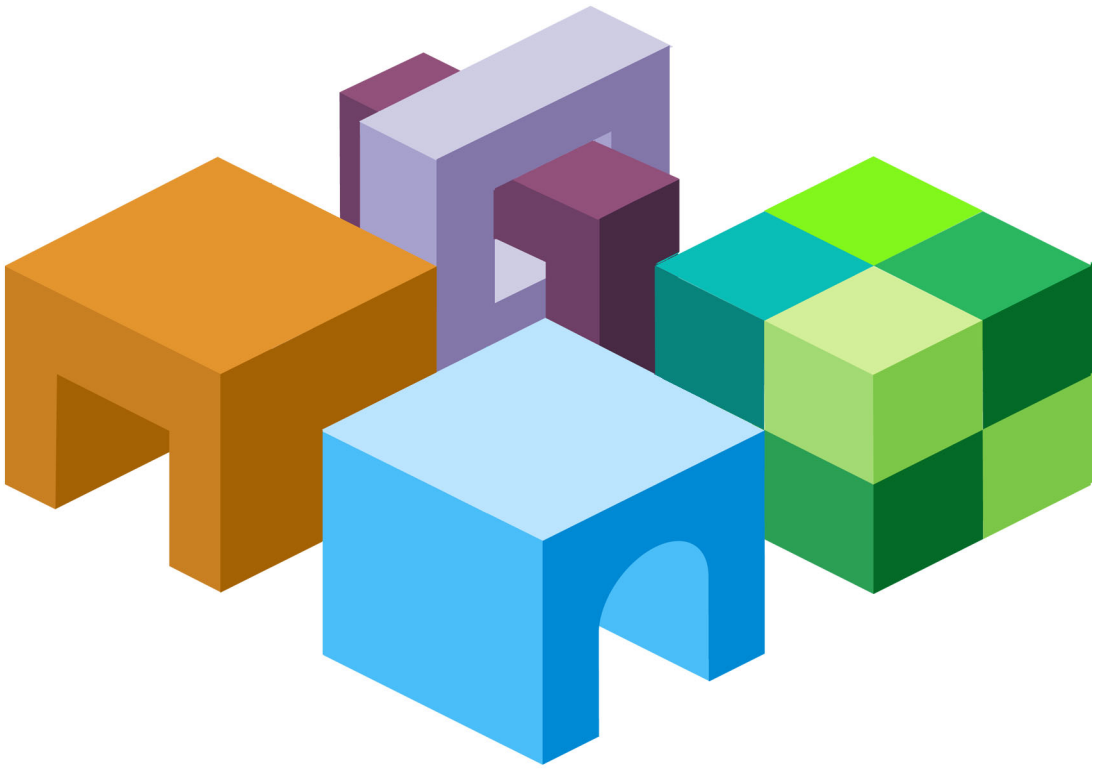

ORACLE® ESSBASE

RELEASE 11.1.1

ERROR MESSAGE REFERENCE

ORACLE
ENTERPRISE PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Essbase Error Message Reference, 11.1.1

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1 Understanding Essbase Error Messages

This document describes common Oracle Essbase error messages and informational messages, including possible causes and possible solutions for the errors. This reference does *not* document every error message that you may encounter.

See also the*Oracle Essbase Database Administrator's Guide* and the *Oracle Essbase Technical Reference*.

Table 1 provides error message categories for each error number range that is shown in the first column. When you receive an error message, use this table to identify the Essbase component to which the error is related. .

Table 1 Error Message Categories

Error Message Number Range	Component That Generated the Error
1001000-1001999	Report Writer
1002000-1002999	General server
1003000-1003999	Data load
1004000-1004999	General server
1005000-1005999	Backup, export, or validate
1006000-1006999	Data cache
1007000-1007999	Outline restructure
1008000-1008999	System calls, portable layer, ASD, or Agent
1009000-1009999	Restoring ASCII data
1010000-1010999	Internal (block numbering)
1011000-1011999	Internal (utilities)
1012000-1012999	Calculator
1013000-1013999	Requestor
1014000-1014999	Lock manager
1015000-1015999	Alias table
1016000-1016999	Report Writer

Error Message Number Range	Component That Generated the Error
1017000-1017999	Currency
1018000-1018999	Not currently used
1019000-1019999	Database artifacts
1020000-102999	Spreadsheet extractor
1021000-1021999	SQL Interface
1022000-1022999	Security
1023000-1023999	Partitioning
1024000-1024999	Query Extractor
1030000-1030999	API
1040000-1040999	General network
1041000-1041999	Network—Named Pipes
1042000-1042999	Network—TCP
1043000-1049999	Not currently used
1050000-1055999	Agent
1056000-1059999	Not currently used
1060000-1060999	Outline API
106100-1069999	Not currently used
1070000-1070999	Index manager
1071000-1079999	Not currently used
1080000-1080099	Transaction manager
1081000-1089999	Not currently used
1090000-1099999	Rules file processing
1010000-1019999	Not currently used
1100000-1100999	Not currently used
1110000-1119999	Oracle's Hyperion® Web Analysis
1120000-1129999	Grid API
1130000-1139999	Miscellaneous
1140000-1149999	Linked Reporting Objects (LRO)

Error Message Number Range	Component That Generated the Error
1150000-1159999	Outline synchronization
1160000-1169999	Outline change records
1170000-1179999	Attributes
1180000-1189999	Showcase
1190000-1199999	Oracle Essbase Integration Services
1200000-1200999	Calculator framework

2 1002122 to 1270527: Aggregate Storage Messages

Table 2 lists general server error and informational messages that are specific to aggregate storage.

Table 2 Aggregate Storage Messages 1002122 to 1270517

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
1002122	Aggregate storage applications ignore disk volume settings in essbase.cfg	A DISKVOLUMES setting that applies to this database is specified in `essbase.cfg`. Essbase ignores this setting as it does not use disk volume settings to allocate storage for aggregate storage databases. Essbase uses tablespaces to optimize data storage and retrieval for aggregate storage data files and work files. Tablespaces are location definitions that map data objects, such as aggregate views and aggregations to files.	Allocate storage by defining tablespace properties in the Administration Services Console or by using MaxL.
1003055	Aggregate storage applications ignore update to derived cells. [%s] cells skipped	The data source contains data values for upper level aggregate cells or for members with formulas. For aggregate storage databases, you cannot load data to upper level cells or cells whose values depend on formulas in the outline.	Load data only to level zero cells whose values do not depend on formulas in the outline.
1013101	Cannot restructure. There are other active users on database [%s]	You cannot restructure a database if there are other users active on the database.	Log off other users.
1013294, 1241164	A stopping size strictly greater than 1.0 is required for aggregate selection	Essbase cannot select aggregate views because the storage stopping value, specified using MaxL, is smaller than 1.0.	Specify a storage stopping value that is 1.0 or greater. The stopping value is the database size, expressed as a multiple of the size of the unaggregated level-0 data. For example, a stopping

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
			value of 1.5 means that the aggregation should increase the database size by no more than 50%. It does not make sense to specify a value lower than 1.0, because that would mean the aggregated database size is smaller than the size of the original unaggregated level-0 data.
1060145, 1150091	It is not possible to have a formula on a label member	A label only member has a formula associated with it. No data is associated with label only members, so it does not make sense for them to have formulas.	Remove the formula. Convert the label only member to a non-label only member of a dynamic hierarchy (stored hierarchies cannot have formulas).
1060147	Aggregate storage outlines require non level-0 members in accounts dimension and dynamic hierarchies to be either non-stored members or have internal/external formula	A non level-0 member in the accounts dimension or in a dynamic hierarchy has these traits: ● No label only tag. ● No child that rolls up. ● No member formula.	Ensure that all non level-0 members in the accounts dimension and in dynamic hierarchies are tagged as label only, have a child that rolls up, or have a member formula.
1060149	Label-only members must span all of the uppermost levels.	In a stored hierarchy, either: ● The parent of a label only member is not tagged as label only. ● A member at the same level as a label only member is not tagged as label only.	Ensure that the parents of label only members are also label only. Ensure that members at the same level as label only members are also label only.
1060172	Aggregate storage outlines only allow any shared member once in a stored hierarchy, including prototype.	A stored hierarchy in a dimension where multiple hierarchies are enabled contains either: ● A non-shared instance of a member and a shared instance of that member. ● Two shared instances of one stored member.	Be sure that stored hierarchies in dimensions with multiple hierarchies enabled do not contain two shared instances of one member or one non-shared and one shared instance of one member.
1060175	Top member in dimensions with multiple hierarchies must be tagged as Label.	The label only tag was removed from the top member in a dimension with multiple hierarchies enabled. When you tag the	Tag the top level member as label only.

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
		top level member as multiple hierarchies enabled, it is automatically tagged as label only, but it is possible to remove the tag. If the label only tag is removed, the outline fails verification.	
1060180	The primary hierarchy must be tagged as Stored.	The member representing the first hierarchy (top level member of the hierarchy) in a dimension that has multiple hierarchies enabled is not tagged as a stored hierarchy. Essbase requires such a hierarchy to be a stored hierarchy.	Tag as a stored hierarchy, the top-level member of the first hierarchy in the dimension.
1150085	OUTLINE SYNC VERIFY: Member %s has an incorrect label tag. Label only members must span all of the uppermost levels.	In a stored hierarchy, either: ● The parent of a label only member is not tagged as label only. ● A member at the same level as a label only member is not tagged as label only.	Ensure that the parents of label only members are also label only. Ensure that members at the same level as label only members are also label only.
1150086	OUTLINE SYNC VERIFY: Member %s has an incorrect aggregation operator. Aggregate storage outlines require all members of non-accounts dimensions to have ADD (+) aggregation, except for label-only members and their children	A non-accounts dimension member in a release 7.1 outline does not have an addition (+) consolidation operator and it is not tagged as: ● A label only member ● The child of a label only member	Apply the addition (+) consolidation operator to the member. **Note:** When editing aggregate storage outlines that were created in release 7.1, the restrictions on release 7.1 aggregate storage outlines apply, even if you are using a later release of Essbase.
1150090	OUTLINE SYNC VERIFY: Aggregate storage outlines require non level-0 member %s in accounts dimension to be either non-stored members or have internal/external formula	A non-level 0 member in the accounts dimension or in a dynamic hierarchy is not tagged as label only, had no member formula, and is not an aggregated value.	Ensure that all non-level 0 members in the accounts dimension and in dynamic hierarchies are tagged as label only, have at least one child that rolls up, or have a member formula.
1150091 See Chapter 2on page 10			
1241164 See Chapter 2on page 9			

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
1270001	Memory allocation failed	Essbase cannot complete the requested operation because it ran out of memory.	Check the Essbase Server memory requirements. Configure the operating system to handle more memory. If necessary, increase the physical memory.
1270004	Cannot complete operation: insufficient aggregate storage cache size	Essbase cannot perform the requested operation because the aggregate storage cache size is insufficient.	Use these guidelines to estimate the correct aggregate storage cache size.
1270005	Fatal error: invalid page encountered in aggregate storage file at location [%s]	The database is corrupt.	Delete the application using Oracle Essbase Administration Services or MaxL and rebuild it from backup files. Do not delete the application from the file system. If you cannot delete the application, delete all tablespace directories and file locations, and reload data. Tablespace directories: *ARBORPATH*/app/default *ARBORPATH*/app/log *ARBORPATH*/app/metadata *ARBORPATH*/app/temp Call Oracle Support.
1270006	Failed to extend tablespace [%s]. Please see application log for details	Essbase cannot extend files, nor can it create files in the tablespace file locations. Possible causes of this problem include: ● Running out of disk space ● Reaching a user specified limit Essbase uses tablespaces to optimize data storage and to optimize retrieval for data files and work files. Tablespaces define one or more location definitions	Look in the application log for warning messages that led up to this error. Specify additional file locations to accommodate the application. Call Oracle Support.

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
		that map data objects, such as aggregate views and aggregations, to files. You can specify the maximum file size allowed within each location in a tablespace. As needed, Essbase allocates disk space in fixed size increments. When Essbase fails to extend a tablespace, it prints a warning message to the application log, indicating why it could not extend the tablespace. After each failure, Essbase makes another attempt to extend the tablespace. After repeated failures, this error message is displayed.	
1270009	Failed to remove tablespace: operation not allowed on this special tablespace	You specified for removal a tablespace that cannot be removed. Essbase sets up two tablespaces that cannot be altered (log and metadata). You cannot remove the system defined tablespaces. In addition, you cannot delete a file location within a default or temp tablespace if it contains data.	Check whether this is the metadata or log tablespace. Essbase cannot remove metadata and log and log tablespaces. Check whether the tablespace contains data. Essbase cannot remove tablespaces that contain data.
1270011	Failed to create file location [%s]: that file location is already used by this tablespace	Essbase cannot create the listed file location because the file location is used.	Specify another file location.
1270018	Failed to create file location: path too long	The path that you specified for the tablespace file location is too long.	Specify a file location path that is 460 bytes or less.
1270022	Failed to extend file: user limit reached	Essbase cannot further increase the size of the listed file because it has reached the specified maximum file size for that location in the tablespace. Essbase uses tablespaces to optimize data storage and to optimize retrieval for data files and work files. Tablespaces define one or more location definitions that map data objects, such	Increase the maximum file size setting for that tablespace location.

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
		as aggregate views and aggregations, to files. You can specify the maximum file size allowed within each location in a tablespace.	
1270024	Fatal error at [%s], line [%s]; terminating the server	The aggregate storage application is about to shut down abnormally.	Messages before this one in the application log may indicate the cause of the abnormal shutdown. Call Oracle Support.
1270030	Cannot proceed: the cube has no aggregations	Essbase cannot clear aggregate views because no aggregate views exist in the database.	Proceed with your next task. You do not need to clear aggregate views because none exist in the database.
1270032	The specified view list is invalid or the views were selected using a different outline	Essbase cannot use the view list. Significant changes may were made to the outline after the views were last selected. Examples of outline changes that may make a view list invalid are changes to the number of dimensions or to the number of levels in a dimension.	After changing an outline, delete obsolete views (this is not done automatically). Repeat aggregate view selection after making major changes to the outline.
1270035	Cannot alter tablespace: this tablespace is special	You tried to add, remove, change the location of, or change the size of the listed log or metadata tablespace. Altering log or metadata tablespaces is not permitted.	Check the rules for working with tablespaces.
1270036	Cannot add file location: file location directory [% s] already exists. If this directory is not in use by another application, please remove it and try again.	A directory exists at the file location specified.	Choose another file location. If you are sure that the directory is not used by another application, remove it and try to create the file location again.
1270039	Failed to remove file location: file location already has blocks allocated	Essbase cannot remove a file location in a tablespace if the database contains data.	Clear data from the database, and remove the file location.
1270040	Data load buffer [%s] does not exist	A data load buffer has not been created. When using MaxL to load data to an aggregate storage database, you must specify a buffer ID. The data load buffer was destroyed. The data load	If using MaxL to load data, ensure you specify a buffer ID. If you encountered a problem that caused the data load buffer to be destroyed, resolve that

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
		buffer is automatically destroyed in some cases, such as running out of disk space during a data load. It can also be destroyed using MaxL, alter database.	problem, and retry the data load.
1270041	Sort operation ran out of memory. Please increase the size of the aggregate storage cache	The aggregate storage cache size is too small.	Increase the aggregate storage cache size.
1270044	Cube cannot have more than [%s] aggregates	Essbase cannot create additional aggregate views because it has reached the upper limit.	Select fewer aggregate views.
1270047	Data load buffer [%s] is currently in use	Essbase cannot execute the MaxL command, alter database destroy load_buffer, because the data load buffer is active. The data load buffer is active when data is being loaded to it or from it.	Wait until the data load is finished, and issue the command again.
1270052	Failed to aggregate views. Please see application log for more information	Essbase could not aggregate the aggregate views.	Additional error or warning messages in the application log should indicate the cause of the problem.
1270054	Failed to read bytes from file: end of file	The database is corrupt.	Delete the application using Administration Services or MaxL and rebuild it from backup files. Do not delete the application from the file system. If you cannot delete the application, delete all tablespace directories and file locations, and reload data. Tablespace directories: *ARBORPATH*/app/default *ARBORPATH*/app/log *ARBORPATH*/app/metadata *ARBORPATH*/app/temp Call Oracle Support.
1270057	Requested file size limit is greater than maximum.	Essbase cannot accept the specified file size for the tablespace because it is	Specify a file size limit that is smaller than or equal to the maximum.

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
	Setting file size limit to maximum	greater than the maximum. Instead, Essbase sets the file size limit to the maximum.	
1270058	No file locations exist in tablespace	Essbase cannot write to a tablespace because all tablespace file locations are removed.	Add a file location to the tablespace. It is possible to remove all file locations from a tablespace, but one or more file locations must exist before data can be written to it.
1270059	Specified maximum disk size is not on 8 MB boundary. Rounding up to nearest 8 MB	The maximum disk size for the tablespace file location is set to a number that is not a multiple of 8. Essbase allocates disk space in 8 MB segments, so it understands settings that are multiples of 8, for example 8, 16, 24, 32.	Do nothing. Essbase automatically rounds up to the nearest 8 MB.
1270060	Specified maximum file size is not on 8 MB boundary. Rounding up to nearest 8 MB	The maximum file size for the tablespace file location is set to a number that is not a multiple of 8. Essbase increments files in 8 MB segments, so it recognizes settings that are multiples of 8, for example 8, 16, 24, 32.	Do nothing. Essbase automatically rounds up to the nearest 8 MB.
1270063	Attempting to re-create all aggregate storage files	Essbase is unable to find data files (`.dat` files) while attempting to start an aggregate storage application. It is attempting to create dummy data files, containing no data, to enable the application to start. This is because the data files are corrupt or were accidentally deleted.	Restore the original data files from a backup copy. Contact Oracle Support.
1270069	Preselected view list must begin with input view; it must be followed by all existing aggregate views for query-based view selection	Essbase cannot execute the execute aggregate selection MaxL command because the view list provided does not meet one of these requirements: ● You are selecting views based on query data, and the aggregation script (`.csc`) file that you are using does not contain all views in the current aggregation.	Replace the aggregation. In the using views clause, ensure you list all views in the aggregation.

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
		• In MaxL, you are selecting views based on query data, and you did not list all views in the using clause.	
1270070	Serial number [%s] in the page header doesn't match [%s] in the footer	The database is corrupt.	Delete the application using Administration Services or MaxL and rebuild it from backup files. Do not delete the application from the file system. If you cannot delete the application, delete all tablespace directories and file locations, and reload data. Tablespace directories: *ARBORPATH*/app/default *ARBORPATH*/app/log *ARBORPATH*/app/metadata *ARBORPATH*/app/temp Call Oracle Support.
1270071	Page ID [%s] in the page header doesn't match page location	The database is corrupt.	Delete the application using Administration Services or MaxL and rebuild it from backup files. Do not delete the application from the file system. If you cannot delete the application, delete all tablespace directories and file locations, and reload data. Tablespace directories: *ARBORPATH*/app/default *ARBORPATH*/app/log *ARBORPATH*/app/metadata *ARBORPATH*/app/temp Call Oracle Support.
1270082	A system error occurred with error number [%s]: [%s].	The operating system encountered a problem. This is an operating system error.	Check the operating system documentation.

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
	Note: The second [%s] is replaced by a description of the error as reported by the operating system.		
1270506	Outline generated too many warnings. Further warnings ignored	The outline generated more warnings than Essbase can display. Essbase does not display further warnings.	Ignore this message and continue to use the outline. Essbase does not prevent you from using an outline that generates warnings. Edit the outline to remove conditions that generate warnings.
1270517	Hierarchy [%s] is too complex: maximal width member number exceeds 64 bits. See application log for details	The specified hierarchy contains too many levels.	Reduce the number of levels in the hierarchy.
1270526	Alternate hierarchy [shared] is attached to the primary hierarchy at an unstored level	A shared member's prototype can not be a label only member.	
1270527	Attribute dimension [%s] has an invalid association with an alternate hierarchy. For alternate hierarchies, attributes may only be associated with members at level zero.	An attribute dimension can not be tagged to an upper level stored hierarchy unless it is primary.	

3 1003000 to 1003048: Data Load Messages

Table 3 lists data load error and informational messages.

Table 3 Data Load Messages 1003000 to 1003048

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
1003000	Unknown Item *itemName* in Data Load, *number* Records Completed	Essbase encountered a field in the data source that it did not recognize.	Examine the data load log for other messages that may help to identify the problem. Ensure that the data source is valid. If no records loaded, either the first record is invalid or the entire data source is invalid. ● Is the data source corrupt? ● Is the data source in the correct location? ● Is the data source correctly formatted? Ensure that the record that caused the data load to fail is valid. ● Is a member from each dimension specified in the data source or the rules file? ● Is each member name in the record valid? ● Are there multiple numeric data fields in the record? ● Did you try removing the record that caused the data load to fail and running the data load again? If you are using a rules file, ensure that the rules file is valid. ● Is the rules file in the correct location? ● Is the rules file set up correctly? ● Can you validate the rules file?

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
			If you are using ESSCMD, ensure that the ESSCMD syntax is valid. ● Check the error log in the ESSCMD script to determine where the unknown item exists. ● Are the parameters enclosed in quotation marks? For example: `IMPORT 2 "ACTUALS" 4 "Y" 2 "ACTUALS" "Y";` ● Are the parameters correct? ● Do the files you are loading exist in the correct locations? ● Can you run the data load using Administration Services? **See Also** 1003034
1003001	Duplicate Members From Same Dimension On Data Record, *number* Records Completed	Essbase encountered multiple members from a dimension in one record. Essbase does not load this record and skips to the next record.	Ensure that the data source is valid. ● Does each record contain only one member name for each dimension? For example, the Time dimension can contain only the January member in one record, not January and February. If columns contain duplicate members in a record, ignore those columns. ● Is each member name mapped to the correct dimension? For example, in the Sample Basic database the January member should be mapped to the Time dimension and not to the Market dimension. ● Are member or alias names duplicated in other dimensions? Member and alias names must be unique. For example, a January member cannot exist in the Time dimension and the Market dimension. If members or aliases in other dimension have matching

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
			names, consider adding a prefix or suffix to the members or aliases in one dimension to make them unique. ● Are ranges set up correctly? ● Are all members that might contain numbers (such as "100") enclosed in quotation marks in the data source? ● Are two members from the same dimension on one line in the data source? If you are using a rules file, ensure that the rules file is valid. ● Are extra member names ignored in the rules file? ● Do you need to move columns around to ensure that each member is connected to the correct dimension? ● Can you validate the rules file? If you are using ESSCMD, ensure that the ESSCMD syntax is valid. ● Check the error log in the ESSCMD script to determine where the duplicate member exists. ● Are the parameters enclosed in quotation marks? For example: `IMPORT 2 "ACTUALS" 4 "Y" 2 "ACTUALS" "Y";` ● Are the parameters correct? ● Do the files you are loading exist in the correct locations? ● Can you run the data load using Administration Services? If you are using Integration Services, try these steps: ● If the duplicate member is a shared member, ensure that it is tagged as a shared member. ● If members in other dimensions have matching

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
			names, be sure to add prefixes or suffixes to the member names. ● Map all members to the correct dimension. ● Ensure that you are using the correct DataDirect drivers. ● Launch Integration Server using a non-default value for the `-B` parameter. ● In Integration Services Console, select the Delete All Members First option; in Integration Services shell, use OTL_CLEAR=[Y]. **See Also** 1003015
1003003	Unable to Continue Data Load After Item *itemName*, *number* Records Completed	Essbase aborted the data load. This error message usually occurs after other error messages that describe why the data load failed.	Look through the data load error log to see why the data load failed. If no data load error log exists, set up the load to create an error log and restart the data load. Check the error messages that preceded this error message to determine what happened. In the data source, ensure that all data fields are after the member name fields. In the rules file, ensure that you define the fields using dimension names instead of member names.
1003004	Incorrect Number of Column Members in Symmetric File After *recordNumber* Records Completed	Essbase encountered more or fewer columns than it expected while reading the data source.	Ensure that the data source is valid. ● Are all members that might contain possible file delimiters (such as spaces or commas) surrounded by quotation marks in the data source? ● Are all ranges set up correctly in the data source? **See Also** 1003005
1003005	Incorrect Number of Column Members in Asymmetric File	Essbase encountered more or fewer columns	Ensure that the data source is valid.

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
	After *recordNumber* Records Completed	than it expected while reading the data source.	● Are all members that might contain possible file delimiters (such as spaces or commas) surrounded by quotation marks in the data source? ● Are all ranges set up correctly in the data source? **See Also** 1003004
1003006	Unknown Text File Type After *recordNumber* Records Completed	Essbase did not recognize the text file.	Ensure that the text file is valid. If multiple records loaded, ensure that ranges in the data source are correctly formatted.
1003007	Data value *numericValue* Encountered Before All Dimensions Selected	Essbase encountered a numeric data value in the data source before all dimensions were specified.	Ensure that the data source is valid. ● Is a member from each dimension specified correctly in the data source or rules file? ● Is the numeric data field at the end of the record? If not, move the numeric data field in the data source or move the numeric data field in the rules file. ● Are all members that might contain numbers (such as "100") enclosed in quotation marks in the data source? ● If you are using a header, is the header set up correctly? Remember that you can add missing dimension names to the header. ● Does the data source contain extra spaces or tabs? ● Has the updated outline been saved?
1003008	With Data Value *numericValue*, Too Many Values In Row, *number* Records Completed	Essbase encountered more numeric data fields in the record than it can map to the database.	Ensure that the data source is valid. ● Are all members that might contain numbers (such as "100") enclosed in quotation marks in the data source?

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
			• Are extra numeric data fields in the record? If so, you can ignore extra data fields. • Is the numeric data field the last field in the record? If not, move the numeric data field in the data source or move the numeric data field in the rules file. • Is each field in the data source valid? • Is each dimension specified in the data source or the rules file? Ensure that the rules file is valid.
1003010	Data Value *numericValue* Does Not Match #Missing Value in Database, *number* Records Completed	Essbase encountered a problem when it tried to validate the database against the data source to see if both contain the same values.	Ensure that the data source is the contains the same values as the database. Ensure that you are validating the database against the correct data source. If you think that the data loaded incorrectly, ensure that the data source is set up correctly. **See Also** 1003011 1003012 1003013
1003011	Data Value *numericValue* Does Not Match #Invalid Value in Database, *number* Records Completed	Essbase encountered a problem when it tried to validate the database against the data source to see if both contain the same values.	Ensure that the data source contains the same values as the database. Ensure that you are validating the database against the correct data source. If you think that the data loaded incorrectly, ensure that the data source is set up correctly. **See Also** 1003010 1003012 1003013
1003012	Data Value *numericValue* Is Greater Than Value in Database, *number* Records Completed	Essbase encountered a problem when it tried to validate the database against the data source	Ensure that the data source contains the same values as the database.

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
		to see if both contain the same values.	Ensure that you are validating the database against the correct data source. If you think that the data loaded incorrectly, ensure that the data source is set up correctly. **See Also** 1003010 1003011 1003013
1003013	Data Value *numericValue* Is Less Than Value in Database, *number* Records Completed	Essbase encountered a problem when it tried to validate the database against the data source to see if both contain the same values.	Ensure that the data source contains the same values as the database. Ensure that you are validating the database against the correct data source. If you think that the data loaded incorrectly, ensure that the data source is set up correctly. **See Also** 1003010 1003011 1003012
1003014	Unknown Member *memberName* in Data Load, *number* Records Completed	Essbase did not recognize the member name.	Ensure that the data source is valid. ● Are you using the correct data source? ● Is there an incorrect member in the data source? If so, delete that member. ● Did you try to load the correct data source with the correct rules file? ● Is the file extension correct for the data source? All text files must have a file extension of `.txt`. All rules files must have a file extension of `.rul`. Ensure that the rules file is valid. ● Are you using the correct rules file? ● Is the rules file connected to the correct outline?

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
			• Can you validate the rules file? Ensure that the member name is valid. • Are member names or variable names enclosed in quotation marks where necessary? • Does the member exist in the outline? If not, you can add the member by modifying the outline during the data load or by adding the member in the Outline Editor. • Ensure that the member is not specified in both the header file and the text file. If you are using ESSCMD, ensure that the ESSCMD syntax is valid. • Check the error log in the ESSCMD script to determine where the unknown member name exists. • Are the parameters enclosed in quotation marks? For example: `IMPORT 2 "ACTUALS" 4 "Y" 2 "ACTUALS" "Y";` • Are the parameters correct? • Do the files you are loading exist in the correct locations? • Can you run the data load using Administration Services? If you are using Oracle Essbase Integration Services, ensure that these conditions are met. • If members in other dimensions have matching names, add a prefix or suffix to the member names to make them unique. • Ensure that the outline build is successful before starting the data load.
1003015	Member *memberName* is from the same dimension as	Essbase aborted the load because two	Ensure that the data source is valid.

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
	members defined in Header Name, *number* Records Completed	different members were specified for the same dimension. One member from the dimension was specified in the header record and another member from the same dimension was specified in a record in the data source.	• Did you set the correct record as the header record? • Do members that you specify in the header also appear in the data source? If so, you must change the header record or the data source. If you are using a rules file, ensure that the rules file is valid. • Did you set the correct record as the header record? • Are extra member names that should be ignored in the rules file? • Can you validate the rules file? • Did you accidentally reject the header record? **See Also** 1003001
1003022	Unable to Open Data File	Essbase cannot open the data file.	Ensure Essbase can find the data file. • Are the data file name and path name correct? Check for misspellings. • If Essbase Server is on a computer running UNIX, is capitalization correct? • Is the data file in the specified location? Ensure that no one moved or deleted the data file. Ensure Essbase can use the data file. • Is the data file locked by a another user (see "Unlocking Objects" on page 152) • Is the file extension for the data file correct? All text files must have a file extension of `.txt`. All rules files must have a file extension of `.rul`. • Is the data file valid? • Are your permissions correct for the Essbase database into

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
			which you are loading the data file? ● Are your operating system privileges correct for the data file you are trying to load? If you are using ESSCMD, ensure that you are using the IMPORT command correctly. When you issue the IMPORT command, you have four options to choose the data file location. ● **1 (local/client object)**: Ensure the data file is in the client folder. Ensure you have read access to the data file. If Essbase Server is on a UNIX platform, remember that the file name is case-sensitive and check capitalization. ● **2 (remote server object)**: Ensure you have read access to the data file. If Essbase Server is on a UNIX platform, remember that the file name is case-sensitive and check capitalization. ● **3 (file)**: Ensure that you specified the absolute path name and the full file name (including the file type extension). ● **4 (SQL)**: Check the ODBC connections. Ensure Essbase Server is properly configured. **See Also** 1003027 1003030
1003023	You have insufficient access privileges to perform a lock on this database	You did not have the necessary permissions to lock the database so that you can load data.	Contact your Essbase system administrator. If you are a system administrator, grant yourself the correct permissions.

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
1003024	Data Load Elapsed time : *number* seconds	Length of time it took Essbase to load a data source.	Not applicable
1003025	DATAERRORLIMIT reached *numberOfRecords*. Rejected records will no longer be logged	The error log was full. You have too many error messages to fit in the data load or dimension build error log, or you are rejecting too many records to fit in the log.	Fix the errors in the data load or dimension build error log and restart the data load. Change the maximum number of records allowed in the data load or dimension build error log. 1. If *ESSBASEPATH*`/bin/essbase.cfg` does not exist on the server computer, create one using a text editor. 2. Add or increase the DATAERRORLIMIT setting in the *ESSBASEPATH*`/bin/essbase.cfg` file. 3. Stop and restart Essbase Server. 4. Restart the data load.
1003027	Unable to open file	Essbase cannot open the file.	Ensure Essbase can find the file. ● Are the file name and path name correct? Check for misspellings. ● If Essbase Server is on a UNIX platform, is capitalization correct? ● Is file is in the specified location? Ensure that no one has moved or deleted the file. Ensure Essbase can use the file. ● Is the data file locked by another user (see "Unlocking Objects" on page 152)? ● Does the file have the correct file extension? All text files must have a file extension of `.txt`. All rules files must have a file extension of `.rul`. ● Is the file valid? ● Do you have the correct permissions for the Essbase database into which you are loading the file? ● Do you have the correct operating system privileges

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
			for the file you are trying to load? If you are using ESSCMD, ensure that you are using the IMPORT command correctly. When you issue the IMPORT command, you have four options to choose the file location . ● **1 (local/client object)**: Ensure that the data file is in the client folder. Ensure that you have read access to the data file. If Essbase Server is on a UNIX platform, remember that the file name is case-sensitive and check capitalization. ● **2 (remote server object)**: Ensure that you have read access to the data file. If Essbase Server is on a UNIX platform, remember that the file name is case-sensitive and check capitalization. ● **3 (file)**: Ensure that you specified the absolute path name and the full file name (including the file type extension). ● **4 (SQL)**: Check the ODBC connections. Ensure Essbase Server is properly configured. **See Also** 1003022 1003030
1003028	File *fileName* is password protected and could not be read	Essbase did not have the necessary operating system privileges to open the file you are trying to load.	Ensure that you have read privileges for the file. See the operating system documentation.

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
1003029	Encountered formatting error in spreadsheet file *fileName*	Essbase encountered a formatting error in the file.	Open the file outside of Essbase and Ensure that the file is valid. ● Is the data load running correctly? ● Is the file corrupt? ● Is the file empty? ● Is the file a type that you can load into Essbase?
1003030	Unable to load file *fileName*; see server logfile for details	Essbase cannot read the file.	Ensure Essbase can find the file. ● Are the file name and path name correct? Check for misspellings. ● If Essbase Server is on a UNIX platform, is capitalization correct? ● Is file is in the specified location? Ensure that no one has moved or deleted the file. Ensure Essbase can use the file. ● Is the data file locked by another user (see "Unlocking Objects" on page 152)? ● Does the file have the correct file extension? All text files must have a file extension of `.txt`. All rules files must have a file extension of `.rul`. ● Is the file valid? ● Do you have the correct permissions for the Essbase database into which you are loading the file? ● Do you have the correct operating system privileges for the file you are trying to load? If you are using ESSCMD, ensure that you are using the IMPORT command correctly. When you issue the IMPORT command, you have four options to choose the file location. ● **1 (local/client object)**: Ensure that the data file is in the client folder.

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
			Ensure that you have read access to the data file. If Essbase Server is on a UNIX platform, remember that the file name is case-sensitive and check capitalization. ● **2 (remote server object)**: Ensure that you have read access to the data file. If Essbase Server is on a UNIX platform, remember that the file name is case-sensitive and check capitalization. ● **3 (file)**: Ensure that you specified the absolute path name and the full file name (including the file type extension). ● **4 (SQL)**: Check the ODBC connections. Ensure that Essbase Server is properly configured. **See Also** 1003027 1003022
1003031	Commit at record *recordNumber* during arithmetic data load	Essbase saved the record to the Essbase database.	Not applicable
1003032	Input line too long near record *recordNumber*	Essbase encountered a record that was too long to process. Essbase cannot process records that contain more than 32,000 characters.	Ensure that all records are separated by a carriage return. Ensure that no single record contains more than 32,000 characters.
1003034	Invalid member *memberName* in data column	Essbase encountered a non-numeric value in the in data column. Data columns must contain numeric values only.	Make that sure that the data source is valid. ● Is the data source corrupt? ● Is the data source correctly formatted? Ensure that the record that caused the data load to fail is valid.

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
			• Is a member from each dimension specified in the data source or the rules file? • Is each member name in the record valid? • Are there multiple numeric data fields in the record? If so, you can ignore extra data fields. • Is the numeric data field at the end of the record? If not, move the numeric data field in the data source or move the numeric data field in the rules file. • Are all member names that might contain numbers (such as "100") enclosed in quotation marks? • Try removing the record that caused the data load to fail and running the data load again. If you are using a rules file, ensure that the rules file is valid. • Is the rules file in the correct location? • Is the header record in the rules file set up correctly? • Can you validate the rules file? • Are all dimensions specified in the dimensions specified in the data source or rules file? **See Also** 1003000
1003035	No data values modified by load of this data file	Essbase did not change the values in the Essbase database as a result of the data load.	Not applicable
1003036	Cannot load data. Member name too long: *memberName*	Essbase encountered a member name that was too long.	Ensure that the member name is valid. • Is the member name less than 80 bytes? • Did you set the file delimiter? • Does a prefix or suffix make the member name too long?

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
1003037	Data Load Updated *numberOfCells* cells	Essbase updated the indicated number of cells in the database.	Not applicable
1003038	Dataload queue overflow on node *nodeNumber*		Contact Oracle Support.
1003039	Cannot load data. Implied shared member *memberName* does not have a real child	Essbase cannot load data into the selected member because the member is shared. Shared members cannot contain data.	Ensure that the member is not shared. Members are shared under these conditions: ● If you tag the member as shared in the outline. ● If the member is a parent with only one child. If a member only has one child, the parent and the child share a value. This is called an *implied share*. ● If the member has multiple children, but only one child that consolidates to the parent. This is also called an implied share.
1003040	Parallel dataload enabled: *number* block prepare threads, *number* write threads.	Parallel data load is enabled.	Not applicable
1003041	Data Unlock Elapsed Time : *number* seconds	The time required to unlock all locks after the Unlock command is issued in the Spreadsheet Add-in.	Not applicable
1003048	Loading Unicode-encoded data to non-Unicode mode application is not supported	You have attempted to load unicode encoded data to a non-unicode application.	Verify that you have migrated your application to unicode mode.

4 1006002 to 1006057: Data Cache Messages

Table 4 lists data cache error and informational messages.

Table 4 Data Cache Messages 1006002 to 1006057

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
1006002	Unable to Store Information In Page File	Disk space is inadequate for Essbase to store the data in a page file.	If possible, add more disk space. If you cannot add more disk space, consider spanning disk volumes. If an operation, such as a calculation, did not complete, perform recovery procedures. Determine whether the database is corrupt (see "Checking for Database Corruption" on page 150).
1006004	Unable to Read Information From Page File	Essbase cannot read the page file.	Is there a hardware problem? Check your Windows event log. If you do not know how to do this, consult the Windows documentation. Are the index and page file corrupt? Check them by issuing the VALIDATE command in ESSCMD. If the index and page files are corrupt: 1. Delete the temporary files. The temporary files include: ● *ARBORPATH*/app/*appName*/*databaseName*/*databaseName*.inn ● *ARBORPATH*/app/*appName*/*databaseName*/essxxxxx.inn ● *ARBORPATH*/app/*appName*/*databaseName*/essxxxxx.pan ● *ARBORPATH*/app/*appName*/*databaseName*/databaseName.otn ● *ARBORPATH*/app/*appName*/*databaseName*/*databaseName*.esn

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
			• *ARBORPATH*/app/*appName*/*databaseName*/*databaseName*.tcu 2. Restart Essbase Server. 3. Determine whether the database is corrupt (see "Checking for Database Corruption" on page 150).
1006006	Failed to bring block into the memory. Data cache is too small. Please increase the data cache size.	Essbase cannot store the block in its memory.	Decrease the block size by changing the dense/sparse configuration. Increase the data cache size to hold at least 100 blocks. Increase the memory of the server computer. Determine whether the database is corrupt (see "Checking for Database Corruption" on page 150).
1006010	Invalid block header: Block's numbers do not match	Essbase cannot match the block header to the numbers of the block. The database is probably corrupt. The corruption may be due to one anomalous event, such as a power failure, that caused Essbase to shut down incorrectly.	To fix the database: 1. Stop Essbase Server. 2. Delete the *ARBORPATH*/app/*appName*/*databaseName*/*databaseName*.ind file. 3. Start Essbase Server. 4. Start the application. 5. Determine whether the database is corrupt (see "Checking for Database Corruption" on page 150).
1006015	Not Enough Memory to Allocate the Data Buffer Cache. *operation* aborted	Essbase cannot complete the listed operation because there was not enough memory.	Try any of these to fix the problem. After you fix the problem, determine whether the database is corrupt (see "Checking for Database Corruption" on page 150). • Check the physical memory on the server computer. In a Windows environment, 64 MB is the suggested minimum for one database. In a UNIX environment, 128 MB is the suggested minimum for one database. If the error keeps occurring, add more memory to the server computer. • If you are on a UNIX computer, check the user limit profile (see "Checking the User Limit Profile" on page 151). • Check the block size of the database. If necessary, reduce the block size.

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
			• Check the data cache setting. If necessary, increase the data cache size. • Restart Essbase Server. • Restart the server computer.
1006016	Invalid block header: Illegal block type	Essbase cannot read the block header. The database is probably corrupt. The corruption may be due to one anomalous event, such as a power failure, that caused Essbase to shut down incorrectly.	To fix the database: 1. Stop Essbase Server. 2. Delete the *ARBORPATH*/app/*appName*/*databaseName*/*databaseName*.ind file. 3. Start Essbase Server. 4. Start the application. 5. Determine whether the database is corrupt (see "Checking for Database Corruption" on page 150).
1006023	Data cache is full. Please increase the data cache size for database *databaseName*.	The data cache was full.	Increase the data cache size to hold at least 100 blocks. If necessary, decrease the block size. Ensure that memory is adequate. Once you fix the problem, determine whether the database is corrupt (see "Checking for Database Corruption" on page 150).
1006025	Data cache size ==> *number* bytes, *number* data pages	Size of the data cache and the number of data pages.	Not applicable
1006026	Data file cache size ==> *number* bytes, *number* data file pages	Size of the data file cache and the number of data file pages.	Not applicable
1006027	Locking the data cache pages into physical memory.	Essbase is locking the data cache pages into physical memory.	Not applicable
1006028	Turning off cache memory locking due to lack of physical memory. Using virtual memory to allocate the remainder of the data cache.	Essbase ran out of physical memory and is now using virtual memory.	If you wish to use physical memory, add more physical memory to the computer.
1006029	Turning off cache memory locking due to insufficient privileges. Using virtual memory to allocate the	Your privileges are inadequate to use cache memory locking.	On UNIX, ensure that you have root privileges. See the operating system documentation.

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
	remainder of the data cache.		On Windows, ensure that you have the SE_INC_BASE_PRIORITY_NAME privilege. Users in the Administrators and Power Users groups generally have this privilege. See the operating system documentation.
1006030	Failed to bring a data file page into cache. Data file cache is too small. Please increase the data file cache size.	Essbase cannot store the data file page in the data file cache.	Increase the data file cache size. After you fix the problem, determine whether the database is corrupt (see "Checking for Database Corruption" on page 150).
1006031	Data file cache is full. Please increase the data file cache size for database *databaseName*.	The data file cache for the listed database was full.	Increase the data file cache size. Once you fix the problem, determine whether the database is corrupt (see "Checking for Database Corruption" on page 150).
1006032	Invalid stored logical data block size *number*.	Essbase cannot read the data block. The database is probably corrupt. The corruption may be due to one anomalous event, such as a power failure, that caused Essbase to shut down incorrectly.	To fix the database: 1. Stop Essbase Server. 2. Delete the *ARBORPATH*/app/*appName*/*databaseName*/*databaseName*.ind file. 3. Start Essbase Server. 4. Start the application. 5. Determine whether the database is corrupt (see "Checking for Database Corruption" on page 150).
1006034	Waiting to swap a data file cache page for database *databaseName*. Performance could potentially be improved by increasing the data file cache size.	Essbase is swapping pages to memory.	Not applicable To reduce swapping and increase performance, increase the data file cache size.
1006035	Error *errorNumber* encountered while waiting for completion of a data file cache flush for database *databaseName*.		Contact Oracle Support. After you fix the problem, determine whether the database is corrupt (see "Checking for Database Corruption" on page 150).
1006036	Data cache output transfer buffer for database *databaseName* is unavailable.		Contact Oracle Support. After you fix the problem, determine whether the database is corrupt (see "Checking for Database Corruption" on page 150).
1006037	Error encountered while waiting for an in-transit data		Contact Oracle Support. After you fix the problem, determine whether the database is corrupt (see

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
	page of database *databaseName*.		"Checking for Database Corruption" on page 150).
1006039	Error encountered while waiting for an in-transit data file page of database *databaseName*.		Contact Oracle Support. After you fix the problem, determine whether the database is corrupt (see "Checking for Database Corruption" on page 150).
1006040	Unable to flush to disk a data block within database *databaseName*.		Contact Oracle Support. After you fix the problem, determine whether the database is corrupt (see "Checking for Database Corruption" on page 150).
1006041	A read from file *fileName*, *messageText*.	Essbase encountered a fatal error.	Check the previous messages in the Essbase Server log to determine what caused Essbase Server to crash. Once you fix the problem, determine whether the database is corrupt (see "Checking for Database Corruption" on page 150).
1006042	Completion of a read from file *fileName*, *messageText*.	Essbase encountered a fatal error.	Check the previous messages in the Essbase Server log to determine what caused Essbase Server to crash. After you fix the problem, determine whether the database is corrupt (see "Checking for Database Corruption" on page 150).
1006043	A write to file *fileName*, *messageText*.	Essbase encountered a fatal error.	Check the previous messages in the Essbase Server log to determine what caused Essbase Server to crash. After you fix the problem, determine whether the database is corrupt (see "Checking for Database Corruption" on page 150).
1006044	Completion of a write to file *fileName*, *messageText*.	Essbase encountered a fatal error.	Check the previous messages in the Essbase Server log to determine what caused Essbase Server to crash. After you fix the problem, determine whether the database is corrupt (see "Checking for Database Corruption" on page 150).
1006045	Error *errorNumber* encountered while attempting to create or extend a data file for database *databaseName*.	Essbase cannot increase the page file size.	If possible, add more disk space. If you cannot add more disk space, consider spanning disk volumes. If an operation, such as a calculation, did not complete, perform recovery procedures.

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
			Determine whether the database is corrupt (see "Checking for Database Corruption" on page 150).
1006046	A read from file *fileName*, *messageText*.	Essbase encountered a fatal error.	Check the previous messages in the Essbase Server log to determine what caused Essbase Server to crash. After you fix the problem, determine whether the database is corrupt (see "Checking for Database Corruption" on page 150).
1006047	A write to file *fileName*, *messageText*.	Essbase encountered a fatal error.	Check the previous messages in the Essbase Server log to determine what caused Essbase Server to crash. After you fix the problem, determine whether the database is corrupt (see "Checking for Database Corruption" on page 150).
1006048	An attempt to set the file pointer for file *fileName*, *messageText*.	Essbase encountered a fatal error.	Check the previous messages in the Essbase Server log to determine what caused Essbase Server to crash. After you fix the problem, determine whether the database is corrupt (see "Checking for Database Corruption" on page 150).
1006049	Unable to generate the data file name for file *fileName* for database *databaseName*.	Essbase encountered a fatal error.	Check the previous messages in the Essbase Server log to determine what caused Essbase Server to crash. After you fix the problem, determine whether the database is corrupt (see "Checking for Database Corruption" on page 150).
1006050	For transaction *transactionNumber*, *messageText*.	Essbase encountered a fatal error.	Check the previous messages in the Essbase Server log to determine what caused Essbase Server to crash. After you fix the problem, determine whether the database is corrupt (see "Checking for Database Corruption" on page 150).
1006051	For database *databaseName*, the Input Transfer Buffer and the Output Transfer Buffer have been freed.	The input and output transfer buffers for the listed database are free.	Not applicable
1006052	Data cache input transfer buffer for database *databaseName* is unavailable.	The operating system resources are insufficient.	Contact Oracle Support.

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
1006053	Error encountered while waiting for initialization of a data block of database *databaseName*.	The operating system resources are insufficient.	Contact Oracle Support.
1006054	Error encountered while waiting to fix a data file page of database *databaseName*.	The operating system resources are insufficient.	Contact Oracle Support.
1006055	Error encountered while waiting to access the data file buffer pool of database *databaseName*.	The operating system resources are insufficient.	Contact Oracle Support.
1006056	Error encountered while waiting for initialization of a data file page of database *databaseName*.	The operating system resources are insufficient.	Contact Oracle Support.
1006057	Error encountered while waiting for a data file page of database *databaseName* that is involved in a data block transfer.	The operating system resources are insufficient.	Contact Oracle Support.

5 1008001 to 1008152: System Call Messages

Table 5 lists error and informational messages about system calls.

Table 5 System Call Messages 1008001 to 1008152

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
1008001	Unable to Allocate Memory	Essbase cannot allocate enough memory to perform the operation.	Ensure that the virtual memory is two to three times as large as the physical memory. Ensure that the swap space is two to three times as large as the RAM. Check the block size of the database. If necessary, reduce the block size. Check the data cache setting. If necessary, increase the data cache size. Check the index cache setting. If necessary, increase the index cache size. If you are on a UNIX computer, check the user limit profile (see "Checking the User Limit Profile" on page 151). Determine whether the security file is corrupt. If the server computer is running the HP-UX operating system, increase MAXDSIZE to at least 2 * (data cache size + index cache size). Determine whether any databases are corrupt (see "Checking for Database Corruption" on page 150). Restart the server computer. Ensure that you have enough RAM.

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
1008006	Unable to Free Memory for *memoryToBeFreed* in *funtionName*		Contact Oracle Support.
1008009	Pointer is NULL - Free Canceled: *variableName* in *functionName*	Essbase cannot free the listed memory.	Contact Oracle Support.
1008010	Read Failed	Essbase cannot read a calculation script located on the client.	1. Run the calculation script again. 2. Restart the client and rerun the calculation script. 3. Copy the calculation script to the server and rerun the calculation script.
1008021	Named Pipe Create Failed	Essbase cannot create the named pipe.	Consult the networking documentation.
1008022	Pipe Create Failed	Essbase cannot create the named pipe.	Consult the networking documentation.
1008023	Named Pipe Connect Failed	Essbase cannot disconnect from the named pipe.	Consult the networking documentation.
1008024	Named Pipe Disconnect Failed	Essbase cannot disconnect from the named pipe.	Consult the networking documentation.
1008025	Named Pipe Peek Failed	Essbase cannot peek to the named pipe.	Consult the networking documentation.
1008028	Pipe Read Error	Essbase cannot read from the named pipe.	Determine whether Essbase Server is running. ● If Essbase Server is not running, restart Essbase Server. ● If Essbase Server crashed, follow the procedures for an abnormal shutdown. ● If Essbase Server has frozen, stop Essbase Server and follow the procedures for an abnormal shutdown. If you cannot stop Essbase Server using the standard methods, end the task (see "Ending the Server Task" on page 151).
1008029	Pipe Write Error	Essbase cannot write to the named pipe.	Consult the networking documentation.

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
1008030	Pipe Open Failed	Essbase cannot open the named pipe.	Consult the networking documentation.
1008031	Pipe Close Failed	Essbase cannot close the named pipe.	Consult the networking documentation.
1008036	Incorrect # of Bytes Written To Pipe	Essbase cannot finish writing to the named pipe.	Consult the networking documentation.
1008037	Find Next Failed	Essbase cannot find the next file in the sequence.	This might occur if Essbase is processing multiple files, such as during a copy or a load. If you can determine which file is missing, restore it from backups.
1008039	Find Close Failed	Essbase cannot close the next file in the sequence.	This might occur if Essbase is processing multiple files, such as during a copy or a load. If you can determine which file is having problems, restore it from backups.
1008089	Error receiving data from Agent	Essbase cannot receive data from the Agent.	Determine whether Essbase Server is running. ● If Essbase Server is not running, restart Essbase Server. ● If Essbase Server crashed, follow the procedures for an abnormal shutdown. ● If Essbase Server has frozen, stop Essbase Server and follow the procedures for an abnormal shutdown. If you cannot stop Essbase Server using the standard methods, end the task (see "Ending the Server Task" on page 151), and restart Essbase Server.
1008090	Timed out receiving data from Agent	Essbase cannot receive data from the Agent.	Determine whether Essbase Server is running. ● If Essbase Server is not running, restart Essbase Server. ● If Essbase Server crashed, follow the procedures for an abnormal shutdown.

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
			• If Essbase Server has frozen, stop Essbase Server and follow the procedures for an abnormal shutdown. If you cannot stop Essbase Server using the standard methods, end the task (see "Ending the Server Task" on page 151), and restart Essbase Server.
1008091	Error sending data to Agent	Essbase cannot send data to the Agent.	Contact Oracle Support.
1008092	Timed out sending data to Agent	Essbase cannot send data to the Agent.	Contact Oracle Support.
1008093	Invalid data type for conversion		Contact Oracle Support.
1008099	HALLOC: Possible duplicate memory allocation! *variableName* in *functionName*		Contact Oracle Support.
1008100	HFREE: Pointer already freed! *variableName* in *functionName*		Contact Oracle Support.
1008101	HFREE: Likely memory overwrite! *variableName* in *functionName*	The original memory allocation was overwritten by a newer allocation to the same pointer.	Contact Oracle Support.
1008106	Exception error log *errorLogName*.XCP is being created...	Essbase is generating an exception log just before it shuts down abnormally.	Search the exception log for information about what caused the shut down. • If the server crashes, the log is written to *HYPERION_HOME*/logs/essbase; for example, log00001.xcp. • If the application crashes and the application name is unknown, the log is written to *HYPERION_HOME*/logs/essbase/app; for example, log00001.xcp. • If the application crashes and the application name is known, the log is written to *HYPERION_HOME*/logs/essbase/app/

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
			appName; for example, `sample/log00001.xcp`. ● If the database crashes and the database name is unknown, the log is written to *HYPERION_HOME*`/logs/essbase/app/`*appName/*; for example, `app/sample/log00001.xcp`. ● If the database crashes and the database name is known, the log is written to *HYPERION_HOME*`/logs/essbase/app/`*appName*`/`*databasename*; for example, `app/sample/basic/log00001.xcp`. Determine whether the database is corrupt (see "Checking for Database Corruption" on page 150). Contact Oracle Support.
1008107	Exception error log completed -- please contact technical support and provide them with this file	Essbase finished generating the error log and shuts down.	Search the exception log for information about what caused the shut down. ● If the server crashes, the log is written to *HYPERION_HOME*`/logs/essbase`; for example, `log00001.xcp`. ● If the application crashes and the application name is unknown, the log is written to *HYPERION_HOME*`/logs/essbase/app/`; for example, `app/log00001.xcp`. ● If the application crashes and the application name is known, the log is written to *HYPERION_HOME*`/logs/essbase/app/`*appName/*; for example,

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
			`app/sample/log00001.xcp`. ● If the database crashes and the database name is unknown, the log is written to *`HYPERION_HOME`*`/logs/essbase/app/`*`appName/`*; for example, `app/sample/log00001.xcp`. ● If the database crashes and the database name is known, the log is written to *`HYPERION_HOME`*`/logs/essbase/app/`*`appName/databasename`*; for example, `app/sample/basic/log00001.xcp`. Determine whether the database is corrupt (see "Checking for Database Corruption" on page 150). Contact Oracle Support.
1008108	Essbase Internal Logic Error *logicErrorNumber*	Essbase encountered a logic error and shut down abnormally.	Ensure that Essbase Server is running. ● If Essbase Server is not running, restart Essbase Server. ● If Essbase Server crashed, follow the procedures for an abnormal shutdown. ● If Essbase Server has frozen, stop Essbase Server and follow the procedures for an abnormal shutdown. If you cannot stop Essbase Server using the standard methods, end the task (see "Ending the Server Task" on page 151). Determine whether the database is corrupt (see "Checking for Database Corruption" on page 150).

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
			Ensure that the networking and computer hardware are running correctly. Ensure that the virtual memory is two to three times as large as the physical memory. If that is still not large enough, increase the memory of the server computer. Check the block size. Ensure that the data cache can hold at least 100 blocks. Ensure that the index cache size is within the recommended range.
1008109	Unable to Reallocate Memory for *pointerName* in *functionName*	Essbase cannot reallocate memory to the listed function.	Ensure that you have enough memory.
1008110	Unable to Allocate Memory. Refer to the Application Log for details.	Essbase cannot allocate memory.	Ensure that the Essbase computer has enough resources. Consult the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Installation Start Here* for system requirements. If a resource-intensive application, such as a relational database, is running on the same computer, the resource-intensive application may be using the resources that Essbase needs. Ensure that you have enough memory. Do not close the Essbase Server window by clicking the "X" in the title bar. After you restart Essbase Server, determine whether the database is corrupt (see "Checking for Database Corruption" on page 150). See `appName.log`.
1008111	Unable to Reallocate Memory for *pointerName* in *functionName*. Refer to the Application Log for details.	Essbase cannot reallocate memory.	Ensure that the Essbase computer has enough resources. Consult the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise*

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
			Performance Management System Installation Start Here for system requirements. If a resource-intensive application, such as a relational database, is running on the same computer, the resource-intensive application may be using the resources that Essbase needs. Ensure that you have enough memory. Do not close the Essbase Server window by clicking the "X" in the title bar. After you restart Essbase Server, determine whether the database is corrupt (see "Checking for Database Corruption" on page 150). See `appName.log`.
1008112	Memory Allocation error codes: O/S error = *errorCode*, O/S return code = *errorNumber*	Essbase could not allocate memory.	Ensure that you have enough memory. Look up the operating system error code and the operating system return code in the operating system documentation.
1008113	Memory Reallocation error codes: O/S error = *errorCode*, O/S return code = *errorNumber*	Essbase could not reallocate memory.	Ensure that you have enough memory. Look up the operating system error code and the operating system return code in the operating system documentation.
1008114	Allocation request for *number* bytes of virtual memory. Percentage of memory in use is *number* %.	Bytes of virtual memory requested and the percentage of virtual memory currently being used by Essbase.	Not applicable
1008115	Total physical memory is *number* bytes. Available physical memory is *number* bytes.	Total bytes of physical memory and bytes of available physical memory.	Not applicable
1008116	Total swap space is *number* bytes. Available swap space is *number* bytes.	Total bytes of swap space and bytes of available swap space.	Not applicable

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
1008117	Total virtual memory is *number* bytes. Available virtual memory is *number* bytes.	Total bytes of virtual memory and bytes of available virtual memory.	Not applicable
1008118	Memory page size is *number* bytes. Allocation granularity is *number* bytes.	Total bytes of memory page size and the size that memory is allocated in.	Not applicable
1008119	Memory page size is *number* bytes	Total bytes of memory page size.	Not applicable
1008120	Unable to Allocate Physical Memory for *pointerName* in *functionName*	Essbase cannot allocate physical memory to the listed function.	Ensure that you have enough physical memory.
1008121	Unable to Allocate Physical Memory for *pointerName* in *functionName* for reallocation	Essbase cannot reallocate physical memory to the listed function.	Ensure that you have enough physical memory.
1008122	Unable to Lock the Allocated Memory for *pointerName* in *functionName*	Essbase cannot lock the needed memory.	Ensure that the Agent is assigned the correct operating system privileges (see "Determining Operating System Privileges" on page 152). Ensure that the Essbase computer has enough resources. Consult the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Installation Start Here* for system requirements. If a resource-intensive application, such as a relational database, is running on the same computer, the resource-intensive application may be using the resources that Essbase needs. Ensure that the memory to be locked is valid. Consult the operating system documentation.
1008123	Unable to Lock the Allocated Memory for *pointerName* in *functionName* for reallocation	Essbase cannot lock the needed memory.	Ensure that the Agent is assigned the correct operating system privileges (see "Determining Operating System Privileges" on page 152). Ensure that the Essbase computer has enough resources. Consult the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise*

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
			Performance Management System Installation Start Here for system requirements. If a resource-intensive application, such as a relational database, is running on the same computer, the resource-intensive application may be using the resources that Essbase needs. Ensure that the memory to be locked is valid. See the operating system documentation.
1008124	Unable to Lock the Allocated Memory *pointerName* in *functionName*, because of insufficient quota	Essbase does not have enough physical memory to lock the memory.	Check the Essbase Server memory requirements. If necessary, increase the physical memory.
1008125	Unable to Lock the Allocated Memory *pointerName* in *functionName*, because of insufficient privilege	Essbase is not assigned the correct operating system privileges to lock the memory.	Ensure that the Agent is assigned the correct operating system privileges (see "Determining Operating System Privileges" on page 152).
1008126	Unable to Lock the Allocated Memory *pointerName* in *functionName* for reallocation, because of insufficient quota	Essbase does not have enough physical memory to lock the memory.	Check the Essbase Server memory requirements. If necessary, increase the physical memory.
1008127	Unable to Lock the Allocated Memory *pointerName* in *functionName* for reallocation, because of insufficient privilege	Essbase is not assigned the correct operating system privileges to lock the memory.	Ensure that the Agent is assigned the correct operating system privileges (see "Determining Operating System Privileges" on page 152).
1008128	Unable to Allocate Physical Memory for *pointerName* in *functionName*. Refer to the Application Log for details.	Essbase does not have enough physical memory to lock the memory.	If necessary, decrease the cache sizes. Ensure that the Essbase computer has enough resources. Consult the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Installation Start Here* for system requirements. If a resource-intensive application, such as a relational database, is running on the same computer, the resource-intensive application may be

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
			using the resources that Essbase needs. Restart the server computer. Check the Essbase Server physical memory requirements. If necessary, increase the physical memory. See *appName*.log.
1008129	Unable to Allocate Physical Memory for *pointerName* in *functionName* for reallocation. Refer to the Application Log for details.	Essbase does not have enough physical memory to lock the memory.	If necessary, decrease the cache sizes. Ensure that the Essbase computer has enough resources. Consult the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Installation Start Here* for system requirements. If a resource-intensive application, such as a relational database, is running on the same computer, the resource-intensive application may be using the resources that Essbase needs. Restart the server computer. Check the Essbase Server physical memory requirements. If necessary, increase the physical memory. See *appName*.log.
1008130	Unable to Lock the Allocated Memory for *pointerName*. Refer to the Application Log for details.	Essbase cannot lock the needed memory.	Ensure that the Agent is assigned the correct operating system privileges (see "Determining Operating System Privileges" on page 152). Ensure that the Essbase computer has enough resources. Consult the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Installation Start Here* for system requirements. If a resource-intensive application, such as a relational database, is running on the same computer, the resource-

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
			intensive application may be using the resources that Essbase needs. Ensure that the memory to be locked is valid. See *appName*.log.
1008131	Unable to Lock the Allocated Memory for *pointerName* in *functionName* for reallocation. Refer to the Application Log for details.	Essbase cannot lock the needed memory.	Ensure that the Agent is assigned the correct operating system privileges (see "Determining Operating System Privileges" on page 152). Ensure that the Essbase computer has enough resources. Consult the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Installation Start Here* for system requirements. If a resource-intensive application, such as a relational database, is running on the same computer, the resource-intensive application may be using the resources that Essbase needs. Ensure that the memory to be locked is valid. See *appName*.log.
1008132	Unable to Lock the Allocated Memory *pointerName* in *functionName*, because of insufficient quota. Refer to the Application Log for details.	Essbase does not have enough physical memory to lock the memory.	Check the Essbase Server memory requirements. If necessary, increase the physical memory. See *appName*.log.
1008133	Unable to Lock the Allocated Memory *pointerName* in *functionName*, because of insufficient privilege. Refer to the Application Log for details.	Essbase is not assigned the correct operating system privileges to lock the needed memory.	Ensure that the Agent is assigned the correct operating system privileges (see "Determining Operating System Privileges" on page 152). Ensure that the Essbase computer has enough resources. Consult the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Installation Start Here* for system requirements. If a resource-intensive application, such as

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
			a relational database, is running on the same computer, the resource-intensive application may be using the resources that Essbase needs. See `appName.log`.
1008134	Unable to Lock the Allocated Memory *pointerName* in *funtionName* for reallocation, because of insufficient quota. Refer to the Application Log for details.	Essbase does not have enough physical memory to lock the memory.	If necessary, decrease the cache sizes. Ensure that the Essbase computer has enough resources. Consult the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Installation Start Here* for system requirements. If a resource-intensive application, such as a relational database, is running on the same computer, the resource-intensive application may be using the resources that Essbase needs. Restart the server computer. Check the Essbase Server physical memory requirements. If necessary, increase the physical memory. See `appName.log`.
1008135	Unable to Lock the Allocated Memory *pointerName* in *functionName* for reallocation, because of insufficient privilege. Refer to the Application Log for details.	Essbase is not assigned the correct operating system privileges to lock the needed memory.	Ensure that the Agent is assigned the correct operating system privileges (see "Determining Operating System Privileges" on page 152). Ensure that the Essbase computer has enough resources. Consult the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Installation Start Here* for system requirements. If a resource-intensive application, such as a relational database, is running on the same computer, the resource-intensive application may be using the resources that Essbase needs.

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
			See *appName*.log.
1008136	Unable to Free Locked Memory for *pointerName* in *functionName*	Essbase cannot free the memory, probably because an invalid pointer was passed to the function that frees the memory.	Contact Oracle Support.
1008137	Unable to Free Memory for *pointerName* in *functionName* in reallocation	Essbase cannot free the memory, probably because an invalid pointer was passed to the function that frees the memory.	Contact Oracle Support.
1008138	Unable to Free Memory for *pointerName* in *functionName* in reallocation. Refer to the Application Log for details.	Essbase cannot free the memory, probably because an invalid pointer was passed to the function that frees the memory.	See *appName*.log. Contact Oracle Support.
1008139	Unable to Allocate Aligned Memory for *pointerName* in *functionName*	Essbase does not have enough virtual memory to allocate the memory to the listed pointer.	Check the Essbase Server virtual memory requirements. If necessary, increase the virtual memory and restart Essbase Server.
1008140	Unable to Free Aligned Memory for *pointerName* in *functionName*	Essbase cannot free the memory, probably because an invalid pointer was passed to the function that frees the memory.	Contact Oracle Support.
1008141	Unable to Allocate Aligned Memory for *pointerName* in *functionName* for reallocation	Essbase does not have enough virtual memory to allocate the memory to the listed pointer.	Check the Essbase Server virtual memory requirements. If necessary, increase the virtual memory and restart Essbase Server.
1008142	Unable to Free Aligned Memory for *pointerName* in *functionName* in reallocation	Essbase cannot free the memory, probably because an invalid pointer was passed to the function that frees the memory.	Contact Oracle Support.
1008143	Unable to Allocate Aligned Memory for *pointerName* in *functionName*. Refer to the Application Log for details.	Essbase does not have enough virtual memory to allocate the memory to the listed pointer.	Check the Essbase Server virtual memory requirements. If necessary, increase the virtual memory and restart Essbase Server. See *appName*.log.
1008144	Check the Essbase Server virtual memory requirements. If necessary, increase the virtual memory and restart Essbase Server.	Essbase does not have enough virtual memory to allocate the memory to the listed pointer.	Check the Essbase Server virtual memory requirements. If necessary, increase the virtual memory and restart Essbase Server.

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
			See *appName*.log.
1008145	Unable to Free Aligned Memory for *pointerName* in *functionName* in reallocation. Refer to the Application Log for details.	Essbase cannot free the memory, probably because an invalid pointer was passed to the function that frees the memory.	See *appName*.log. Contact Oracle Support.
1008146	Unable to Unlock the Allocated Memory *pointerName* in *functionName*	Essbase cannot free the memory, probably because an invalid pointer was passed to the function that frees the memory.	Contact Oracle Support.
1008147	Unable to Allocate Memory for *pointerName* in *functionName*	Essbase does not have enough virtual memory to allocate the memory to the listed pointer.	Check the Essbase Server virtual memory requirements. If necessary, increase the virtual memory and restart Essbase Server.
1008148	Unable to Allocate Memory for *pointerName* in *functionName*. Refer to the Application Log for details.	Essbase does not have enough virtual memory to allocate the memory to the listed pointer.	Check the Essbase Server virtual memory requirements. If necessary, increase the virtual memory and restart Essbase Server. See *appName*.log.
1008149	Abnormal shutdown request entered Are you sure you want to forcibly shutdown the application [1-yes,2-no]?	You are trying to shut down Essbase Server incorrectly.	If possible, stop Essbase Server correctly. 1. Enter 2 and try to stop Essbase Server correctly. 2. If you cannot stop Essbase Server correctly, enter 1 to stop Essbase Server. 3. If this does not work, end the task (see "Ending the Server Task" on page 151). 4. After you stop Essbase Server, follow the procedures for an abnormal shutdown.
1008150	The abnormal shutdown request is aborted, the application will continue processing	The administrator aborted an abnormal shutdown request, probably by answering no to message Chapter 5on page 57.	
1008151	System is busy. The application will re-attempt the abnormal shutdown request.	Essbase Server is performing an important task, such as writing to the index.	When the task is complete, Essbase Server tries to shut down again.

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
1008152	System is still busy. The abnormal shutdown request is aborted, try again later.	Essbase Server is performing an important task, such as writing to the index. Essbase Server aborted the abnormal shutdown request to finish this task.	If possible, wait a few minutes and stop Essbase Server correctly. If you cannot stop Essbase Server correctly, end the task (see "Ending the Server Task" on page 151). After you stop Essbase Server, follow the procedures for an abnormal shutdown.

6 1012000 to 1012750: Calculation Messages

Table 6 lists error and informational messages that are specific to calculations.

Table 6 Calculation Messages 1012000 to 1012750

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
1012000	Invalid Syntax - Not a CALC command *invalidCommandName*	Essbase encountered a command in a calculation script that is not a valid calculation command.	Ensure that the calculation command is correct. ● Is the calculation command spelled correctly? ● Are all variables in the calculation command spelled correctly? ● Is the calculation command valid?
1012001	Invalid Calc Script syntax *calculationCommandWithErrors*	Essbase encountered a syntax error in a calculation script.	Ensure that the calculation script is valid. See also "Understanding Calculation Script Syntax." ● Is everything enclosed in quotation marks that needs to be? ● Can you verify the syntax of the calculation script in the Calc Script Editor? ● Are all member names correct, including spaces? Member names with spaces must be enclosed in quotation marks. ● Is the syntax correct for all formulas? ● Is the syntax correct for commands that define calculation behavior, such as SET?
1012004	Invalid member name *memberName*	Essbase encountered an invalid member	Ensure that the member name is valid.

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
		name in the calculation script.	• Does the member still exist in the outline? This error message usually occurs when a member is deleted from the outline but not from the calculation script. If a member does not exist in the outline, delete all references to that member from the calculation script. • Is the member name spelled correctly, including spaces? • If the member name contains special characters, such as spaces, periods, or numbers only, ensure that the member name is enclosed in quotation marks. • Instead of typing in the member name, try associating the correct outline with the calculation script and using the Calc Script Editor to fill in the member name. **See Also** 1012005
1012005	Invalid dimension name *dimensionName*	Essbase encountered an invalid dimension name in the calculation script.	Ensure that the dimension name is valid. Does the dimension still exist in the outline? This message usually occurs when a dimension is deleted from the outline but not from the calculation script. If a dimension does not exist in the outline, delete all references to that dimension and its members from the calculation script. Is the dimension name spelled correctly, including spaces? If the dimension name contains special characters, such as spaces, ensure that the dimension name is enclosed in quotation marks. Instead of typing in the dimension name, try associating the correct outline with the calculation script and using the Calc Script Editor to fill in the dimension name.

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
			See Also 1012004
1012009	Variable name *variableName* too long	Essbase encountered a variable name that is too long. Variable names must be no more than 32 bytes.	Find the variable name and make it 32 bytes or fewer. Ensure that the dimension name is valid. Ensure that you are declaring the variable correctly before you use it.
1012010	Redeclared Variable name *variableName*	The variable was declared multiple times in one calculation script.	Check the calculation script and remove the extra variable declarations. Ensure that you are declaring the variable correctly before you use it.
1012011	Variable name *variableName* conflicts with member name	The name assigned to the listed variable matches a member name in the outline.	Assign the variable a unique name. Remember that the variable name must be 32 bytes or fewer and must follow Essbase naming rules. Ensure that you are declaring the variable correctly before you use it.
1012012	The array variable range specifier *dimensionName* is not a dimension	The dimension in the calculation script that determines the size of the array variable was not a valid dimension.	Ensure that the dimension name is valid. ● Does the dimension exist in the outline? ● Is the dimension spelled correctly, including spaces? Instead of typing in the member, try associating the correct outline with the calculation script and using the Calc Script Editor to fill in the member name. ● If the dimension name contains special characters, such as spaces, ensure that the dimension name is enclosed in quotation marks. Ensure that the dimension name is enclosed in brackets [*dimensionName*] in the calculation script. Ensure that the ARRAY command in the calculation script is valid.
1012013	Calc Script Error - Unexpected End of File reached	The calculation script contained a comment open	Add the comment close symbol `*/` at the end of the comment.

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
		symbol `/*`, but did not contain a matching comment close symbol `*/`.	
1012015	CALC ALL cannot be used in restricted calculation	Essbase encountered a CALC ALL command inside a FIX-ENDFIX command block.	Ensure that the CALC ALL command is not used inside FIX-ENDFIX command blocks. The CALC ALL command calculates the entire database but the FIX command calculates only a part of the database.

1012016	Cannot calculate dimension member *memberName* with restricted member *memberName*	The calculation script contained a calculation that tried to calculate a member after restricting the calculation to another member in the same dimension.	Ensure that the member is correctly positioned in the FIX statement. If you fix on a member, you can calculate only that member. For example, this FIX statement is incorrect because the FIX is on the Sales member, but the statement tries to calculate Profit, which is another member:
			`FIX(Sales) Profit; ENDFIX`
			This FIX statement is correct:
			`FIX (Sales) Sales; ENDFIX`
			See Also
			1012017

1012017	Cannot calculate dimension *dimensionName* with restricted member *memberName*	The calculation script contained a calculation that tried to calculate a dimension after restricting the calculation to a member of that dimension.	Ensure that the dimension is correctly positioned in the FIX statement. If you fix on a member, you can calculate only that member in the same dimension. For example, this FIX statement is incorrect because the FIX is on the Sales member, which is part of the Measures dimension, but the statement tries to calculate the entire Measures dimension: `FIX(Sales) CALC DIM Measures; ENDFIX` **See Also** 1012016
1012018	Redeclared dimension *dimensionName* in AGG command	The dimension name was declared multiple times in one AGG command.	Check the calculation script and remove the extra dimension name declarations.

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
1012019	Calc Script block delimiter *delimiterName* not balanced *delimiterName*	The calculation script is missing opening or closing parentheses.	Check the calculation script to add the missing parenthesis or delete the extra parenthesis.
1012021	Calc Script command *calculationScriptCommand* is incomplete	The listed calculation script command was not complete.	Ensure that the calculation script command contains all pertinent data. ● Are there open flow control commands, such as a FIX command without an ENDFIX command, or a LOOP command without an ENDLOOP command? ● Are semicolons missing? ● Are all left parentheses closed by right parentheses?
1012023	Aggregating on Dense Dimension *dimensionName* is currently not supported	Essbase cannot use the AGG command with dense dimensions.	Check the calculation script to Ensure that you are not using the AGG command on a dimension tagged as dense.

1012024	Cannot aggregate dimension *dimensionName* with restricted member *memberName*	The calculation script contains a calculation that tries to aggregate a dimension after restricting the calculation to a member of that dimension.	Ensure that the dimension is correctly positioned in the FIX statement. If you fix on a member, you can aggregate only that member. For example, This FIX statement is incorrect because the FIX is on the Sales member, but the statement tries to aggregate Measures, which is a dimension:
			`FIX(Sales) AGG (Measures); ENDFIX`
			This FIX statement is correct:
			`FIX (Sales) AGG (Sales); ENDFIX`

1012025	No Currency Database has been set on this database	Essbase tried to perform a calculation that required a currency database but no currency database existed.	Ensure that the main database is linked to the currency database. Ensure that the main database can connect to the currency database. First, try these two steps: Stop and restart the application. Ensure that the main database is linked to the currency database. If these steps do not work, perform these steps on the application and main database:

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
			1. Stop the application and main database. 2. Rename the main database *ARBORPATH*/app/*appName*/*databaseName*/databaseName.db file to something else. 3. Create a new application and database. 4. Move the *databaseName*.db file you created in step 3 to the application and database you stopped in step 1. 5. Restart the application you stopped in step 1.
1012026	*commandName* command can only be fixed on a CURPARTITION member	Essbase tried to FIX on a member that does not belong to the CURPARTITION dimension.	When using the CCONV command, ensure that all members that appear inside the FIX command belong to the CURPARTITION dimension.
1012027	No dimension is tagged CURPARTITION, *commandName* command cannot be fixed on any member	Essbase tried to FIX on a member of the CURPARTITION dimension but the CURPARTITION dimension is not defined for the database.	Essbase tried to FIX on a member of the CURPARTITION dimension but the CURPARTITION dimension is not defined for the database.
1012028	*commandName* command must be fixed on a CURPARTITION member	Essbase cannot use the CCONV command without a currency partition defined.	When using the CCONV command, ensure that all members that appear inside the FIX command belong to the CURPARTITION dimension.
1012029	Invalid target range *range* of DCOPY command	In the DATACOPY command, the number of members in the source range do not match those in the target range.	Ensure that the number of members in the source range (the set of members you are copying from) matches the number of members in the target range (the set of members you are copying to). Ensure that the DATACOPY command is correct.
1012030	DATACOPY command *command* cannot copy data to itself	The DATACOPY command copies a range of members from a source range to a target range. The DATACOPY command cannot	Ensure that the DATACOPY command is set to copy the correct range. Compare the source and target ranges to Ensure that the DATACOPY command is not copying the data back onto the source range.

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
		copy a range of members from a source range back onto the source range.	
1012031	DATACOPY command *command* is conflict with Range Fix	Essbase tried to copy a range of members that was outside of the range you fixed on.	Make the DATACOPY range and FIX range compatible by making the ranges match, or by making the DATACOPY range a subset of the FIX range.
1012032	When CURPARTITION is tagged, DATACOPY command *command* can only be used to copy a whole Currency Partition	Essbase tried to use the FIX command while using DATACOPY to copy a currency partition and this is not permitted.	Ensure that you are not using a FIX command in the DATACOPY command if you are copying a currency partition. Use the DATACOPY command to copy the entire currency partition.
1012033	Currency Conversion is not available with this server, calc command *commandName* is not supported	This command is available only when using Currency Conversion applications.	
1012034	Variable *variableName* not declared	The variable used in the calculation script is not declared.	Ensure that you are declaring the variable correctly before you use it.
1012035	Variable *variableName* must be of VAR type	The variable listed must be of VAR type instead of ARRAY type.	Ensure that you are declaring the variable correctly.
1012036	Calc Script block command *blockCommandName* does not end with *blockEndCommandName*	Essbase encountered a block command that was not closed.	Ensure that each FIX command is closed by an ENDFIX command. Ensure that each LOOP command is closed by an ENDLOOP command.
1012037	Custom calculation is not allowed for *kindOfShare* share member *sharedMemberName*	Essbase tried to calculate a formula on a shared member.	Because shared members do not store data, you cannot attach formulas to them. Ensure that the listed member is not shared, either because the member's storage property is explicitly tagged as shared or because the member is implicitly shared.
1012038	The constant *constantName* assigned to variable *variableName* is not a number	Essbase tried to assign a value that was not a number to the listed variable. The listed variable	Ensure that you are declaring the variable correctly.

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
		can accept only numeric values.	
1012039	The constant *constantName* assigned to array variable *arrayVariableName* is not a number	Essbase tried to assign a value that was not a number to the listed array variable. The listed array variable can accept only numeric values.	Ensure that you are assigning the array variable correctly.
1012040	Too many initial constants assigned to array variable *arrayVariableName*	EssbaseThe number of values that Essbase tried to assign to the array exceeds the number of members in the associated dimension.	Ensure that you are using the ARRAY command correctly. Ensure that you are assigning the values to the correct dimension.
1012041	*memberName* is not a valid currency type member	Essbase tried to specify the currency type using a member that does not belong to the CurType dimension.	Ensure you are using the CCONV function correctly and that the currency database is set up correctly. Ensure that the listed member is defined as the currency type member.
1012042	Substitution variable *substitionVariableName* doesn't exist	The calculation script cannot find the listed substitution variable.	Ensure that you created the substitution variable correctly. Ensure that the substitution variable was created at the correct level. ● Substitution variables created at the database level are available to all calculation scripts within that database. ● Substitution variables created at the application level are available to all calculation scripts within that application. ● Substitution variables created at the server level are available to all calculation scripts on the Essbase Server.
1012043	Calculation is not allowed for virtual member *memberName* in the Calc script	The calculation script tried to set a Dynamic Calc member value or request calculation of a Dynamic Calc member.	Dynamic Calc members are calculated at query time if a query requests the value of the member. They cannot be calculated through calculation scripts. Ensure that the Dynamic Calc member is not on the left side of the equation; for

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution

			example, if Qtr1 is Dynamic Calc, this equation is incorrect:
			`Qtr1 = Jan + Feb + Mar;`
			If Qtr1 is Dynamic Calc, this equation is also incorrect:
			`vbb Qtr1;`
			This equation is correct, if Year is not Dynamic Calc, but Qtr1 and Qtr2 are Dynamic Calc:
			`Year = Qtr1 + Qtr2;`

1012044	Invalid fix member count *number* when converting from Bitmap		Contact Oracle Support.
1012045	Unable to convert bitmap to fix member in function *functionName*		Contact Oracle Support.
1012046	Unable to convert MEMNOR to MEMNO in function *functionName*		Contact Oracle Support.
1012047	Aggregating on Attribute Dimension *attributeDimensionName* is currently not supported	Essbase tried to calculate the listed attribute dimension using the AGG command.	Ensure that you are not using the AGG command to calculate an attribute dimension. Attribute dimensions do not store data. They are calculated at query time if a query requests the value of the member.
1012048	Calc Dim on Attribute Dimension *attributeDimensionName* is not supported	Essbase tried to calculate the listed attribute dimension using the CALC DIM command.	Ensure that you are not using the CALC DIM command to calculate an attribute dimension. Attribute dimensions do not store data. They are calculated at query time if a query requests the value of the member.
1012049	Cannot clear data from Attribute dimension member *memberName*	Essbase tried to clear data from the listed attribute dimension.	Attribute dimensions do not store data. They are calculated at query time if a query requests the value of the member. You cannot clear data from an attribute dimension or attribute dimension member.
1012050	Cannot DATACOPY on Attribute dimension member *memberName*	Essbase tried to copy data into the listed attribute dimension using the DATACOPY command.	Ensure that you are not using the DATACOPY command to copy data into an attribute dimension. Attribute dimensions do not store data. They are calculated at query time if a query requests the value of the member.

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
1012051	Batch calc error, FIX statement cannot contain Dynamic Calc member from dimension *dimensionName*	Essbase tried to FIX on a Dynamic Calc member.	Ensure that you are not fixing on a member that is tagged as Dynamic Calc. Dynamic Calc members do not store data. They are calculated at query time if a query requests the value of the member. To FIX on the listed member, change the member from Dynamic Calc to store.
1012052	Unable to unfix blocks after calculation encounters an error	The data blocks that were changed by a calculation were left in an inconsistent state.	Stop and restart the database or contact Oracle Support. Essbase reverted all values to their previous state or retained values calculated before the error. How Essbase handles the cancellation depends on the Essbase kernel isolation level settings.
1012053	Calculation is cancelled by user	The user pressed Cancel while performing the calculation. Essbase reverted all values to their previous state or retained values calculated before the cancellation.	How Essbase handles the cancellation depends on the Essbase kernel isolation level settings.
1012054	Batch calc error. All members that need to be calculated in dimension *dimensionName* are Two Pass Calc and Dynamic	Essbase tried to FIX on a dimension that contains no stored members.	Ensure that at least one member in the dimension that the calculation script fixes on is tagged as stored. Ensure that at least one stored member is not tagged as Two Pass.
1012055	The expression inside FIX evaluates to an empty set. Operation aborted	Essbase tried to fix on a member or set of members that do not exist.	Ensure that the members that the calculation script fixes on are valid. If the calculation script fixes on a set of members determined by a function, ensure that the function returns at least one member. This calculation script is incorrect because January is a level 0 member; that is, it has no children and the calculation script tries to fix on the children of January: `FIX(@CHILDREN (January)) CALC DIM (Product); ENDFIX` This calculation script is correct, because Qtr1 is not a level 0 member:

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
			`FIX(@CHILDREN (Qtr1)) CALC DIM (Product); ENDFIX`
1012061	The CALC command *commandName* can only be used within a CALC Member Formula	Essbase cannot execute the listed command.	The IF and ELSE commands must be used within a member formula. They cannot be used in a calculation script.
1012062	Substitution variable name *variable name* exceeds the maximum length *number of characters*	Your substitution variable name contains more characters than allowed.	Rename the variable so that it does not exceed the maximum character length.
1012063	Substitution variable cannot process UTF-8 encoded data in non-Unicode configured application	You attempted to process unicode-encoded data in a non-unicode application.	Verify that you migrated your application to unicode mode.
1012106	Calc String function *functionName* must be followed by '('	The listed function needs an opening parenthesis "(".	Insert the opening parenthesis after the function name, with the function parameters separated by commas, and a closing parenthesis. Check the function syntax.
1012121	Error encountered when loading member *memberName*'s calc string *memberFormula*, ignored	Essbase could not compile the formula attached to the member because of one or more syntax errors.	Check the application log (*HYPERION_HOME*/logs/essbase/app/*appName*/*appName*.log) for a list of syntax errors. Correct the syntax errors. Check the calculation script command syntax.
1012134	Generation number *number* must be an integer	Essbase encountered a generation number that was not an integer.	Ensure that all generations are numbered with integers.
1012135	Level number *number* must be an integer	Essbase encountered a level number that was not an integer.	Ensure that all levels are numbered with integers.
1012136	Named generation *generationName* is not defined	Essbase encountered a generation name that is not defined in the database.	Ensure that the generation name is properly defined in the database.
1012137	Named Level *levelName* is not defined	Essbase encountered a level name that is not	Ensure that the level name is properly defined in the database.

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
		defined in the database.	
1012139	No *memberType* member found in Account dimension	The listed member type was not found in the dimension tagged as accounts.	If you are using the CALC FIRST, CALC LAST, CALC AVERAGE, or CALC TWOPASS commands, ensure that the outline contains a dimension tagged as accounts, and that the dimension tagged as accounts contains these members: ● If you are using the CALC FIRST command, the accounts dimension must contain a member tagged with a time balance of First. ● If you are using the CALC LAST command, the accounts dimension must contain a member tagged with a time balance of Last. ● If you are using the CALC AVERAGE command, the accounts dimension must contain a member tagged with a time balance of Average. ● If you are using the CALC TWOPASS command, the accounts dimension must contain a member tagged as Two-Pass.
1012141	Illegal match string *stringToMatch*	The pattern specified in the @MATCH function was not valid.	Check the syntax of the @MATCH function and correct the problem.
1012142	Input *inputValue* is not a valid gen/level name or valid gen/level number	Essbase encountered a generation or level number or a generation or level name that was not valid.	Ensure that all generations or levels are numbered with integers or valid names. Follow the same rules as for naming members.
1012143	@MATCH search string *stringToSearchFor* should always be in double quote	Essbase could not search for the listed string because it was not enclosed in quotation marks.	Check the @MATCH command syntax.
1012500	The requested calc script *calcScriptName* not found	Essbase could not open the listed calculation script.	Ensure that Essbase can find the calculation script.

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
			• Are the calculation script name and path name correct? Check for misspellings. • If the calculation script is on a UNIX platform, is capitalization correct? • Is the calculation script in the specified location? Ensure that no one has moved or deleted the calculation script. Ensure that Essbase can use the calculation script. • Is the calculation script being used by another user or application? • Is the file extension correct for the calculation script? All calculation scripts must have a file extension of `.csc`. • Is the calculation script valid? • Are the permissions set up correctly for the Essbase database you are calculating?
1012501	Calculator internal error -- invalid input type *inputTypes*	Essbase could not read the calculation script.	Ensure that the client is correctly passing the calculation script location to Essbase Server.
1012550	Total Calc Elapsed Time : *number* seconds	Length of time it took Essbase to perform the calculation.	Not applicable
1012551	Converting database *databaseName*'s currency to *currencyType*	Essbase is converting the currency type for the listed database.	Not applicable
1012552	Copying data from *rangeOfCells*	Essbase is copying the data from the listed range of cells.	Not applicable
1012553	Copying data from *rangeOfCells* with fixed members *memberNames*	Essbase is copying the data from the listed range of cells.	Not applicable
1012554	Clearing data from *partitionName* partition	Essbase is clearing the data from the listed partition.	Not applicable

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
1012555	Clearing data from *partitionName* partition with fixed members *memberNames*	Essbase is clearing the data from the listed partition.	Not applicable
1012556	Calculation canceled by user *userName*	The listed user canceled the calculation before it completed.	Not applicable Essbase reverted all values to their previous state or retained values calculated before the cancellation. How Essbase handles the cancellation depends on the Essbase kernel isolation level settings.
1012557	Clearing all data blocks from *partitionName* partition	Essbase is clearing the data from the listed partition.	Not applicable
1012558	Clearing all data blocks from *partitionName* partition with fixed members *memberNames*	Essbase is clearing the data from the listed partition.	Not applicable
1012559	Clearing upper level data blocks from *partitionName* partition	Essbase is clearing the data from the upper level data blocks in the listed partition.	Not applicable
1012560	Clearing upper level data blocks from *partitionName* partition with fixed members *memberNames*	Essbase is clearing the data from the upper level data blocks in the listed partition.	Not applicable
1012561	Clearing noninput data blocks from *partitionName* partition	Essbase is clearing the data from the noninput data blocks in the listed partition.	Not applicable
1012562	Clearing noninput data blocks from *partitionName* partition with fixed members *memberNames*	Essbase is clearing the data from the noninput data blocks in the listed partition.	Not applicable
1012563	Calculation is aborted due to floating point error *errorType*	Essbase canceled the calculation because it encountered a floating point error, such as overflow, underflow, or a division by zero.	1. Correct the floating point error. Overflow errors result when you try to multiply two very large numbers and the result is so large that it is not supported by the computer hardware.

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
			Underflow errors result when you try to divide a very small number by a very large number and the result is so small that it is not supported by the computer hardware. Division by zero errors result when you try to divide one member by another member that is zero. 2. Return the data values to their previous states. Essbase reverted all values to their previous states or retained values calculated before the cancellation. How Essbase handled the cancellation depends on the Essbase kernel isolation level settings. 3. Run the calculation again.
1012564	Calculation is aborted due to floating point error	Essbase canceled the calculation because it encountered a floating point error, such as overflow, underflow, or a division by zero.	1. Correct the floating point error. Overflow errors result when you try to multiply two very large numbers and the result is so large that it is not supported by the computer hardware. Underflow errors result when you try to divide a very small number by a very large number and the result is so small that it is not supported by the computer hardware. Division by zero errors result when you try to divide one member by another member that is zero. 2. Return the data values to their previous states. Essbase reverted all values to their previous states or retained values

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
			calculated before the cancellation. How Essbase handled the cancellation depends on the Essbase kernel isolation level settings. 3. Run the calculation again.
1012566	Begin of LOOP -- looping following commands *number* times	Essbase is looping through the calculation script commands the listed number of times.	Not applicable
1012567	End of LOOP -- actually looped above commands *number* times	Essbase completed the loop specified in the calculation script the listed number of times.	Not applicable
1012568	Commit Blocks Interval was adjusted to be *number* blocks	Essbase Server changed the commit blocks interval to optimize performance.	Not applicable
1012569	Formula on (or backward dependence from) member *memberName* forces calculation to execute in serial mode	The formula on the listed member requires that the calculation be performed in serial mode instead of parallel mode.	Not applicable To run the calculation in parallel mode, consider removing the formula or tagging the member as Dynamic Calc.
1012570	A circular or recursive dependency along dimension *dimensionName* forces calculation to execute in serial mode	The listed dimension contains a dependency that requires the calculation be executed in serial mode instead of parallel mode.	Not applicable To run the calculation in parallel mode, consider removing the formula or tagging the member as Dynamic Calc.
1012571	Presence of variables or formulas with @XREF function forces calculation to execute in serial mode	Calculation is executed in serial mode instead of parallel mode.	Not applicable Formulas or calculation scripts that use variables with the @XREF function must be calculated in serial mode.
1012600	Member *memberName* attempts to divide by Missing, Invalid, or Near Zero value (Message will not repeat)	When calculating the listed member, Essbase attempted to perform a division by an invalid value,	Check the formula or calculation script that calculated the listed member to Ensure that all values used in the calculation are valid.

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
		such as zero or a missing value.	
1012667	Your Server does not have a Currency Conversion Option, the Calc Script command [CCONV] is ignored	Your Essbase Server does not have the currency conversion option.	This command is available only when using Currency Conversionapplications.
1012668	Calculating *memberNames* with fixed members *memberNames*	Members that Essbase is calculating and members that are fixed.	Not applicable
1012669	Calculating *memberNames*	Members that Essbase is calculating.	Not applicable
1012670	Aggregating *memberNames* with fixed members *memberName*	Members that Essbase is aggregating and members that are fixed.	Not applicable
1012671	Aggregating *memberNames*	Members that Essbase is aggregating.	Not applicable
1012672	Calculator Information Message: *messageInformation*	Essbase is performing an action. The information is logged because you requested it. For example, if you use the SET MSG command, details about the calculation are logged.	Not applicable
1012674	Hash memory *number* allocated for Calc is used up, Hash Table is turned off. Please increase the CalcHashTblMemLimit in the essbase.cfg file.	Essbase had no more hash memory.	1. If *ESSBASEPATH*/bin/essbase.cfg does not exist on the server computer, create one using a text editor. 2. In the essbase.cfg file on the server computer, add or increase the value for CALCHASHTBLMEMORY. 3. Stop and restart Essbase Server. 4. Perform the calculation again.

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
1012675	Commit Blocks Interval for the calculation is *number*	Number of blocks committed at one time.	Not applicable
1012676	Member *memberName* attempts to execute @POWER/@FACTORIAL function. Arguments are out of range. Results may be different from versions before 6.0 (Message will not repeat)	Essbase cannot calculate the @POWER or @FACTORIAL function because the value is too large.	Ensure that the formula or calculation script is not requesting extremely large values, such as 2 raised to the 1 millionth power.
1012677	Calculating in serial	Essbase Server is performing the calculations in the calculation script serially, instead of in parallel.	If you requested the calculation run in parallel mode, look in *HYPERION_HOME*/logs/essbase/app/*appName*/*appName*.log. **See Also** 1012569 1012570 1012571
1012678	Calculating in parallel with *number* threads	Essbase Server is performing the calculations in the calculation script in parallel using the listed number of threads.	Not applicable You can set the number of threads using the CALCPARALLEL configuration setting or the SET CALCPARALLEL calculation script command. If the listed number differs from the value you set using CALCPARALLEL, the calculator picked the listed number as the optimal degree of parallelism for your database.
1012679	Calculation task schedule *number*	Number of tasks that can be executed concurrently. This indicates the kind of performance gain you can expect from parallel calculation. Larger numbers indicate more parallel calculation.	Not applicable If the listed numbers are smaller than the number of threads you specified using the CALCPARALLEL configuration setting or the SET CALCPARALLEL calculation script command, parallel calculation does not provide a large performance gain.
1012680	Parallelizing using *number* task dimensions.	Number of task dimensions Essbase is using for parallel calculation.	Not applicable To set the number of task dimensions, use the CALCPARALLEL configuration

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
		If the number of task dimensions is less than the listed number, "Usage of calculator cache caused reduction in task dimensions" is displayed.	setting or the SET CALCPARALLEL calculation script command.
1012681	Empty tasks *number*	Number of tasks that contain no calculations. The number of empty tasks affect the gains you can receive from parallel calculation. The ideal number of empty tasks is 0.	Not applicable
1012682	Multiple bitmap mode calculator cache memory usage attempted to cross limit of *number* bitmaps. To ignore limit, do not set MultipleBitmapMemCheck to TRUE in $ESSBASEPATH/bin/essbase.cfg.	The calculator cache memory tried to use more bitmaps than allowed, causing Essbase to abort the calculation.	To continue the calculation with more bitmaps, set MULTIPLEBITMAPCHECK to FALSE in the *ESSBASEPATH*/bin/essbase.cfg file on the server computer.
1012683	Multiple bitmap mode calculator cache memory usage crossed limit of *number* bitmaps. Set MultipleBitmapMemCheck to TRUE in $ESSBASEPATH/bin/essbase.cfg to enforce limit.	The calculator cache memory is using more bitmaps than allowed.	To prevent this from happening, set MULTIPLEBITMAPCHECK to TRUE in the *ESSBASEPATH*/bin/essbase.cfg file on the server computer.
1012684	Multiple bitmap mode calculator cache memory usage has a limit of *number* bitmaps.	Number of bitmaps Essbase can use in the calculator cache.	Not applicable
1012700	Dynamic calc processor cannot allocate more than *number* blocks from the heap. Please increase CalcLockBlock setting and then retry	Essbase cannot allocate enough blocks to perform the calculation.	Increase the number of blocks that Essbase can allocate for a calculation: 1. Set the maximum number of blocks that Essbase can allocate to at least 500: a. If *ESSBASEPATH*/bin/ essbase.cfg does not exist on the server computer, create one using a text editor. b. In the essbase.cfg file on the server computer, set

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
			CALCLOCKBLOCKHIGH to 500. c. Stop and restart Essbase Server. 2. Add the SET LOCKBLOCK HIGH command to the beginning of the calculation script. 3. Set the data cache large enough to hold all blocks specified in the CALCLOCKBLOCKHIGH setting. ● Determine the block size. ● Set the data cache size.
1012701	Unknown block type during the dynamic calculation, neither an ESM block nor a heap block. Essbase internal error, Please report to Hyperion.		Contact Oracle Support.
1012702	The block in the dynamic calc processor block array is not marked correctly. Essbase internal error. Please report to Hyperion.		Contact Oracle Support.
1012703	Unknown calculation type *calculationType* during the dynamic calculation. Only default agg/ formula/time balance operations are handled.		Contact Oracle Support.
1012704	Dynamic Calc processor cannot lock more than *number* ESM blocks during the calculation, please increase CalcLockBlock setting and then retry (a small data cache setting could also cause this problem, please check the data cache size setting).	Essbase could not lock enough blocks to perform the calculation.	Increase the number of blocks that Essbase can allocate for a calculation: 1. Set the maximum number of blocks that Essbase can allocate to at least 500. a. If *ESSBASEPATH*/bin/essbase.cfg does not exist on the server computer, create one using a text editor. b. In the essbase.cfg file on the server computer, set CALCLOCKBLOCKHIGH to 500. c. Stop and restart Essbase Server.

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
			2. Add the SET LOCKBLOCK HIGH command to the beginning of the calculation script. 3. Set the data cache large enough to hold all blocks specified in the CALCLOCKBLOCKHIGH setting. ● Determine the block size. ● Set the data cache size.
1012706	Need to copy to Esm block during the dynamic calculation. Esm Block not found. Essbase internal error, Please report to Hyperion.		Contact Oracle Support.
1012708	For virtual time series *timePeriod* retrieval, the latest time period is not set	Essbase tried to retrieve the time series data without knowing the latest time period.	Set the latest time period member name in the retrieval tool. ● For Essbase Spreadsheet Add-in, specify the "Latest Time Series" option. See the *Oracle Essbase Spreadsheet Add-in User's Guide*. ● For Report Writer, use the LATEST command.
1012709	For virtual time series, the latest time period setting *timePeriod* is not a level 0 member	Essbase tried to retrieve the latest time period, but the time member is not at level 0 in the outline.	Ensure that the time period you want to use to calculate the period-to-date value is a level 0 member of the dimension tagged as time.
1012710	Essbase needs to retrieve *number* Essbase Kernel blocks in order to calculate the top dynamically-calculated block.	Number of blocks thatEssbase must retrieve to perform the dynamic calculation along a sparse dimension.	Not applicable You can use this to estimate the retrieval performance for members of sparse dimensions that are tagged as Dynamic Calc.
1012711	Clearing dynamic calc store data blocks from *partitionName* partition	Essbase is clearing data blocks from the listed partition.	Not applicable
1012712	Clearing dynamic calc store data blocks from *partitionName* partition with fixed members *memberNames*	Essbase is clearing data blocks from the listed partition.	Not applicable
1012713	Two-pass Member *memberName* is not tagged as Dynamic Calc.	The listed member is tagged as Two Pass but not tagged as Dynamic Calc and is	Not applicable Generally, it is recommended that you tag all Two Pass members as Dynamic Calc and that all Two

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
		not a member of the Accounts dimension.	Pass members be in the accounts dimension.
1012714	Regular member *memberName* depends on dynamic-calc member *memberName*.	The listed regular member depends on a Dynamic Calc member to calculate its value. The listed member may be a parent of the Dynamic Calc member or may use the Dynamic Calc member in a formula.	Because you are calculating the listed Dynamic Calc member during batch calculation in order to calculate the regular member that depends on it, you are losing the benefits of tagging the listed member as Dynamic Calc. Consider tagging the listed Dynamic Calc member as stored or tagging the dependent regular member as Dynamic Calc.
1012715	Regular member *memberName* depends on member *memberName* from transparent partition. Consider making this member Dynamic or replicating the dependents.	The listed member is calculated using members in a transparent partition.	When you calculate a member in a target database using values from a source database transparent partition, the calculation can take a long time to complete. To improve calculation speed, use one method: ● At the target database, tag the member as Dynamic Calc. ● At the source database, roll up the members needed to calculate the target member into an upper level member. Put the upper level member in the source database into a replicated partition.
1012716	Remote region *regionDefinition* is not validated correctly yet. Cannot continue the calc.	Essbase encountered a remote partition region that has not been validated.	Open the partition definition and validate it. If necessary, correct any errors.
1012717	Remote bitmap cache is *on/off*	Status of bitmap cache (on or off).	Not applicable Essbase Server determines whether to turn the bitmap cache on or off; you cannot change this setting.
1012718	For dynamic time series, the latest period *settingName* setting has higher generation member than the time series member *memberName*	The latest period setting was at a higher generation than the time series member.	Ensure that the latest period setting, such as May, is lower in the outline than the time series member, such as Q-T-D (quarter-to-date).
1012727	Dynamic calc cache sanity failed		Contact Oracle Support.

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
1012733	Dynamic calc cache compression buffer full	The Dynamic Calc cache buffer was out of space.	The Dynamic Calc cache compression buffer is used only when you set DYNCALCCACHEWAITFORBLK and DYNCALCCACHEBLKRELEASE to TRUE in the *ESSBASEPATH*/bin/essbase.cfg file. To fix this problem: 1. If *ESSBASEPATH*/bin/essbase.cfg does not exist on the server computer, create one using a text editor. 2. In the essbase.cfg file on the server computer, increase the value of DYNCALCCACHECOMPRBLKBUFSIZE. 3. In the essbase.cfg file on the server computer, set DYNCALCCACHEWAITFORBLK and DYNCALCCACHEBLKRELEASE to FALSE. 4. Stop and restart Essbase Server.
1012734	Timed out waiting for blocks from the dynamic calc cache.	Essbase waited for a block to become available in the Dynamic Calc cache, but the cache was full.	Decrease the number of concurrent queries to keep the cache from becoming full. Increase the amount of time that Essbase waits for blocks in the Dynamic Calc cache: 1. If *ESSBASEPATH*/bin/essbase.cfg does not exist on the server computer, create one using a text editor. 2. In the essbase.cfg file on the server computer, add or increase the value of DYNCALCCACHEBLKTIMEOUT. 3. Stop and restart Essbase Server. Specify that queries should not wait for available blocks in the Dynamic Calc cache: 1. If *ESSBASEPATH*/bin/essbase.cfg does not exist on the server computer, create one using a text editor.

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
			2. In the `essbase.cfg` file on the server computer, set DYNCALCCACHEWAITFORBLK to FALSE. 3. Stop and restart Essbase Server.
1012735	Thread synchronization error when allocating from the dynamic calc cache.		Contact Oracle Support
1012736	The Dyn.Calc.Cache for database *databaseName* can hold a maximum of *number* blocks.	Maximum number of blocks that the Dynamic Calc cache for the listed database can hold.	Not applicable To change the number of blocks in the Dynamic Calc cache: 1. If *ESSBASEPATH*`/bin/essbase.cfg` does not exist on the server computer, create one using a text editor. 2. In the `essbase.cfg` file one the server, add or change DYNCALCCACHEMAXSIZE. 3. Stop and restart Essbase Server.
1012737	The Dyn.Calc.Cache for database *databaseName*, when full, will result in *action*.	Essbase performs these actions when the dynamic calculator cache is full: ● If DYNCALCCACHEWAITFORBLK in the `essbase.cfg` file is TRUE, Essbase waits to store and calculate data blocks for the current query in the dynamic calculator cache. ● If DYNCALCCACHEWAITFORBLK in the *ESSBASEPATH*`/bin/essbase.cfg` file is FALSE,	Not applicable

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
		Essbase checks DYNCALCCACHEONLY. ❍ If DYNCALCCACHEONLY is TRUE, Essbase generates an error message. ❍ If DYNCALCCACHEONLY is FALSE, Essbase stores and calculates data blocks for the current query in memory outside of the dynamic calculator cache.	
1012738	The Dyn.Calc.Cache for database *databaseName* has a timeout of *number* seconds when waiting for free blocks.	Current value of DYNCALCCACHEBLKTIMEOUT.	Not applicable
1012739	The Dyn.Calc.Cache for database *databaseName*, upon timeout of a wait for free blocks, will result in *action*.	Essbase performs this action after the specified waiting period: ● If DYNCALCCACHEBLKRELEASE in the *ESSBASEPATH*`/bin/essbase.cfg` file is TRUE, Essbase makes room available in the dynamic calculator cache by temporarily storing inactive blocks in another,	Not applicable

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
		compressed-block buffer. ● If DYNCALCCACHEBLKRELEASE in the *ESSBASEPATH*/bin/essbase.cfg file is FALSE, Essbase does not find room in the dynamic calculator cache for another set of blocks. Instead, Essbase checks DYNCALCCACHEONLY . ❍ If DYNCALCCACHEONLY is TRUE, Essbase generates an error message. ❍ If DYNCALCCACHEONLY is FALSE, Essbase stores and calculates data blocks for the current query in memory outside of the dynamic calculator cache.	
1012740	The Dyn.Calc.Cache for database *databaseName* uses a buffer of size *number* bytes to store compressed released blocks.	Current value of DYNCALCCACHECOMPRBLKBUFSIZE.	Not applicable
1012741	Allocation outside the dynamic calc cache is disallowed	Current value of DYNCALCCACHEONLY is TRUE.	Not applicable

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
1012742	Two-pass calc skipped on member *memberName* in attribute calc	The listed member was skipped during Two Pass calculation because the listed member has no member formula or the listed member has a runtime dependency. Runtime dependent functions include: @CURRMBR, @PARENT, @PARENTVAL, @MDPARENTVAL, @ANCEST, @ANCESTVAL, and @MDANCESTVAL.	Not applicable
1012750	Retrieve & Lock operation is not supported on attribute cells	Essbase cannot update cells that belong to a relational partition.	Ensure that the cells being updated do not belong to a relational partition.

7 1014004 to 1014043: Lock Manager Messages

Table 7 lists Lock Manager error and informational messages.

Table 7 Lock Manager Messages 1014004 to 1014043

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
1014004	Unable to Update Members Which Have Not Been Locked	Essbase cannot update the members because the members are not locked.	Wait a few minutes and retry the operation to allow the other active user's process to finish. See if another user has locked the file (see "Unlocking Objects" on page 152). Increase the values for NETDELAY and NETRETRYCOUNT (see "Setting NETDELAY and NETRETRYCOUNT" on page 151).
1014018	Members Currently Locked by another transaction	Essbase cannot update the members because they are locked by another user.	Wait a few minutes and retry the operation to allow the other active user's process to finish. See if another user has locked the file (see "Unlocking Objects" on page 152). If this error happens frequently, ensure that users are logging off Essbase correctly.
1014025	Unable to update database while in readonly mode for backup	Essbase cannot update the database because the database is in read-only mode.	Wait until the archival process, starting with the BEGINARCHIVE command and ending with the ENDARCHIVE command, is finished. If the archival process is finished, be sure that the administrator issues the ENDARCHIVE command. If you are using ESSCMD, you may need to add sleep commands to Ensure that the

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
			archive process is completed before the next process begins.
1014026	Requested lock is currently held by another transaction, and waiting is currently not allowed.	Essbase cannot lock the object because it is currently locked by another transaction.	Wait a few minutes and retry the operation to allow the other active user's process to finish. See if another user has locked the file (see "Unlocking Objects" on page 152). Set Essbase to wait automatically, and retry the operation. If this error happens frequently, ensure that users are logging off Essbase correctly.
1014027	Transaction *transactionHandle* is deadlocked with transaction *transactionHandle*.	Essbase cannot complete the transaction because two or more users tried to lock the same two blocks in the opposite order at the same time. For example, user1 tried to access block 1 then block 2, while user2 tried to access block2 then block 1.	Ensure that two users are not performing calculations on the same blocks at the same time. If this error happens frequently, instruct spreadsheet users to clear the "Update Mode" option. See the *Oracle Essbase Spreadsheet Add-in User's Guide*.
1014028	Transaction *transactionHandle* is waiting for transaction *transactionHandle*.	Essbase cannot complete the transaction because the current transaction is waiting for a deadlocked transaction.	Ensure that two users are not performing calculations on the same blocks at the same time. If this error happens frequently, instruct spreadsheet users to clear the "Update Mode" option. See the *Oracle Essbase Spreadsheet Add-in User's Guide*.
1014031	Essbase could not get a lock in the specified wait time.	Essbase could not lock the object in the user-specified wait time.	Wait a few minutes and retry the operation to allow the other active user's process to finish. Increase the time that Essbase waits automatically for a lock. See if another user has locked the file (see "Unlocking Objects" on page 152). Increase the values for NETDELAY and NETRETRYCOUNT (see "Setting

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
			NETDELAY and NETRETRYCOUNT" on page 151). If this error happens frequently, ensure that users are not starting complex calculations and logging off Essbase before the calculation is completed. Stop and restart Essbase Server. Then determine whether the database is corrupt (see "Checking for Database Corruption" on page 150). If this error is happening because spreadsheet users are locking objects, increase the values for LOCKTIMEOUT. 1. If *ESSBASEPATH*/bin/essbase.cfg does not exist on the server computer, create one using a text editor. 2. In the *ESSBASEPATH*/bin/essbase.cfg file on the server computer, add or increase the value for LOCKTIMEOUT. 3. Stop and restart Essbase Server. **See Also** 1014032
1014032	Essbase could not get a lock. Essbase will keep trying until it reaches the specified wait time.	Essbase could not lock an object. This message is repeated every thirty seconds until the object is locked or until the user-specified wait time is reached.	Wait a few minutes and retry the operation to allow the other active user's process to finish. See if another user has locked the file (see "Unlocking Objects" on page 152). Increase the values for NETDELAY and NETRETRYCOUNT (see "Setting NETDELAY and NETRETRYCOUNT" on page 151). If this error happens frequently, ensure that users are not starting complex calculations and logging off

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
			Essbase before the calculation is completed. Stop and restart Essbase Server. Then determine whether the database is corrupt (see "Checking for Database Corruption" on page 150). If this error is happening because spreadsheet users are locking objects, increase the values for LOCKTIMEOUT. 1. If *ESSBASEPATH*/bin/essbase.cfg does not exist on the server computer, create one using a text editor. 2. In the *ESSBASEPATH*/bin/essbase.cfg file on the server computer, add or increase the value for LOCKTIMEOUT. 3. Stop and restart Essbase Server. **See Also** 1014031
1014033	Failed to allocate lock manager event. *operation* aborted	Essbase cannot allocate the lock manager event because it is out of memory.	Check the physical memory on the server computer. In a Windows environment, 64 MB is the suggested minimum for one database. In a UNIX environment, 128 MB is the suggested minimum for one database. If the error keeps occurring, add more memory to the server computer.
1014034	Failed to create lock manager event. *operation* aborted		Contact Oracle Support.
1014035	Failed to allocate lock manager waiter node. *operation* aborted	Essbase cannot allocate the lock manager waiter node because it is out of memory.	Check the physical memory on the server computer. In a Windows environment, 64 MB is the suggested minimum for one database. In a UNIX environment, 128 MB is the suggested minimum for one database. If the error keeps occurring, add more memory to the server computer.

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
1014036	Lock request would block, but waiting is not allowed.	The block this transaction is trying to lock is locked by another transaction. Currently, Essbase is configured to not allow waiting, so the current transaction cannot wait to lock the block.	Set Essbase to wait a specified amount of time to lock a block.
1014039	Unable to perform a write operation to database *databaseName* while the database is in read-only mode.	The listed database is in read-only mode because the administrator issued the BEGINARCHIVE command to back up the database.	Wait until the archival process, starting with the BEGINARCHIVE command and ending with the ENDARCHIVE command, is finished. When the archival process finishes, issue the ENDARCHIVE command.
1014040	Failed to get the current thread's handle. *operation* aborted		Contact Oracle Support.
1014041	Failed to get the current thread's base priority. *operation* aborted		Contact Oracle Support.
1014042	Failed to get the current thread's high priority. *operation* aborted		Contact Oracle Support.
1014043	Error encountered while releasing a lock in database *databaseName*.	An error occurred while Essbase was waiting to release a write lock.	Contact Oracle Support.

8 1019002 to 1019056: Database Object Messages

Table 8 lists database object error and informational messages.

Table 8 Database Object Messages 1019002 to 1019056

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
1019002	Unable To Find Or Open *fileName*	Essbase cannot find the listed file. Essbase cannot run without the listed file. The data in the database may be corrupt due to an abnormal shutdown.	Ensure that the listed file exists. If it does not exist, restore the file from backups. Ensure that you have the correct operating system privileges for the listed file and directory. If you are using ESSCMD, ensure that the file name and the path are correct. If you are on a UNIX computer, ensure that capitalization is also correct. Ensure that you have enough disk space. If you are on a UNIX computer, ensure that you have enough space on the root partition. If the listed file is `essbase.sec`, determine whether the security file is corrupt. If you are on a UNIX computer, check the user limit profile (see "Checking the User Limit Profile" on page 151). If the application was copied or deleted using file system controls (such as Windows Explorer or the `cp` or `rm` commands), create a dummy application with the original name and use Essbase copy or delete the application correctly.

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
			If the listed file is a rules file, ensure that it is associated with the correct outline. Stop and restart the application. Stop and restart Essbase Server. If the listed file is *ARBORPATH*/app/*appName*/*databaseName*/*databaseName*.db, replace the file with its backup: 1. Stop Essbase Server. 2. Rename *databaseName*.db to *databaseNamedb*.old. 3. Rename *databaseName*.dbb to *databaseName*.db. 4. Restart Essbase Server. If the listed file is *ARBORPATH*/app/*appName*/*databaseName*/*databaseName*.ind, delete and reload the data files. Deleting your data files deletes all data in your database; you must reload and recalculate the database. 1. Stop Essbase Server. 2. Delete the *databaseName*.ind, *Essxxx*.ind, *Essxxx*.pag, *databaseName*.esm, and *databaseName*.tct files. 3. Restart Essbase Server. 4. Reload the database. 5. Recalculate the database. 6. Determine whether the database is corrupt (see

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
			"Checking for Database Corruption" on page 150). **See Also** 1019003
1019003	Unable to Read Information From *fileName*	Essbase cannot read from the listed file.	Ensure that the listed file exists. If it does not exist, restore the file from backups. If the application was copied or deleted using file system controls (such as Windows Explorer or the `cp` or `rm` commands), create a dummy application with the original name and use Essbase copy or delete the application correctly. Ensure that you have enough disk space. See if another user has locked the file (see "Unlocking Objects" on page 152). If you are using Essbase Spreadsheet Add-in, increase the retrieval buffer size to at least 50 KB. Determine whether the database is corrupt (see "Checking for Database Corruption" on page 150). If the listed file is *ARBORPATH*`/App/`*appName*`/`*databaseName*`/`*databaseName*`.db`, replace the file with its backup: 1. Stop Essbase Server. 2. Rename *databaseName*`.db` to *databaseNamedb*`.old`. 3. Rename *databaseName*`.dbb` to *databaseName*`.db`. 4. Restart Essbase Server.

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
			If the listed file is *ARBORPATH*/app/*appName*/*databaseName*/*databaseName*.ind, try to restore the file from backups. If that does not work, delete and reload the data files. Deleting your data files deletes all data in your database; you must reload and recalculate the database. 1. Stop Essbase Server. 2. Delete the *databaseName*.ind, *Essxxx*.ind, *Essxxx*.pag, *databaseName*.esm, and *databaseName*.tct files. 3. Restart Essbase Server. 4. Reload the database. 5. Recalculate the database. **See Also** 1019002
1019004	Unable to write information to file *fileName*, errno is *operatingSystemErrorNumber*.	Essbase cannot write to the listed file.	Ensure that the listed file exists. If it does not exist, restore the file from backups. Ensure that you have enough disk space. Ensure that these environment variables (see "Setting Environment Variables" on page 149) are set correctly: ● *ESSBASEPATH* (PC and UNIX) ● *PATH* (PC and UNIX) ● *LD_LIBRARY_PATH* (UNIX only) If you are on a UNIX computer, check the user limit profile (see "Checking the User Limit Profile" on page 151).

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
			Verify that you are using data compression to limit page file size. If the listed file is *ARBORPATH*/app/*appName*/*databaseName*/*databaseName*.db, replace the file with its backup: 1. Stop Essbase Server. 2. Rename *databaseName*.db to *databaseNamedb*.old. 3. Rename *databaseName*.dbb to *databaseName*.db. 4. Restart Essbase Server. If the listed file is *ARBORPATH*/app/*appName*/*databaseName*/*databaseName*.ind, try to restore the file from backups. If that does not work, delete and reload the data files. Deleting your data files deletes all data in your database; you must reload and recalculate the database. 1. Stop Essbase Server. 2. Delete the *databaseName*.ind, *Essxxx*.ind, *Essxxx*.pag, *databaseName*.esm, and *databaseName*.tct files. 3. Restart Essbase Server. 4. Reload the database. 5. Recalculate the database.
1019005	Unable to Read *fileName*, Not a Recognized Format	Essbase cannot read the listed file.	If possible, restore the file from backups. If the listed file is *ARBORPATH*/app/

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
			appName/*databaseName*/*databaseName*.db, replace the file with its backup: 1. Stop Essbase Server. 2. Rename *databaseName*.db to *databaseNamedb*.old. 3. Rename *databaseName*.dbb to *databaseName*.db. 4. Restart Essbase Server. If the listed file is *ARBORPATH*/app/*appName*/*databaseName*/*databaseName*.ind, try to restore the file from backups. If that does not work, delete and reload the data files. Deleting your data files deletes all data in your database; you must reload and recalculate the database. 1. Stop Essbase Server. 2. Delete the *databaseName*.ind, *Essxxx*.ind, *Essxxx*.pag, *databaseName*.esm, and *databaseName*.tct files. 3. Restart Essbase Server. 4. Reload the database. 5. Recalculate the database.
1019006	Unable to Read *fileName*, Created Using A Previous Version	Essbase cannot read the listed file.	Determine whether the database is corrupt (see "Checking for Database Corruption" on page 150). The listed file may be corrupt. If possible, restore the file from backups.

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
1019007	Unable To Read *fileName*, Type Does Not Match Name	The listed file type does not match the contents of the file. The listed file is probably corrupt.	Determine whether the database is corrupt (see "Checking for Database Corruption" on page 150). The listed file may be corrupt. If possible, restore the file from backups.
1019008	Reading Application Definition For `appName`	Essbase is reading the application definition for the listed application.	Not applicable
1019009	Reading Database Definition For `databaseName`	Essbase is reading the database definition for the listed database.	Not applicable
1019010	Writing Application Definition For `appName`	Essbase is writing the application definition for the listed application.	Not applicable
1019011	Writing Database Definition For `databaseName`	Essbase is writing the database definition for the listed database.	Not applicable
1019012	Reading Outline For Database *databaseName*	Essbase is reading the outline definition for the listed database.	Not applicable
1019013	Writing Outline For Database *databaseName*	Essbase is writing the outline for the listed database back to the disk.	Not applicable
1019014	Unable To Write Information For Database *databaseName*	Essbase cannot find the listed database.	Ensure that the database name is correct. Ensure that the database exists in the specified location.
1019015	Database Outline Already Loaded For Database *databaseName*	The database outline for the listed database is loaded.	Do not try to load a database more than once.
1019017	Reading Parameters For Database *databaseName*	Essbase is reading the parameters for the listed database.	Not applicable
1019018	Writing Parameters For Database *databaseName*	Essbase is writing the parameters for the listed database.	Not applicable

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
1019019	Reading Data File Free Space Information For Database *databaseName*...	Essbase is reading the free space for the listed database.	Not applicable Free space information is stored in the *ARBORPATH*/app/*appName*/*databaseName*/*databaseName*.ind file. If ample free space exists, it may take some time to read the free space information.
1019020	Writing Free Space Information For Database *databaseName*	Essbase is writing the free space for the listed database.	Not applicable Free space information is written to disk when a database is shut down, when a database is set in read-only mode, and when a database is being recovered.
1019021	Reading Database Mapping For *databaseName*	Essbase is reading database information for the listed database.	Not applicable
1019022	Writing Database Mapping For *databaseName*	Essbase is writing database information for the listed database.	Not applicable
1019024	Reading Outline Transaction For Database *databaseName*	Essbase is reading the outline updates from the *ARBORPATH*/app/*appName*/*databaseName*/*databaseName*.otn file.	Not applicable
1019025	Reading Rules From Rule Object For Database *databaseName*	Essbase is reading a rules file for the listed database.	Not applicable
1019026	Unknown member *memberName* found while processing string *string*	Essbase does not recognize the listed string as a member of the outline.	Ensure that the member name is valid. The member name is in the rules file. ● Are you using the correct rules file? ● Is the rules file connected to the correct outline? ● Can you validate the rules file? ● Are member names or variable names

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
			enclosed in quotation marks where necessary? ● Does the member exist in the outline? If not, you can add the member by modifying the outline during the dimension build or add the member in the Outline Editor. ● Ensure that the member is not specified as a header in the rules file.
1019028	Out of disk space, Unable to write information to file *fileName*	Essbase is out of disk space and cannot write to the listed file.	Ensure that you have enough disk space.
1019031	Unable to write *fileName*; database is in readonly mode for backup	Essbase cannot write to the listed file because the database is in read-only mode.	Wait until the archival process, starting with the BEGINARCHIVE command and ending with the ENDARCHIVE command, is finished. If the archival process is finished, be sure that the administrator issues the ENDARCHIVE command. If you are using ESSCMD, you may need to add a sleep command to Ensure that the archive process completes before the next process begins. If you are using ESSCMD and the problem persists, use the UNLOADAPP command to remove the application from memory and issue the LOADAPP command to reload the application in memory and to ensure that the database is no longer in read-only mode.
1019032	Unable to write to *fileName*; database is in readonly mode for archive	Essbase cannot write to the listed file because the database is in read-only mode.	it until the archival process, starting with the BEGINARCHIVE command and ending with the ENDARCHIVE command, is finished. If the archival process is finished, be sure that the administrator

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
			issues the ENDARCHIVE command. If you are using ESSCMD, you may need to add a sleep command to Ensure that the archive process completes before the next process begins. If you are using ESSCMD and the problem persists, use the UNLOADAPP command to remove the application from memory and issue the LOADAPP command to reload the application in memory an
1019034	Reading Outline Change Log For Database *databaseName*	Essbase is reading the outline changes in the *ARBORPATH*`/app/`*appName*`/`*databaseName*`/`*databaseName*`.ocl` file.	Not applicable
1019035	Writing Outline Change Log For Database *databaseName*	Essbase is writing the outline changes to the *ARBORPATH*`/app/`*appName*`/`*databaseName*`/`*databaseName*`.ocl` file.	Not applicable
1019036	Dimension number *number* for Database *databaseName* is invalid	Essbase assigns a dimension index number for each dimension of an outline. An assigned dimension index number is not valid. The number may be larger than the count of dimensions in the outline.	Determine whether the database is corrupt (see "Checking for Database Corruption" on page 150). If the outline file is corrupt, restore the outline file from backups.
1019037	Member number *memberName* for Database *databaseName* is invalid	Essbase assigns a member index number for each member of each dimension. An assigned member index number is not valid. The number may be larger than the count of members in the dimension.	Determine whether the database is corrupt (see "Checking for Database Corruption" on page 150). If necessary, restore the outline file from backups.

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
1019038	DB file is missing.	Essbase cannot find the *ARBORPATH*/app/*appName*/*databaseName*/*databaseName*.db file.	If *ARBORPATH*/app/*appName*/*databaseName*/*databaseName*.db exists, rename it to *databaseName*old.db. Then rename the *databaseName*.dbb backup file to *databaseName*.db. If *databaseName*.db does not exist, rename the *databaseName*.dbb file to *databaseName*.db. If *databaseName*.dbb does not exist, restore the *databaseName*.db file from backups.
1019039	Cannot write to file *fileName* because object type *type* is invalid. Make sure Essbase is properly installed and configured.	Essbase cannot write to the listed file.	Ensure that Essbase is installed correctly. If necessary, reinstall Essbase.
1019040	Unable to write to file *fileName* because the application is shutting down	Essbase cannot write to the listed file because the application is closing.	To prevent this problem from recurring, be sure to log off of Essbase and shut Essbase down correctly. To log off and shut down, try all of these steps: 1. As a user, exit Administration Services or Spreadsheet Add-in. 2. If the previous step does not work, have the administrator disconnect the user. 3. If the previous step does not work, unlock any locked objects (see "Unlocking Objects" on page 152), unload the database, stop the database, and try again to disconnect the user. 4. If the previous step does not work, have the administrator log off the user in the Agent window. 5. If the previous step does not work, stop the

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
			application from the Agent window. 6. If the previous step does not work, end the task (see "Ending the Server Task" on page 151). 7. If the previous step does not work, restart the server machine.
1019041	Unable to write information to file *fileName*, adWriteObject returns *EssbaseErrorNumber*. See server logfile for details.	Essbase cannot write to the listed file.	Check *HYPERION_HOME*/logs/essbase/app/*appName*/*appName*.log for information about the listed Essbase error number. Ensure that the file exists. If it does not exist, restore the file from backups. Ensure that you have enough disk space. Ensure that these environment variables (see "Setting Environment Variables" on page 149) are set correctly: ● *ESSBASEPATH* (PC and UNIX) ● *PATH* (PC and UNIX) ● *LD_LIBRARY_PATH* (UNIX only) If you are on a UNIX computer, check the user limit profile (see "Checking the User Limit Profile" on page 151). Verify that you are using data compression to limit page file size. If the listed file is *ARBORPATH*/app/*appName*/*databaseName*/*databaseName*.db, replace the file with its backup: 1. Stop Essbase Server. 2. Rename *databaseName*.db to *databaseNamedb*.old.

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
			3. Rename *databaseName*.dbb to *databaseName*.db. 4. Restart Essbase Server. If the listed file is *ARBORPATH*/app/*appName*/*databaseName*/*databaseName*.ind, try to restore the file from backups. If that does not work, delete and reload the data files. Deleting your data files deletes all data in your database; you must reload and recalculate the database. 1. Stop Essbase Server. 2. Delete the *databaseName*.ind, *Essxxx*.ind, *Essxxx*.pag, *databaseName*.esm, and *databaseName*.tct files. 3. Restart Essbase Server. 4. Reload the database. 5. Recalculate the database. **See Also** 1019004
1019042	Unable to move the file pointer to the location specified for file *fileName*, errno is *operatingSystemError*.		Contact Oracle Support.
1019043	Error Creating Outline Pool For Database *databaseName*	Essbase can not create the outline memory pool. The outline memory pool holds outline items in memory.	Ensure that you have sufficient memory on the server computer.
1019044	Error Allocating Mem in Outline Pool For Database *databaseName*	Essbase can not create the outline memory pool. The outline memory pool holds outline items in memory.	Ensure that you have sufficient memory on the server computer.

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
1019045	Reading Partition Definition File For Database *databaseName*	Essbase is reading the partition definition file for the listed database.	Not applicable
1019046	Outline buffer cannot handle more than *number* hole		Contact Oracle Support.
1019047	Outline buffer error. Hole position *number* does not match with *number* in the buffer		Contact Oracle Support.
1019048	Outline buffer writing error. *number* bytes written does not match with hole size *number*		Contact Oracle Support.
1019049	Outline buffer error. Cannot flush buffer with *number* hole to a fragmented outline file		Contact Oracle Support.
1019050	Outline buffer error. File position *number* does not match with *number* bytes written		Contact Oracle Support.
1019051	Total adReadStruct Elapsed Time using outline buffer: *number* seconds	The time used to read the outline buffer.	Not applicable
1019052	Total adOtlReadOutline Elapsed Time using outline buffer: *number* seconds	The time used to read the outline data into memory.	Not applicable
1019053	Total adOtlWriteOutline Elapsed Time using outline buffer: *number* seconds	The time used to write the outline data.	Not applicable
1019054	Invalid Named Attribute Opcode For Member *memberName*	The type defined for the listed attribute member is not valid.	Ensure that all attribute members use one of these types: text, numeric, Boolean, or date.
1019056	Object file path *path* is too long.	The listed path is too long.	Ensure that the listed path is smaller than 1025 bytes.

9 1040002 to 1042025: Network Messages

Table 9 lists network error and informational messages.

Table 9 Network Messages 1040002 to 1042025

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
1040002	Too many arguments supplied for this request	The number of buffers to be sent does not match the number of buffers predicted at the start of the session. In the networking layer, ensure that the number of buffers predicted to be sent in this session is correct.	This is an internal error. Contact Oracle Support.
1040003	No length specified for data type	The network cannot determine the network buffer length based on the buffer type. In the networking layer, specify the length of the buffer explicitly.	This is an internal error. Contact Oracle Support.
1040004	Invalid structure type. An application protocol error might exist between server and client processes.	Essbase encountered data with an incorrect data type.	Ensure that the client computer and the server computer run the same release of ODBC. Increase the values for NETDELAY and NETRETRYCOUNT (see "Setting NETDELAY and NETRETRYCOUNT" on page 151).
1040006	No message database specified	Essbase did not have a message database defined.	This is an internal error. Contact Oracle Support.
1040007	Cannot find message database *fileName*, which is required for normal operations. Make sure your *PATH* and *ESSBASEPATH* variables are pointing to the correct directories. Make sure that *databaseName* exists in the *ESSBASEPATH*/bin directory	Essbase cannot find the message database file, *ESSBASEPATH*/bin/essbase.mdb.	Ensure that your *PATH* and *ESSBASEPATH*, and environment variables (see "Setting Environment Variables" on page 149) are set correctly. Ensure that the network is up and running correctly.

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
			Hyperion recommends that the file descriptor limit (see "Checking the User Limit Profile" on page 151) setting be 1024 files.
1040008	Error reading message database *fileName*. *fileName* could be corrupted, or it could be the wrong release. Make sure that the file you are using is from the same Essbase release level as the .exe and .dll files	Essbase cannot read the message database file, *ESSBASEPATH*/bin/essbase.mdb.	Ensure that you are using the correct release of the message database file, ESSBASEPATH/bin/essbase.mdb. If you are not sure, reinstall Essbase.
1040010	Invalid data type for conrelease	Essbase encountered an invalid data type while creating a message string.	This is an internal error. Contact Oracle Support.
1040011	NULL network context passed to message function	Essbase did not have a valid network context to use to create a message.	This is an internal error. Contact Oracle Support.
1040012	Invalid structure type	Essbase cannot read the information in the data structure.	This is an internal error. Contact Oracle Support.
1040013	Invalid structure field type	Essbase cannot read the fields inside the data structure.	Ensure that Essbase Server and the Essbase client are installed correctly.
1040014	RegOpenKeyEx() Failed	Essbase cannot find the host name in the registry.	Ensure that your registry is set up correctly. Consult your Windows documentation.
1040015	RegQueryInfoKey() Failed	Essbase cannot retrieve the registry key.	Ensure that your registry is set up correctly. Consult your Windows documentation.
1040016	RegEnumValue() Failed	Essbase cannot retrieve values from the registry.	Ensure that your registry is set up correctly. Consult your Windows documentation.
1040017	Host Name Not Available	Essbase cannot find the specified host name.	Ensure that the host name is correct.
1040018	Bad hostname to adNetIsLocalHost ()	Essbase cannot find the host name.	Ensure that the host name is correct.
1040019	Message code *message*; see server log for message text	The listed error occurred.	Check the application and Essbase Server logs for more details about the error that occurred. The listed error is not an Essbase error. Check the operating system documentation or networking documentation.

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
1041000	Network error *message*: Cannot Create Named Pipe	Essbase cannot create the named pipe because of the listed error.	The listed error is not an Essbase error. Consult the networking documentation.
1041002	Network error: Timed out waiting for connection, Error Code:*message*	Essbase cannot connect to the named pipe.	Determine whether the *ESSBASEPATH*/bin/essnet.dll files match on the client computer and the server computer. ● If the *ESSBASEPATH*/bin/essnet.dll files do not match, reinstall the networking protocol. Be sure to select named pipes as the networking protocol. Consult the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Installation Start Here*. ● If the *ESSBASEPATH*/bin/essnet.dll files match, consult the networking documentation. Increase the values for NETDELAY and NETRETRYCOUNT (see "Setting NETDELAY and NETRETRYCOUNT" on page 151).
1041003	Network error *message*: Cannot disconnect named pipe	Essbase cannot disconnect from the named pipe.	This is not an Essbase error. Consult the networking documentation.
1041004	Network error *message*: Cannot send data	Essbase cannot send data over the network using named pipes.	Increase the values for NETDELAY and NETRETRYCOUNT (see "Setting NETDELAY and NETRETRYCOUNT" on page 151). Check the index cache size, data cache size, and block size to Ensure that they are within the recommended ranges.
1041005	Network error *message*: The Network API timed out waiting to receive data from the Named Pipe. Increase the NetRetryCount and/or NetDelay values in your essbase.cfg file. Make sure you update this file	The Essbase network API timed out before receiving data from the named pipe.	Increase the values for NETDELAY and NETRETRYCOUNT (see "Setting NETDELAY and NETRETRYCOUNT" on page 151).

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
	on both client and server, if they exist on different computers. Restart the client and try again.		
1041006	Network error: Timed out waiting to receive message	Essbase timed out before receiving data from the named pipe.	Increase the values for NETDELAY and NETRETRYCOUNT (see "Setting NETDELAY and NETRETRYCOUNT" on page 151).
1041007	Network error: Cannot locate connect information for *namedPipe*	Essbase cannot find the named pipe.	Create the named pipe. Consult the networking documentation.
1041008	Network error: Cannot locate Essbase on server *serverComputerName*. Verify that the *serverComputerName* is accessible using the Named Pipe and that the Essbase Agent is running on the server	The Essbase client, such as Essbase Spreadsheet Add-in, cannot connect to Essbase Server.	Ensure that the installation is correct. ● Did you select named pipes as the protocol when you installed? ● Are you using the correct release of *ESSBASEPATH*/bin/essnetw.dll? If you are not sure, reinstall the networking protocol. Be sure to select named pipes as the networking protocol. Consult the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Installation Start Here*. Ensure that Essbase Server is running correctly. If necessary, stop and restart Essbase Server.
1041009	Network error: Cannot connect to server *serverName*	Essbase API cannot complete the **OpenOutline** function.	Ensure that Essbase Server is running. Ensure that the network is running. Ensure that the client can connect to Essbase Server. Check the return values from EssOtlOpenOutline and EssOtlVerifyOutline.
1041011	Network error *message*:InitializeSecurityDescriptor failed	Essbase cannot initialize and set the security descriptor for the named pipe.	This is not an Essbase error message. Consult the operating system documentation and the networking documentation.

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
1041012	Network error *message*: SetSecurityDescriptorDacl failed	Essbase cannot initialize and set the security descriptor for the named pipe.	This is not an Essbase error message. Consult the operating system documentation and networking documentation.
1041013	Network error: Timed out sending data	Essbase timed out before sending data to the named pipe.	Ensure that Essbase Server is running. Ensure that the network is running. Increase the values for NETDELAY and NETRETRYCOUNT (see "Setting NETDELAY and NETRETRYCOUNT" on page 151).
1041014	Network error: NodeName required in essbase.cfg for Named Pipe	The NODENAME setting was not specified in the *ESSBASEPATH*/bin/essbase.cfg file.	1. If *ESSBASEPATH*/bin/essbase.cfg does not exist on the server computer in the *ESSBASEPATH*/bin directory, create one using a text editor. 2. In the *ESSBASEPATH*/bin/essbase.cfg file, set NODENAME. 3. Stop and restart Essbase Server.
1042002	Network error *message*: Cannot Terminate Socket	Essbase cannot close the socket.	Close the socket manually. Consult the networking documentation.
1042003	Network Error *message*: Unable To Locate *serverName* In Hosts File	Essbase cannot locate the server computer name.	Increase the values for NETDELAY and NETRETRYCOUNT (see "Setting NETDELAY and NETRETRYCOUNT" on page 151). Are the server computer and the client computer running the same network protocols? Are you using the TCP/IP or named pipes network protocol? These are the only two network protocols supported by Essbase. Is the network protocol installed correctly? Consult the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance*

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
			Management System Installation Start Here. Are you using a stand-alone computer with no network interface card? Consult the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Installation Start Here*. Is the server name you entered correct? Are there typographical errors? Is the hosts file correct? ● **Windows**: Check the `HOSTS` file for an entry for the server name. If no entry exists, add one. For example, add this line to the `HOSTS` file to add a server named aspen with the IP address of 127.0.0.1: `127.0.0.1 aspen` ● **UNIX**: Check the `.rhosts` file for an entry for the server name. If no entry exists, add one. For example, add this line to the `.rhosts` file to add a server named aspen with the IP address of 127.0.0.1: `127.0.0.1 aspen` Ensure that the `.rhosts` file is included in your path.
1042004	Network Error *message*: Unable To Create Local Socket	The Essbase client cannot create a TCP/IP socket.	Ensure that you have the correct release of *ESSBASEPATH*`/bin/essnetw.dll` and *ESSBASEPATH*`/bin/winsock.dll`. If you are not sure, reinstall the Essbase client. If reinstalling the Essbase client does not solve the

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
			problem, look up the listed message text in the networking documentation.
1042006	Network Error *message*: Unable To Connect To *serverName*. The client timed out waiting to connect to the Essbase Agent using TCP/IP. Check your network connections.	Administration Services can find the server computer but cannot connect to Essbase Server.	Are you trying to connect to the correct server computer? Are there typographical errors? Is Essbase Server running on the listed computer? ● If Essbase Server is not running, restart Essbase Server. ● If Essbase Server crashed, follow the procedures for an abnormal shutdown. ● If Essbase Server has frozen, stop Essbase Server and follow the procedures for an abnormal shutdown. If you cannot stop Essbase Server using the standard methods, end the task (see "Ending the Server Task" on page 151). Are the network protocols installed correctly on the server computer and the client computer? Consult the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Installation Start Here*. Are the ports for Essbase Server open and running? If not, specify non-default ports. Increase the values for NETDELAY and NETRETRYCOUNT (see "Setting NETDELAY and NETRETRYCOUNT" on page 151). If you are using ESSCMD, ensure that you are using the correct server name (not an alias) and that the server name, user name, and password are all enclosed in quotation marks. For

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
			example, use this command to log on a user named Max to a server named ASPEN: `LOGIN "ASPEN" "Max" "PASSWORD";`
1042007	Network Error *message*: Unable To Listen For Connections	The TCP/IP socket of the server computer cannot be listened on.	This is not an Essbase message. Check the operating system and networking documentation.
1042008	Network Error *message*: Unable To Accept Connections	The server computer cannot accept more requests from the client.	This is not an Essbase message. Check the operating system and networking documentation.
1042009	Network Error *message*: Unable To Create Host Server Socket	The server computer cannot create a TCP/IP socket.	Are the network protocols installed correctly on the server computer and the client computer? Is TCP/IP bound to the network adapter? Consult the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Installation Start Here*. Is the hosts file correct? ● **Windows**: Check the `HOSTS` file for an entry for the server name. If no entry exists, add one. For example, add this line to the `HOSTS` file to add a server named aspen with the IP address of 127.0.0.1: `127.0.0.1 aspen` ● **UNIX**: Check the `.rhosts` file for an entry for the server name. If no entry exists, add one. For example, add this line to the `.rhosts` file to add a server named aspen with the IP address of 127.0.0.1: `127.0.0.1 aspen` Ensure that the `.rhosts` file is included in your path.

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
1042010	Network Error *message*: Unable to Bind Host Server Socket On Port *number*	Essbase cannot bind a server socket on the listed port.	Is Essbase Server running on the listed computer? ● If Essbase Server is not running, restart Essbase Server. ● If Essbase Server crashed, follow the procedures for an abnormal shutdown. ● If Essbase Server has frozen, stop Essbase Server and follow the procedures for an abnormal shutdown. If you cannot stop Essbase Server using the standard methods, end the task (see "Ending the Server Task" on page 151). Is another application using the Essbase port? The Essbase agent listens on TCP/IP port 1423 for incoming requests. If another application assigns that port before you start Essbase Server, Essbase Server cannot process requests. If necessary, reboot the server computer and start Essbase Server before other applications.
1042011	Network error *message*: Cannot Close Socket	Essbase cannot close the socket.	Close the socket yourself. Consult the networking documentation.
1042012	Network error *message*: Cannot Send Data	Essbase cannot send data over the network using named pipes.	Increase the values for NETDELAY and NETRETRYCOUNT (see "Setting NETDELAY and NETRETRYCOUNT" on page 151). Check the index cache size, data cache size, and data block size to Ensure that they are within the recommended ranges.
1042013	Network error *message*: Cannot Receive Data	Essbase cannot receive data using the TCP/IP connection.	Increase the values for NETDELAY and NETRETRYCOUNT (see "Setting NETDELAY and

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
			NETRETRYCOUNT" on page 151). Ensure that Essbase Server and the client are running. ● If Essbase Server receives this message, ensure that the client you are trying to connect to is running. ● If a client receives this message, ensure that the Essbase Server you are trying to connect to is running. ● If Essbase Server has frozen, stop Essbase Server and follow the procedures for an abnormal shutdown. If you cannot stop Essbase Server using the standard methods, end the task (see "Ending the Server Task" on page 151). Determine whether the database is corrupt (see "Checking for Database Corruption" on page 150).
1042015	Network error: Cannot Locate Connect Information For *APICommand*	The active application and database are not set.	If you are using the C API, use the EssSetActive function to set the active application and database. If you are using the Visual Basic API, use the EsbSetActive function to set the active application and database.
1042017	Network error: The client or server timed out waiting to receive data using TCP/IP. Check network connections. Increase the NetRetryCount and/or NetDelay values in the essbase.cfg file. Update this file on both client and server. Restart the client and try again.	The server computer or client computer cannot receive data using a TCP/IP network connection.	Increase the values for NETDELAY and NETRETRYCOUNT (see "Setting NETDELAY and NETRETRYCOUNT" on page 151). Ensure that Essbase Server and the client are running. ● If Essbase Server receives this message, ensure that the client you

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
			are trying to connect to is running. ● If a client receives this message, ensure that the Essbase Server you are trying to connect to is running. ● If Essbase Server has frozen, stop Essbase Server and follow the procedures for an abnormal shutdown. If you cannot stop Essbase Server using the standard methods, end the task (see "Ending the Server Task" on page 151). If you are spanning disk volumes, ensure that you have enough space. Determine whether the security file is corrupt. Determine whether the database is corrupt (see "Checking for Database Corruption" on page 150).
1042018	Network error: Timed out waiting to send message	Essbase cannot send all data before timing out.	Increase the values for NETDELAY and NETRETRYCOUNT (see "Setting NETDELAY and NETRETRYCOUNT" on page 151).
1042019	Network error *message*: Cannot initialize windows sockets	Essbase cannot initialize the Windows sockets.	This is not an Essbase error message. Consult the operating system documentation.
1042020	Network error *message*: Cannot initialize windows sockets	Essbase cannot initialize the Windows 3.0 sockets.	This is not an Essbase error message. Consult the operating system documentation.
1042022	Network error *message*: Cannot Get Host Name	Essbase cannot find the local host name.	This is not an Essbase error message. Consult the networking or operating system documentation. Ensure that the buffer that holds the returned name is a valid address. Ensure that the buffer size is a positive number.

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
1042023	Network Error: file descriptor limit per process has been reached	Essbase has reached the file descriptor limit. The file descriptor limit determines how many files an application can open simultaneously.	Hyperion recommends that the file descriptor limit (see "Checking the User Limit Profile" on page 151) setting be 1024 files.
1042024	Network Error: file descriptor limit in the system has been reached	Essbase has reached the file descriptor limit. The file descriptor limit determines how many files an application can open simultaneously.	Hyperion recommends that the file descriptor limit (see "Checking the User Limit Profile" on page 151) setting be 1024 files.
1042025	Network error *errorCode*: Cannot Get Host Address	The getpeername network system call failed.	Consult the networking documentation to determine the cause of the listed error code.

10 1051002 to 1055041: Agent Messages

Table 10 lists Agent error and informational messages.

Table 10 Agent Messages 1051002 to 1055041

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
1051002	Unrecognized command: *command name*	Most likely indicates a version mismatch between Essbase Server and client.	Ensure that the Essbase Server and client versions are compatible.
1051003	Error *error number* processing request *name of failed request* -- disconnecting	The request that failed. Requests generally fail due to an error condition that exists before the request is issued.	Review your log, and find and correct the error that precedes the failed request.
1051004	Logins are currently not permitted	Maintenance is being performed on the database and logins are not permitted during maintenance.	Try logging in later or see your Essbase system administrator.
1051006	Disconnecting user *user name* from application *appName*	You exited an application. Generally this occurs when you log on to another application.	
1051009	Setting application *appName* active for user *user name*	You are logged on to an application.	
1051011	System timed out *error number*	Most likely, too many users are on the system, or there may be other resource constraints.	Try logging in later or see your Essbase system administrator.
1051012	User *user name* does not exist	You are attempting to perform maintenance or administrative processes on a user that does not exist. You are attempting to log in with an invalid user ID.	Verify the user name.
1051013	User/group *user name/group name* does not exist	You are attempting to perform maintenance or	Verify the user or group name.

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
		administrative processes on a user that does not exist.	
1051014	User/group *user name/group name* already exists	You are attempting to create a user or group with a name already assigned to a user or group.	Use another user name or group name.
1051016	Cannot rename yourself!	Your privileges are insufficient to rename yourself.	See your Essbase system administrator.
1051017	Cannot delete yourself!	Your privileges are insufficient to delete yourself.	See your Essbase system administrator.
1051018	Cannot rename to same name!	You are attempting to change a user name to their current name.	Use another user name.
1051019	Cannot alter your own access level	Your privileges are insufficient to alter your access level.	See your Essbase system administrator.
1051020	Cannot log yourself out!	Message intended for administrators. Your privileges are insufficient to log yourself out.	See your Essbase system administrator.
1051021	You have been logged out due to inactivity or explicitly by the supervisor.	The system logged you off because of extended inactivity. Your system administrator or supervisor has logged you off.	Log in to the system and resume your processes. See your system administrator or supervisor.
1051022	Password too short -- must be at least *number* characters	The password you created does not meet the minimum number of characters. This number is set by your system administrator. The default value is six.	Create a password that contains more characters.
1052001	Error reading from server	Essbase cannot read from Essbase Server, probably because Essbase Server was stopped incorrectly.	Determine whetherEssbase Server is running: ● If Essbase Server is not running, restart Essbase Server. ● If Essbase Server crashed, follow the

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
			procedures for an abnormal shutdown. ● If Essbase Server is frozen, stop Essbase Server and follow the procedures for an abnormal shutdown. If you cannot stop Essbase Server using the standard methods, end the task (see "Ending the Server Task" on page 151). Ensure that these environment variables are set correctly (see "Setting Environment Variables" on page 149): ● *ESSB ASEPATH* (PC and UNIX) ● *PATH* (PC and UNIX) ● *LD_LIBRARY_PATH* (UNIX only) Ensure that Essbase Server and the Essbase client are installed correctly. If you just migrated, ensure that you followed the migration information correctly. Check the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Installation and Configuration Guide*. Increase the values for NETDELAY and NETRETRYCOUNT (see "Setting NETDELAY and NETRETRYCOUNT" on page 151). Determine whether the security file is corrupt. If you are on a UNIX computer, check the user limit profile (see "Checking the User Limit Profile" on page 151). Determine whether any databases are corrupt

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
			(see "Checking for Database Corruption" on page 150). **See Also** 1006010 1052002
1052002	Error writing to server	Essbase cannot write to Essbase Server, probably because Essbase Server was stopped incorrectly.	Determine whether Essbase Server is running: ● If Essbase Server is not running, restart Essbase Server. ● If Essbase Server crashed, follow the procedures for an abnormal shutdown. ● If Essbase Server is frozen, stop Essbase Server and follow the procedures for an abnormal shutdown. If you cannot stop Essbase Server using the standard methods, end the task (see "Ending the Server Task" on page 151). Ensure that the block size is within the recommended range. If you just migrated, ensure that you followed the migration information correctly. Check the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Installation and Configuration Guide*. Determine whether the security file is corrupt. Ensure that disk space is adequate. Determine whether any databases are corrupt (see "Checking for Database Corruption" on page 150). **See Also** 1052001

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
1052003	Timed out reading from server	Essbase timed out before it could read from the server.	Ensure that the block size is within the recommended range. Ensure that these environment variables are set correctly (see "Setting Environment Variables" on page 149): ● *ESSBASEPATH* (PC and UNIX) ● *PATH* (PC and UNIX) ● *LD_LIBRARY_PATH* (UNIX only) Ensure that the network is functioning correctly. Check the previous messages in the application log for network error messages (see Chapter 9, "1040002 to 1042025: Network Messages"). Stop and restart Essbase Server. Increase the values for NETDELAY and NETRETRYCOUNT (see "Setting NETDELAY and NETRETRYCOUNT" on page 151). Increase the values for AGENTDELAY. 1. If *ESSBASEPATH*/bin/essbase.cfg does not exist on the server computer, create one using a text editor. 2. In *ESSBASEPATH*/bin/essbase.cfg on the server computer, add or increase the value for AGENTDELAY. 3. Stop and restart Essbase Server. Ensure that Essbase Server and the Essbase client are installed correctly.

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
			Determine whether any databases are corrupt (see "Checking for Database Corruption" on page 150).
1052004	Timed out writing to server	Essbase timed out before it could write to the server.	Ensure that the block size is within the recommended range. Ensure that these environment variables are set correctly (see "Setting Environment Variables" on page 149): ● *ESSBASEPATH* (PC and UNIX) ● *PATH* (PC and UNIX) ● *LD_LIBRARY_PATH* (UNIX only) Ensure that the network is functioning correctly. Check the previous messages in the application log for network error messages (see Chapter 9, "1040002 to 1042025: Network Messages"). Stop and restart Essbase Server. Increase the values for NETDELAY and NETRETRYCOUNT (see "Setting NETDELAY and NETRETRYCOUNT" on page 151). Increase the values for AGENTDELAY. 1. If *ESSBASEPATH*/bin/essbase.cfg does not exist on the server computer, create one using a text editor. 2. In *ESSBASEPATH*/bin/essbase.cfg on the server computer, add or increase the value for AGENTDELAY.

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
			3. Stop and restart Essbase Server. Ensure that Essbase Server and the Essbase client are installed correctly. Determine whether any databases are corrupt (see "Checking for Database Corruption" on page 150).
1052005	You have been forced to disconnect from the selected application	Essbase has no connection to the selected application.	You might have been disconnected because you were timed out, logged out by an administrator, or the application stopped. Connect to the selected application again.
1053001	Cannot open object file: *fileName*	Essbase cannot open the listed file.	Ensure that your operating system privileges are correct for the listed file and directory. If the application was copied or deleted using file system controls (such as Windows Explorer or the `cp` or `rm` commands), create a dummy application with the original name and use Essbase to copy or delete the application correctly. Ensure that the block size is within the recommended range. Ensure that the file name (including the entire path) 256 characters or less. If the length exceeds 256 characters, the file name is truncated in the error message. See if another user has locked the file (see "Unlocking Objects" on page 152). Ensure that the file exists. If the file does not exist, restore the file from backups.

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
			Ensure that memory is adequate. If the listed file is `essbase.sec`: ● Ensure that the security file is not read-only at the operating system level. ● Ensure that the security file is not corrupt. If you are using the BEGINARCHIVE command, specify a directory for the archive. Stop and restart Essbase Server. **See Also** 1003022
1053002	Cannot create application directory: *directoryName operatingSystemErrorCode*	Essbase cannot create the listed application directory.	Ensure that your operating system privileges are correct for the listed file and directory. Ensure that disk space is adequate. Ensure that these environment variables are set correctly (see "Setting Environment Variables" on page 149): ● *ESSBASEPATH* (PC and UNIX) ● *PATH* (PC and UNIX) ● *LD_LIBRARY_PATH* (UNIX only)
1053003	Application directory does not exist: *directoryName*	Essbase cannot find the listed application directory.	If the application was copied or deleted using file system controls (such as Windows Explorer or the `cp` or `rm` commands), create a dummy application with the original name and use Essbase to copy or delete the application correctly.

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
			Ensure that the directory exists in the correct location. Ensure that your operating system privileges are correct for the listed directory. See if another user has locked the directory (see "Unlocking Objects" on page 152). Ensure that these environment variables are set correctly (see "Setting Environment Variables" on page 149): ● *ESSBASEPATH* (PC and UNIX) ● *PATH* (PC and UNIX) ● *LD_LIBRARY_PATH* (UNIX only) Ensure that the security file is not corrupt. If you are using ESSCMD, ensure that the correct application directory is specified in the ESSCMD command.
1053004	Cannot create database directory: *directoryName operatingSystemErrorCode*	Essbase cannot create the listed database directory.	Ensure that your operating system privileges are correct for the listed file and directory. Ensure that disk space is adequate. Ensure that these environment variables are set correctly (see "Setting Environment Variables" on page 149): ● *ESSBASEPATH* (PC and UNIX) ● *PATH* (PC and UNIX) ● *LD_LIBRARY_PATH* (UNIX only)
1053005	Database directory does not exist: *directoryName*	Essbase cannot find the listed database directory.	If the application was copied or deleted using file system controls (such as Windows Explorer or the

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
			`cp` or `rm` commands), create a dummy application with the original name and use Essbase to copy or delete the application correctly. Ensure that the directory exists in the correct location. Ensure that your operating system privileges are correct for the listed directory. See if another user has locked the directory (see "Unlocking Objects" on page 152). Ensure that these environment variables are set correctly (see "Setting Environment Variables" on page 149): ● *ESSBASEPATH* (PC and UNIX) ● *PATH* (PC and UNIX) ● *LD_LIBRARY_PATH* (UNIX only) Ensure that the security file is not corrupt. If you are using ESSCMD, ensure that the correct application directory is used in the ESSCMD command.
1053006	Invalid object type	Essbase cannot open the object because it is not a recognized type. Essbase recognizes Essbase objects, such as applications, outlines, database files, alias tables, rules files, and linked reporting objects. Essbase also recognizes some external objects, such as spreadsheet files.	Ensure that Essbase Server and the client (such as Spreadsheet Add-in) are at the same release level.
1053007	Cannot rename object *originalName* to *newName*	Essbase cannot rename the listed object.	Ensure that your operating system privileges are correct for the listed object.

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
			Ensure that the new name is valid. Ensure that an object using the new name does not exist.
1053008	Cannot create object *objectName*	The operating system is not allowing Essbase to create the listed object.	Ensure that your operating system privileges are correct for the listed object. Ensure that the object name is valid. Ensure that the object name (including the entire path) is not more than 256 characters. If it is longer than 256 characters, the object name is truncated in the error message.
1053009	Cannot delete object *objectName*	The operating system is not allowing Essbase to delete the listed object.	Ensure that your operating system privileges are correct for the listed object. Ensure that the object name is valid.
1053010	Object *objectName* is already locked by user *userName*	The object you are trying to lock is locked by the listed user.	Wait a few minutes to allow the other active user's process to finish and retry the operation. If necessary, unlock the file (see "Unlocking Objects" on page 152). If this error happens frequently, ensure that users are logging off Essbase correctly. Stop and restart Essbase Server.
1053011	Object *objectName* is not locked by user *userName*	Essbase cannot unlock the listed object because it is not locked.	See if another user has locked the file (see "Unlocking Objects" on page 152). Stop and restart Essbase Server. Determine whether the database is corrupt (see "Checking for Database Corruption" on page 150).

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
1053012	Object *objectName* is locked by user *userName*	The listed object is locked by the listed user.	Wait a few minutes to allow the other active user's process to finish and retry the operation. If necessary, unlock the file (see "Unlocking Objects" on page 152). If this occurs frequently, ensure that users are logging off Essbase correctly. Stop and restart Essbase Server.
1053013	Object *objectName* unlocked by user *userName*	The listed object was unlocked by the listed user.	Not applicable
1053014	Object *objectName* does not exist	Essbase cannot find the listed object.	If the application was copied or deleted using file system controls (such as Windows Explorer or the `cp` or `rm` commands), create a dummy application with the original name and use Essbase copy or delete the application correctly. If you are using partitions, ensure that the listed file exists at the source and at the target. Determine whether the security file is corrupt. Ensure that disk space is adequate.
1053015	Object *objectName* already exists	Essbase cannot create the listed object because it exists.	If the application was copied or deleted using file system controls (such as Windows Explorer or the `cp` or `rm` commands), create a dummy application with the original name and use Essbase copy or delete the application correctly.
1053016	Cannot open temporary file	Essbase cannot open a temporary file to save the security file.	Ensure that disk space is adequate. Ensure that your operating system privileges are correct.

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
1053017	Cannot open log file for application *appName*	Essbase cannot open the application log file for the listed application.	Ensure that your operating system privileges are correct for the listed application. Make yourEssbase permissions are correct for the listed file. Ensure that disk space is adequate. If the application was copied or deleted using file system controls (such as Windows Explorer or the `cp` or `rm` commands), create a dummy application with the original name and use Essbase copy or delete the application correctly.
1053018	Operation not permitted on outline objects	Essbase cannot perform the operation on outline objects.	You cannot delete, copy, or rename an outline. Instead you must delete, copy, or rename the database.
1053019	Cannot rename directory: *oldDirectoryName operatingSystemErrorCode*	Essbase cannot rename the listed directory.	See if another user has locked the file (see "Unlocking Objects" on page 152). Ensure that the new directory name does not match an existing directory name. Make your operating system privileges are correct for the old and new directories. Ensure that yourEssbase permissions are correct for the listed old directory. Determine whether the security file is corrupt. Stop and restart the application. If that does not work, stop and restart Essbase Server. Ensure that disk space is adequate. Close Windows Explorer. Sometimes Explorer can

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
			hold the directory open, which can lead to the error. If the suggested solutions do not work, create a new application and database and copy the outline and other objects to the new application and database. When you are finished, ensure that the new application and database are not corrupt ("Checking for Database Corruption" on page 150). Ensure that the OLAP Server is running. ● If Essbase Server is not running, restart Essbase Server. ● If Essbase Server crashed, follow the procedures for an abnormal shutdown. ● If Essbase Server is frozen, stop Essbase Server and follow the procedures for an abnormal shutdown. If you cannot stop Essbase Server using the standard methods, end the task (see "Ending the Server Task" on page 151).
1053020	Error writing file: *fileName*	Essbase cannot write the listed file.	Ensure that disk space is adequate. If disk space is insufficient , consider spanning disk volumes. Ensure that virtual memory is two to three times larger than physical memory. If the listed file is `essbase.sec`, determine whether the security file is corrupt.
1053021	Cannot copy object *objectName* to itself	Essbase cannot copy the listed object to itself.	Check the syntax of the ESSCMD commands.
1053022	Database *databaseName* is in read-only mode for backup	The listed database is in read-only mode because the administrator issued	Wait until the archival process, starting with the BEGINARCHIVE command

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
		the BEGINARCHIVE command to back up the database.	and ending with the ENDARCHIVE command, is finished. If the archival process has finished, be sure to issue the ENDARCHIVE command.
1053023	User's log message: *messageText*	You created this message using EssWriteToLogFile.	Not applicable
1053024	Cannot create temporary file	Essbase cannot open a temporary file. Essbase needs to open the temporary file to create an object, such as a rules file, before saving the object to the remote Essbase Server computer.	Ensure that disk space is adequate. Ensure that your operating system privileges are correct to create the temporary file. If you are on a UNIX computer and are using the `TMPDIR` environment variable, ensure that the full path to the `TMPDIR` directory does not exceed 15 characters.
1054001	Cannot load application *appName* with error number *number* - see server log file	Essbase cannot load the listed application because of the listed error.	Check the Essbase Server log for more details about the listed error. Determine whether the listed application is corrupt (see "Checking for Database Corruption" on page 150) . Increase the values for NETDELAY and NETRETRYCOUNT (see "Setting NETDELAY and NETRETRYCOUNT" on page 151). Ensure that the block size is within the recommended range. Ensure that these environment variables (see "Setting Environment Variables" on page 149) are set correctly: ● *ESSBASEPATH* (PC and UNIX) ● *PATH* (PC and UNIX) ● *LD_LIBRARY_PATH* (UNIX only)

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
			Ensure that Essbase Server and the Essbase client are installed correctly. Run `REGISTER.EXE` again to ensure that ports are activated. Consult the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Installation and Configuration Guide*. If the application was copied or deleted using file system controls (such as Windows Explorer or the `cp` or `rm` commands), create a dummy application with the original name and use Essbase copy or delete the application correctly.
1054002	Loading application *appName* is not currently permitted	Essbase cannot load the listed application.	In Administration Services, ensure that "Allow users to start application" is selected. Delete all *essXXXX*`.tmp` files in the *ARBORPATH*`/app/`*appName*`/`*databaseName* directory. Determine whether the database is corrupt (see "Checking for Database Corruption" on page 150). **See Also** 1054009 1054011
1054003	Error *number* loading application: *appName*	Essbase cannot load the listed application.	Stop and restart Essbase Server. Copy the *ARBORPATH*`/app/`*appName*`/`*databaseName*`/`*databaseName*`.dbb` file to *ARBORPATH*`/app/`*appName*`/`*databaseName*`/`*databaseName*`.db`.

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
			Determine whether the database is corrupt (see "Checking for Database Corruption" on page 150). Run only one application at a time. Delete the *ARBORPATH*/app/*appName*/*databaseName*/*databaseName*.esm file, stop and restart Essbase Server, and try to open the application again.
1054004	Application *appName* is not loaded	Essbase tried to perform an operation on the listed application, but the application was not loaded.	Ensure that you load an application before you use it.
1054005	Shutting down application *appName*	Essbase shut down the listed application.	Not applicable
1054006	Cannot terminate application *appName*	Essbase cannot stop the listed application.	Ensure that Essbase Server is running. ● If Essbase Server is not running, restart Essbase Server. ● If Essbase Server crashed, follow the procedures for an abnormal shutdown. ● If Essbase Server is frozen, stop Essbase Server and follow the procedures for an abnormal shutdown. If you cannot stop Essbase Server using the standard methods, end the task (see "Ending the Server Task" on page 151).
1054007	Application *appName* not responding	Essbase cannot connect to the listed application.	Ensure that Essbase is installed correctly. If necessary, reinstall Essbase. Ensure that these environment variables (see "Setting Environment

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
			Variables" on page 149) are set correctly: ● *ESSBASEPATH* (PC and UNIX) ● *PATH* (PC and UNIX) ● *LD_LIBRARY_PATH* (UNIX only) Stop and restart Essbase Server. Ensure that the block size is in the recommended range. Increase the data cache size to hold at least 100 blocks. Increase the values for NETDELAY and NETRETRYCOUNT (see "Setting NETDELAY and NETRETRYCOUNT" on page 151). Check for the *ARBORPATH*/app/*appName*/*databaseName*/*databaseName*.db file. If *databaseName*.db does not exist, rename the *databaseName*.dbb file to *databaseName*.db. Check for the *ARBORPATH*/app/*appName*/*databaseName*/*databaseName*.app file. If *databaseName*.app file does not exist, rename the *databaseName*.apb file to *databaseName*.app. Determine whether the database is corrupt (see "Checking for Database Corruption" on page 150).
1054009	Application *appName* is currently not accepting connections	Users cannot log on to the listed application.	In Administration Services, ensure that "Allow Connects" is selected. In ESSCMD, ensure that you are using the

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
			ENABLELOGIN command correctly. **See Also** 1054002 1054011
1054010	Application *appName* is currently not accepting user commands	The listed application is performing an operation that requires exclusive control, such as a calculation.	Not applicable
1054011	Loading database *databaseName* is not currently permitted	Essbase cannot load the listed database.	In Administration Services, ensure that “Allow Database to Start” is selected. **See Also** 1054002 1054009
1054012	Invalid syntax in filter line *incorrectFilter*	The security filter had a syntax error.	Ensure that you created the filter correctly. **See Also** 1054013
1054013	Syntax error loading filters - operation canceled	Essbase cannot load the security filters.	Ensure that you created the filters correctly. **See Also** 1054012
1054014	Database *databaseName* loaded	The listed database loaded correctly.	Not applicable
1054016	Invalid file name *fileName*. *operation* aborted	Essbase cannot create the listed index or page file. This error occurs when Essbase tries to create the *n*th index or page file for an application where *n* is greater than 5 digits, that is, greater than 99999.	Contact Oracle Support.
1054017	Cannot read from file with handle *number*, *operation* failed	Essbase cannot perform the listed operation.	Determine whether the database is corrupt (see “Checking for Database Corruption” on page 150).
1054018	RECEIVED ABNORMAL SHUTDOWN COMMAND - ESSBASE TERMINATING	Essbase shut down because it received an invalid shutdown command.	Do not close the Essbase Server window by clicking the "X" in the title bar.

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
			Ensure that the Essbase computer has enough resources. Consult the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Installation Start Here* for system requirements. If a resource-intensive application, such as a relational database, is running on the same computer, the resource-intensive application may be using the resources that Essbase needs. After you restart Essbase Server, determine whether the database is corrupt (see "Checking for Database Corruption" on page 150).
1054019	Cannot modify settings for application *appName* while application is loaded and user who has modified the settings is logged in	Essbase cannot modify the settings for the listed application.	1. Log off other users. 2. Unload the application. 3. Reload the application. 4. Change the settings. Ensure that you are using the SETAPPSTATE command correctly.
1054020	*** Missing command line password!	Essbase cannot start because the command line password was not issued.	When you start Essbase to run in the background (using the `-b` switch), ensure that you enter the system password on the command line.
1054021	Cannot modify settings for application *appName*. See server log for more information	The listed application was not loaded.	Issue the UNLOADAPP and LOADAPP commands before the ENABLELOGIN command. See *appName*`.log`.
1054022	Cannot copy application *appName* while database *databaseName* is in archive or read only mode	The database was in read-only mode because someone was archiving the database.	Wait until the archival process, starting with the BEGINARCHIVE command and ending with the ENDARCHIVE command, is finished. If the archival process is finished, be

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
			sure to issue the ENDARCHIVE command.
1054023	Cannot modify settings for application *appName* while database *databaseName* is in archive or read only mode	The database was in read-only mode because someone was archiving the database.	Wait until the archival process, starting with the BEGINARCHIVE command and ending with the ENDARCHIVE command, is finished. If the archival process is finished, be sure to issue the ENDARCHIVE command.
1054025	Cannot rename application *appName* while database *databaseName* is in archive or read only mode	The database was in read-only mode because someone was archiving the database.	Wait until the archival process, starting with the BEGINARCHIVE command and ending with the ENDARCHIVE command, is finished. If the archival process is finished, be sure to issue the ENDARCHIVE command.
1054026	Cannot create a new database in application *appName* while database *databaseName* is in archive or read only mode	The database was in read-only mode because someone was archiving the database.	Wait until the archival process, starting with the BEGINARCHIVE command and ending with the ENDARCHIVE command, is finished. If the archival process is finished, be sure to issue the ENDARCHIVE command.
1054027	Application *appName* started with process id *number*	Process ID assigned to the listed application by the operating system.	Not applicable
1054029	Invalid parameter values for database file information request.	The API or ESSCMD command did not supply enough information about the Essbase database.	Ensure that each ESSCMD command or API command contains correct information. Ensure that each ESSCMD command or API command contains all required parameters.
1054030	Select for application *appName* failed, error *number*	Essbase cannot select the listed application.	Ensure that you are using the SELECT command correctly. Ensure that the listed application is running and that you can select it from Oracle Essbase Administration Services. If not, ensure that Essbase

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
			Server is running on the listed computer. ● If Essbase Server is not running, restart Essbase Server. ● If Essbase Server crashed, follow the procedures for an abnormal shutdown. ● If Essbase Server is frozen, stop Essbase Server and follow the procedures for an abnormal shutdown. If you cannot stop Essbase Server using the standard methods, end the task (see "Ending the Server Task" on page 151).
1055041	Cannot create daemon thread.	The agent cannot initialize the daemon thread or one of its internal threads. Available memory is insufficient to initialize the process.	Restart your process.

11 1120000 to 1120002: C Grid API Messages

Table 11 lists C Grid API error and informational messages.

Table 11 C Grid API Messages 1120000 to 1120002

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
1120000	Unable to lock file *fileName*.	Essbase cannot lock the listed file to perform operations on it. This usually occurs when Essbase cannot find the file or the user does not have permission to write to the file.	Ensure that Essbase can find the listed file. Ensure that the listed file name and path name are correct. Check for misspellings. Ensure that the listed file is in the specified location and that no one has moved or deleted the listed file. Ensure that the listed file is in the correct location. If you are using ESSCMD, ensure that the listed file has the correct capitalization and spelling. If you are using the IMPORT ESSCMD, ensure that you are using the IMPORT command correctly. When you issue the IMPORT command, you have four options to choose the data file location. **1 (local/client object)**: Ensure that the data file is in the client folder. Ensure that you have read access to the data file. If Essbase Server is on a UNIX platform, remember that the file name is case-sensitive and check capitalization. **2 (remote server object)**: Ensure that you have read access to the data file. If Essbase Server is on a UNIX platform, remember that the file name is case-sensitive and check capitalization.

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
			3 (file): Ensure that you specified the absolute path name and the full file name (including the file type extension). **4 (SQL)**: Check the ODBC connections. Ensure that Essbase Server is properly configured. Ensure that Essbase can use the listed file. See if another user has locked the file (see "Unlocking Objects" on page 152). Ensure that you have the correct Essbase permissions for the listed file. Ensure that you have the correct operating system privileges for the listed file and the drive you are writing it to. Ensure that disk space is adequate. Ensure that the listed file is not corrupt (see "Checking for Database Corruption" on page 150). Determine whether the security file is corrupt. If an operation, such as a calculation, did not complete, perform recovery procedures. Then determine whether the database is corrupt (see "Checking for Database Corruption" on page 150). If the application was copied or deleted using file system controls (such as Windows Explorer or the `cp` or `rm` commands), create a dummy application with the original name and use Essbase copy or delete the application correctly. If you are using disk volumes, check these items: ● Ensure that the DISKVOLUMES setting in the *ESSBASEPATH*`/bin/`

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
			`essbase.cfg` file is correct. ● Ensure that the user spanning the disk volumes has the correct operating system privileges for the new drive. ● After you change the DISKVOLUMES setting, stop and restart Essbase Server. If someone changed the DISKVOLUMES setting without stopping and starting Essbase Server, determine whether the database is corrupt (see "Checking for Database Corruption" on page 150). If the Essbase Server is on a computer running UNIX, check these items: ● Ensure that the file descriptor limit (see "Checking the User Limit Profile" on page 151) is set correctly. ● Ensure that the root partition space is adequate. ● Ensure that capitalization of the listed file is correct.
1120001	Unable to unlock physical memory allocated by the Essbase Kernel for database *databaseName*.	Essbase cannot unlock the physical memory allocated by the Essbase kernel for the listed database.	Turn off cache memory locking. If the problem persists, contact Oracle Support.
1120002	Unable to clear data while the database *databaseName* is in readonly mode for backup.	Essbase cannot clear the database because the database is in read-only mode.	Wait until the archival process, starting with the BEGINARCHIVE command and ending with the ENDARCHIVE command, is finished. If the archival process is finished, be sure that the administrator issues the ENDARCHIVE command. If you are using ESSCMD, you may need to add sleep commands to Ensure that the archive process is completed before the next process begins.

12 1130203 to 1130613: Miscellaneous Messages

Table 12 lists miscellaneous error and informational messages.

Table 12 Miscellaneous Messages 1130203 to 1130613

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
1130203	Essbase is unable to allocate memory.		Try any of these suggestions to fix the problem. After you fix the problem, determine whether the database is corrupt (see "Checking for Database Corruption" on page 150). ● Check the physical memory on the server computer. In a Windows environment, 64 MB is the suggested minimum for one database. In a UNIX environment, 128 MB is the suggested minimum for one database. If the error keeps occurring, add more memory to the server computer. ● If you are on a UNIX computer, check the user limit profile (see "Checking the User Limit Profile" on page 151). ● Check the block size of the database. If necessary, reduce the block size. ● Check the data cache and data file cache setting. If necessary, decrease the data cache and data file cache sizes. ● Ensure that the Essbase computer has enough resources. Consult the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Installation Start Here* for system requirements. If a resource-intensive application, such as a relational database, is running on the same computer, the resource-intensive application may be using the resources that Essbase needs.

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
			See Also 1006006 1006010 1006015 1006023
1130404	Essbase timed out while trying to perform an operation.		First, check the messages that occurred just before this message to see if you can find additional problems. Then try these items: ● Increase the values for NETDELAY and NETRETRYCOUNT (see "Setting NETDELAY and NETRETRYCOUNT" on page 151). ● Stop and restart Essbase Server. ● Determine whether the database is corrupt (see "Checking for Database Corruption" on page 150). ● Do not close the Essbase Server window by clicking the "X" in the title bar. ● Ensure that the Essbase computer has enough resources. Consult the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Installation Start Here* for system requirements. If a resource-intensive application, such as a relational database, is running on the same computer, the resource-intensive application may be using the resources that Essbase needs. ● Run `REGISTER.EXE` again to ensure that the ports are activated. Consult the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Installation and Configuration Guide*. **See Also** 1042006 1042017
1130409	This is an internal error.		Contact Oracle Support.
1130410	This is an internal error.		Contact Oracle Support.

Message Number	Message	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
1130610	Essbase cannot open a file.	Ensure that you are using the ESSCMD IMPORT command correctly.	Put all files the ESSCMD script needs in the *ARBORPATH*/app/*appName*/*databaseName* directory. Run the ESSCMD script from the *ARBORPATH*/app/*appName*/*databaseName* directory. Check the ESSCMD script for invalid paths. Ensure that every folder that the script is pointing to exists. If you are using an error file, ensure that the error file is being created in a directory that exists. **See Also** 1003022
1130612	Essbase could not close a file.		Stop and restart Essbase Server.
1130613	Essbase cannot read from a file.		Check the syntax of ESSCMD commands that access files on a remote server, such as the IMPORT command. Ensure that the file is not corrupt. **See Also** 1003022

A Referenced Procedures

In This Appendix

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Setting NETDELAY and NETRETRYCOUNT 151
Ending the Server Task 151
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Setting Environment Variables

Ensure that these environment variables are set correctly:

- *ARBORPATH* (PC and UNIX)
- *ESSBASEPATH* (PC and UNIX)
- *PATH* (PC and UNIX)
- *LD_LIBRARY_PATH* (UNIX only)

If Essbase is installed in the default location, use these variable settings:

- **Windows:**

```
PATH=C:/Hyperion/products/Essbase/EssbaseServer/bin
ARBORPATH=C:/Hyperion/products/Essbase/EssbaseServer/app
ESSBASEPATH=C:/Hyperion/products/Essbase/EssbaseServer
```

- **UNIX:**

```
path=/home/hyperion/products/essbase/essbaseserver/binARBORPATH=/home/
hyperion/products/essbase/essbaseserver/appARBORPATH=/home/hyperion/
products/essbase/essbaseserverLD_LIBRARY_PATH=$ARBORPATH/bin:
$ARBORPATH/dlls:$ARBORPATH/api/lib
arbormsgpath=/home/hyperion/essbase/bin
```

For other environment variables, see the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Installation Start Here*.

Checking for Database Corruption

➤ To check if the database is corrupt:

1. Issue the VALIDATE command in ESSCMD.
2. If the VALIDATE command has errors, fix the corrupt database (see "Fixing Database Corruption" on page 150).
3. If the VALIDATE command does not have errors, check the application log for Invalid Block Header and AVL Tree errors.
4. If the application log contains Invalid Block Header or AVL Tree errors, the database is corrupt. Fix the corrupt database (see "Fixing Database Corruption" on page 150).
5. If no Invalid Block Header or AVL Tree errors exist, the database is not corrupt. Back up the database.

Fixing Database Corruption

➤ To fix a corrupt database:

1. Clear the database.
2. Reload from backups.
3. Recalculate the data.
4. Issue the VALIDATE command in ESSCMD.

➤ If the database is still corrupt:

1. Stop Essbase Server.
2. Delete these files:
   - *ARBORPATH*/app/*appName*/*databaseName*/*databaseName*.esm
   - *ARBORPATH*/app/*appName*/*databaseName*/*databaseName*.ind
   - *ARBORPATH*/app/*appName*/*databaseName*/*databaseName*.tct
   - *ARBORPATH*/app/*appName*/*databaseName*/ess*XXXXX*.ind
   - *ARBORPATH*/app/*appName*/*databaseName*/ess*XXXXX*.pag
3. If any of these temporary files are present, delete them:
   - *ARBORPATH*/app/*appName*/*databaseName*/*databaseName*.esn
   - *ARBORPATH*/app/*appName*/*databaseName*/*databaseName*.inn
   - *ARBORPATH*/app/*appName*/*databaseName*/*databaseName*.otm
   - *ARBORPATH*/app/*appName*/*databaseName*/*databaseName*.otn
   - *ARBORPATH*/app/*appName*/*databaseName*/*databaseName*.tcu
   - *ARBORPATH*/app/*appName*/*databaseName*/ess*XXXXX*.inn

- *ARBORPATH*/app/*appName*/*databaseName*/ess*XXXXX*.pan
- *ARBORPATH*/app/*appName*/*databaseName*/ess*XXXXX*.tmp

4 **Create a new application and database.**

5 **Reload from backups.**

6 **Recalculate the new database.**

7 **Restart Essbase Server.**

Checking the User Limit Profile

If you are on a UNIX computer using the Korn shell, check the user limit profile using the `ulimit -a` command. If you are using another shell, check the flags for the `limit` command by typing `man limit` or `man ulimit`.

- Set data to unlimited using the `ulimit -d unlimited` command.
- Set virtual memory to unlimited using the `ulimit -v unlimited` command.
- Set the file descriptor limit to at least 1024 using the `ulimit -n 1024` command. If possible, set the file descriptor limit to unlimited.
- Add these statements to the `.profile` or `.cshrc` file.

Setting NETDELAY and NETRETRYCOUNT

Increasing the values for NETDELAY and NETRETRYCOUNT can solve network problems.

➤ To set NETDELAY and NETRETRYCOUNT:

1 **If *ESSBASEPATH*/bin/essbase.cfg does not exist on the server and client computers, create it using a text editor.**

2 **In the *ESSBASEPATH*/bin/essbase.cfg file on the server and client computers, set NETDELAY to at least 800.**

3 **In the *ESSBASEPATH*/bin/essbase.cfg file on the server and client computers, set NETRETRYCOUNT to at least 1000.**

4 **Stop and restart Essbase Server.**

Ending the Server Task

If you cannot stop Essbase Server using the standard method:

- **Windows**—Use Task Manager to end the Essbase Server task. Consult the Windows documentation.
- **UNIX**—Check for the ESSSVR process:

  ```
  ps -ef |grep ESS
  ```

Kill the process:

```
kill -9 process id
```

Consult the operating system documentation.

After you end the server task, follow the procedures for an abnormal shutdown.

Unlocking Objects

Users lock objects while performing some operations on them.

If an object that you need is locked, try these solutions, in order.

1. Wait for the user request to finish normally.
2. Check to see which users have requests running. If necessary, terminate those requests.
3. Check to see which users have objects locked. If necessary, unlock those objects at the client.
4. If this does not solve the problem, unlock the object at the server.
   a. In the Agent window, use the DUMP command to get a list of locked objects. If you are on a UNIX platform, you must run Essbase in the foreground.
   b. Open the text file generated by the DUMP command. Information about locks is at the end of the file in the Locked Objects section.
   c. Unlock objects not currently being used.
5. If the object remains locked, stop and restart Essbase Server.

Determining Operating System Privileges

The Essbase Agent must be assigned the correct operating system privileges to run, regardless of the privileges of the user who starts the Agent.

If the Agent is not assigned the correct privileges, change the privileges using the operating system or reinstall Essbase using the correct privileges.

On UNIX:

If Essbase is running on a UNIX computer, the Agent runs as the ESSSVR process. The ESSSVR process must have root privileges.

➤ To check privileges, in the *ESSBASEPATH*`/bin` directory, enter `ls -l ESSBASE`.

The file should have these read, write, and execute privileges:

```
159749 -rwxr-xr-x   1 essbase staff     730168 Aug 31 05:06 ESSBASE
```

On Windows:

If Oracle Essbase is installed on a Windows computer, the Agent runs as the `essbase.exe` process, which must be assigned Administrator privileges.

➤ To check privileges:

1. In *ESSBASEPATH*/bin, select essbase.exe, right click and select **Properties** to open the **essbase.exe** dialog box.
2. In the **essbase.exe** dialog box, click **Security**.
3. On **Security**, click **Advanced**, to open **Access Control Settings**.
4. In **Access Control Settings**, click **Owner**.
5. Verify that **Owner** is set to **Administrator**.

Glossary

! *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 module of Performance Management Architect that Planning and Financial Management users can use to design, validate, and administrate business rules in a graphical environment.

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

calendar User-defined time periods and their relationship to each other. Q1, Q2, Q3, and Q4 comprise a calendar or fiscal year.

cascade The process of creating multiple reports for a subset of member values.

Catalog pane 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 Within a Profitability and Cost Management assignment, the destination is 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.

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.

intrastage 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.

scraping 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.

Servlet Configurator A utility for configuring all locally installed servlets.

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 an 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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