts within an application. Intercompany receivables are compared to intercompany payables for matches. Matching accounts are used to eliminate intercompany transactions from an organization's consolidated totals.

**intercompany matching report** A report that compares intercompany account balances and indicates if the accounts are in, or out, of balance.

**interdimensional irrelevance** A situation in which a dimension does not intersect with other dimensions. Because the data in the dimension cannot be accessed from the non-intersecting dimensions, the non-intersecting dimensions are not relevant to that dimension.

**intersection** A unit of data representing the intersection of dimensions in a multidimensional database; also, a worksheet cell.

**inrastage assignment** Assignments in the financial flow that are assigned to objects within the same stage.

**introspection** A deep inspection of a data source to discover hierarchies based on the inherent relationships in the database. *Contrast with [scraping](#).*

**Investigation** See *[drill-through](#)*.

**isolation level** An Essbase Kernel setting that determines the lock and commit behavior of database operations. Choices are: committed access and uncommitted access.

**iteration** A “pass” of the budget or planning cycle in which the same version of data is revised and promoted.

**Java Database Connectivity (JDBC)** A client-server communication protocol used by Java based clients and relational databases. The JDBC interface provides a call-level API for SQL-based database access.

**job output** Files or reports produced from running a job.

**jobs** Documents with special properties that can be launched to generate output. A job can contain Interactive Reporting, SQR Production Reporting, or generic documents.

**join** A link between two relational database tables or topics based on common content in a column or row. A join typically occurs between identical or similar items within different tables or topics. For example, a record in the Customer table is joined to a record in the Orders table because the Customer ID value is the same in each table.

**journal entry (JE)** A set of debit/credit adjustments to account balances for a scenario and period.

**JSP** Java Server Pages.

**KeyContacts gadget** Contains a group of Smart Space users and provides access to Smart Space Collaborator. For example, you can have a KeyContacts gadget for your marketing team and another for your development team.

**latest** A Spreadsheet key word used to extract data values from the member defined as the latest time period.

**layer** (1) The horizontal location of members in a hierarchical structure, specified by generation (top down) or level (bottom up). (2) Position of objects relative to other objects. For example, in the Sample Basic database, Qtr1 and Qtr4 are in the same layer, so they are also in the same generation, but in a database with a ragged hierarchy, Qtr1 and Qtr4 might not be in same layer, though they are in the same generation.

**layout area** Used to designate an area on a Workspace Page where content can be placed.

**legend box** A box containing labels that identify the data categories of a dimension.

**level** A layer in a hierarchical tree structure that defines database member relationships. Levels are ordered from the bottom dimension member (level 0) up to the parent members.

**level 0 block** A data block for combinations of sparse, level 0 members.

**level 0 member** A member that has no children.

**liability account** An account type that stores “point in time” balances of a company's liabilities. Examples of liability accounts include accrued expenses, accounts payable, and long term debt.

**life cycle management** The process of managing application information from inception to retirement.

**Lifecycle Management Utility** A command-line utility for migrating applications and artifacts.

**line chart** A chart that displays one to 50 data sets, each represented by a line. A line chart can display each line stacked on the preceding ones, as represented by an absolute value or a percent.

**line item detail** The lowest level of detail in an account.

**lineage** The relationship between different metadata elements showing how one metadata element is derived from one or more other metadata elements, ultimately tracing the metadata element to its physical source. In Essbase Studio, a lineage viewer displays the relationships graphically. *See also* [traceability](#).

**link** (1) A reference to a repository object. Links can reference folders, files, shortcuts, and other links. (2) In a task flow, the point where the activity in one stage ends and another begins.

**link condition** A logical expression evaluated by the taskflow engine to determine the sequence of launching taskflow stages.

**linked data model** Documents that are linked to a master copy in a repository.

**linked partition** A shared partition that enables you to use a data cell to link two databases. When a user clicks a linked cell in a worksheet, Essbase opens a new sheet displaying the dimensions in the linked database. The user can then drill down those dimensions.

**linked reporting object (LRO)** A cell-based link to an external file such as cell notes, URLs, or files with text, audio, video, or pictures. (Only cell notes are supported for Essbase LROs in Financial Reporting.) *Contrast with* [local report object](#).

**local currency** An input currency type. When an input currency type is not specified, the local currency matches the entity's base currency.

**local report object** A report object that is not linked to a Financial Reporting report object in Explorer. *Contrast with* [linked reporting object \(LRO\)](#).

**local results** A data model's query results. Results can be used in local joins by dragging them into the data model. Local results are displayed in the catalog when requested.

**locale** A computer setting that specifies a location's language, currency and date formatting, data sort order, and the character set encoding used on the computer. Essbase uses only the encoding portion. *See also* [encoding](#) and [ESSLANG](#).

**locale header record** A text record at the beginning of some non-Unicode-encoded text files, such as scripts, that identifies the encoding locale.

**location alias** A descriptor that identifies a data source. The location alias specifies a server, application, database, user name, and password. Location aliases are set by DBAs at the database level using Administration Services Console, ESSCMD, or the API.

**locked** A user-invoked process that prevents users and processes from modifying data.

**locked data model** Data models that cannot be modified by a user.

**LOCKED status** A consolidation status indicating that an entity contains data that cannot be modified.

**Log Analyzer** An Administration Services feature that enables filtering, searching, and analysis of Essbase logs.

**logic group** In FDM, contains one or more logic accounts that are generated after a source file is loaded into FDM. Logic accounts are calculated accounts that are derived from the source data.

**LRO** See *linked reporting object (LRO)*.

**managed server** An application server process running in its own Java Virtual Machine (JVM).

**manual stage** A stage that requires human intervention to complete.

**Map File** Used to store the definition for sending data to or retrieving data from an external database. Map files have different extensions (.mps to send data; .mpr to retrieve data).

**Map Navigator** A feature that displays your current position on a Strategy, Accountability, or Cause and Effect map, indicated by a red outline.

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

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

**master data model** An independent data model that is referenced as a source by multiple queries. When used, “Locked Data Model” is displayed in the Query section's Content pane; the data model is linked to the master data model displayed in the Data Model section, which an administrator may hide.

**mathematical operator** A symbol that defines how data is calculated in formulas and outlines. Can be any of the standard mathematical or Boolean operators; for example, +, -, \*, /, and %.

**MaxL** The multidimensional database access language for Essbase, consisting of a data definition language (MaxL DDL) and a data manipulation language (MaxL DML). See also *MaxL DDL*, *MaxL DML*, and *MaxL Shell*.

**MaxL DDL** Data definition language used by Essbase for batch or interactive system-administration tasks.

**MaxL DML** Data manipulation language used in Essbase for data query and extraction.

**MaxL Perl Module** A Perl module (essbase.pm) that is part of Essbase MaxL DDL. This module can be added to the Perl package to provide access to Essbase databases from Perl programs.

**MaxL Script Editor** A script-development environment in Administration Services Console. MaxL Script Editor is an alternative to using a text editor and the MaxL Shell for administering Essbase with MaxL scripts.

**MaxL Shell** An interface for passing MaxL statements to Essbase Server. The MaxL Shell executable file is located in the Essbase bin directory (UNIX: essmsh, Windows: essmsh.exe).

**MDX (multidimensional expression)** The language that give instructions to OLE DB for OLAP- compliant databases, as SQL is used for relational databases. When you build the OLAPQuery section's Outliner, Interactive Reporting Clients translate requests into MDX instructions. When you process the query, MDX is sent to the database server, which returns records that answer your query. See also *SQL spreadsheet*.

**measures** Numeric values in an OLAP database cube that are available for analysis. Measures are margin, cost of goods sold, unit sales, budget amount, and so on. See also *fact table*.

**member** A discrete component within a dimension. A member identifies and differentiates the organization of similar units. For example, a time dimension might include such members as Jan, Feb, and Qtr1.

**member list** A named group, system- or user-defined, that references members, functions, or member lists within a dimension.

**member load** In Integration Services, the process of adding dimensions and members (without data) to Essbase outlines.

**member selection report command** A type of Report Writer command that selects member ranges based on outline relationships, such as sibling, generation, and level.

**member-specific report command** A type of Report Writer formatting command that is executed as it is encountered in a report script. The command affects only its associated member and executes the format command before processing the member.

**merge** A data load option that clears values only from the accounts specified in the data load file and replaces them with values in the data load file.

**metadata** A set of data that defines and describes the properties and attributes of the data stored in a database or used by an application. Examples of metadata are dimension names, member names, properties, time periods, and security.

**metadata elements** Metadata derived from data sources and other metadata that is stored and cataloged for Essbase Studio use.

**metadata sampling** The process of retrieving a sample of members in a dimension in a drill-down operation.

**metadata security** Security set at the member level to restrict users from accessing certain outline members.

**metaoutline** In Integration Services, a template containing the structure and rules for creating an Essbase outline from an OLAP model.

**metric** A numeric measurement computed from business data to help assess business performance and analyze company trends.

**migration** The process of copying applications, artifacts, or users from one environment or computer to another; for example, from a testing environment to a production environment.

**migration audit report** A report generated from the migration log that provides tracking information for an application migration.

**migration definition file (.mdf)** A file that contains migration parameters for an application migration, enabling batch script processing.

**migration log** A log file that captures all application migration actions and messages.

**migration snapshot** A snapshot of an application migration that is captured in the migration log.

**MIME Type** (Multipurpose Internet Mail Extension) An attribute that describes the data format of an item, so that the system knows which application should open the object. A file's mime type is determined by the file extension or HTTP header. Plug-ins tell browsers what mime types they support and what file extensions correspond to each mime type.

**mining attribute** In data mining, a class of values used as a factor in analysis of a set of data.

**minireport** A report component that includes layout, content, hyperlinks, and the query or queries to load the report. Each report can include one or more minireports.

**minischema** A graphical representation of a subset of tables from a data source that represents a data modeling context.

**missing data (#MISSING)** A marker indicating that data in the labeled location does not exist, contains no value, or was never entered or loaded. For example, missing data exists when an account contains data for a previous or future period but not for the current period.

**model** (1) In data mining, a collection of an algorithm's findings about examined data. A model can be applied against a wider data set to generate useful information about that data. (2) A file or content string containing an application-specific representation of data. Models are the basic data managed by Shared Services, of two major types: dimensional and non-dimensional application objects. (3) In Business Modeling, a network of boxes connected to represent and calculate the operational and financial flow through the area being examined.

**monetary** A money-related value.

**multidimensional database** A method of organizing, storing, and referencing data through three or more dimensions. An individual value is the intersection point for a set of dimensions. *Contrast with [relational database](#).*

**multiload** An FDM feature that allows the simultaneous loading of multiple periods, categories, and locations.

**My Workspace Page** A page created with content from multiple sources including documents, URL, and other content types. Enables a user to aggregate content from Oracle and non-Oracle sources.

**named set** In MaxL DML, a set with its logic defined in the optional WITH section of a MaxL DML query. The named set can be referenced multiple times in the query.

**native authentication** The process of authenticating a user name and password from within the server or application.

**nested column headings** A report column heading format that displays data from multiple dimensions. For example, a column heading that contains Year and Scenario members is a nested column. The nested column heading shows Q1 (from the Year dimension) in the top line of the heading, qualified by Actual and Budget (from the Scenario dimension) in the bottom line of the heading.

**NO DATA status** A consolidation status indicating that this entity contains no data for the specified period and account.

**non-dimensional model** A Shared Services model type that includes application objects such as security files, member lists, calculation scripts, and Web forms.

**non-unique member name** See [duplicate member name](#).

**note** Additional information associated with a box, measure, scorecard or map element.

**Notifications gadget** Shows notification message history received from other users or systems.

**null value** A value that is absent of data. Null values are not equal to zero.

**numeric attribute range** A feature used to associate a base dimension member that has a discrete numeric value with an attribute that represents a value range. For example, to classify customers by age, an Age Group attribute dimension can contain members for the following age ranges: 0-20, 21-40, 41-60, and 61-80. Each Customer dimension member can be associated with an Age Group range. Data can be retrieved based on the age ranges rather than on individual age values.

**ODBC** Open Database Connectivity. A database access method used from any application regardless of how the database management system (DBMS) processes the information.

**OK status** A consolidation status indicating that an entity has already been consolidated, and that data has not changed below it in the organization structure.

**OLAP Metadata Catalog** In Integration Services, a relational database containing metadata describing the nature, source, location, and type of data that is pulled from the relational data source.

**OLAP model** In Integration Services, a logical model (star schema) that is created from tables and columns in a relational database. The OLAP model is then used to generate the structure of a multidimensional database.

**online analytical processing (OLAP)** A multidimensional, multiuser, client-server computing environment for users who analyze consolidated enterprise data in real time. OLAP systems feature drill-down, data pivoting, complex calculations, trend analysis, and modeling.

**Open Database Connectivity (ODBC)** Standardized application programming interface (API) technology that allows applications to access multiple third-party databases.

**organization** An entity hierarchy that defines each entity and their relationship to others in the hierarchy.

**origin** The intersection of two axes.

**outline** The database structure of a multidimensional database, including all dimensions, members, tags, types, consolidations, and mathematical relationships. Data is stored in the database according to the structure defined in the outline.

**outline synchronization** For partitioned databases, the process of propagating outline changes from one database to another database.

**P&L accounts (P&L)** Profit and loss accounts. Refers to a typical grouping of expense and income accounts that comprise a company's income statement.

**page** A display of information in a grid or table often represented by the Z-axis. A page can contain data from one field, derived data from a calculation, or text.

**page file** Essbase data file.

**page heading** A report heading type that lists members represented on the current page of the report. All data values on the page have the members in the page heading as a common attribute.

**page member** A member that determines the page axis.

**palette** A JASC compliant file with a .PAL extension. Each palette contains 16 colors that complement each other and can be used to set the dashboard color elements.

**parallel calculation** A calculation option. Essbase divides a calculation into tasks and calculates some tasks simultaneously.

**parallel data load** In Essbase, the concurrent execution of data load stages by multiple process threads.

**parallel export** The ability to export Essbase data to multiple files. This may be faster than exporting to a single file, and it may resolve problems caused by a single data file becoming too large for the operating system to handle.

**parent adjustments** The journal entries that are posted to a child in relation to its parent.

**parents** The entities that contain one or more dependent entities that report directly to them. Because parents are both entities and associated with at least one node, they have entity, node, and parent information associated with them.

**partition area** A sub cube within a database. A partition is composed of one or more areas of cells from a portion of the database. For replicated and transparent partitions, the number of cells within an area must be the same for the data source and target to ensure that the two partitions have the same shape. If the data source area contains 18 cells, the data target area must also contain 18 cells to accommodate the number of values.

**partitioning** The process of defining areas of data that are shared or linked between data models. Partitioning can affect the performance and scalability of Essbase applications.

**pattern matching** The ability to match a value with any or all characters of an item entered as a criterion. Missing characters may be represented by wild card values such as a question mark (?) or an asterisk (\*). For example, "Find all instances of apple" returns apple, but "Find all instances of apple\*" returns apple, applesauce, applecranberry, and so on.

**percent consolidation** The portion of a child's values that is consolidated to its parent.

**percent control** Identifies the extent to which an entity is controlled within the context of its group.

**percent ownership** Identifies the extent to which an entity is owned by its parent.

**performance indicator** An image file used to represent measure and scorecard performance based on a range you specify; also called a status symbol. You can use the default performance indicators or create an unlimited number of your own.

**periodic value method (PVA)** A process of currency conversion that applies the periodic exchange rate values over time to derive converted results.

**permission** A level of access granted to users and groups for managing data or other users and groups.

**persistence** The continuance or longevity of effect for any Essbase operation or setting. For example, an Essbase administrator may limit the persistence of user name and password validity.

**personal pages** A personal window to repository information. You select what information to display and its layout and colors.

**personal recurring time events** Reusable time events that are accessible only to the user who created them.

**personal variable** A named selection statement of complex member selections.

**perspective** A category used to group measures on a scorecard or strategic objectives within an application. A perspective can represent a key stakeholder (such as a customer, employee, or shareholder/financial) or a key competency area (such as time, cost, or quality).

**pie chart** A chart that shows one data set segmented in a pie formation.

**pinboard** One of the three data object display types. Pinboards are graphics, composed of backgrounds and interactive icons called pins. Pinboards require traffic lighting definitions.

**pins** Interactive icons placed on graphic reports called pinboards. Pins are dynamic. They can change images and traffic lighting color based on the underlying data values and analysis tools criteria.

**pivot** The ability to alter the perspective of retrieved data. When Essbase first retrieves a dimension, it expands data into rows. You can then pivot or rearrange the data to obtain a different viewpoint.

**planner** Planners, who comprise the majority of users, can input and submit data, use reports that others create, execute business rules, use task lists, enable e-mail notification for themselves, and use Smart View.

**planning unit** A data slice at the intersection of a scenario, version, and entity; the basic unit for preparing, reviewing, annotating, and approving plan data.

**plot area** The area bounded by X, Y, and Z axes; for pie charts, the rectangular area surrounding the pie.

**plug account** An account in which the system stores any out of balance differences between intercompany account pairs during the elimination process.

**post stage assignment** Assignments in the allocation model that are assigned to locations in a subsequent model stage.

**POV (point of view)** A feature for setting data focus by selecting members that are not already assigned to row, column, or page axes. For example, selectable POVs in FDM could include location, period, category, and target category. In another example, using POV as a filter in Smart View, you could assign the Currency dimension to the POV and select the Euro member. Selecting this POV in data forms displays data in Euro values.

**precalculation** Calculating the database prior to user retrieval.

**precision** Number of decimal places displayed in numbers.

**predefined drill paths** Paths used to drill to the next level of detail, as defined in the data model.

**presentation** A playlist of Web Analysis documents, enabling reports to be grouped, organized, ordered, distributed, and reviewed. Includes pointers referencing reports in the repository.

**preserve formulas** User-created formulas kept within a worksheet while retrieving data.

**primary measure** A high-priority measure important to your company and business needs. Displayed in the Contents frame.

**process monitor report** Displays a list of locations and their positions within the FDM data conversion process. You can use the process monitor report to monitor the status of the closing process. The report is time-stamped. Therefore, it can be used to determine to which locations at which time data was loaded.

**product** In Shared Services, an application type, such as Planning or Performance Scorecard.

**Production Reporting** See *SQR Production Reporting*.

**project** An instance of EPM System products grouped together in an implementation. For example, a Planning project may consist of a Planning application, an Essbase cube, and a Financial Reporting server instance.

**property** A characteristic of an artifact, such as size, type, or processing instructions.

**provisioning** The process of granting users and groups specific access permissions to resources.

**proxy server** A server acting as an intermediary between workstation users and the Internet to ensure security.

**public job parameters** Reusable, named job parameters created by administrators and accessible to users with requisite access privileges.

**public recurring time events** Reusable time events created by administrators and accessible through the access control system.

**PVA** See *periodic value method (PVA)*.

**qualified name** A member name in a qualified format that differentiates duplicate member names in a duplicate member outline. For example, [Market].[East].[State].[New York] or [Market].[East].[City].[New York]

**query** Information requests from data providers. For example, used to access relational data sources.

**query governor** An Essbase Integration server parameter or Essbase server configuration setting that controls the duration and size of queries made to data sources.

**range** A set of values including upper and lower limits, and values falling between limits. Can contain numbers, amounts, or dates.

**reciprocal assignment** An assignment in the financial flow that also has the source as one of its destinations.

**reconfigure URL** URL used to reload servlet configuration settings dynamically when users are already logged on to the Workspace.

**record** In a database, a group of fields making up one complete entry. For example, a customer record may contain fields for name, address, telephone number, and sales data.

**recurring template** A journal template for making identical adjustments in every period.

**recurring time event** An event specifying a starting point and the frequency for running a job.

**redundant data** Duplicate data blocks that Essbase retains during transactions until Essbase commits updated blocks.

**regular journal** A feature for entering one-time adjustments for a period. Can be balanced, balanced by entity, or unbalanced.

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

**relational database** A type of database that stores data in related two-dimensional tables. *Contrast with [multidimensional database](#).*

**replace** A data load option that clears existing values from all accounts for periods specified in the data load file, and loads values from the data load file. If an account is not specified in the load file, its values for the specified periods are cleared.

**replicated partition** A portion of a database, defined through Partition Manager, used to propagate an update to data mastered at one site to a copy of data stored at another site. Users can access the data as though it were part of their local database.

**Report Extractor** An Essbase component that retrieves report data from the Essbase database when report scripts are run.

**report object** In report designs, a basic element with properties defining behavior or appearance, such as text boxes, grids, images, and charts.

**report script** A text file containing Essbase Report Writer commands that generate one or more production reports.

**Report Viewer** An Essbase component that displays complete reports after report scripts are run.

**reporting currency** The currency used to prepare financial statements, and converted from local currencies to reporting currencies.

**repository** Stores metadata, formatting, and annotation information for views and queries.

**resources** Objects or services managed by the system, such as roles, users, groups, files, and jobs.

**restore** An operation to reload data and structural information after a database has been damaged or destroyed, typically performed after shutting down and restarting the database.

**restructure** An operation to regenerate or rebuild the database index and, in some cases, data files.

**result frequency** The algorithm used to create a set of dates to collect and display results.

**review level** A Process Management review status indicator representing the process unit level, such as Not Started, First Pass, Submitted, Approved, and Published.

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



**role** The means by which access permissions are granted to users and groups for resources.

**roll-up** See [consolidation](#).

**root member** The highest member in a dimension branch.

**RSC services** Services that are configured with Remote Service Configurator, including Repository Service, Service Broker, Name Service, Event Service, and Job Service.

**runtime prompt** A variable that users enter or select before a business rule is run.

**sampling** The process of selecting a representative portion of an entity to determine the entity's characteristics. See also [metadata sampling](#).

**saved assumptions** User-defined Planning assumptions that drive key business calculations (for example, the cost per square foot of office floor space).

**scaling** Scaling determines the display of values in whole numbers, tens, hundreds, thousands, millions, and so on.

**scenario** A dimension for classifying data (for example, Actuals, Budget, Forecast1, and Forecast2).

**scope** The area of data encompassed by any Essbase operation or setting; for example, the area of data affected by a security setting. Most commonly, scope refers to three levels of granularity, where higher levels encompass lower levels. From highest to lowest, these levels are as follows: the entire system (Essbase Server), applications on Essbase servers, or databases within Essbase server applications. See also [persistence](#).

**score** The level at which targets are achieved, usually expressed as a percentage of the target.

**scorecard** Business object that represents the progress of an employee, strategy element, or accountability element toward goals. Scorecards ascertain this progress based on data collected for each measure and child scorecard added to the scorecard.

**scrapping** An inspection of a data source to derive the most basic metadata elements from it. Contrast with [introspection](#).

**Search gadget** Searches the Reporting and Analysis repository. The Search gadget looks for a match in the document keywords and description, which are set when you import a document.

**secondary measure** A low-priority measure, less important than primary measures. Secondary measures do not have Performance reports but can be used on scorecards and to create dimension measure templates.

**security agent** A Web access management provider (for example, Netegrity SiteMinder) that protects corporate Web resources.

**security platform** A framework enabling EPM System products to use external authentication and single sign-on.

**serial calculation** The default calculation setting. Divides a calculation pass into tasks and calculates one task at a time.

**services** Resources that enable business items to be retrieved, changed, added, or deleted. Examples: Authorization and Authentication.

**servlet** A piece of compiled code executable by a Web server.

**shared member** A member that shares storage space with another member of the same name, preventing duplicate calculation of members that occur multiple times in an Essbase outline.

**Shared Services Registry** Part of the Shared Services database, the Shared Services Registry stores and re-uses information for most installed EPM System products, including installation directories, database settings, deployment settings, computer names, ports, servers, URLs, and dependent service data.

**Shared Workspace Page** Workspace Pages shared across an organization which are stored in a special System folder and can be accessed by authorized users from the Shared Workspace Pages Navigate menu.

**sibling** A child member at the same generation as another child member and having the same immediate parent. For example, the members Florida and New York are children of East and each other's siblings.

**single sign-on** Ability to access multiple EPM System products after a single login using external credentials.

**smart slice** In Smart View, a reusable perspective of a data source that contains a restricted set of dimensions or dimension members.

**Smart Space client software** Runs on the client's computer and provides gadgets, instant collaboration and access to the Reporting and Analysis repository. It is composed of the Smart Space framework and gadgets.

**Smart Space Collaborator** A service that enables users or systems to send messages and share Reporting and Analysis repository content. The message can take many forms, including instant message style discussions, meetings, and toast messages.

**smart tags** Keywords in Microsoft Office applications that are associated with predefined actions available from the Smart Tag menu. In EPM System products, smart tags can also be used to import Reporting and Analysis content, and access Financial Management and Essbase functions.

**SmartBook gadget** Contains documents from the Reporting and Analysis repository or URLs. All documents are loaded when the SmartBook is opened so you can access all content immediately.

**SmartCut** A link to a repository item, in URL form.

**snapshot** Read-only data from a specific time.

**source currency** The currency from which values originate and are converted through exchange rates to the destination currency.

**sparse dimension** In block storage databases, a dimension unlikely to contain data for all member combinations when compared to other dimensions. For example, not all customers have data for all products. *Contrast with [dense dimension](#).*

**SPF files** Printer-independent files created by an SQR Production Reporting server, containing a representation of the actual formatted report output, including fonts, spacing, headers, footers, and so on.

**Spotlighter** A tool that enables color coding based on selected conditions.

**SQL spreadsheet** A data object that displays the result set of a SQL query.

**SQR Production Reporting** A specialized programming language for data access, data manipulation, and creating SQR Production Reporting documents.

**stage** A task description that forms one logical step within a taskflow, usually performed by an individual. A stage can be manual or automated.

**stage action** For automated stages, the invoked action that executes the stage.

**staging area** A database that you create to meet the needs of a specific application. A staging area is a snapshot or restructured version of one or more RDBMSs.

**standard dimension** A dimension that is not an attribute dimension.

**standard journal template** A journal function used to post adjustments that have common adjustment information for each period. For example, you can create a standard template that contains the common account IDs, entity IDs, or amounts, then use the template as the basis for many regular journals.

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

**stored hierarchy** In aggregate storage databases outlines only. A hierarchy in which the members are aggregated according to the outline structure. Stored hierarchy members have certain restrictions, for example, they cannot contain formulas.

**strategic objective (SO)** A long-term goal defined by measurable results. Each strategic objective is associated with one perspective in the application, has one parent, the entity, and is a parent to critical success factors or other strategic objectives.

**Strategy map** Represents how the organization implements high-level mission and vision statements into lower-level, constituent strategic goals and objectives.

**structure view** Displays a topic as a simple list of component data items.

**Structured Query Language** A language used to process instructions to relational databases.

**Subaccount Numbering** A system for numbering subaccounts using non-sequential, whole numbers.

**subscribe** Flags an item or folder to receive automatic notification whenever the item or folder is updated.

**Summary chart** In the Investigates Section, rolls up detail charts shown below in the same column, plotting metrics at the summary level at the top of each chart column.

**super service** A special service used by the startCommonServices script to start the RSC services.

**supervisor** A user with full access to all applications, databases, related files, and security mechanisms for a server.

**supporting detail** Calculations and assumptions from which the values of cells are derived.

**suppress rows** Excludes rows containing missing values, and underscores characters from spreadsheet reports.

**symmetric multiprocessing (SMP)** A server architecture that enables multiprocessing and multithreading. Performance is not significantly degraded when a large number of users connect to a single instance simultaneously.

**sync** Synchronizes Shared Services and application models.

**synchronized** The condition that exists when the latest version of a model resides in both the application and in Shared Services. *See also [model](#).*

**system extract** Transfers data from an application's metadata into an ASCII file.

**tabs** Navigable views of accounts and reports in Strategic Finance.

**target** Expected results of a measure for a specified period of time (day, quarter, and so on).

**task list** A detailed status list of tasks for a particular user.

**taskflow** The automation of a business process in which tasks are passed from one taskflow participant to another according to procedural rules.

**taskflow definition** Represents business processes in the taskflow management system. Consists of a network of stages and their relationships; criteria indicating the start and end of the taskflow; and information about individual stages, such as participants, associated applications, associated activities, and so on.

**taskflow instance** Represents a single instance of a taskflow including its state and associated data.

**taskflow management system** Defines, creates, and manages the execution of a taskflow including: definitions, user or application interactions, and application executables.

**taskflow participant** The resource who performs the task associated with the taskflow stage instance for both manual and automated stages.

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

**TCP/IP** *See [Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol \(TCP/IP\)](#).*

**template** A predefined format designed to retrieve particular data consistently.

**text list** In Essbase, an object that stores text values mapped to numeric identifiers. Text Lists enable the use of text measures.

**text measure** A data type that allows measure values to be expressed as text. In Essbase, a member tagged as "Text" in the dimension where measures are represented. The cell values are displayed as predefined text. For example, the text measure "Satisfaction Index" may have the values Low, Medium, and High. *See also [typed measure](#), [text list](#), [derived text measure](#).*

**time dimension** Defines the time period that the data represents, such as fiscal or calendar periods.

**time events** Triggers for execution of jobs.

**time line viewer** An FDM feature that allows a user to view dates and times of completed process flow steps for specific locations.

**time scale** Displays metrics by a specific period in time, such as monthly or quarterly.

**time series reporting** A process for reporting data based on a calendar date (for example, year, quarter, month, or week).

**Title bar** Displays the Strategic Finance name, the file name, and the scenario name Version box.

**toast message** Messages that appear in the lower right corner of the screen and fade in and out.

**token** An encrypted identification of one valid user or group on an external authentication system.

**top and side labels** Column and row headings on the top and sides of a Pivot report.

**top-level member** A dimension member at the top of the tree in a dimension outline hierarchy, or the first member of the dimension in sort order if there is no hierarchical relationship among dimension members. The top-level member name is generally the same as the dimension name if a hierarchical relationship exists.

**trace allocations** A feature of Profitability and Cost Management that enables you to visually follow the flow of financial data, either forwards or backwards, from a single intersection throughout the model.

**trace level** Defines the level of detail captured in the log file.

**traceability** The ability to track a metadata element to its physical source. For example, in Essbase Studio, a cube schema can be traced from its hierarchies and measure hierarchies, to its dimension elements, date/time elements, and measures, and ultimately, to its physical source elements.

**traffic lighting** Color-coding of report cells, or pins based on a comparison of two dimension members, or on fixed limits.

**transformation** (1) Transforms artifacts so that they function properly in the destination environment after application migration. (2) In data mining, modifies data (bidirectionally) flowing between the cells in the cube and the algorithm.

**translation** See [currency conversion](#).

**Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)** A standard set of communication protocols linking computers with different operating systems and internal architectures. TCP/IP utilities are used to exchange files, send mail, and store data to various computers that are connected to local and wide area networks.

**transparent login** Logs in authenticated users without launching the login screen.

**transparent partition** A shared partition that enables users to access and change data in a remote database as though it is part of a local database

**triangulation** A means of converting balances from one currency to another via a third common currency. In Europe, this is the euro for member countries. For example, to convert from French franc to Italian lira, the common currency is defined as European euro. Therefore, in order to convert balances from French franc to Italian lira, balances are converted from French franc to European euro and from European euro to Italian lira.

**triggers** An Essbase feature whereby data is monitored according to user-specified criteria which when met cause Essbase to alert the user or system administrator.

**trusted password** A password that enables users authenticated for one product to access other products without reentering their passwords.

**trusted user** Authenticated user.

**tuple** MDX syntax element that references a cell as an intersection of a member from each dimension. If a dimension is omitted, its top member is implied. Examples: (Jan); (Jan, Sales); ([Jan], [Sales], [Cola], [Texas], [Actual] )

**two-pass** An Essbase property that is used to recalculate members that are dependent on the calculated values of other members. Two-pass members are calculated during a second pass through the outline.

**typed measure** In Essbase, a member tagged as “Text” or “Date” in the dimension where measures are represented. The cell values are displayed as predefined text or dates.

**unary operator** A mathematical indicator (+, -, \*, /, %) associated with an outline member. The unary operator defines how the member is calculated during a database roll-up.

**Unicode-mode application** An Essbase application wherein character text is encoded in UTF-8, enabling users with computers set up for different languages to share application data.

**Uniform Resource Locator** The address of a resource on the Internet or an intranet.

**unique member name** A non-shared member name that exists only once in a database outline.

**unique member outline** A database outline that is not enabled for duplicate member names.

**upgrade** The process of replacing an earlier software release with a current release or replacing one product with another.

**upper-level block** A type of data block wherein at least one of the sparse members is a parent-level member.

**user directory** A centralized location for user and group information. Also known as a repository or provider.

**user variable** Dynamically renders data forms based on a user's member selection, displaying only the specified entity. For example, user variable named Department displays specific departments and employees.

**user-defined attribute (UDA)** User-defined attribute, associated with members of an outline to describe a characteristic of the members. Users can use UDAs to return lists of members that have the specified UDA associated with them.

**user-defined member list** A named, static set of members within a dimension defined by the user.

**validation** A process of checking a business rule, report script, or partition definition against the outline to make sure that the object being checked is valid. For example, in FDM, validation rules ensure that certain conditions are met after data is loaded from FDM to the target application.

**value dimension** Used to define input value, translated value, and consolidation detail.

**variance** Difference between two values (for example, planned and actual value).

**varying attribute** An attribute association that changes over one or more dimensions. It can be used to track a value in relation to these dimensions; for example, the varying attribute Sales Representative, associated with the Product dimension, can be used to track the value Customer Sales of several different sales representatives in relation to the Time dimension. Varying attributes can also be used for member selection, such as finding the Products that a Sales Representative was responsible for in May.

**version** Possible outcome used within the context of a scenario of data. For example, Budget - Best Case and Budget - Worst Case where Budget is scenario and Best Case and Worst Case are versions.

**view** Representation of either a year-to-date or periodic display of data.

**visual cue** A formatted style, such as a font or a color, that highlights specific types of data values. Data values may be dimension members; parent, child, or shared members; dynamic calculations; members containing a formula; read only data cells; read and write data cells; or linked objects.

**Web server** Software or hardware hosting intranet or Internet Web pages or Web applications.

**weight** Value assigned to an item on a scorecard that indicates the relative importance of that item in the calculation of the overall scorecard score. The weighting of all items on a scorecard accumulates to 100%. For example, to recognize the importance of developing new features for a product, the measure for New Features Coded on a developer's scorecard would be assigned a higher weighting than a measure for Number of Minor Defect Fixes.

**wild card** Character that represents any single character or group of characters (\*) in a search string.

**WITH section** In MaxL DML, an optional section of the query used for creating re-usable logic to define sets or members. Sets or custom members can be defined once in the WITH section, and then referenced multiple times during a query.

**work flow** The steps required to process data from start to finish in FDM. The workflow consists of Import (loading data from the GL file), Validate (ensures all members are mapped to a valid account), Export (loads the mapped members to the target application), and Check (verifies accuracy of data by processing data with user-defined validation rules).

**workbook** An entire spreadsheet file with many worksheets.

**Workspace Page** A page created with content from multiple sources including documents, URL, and other content types. Enables a user to aggregate content from Oracle and non-Oracle sources.

**write-back** The ability for a retrieval client, such as a spreadsheet, to update a database value.

**ws.conf** A configuration file for Windows platforms.

**wsconf\_platform** A configuration file for UNIX platforms.

**XML** See *Extensible Markup Language (XML)*.

**XOLAP** An Essbase multidimensional database that stores only the outline metadata and retrieves all data from a relational database at query time. XOLAP supports aggregate storage databases and applications that contain duplicate member names.

**Y axis scale** Range of values on Y axis of charts displayed in Investigate Section. For example, use a unique Y axis scale for each chart, the same Y axis scale for all Detail charts, or the same Y axis scale for all charts in the column. Often, using a common Y axis improves your ability to compare charts at a glance.

**Zero Administration** Software tool that identifies version number of the most up-to-date plug-in on the server.

**zoom** Sets the magnification of a report. For example, magnify a report to fit whole page, page width, or percentage of magnification based on 100%.

**ZoomChart** Used to view detailed information by enlarging a chart. Enables you to see detailed numeric information on the metric that is displayed in the chart.

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