

Oracle® Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition

Administrator's Guide



Release 11.2.x

F12914-09

September 2024

ORACLE®

Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition Administrator's Guide, Release 11.2.x

F12914-09

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I Setting up Jython, Eclipse and Python

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1

Using FDMEE

Supported Source Systems

Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition supports general ledger data from:

- File-based data loads that enable users to import balances from delimited or fixed-width text files.
- Text files and Excel files
- Oracle E-Business Suite 11i
- Oracle E-Business Suite 12
- Oracle Financials Cloud
- PeopleSoft Enterprise Financial Management 9
- PeopleSoft Commitment Control
- SAP ERP Financial
- SAP BW (Business Warehouse)
- JD Edwards General Ledger system

Integration includes data load and drill through.

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

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

File-Based Data Loads

File-based imports and write back are supported for those users who do not have a direct connection to their Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) source data but have data available from their sources in a text file. Any file, whether it is a fixed width file or a delimited file, can be easily imported into the target EPM application. For example, you can take a trial balance report generated from your source system, and map it into Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition by way of the import format feature. You can instruct the system where the account, entity, data values and so on reside in the file, as well as which rows to skip during the data import. This feature enables a business user to easily import data from any source, and requires limited technical help, if any, when loading into a target application.

You can also define data load rules which determine how you want to extract or write back data from an EPM system to a file system. For example, you may want to write back budget data.

Supported EPM System Target Applications

Supported Oracle Enterprise Performance Management System target applications (Oracle Hyperion EPM Architect and Classic) are:

- Oracle Hyperion Planning
- Oracle Hyperion Financial Management (including Tax Provision Application)
- Oracle Essbase aggregate storage and Essbase block storage—If Essbase has been deployed in standalone mode, it must be registered with Shared Services because it does not work directly with Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition. Planning applications that rely on the standalone Essbase application cannot work directly with FDMEE either.
- Oracle Hyperion Profitability and Cost Management
- Account Reconciliation Manager (ARM)

Note:

When EPM System products are installed on distributed environments, it is recommended that FDMEE and the target application should be on the same operating system so that files can be processed across instances. This is related to how Linux and Windows process files. In Linux, there is only a line feed character at the end of a line, and in windows, there is a line feed and carriage return character. As an alternative, an event script may be used to convert between the different file formats.

Key FDMEE Benefits

Key benefits supported in Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition include:

- Improved User Experience—Integrated in Oracle Enterprise Performance Management System. The FDMEE user interface is consistent with the Oracle Hyperion Planning and Oracle Hyperion Financial Management user interfaces.
- Improved performance—Improved user interface and data load performance
- Close Oracle Hyperion Shared Services integration—All native Shared Services features are supported (for example, user groups).
- Support for Internet Explorer and Firefox browsers
- Support for Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Lifecycle Management—Consistent Lifecycle Management support like other EPM System products

You can migrate a Lifecycle Management application from release 11.1.2.3 to release 11.1.2.4.

- Support for multiple platforms—All supported platforms.
- Consistent Scaling and Load Balancing—All scale out configuration and load balancing steps are consistent with other EPM System products.

Also see the *Oracle® Enterprise Performance Management System Deployment Options Guide*.

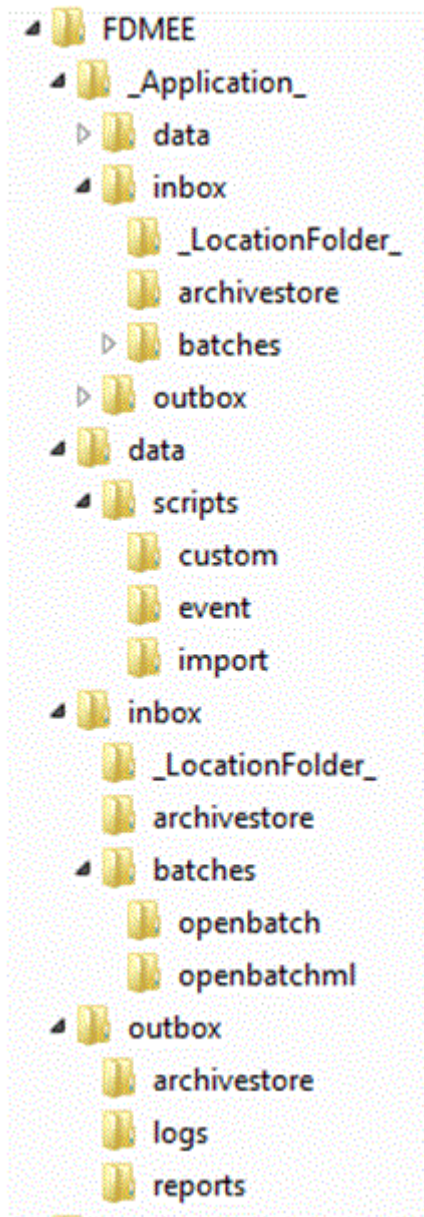
- FDMEE can be used as a primary gateway to integrate on-premise and cloud-based applications. This feature enables EPM customers to adapt cloud deployments into their existing EPM portfolio.
- Data synchronization that enables you to easily move data between the EPM applications irrespective of the dimensionality of the application without having to create a data file from the EPM source application. You specify the source and target EPM application, and then map the data. Given the powerful mapping features already available, the data can be easily transformed from one application to another application. For example, synchronizing data enables you to move data from Financial Management to Oracle Essbase for reporting.
- Write-back support from all EPM applications (except the Accounts Reconciliation Manger) to Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) applications. This feature offers significant advantages, such as writing back budgets created in Planning to Peoplesoft or Oracle E-Business Suite ERP GL, or moving adjustment journals from Financial Management to ERP Systems like E-Business Suite or Peoplesoft. Other target systems still need to use a custom application framework.

FDMEE Application Folder Architecture

Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition uses a set of folders that are created under the application root folder. The application root folder is created by the system administrator on the server where FDMEE is installed, and then defined in the System Settings under Configure in FDMEE.

To create the basic file structure, click the **Create Application Folder** button from the System Settings screen. In addition, application folders and location folders can also be created. If application folders are not used, then location folders are created in the top-level `inbox`. When application folders are used, then location folders are created in the related application folder.

Here is an example of a possible folder structure:



The standard FDMEE application uses the following folder structure:

Table 1-1 FDMEE Application Folder Structure

Folder	Descriptions
data	The data folder contains a copy of each file that is loaded by the system. It is also the root folder for the scripts directory. Each file in this folder is assigned a unique name, and can be opened from the Data Load Workbench by clicking an amount or from the Drill-through screen.
scripts	This is the top folder for the custom, event, and import folders. Scripts of these types are stored in these folders.

Table 1-1 (Cont.) FDMEE Application Folder Structure

Folder	Descriptions
custom	custom—Contains custom scripts written in Visual Basic or Jython script.
event	event—Contains scripts that are executed for the specified system event and are written in Visual Basic or Jython script.
import	import—Contains scripts that are associated with an import format and are executed during the import processing step. These scripts are only written in Jython.
inbox	Use the <code>inbox</code> default directory from which to import source files or as a central repository for all ledger extract files. Because source files can be retrieved from any accessible directory, you are not required to place import files in this directory. When you select the option to create a folder for every location created by the user, they are created in the <code>inbox</code> . The <code>inbox</code> includes the <code>batches</code> and <code>archivestore</code> directory.
archivestore	Reserved for future use.
batches	<code>batches</code> is a top-level folder only and it is not used to store files.
openbatches	<code>openbatches</code> is the location where files are stored by the system. These files contain the "Point of View" in the name so that one or more files can be picked up by the system and loaded without needing to set the POV in the user interface. This is very useful when you need to load many files at a single time.
openbatchesml	Similar to the <code>openbatches</code> folder; however, these files contain multiple periods in a single file.
outbox	The <code>outbox</code> folder stores export files created by FDMEE, any error log files from a target application, drill region load files, and drill load logs from the target.
archivestore	Reserved for future use.
logs	Stores logs generated by the load processes in the format <code>EPM-APPLICATION-NAME_PROCESS-ID.log</code> . These logs can be viewed using the Show Log link in the Process Details page of FDMEE.

Table 1-1 (Cont.) FDMEE Application Folder Structure

Folder	Descriptions
reports	The <code>reports</code> folder stores report output generated by the batch reporting process in PDF, HTML or XLS. This folder also includes output from reports run in offline mode.

 **Note:**

To create the folder structure for applications, define the root folder on the Application Settings screen, and then select the **Create Application folders** option. For example, when you want to run a set of scripts for a specified application, then the use of the application folders is required.

Drilling into Data

Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition enables you to drill into your data enabling you to answer questions such as what values make up a value. Three types of drill processes are available for drilling data: drill up and down, drill back, and drill through.

Drill up and down enables you to navigate EPM dimensions and hierarchies allowing you to see which members are aggregated. . For example, when you drill down on the Period dimension member "Q4", you might see: "Jan", "Feb" and "Mar".

Drill back enables you to navigate from the EPM application (such as Oracle Hyperion Planning) to the source application from which the data was stored and extracted. For example, if you initiate the drill back from Planning and the data is stored in an application on the Oracle Financials Cloud, you are directed back to the Oracle Financials Cloud.

Drill through enables you to navigate from source balance within FDMEE back to the source system from which the data was extracted. This allows you to review the detailed (transactional) data that constitutes the source value.

Drilling Through

Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition provides the framework to drill through from EPM applications back to the general ledger source. Drill through is not supported for human resource data. Users can drill through to detail in the source system through FDMEE.

The ability to create a drill region is enabled in Target Application options. FDMEE creates drill region by scenarios. For any cube (Planning plan types or Essbase databases, the name of the drill region is FDMEE_<name of the scenario member). When creating the drill region, FDMEE checks if a dimension is enabled for the drill. Members of enabled dimensions selected in data loads, are included in the drill region filter. If no dimensions are enabled, the following dimensions are enabled by default: Scenario, Version, Year, and Period. You can enable additional dimensions, and the subsequent data load considers members of newly enabled dimensions. If you disable any dimensions which were previously included in a drill

region used for drill creation, members of such dimensions are not deleted during the subsequent data loads. If needed, you can remove obsolete members manually.

 **Note:**

If the source system is Oracle E-Business Suite/PeopleSoft and you have metadata rules, then the drill region is created based on the metadata rule. Otherwise, it is created based on the target members in the data load mappings. For Year, Period, and Scenario, FDMEE uses audit information to create the drill region.

 **Note:**

In Oracle Smart View for Office and Oracle Hyperion Financial Reporting, you can drill through only if the data source is Oracle Hyperion Financial Management, Oracle Hyperion Planning, Oracle Essbase, and Oracle Hyperion Profitability and Cost Management.

 **Note:**

Drill through is not supported for Financial Management journals and intercompany transactions.

When you drill through, if data was loaded by FDMEE, a landing page is displayed in a new Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management Workspace tab or a new window. The landing page is a gateway to the data in the source system. See [Drilling Through to the FDMEE Landing Page](#).

Drilling Through to the FDMEE Landing Page

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

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

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

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

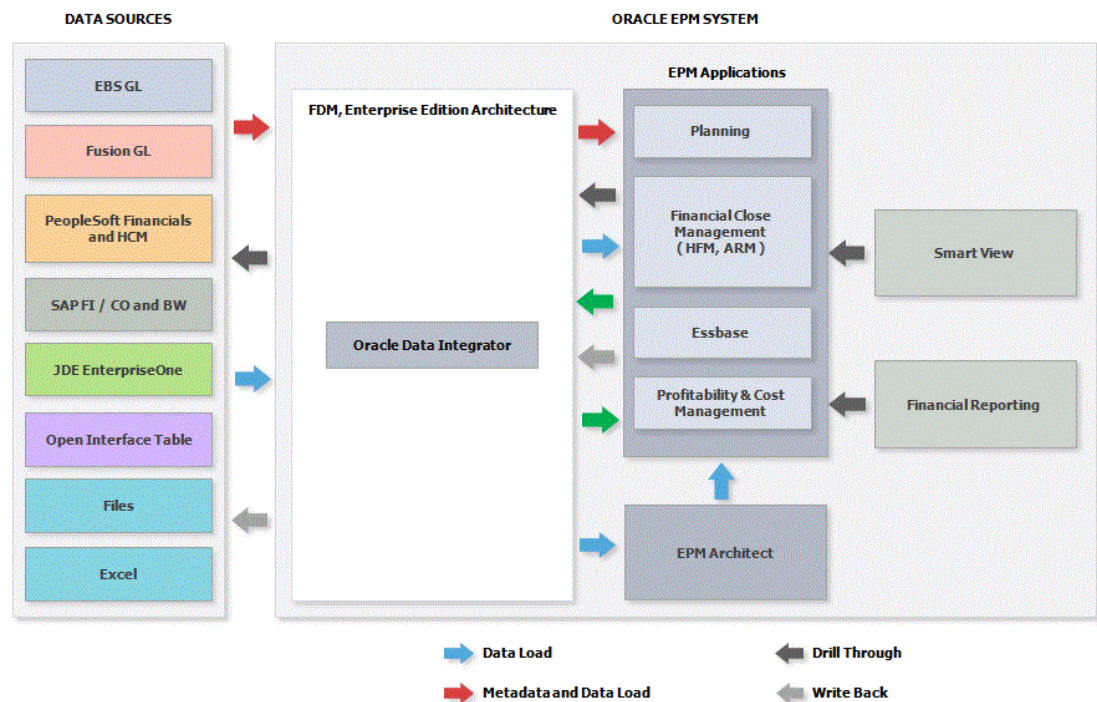
FDMEE Architecture

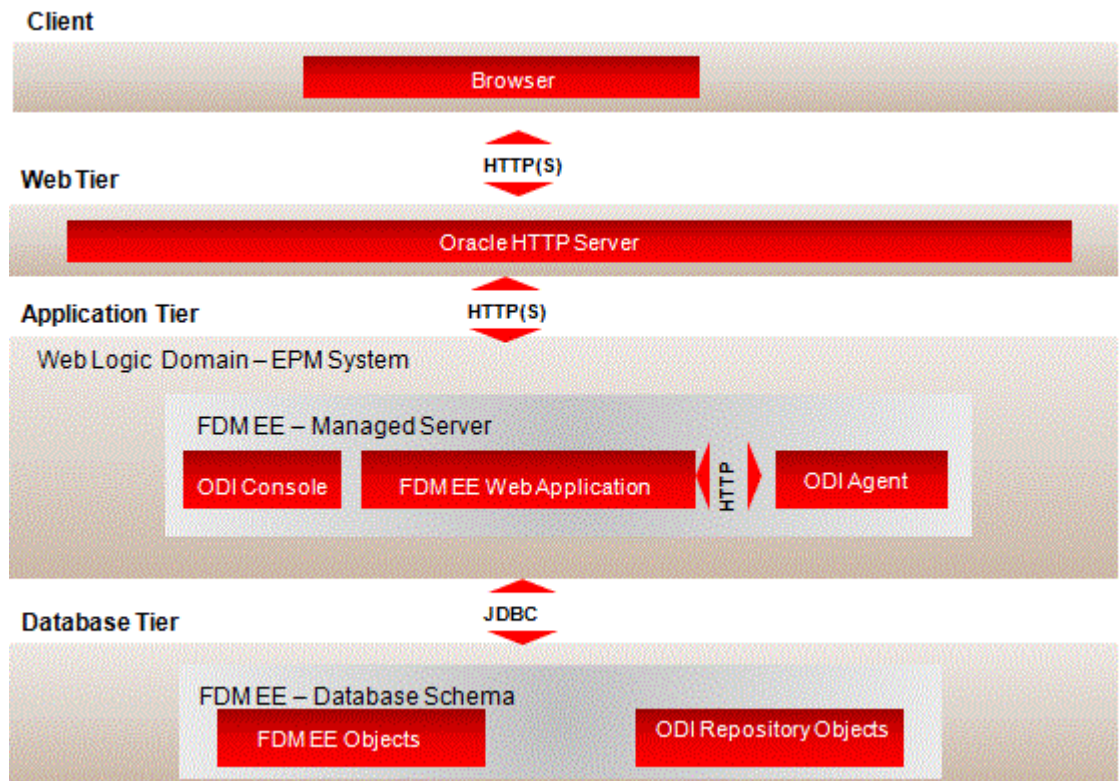
Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition is the key application for integrating Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) systems with Oracle's Hyperion EPM applications. FDMEE is accessed through Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management Workspace, which uses Oracle Hyperion Shared Services to authenticate users. The key to its integration lies within its underlying engine, Oracle Data Integrator.

FDMEE sits on top of Oracle Data Integrator and orchestrates the movement of metadata and data into EPM applications. The application server can be deployed on multiple platforms (see the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Certification Matrix*) and connects with EPM applications such as Oracle Hyperion Financial Management, Oracle Hyperion Planning, Profitability, Account Reconciliation Manager, and Oracle Essbase.

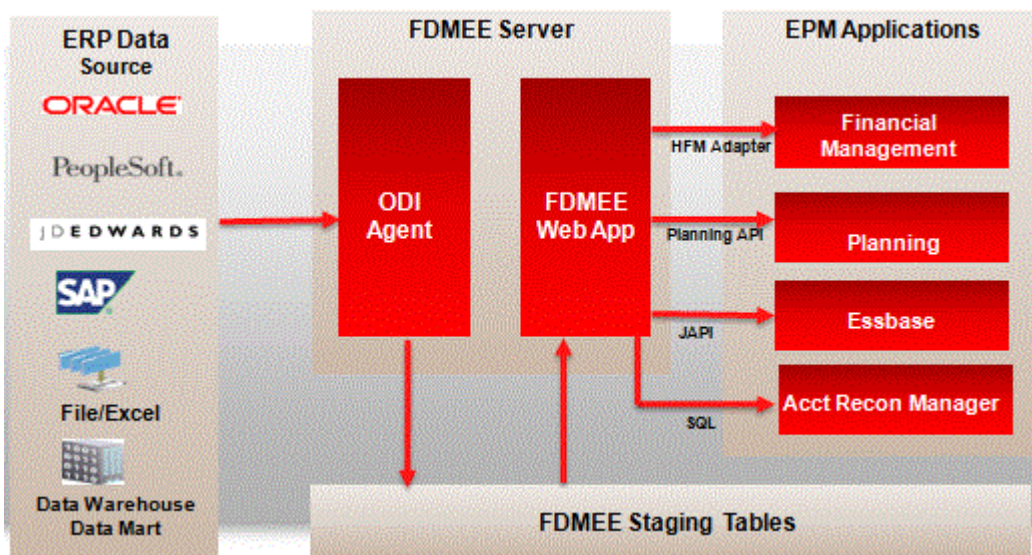
The ODI Agent installed and used by FDMEE is exclusively for processes launched as part of FDMEE processing, including the FDMEE user interface, FDMEE batches, or FDMEE jobs executed by way of a Windows or Lynx batch. The FDMEE repository is for exclusive use of FDMEE objects shipped by Oracle, or for castigations made by the customer to these objects. The ODI agent or repository used by FDMEE cannot be used for any other purpose by the customer. Any other ODI work needs to use a separate agent and repository.

The following diagram shows the technical architecture structure of FDMEE:

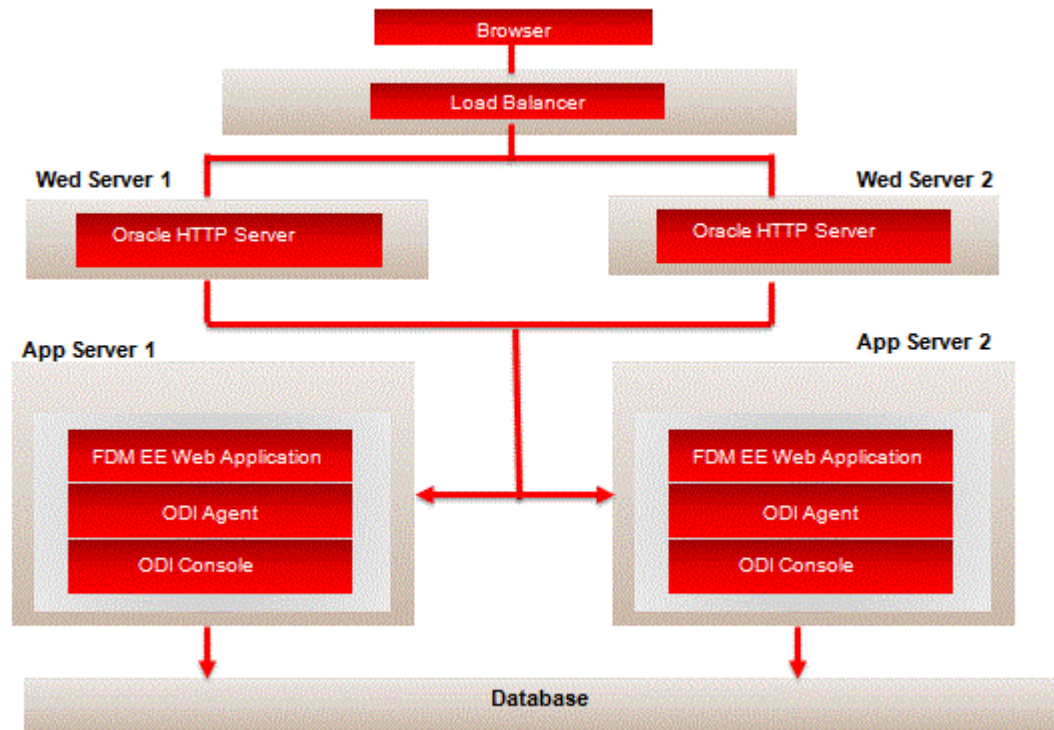




The following diagram shows the flow of data in FMEE:



The following diagram shows FMEE High Availability:



Configuring Oracle Data Integrator With FDMEE

Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition relies on Oracle Data Integrator as the engine that extracts data and metadata from the defined sources, and then populates the Performance Management Architect interface tables or populates the Classic applications with the extracted artifacts. The EPM System Installer installs ODI when FDMEE is installed. The installer also configures the ODI Master and Work Repository and ODI J2EE Agent as part of install process.

In addition, you must perform some manual configuration steps in Oracle Data Integrator before using FDMEE.

 **Note:**

You only configure ODI when you load data from a source other than a file. File-based data loads work out of the box without additional ODI configurations.

1. Set up the data server based on the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) source system.
2. Set up the Physical Schemas.
3. Set up the ODI Context Code.

Set up the Data Server Based on the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) Source System

You must set up the appropriate data servers based on the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) source system used to source metadata and/or data.

When importing from Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) sources (Oracle E-Business Suite, PeopleSoft, SAP), set up the applicable data servers listed below:

- **EBS_DATA_SERVER**—For E-Business Suite General Ledger
- **PSFT_FMS_DATA_SERVER**—For PeopleSoft General Ledger and Commitment Control
- **JDE_DATA_SERVER**—JD Edwards Enterprise (JDE) General Ledger
- **SAP_SERVER**—SAP FICO

To update server connections information:

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

Setting up Physical Schemas

To update a physical schema:

1. Access the Oracle Data Integrator Console.
2. Select the **Browse** tab.
3. Expand **Schemas**.
4. Expand **Physical Schemas**.
5. Select the schema to update, and then click **Edit**.
For example, select **EBS_DATA_SERVER** or **PSFT_FMS_DATA_SERVER**.
6. In **Schema Name**, enter the schema name in uppercase characters.
7. Click **Save**.

▲ Caution:

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

Setting up the ODI Context Code

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

To set up the default "GLOBAL" ODI context code:

1. Access the Oracle Data Integrator Console.
2. Select the **Browse** tab.
3. Expand **Contexts**.
4. Select **Global** update, and then click **Edit**.
5. In **Edit Context Global**, in **Context Name**, enter: **Global**.
Enter the word "GLOBAL" in uppercase characters only, that is, enter: **GLOBAL**.
6. Select **Default Context**.
7. Click **Save**.

Setting up ODI to Integrate with JD Edwards

To set up ODI to integrate with JD Edwards:

1. Download the **JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Data Access Driver (DAD)** driver:
 - a. Display **My Support** by clicking [My Oracle Support](#).
 - b. Select the **Patches and Updates** tab, and then select **JD Edwards Patches**.
 - c. From **JDEdwards**, enter: EnterpriseOne Tools Releases.
 - d. In **Release**, select **All Releases**.
 - e. In **Platform**, select **Multiplatform**.
 - f. In **Description** (*text*), enter: ***Data Access Driver***.
Include asterisks as it is a wildcard search.
 - g. Select the **License Agreement** check box.
 - h. Click **Search**.
 - i. Click the plus sign (+) to add **Tools 9.2,* Data Access Driver** to the Download Basket.

 **Note:**

Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition supports JD Edwards Tools 9.2.5 or higher. If you use JDE Tools 9.2.x.x, then use the 9.2.x.x DAD Driver.

- j. Click the Item(s) hyperlink and download the tools release specific item.
2. To copy the DAD driver:

The DAD driver has a .par extension, but it can be unzipped.

 - a. Unzip the archive file to a temporary directory.
 - b. Extract (or unzip) the JAR file DADriver_EAR.jar.
 - c. Copy the extracted contents of the DADriver_EAR.jar to the EPM_MIDDLEWARE_HOME\odi\sdk\lib directory.

3. Request that the JD Edwards system administrator provide you with the following files:
 - jdbj.ini
 - jas.ini
 - jdelog.properties

These files are generated when you register the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Data Access Driver using the JD Edwards Server Manager.

4. Copy the jas.ini, jdbj.ini, and jdelog.properties files from the **JDE Application Server** to the EPM_MIDDLEWARE_HOME\odi\sdk\lib directory.
5. Ensure that the **security server** of the jas.ini file is set up correctly.
6. Review and edit the jdbj.ini file as follows:

- a. If the JD Edwards application database is Oracle, update the location in the tnsnames.ora file:

For example, modify tns=EPM_MIDDLEWARE_HOME\user_projects\config\dbclient/tnsnames.ora in the jdbj.ini file.

Forward or backward slashes can be used.

- b. Encrypt the {JDBj-BOOTSTRAP SESSION} stanza, and then the password value.

If the stanza has not changed, no update is required.
- c. Modifications to the .INI file password encryption can be accomplished using the Server Manager.

- d. Set the value of the following parameters under `[JDBj]-RUNTIME PROPERTIES` stanza to:

```
resultSetTimeout=-1

transactionTimeout=-1

usageExecutionThreshold=20000

usageResultSetOpenThreshold=120000

usageTracking=false

msSQLQueryTimeout=1800000
```

- e. Edit the `tnsnames.ora` file.

If the `tnsnames.ora` entry exists, copy and rename it.

The `tnsnames.ora` file must include the reference to the JDE server, for example,

```
jdeprod =

    (DESCRIPTION =
      (ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = TCP) (HOST = example.domain.com) (PORT =
1521))

      (CONNECT_DATA =

        (SERVER = DEDICATED)

        (SERVICE_NAME = jdeprod)

      )
    )
```

The `tnsnames.ora` file is located in

`EPM_MIDDLEWARE_HOME\user_projects\config\dbclient\tnsnames.ora`.

7. Edit the `jdelog.properties` file, and set the log level as needed in all references in the file.
- a. In a production environment, set the log level to `SEVERE` so that only severe errors are reported in the log file.

- b. Change the file path in `jdelog.properties` for log to
`EPM_MIDDLEWARE_HOME\user_projects\domains\EPMSys\server\ErpIntegrator0\logs.`

For example, specify:

`FILE=EPM_MIDDLEWARE_HOME\user_projects\domains\EPMSys\server\ErpIntegrator0\logs\eldriver.log` in all instances found in the file.

- 8. Ensure that you can access the server specified in the `jdbj.ini` file from the ODI Server.

You can do so from the command line by issuing a ping to the server.

- 9. Make sure that environmental variables `JAVA_HOME` and `TEMP` are set up correctly.

`JAVA_HOME` is an environmental variable and points to `java.exe` under
`EPM_MIDDLEWARE_HOME\jdk160_35\bin`

`TEMP` is a user variable and points to `%USERPROFILE%\AppData\Local\Temp.`

Setting environmental variables might require restarting the machine.

- 10. If JD Edwards uses Microsoft SQL Server or IBM databases, then download the **JDBC** driver and copy it to the *DOMAIN HOME/lib* directory.

Typically, this is the `EPM_MIDDLEWARE_HOME\user_projects\domains\EPMSys\lib` directory.

Refer to the JD Edwards Tools documentation for the supported versions of the JDBC driver for the database platform.

- 11. Search for "environment" in the `jdbj.ini` file and note the environment values:

```
[JDBj-BOOTSTRAP SESSION]
```

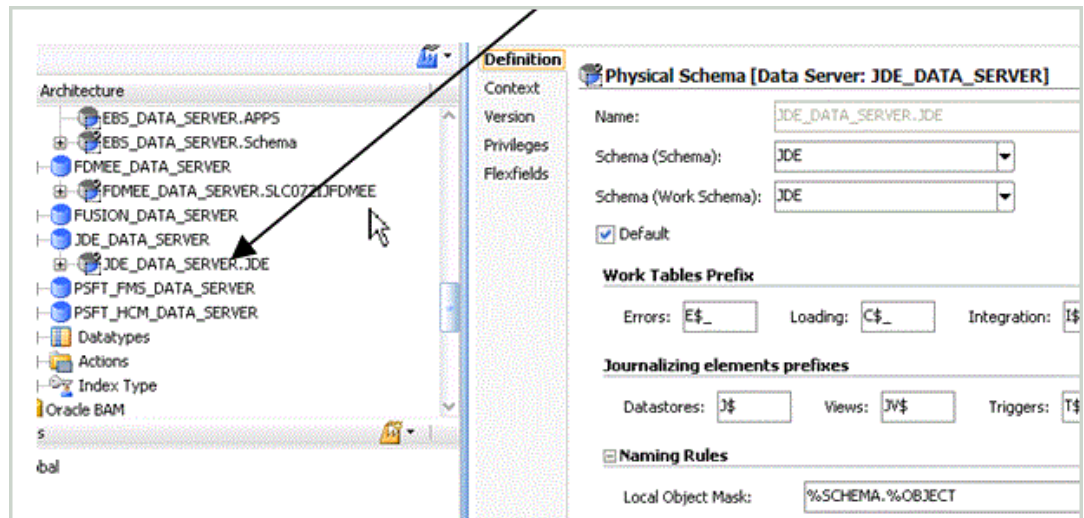
```
user=JDE
```

```
password=ACHCJKEBHCJKBKEEGLDDFKBCLBCBDCBDCMJBPGKLN0
```

```
role=*ALL
```

```
environment=JDV920
```

- 12. From **ODI Studio**, then **Topology**, then **Technologies**, and then **Oracle**, select **JDE_DATA_SERVER**.



- a. In the **Definition** section, specify the following values:
 - i. In **User**, specify: **JDE_USER**.
 - ii. In **Password**, specify: **JDE_USER**.
 - b. In the **JDBC** section, values should be:
 - **JDBC Driver** com.jdedwards.jdbc.driver.JDBCdriver
 - **JDBC URL** jdbc:oracle:enterpriseone://JDV920;RMNEQN=1;enterpriseone.role=*ALL
 - c. From **Physical Schema**, select **JDE** for the user.
Select the second (indented) JDE server which is the Physical Schema.
13. Restart FMEE services
14. In **Oracle Data Integrator**, perform a JDE Test Connection with the ODI Agent.
- a. From the **ODI Studio**, launch the **Oracle Data Integrator**.
 - b. From **Physical Architecture**, then **Technologies**, and then **Oracle**, select **JDE_Data_Server**.
Test the JDE Test Connection with the ODI Agent and not the local Agent.
 - c. Click **Test Connection**.
 - d. From **Test Connection for**, select **OracleDI Agent**, and then click **Test**.
 - e. From **Physical Architecture**, then **Agents**, then **OracleDI Agent**, right click, and select **Test**.
An information window displays when the test is successful.
15. Copy the following files from the FMEE server location
EPM_MIDDLEWARE_HOME\EPMSys11R1\products\FinancialDataQuality\odi\11.2.0.0\workrep to the server where ODI Studio is installed:
- MFOL_JDE_Adapter_Model.xml
 - MFOL_JDE_Adapter_Project.xml
 - PROJ_JDE_Adapter_Project.xml

Next:

- a. From **ODI Studio**, then **Designer**, complete the following:
 - i. Select **Project**.
 - ii. Select **Import Project**.
 - iii. Select **Import Type INSERT_UPDATE**.
 - iv. From **File Import Directory**, select the directory where the files were copied.
 - b. From **ODI Studio**, then **Designer**, then **Model**, select **Import Model Folder** and then complete the following:
 - i. Select **Model**.
 - ii. Select **Import Model Folder**.
 - iii. Select **Import Type INSERT_UPDATE**.
 - iv. Select **Select File Import Directory**.
 - v. From **File Import Directory**, select the directory where the files were copied.
16. Restart **FDME** services.
17. Copy the **JDE_Adapter.xml** file from the **FDME** server location
 EPM_MIDDLEWARE_HOME\EPMSys11R1\products\FinancialDataQuality\odi\11.2.0.0
 \adapters to the **FDME** application inbox.

Next complete the following:

- a. Login to the **Workspace**.
- b. Navigate to **FDME**, and then from **Setup**, select **Source Adapter**.
- c. Select **Import** and import the **JDE_Adapter** from the inbox.

You are ready to define an integration to load data from **JDE Source System**.

Security

Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition supports the following roles:

Table 1-2 Security Roles and Task Descriptions

FDME Roles	Tasks per Role
Administrator	Manages applications and performs any action in FDME . When you log in with the Administrator role, all links are visible in the Tasks pane.

Table 1-2 (Cont.) Security Roles and Task Descriptions

FDMEE Roles	Tasks per Role
Create Integration	<p>Create mappings to integrate data between source and target systems. Users can define data rules with various run time options.</p> <div data-bbox="1144 466 1193 508" style="float: left; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div data-bbox="1193 466 1282 501">Note:</div> <p>You <i>cannot</i> run rules, view, create, edit, or delete source system registrations, target system registrations, or source accounting entities.</p> <p>When you log in with the Create Integration role, these links are visible in the Tasks pane: Data Load, Member Mapping, HR Data Load, Metadata, and Process Detail.</p>
Drill Through	<p>Controls the ability to drill through to the source system.</p> <p>In FDMEE, this role controls whether you can drill to the FDMEE landing page, which controls drilling to the source system.</p>
Run Integration	<p>Executes data rules with runtime parameters and views execution logs.</p> <div data-bbox="1144 1213 1193 1255" style="float: left; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div data-bbox="1193 1213 1282 1249">Note:</div> <p>You <i>cannot</i> view, create, edit, or delete source system registrations, target system registrations or source accounting entities.</p> <p>FDMEE users who must extract data from Oracle or PeopleSoft Enterprise Financial Management must be granted this role to run data rules.</p> <p>When you log in with the Run Integration role, links are visible in the Workflow tasks: Data Load Workbench, Data Load, Member Mapping, HR Data Load, Metadata, and Process Detail.</p>
HR Integration	<p>Runs Human Resource data rules and fills out runtime parameters. Can view transaction logs.</p>
Intermediate 2-9	<p>Roles 2-9 for intermediate levels are defined by the administrator.</p>



Note:

FDMEE users are enabled to define mappings only to target applications to which they have access.



Note:

Oracle Hyperion Planning and Oracle Essbase do not currently use member-level security.

Integration Process Overview

You can use Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition to integrate metadata and data from your Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) source system in these ways:

- [Extracting General Ledger Data](#)
- [Writing Back Data from EPM Applications](#)
- [Integrating Metadata](#)

Extracting General Ledger Data

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

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

If you use Oracle Hyperion EPM Architect, you also deploy or redeploy the applications.

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

The data loaded is used for multiple purposes by the respective target applications (Planning, Financial Management, or Oracle Essbase). In addition, you can use the

sourced data to drill through from web forms in the applications, or Oracle Smart View for Office and Oracle Hyperion Financial Reporting.

Writing Back Data from EPM Applications

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

1. Perform steps 1-5 and steps 7–8 in [Extracting General Ledger Data](#).
2. Define write-back mappings for required segments or chartfields.
You can select an EPM application as a source, and an Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) as a target, and this writes to the journal interface table.
3. Run data load rules to push the data from supported target applications (Oracle Hyperion Planning, Oracle Essbase aggregate storage, Essbase block storage, and Oracle Hyperion Financial Management) into your general ledger source system.

 **Note:**

You cannot write back data to a SAP General Ledger source system.

 **Note:**

Write-back from Financial Management is limited only to the Oracle E-Business Suite General Ledger. To write back data from an EPM to legacy or any other unsupported Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system, Oracle suggests that you extract data to a custom target application. After extracting the data, convert the data files to a format acceptable to those Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) systems and import them there.

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

Integrating Metadata

Integrate metadata and data from your Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) source system.

Understanding General Ledger Integration

Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition supports loading data into EPM applications from general ledger source systems and writing back data from target EPM Oracle Hyperion Planning applications to general ledger source systems.

- Loading data from the General Ledger source system—FDME supports loading data from general ledger source systems. FDME can load both metadata (dimension members and hierarchies from Oracle E-Business Suite and PeopleSoft Enterprise Financial Management only) and data from the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) source systems.

- Writing back data to the General Ledger source system—FDMEE enables you to extract data from Planning, Oracle Essbase aggregate storage, Essbase block storage, Oracle Hyperion Financial Management, and then load it into the General ledger source system.

Data load to write-back is unavailable for SAP and JD Edwards. The suggested approach to write back to these Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) systems and other legacy applications is to extract data to a custom application (data file) and converting them to a format acceptable to ERP systems and importing them as journals.

Requirements

Before you begin using Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition, consider the following:

- Verify that you have met the EPM *dimension* requirements:
You can build EPM applications with any combination of dimensions. The combination must include required dimensions for the selected application. [Member Properties Sourced from the Enterprise Resource Planning \(ERP\) System](#) describes how member properties are sourced from the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) source system.
- Verify that you have met the EPM *member* requirements:
 - Duplicate Members—To avoid issues with duplicate member names, as a best practice, include a unique prefix or suffix for each dimension so each member is always unique.
 - Duplicate Alias Members—If your application has duplicate alias members, it is important to remove any duplicates in the target application or validation errors occur when you deploy the application in Oracle Hyperion EPM Architect.

 **Note:**

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

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

Required Dimensions

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

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

The following dimensions require special considerations when integrating with Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition:

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

In addition, to the above list, review properties set by FDMEE in the Custom dimension. See [Custom](#).

Member Properties Sourced from the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) System

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



Note:

Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition sets some of the required properties, but not all.

Account

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

Table 1-3 Account Dimension Required Properties

Property	Application Type	Population Method/Value
Consolidation Account Type	Consolidation	Populated from the account type in the source accounting entity with the domain of revenue, expense, asset, or liability. If source type is equity, it is changed to liability for use by Oracle Hyperion Financial Management applications.
Account Type	Planning	Populated from the account type in the source accounting entity with the domain of revenue, expense, asset, liability, or equity.

Table 1-3 (Cont.) Account Dimension Required Properties

Property	Application Type	Population Method/Value
Variance Reporting	Planning, Essbase aggregate storage, and Essbase block storage	Set to Expense if account type is expense; otherwise set to NonExpense . (NonExpense is the default).
Description, Display String	System	Populate from the source accounting entity description.
Time Balance	Planning, Essbase aggregate storage, Essbase block storage	For income statement accounts, (revenue and expenses) set to Flow for Planning applications. For Essbase aggregate storage and block storage applications, set to Last . For balance sheet accounts (asset, liability, and equity), set to Balance . These properties can be set when you create metadata rules. See Defining Metadata Rules .

Entity and Intercompany

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

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

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

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

The properties set by Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition are shown below. (Any properties not set are defaulted by the application or Performance Management Architect.

Table 1-4 Entity and Intercompany Required Properties

Property	Application Type	Population Method/Value
Name	Consolidation, System	Populated from the code/value in the source accounting entity.
Description	System	Populated from the name in the source accounting entity.

Table 1-4 (Cont.) Entity and Intercompany Required Properties

Property	Application Type	Population Method/Value
IsICP	Consolidation	<p>If the intercompany segment exists in the source, then this flag is set automatically per the rules defined.</p> <p>If the intercompany segment does not exist, then you specify how this property is set. See Entity and Intercompany.</p> <p>For ICP transaction data to load correctly, you must manually set the property ISICP="Y" for those accounts participating in ICP. In Performance Management Architect, you can use the Property Grid to modify the property. If using Financial Management Classic application administration, extract the metadata, update, and then re-import it back. After modifying the property, you can load data correctly for ICP transactions.</p>
Currency	Consolidation, Essbase, Planning	<p>For Financial Management target applications:</p> <p>The entity currency is set based on the default defined in the mapping rule for the Entity dimension. (All members are assigned the same currency.) As the administrator, ensure that the functional currency of the source is consistent with the default Entity currency.</p>



Note:

These are the only properties that are set as part of the FDMEE integration, all others are defaults when you create new members. If a property was originally set by FDMEE, and you change it later, the property is overridden.

Scenario

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

Version

The Version dimension is specific to EPM applications and usually does not have a source in the source accounting entity. Since it is required, you must specify the necessary default value in the member mapping by using the "Like" mapping type. When defining the data rule in Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition, select the desired

"Version" to include with the extracted data. Since the Version dimension is not extracted from the source system, it is not necessary to define specific properties.

View

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

Year and Period

The mapping between the source system calendar and the Year and Period dimensions is managed using the period mapping feature described in [Defining Period Mappings](#). Before you perform period mapping, create the necessary Year and Period members. In Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition, you select the calendar periods to include in the data extraction process and on the Period Mapping page to define the appropriate target year and target period dimensions to assign to the data. Since the Year and Period dimensions are not extracted from the source system, you need not define specific properties.

Note:

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

Alias

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

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

Custom

The properties set by Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition are shown below. (Any properties not set defaults in the application or in Oracle Hyperion EPM Architect.)

Table 1-5 Custom Dimensions Required Properties

Property	Application Type	Population Method/Value
Name	System	In E-Business Suite, this value is populated from the Segment Name. In PeopleSoft Enterprise Financial Management, this value is populated from the chartfield value.
Description	System	In E-Business Suite, this value is populated from the Segment Value. In PeopleSoft Enterprise Financial Management, this value is populated from the chartfield value.

How Dimensions Are Processed

For Oracle Hyperion EPM Architect applications, the dimension extract process populates the interface tables with dimension members based on the mapping rule details created in Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition. For Classic Oracle Hyperion Planning and Oracle Hyperion Financial Management applications, the dimension extract process populates dimension members directly into the application based on the mapping rule details created in FDMEE.

As part of the extract process, the dimension members are directly loaded into the target Performance Management Architect dimension, with specific properties defined as described in [Member Properties Sourced from the Enterprise Resource Planning \(ERP\) System](#). In addition to loading dimension members, the related alias entries are also loaded to provide the appropriate language support.

The FDMEE dimension extract process includes:

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

For Classic applications, dimensions are loaded directly into the target application. The interface tables for dimensions map to a single general ledger segment or chartfield. This consists of filtering the data from the staging table loaded in step 1, based on the segment value set mapped to a dimension, and loading the corresponding dimension member interface table and dimension member property array table (for aliases).

In most cases, dimensions are mapped as a single segment in E-Business Suite source systems or single chartfield in PeopleSoft source systems from the source chart of accounts to a target dimension and you select the starting node in the source dimension as the basis for the new dimension.

3. Processes the dimensions mapped to multiple segments or chartfields.

For Performance Management Architect, the member interface tables are populated for the dimensions mapped from more than one E-Business Suite general ledger chart of

accounts segment or PeopleSoft chartfield. The individual segment values must be concatenated to create the dimension member values.

The dimension extract process creates the required member entries, properties, and alias entries if they exist in the source system, and then applies defaults to those properties if they do not exist. Users should update member properties if the source system value was unavailable or in cases where a different value is desired.

In some cases, you can sometimes create target dimension members based on the concatenation of one or more source segments. When dimensions are mapped as a concatenated segment, the new dimension is created based on a user-defined traversal order of the source hierarchies into the concatenated member target hierarchy.

How Languages Are Processed

As part of the source system registration, Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition gets the list of available source system languages, in addition to the base language. The base language is typically the language selected when the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) source system is installed. Additional available languages that are not the base language are referred to as the "enabled languages".

Languages from the source system that are mapped to the languages defined in the target application are independent of the languages available for selection via the FDMEE browser selection. The languages available in the browser might be different from the languages available in the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) source system and the target EPM application. For information on languages that FDMEE supports, see the *Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Certification Matrix*.

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

- The languages displayed in the Default Language drop-down list are FDMEE supported languages. These languages are mapped behind the scenes to the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) source system languages.
- The Alias dimension in Oracle Essbase and Oracle Hyperion Planning applications has a required "Default" member. The FDMEE language that you select when registering a target application is automatically mapped to the "Default" member. Because the FDMEE language is mapped to the source language for the member description, you map the base or enabled source language in the source system to the "Default" alias member. During processing, all other languages are mapped to the other alias members if the alias member exactly matches the FDMEE source language for the member description.

 **Note:**

Language processing is the same for Essbase and Planning applications.

 **Note:**

Oracle Hyperion Financial Management languages are processed based on the default language that you select on the Target Application Registration page.

See [Registering Target Applications](#).

How Currencies Are Processed

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

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

Exchange rates are pushed into Oracle Hyperion Planning or Oracle Hyperion Financial Management based on a match between the ISO currency code in the AIF_HS_EXCHANGE_RATES table and the currencies defined in the multi-currency Planning or Financial Management application. (It is important to set up the currencies in the Planning or Financial Management application with ISO currency codes.) Then, perform any currency conversions with those rates, as nothing is recalculated as part of this process.

Any data that is coming in with the default currency of the application is loaded to locale.

 **Note:**

Intersection checks are not performed on exchange rates. In addition, you cannot drill through on exchange rates.

Defining Metadata Rules

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

For general ledger source systems:

- For an E-Business Suite source system, the chart of accounts is the collection of general ledger segments with various value sets, which are mapped to the dimensions to pull the dimension members and hierarchies.
- Similarly, for PeopleSoft Enterprise Financial Management, the chartfields are mapped to the dimensions to pull the dimension members and hierarchies.

 **Note:**

Metadata rules are not used in Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition integrations with human resources source systems.

Before you define metadata rules:

- Ensure that your source system data does not include special characters, which are not supported in Oracle Hyperion Financial Management target applications.
- Register your source systems and target applications for use with FDMEE. See [Registering Enterprise Resource Planning \(ERP\) Source Systems](#) and [Registering Target Applications](#).
- Select the source accounting entities in the registered source system. See [Selecting Source Accounting Entities](#).

- Define the import format. See [Working with Import Formats](#).
- Define the location. See [Defining Locations](#).

 **Note:**

Oracle Hyperion EPM Architect supports Shared and Local dimensions. FDMEE also supports Shared and Local dimensions in applications.

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

1. Create the metadata rule.
2. Select the dimension.
3. Define the mapping details and determine how you want to handle intercompany segments.
4. Define dimension attributes. See [Defining Dimension Attributes](#).
5. **Optional:** Define the segment hierarchies or chartfield trees to be extracted.
6. Save and run the metadata rule.
7. **Optional:** Check the status of the rule. See [Viewing Process Details](#).

To create metadata rules:

1. On the **Workflow** tab, under **Metadata**, select **Metadata Rule**.

 **Note:**

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

2. From the **POV** bar, select the location to use for the metadata rule.
3. Click **Add**.
A blank line is displayed at the top of the Dimension Mappings summary grid.
4. In the **Mapping** details area, from **Dimension**, select the dimension.
The dimensions listed are based on the import format.
When a Dimension is selected, the Dimension Classification field prefills.
5. Define the mapping details for each dimension that you select.
6. Repeat steps 4-5 for each dimension.
7. Click **Save**.

Defining the Metadata Rule Details

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

- A member prefix or suffix type and value

- Segment hierarchies to extract from the source system
- Orphan member handling
- Statistical Account handling

To define the mapping details:

1. **Optional:** In **Prefix/Suffix Type**, select **Prefix** or **Suffix**.
2. In **Prefix/Suffix Value**, enter the member prefix or suffix.


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

Member suffixes are inserted after the source member code.

 **Note:**

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

3. Select **Concatenate Name to Alias** to concatenate the Name and Alias.
4. **For E-Business Suite source systems:**
 - a. For Planning and Essbase applications—Account dimension mapping details. Select the **Time Balance Property for Balance Sheet Accounts** and **Time Balance Property for Income Statement Accounts**.

The time balance property specifies how the value of summary time periods is calculated. If set to "Flow," it is an aggregate of all values for a summary time period as a period total. If the time balance property is set to "Balance," it is considered an ending value in a summary time period for the period total.
 - b. From the **Hierarchy Region** tab, click **Add** to define the hierarchy region.
 - c. Click  or enter the Starting Parent.
 - d. Select **Base Hierarchy**.

The base hierarchy indicates the part of the hierarchy that is the base, and those parts of the hierarchy that share the same parent. All nonshared members of base hierarchies have the "Store Data" property set. However, shared members cannot be set to "Store Data."
 - e. Select a prefix or suffix for the hierarchy, and then enter a prefix/suffix value.

The parent prefix is applied only to the parent. To enable alternate rollup hierarchies, the Prefix/Suffix value applies only to parent members. Parent members cannot be shared and must have a unique name. In addition, parent members do not store data.
5. **For PeopleSoft source systems:**
 - a. From the **Hierarchy Region** tab, click **Add** to define the hierarchy region tree.
 - b. In **Tree**, enter the tree name for the hierarchical structure.

Trees depict hierarchical structures that represent a group of summarization rules for a selected database field. For example, a tree can specify how your manufacturing locations should be summarized, or rolled up, for reporting purposes. A tree can also show the reporting relationships within an organization by specifying which individual department should be summarized into territories, territories into regions, and regions into countries. Similarly, a tree can categorize items in a catalog.

- c. in **Effective Date**, specify the effective date of the tree.

Using effective dates with trees enables you to specify new objects, departments, reporting relationships, or organizational structures in advance and have them take effect automatically. You can also use trees with past, present, or future effective dates when reporting on current or historic data.

- d. Click  or enter the Starting Parent.

- e. Select **Base Hierarchy**.

In a base hierarchy, other parts of the hierarchy that share a parent are shared. They cannot be set to "Store Data." Unshared members; however, have the "Store Data" property set. All nonshared members of base hierarchies have the "Store Data" property set. However, shared members cannot be set to "Store Data."

- f. Select a prefix or suffix for the hierarchy, and then enter a prefix/suffix value.

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

- g. From **Select how to process source orphan members**, select the method for handling orphan members:

- Ignore—No orphan members from the source are extracted.
- Create as Root Member—Root members are created, and orphan members are not. All members are created at the top-level of the hierarchy.
- Create as Children of—Orphan members are placed as children of the member specified in the entry field to the right "Create as Children of field."

6. Planning only: Select the **Plan Type** for the Accounting and Entity dimensions.
7. Financial Management only: If you are mapping an Entity dimension, enter the following details for intercompany segments, depending on your source system:
- Intercompany Segment Value
 - For Intercompany Default, select **Yes** or **No**.

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

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

8. Click **Save**.

Defining Dimension Attributes

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



Note:

The default values are not validated. Refer to your application documentation for valid values.

Table 1-6 Dimension Attributes by Application Type

Application Type	Dimension	Attribute
Planning	Account	Time Balance for Balance Sheet
		Time Balance for Income Statement
		Data Storage Parent (sets the default for a parent node that you want to make different from the child node. In some cases, the child and parent data storage attributes are not the same, and this lets you specify the appropriate default for this attribute for a parent.)
		Data Storage
		Expense Reporting
		Account Type
		Consolidation Account Type
HFM	Account	Custom 1 Top Member
		Custom 2 Top Member
		Custom 3 Top Member
		Custom 4 Top Member
HFM	Entity	IsICP
		Currency
Essbase	Account	

To specify metadata attributes for a Peoplesoft source system:

1. From the **Attribute** tab, click **Add**.
2. In **Time Balance for Balance Sheet**, **Time Balance for Income Statement**, and **Expense Reporting**, specify how the value of the summary time periods is calculated.

"Flow" is an aggregate of all values for a summary time period as a period total. If the time balance property is set to "Balance," then it is considered an ending value in a summary time period for the period total.

To use the system default, click **Use System Default**.

To specify a custom default value:

1. Select the **Attribute** tab.
2. Enter the default value for the attribute.

3. To use the custom default value, clear the **Use System Default** field.
4. Click **Save**.

Managing Metadata Rules


You can perform the following tasks:

- Edit metadata rules—See [Editing Metadata Rules](#).
- Run metadata rules—See [Running Metadata Rules](#).
- Check the metadata rule process details—See [Deleting Metadata Rules](#).
- Delete dimension mappings or hierarchies in metadata rules—See [Checking the Metadata Rule Status](#).

Editing Metadata Rules

If the metadata rule is not running, you can modify the rule.


To edit metadata rules:

1. On the **Workflow** tab, under **Metadata**, select **Location**.
2. Enter the **Location Name** or click  to select the location.
3. Add or modify the dimension mappings or mapping details as necessary.
4. Click **Save**.

Running Metadata Rules

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

To submit the metadata rule:

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

Checking the Metadata Rule Status

After you run a metadata rule, you can check the status on the Process Details page. You can click the Status icon on the Metadata page to link to the Process Details page and view the process details. See [Viewing Process Details](#).


Tip:

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

Deleting Metadata Rules

You can delete dimension mappings or hierarchies in the mapping details for metadata rules created in Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition.

To delete dimension mappings or hierarchies in a metadata rule:

1. On the **Workflow** tab, under **Metadata**, select **Metadata Rule**.
2. In **Metadata**, enter the **Location Name** or click  to select the location.
3. Select the row in the Dimension Mappings or Hierarchy Region area.
4. Click **Delete**.

Loading Source System Hierarchies into EPM Dimensions

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

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

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

- The only operations between hierarchy management in the source system and target application are creating and updating the hierarchies by merging in the target. Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition never deletes hierarchies or members in a target application. If additional members or hierarchies are not specified, FDMEE ignores them.
- When you integrate a hierarchy from the source system to the target system, select the node from the source that serves as the root node in the target.
- The integration pushes the hierarchy into the target system and reports any errors encountered during the process.

You can use the Process Details page to view errors logged in FDMEE. You can also select the Log link to review the Oracle Data Integrator log file. For Oracle Hyperion EPM Architect applications, you can also view profile creation errors in the Job Console. See [Viewing Process Details](#) or the appropriate product documentation for additional information.

- A hierarchy selection in the dimension mapping is optional; however, you must at least determine how to handle members not in a hierarchy. For example, you can create children of a selected node as orphans, or you can choose not to carry over orphans. (This option applies only to Performance Management Architect).


Navigating FDMEE

From Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management Workspace, you can access Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition from the Navigate menu. (**Navigate, Administer, Data Management**)

Toolbars

The Standard toolbar is used for common Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud features. For additional information, see the *Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Workspace User's Guide*.

Help

When a selected Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition option has context-sensitive help enabled for it, click  .

To view all other help topic specific to FDMEE, see [Administering Data Management for Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud](#).

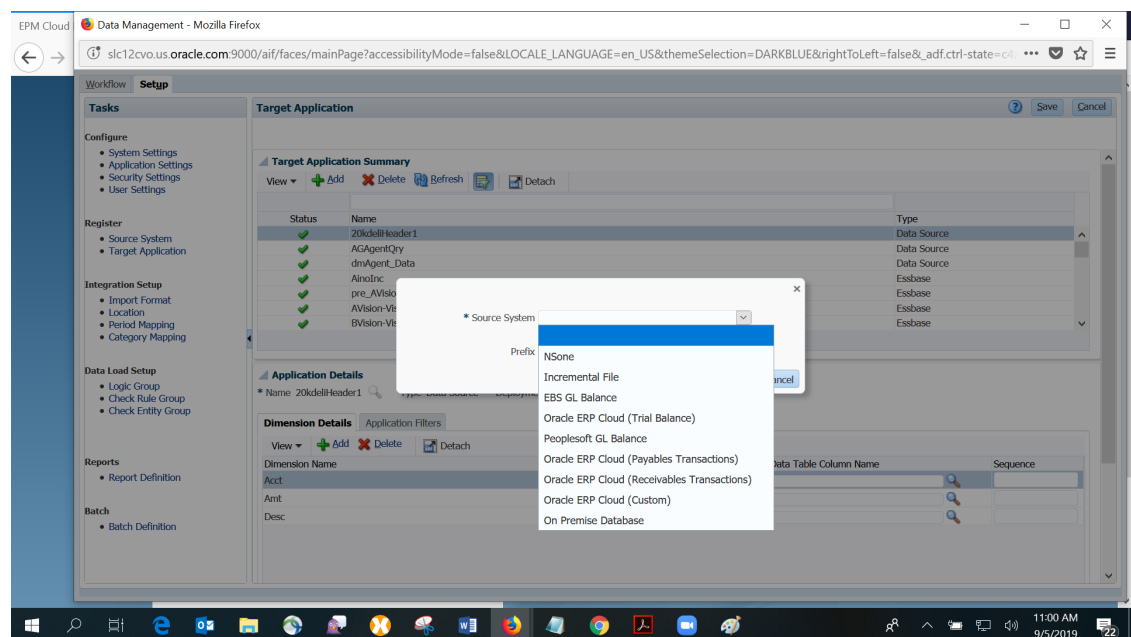
For all other help, see the Oracle Cloud Help Center, which is the hub for accessing the latest Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud books, Help topics, and videos.

The URL of the Cloud Help Center:

[Oracle Cloud Help Center](#).

Task Pane Options

The Tasks pane is a resizable window to the left of Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition Workspace. It provides easy access to FDMEE options and features. The Tasks pane consists of the Workflow and Setup tabs.



Workflow Tasks

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

You can also load data from a file and other source systems.

- Data Load
 - Data Load Workbench
 - Data Load Rule
 - Data Load Mapping

- Metadata—Metadata Rule
- HR Data Load—HR Data Load Rule
- Other
 - Batch Execution
 - Report Execution
 - Script Execution
- Monitor—Process Details

Setup Tasks

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


Available tasks:

- Configure
 - System Settings
 - Application Settings
 - Security Settings
 - User Settings
- Register
 - Source System
 - Target Application
 - Source Accounting Entity
 - Source Adapter
- Integration Setup
 - Import Format
 - Location
 - Period Mapping
 - Category Mapping
 - Excel Interface
- Data Load Setup
 - Logic Group
 - Check Rule Group
 - Check Entity Group
- Scripts
 - Script Editor
 - Script Registration
- Reports
 - Query Definition
 - Report Definition

- Batch—Batch Definition

Working with Data in Grids

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

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

FDMEE User Interface Elements

The following elements are common on Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition pages.

Table 1-7 Elements Common on FDMEE Pages

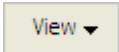
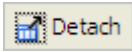
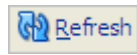


Button	Description
	<p>Customize your view. Options include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Columns—You can choose "Show All" to display all columns or choose individual columns to display. • Detach—Use to detach the column grid. When you detach the grid, the columns display in their own window. To return to the default view, select View, and then click Attach or click Close. • Reorder Columns—Use to change the order of the columns that are displayed. You can select a column, and then use the buttons on the right to change the column order.
	<p>Use to detach the column grid. When you detach the grid, the columns are displayed in their own window. To return to the default view, select View, and then click Attach or click Close.</p>

Table 1-7 (Cont.) Elements Common on FDMEE Pages

Button	Description
	<p>Refreshes the data. For example, if you submit a rule, refresh to see if the status changes from Running to Complete.</p>
	<p>Use to toggle the filter row. You can use the filter row to enter text to filter the rows that are displayed for a specific column.</p> <p>You can enter text to filter on, if available, for a specific column, and then click Enter. For example, on the Process Details page, to view only processes for a specific location, enter the name of the location in the Location text box.</p> <p>The Query by Example button displays on the following FDMEE setup screens: Target Application, Source Accounting Entities, Import Format, Location, Data Load Workbench, and Process Details.</p> <p>To clear a filter, remove the text to filter by in the text box, and then click Enter.</p> <p>All text is case sensitive.</p>
	<p>Use to select an artifact on a page, such as a target application, member, or general ledger responsibility. When you click the Search button, the Search and Select dialog box is displayed. In some cases, available advanced search options enable you to enter additional search conditions. See Advanced Search Options.</p>

Note:

Refresh does not display on the FDMEE setup screens.

Advanced Search Options

The Search button is common to many Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition pages. When you select the Search button, if the Advanced Search button is available, you can enter additional search conditions. The fields that are displayed in the advanced search options differ depending on what artifact you are selecting. The following operators are supported:

- Starts with
- Ends with
- Equals
- Does not equal
- Less than

- Greater than
- Less than or equal to
- Greater than or equal to
- Between
- Not between
- Contains
- Does not contain
- Is blank
- Is not blank

Using the POV Bar

For the Data Load Workbench, the POV bar shows the current:

- Location
- Period
- Category
- Data Rule

Location	KS7DIM_EBSTB	Period	Jan-08	Category	Actual	Rule	KS7DIM_EBSTB	Source	File	Target	KS7DIM
----------	--------------	--------	--------	----------	--------	------	--------------	--------	------	--------	--------

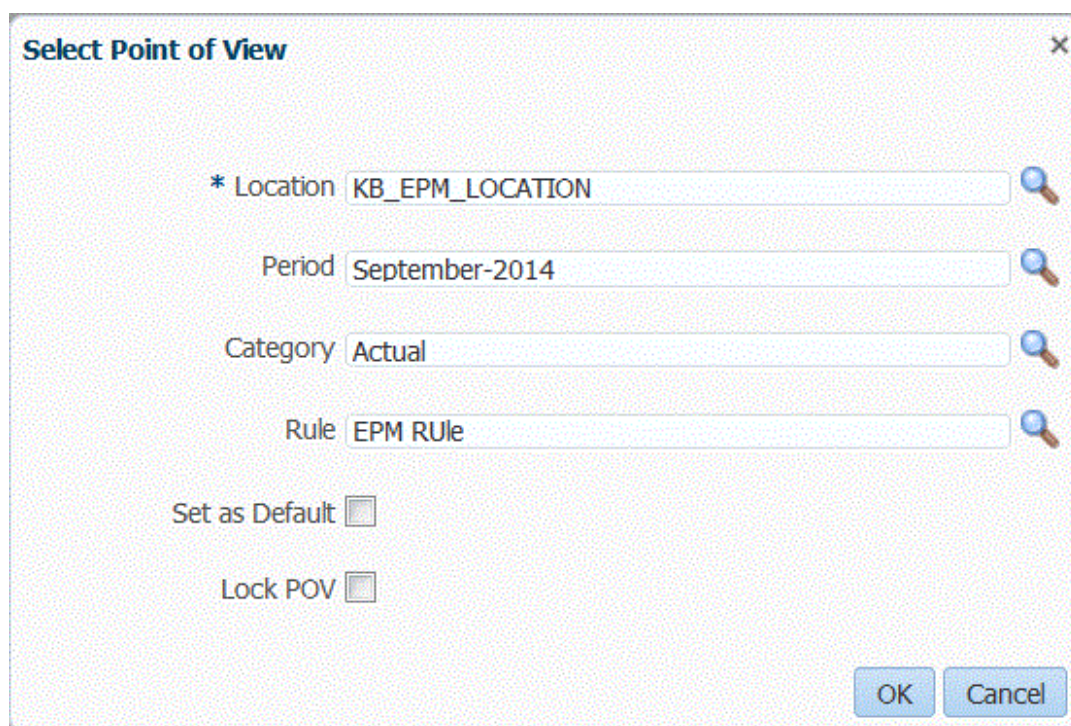
By default, only the data rule assigned to the Category POV is displayed.

The Source System and Target Application are displayed as context information.


Selecting the Location POV


To select another Location POV:


1. On the **Workflow** tab, under **Data Load**, select **Data Load Workbench**.
2. From the **POV** bar, double-click the **Location** field.




Select Point of View

* Location 

Period 

Category 

Rule 

Set as Default

Lock POV

3. In **Select Point of View**, in **Location**, enter a full or partial string for the new location, and then click **OK**.
4. **Optional**: To search on another location, from the **Location** drop-down, click **More**, navigate to the location on the **Search and Select: Location** screen, and then click **OK**.
5. **Optional**: In **Select Point of View**, select **Set as Default** to use the new location as the default location.

When a POV selection is set as a default, the user profile is updated with the default selection.

6. Click **OK**.

Setting the Period POV

The Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition administrator controls which accounting period is active for all users. This feature prevents users from inadvertently loading data into incorrect periods. When you log on to FDMEE, the application identifies the global period value and automatically sets the POV to the current value.

To select another Period POV:

1. On the **Workflow** tab, under **Data Load**, select **Data Load Workbench**.
2. From the **POV** bar, double-click the **Location** field.
3. From **Select Point of View**, in **Period**, enter a full or partial string for the new period, and then click **OK**.
4. **Optional**: To search on another period, from the **Period** drop-down, click **More**, navigate to the period on the **Search and Select: period** screen, and then click **OK**.
5. **Optional**: In **Select Point of View**, select **Set as Default** to use the new period as the default period.

When a new POV selection is set as a default, the user profile is updated with the default selection.

6. Click **OK**.

Setting the Category POV

The Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition administrator controls the data category active for all users. This feature prevents users from inadvertently loading data to incorrect categories.

Note:

By default, when you display the Data Load Rule screen, you see all data load rules only for the *current* POV Category. To show all data load rules for all categories regardless of the POV Category, from **Data Rule Summary**, select **Show** and then **All Categories**.

To select another Category POV:

1. On the **Workflow** tab, under **Data Load**, select **Data Load Workbench**.
2. From the **POV** bar, double-click the **Location** field.
3. In **Select Point of View**, in **Category**, select the new category, and then click **OK**.
4. **Optional:** In **Rule**, select the rule assigned to the Category POV.
5. Select **Set as Default** to use the new category as the default category.

When a POV is set as a default, the user profile is updated with the default selection.

6. Click **OK**.

Locking and Unlocking a POV

Locking the POV prevents user from modifying the data. When a location has been locked for a period or category, users cannot import, validate, export, or rerun the validation report.

When a location is locked, a lock symbol () is displayed in the POV bar.

Data in a locked POV can only be loaded when the locked POV is "unlocked."

The POV Lock options include:

- Lock POV
- Unlock POV
- Lock All Locations

(The Lock All Locations and Unlock all Locations features is available only to administrators on the Lock POV for All Locations screen. See [Locking and Unlocking All \(POV\) Locations](#).

- Unlock All Locations

The POV lock is referenced in:

- Data Load Workbench

- Data Load Rule
- Batch Execution

To lock a POV:

1. On the **Workflow** tab, under **Data Load**, select **Data Load Workbench**.

The POV bar is also displayed on the Data Load Rule screen and Batch Execution screen

2. On the **POV** bar, double-click the **Location**.
3. In **Select Point of View**, click **Lock POV**.

(The Lock POV and Unlock POV options are only available to administrators using the **Allow Unlock by Location** option on the Lock POV for All Locations screen. See [Locking and Unlocking All \(POV\) Locations](#).

The message: "Are you sure you want to lock selected POV? Data cannot be loaded to a locked POV." is displayed.

4. From **Lock POV Confirmation**, click **OK**.

An informational message shows that the POV is locked.

5. **Optional:** To unlock a locked POV:

- a. From the **POV** bar, double-click the **Location** field.
- b. From **Select Point of View**, click **Unlock POV**.
- c. Click **OK**.

An informational message shows that the POV has been successfully unlocked.

Administration Tasks

Set system, application, and user profiles. Use also to register source systems and target applications.

Related Topics

- [Predefining a List of Profiles](#)
- [Setting up Source Systems](#)
- [Registering Target Applications](#)
- [Selecting Source Accounting Entities](#)
- [Assigning General Ledger Responsibility](#)
- [Working with Source Accounting Entity Groups](#)
- [Loading Excel Data](#)

Predefining a List of Profiles

Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition uses a predefined list of profiles. You can define values for these profiles to accommodate various business needs. Profiles can be set at the following levels:

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

- Security (Role, Report, Batch, Custom Script, and Location)

Setting System-Level Profiles

Use system settings to update or clear system level profiles that apply to entire system.

To define system settings:


1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Configure**, select **System Settings**.
2. In **System Settings**, in **Profile Type**, select the specific profile to list on the System Settings screen.

Available profile types:

- All
- File—In addition to file-specific system settings, selecting the File profile type displays the "Create Application Folders" button. This feature instructs the system to create a folder structure in the path specified in the Application Root Directory setting.
- ODI—Use to set ODI password and repository connection information. When this information has been added or changed, you can click **Check ODI Connection** to view if connection to the ODI agent was made successfully.
- Point-of-View

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

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

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

Note:

When you install and configure Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition, Oracle Data Integrator is automatically installed and configured for you. The database for Oracle Data Integrator is in the same database as FDMEE and the Oracle Data Integrator agent deployed to the FDMEE Managed Server. You should be familiar with Oracle Data Integrator and review the Oracle Data Integrator documentation set before specifying or changing the installation defaults.

4. Click **Save**.

Table 1-8 System Setting Profile Options

Profile Type	Profile Option	Profile Description
All	Includes all profile types	

Table 1-8 (Cont.) System Setting Profile Options

Profile Type	Profile Option	Profile Description
File	Application Root Folder	<p>The Application Root Directory must be set up on the server, specified in this field, and the Create Application Folder option must be executed as first steps when using FDMEE.</p> <p>The Application Root folder identifies the root directory of the FDMEE application. This folder is located on the FDMEE server and functions as the root folder for all FDMEE activities. Based on this parameter, FDMEE saves log files, generated files and reports to the appropriate folder under this root directory. Parameters must be set up on the server separately from this setup step.</p> <p>When you select the File profile type, the System Setting screen displays the Create Application Folder button. This feature instructs the system to create a folder structure in the path specified in this field. The folder structure is (with sub-folders in each):</p> <pre>data inbox outbox</pre> <p>Within the <code>inbox</code>, locations are created when they are added in the Locations option. See also FDMEE Application Folder Architecture.</p> <p>When you specify a folder at the application level, and select the Create Application Folders option, a set of folders is created for the application that includes a scripts folder. Create scripts specific to an application in this folder. This is especially important for event scripts that are different between applications. If you do not set up an application level folder, then you cannot have different event scripts by application.</p> <p>If you specify a Universal Naming Convention (UNC) path, share permissions on the folder must allow access to the DCOM user for read/write operations. Use a Universal Naming Convention (UNC) path for the application root folder when Oracle Hyperion Financial Management and FDMEE are on separate servers. Contact your server administrator to define the required UNC definition.</p> <p>If a UNC path is not entered, then you must enter the absolute path. For</p>

Table 1-8 (Cont.) System Setting Profile Options


Profile Type	Profile Option	Profile Description
File	Create Location Folder	<p data-bbox="1037 312 1304 367">example, specify <code>C:\Win-Ovu31e2bfie\fdmee</code></p> <div data-bbox="1243 407 1468 1207" style="border: 1px solid #0070C0; padding: 10px; background-color: #E6F2FF;"> <p data-bbox="1273 447 1398 478"> Note:</p> <p data-bbox="1320 506 1438 1188">An "8.3" notation does not exist in the Microsoft operating systems, although it is accepted as an alias. Also note that it cannot be used as a substitute for the correct UNC path for folder names that include spaces.</p> </div> <p data-bbox="1037 1251 1463 1423">Instructs the system to create a location folder in the <code>inbox</code> when a location is created. Available values are Yes or No. Set this option once and do not change it. This setting is optional but recommended.</p>

Table 1-8 (Cont.) System Setting Profile Options

Profile Type	Profile Option	Profile Description
File	Archive Mode	<p>Specifies whether archived files are copied or moved to the archive location. Enter Copy, Move, or None.</p> <p>If you select Copy, then the file is left in the <code>inbox</code>.</p> <p>If you select Move, then the file is copied to the archive folder and deleted from the <code>inbox</code>.</p> <p>The folder named <code>data</code> is the archive folder.</p> <p>When the file is moved to the archive location, it is renamed as follows: <code><Process ID><Year><Month><Day>.<Original Extension></code></p> <p>For example, if the source file name is <code>BigFile.csv</code>, and it was loaded for period <code>Mar-07</code> with a period key of <code>03/01/2007</code>, and if the process id was <code>983</code>, then the resulting file name is <code>98320070301.csv</code>.</p>
File	Excluded File Upload Wild Cards	<p>Specify file extensions that cannot be uploaded.</p> <p>Enter <code>*.*</code> to disallow all file uploads.</p>
File	Batch Size	<p>Specify the number of rows read at a time from the file to memory. This parameter is mainly used for performance. When data is loaded, this setting determines how many records are stored in the cache. For example, when <code>1000</code> is specified; the system stores <code>1,000</code> records in cache. Similarly, when <code>5000</code> is specified, the system stores <code>5,000</code> records in cache and commit. Determine this setting by Server Memory and adjust as needed.</p>

Table 1-8 (Cont.) System Setting Profile Options


Profile Type	Profile Option	Profile Description
File	File Character Set	<p>Specify the method for mapping bit combinations to characters for creating, storing, and displaying text.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Click  to view available character sets.</p> <p>Encoding refers to mapping <i>bit</i> combinations to characters for creating, storing, and displaying text.</p> <p>Convert the encoding to UNICODE if your source file is not in one of the supported formats.</p>
File	Encrypted Password Folder	<p>Specify the directory where the files that store passwords in encrypted form is located.</p> <p>This encrypted password folder is used with the "Update Configuration File" button. See Working with Batch Scripts.</p>
File	Workbench Export to File Format	<p>When exporting data, select the desired file format.</p> <p>Available file formats are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSV (*.csv) • Excel (*.xls) <p>The default file format for exports is CSV.</p>
ODI	ODI User Name	<p>Specifies the Oracle Data Integrator user name used to access the Oracle Data Integrator master repository. For example, enter Supervisor.</p> <p>This setting is defined automatically when ODI is configured, but you can customize it if necessary.</p>
ODI	ODI Password	<p>Specifies the Oracle Data Integrator database schema used to access the Oracle Data Integrator master repository. For example, enter Master.</p> <p>This setting is defined automatically when ODI is configured, but you can customize it if necessary.</p>
ODI	ODI Execution Repository	<p>Specifies the repository where all scenarios are stored. For example, enter ERPI_REF.</p> <p>This setting is defined automatically when ODI is configured, but you can customize it if necessary.</p>

Table 1-8 (Cont.) System Setting Profile Options

Profile Type	Profile Option	Profile Description
ODI	ODI Work Repository	Specifies the (execution) repository which contains runtime objects (for example, scenarios). The work repository can be linked with only one Master Repository. For example, enter FDMEE_WORK_REF .
ODI	ODI Master Repository Driver	Specifies the driver of the ODI master repository. This setting is defined automatically when ODI is configured, but you can customize it if necessary.
ODI	ODI Master Repository URL	Specifies the URL of the server where the Oracle Data Integrator master repository is installed. This setting is defined automatically when ODI is configured, but it can be customized if necessary. For example, enter jdbc:oracle:thin:@serverdatabase.oracle.com:1521:orcl.
ODI	ODI Master Repository User	Specifies the Oracle Data Integrator master repository user name. This setting is defined automatically when ODI is configured, but you can customize it if necessary.
ODI	ODI Master Repository Password	Specifies the Oracle Data Integrator master repository password. This setting is defined automatically when ODI is configured, but you can customize it if necessary.
Other	User Language	Specify the system default language of the user version of FDMEE. FDMEE uses the user language to query the language data, for example, column titles, segment name, and so on.
Other	User Interface Theme	The default theme contains all the colors, styles, and general-use icons that are displayed in the user interface. FDMEE uses BLAF+ as the default value.

Table 1-8 (Cont.) System Setting Profile Options

Profile Type	Profile Option	Profile Description
Other	Default Check Report	<p>Specify the type of Check Report to use as the default check report. The following are pre-seeded check reports, but you can create a new one and specify it here:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check Report—displays the results of the validation rules for the current location (pass or fail status). • Check Report Period Range (Cat, Start per, End per)—Displays the results of the validation rules for a category and selected periods. • Check Report by Val. Entity Seq.—Displays the results of the validation rules for the current location (pass or fail status); sorted by the sequence defined in the validation entity group. • Check Report with Warnings—Displays the results of the validation rules for the current location. Warnings are recorded in validation rules and shown if warning criteria are met. This report does not show rules that passed the validation.
Other	Default Intersection Report	<p>Specify the type of Intersection Check Report to use as the default intersection check report at the system level. Intersection reports identify data load errors and are generated as part of the data validation step in the Data Load Workbench. The reports are available in two formats: <i>Dynamic Column</i> or <i>Fixed Column</i> format. The Fixed Column displays up to four custom dimensions.</p>
Other	Batch Timeout in Minutes	<p>When a batch job is run in sync mode (immediate processing), specify the maximum time the job can run. In sync mode, FDMEE waits for the job to complete before returning control.</p>
Other	Enable Event Script Execution	<p>Select Yes to enable the execution of application events such as before loading data (BefLoad) or after validation (AftValidate). Select No to disable the execution of application events.</p>
Other	SQL Server Database Provider	<p>Specify the name of the SQL Server database provider.</p> <p>Available SQL Server database providers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SQLOLEDB • SQLNCLI10 (SQL Server 2008) • SQLNCLI11 (SQL Server 2012)

Table 1-8 (Cont.) System Setting Profile Options

Profile Type	Profile Option	Profile Description
Other	Log Level	Specify the level of detail displayed in the logs. A log level of 1 shows the least detail. A log level of 5 shows the most detail. Logs are displayed in Process Details by selecting the Log link.
Other	Check Report Precision	Specify the total number of decimal digits for rounding numbers, where the most important digit is the left-most nonzero digit, and the least important digit is the right-most known digit.
Other	Display Data Export Option "Override All Data"	Specify Yes to display the Override All Data option in the Export Mode drop-down located on the Execute Rule screen. When you select to override all data, the following message is displayed "Warning: Override All Data option will clear data for the entire application. This is not limited to the current Point of View. Do really want to perform this action."
Other	Enable Map Audit	Set to Yes to create audit records for the Map Monitor reports (Map Monitor for Location, and Map Monitor for User). The default value for this setting is No .
Other	Access to Open Source Document	When drilling down to the FDMEE landing page, this setting determines access to the Open Source Document link (which opens the entire file that was used to load data). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administrator—Access to Open Source Document link is restricted to the administrator user. All Users—Access to the Open Source Document link is available to all users. All Users is the default setting.
Other	Map Export Delimiter	Sets the column delimiter value when exporting member mappings. Available delimiters are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ! (exclamation mark) , (comma) ; (semi-colon) (pipe)
Other	Map Export Excel File Format	Select the Excel file format to use when exporting member mappings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excel 97-2003 Workbook (*.xls) Excel Macro-Enabled Workbook (*.xlsm)

Table 1-8 (Cont.) System Setting Profile Options

Profile Type	Profile Option	Profile Description
Other	Map LCM Format	<p>Sets the export option for data load mappings to Migration (Lifecycle Management).</p> <p>Available options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual Data Load Mapping—maps are exported individually for each location and imported individually for each location. If you have a large number of maps for each location, use this method since it allows loading of maps in smaller sets by location. This method is also useful to migrate maps for certain locations selectively. With this method, existing maps are deleted and replaced by new maps in the snapshot. Combine Data Load Mapping for All Locations—maps are exported in a single artifact for all locations. With this method, maps from the snapshot are merged to the existing maps in the target system. This is the default setting.
Other	Drill Type UI	<p>Select the type of drill through user interface to use when drilling down in Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud.</p> <p>Available drill types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Classic—The user interface of the drill through landing includes the standard source and target tabs, which includes the General Ledger accounts and the hyperlinked balances that were used to populate the cells in the application. In the classic user interface, users cannot create a custom view of the drilled data. Simplified User Interface—In addition to the standard source and target tabs on the landing page, users can add a custom view of the drilled data. <p>For more information on using a custom view for the drill through, see Adding a Custom View to the Drill Through Landing Page</p>
POV	Default POV Period	<p>Specifies the default POV Period.</p> <p>These preferences take precedence when no equivalent settings are in Application Settings or User Settings.</p>

Table 1-8 (Cont.) System Setting Profile Options

Profile Type	Profile Option	Profile Description
POV	Default POV Category	Specifies the default POV Category. These preferences take precedence when no equivalent settings are in Application Settings or User Settings.
POV	Global POV Mode	When this is set to Yes , other POVs (Application Level and User Level POVs) are ignored.

Setting Application-Level Profiles

Use application settings to update or clear application-level profiles that apply to target applications.

To set an application level profile:

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

Table 1-9 Application Level Profile Options


Option	Description
Application Root Folder	<p>The Application Root folder is the root folder for storing all files used to load data to the EPM application. You can use a separate root folder for each EPM application.</p> <p>Based on this parameter, Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition saves log files, generated files and reports to the appropriate folder under this root directory. Parameters must be set up on the server separately from this setup step.</p> <p>Selecting the Create Application Folder button instructs the system to create a folder structure in the path specified in this field. The folder structure is (with sub-folders in each):</p> <pre>data inbox outbox</pre> <p>When you specify a folder at the application level, and select the Create Application Folder option, a set of folders is created for the application that includes a scripts folder. Create scripts specific to an application in this folder. This is especially important for event scripts that are different between applications. If you do not set up an application level folder, then you cannot have different event scripts by application.</p> <p>If you specify a Universal Naming Convention (UNC) path, share permissions on the folder must allow access to the DCOM user for read/write operations. Use a Universal Naming Convention (UNC) path for the application root folder when Oracle Hyperion Financial Management and FDMEE are on separate servers. Contact your server administrator to define the required UNC definition.</p> <p>If an UNC path is not entered, then you must enter the absolute path. For example, specify <code>C:\Win-Ovu31e2bfiefdmee</code></p>
File Character Set	<p>Specify the method for mapping bit combinations to characters for creating, storing, and displaying text. Each encoding has a name; for example, UTF-8. Within an encoding, each character maps to a specific bit combination; for example, in UTF-8, uppercase A maps to HEX41.</p> <p>Click  to view available character sets. Encoding refers to mapping <i>bit</i> combinations to characters for creating, storing, and displaying text. Convert the encoding to UNICODE if your source file is not in one of the supported formats.</p>
Default POV Location	Specify the default POV location.
Default POV Period	Specify the default POV Period.

Table 1-9 (Cont.) Application Level Profile Options

Option	Description
Default POV Category	Specify the default POV Category.
User Language	Specify the application default language of the user version of FDMEE.
User Interface Theme	Set the Oracle design pattern for the applications. FDMEE uses BLAF+ as the default user interface value.
Default Intersection Report	Specify the type of Intersection Check Report to use as the default intersection check report at the application level. Intersection Check reports identify data load errors and are generated as part of the data validation step in the Data Load Workbench. The reports are available in two formats: <i>Dynamic Column</i> or <i>Fixed Column</i> format. The Fixed Column displays up to four custom dimensions.
Default Check Report	Specify the type of Report to use as the default report at the application level. The following are pre-seeded reports, but you can create a new one and specify it here: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check Report—Displays the results of the validation rules for the current location (pass or fail status). • Check Report Period Range (Cat, Start per, End per)—Displays the results of the validation rules for a category and selected periods. • Check Report by Val. Entity Seq.—Displays the results of the validation rules for the current location (pass or fail status); sorted by the sequence defined in the validation entity group. • Check Report with Warnings—Displays the results of the validation rules for the current location. Warnings are recorded in validation rules and shown if warning criteria are met. This report does not show rules that passed the validation.
Enable Event Script Execution	Select Yes to enable the execution of application events such as before loading data (BefLoad) or after validation (AftValidate). Select No to disable the execution of application events.
Log Level	Specify the level of detail displayed in the logs. A log level of 1 shows the least detail. A log level of 5 shows the most detail. Logs are displayed in Process Details by selecting the Log link.
Check Report Precision	Specify the total number of decimal digits for rounding numbers, where the most important digit is the left-most non-zero digit, and the least important digit is the right-most known digit.

Table 1-9 (Cont.) Application Level Profile Options

Option	Description
Display Data Export Option "Override All Data"	Display the "Override All Data" option on the Export Mode drop-down on the Execute Rule screen. When you select to override all data, the following message is displayed "Warning: Override All Data option will clear data for the entire application. This is not limited to the current Point of View. Do really want to perform this action."
Enable Map Audit	Set to Yes to create audit records for the Map Monitor reports (Map Monitor for Location, and Map Monitor for User). The default value for this setting is No .
Access to Open Source Document	When drilling down to the FDMEE landing page, this setting determines access to the Open Source Document link (which opens the entire file that was used to load data). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administrator—Access to Open Source Document link is restricted to the administrator user. All Users—Access to the Open Source Document link is available to all users. All Users is the default setting.
Map Export Delimiter	Sets the column delimiter value when exporting member mappings. Available delimiters are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ! (exclamation mark) , (comma) ; (semi-colon) (pipe)
Map Export Excel File Format	Select the Excel file format to use when exporting member mappings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excel 97-2003 Workbook (*.xls) Excel Macro-Enabled Workbook (*.xlsm)

Locking and Unlocking All (POV) Locations

The lock all locations feature prevents data from being loaded to a selected POV by locking all locations related to the current period and category for an entire target application. When a location has been locked, you cannot import, validate, export, or re-run the validation.

When a location is locked, a lock symbol () is displayed in the POV bar.

The Lock All Locations feature is referenced in the:

- Data Load Workbench
- Data Load Rule
- Batch Execution

An "Unlock All Location" option is also available so that you can unlock all locked location. You can provide an option on the Select Point of View screen that enables users to unlock a POV by location.

For information on locking and unlocking an individual POV, see [Locking and Unlocking a POV](#)

To lock all locations for a POV:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Configure**, select **Application Settings**.
2. In **Application Settings**, from the **Target Application** drop-down, select the target application to which the application profile applies.
3. Click **Lock All Locations**.
4. In **Period**, select the period to lock.
5. In **Category**, select the category to lock.
6. Click **Allow Unlock by Location** to provide the **Unlock POV** option on the Select Point of View screen.

If **Allow Unlock by Location** is disabled, then the **Unlock POV** and **Lock POV** fields are not displayed on the Select Point of View screen.

7. Click **OK**.

All locations for the selected target application are locked.

To unlock a POV for all locations:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Configure**, select **Application Settings**.
2. In **Application Settings**, from the **Target Application** drop-down, select the target application to which the application profile applies.
3. Click **Unlock All Locations**.
4. In **Period**, select the period to unlock.
5. In **Category**, select the category to unlock.
6. Click **OK**.

All locations for the selected target application are unlocked.

Setting User Level Profiles

Use user settings to update or clear user-level profiles that apply to the user.



Note:

When the Global mode is defined, then user level profiles for the POV are not applicable.

To set a user level profile:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Configure**, select **User Settings**.
2. In **User Setting**, select the options to add or modify.
3. **Optional:** To clear a setting, select the value and from your keyboard, and then click **Delete**.

The value is removed, but it is deleted only when you save it.

4. Click **Save**.

Table 1-10 User Level Profile Settings


Option	Description
File Character Set	<p>Specify the method for mapping <i>bit</i> 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 <i>bit</i> combination; for example, in UTF-8, uppercase A maps to HEX41.</p> <p>Click  to view available character sets on the Search and Select screen. Encoding refers to mapping <i>bit</i> combinations to characters for creating, storing, and displaying text. You should convert the encoding to UNICODE if your source file is not in one of the supported formats.</p>
Default POV Location	Specify the default POV location.
Default POV Period	Specify the default POV Period.
Default POV Category	Specify the default POV Category.
User Language	Select the default language of the user version Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition user interface.
User Interface Theme	Specify the default theme of the user version of the FDMEE user interface.
Default Check Report	<p>Specify the type of Check Report to use as the default check report at the user level. The following are pre-seeded check reports, but you can create a new one and specify it here:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check Report—Displays the results of the validation rules for the current location (pass or fail status). • Check Report Period Range (Cat, Start per, End per)—Displays the results of the validation rules for a category and selected periods. • Check Report by Val. Entity Seq.—Displays the results of the validation rules for the current location (pass or fail status); sorted by the sequence defined in the validation entity group. • Check Report with Warnings—Displays the results of the validation rules for the current location. Warnings are recorded in validation rules and shown if warning criteria are met. This does not show rules that passed the validation.
Default Intersection Report	Specify the type of Intersection Check Report to use as the default intersection check report at the user level. Intersection reports identify data load errors and are generated as part of the data validation step in the Data Load Workbench. The reports are available in two formats: <i>Dynamic Column</i> or <i>Fixed Column</i> format. The Fixed Column displays up to four custom dimensions.

Table 1-10 (Cont.) User Level Profile Settings

Option	Description
Log Level	Specify the level of detail displayed in the logs. A log level of 1 shows the least detail. A log level of 5 shows the most detail. Logs are displayed in Process Details by selecting the Log link.
Map Export Delimiter	Sets the column delimiter value when exporting member mappings. Available delimiters are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ! (exclamation mark) • , (comma) • ; (semi-colon) • (pipe)
Map Export Excel File Format	Select the Excel file format to use when exporting member mappings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excel 97-2003 Workbook (*.xls) • Excel Macro-Enabled Workbook (*.xlsm)

Setting Security Options

Set up role-level, report, batch, and location security options.

In Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition, administrators can enable security for almost any user interface and report feature. FDMEE supports five levels of security:

- Role level security—Controls access to components of the user interface that each user can access.
- Report security—Controls the reports that can be executed based on the report groups assigned to a role.
- Batch security—Controls the batches that can be executed based on the batch groups assigned to a role.
- Custom scripts security—Controls the custom scripts that can be executed based on the custom script groups assigned to a role.
- Location security—Controls access to locations.

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

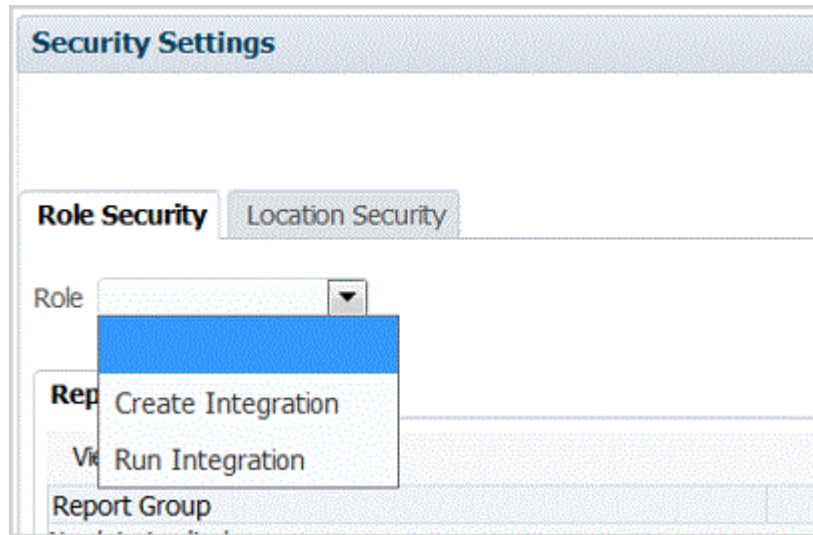
Role Level Security

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

To add role level security:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Configure**, select **Security Settings**.
2. In **Security Setting**, select the **User Interface** tab.
3. In **Role**, select the role category to which to assign access.

The role category determines the display of functions associated with the selected role. A list of roles is described below.



4. Select either the **Report** tab or **Batch** tab.
5. In **Select**, select the function to assign to the role.
For information on assigning role security to report groups, see [Defining Report Security](#).
For information on assigning role security to batch groups, see [Defining Batch Security](#).
For information on assigning security to custom scripts, see [Defining Custom Script Security](#).
6. Click **Save**.

Table 1-11 Role and Descriptions

Role	Description
Administrator	Grants access to all FDMEE functions.
Create Integration	Creates FDMEE metadata and data load rules.
Run Integration	Runs FDMEE metadata and data rules and fills out runtime parameters. Can view transaction logs.
Drill Through	Controls whether you can drill to the FDMEE landing page, which controls drilling to the source system.
HR Integration	Runs Human Resource data rules and fills out runtime parameters. Can view transaction logs.
Intermediate 2-9	Roles for intermediate levels are defined by the administrator.

Defining User Interface Security

To add user security:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Configure**, select **Security Settings**.
2. Select the **Role Security** tab.
3. From **Role**, select the role to which to assign access.
4. Select the **User Interface** tab.
5. In **Function**, select the user interface function to which to assign user interface security.
6. Click **Save**.

Defining Report Security

Report security enables you to assign reports to a selected type group, which in turn, is assigned to a role. The role has access to all report in the groups at execution time.

To define report security, you assign reports of a selected type to a group (see [Adding Report Groups](#)). Next, you assign the report group to a role. The role has access to all reports in the groups at execution time.

To add report level security:

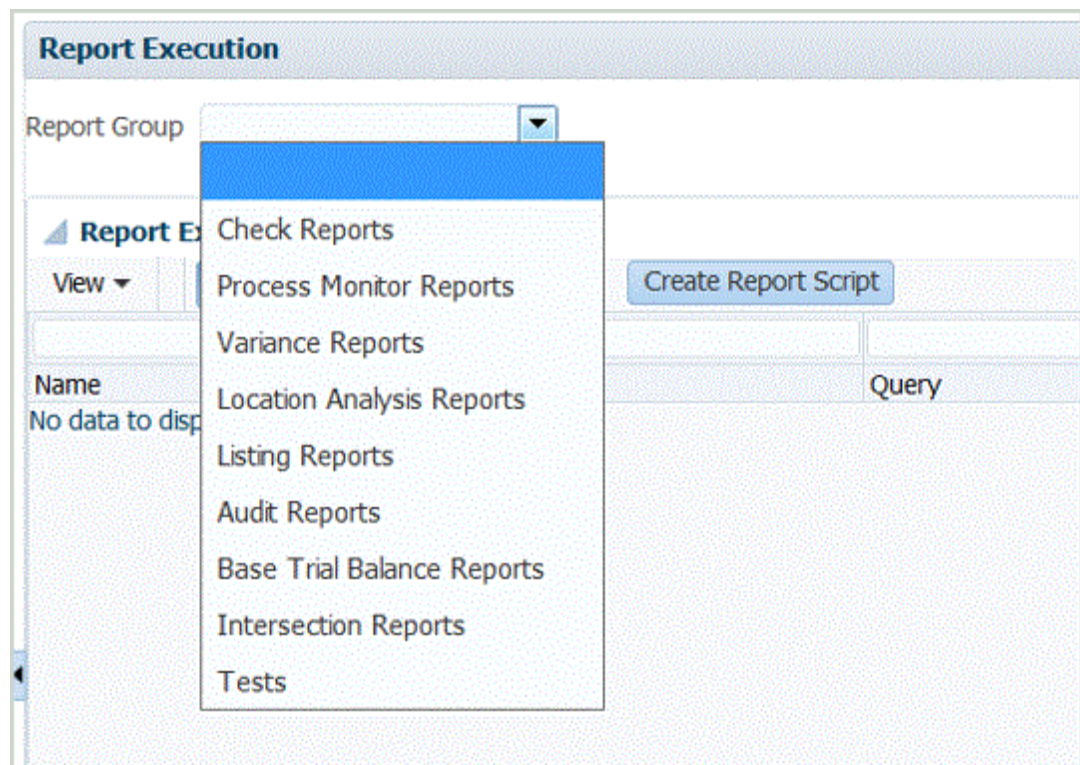
1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Configure**, select **Security Settings**.
2. In **Role**, select the role to which to assign the report security.
For information on available roles, see [Role Level Security](#).
3. Select the **Report** tab.
4. In **Report Group**, in the **Select** field, select the report group to which to assign report security.

The screenshot shows the 'Role Security' configuration window with the 'Location Security' sub-tab selected. The 'Role' dropdown is set to 'Create Integration'. The 'Report' tab is active, showing a 'Batch' sub-tab and a 'View' dropdown. A table lists various report groups with checkboxes in the 'Select' column. The 'Audit Reports' and 'Base Trial Balance Reports' rows are highlighted in blue and have their checkboxes checked.

Report Group	Select
Audit Reports	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Base Trial Balance Reports	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Check Reports	<input type="checkbox"/>
Intersection Reports	<input type="checkbox"/>
Listing Reports	<input type="checkbox"/>
Location Analysis Reports	<input type="checkbox"/>
Process Monitor Reports	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tests	<input type="checkbox"/>
Variance Reports	<input type="checkbox"/>

5. Click **Save**.

When a user selects the **Reports Execution**, the list of available reports in the **Report Groups** drop down is based on reports selected in role security.



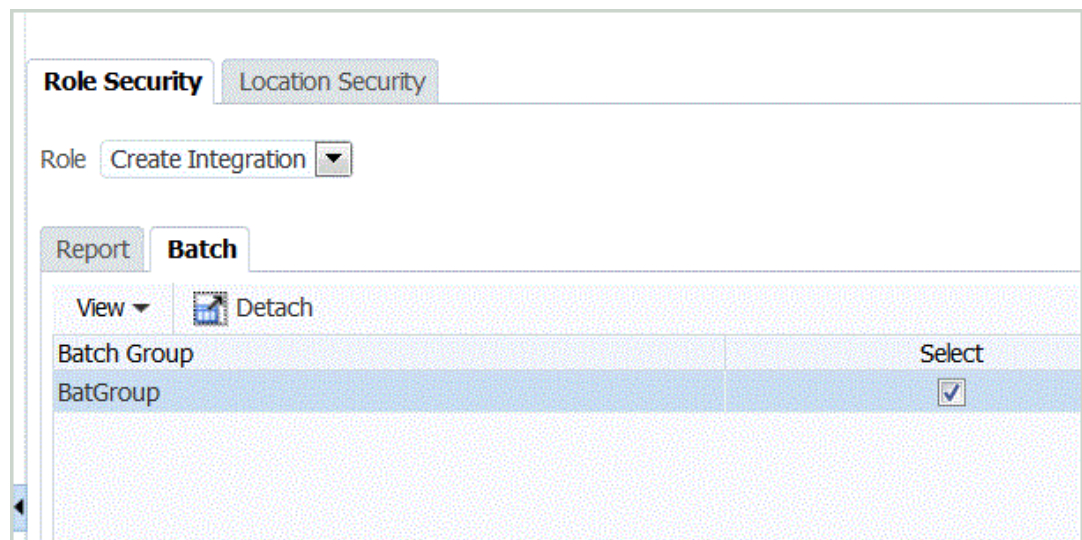
Defining Batch Security

Batch security enables you to assign batch to a selected type group, which in turn, is assigned to a role. The role has access to all batches in the groups at execution time.

To define batch security, you assign batches of a selected type to a group (see [Adding a Batch Group](#)). Next you assign the batch group to a role. The role has access to all batches in the groups at execution time.

To add batch security:

1. On **Setup** tab, under **Configure**, select **Security Settings**.
2. From **Role**, select the role to which to assign batch security.
For information on available roles, see [Role Level Security](#).
3. Select the **Batch** tab.



4. In **Batch Group**, from **Select**, select the batch group to which to assign batch security.
5. Click **Save**.

When a user selects the **Batch Execution**, the list of available reports in the **Batch Groups** is based on batches selected in role security.

Defining Custom Script Security

To define custom scrip security, you assign custom scripts of a selected type to a group (see [Adding a Custom Script Group](#)). Next you assign the custom scripts group to a role. The role has access to all custom scripts in the groups at execution time.

To add role level security:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Configure**, select **Security Settings**.
2. From **Role**, select the role to which to assign custom script security.
A list of roles is described in [Table 1](#).
3. Select the **Custom Script** tab.
4. From **Custom Script Group**, select the custom script group to which to assign custom script security.
5. Click **Save**.

Defining Location Security

User access to locations is determined by location security. You define the user groups to create for each location.

Location security (user access to locations) for Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition is configured and enforced by options on the Location Security Settings tab. You define the user groups to create for each location. When a location is created or updated, then you can create as many groups as defined in the system settings for the location. Additionally, a **Maintain User Groups** option enables you to create user groups in mass for all the existing locations.

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

1. When a Location is created, User Groups are created automatically in Oracle Hyperion Shared Services.

The user group contains the name of the location and additional prefix and suffix information based on the user preference. In addition, roles are provisioned for User Groups.

2. The administrator provisions the users to the User Groups.
3. When the user logs in, FDMEE determines the groups assigned to the user. Based on the name of the group, FDMEE determines the accessible locations.
4. The POV region filters the locations based on the user access.

 **Note:**

If the web services and batch scripts are used, then location security is still maintained and enforced.

To display the Location Security tab:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Configure**, select **Security Settings**.
2. Select the **Location Security** tab.

To add a user group for location security:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Configure**, select **Security Settings**.
2. Select the **Location Security** tab.
3. In the Location summary grid, click **Add**.

A *LOCATION* name row is added. When the group is saved, the Group name is in the form of Prefix_Location_Suffix, for example, *FDMEE_LOCATION_DATA*.

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

4. In the **Security Setting Details** grid, enter a description of the user group in the **Description** field.

For example, enter: `Group for Creating and Running Integration`.

5. In the **Prefix** field, enter **FDMEE**.

When the group is saved, the prefix is prepended to the group name.

 **Note:**

Underscore is not supported in the prefix or suffix for group names.

6. In the **Suffix** field, select the name of the function or rule that the user is provisioned to access.

 **Note:**

Underscore is not supported in the prefix or suffix for group names.

For example, specify:

- Run Integration role
- HR Integration role
- Create Integration role
- Drill Through role
- Intermediate 2-9

When the group is saved, the suffix is appended to the group name.

7. Select the list of roles provisioned for the user group by selecting the appropriate roles:
 - Create Integration
 - Drill Through
 - Run Integration
 - HR Integration
 - Intermediate 2-9

By default, only Service Administrators and Power Users can access FDMEE to work on the data integration process.

For information on available roles, see [Role Level Security](#).

8. Click **Save**.
9. To create user groups in mass for the location, click **Maintain User Groups**.

To disable security by location:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Configure**, select **Security Settings**.
2. Select the **Location Security** tab.
3. Click **Disable Security by location**.

When security by location is disabled, this message is displayed: Security by Location is disabled. Would you like to enable the feature?

4. Click **Save**.

Setting up Source Systems

In some cases, you have multiple general ledger or human resource source systems. You can use Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition to extract data and metadata from any instance.

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

Note:

1. Register a source system. See [Registering Enterprise Resource Planning \(ERP\) Source Systems](#).
2. Edit source system settings as necessary. See [Editing Registered Source System Details](#).
For information on removing a registered source system, see [Deleting Registered Source Systems](#).

**Note:**

For information on viewing FDMEE processes or jobs, see [Viewing Process Details](#).

Registering Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) Source Systems

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

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

To add a source system:

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

Available source systems:

- E-Business Suite Release 11*i*
 - PeopleSoft Financials Release 9
 - JD Edwards Enterprise One
 - SAP ERP Financial
 - SAP BW (Business Warehouse)
 - File
 - Others
- d. Enter the **Drill URL**.

The Drill-Through URL identifies the URL to use for drilling through. For example, you might specify `http://machinename.us.company.com:6362`

The URL is used to launch E-Business Suite, or PeopleSoft.

You can drill through to any location if the URL is available, or if you specify a JavaScript that provides the necessary drill-through options. Drill through is available for predefined adapters, files, and open interface sources.

Additionally, you can drill through to the Oracle General Ledger or PeopleSoft Enterprise Financial Management from an Enterprise Performance Management (EPM) system application that displays data loaded from the source system. When you click a hyperlink, you can navigate to the Oracle General Ledger Balances page or PeopleSoft Enterprise Financial Management Inquiry page.

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

 **Note:**

Drill through is not supported for Oracle Hyperion Financial Management journals and intercompany transactions.

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

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

The default context code is **GLOBAL**.

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

See [PeopleSoft Commitment Control](#).

5. Click **Save**.

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

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

6. To initialize a source system, click **Initialize**.

 **Note:**

Depending on the size of the source system, initializing might take several minutes.

Registering File-Based Source Systems

Use this procedure to register a file-based source system to use in Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition.

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

- Name—Name of the source system
- Type—A file-based source system is the only supported source system.
- Description—The description that you entered when you registered the source system.
- Drill URL—The drill URL you entered when you registered the source system.

To add a file-based source system:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Register**, select **Source System**.
2. Click **Save**.

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

Deleting Registered Source Systems

You can delete registered source systems if you do not plan to use the source system with Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition.

Caution:

Use caution when deleting registered source systems! Part of the procedure for deleting a source system is to delete the target application. When you delete the target application, other artifacts are deleted. When you delete a registered source system, the source system is removed from the **Source System** screen and all import formats, locations, metadata rules, and data rules associated with the source system are removed.

To remove a registered source system:

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

Tip:

To undo a deletion, click **Cancel**.

4. Click **OK**.

Editing Registered Source System Details

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

To edit registered source system settings:

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

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

5. Click **Initialize**.

Adding File-Based Data Load Definitions

Source systems with the type "file" are used in import formats to load data from fixed and delimited files.

Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition creates a file-based data load system automatically. If you create an alternate file-based data load source system, follow the procedure below.

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

To add a file-based data load definition:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Register**, select **Source System**.
2. In **Source System**, click **Add**.
3. Enter the source system details:
 - a. In **Source System Name**, enter the file-based data load system name.
 - b. In **Source System Description**, enter a description.
 - c. In **Source System Type**, select **File**.
 - d. In **Drill Through URL**, specify the URL that identifies the URL to use for drilling through.
 - e. In **ODI Context Code**, enter the context code.

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

4. Click **Save**.

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

Working with Source Adapters

A source adapter is an integration framework in Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition that enables you to extract data from source system in a flexible and customizable manner. A source adapter consists of two components:

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

These pre-packaged integrations are delivered using this framework:

- SAP ERP Financials
- JD Edwards
- Open interface to load from any source system

Using a Prepackaged Integration for SAP

For prepackaged integrations for SAP, review the instructions in the readme to download the necessary information from Oracle's integration partner. Oracle delivers the Oracle Data Integrator (ODI) Project and an Adapter Definition XML file. For the SAP integrations, the integration partner delivers the ODI Project and Adapter XML.

To use the prepackaged integration:

1. Use the ODI Console to import the **Project & Model definitions** into the Work Repository setup for Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition.

2. Copy the **Adapter Definition XML** to a location under the directory that has been set up as the Application Root directory in System Settings.
3. Use the Source Adapter screen to import the Adapter XML file.
To import a file:
 - a. On the **Setup** tab, under **Configure**, select **Source Adapter**.
 - b. In the **Source Adapter**, select **Import**.
 - c. In **Select file to import**, navigate to the file to import, and then click **OK**.
The file name depends on the adapter desired. For example, select:
 - SAP_GLNew_Adapter.xml
 - SAP_GLClassic_Adapter.xml
 - SAP_PC_Adapter.xml
 - SAP_CC_Adapter.xml
 - SAP_AP_Adapter.xml
 - SAP_AR_Adapter.xml
 - d. **Optional:** To browse for a file, select **Upload**.
 - e. In **Select a file to upload**, click **Browse** to navigate to the file to import, and then click **OK**.
4. Create an import format of new type **Source Adapter** that defines the mapping between the source columns (identified in the source adapter) and the target application dimensions.
5. Define the **Locations** and **Data Rule**.
When you execute the data rule, the new ODI Scenario associated with the import format is used to extract the data from the source and stage it in the FDMEE staging table (TDATESEG).

Defining Source Adapter General Information

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

Registering Target Applications

Note:

For more information, see Registering Applications in *Administering Data Integration for Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud*.

Target applications enable Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition to be used as a primary gateway to integrate data between different source systems and target applications. In this way, you can deploy local Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud applications, business process instance to business process instance deployments (cloud to cloud applications), and custom applications into your existing EPM portfolio. The process to integrate source applications with target applications provides data visibility, integrity, and verification systems.

The following application types describe the types of target application that can be used:

- **local**—This application type refers to a local EPM application (on-premise deployment) in the current service.

You might use the integration to import data from existing on-premise ERP applications or synchronize data between on-premise EPM applications.

For example, Oracle Hyperion Financial Management customers can add Oracle Hyperion Planning data, or a Planning customer can add more Planning applications. In addition, this integration enables you to write back from a cloud to an on-premise application or other external reporting applications.

- **Cloud**—This application type refers to a service instance that uses a remote service to integrate data. A business process instance is a self-contained unit often containing the web server and the database application. In this case, connection information must be selected between the two business process instances.

This feature enables EPM customers to adapt cloud deployments into their existing EPM portfolio including

- Planning Modules
- Planning
- Financial Consolidation and Close
- Oracle Hyperion Profitability and Cost Management
- Tax Reporting

To register a target application:

1. Select the **Setup** tab, and then under **Register**, select **Target Application**.
2. In **Target Application**, in the summary grid, click **Add**, and then select the type of deployment.

Available options are **Cloud** (for a Cloud deployment) or **Local** (for an on-premise deployment).

For a Cloud deployment, go to step 3.

For a Local deployment, go to step 4.

3. To register a Cloud deployment, select **Cloud** and then complete the following steps on the EPM Cloud Credentials screen:
 - a. In **URL**, specify the service URL that you use to log on to your service.
 - b. In **User name**, specify the user name for the Cloud Service application.
 - c. In **Password**, specify the password for the Cloud Service application.
 - d. In **Domain**, specify the domain name associated with the Cloud Service Application.

An identity domain controls the accounts of users who need access to service instances. It also controls the features that authorized users can access. A service instance belongs to an identity domain.

 **Note:**

Administrators can update the domain name that is presented to the user, but FDMEE requires the original domain name that was provided when the customer signed up for the service. Alias domain names cannot be used when setting up EPM Cloud connections from FDMEE.

- e. From **Type**, specify the type of application, and click **OK**.

Valid application types:

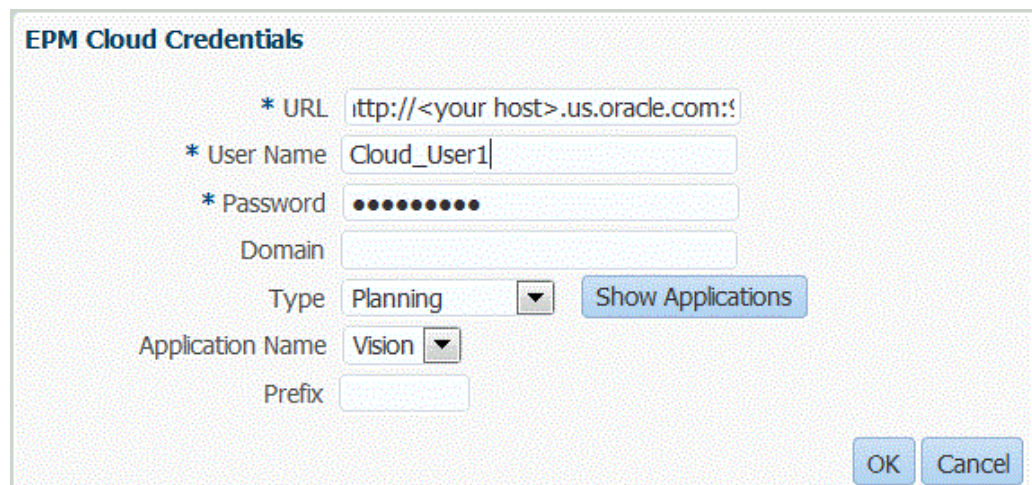
- Planning
- Essbase
- Consolidation
- Tax Reporting

You can also click **Show Applications** and select the application.

- f. In **Application Name**, enter the application name.
- g. To register a target application with the same name as an existing target application, in **Prefix**, specify a prefix to make the name unique.

The prefix name is joined to the existing target application name. For example, if you want to name a demo target application the same name as the existing "Vision" application, you might assign the **Demo** prefix to designate the target application with a unique name. In this case, the FDMEE joins the names to form the name **DemoVision**.

- h. Click **OK**.



4. Click **OK**.
5. In **Application Details**, enter the application name.
6. Click **OK**.
7. If using an Essbase database, select the **Essbase Database Name**.
8. Click **Refresh Members**.

To refresh metadata and members from the EPM Cloud, you must click **Refresh Members**.

9. Click **Save**.
10. Define the dimension details.
See [Defining Application Dimension Details](#).
Optional: If not all dimensions are displayed, click **Refresh Metadata**.
11. Select the application options.
For Planning applications, see [Defining Application Options for Essbase and Planning](#).
For Financial Management, see [Defining Application Options for Financial Management](#).

 **Note:**

No application options are available for the Account Reconciliation Manager.

Creating a Custom Target Application

Create a custom target application that enables you to extract data from the Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud, and then push the data into a flat file instead of loading it to an EPM Cloud application.

A custom target application enables you to load data from an EPM supported source, and then extract the data into a flat file instead of loading it to Oracle Essbase, Oracle Hyperion Planning, and Oracle Hyperion Financial Management. You can define the custom target application with required dimensionality. Instead of exporting the data to a target application, Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition generates a data file that can be loaded to an external system using a custom process.

When creating a custom target application, note the following:

- Data is written to the file in the following predefined order: Account, Entity, UD1, UD2 ... UD20, AMOUNT.
- The sequence that is specified when you create the custom application definition is used to order the dimensions for mapping processing. Note the sequence in case you have scripts that have an order of processing dependency.
- Data Rule—The POV category is not validated.
- Data Load Mapping—Target values are not validated for custom applications.
- Data Load Execution—FDME creates an output data file. The name of the data file is `<Target App Name>_<Process ID>.dat`, and it is written to the `<APPL ROOT FOLDER>/outbox` directory. You can access the data file from the Process Details page from the `OUTPUT file` column.

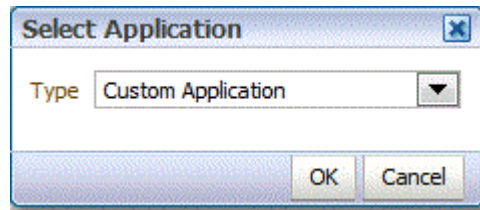
When the data load rule is executed, FDME exports the data.

If you want to create a custom file, then set the **Enable Export to File** option to **No** and then write a custom `BefExport` event script to create a data file. If you want to create a custom process to load target script automatically, then write a `BefExport` script.


To define a custom target application:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Register**, select **Target Application**.
2. In **Target Application**, in the **Target Application** summary grid, click **Add**.
3. Select **Local** target application.

- From **Select Application**, select **Custom Application**, and then click **OK**.



- In **Application Details**, enter the application name.
- Select the **Dimension Details** tab.
- Specify the **Dimension Name**.

- Select the **Target Dimension Class** or click  to select the **Target Dimension Class** for each dimension that is not defined in the application.

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

- In **Data Table Column Name**, specify the table column name of the column in the staging table (TDATASEG) where the dimension value is stored.

Click  to search and select a data table column name.

- In **Sequence**, specify the order in which the maps are processed.

For example, when Account is set to **1**, Product is set to **2**, and Entity is set to **3**, then FDMEE first processes the mapping for Account dimension, followed by Product, and then by Entity.

- In **Prefix Dimension for Duplicates**, enable or check (set to **Yes**) to prefix member names by the dimension name.

The member name that is loaded is in the format [Dimension Name]@[Dimension Member]. The prefixed dimension name is applied to all dimensions in the application when this option is enabled. You cannot select this option if there is a dimension in the target that has duplicate members. That is, only select this option when the duplicate members are across dimensions.

If the application supports duplicate members and Prefix Dimension for Duplicates is disabled or unchecked (set to **no**), then the user must specify the fully qualified member names. Refer to the Essbase documentation for the fully qualified member name format.

 **Note:**

Planning does not support duplicate members.

- Click **Application Options**.

Dimension Details		Application Options	
Property Name	Value	Select	
Enable export to file	Yes		
File Character Set			
Column Delimiter			

13. In **Enable export to file**, select **Yes** to have FDMEE create an output data file for the custom target application.

A file is created in the `outbox` folder on the server with the following name format: `<LOCATION>_<SEQUENCE>.dat`. For example, when the location is named **Texas** and the next sequence is **16**, then the file name is **Texas_15.dat**. The file is created during the export step of the workflow process.

When the **Enable export to file** option is set to **No**, then the Export to Target option is unavailable in the execution window.

14. In **File Character Set**, select the file character set.

The file character set determines the method for mapping bit combinations to characters for creating, storing, and displaying text. Each encoding has a name; for example, UTF-8. Within an encoding, each character maps to a specific bit combination; for example, in UTF-8, uppercase A maps to HEX41.

15. In **Column Delimiter**, select the character to use for delimiting columns in the output file.

Available column delimiters are:

- ,
- |
- !
- ;
- :

16. In **File Name to Download**, enter the file name to copy.

17. Click **Save**.

Adding Lookup Dimensions

Lookup dimensions can be created and assigned with data columns for target applications, and are used for mapping and reference.

Lookup dimensions can only be used in Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition and do not affect the dimensionality of a target application. They can also be used with member mapping functionality to cross-reference multiple source segments and chartfields and assign a target value.

To add a lookup dimension:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Register**, select **Target Application**.
2. In the **Target Application** summary grid, select a target application.
3. Select the **Dimension Details** tab.
4. Click **Add**.

Blank dimension name and data table column name entry fields are displayed.

5. In **Dimension Name**, enter the lookup dimension name.
6. In **Data Table Column Name**, select the data column from which to base the lookup dimension.

 **Note:**

The data table column name value must be a user-defined dimension greater than the selected target dimension. For example, if the application has four custom dimensions, select **UD5**.


7. Click **OK**.

The lookup dimension is added to the dimension detail list with the target dimension class name of "LOOKUP." To use the lookup dimension as a source dimension, make sure you map it in the import format.

Defining Application Dimension Details

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

To define dimension details:

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

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

5. **Optional:** Click **Refresh Metadata** to synchronize the application metadata from the target application.
6. In **Data Table Column Name**, specify the table column name of the column in the staging table (TDATASEG) where the dimension value is stored.

Click  to search and select a data table column name.


7. In **Sequence**, specify the order in which the maps are processed.

For example, when Account is set to **1**, Product is set to **2**, and Entity is set to **3**, then Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition first processes the mapping for Account dimension, followed by Product, and then by Entity.

8. Click **Save**.

The target application is ready for use with FDMEE.

 **Tip:**

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

Defining Application Options for Essbase and Planning

Define application and dimension details for Oracle Essbase and Oracle Hyperion Planning applications.

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

 **Note:**

The user attempting to load data to Planning must be provisioned with Essbase administrator or Planning administrator rights.

To define application options for Essbase or Planning applications:

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

Table 1-12 Essbase and Planning Application Options and Descriptions

Option	Description
Purge Data File	When a file-based data load to Essbase is successful, specify whether to delete the data file from the application <code>outbox</code> directory. Select Yes to delete the file, or No to retain the file.

Table 1-12 (Cont.) Essbase and Planning Application Options and Descriptions

Option	Description
Prefix Dimension for Duplicate Members	<p>When this option is set to Yes, then member names are prefixed by the Dimension Name. The member name that is loaded is in the format [Dimension Name]@[Dimension Member]. The prefixed dimension name is applied to all dimensions in the application when this option is enabled. You cannot select this option if there is a dimension in the target that has duplicate members. That is, only select this option when the duplicate members cross dimensions.</p> <p>If the application supports Duplicate Members and the Prefix is set to No, then the user must specify the fully qualified member names. Refer to Essbase documentation for the fully qualified member name format.</p>
Global User for Application Access	<p>Option to override the Single Sign-On logon to the Essbase and the Planning applications. When a user name is specified for this option, this user name is used to access Essbase/Planning applications instead of the Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition sign-on user name.</p> <p>Specify the user name of a user who has administrator access to the Planning application, and/or Application/Database Manager access to the Essbase applications.</p>
Batch Size	<p>Specify the batch size used to write data to file. The default size is 10,000.</p>
Load Method	<p>Specify the method for loading data from the TDATASEG staging table to Essbase.</p> <p>Available methods are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • File—Data is written to a data file in the <code>outbox</code> directory of the application (defined in System Settings). The file name is in the format <code><APPLICATION NAME>_<PROCESS_ID>.dat</code>. It is then loaded to Essbase. <p>The file load method creates an application file type of ESSFILE.</p> • SQL—Uses SQL Method to load data. The SQL load method is the default. <p>The SQL method creates an application file type of ESSSQL.</p>

**Note:**

Planning does not support duplicate members.

Table 1-12 (Cont.) Essbase and Planning Application Options and Descriptions

Option	Description
Check Entity Calculation Method	<p>Specify the calculation method for check entities. Available methods are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> dynamic—Check entity data is calculated based on the data at retrieval time. If set to dynamic, then the default Essbase calculation is executed. calculation script—Check entity data is calculated based on a predefined calculation script.
Source Language for Member Description	<p>Select the default language for the member descriptions.</p> <p>To understand how languages are processed, see How Languages Are Processed.</p>
Drill Region	<p>Select Yes to create a drill region. A drillable region is created to use the drill through feature.</p>
Date Format	<p>Use the date format based on the locale settings for your locale. For example, in the United States, enter the date using the format MM/DD/YY format.</p>

**Note:**

FDMEE does not support drilling through to human resource data.

When loading data from FDMEE, the drill region is loaded to Planning data.

FDMEE creates drill region by scenarios. For any cube (Planning plan types or Planning databases, the name of the drill region is FDMEE_<name of the scenario member>). When creating the drill region, FDMEE checks if a dimension is enabled for the drill.

Members of enabled dimensions selected in data loads, are included in the drill region filter. If no dimensions are enabled, the following dimensions are enabled by default: Scenario, Version, Year, and Period. You can enable additional dimensions, and the subsequent data load considers members of newly enabled dimensions. If you disable any dimensions, which were previously included in a drill region used for drill creation, members of such dimensions are not deleted during the subsequent data loads. If needed, you can remove obsolete members manually.

Table 1-12 (Cont.) Essbase and Planning Application Options and Descriptions

Option	Description
Data Dimension for Auto-Increment Line Item	<p>Select the data dimension that matches the data dimension you specified in Planning.</p> <p>Used for loading incremental data using a LINEITEM flag. See Loading Incremental Data using the LINEITEM Flag to an EPM Application.</p>
Driver Dimension for Auto-Increment Line Item	<p>Select the driver dimension that matches the driver dimension you specified in Planning.</p> <p>Used for loading incremental data using a LINEITEM flag. See Loading Incremental Data using the LINEITEM Flag to an EPM Application.</p>
Member name may contain comma	<p>To export a dimension member name containing a comma to Planning, select Yes. Otherwise, select No.</p>
Enable Data Security for Admin Users	<p>Enables data validation when an administrative user loads data. In this case, all data validations in the data entry form are enforced while loading data. Due to the enhanced validations, the performance of data load is slower.</p> <p>When this option is set to Yes, data is validated for administrator and non-administrator data loads in the same manner. Validations include: security checks, intersection validations, read-only cells, dynamic calc cells, etc. In addition, a detailed error list for any rows that are rejected or ignored is available and no additional Planning permissions are needed. However, performance may be slower even for administrators.</p> <p>When this options is set to No (default value), then data loads by the administrator are performed using the Outline Load Utility (OLU). In this case, performance is faster but you are unable to get a detailed error report for any rows that are ignored for any reason.</p>

 **Note:**

If you using an incremental data load in Workforce, then **Enable Data Security for Admin Users** must be set to **No**.

Table 1-12 (Cont.) Essbase and Planning Application Options and Descriptions

Option	Description
Drill View from Smart View	<p>Specify the custom view of columns from the Workbench when displaying customized attribute dimension member names in Oracle Smart View for Office drill-through reports.</p> <p>Custom views are created and defined in the Workbench option in Data Integration. When the custom view has been defined and then specified in the Drill View from Smart View field, in Smart View you can click the drill-through cell and select Open as New Sheet, and the drill-through report opens based on the view defined in the Workbench.</p> <p>If no views are defined on the Application Options page, the default view is used, meaning that attribute dimensions do not display customized member names in Smart View.</p>

Working with Duplicate Members in Essbase

The table below provides details how duplicate members are referenced in an Oracle Essbase application

Table 1-13 How Duplicate members are referenced in an Essbase application

Scenario	Qualified Name Syntax	Example
Duplicate member names exist at generation 2	[DimensionMember].[DuplicateMember]	[Year].[Jan]
Duplicate member names exist in an outline but are unique within a dimension	[DimensionMember]@[DuplicateMember]	[Year]@[Jan]
Duplicate member names have a unique parent	[ParentMember].[DuplicateMember]	[East].[New York]
Duplicate member names exist at generation 3	[DimensionMember].[ParentMember].[DuplicateMember]	[Products].[Personal Electronics].[Televisions]
Duplicate member names exist at a named generation or level, and the member is unique at its generation or level	DimensionMember@[GenLevelName][DuplicateMember]	[2006]@[Gen1][Jan]
In some scenarios, the differentiating ancestor method is used as a shortcut.	DifferentiatingAncestor].[Ancestors...].[DuplicateMember]	[2006].[Qtr1].[Jan]



Using Calculation Scripts

When loading data to Oracle Essbase or Oracle Hyperion Planning, Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition enables you to run custom calculation scripts. A calculation script is a series of calculation commands, equations, and formulas that enable you to define calculations other than those defined by the database outline. Calculation scripts are defined in Essbase and Planning.

Custom calculation scripts are supported in the target application and the check entity group. In the target application:

- parameterize the script so that you can specify a parameter for each script.
- assign scripts to run before or after the data load.
- assign a scope of applicability to scripts. The scope can be at the application, category, location, and data rule level. If scripts are assigned at the lowest level, then they take precedence over script at higher level. The data Rule is the lowest level and application is the highest level. Only scripts at one level are executed.

To add a calculation script:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Register**, select **Target Application**.
2. From the **Calculation Script** tab, select a calculation script.
3. Click  to display the Parameter window.
4. For Planning applications only, select the **Plan Type** to retrieve the parameters defined in the calculation script.
5. Click the **Add** to add a script parameter.
6. Select the parameter that has been defined for the script.
You can also click **Browse**, select the parameter, and click **OK**. You can also manually type in the parameter name.
7. In **Script Value** select a predefined parameter value, or select **Custom** to specify your own script value.
8. **Optional:** If you selected **Custom** in the **Script Value** field, enter the value in **Custom**.
For example, enter: **0001**.
9. Click **OK**.
10. In **Script Name**, specify the name of the script.
11. Click  to add the parameters for the calculation script.
See [Using Calculation Scripts](#).
12. In **Script Scope**, select the scope of applicability.
Note that scripts assigned at the lowest level take precedence over scripts at higher level.
Available scopes in order of highest scope to lowest are:
 - Application (default scope)
 - Category
 - Location
 - Data Rule
13. In **Scope Entity**, select the specific value associated with the script scope.
For example, if the script scope is "Location," select the location associated with the application.
The Scope Entity is disabled for the Application Script Scope.
14. In **Event**, select the event that executes the calculation script.
Available events:
 - Before Data Load
 - After Data Load

- Before Check
 - After Check
15. In **Sequence**, specify the order in which the script is executed.
Since multiple scripts can be executed for an event, this sequence value provides the numeric order in which each script is executed. You can enter any number, but the number must be unique within an event.
 16. Click **Save**.

Adding Calculation Script Parameters


You parameterize calculation scripts by identifying and defining the list of values in the scripts. Parameter values can be predefined for a list of values, for example, the POV Period, POV Location, POV Category, Check Group Entity, and all data load entities.

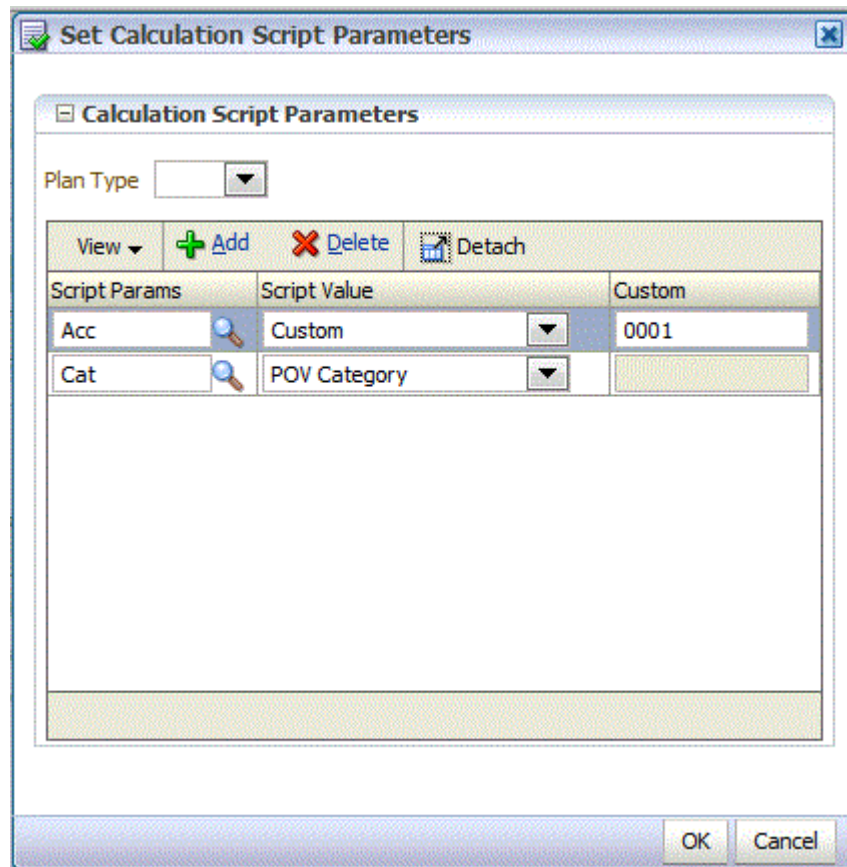
You can also specify custom parameters, in which case, you can enter any Oracle Essbase filter syntax.

Additionally, you can reference values stored in the Integration Option 1-4 fields in the Location table to drive calculation logic. Location Option 1, Location Option 2, Location Option 3, and Location Option 4 values can be referenced. In this case, the exact string that is passed as a parameter must be stored in the Integration Option field of the Location table.

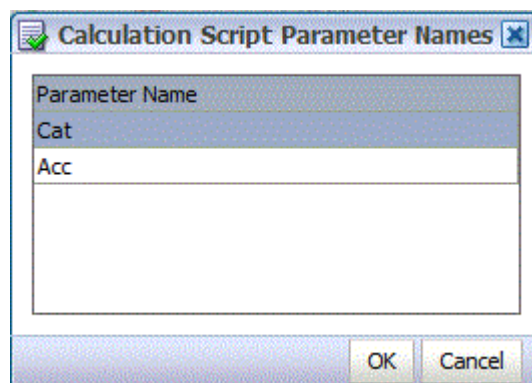
Similarly, you can reference four option fields in the Data Rule for parameters. These fields are Data Rule Option 1, Data Rule Option 2, Data Rule Option 3, and Data Rule Option 4. The column added to the Data Rule is called RULE_OPTION1, RULE_OPTION2, RULE_OPTION3 and RULE_OPTION4.


To add calculation script parameters:

1. From the **Calculation Script** tab, add or select a calculation script.
2. Click  to add the parameters for the calculation script.
3. For **Planning applications only**: select the **Plan Type** for Accounting and Entity dimensions.



4. In **Script Parameters**, select the parameter that has been defined for the script. You can click the **Browse** icon, select the parameter, and click **OK**.



5. In **Script Value**, select the value to which to apply the calculation script and click **OK**.
To add a custom script parameter:
 1. From the **Calculation Script** tab, add or select a calculation script.
 2. Click  to add the parameters for the calculation script.
 3. In **Script Parameters**, select the parameter that has been defined for the script. You can click the **Browse** icon, select the parameter, and click **OK**.

4. In **Script Value**, select **Custom** and click **OK**.
5. In **Custom**, enter the filter syntax for the custom value.
For example, enter: **0001**.

Registering a Profitability and Cost Management Application

Register an Oracle Hyperion Profitability and Cost Management application.

Profitability and Cost Management are registered as with an Oracle Essbase application definition. It also uses Essbase for data storage and calculation.

To register an Profitability and Cost Management application:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Register**, select **Target Application**.
2. In the **Target Application** summary grid, click **Add**.
3. From the **Add** drop-down, select **local**.
4. In **Select Application**, in **Type**, select **Essbase**.
5. From **Application Name**, select the Profitability and Cost Management application and click **OK**.
6. In **Prefix**, specify a prefix to make the application name unique.
The prefix is concatenated with the application name to form a unique application name. For example, if you want to name an application with the same name as an existing one, you can assign your initials as the prefix.
7. Click **OK**.

Defining Profitability and Cost Management Application Options

After registering the Oracle Hyperion Profitability and Cost Management application, you can define application options.

To define options for a Profitability and Cost Management application:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Register**, select **Target Application**.
2. In the **Target Application** summary grid, select a Profitability and Cost Management target application.
3. Select the application options as needed from the table below.

Table 1-14 Profitability and Cost Management Application Options and Descriptions

Property	Value
Drill Region	<p>Select Yes to create a drill region. A drillable region is created to use the drill through feature for Profitability and Cost Management data.</p>
Source Language for Member Description	<p>The drill region URL allows Oracle Essbase, Oracle Smart View for Office, and Oracle Hyperion Financial Reporting to drill to the proper landing page.</p> <p>When loading data from FDMEE, the drill region is loaded to Oracle Hyperion Planning data.</p> <p>A drill region includes the Entity/Account/Scenario/Year/Period for Planning, a URL to get back to FDMEE, and a region name. For Essbase, you select the dimension to use for the drill region.</p> <p>Select Yes to enable or No to disable.</p> <p>Select the default language for the member descriptions.</p> <p>To understand how languages are processed, see How Languages Are Processed.</p>
Batch Size	<p>Specify the batch size used to write data to file. The default size is 10,000.</p>



Note:

Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition does not support drilling through to human resource data.

Table 1-14 (Cont.) Profitability and Cost Management Application Options and Descriptions

Property	Value
Check Entity Calculation Method	<p>Specify the calculation method for check entities.</p> <p>Available methods are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> dynamic—Check entity data is calculated based on the data at retrieval time. "dynamic" is the default check entity calculation method. calculation script—Check entity data is calculated based on a predefined calculation script. <p>If the calculation method is set to "dynamic", the default calculation is performed during Essbase consolidation. If the method is set to "calculation script", then the script name given on check entity screen is used to perform the consolidation in target system.</p>
Prefix Dimension for Duplicate Members	<p>When set to Yes member names are prefixed by the Dimension Name. The member name that is loaded is in the format [Dimension Name]@[Dimension Member]. The prefixed dimension name is applied to all dimensions in the application when this option is enabled. You cannot select this option if there is a dimension in the target that has duplicate members. That is, only select this option when the duplicate members cross dimensions.</p> <p>If the application supports Duplicate Members and Prefix is set to No, then the user is responsible to specify the fully qualified member names. Refer to Essbase Documentation for fully qualified member name format.</p>

 **Note:**

Planning does not support duplicate members.

Table 1-14 (Cont.) Profitability and Cost Management Application Options and Descriptions

Property	Value
Load Method	<p>Specify the method for loading data from the TDATESEG staging table to Essbase.</p> <p>Available methods include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • File—Data is written to a data file in the <code>outbox</code> directory of the application (defined in System Settings). The file name is in the format <code><APPLICATION NAME>_<PROCESS_ID>.dat</code>. It is then loaded to Essbase. The file load method creates an application file type of ESSFILE. • SQL—Uses SQL Method to load data. The SQL load method is the default load method. The SQL method creates an application file type of ESSSQL.
Purge Data File	<p>When a file-based data load to Essbase is successful, specify whether to delete the data file from the application <code>outbox</code> directory. Select Yes to delete the file, or No to retain the file.</p>

Defining Application Options for Financial Management

Define application and dimension details for Oracle Hyperion Financial Management applications.

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

To define Financial Management application options:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Register**, select **Target Application**.
2. In the **Target Application** summary grid, select a Financial Management target application.
3. After defining the application details in **Application Detail**, select the **Application Options** tab.
4. Complete the application options as needed.
Financial Management application options are described below.
5. Click **Save**.

Table 1-15 Financial Management Application Options and Descriptions

Option	Description
Check Intersection	Enables the checking of Financial Management data intersections (account, entity, and so on) during the Validation step in the Data Load Workbench. The default setting is Yes .
Load Line Item Detail	Enables loading of line-item detail to Financial Management. Select Yes to enable or No to disable.
Line Item Detail Load Type	Specify whether to load line item detail or summary data to cells. The default is Load Detail , which displays details for the selected cell. (Specifies whether an account can have line items.) If this setting is Load Summarized , cells show summarized information. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Load Summarized• Load Detail
Enable Data Load	Enables the data load process. Select Yes to enable or No to disable.
Load Process	Select the process for loading data. Select Scan to scan the file for invalid records before loading it to the application. Select Load to load the file only. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Scan—Validates data and lists invalid records into the Log. When this option is selected, data is not loaded to the target application.• Load—Validates and loads data to the target application.

Table 1-15 (Cont.) Financial Management Application Options and Descriptions

Option	Description
Load Method	<p>Select the method for loading a data file into an application. Available load methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <p>Replace—Replaces the data in the application with the data in the load file. For each unique combination of Scenario, Year, Period, Entity, and Value in the data file, the Replace option clears all account values from the application, then loads the value from the data file.</p> <div data-bbox="1003 625 1040 653" style="float: left; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <p>Note:</p> <p>You may create several small files to load a data file using the Replace mode, especially if the data is very large or if the file contains ownership data. An error message is displayed if the file is too large when you try to load it.</p> <p>Merge—Overwrites the data in the application with the data in the load file. For each unique point of view that exists in the data file and in the application, the value in the data file overwrites the data in the application.</p> <p>Data in the application that is not changed by the data load file remains in the application.</p> <p>If you select the Accumulate In File option in conjunction with the Merge option, the system adds all values for the same point of view in the data file, and overwrites the data in the application with the total.</p> <p>For each unique point of view that is in the data file but does not have a value in the application, the value from the data file is loaded into the application.</p> <p>Accumulate—Select the Accumulate option to accumulate the data in the application with the data in the load file. For each unique point of view in the data file, the value from the load file is added to the value in the application.</p> <div data-bbox="1003 1623 1040 1650" style="float: left; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <p>Note:</p> <p>Data for system accounts is not accumulated.</p> <p>Replace by Security—Performs a data load in Replace mode in which only the members to which you have access are loaded. This option enables you to perform a data load in Replace mode even if you do not have access to all accounts. When you perform the Clear</p>

Table 1-15 (Cont.) Financial Management Application Options and Descriptions

Option	Description
Accumulate in File	<p>operation for a period in a sub-cube, only the cells to which you have access are cleared. Data, cell text, and line item detail are cleared, but cell attachments are not cleared.</p> <p>You use the Accumulate in File option in conjunction with the Merge and Replace options. When a data load file contains multiple lines of data for the same point of view, this option first accumulates the data in the file, and then loads the totals into the application based on the selected load option. For each unique point of view in the data file, the value from the load file is added to the value in the application. For example, if you have 10, 20 and 30 in the file, 60 is loaded. Select Yes to enable or No to disable.</p>
Has Ownership	<p>If the file that you are loading contains ownership data, you must indicate this option. If you do not select this option and the data file contains ownership or shares data, an error occurs when you load the file.</p> <p>Select Yes to enable or No to disable.</p>
Enable Data Protection	<p>Enables Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition to protect target-system data from being overwritten during data loads; is based on a specified protection value. Use this option when data is entered into the target system through a method other than FDMEE.</p> <p>Select Yes to enable or No to disable.</p>
Protection - Include Cell Text	<p>Specify whether to load text to a data cell when Enable Data Protection is enabled (which protect target-system data from being overwritten during data loads).</p> <p>Select Yes to include cell text. as part of the data protection.</p> <p>Select No to exclude cell text as part of of data protection.</p>
Protection Value	<p>Specify the value to protect during the Load step when Enable Data Protection is enabled. The value in this field needs to be a dimension value inside of Financial Management across any dimension.</p> <p>For example, enter: Protect This.</p>
Protection Operator	<p>Select the operator (= or <>). This is used only when the Enable Data Protection option is enabled. The option enables you to state that the data to be protected is equal (=) or not equal (<>) to the "Protection Value".</p>

Table 1-15 (Cont.) Financial Management Application Options and Descriptions

Option	Description
Enable Journal Load	<p>Enables the loading of journal files.</p> <p>You can load working, rejected, submitted, approved, and posted journals as well as standard and recurring journal templates. You cannot load automated consolidation journals because they are created by the consolidation process.</p> <p>The default setting for this option is No. This setting is also used with the Data Value selected for the location on the Location screen to determine when and how data is loaded to Financial Management as journals.</p> <p>Select Yes to enable or No to disable.</p>
Drill Region	<p>Select Yes to create a drill region.</p> <p>Drillable region definitions are used to define the data that is loaded from a general ledger source system and specify the data drillable to FDMEE.</p> <p>In data grids and data forms, after the regions have been loaded, cells that are drillable are indicated by a light blue icon at the top left corner of the cell. The cell context menu displays the defined display name, which then opens the specified URL.</p> <p>A region definition load file consists of the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scenario, Year, Period, Entity, Account • Display Name (for cell context menu) and URL (to drill to)
Enable Cell Text Loading	<p>Enables the loading of text and documents to a data cell. FDMEE archives documents in the <code>EPM_ORACLE_HOME/products/FinancialDataQuality/data</code> directory.</p> <p>Select Yes to enable or No to disable.</p>

 **Note:**

FDMEE does not load multiple cell text to an intersection in Financial Management. If a load using an append mode is run and new cell text is added to an intersection that already has cell text, the old cell text is replaced by the new cell text and not appended.

Table 1-15 (Cont.) Financial Management Application Options and Descriptions

Option	Description
Enable Consolidation	<p>Enables consolidation in the data load.</p> <p>Consolidation is the process of gathering data from dependent entities and aggregating the data to parent entities. Launching consolidation runs the consolidation process for the specified scenario, year, period, entity, and value. As a part of that process, consolidation for all descendant entities and all prior time periods within the same year is run, if it has not been run previously. The consolidation process runs all calculation rules functions for each affected entity and value, and the translation process runs as necessary to convert from child entities to parent entities.</p> <p>Select Yes to enable or No to disable.</p>

Table 1-15 (Cont.) Financial Management Application Options and Descriptions

Option	Description
Consolidation Type	<p>Select the consolidation type for the data load.</p> <p>Available consolidation types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <p>Impacted—The Consolidate (Impacted Consolidation) option is available for any parent entity with a calculation status of CN or CN ND. When you select this option for a parent entity, the system performs calculations (Calculate, Translate, Consolidate) for any dependent entity within the consolidation path of the selected parent that has a calculation status of CN, CN ND, CH, TR, or TR ND, on the current period or on any prior period in the current year. Consolidate is the most efficient option because only entities that require consolidation are updated.</p> <p>Process units with a status of NODATA on the current period and all prior periods are skipped. Process units with a status of OK or OK SC on the current period are not recalculated, retranslated, or reconsolidated. If the selected parent has a status of CN or CN ND in the prior period, consolidation runs for all periods from the first period in the current year where the parent is impacted until the current period.</p> <p>All with Data—The Consolidate All with Data option is available for any parent entity, regardless of its status. When you select this option for a parent entity, the system consolidates every dependent entity within the consolidation path of the selected parent that contains data, regardless of its status, in the current period or in any of the prior periods. The system also runs calculation rules for the dependent entities. It does not perform a consolidation on entities that contain zeroes or no data. This option is useful for updating system status from OK SC to OK after metadata changes.</p> <p>Process units with a status of NODATA on the current period and all prior periods are skipped. Consolidation Options units with a status of OK or OK SC on the current period are recalculated, retranslated, and reconsolidated. If the selected parent has a status of CN or CN ND in the prior period, consolidation runs for all periods from the first period in the current year where the parent is impacted until the current period.</p> <p>All—The Consolidate All option is available for any parent entity, regardless of its status. When you select this option for a parent entity, the system performs calculations for every process unit within the consolidation path of the selected parent, regardless of its status. It</p>

Table 1-15 (Cont.) Financial Management Application Options and Descriptions

Option	Description
Enable Force Calc	<p>consolidates all entities whether they contain data or not. This option is useful when an update from prior periods is required, or when an entity with no data needs to be populated using allocations. This option should be used sparingly because the system does not omit entities with no data, which can have a significant impact on consolidation performance.</p> <p>Process units with a status of NODATA on the current period are calculated, translated, and consolidated. Process units with a status of OK or OK SC on the current period are recalculated, translated, and reconsolidated. If the selected parent has a status of CN or CN ND in the prior period, consolidation runs for all periods from the first period in the current year where the parent is impacted until the current period.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entity—Calculates the contribution of each entity to its parent, and then totals all contributions to arrive at the consolidated numbers. • Force Entity Only—Forces calculation to run for all selected contribution values to arrive at the consolidation numbers.
Enable Force Translate	<p>Enables the execution of the default calculation call prior to a consolidation run.</p> <p>Select Yes to enable or No to disable.</p> <p>Enable to force translation to run for all selected cells.</p> <p>Select Yes to enable or No to disable.</p>
Translation Level	<p>Determines the translation level (levels to include for translation) of rows and columns when loading data. Available levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <Entity Curr Adjs> • <Entity Curr Total> • <Entity Currency> • <Parent Curr Adjs> • <Parent Curr Total> • <Parent Currency> (Default)
Enable Multi-Load Zero Loading	<p>Select Yes to load 0 values during a multiple period load.</p>

Table 1-15 (Cont.) Financial Management Application Options and Descriptions

Option	Description
Journal Status	<p>To load journals with a specific status, select the status. The journal status indicates the current state of the journal.</p> <p>Available journal statuses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1—Working: Journal is created. It has been saved, but it can be incomplete. For example, a label or single entity may need to be assigned. • 2—Submitted: Journal is submitted for approval. • 3—Approved: Journal is approved for posting. • 4—Posted: Journal adjustments are posted to the database (default). • 5—Journal is rejected or unposted.
Journal Default Value	<p>Specify the default value of the journal. The default setting for this option is <Entity Curr Adjs>.</p> <p>Available values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [Contribution Adjs] • [Parent Adjs] • <Entity Curr Adjs> • <Parent Curr Adjs>
Journal Enable JV ID per Entity	<p>Assign a journal id (journal numbering) to entities that are being loaded.</p> <p>Select Yes to assign one journal id for each entity in the POV. Select No, to assign one id for all data in the POV. This option is only used when loading journals.</p> <p>The default setting is Yes.</p> <p>This option only applies to FDMEE data that is imported as data and not through the Journal interface. Because regular data that is imported into FDMEE can be loaded to Financial Management as a journal and Financial Management requires all journals to have a JV ID, this option enables FDMEE to determine how the JV IDs' are created.</p>
Journal Balancing Attribute	<p>Select the journal balancing attribute used in the journal subsection.</p> <p>Available attributes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B—Balanced • U—Unbalanced • E—Balanced By Entity <p>This option is only used when loading journals to Financial Management. The default setting is U-Unbalanced.</p>
Currency Rate Account for Beginning Rate	<p>Specify the Financial Management target application currency rate account for the beginning rate.</p>

Table 1-15 (Cont.) Financial Management Application Options and Descriptions

Option	Description
Currency Rate Account for Ending Rate	Specify the Financial Management target application currency rate account for the ending rate.
Currency Rate Account for Average Rate	Specify the Financial Management target application currency rate account for the average rate.
Source Language for Member Description	Specify the source language for the description when members are loaded. Available languages are shown on the drop-down.
Global User for Application Access	Option to override the Single Sign-On logon to the Financial Management applications. When a user name is specified for this option, this user name is used to access the Financial Management application instead of the FDMEE sign-on user name. Specify the user name of a user who has administrator access to the Financial Management application.

Enabling Intercompany Partner Dimensions for Financial Management

Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition supports intercompany partner (ICP) dimensions used by Oracle Hyperion Financial Management. The ICP dimension represents a container for all intercompany balances that exist for an account. ICP is a reserved dimension used in combination with the account dimension and custom dimensions to track and eliminate intercompany transaction details.

When working with ICP transaction in FDMEE, note the following:

- ICP transactions can be loaded only from a file.
- If the import format contains a dimension of type "ICPTRANS," then it is considered an ICP Transaction load.
- If the import format does not contain any dimension of type "ICPTRANS," then it is considered a standard data load.
- When ICP transactions are enabled, the following attributes are included:
 - Attr1 – Transaction ID
 - Attr2 – Transaction Sub ID
 - Attr3 – Reference ID
 - Attr4 – Transaction Date
 - Attr5 – Entity Currency Amount
 - Attr6 – Transaction Currency
 - Attr7 – Conversion Rate
 - Attr11 – Comment

ICP transactions are included in the import format.

When registering a Financial Management application, an "Enable ICP Transactions" option is available. When this option is enabled, additional ICP dimensions are added to Dimension

Details. These dimensions are registered with dimension classification "ICPTRANS" (ICP Transactions) and the attributes of the values are stored in the data table column name "ATTR." Source values of the ICP dimensions cannot be transformed by mapping. If some transformation is required, then use a script from another dimension map. Also see [Entity and Intercompany](#).

To enable intercompany partner dimensions:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Register**, select **Target Application**.
2. In the **Target Application** summary grid, select a Financial Management application.
3. Select the **Dimension Details** tab.
4. Click **Enable ICP Transactions**.
5. When the Refresh Metadata Confirmation window is displayed, click **Continue and Save Later** to add the ICP transactions.

In this case, to save the ICP transactions, click **Save** to save the transactions with the dimension details.

To add and save the ICP transactions immediately, click **Save**.

6. Click **Save**.

Deleting Registered Target Applications

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

To delete a registered target application:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Register**, select **Target Application**.
2. In **Target Application**, select the target application, and then click **Delete**.
3. Click **OK**.

When you delete a target application, the application is marked for deletion and is unavailable for any metadata or data rule processes, including the import format and location creation options. All the existing rules involving the target application are removed.

Note:

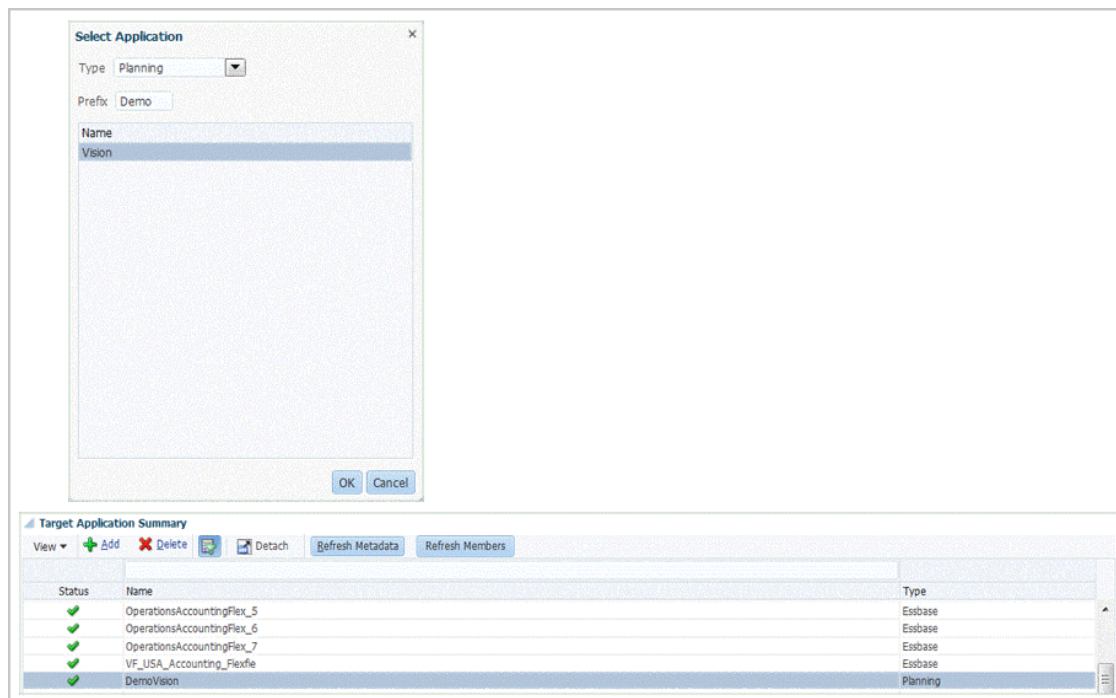
After a target application is deleted and the process has run successfully, use the Target Application screen to set up the same application and redefine the rules.

4. Click **Save**.

Reusing Target Application Names Multiple Times

Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition supports the registration of target applications with the same name. You might use this feature when you have multiple service environments and the application name is the same in each environment, or the application names are identical in development and production environments. This feature enables you to add a prefix to the application name when registering the application so that it can be registered successfully in FDMEE and can be identified correctly in the list of target applications.

In the following example, the user has selected the target application name "Vision" and prefixed it with the name "Demo." The result is a new target application with the name "DemoVision."



A target application with a prefix is not backward compatible and cannot be migrated to a 17.10 or earlier release. Only a target application without a prefix name can be migrated to an earlier release.

For information on adding a prefix, see [Registering Target Applications](#).

Selecting Source Accounting Entities

Select accounting entities to specify the E-Business Suite ledgers or PeopleSoft business units from which the metadata and/or data is extracted.

After you register and initialize your source systems for use with Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition, you select the source system accounting entities (ledgers or business units) to use for integration. Segments and chartfields are the terminologies specific to E-Business Suite and PeopleSoft.

To select source accounting entities in a source system:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Register**, select **Source Accounting Entity**.
2. In **Source Accounting Entities**, select the **Entities** tab.
3. Select the source system type.
4. Select a source system.

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

For an E-Business Suite source systems:


- **Select**—A check mark indicates that the accounting entity (ledger) is available.
- **Accounting Entity**—Name of the ledger

- Chart of Accounts—Chart of accounts name
- Currency—The functional currency of the E-Business Suite ledger
- Calendar—The E-Business Suite ledger calendar. The E-Business Suite ledger is a collection of chart of accounts, currency, and calendar. For example, 4–4–5, Weekly, Accounting, and so on.
- Responsibility Name—Displays the general ledger drill-through responsibility. The drill through responsibility must be set in FDMEE to enable users to drill through to E-Business Suite. The responsibility selected must have the authority to view summary journals and journal details for the selected ledger in the E-Business Suite.

For PeopleSoft source systems:

- Select—Select the check box to make the business unit available.
 - Business Unit—Business unit name
 - Currency—The base currency for the business unit
5. For E-Business Suite source systems, select the general ledger **Responsibility Name**. See [Assigning General Ledger Responsibility](#).
 6. For each ledger or business unit that you want to make available in FDMEE, select the check box.
 7. Click **Save**.

 **Tip:**

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

Assigning General Ledger Responsibility

In the E-Business Suite General Ledger, the system administrator assigns users general ledger responsibility. General ledger responsibility provides the authentication required for Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition to drill through to the E-Business Suite journal summary page.

To assign general ledger responsibility:

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

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

2. Repeat the above process as necessary for all selected ledgers in the source system.
3. Click **Save**.

Working with Source Accounting Entity Groups

An accounting entity group is a logical grouping of common accounting entities (for example, the same Chart of Accounts, the same Calendar, or the same currency). Use accounting entity

groups to extract data from multiple accounting entities in a single data rule execution. They facilitate sharing the same data because multiple accounting entities can belong to more than one accounting entity groups.

To work with accounting entity groups, note the following:

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

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

To add a source accounting entity group:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Register**, select **Source Accounting Entity**.
2. In **Source Accounting Entities**, select the **Entity Groups** tab.
3. Select the source system type.
4. In the **Entity Groups** grid, click **Add**.

Blank Name and description rows are added at the top of the grid.

5. In **Name**, enter the name of the accounting entity group.
6. In **Description**, enter a description of the accounting entity group.
7. In the **Entity Group Entities** grid, select the accounting entities to add.

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

For an E-Business Suite source system:

- **Select**—A check mark indicates that the accounting entity (ledger) is available.
- **Accounting Entity**—Name of the ledger
- **Chart of Accounts**—Chart of accounts name
- **Currency**—The functional currency of the E-Business Suite ledger
- **Calendar**—The E-Business Suite ledger calendar. The E-Business Suite ledger is a collection of chart of accounts, currency, and calendar. For example, 4-4-5, Weekly, Accounting, and so on.

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

For PeopleSoft source systems:

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

8. Click **Save**.

Loading Excel Data

Use the Load from Excel feature to load data to and from a Microsoft Excel workbook. This feature enables you to load large amounts of application information and entity types without having to enter each line manually, and to push data into tables without SQL access.

Available options include:

- Download to Excel—Select an entity and download the data from the corresponding table to an Excel spreadsheet.
- Upload from Excel—Import source data representing one or more ranges from an Excel spreadsheet.

Caution:

When loading data using this method, Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition does not validate the data. It is the responsibility of the user to validate the data using this method.

Downloading to Excel

You can select an Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition entity and download (export) the data from the corresponding table to an Excel spreadsheet.

When downloading to Excel, note that the format of the Excel file must include:

- table name
- Column names in the second row
- Data from the table

The following example shows how a Period entity is mapped in Excel:

TPOVPERIOD					<- Table Name
PERIODKEY	PRIORPERIODKEY	PERIODDESC	PERIODTARGETM	YEARTARGET	<- Column Name
1/1/2013	12/1/2012	Jan-13	Jan	2013	<- Data
2/1/2013	1/1/2013	Feb-13	Feb	2013	
3/1/2013	2/1/2013	Mar-13	Mar	2013	

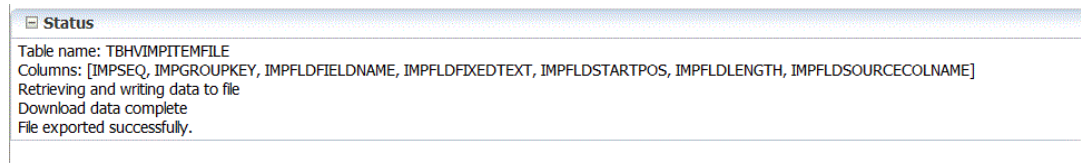
To download data to an Excel spreadsheet:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Integration Setup**, select **Excel Interface**.
2. From **Excel Interface**, then **Download to Excel**, and then from **Entity Type**, select the **FDMEE** entity from which to download data.

Available entity types:

- Application Category Mapping
 - Application Period Mapping
 - Batch Definition
 - Batch Groups
 - Batch Jobs
 - Category Mapping
 - Check Entity Group
 - Check Entity Item
 - Check Entity Detail
 - Check Entity Header
 - Data Rule
 - Data Rule Parameters
 - Import Format Detail-Adapter
 - Import Format Detail-ERP
 - Import Format Detail-File
 - Import Format Header
 - Location
 - Logic Group Detail
 - Logic Group Header
 - Period Mapping
 - Source Period Mapping
 - User Setting
 - Other (prompts for table name)
3. **Optional:** If you selected an **Other** entity type, enter the name of the table in the **Table Name** field.
 4. In **File**, enter the name of the Excel file to which to download the data.
You can also download a file by clicking **Select**, navigating to the file on the Select screen, entering the new file name, and then clicking **Download**.
 5. Click **Download**.

When the Excel spreadsheet is uploaded, the names of the tables and columns that have been downloaded are shown, and the message: "File imported successfully" is displayed.



6. **Optional:** To open the downloaded Excel file, next to the File name field, click **Select**.
From the **Select** screen, choose the Excel spreadsheet and click **Download**.
Save or open the Excel spreadsheet.

Uploading from Excel

An Excel spreadsheet that is used as an import source represents one or more ranges. The first cell of a range contains the name of the Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition table to be imported. The second row of a range contains the column names of the table identified in the first row. Rows 3 and higher contain the data to be loaded to FDMEE.

Range names begin with the FDMEE import identifier *ups*, for example, *upsCategory*. When imported tables are related, the parent table must be imported prior to the child table. Range names process in alphabetical order. To ensure the correct parent-child order, assign range names such as *upsAParent* and *upsBChild*.

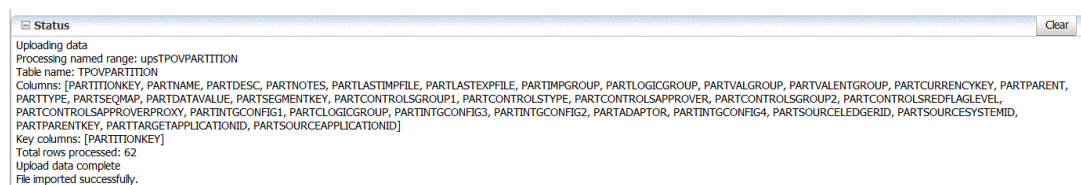
Also note the following behavior when uploading data from Excel:

- Data is only inserted. It cannot be updated or deleted.
- Data is not validated.
- When FDMEE encounters a duplicate row, the row is skipped.

To upload data from an Excel spreadsheet:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Integration Setup**, select **Excel Interface**.
2. From **Excel Interface**, and then **Upload from Excel**, in **File**, enter the name of the Excel file to upload.
You can also select a file by clicking **Select**, navigating to the file on the Select screen, and then clicking **OK**.
3. Click **Upload**.
4. **Optional:** To open the downloaded Excel file, next to the **File** name field, click **Select**.
5. **Optional:** You can also click **Upload** and browse to and select an Excel spreadsheet from an alternate directory.

When the Excel spreadsheet is uploaded correctly, the Status pane shows the processed ranges, and the message: "File imported successfully" is displayed.



2

Integrating Tasks

Related Topics

- [Working with Import Formats](#)
- [Defining Locations](#)
- [Defining Period Mappings](#)
- [Defining Category Mappings](#)

Working with Import Formats

Import formats defines the layout of source including:

- which fields (columns) are extracted from the source system and how the data is stored in the Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition staging table.
- the data format and mapping information for columns in the Oracle Hyperion Planning source system and target applications for a source adapter-based integration.
- mapping between the source system segments or chartfields and the dimensions (used in the metadata load and data load process).
- mapping between the EPM dimensions and the source system segments or chartfields (used in the write-back process).
- mapping information for source adapter-based integrations
- mapping information between source and target EPM dimensions for data synchronization.

The following screen shot shows a portion of the Vision_account.txt. In the import format, you define the location of these columns and map them to dimensions in the target application.

```
1100;01;Cash In Bank;122.75;145.31;;12.30;55.67
1100-1011-000-00;01;Dallas National Bank;140,320;78.42; ;09.08;07.06
1100-1012;01;Midland Bank & Trust;115000.00;654.12;45.39;05.04;0.00
1190;01;Petty Cash;130.00;41.27;999.11;01.00;12.98
1190-101;01;Sales;204.00;77.33;46.31;15.94;23.46
1515;01;Prepaid Deposits;107.00;88.00;0.00;9.32;"2.45"
1515-101;01;CPI Market Security;501.00;93.44;57.38;34.76;-145e-3
1516-201;01;CPK Market Security;787.00;0.00;11.35;01.4;-4.56
1520-101-11;01;PIY Market Security;45.00;19.87;47.39;-12.65;-04.56
1522-121-11;01;MyPIY Market Security;25.10;39.47;57.76;-22.85;-02.53
2520-1101;01;betwCPI Market Security;187.00;12.00;7.30;02.54;-123e-2
2215-104;01;bet2 CPI Market Security;57.00;18.02;44.00;0.0000000012;33.62
```

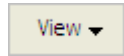
Import formats are created for a single accounting entity. However; if you are importing data from multiple accounting entities that have the same Chart of Accounts, define one import format using a representative accounting entity, and then use it for importing data for all accounting entities with the same Chart of Accounts.

Defining the Import Format

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

Viewing Import Format Information

Table 2-1 Import Format View Options and Descriptions

View Option	Description
	<p>Customizes views. Options include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Columns-Select the columns to display in the data grid including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Show All – Name – Source System – Accounting Entity – Source Adapter – Target Application • Reorder Columns-Use to change the order of the columns. When you select this option, the Reorder Columns screen is displayed. You can select a column, and then use the scroll buttons on the right to change the column order. • Detach/Attach-Detaches columns from the data grid. Detached columns are displayed in their own window. To return to the default view, select View, and then click Attach or click Close. • Query by Example-Use to toggle the filter row. You can use the filter row to enter text to filter the rows that are displayed for a specific column. To clear a filter, remove the text to filter by in the text box, and then the click [Enter]. All text is case sensitive.

Adding Import Formats

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

- Import Format Summary—Displays common information relevant to the source and target applications.
- Import Format Detail—Enables you to add and maintain import format information.
- Import Format Mappings—Enables you to add and maintain import format mapping information.

To add an import format for an Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) source:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Integration Setup**, select **Import Format**.
2. In the **Import Format** summary task bar, select **Add**.
In the upper grid of the Import Formats screen, a row is added.
3. In **Name**, enter a user-defined identifier for the import format.
You cannot modify value in this field after a mapping is created for this import format.
4. In **Source**, select the source system.
5. In **Target**, select the target system.

6. **Optional: In Concatenation Character**, specify the character to use for concatenating two segments when multiple segments are specified for sources.

Set the concatenation member by specifying the concatenation character.

For non-ARM data loads and metadata loads, the underscore character "_" is used to concatenate two segments. For ARM data loads, you cannot use an underscore character with a mapping that uses the "Like" method. Therefore, for ARM mappings, specify a different concatenation character for the data load mapping details.

7. In **Description**, enter a description of the import format.

8. In **Accounting Entity**, select the accounting entity.

For an E-Business Suite source system, the accounting entity is the ledger. For PeopleSoft source systems, the accounting entity is the business unit.

9. Define the import mappings from the source application to the target application.

See [Defining the Import Format Mappings](#).

For information on one-to-one mappings and many-to-one mappings, see [Defining Import Format Mappings](#).

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

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Integration Setup**, select **Import Format**.

2. In the **Import Format** summary task bar, select **Add**.

In the upper grid of the Import Formats screen, a row is added.

3. In **Name**, enter a user-defined identifier for the import format.

You cannot modify the value in this field after a mapping has been created for this import format.

4. In **Description**, enter a description of the import format.

5. In **Source**, select **File** for the source system.

6. From **File Type**, select the format of the file.

- Fixed - Numeric Data

See [Defining Import Formats for File-Based Mappings](#).

- Delimited - Numeric Data

See [Defining Import Formats for File-Based Mappings](#).

- Multi Column - Numeric Data

See [Loading Multi-Column Numeric Data](#).

- Delimited Data - All Data Type

See [Setting the Import Format Data Types](#).

- Fixed Data - All Data Type

See [Setting the Import Format Data Types](#).

- Multi Column - All Data Type

7. If the file type is "delimited," in the **File Delimiter** field, select a type of delimiter.

Available delimiter symbols:

- comma (,)
- exclamation (!)

- semicolon (;)
 - colon (:)
 - pipe (|)
 - tab
 - tilde (~)
8. In **Target**, select the target system.
 9. In **Drill URL**, enter the URL used for the drill-through.

To display the **Drill URL** editor, click .

10. In the **Mapping** section, map any dimensions.
11. Click **Save**.

To define import formats for file-based mappings, see [Defining Import Formats for File-Based Mappings](#).

Import Formats and Data Load Rules

Depending on the source and target types that you select in import formats, several types of data load rules can be created.

Table 2-2 Data Load Rule

Source System	Target System
ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning)	EPM (Enterprise Performance Management)

Table 2-3 Write-Back Rule

Target System	Source System
EPM	ERP

Table 2-4 Data Synchronization

Source System	Target System
EPM	EPM

Deleting an Import Format


To delete an import format:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Integration Setup**, select **Import Format**.
2. In **Import Format**, from the **Import Format** summary grid, select the import format, and then click **Delete**.
3. In **Delete Import Format**, click **OK**.

Querying by Example

You can filter the import formats in the Import Format summary section using the Query by Example feature. To filter by Import Format Name, ensure that the filter row is displayed above the column headers.

To query by example:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Integration Setup**, select **Import Format**.
2. In **Import Format**, on the **Import Format** task bar, select . A blank row is displayed above the column headers.
3. Enter text to filter the rows that are displayed.

Defining Import Format Mappings

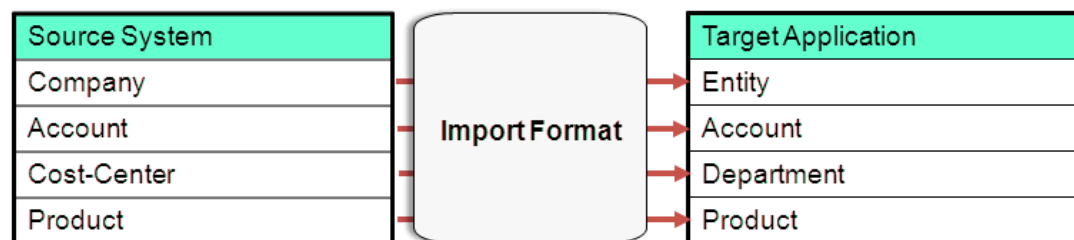
The import format identifies the content structure of the source file or system. When you create an import format, you define the settings and the import format mapping definition between the source and target system dimensions. You can create:

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

 **Note:**

The topic is unavailable for file-based data load definitions.

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



 **Note:**

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

 **Note:**

When importing a mapping file that has maps for one dimension, the dimension name needs to be in the first field of the file.

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

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

Table 2-5 Segment Mappings to EPM Dimensions

Segment/Chartfield	EPM Dimension
Company	Entity
Department	
Product	Product
Account	Account

- Concatenations of any number of source segments for Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) sources like Oracle E-Business Suite and PeopleSoft.

Defining the Import Format Mappings

When you define an import format, you define the import format mappings for the metadata and data rule from the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) source system.

To define the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system import format mappings:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Integration Setup**, select **Import Format**.
2. From the **Import Format Summary** section, select an import format.
3. Go to the **Import Format Mapping** section.
4. In **Add**, select the target.
5. From **Source Column**, specify the source column from which to map.

For an E-Business Suite source system, you concatenate segments to map multiple segments from the source into a single EPM target dimension. The drop-down list displays all source system segments for the accounting entity that you selected when you defined the import format details.

 **Note:**

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

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

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

When the target application is an ARM data load type, you can set the concatenation member by specifying the concatenation character.

For non-ARM data and metadata loads, the underscore character "_" is used to concatenate two segments. For ARM data loads, you cannot use an underscore character with a mapping that uses the "Like" method. Therefore, for ARM mappings, specify a different concatenation character for the data load mapping details.

6. For EPM and file-based source systems, you can add expressions in the **Expression** field. See [Adding Import Expressions](#).
7. Click **Save**.

Concatenating Source Dimensions for Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) Segments

The import format enables you to concatenate Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) segments and define mappings on the concatenated code combinations. Concatenation facilitates a simple set of data load mappings with an unlimited number of segments that can be concatenated.

The order of concatenation is based on the order columns are inserted.

For Oracle E-Business Suite metadata loads you load the concatenated dimension and the load does not require hierarchies to be associated with it. PeopleSoft sourced applications handle metadata loads differently than E-Business Suite. For PeopleSoft source applications you must have hierarchies associated with the concatenated dimension. This is a requirement for PeopleSoft metadata loads.



Note:

Financial Consolidation and Close note that Account dimension cannot be concatenated with other dimensions as part of the import.

To concatenate a source dimension:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Integration Setup**, select **Import Format**.
2. In the **Import Format** summary task bar, select the import format.
3. In the **Import Format Detail** section, from the **Concatenation Character**, select the concatenation character.

For non-ARM data loads and metadata loads, the underscore character "_" is used to concatenate two segments. For ARM data loads, you cannot use an underscore character with a mapping that uses the "Like" method.

4. In **Data Load Mapping**, click **Add**.
5. Select **Dimension Row**, and then the *target dimension*.

6. In **Source Column**, select the first source column to concatenate to the target.
For example, to have two source columns (Company and Account separated by a dash), select the Company source columns.
7. In **Data Load Mapping**, click **Add**.
8. In **Source Column**, select the second source column to concatenate to the target.


 **Note:**

Only EPM source types enable you to specify a value in the Expression field.

9. Repeat steps 4-8 for each source column to concatenate.

KSESSB_EBS: Mappings

Data Load Mapping Write Back Mapping

Add  Delete

Source	Target Dimension
Ledger	Organization
Fund	Organization
Organization	Organization

10. Click **Save**.

Adding Import Expressions

Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition provides a set of powerful import expressions that enable it to read and parse virtually any trial balance file into the FDMEE database. You enter advanced expressions in the Expression column of the field. Import expressions operate on the value read from the import file.

Also see [Stacking Import Expressions](#) and [Processing Order](#).

To add an import format expression:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Integration Setup**, select **Import Format**.
2. In **Import Format**, from the **Import Format Mapping** grid, select the file-based source column.
3. In **Expression**, specify the import expression.
4. **Optional:** You can also specify the expression type and value on the **Add Expression** field.

- a. Click .

- b. In **Add Expression**, under **Expression Type**, select the expression type.

The number and types of expressions available depend on the field that is being modified (for example, Account or Account Description).

- c. In **Expression Value**, enter the value to accompany the expression and click **OK**.
5. In **Import Format Mapping**, click **OK**.

Import Expression Types

Expressions supported by Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition:

- [Nonstandard Numeric Sign Conventions](#)
- [Converting from European to U.S. Notation](#)
- [Padding Fields with Leading Fills](#)
- [Padding Fields with Trailing Fills](#)
- [Multiplying by Whole-Number and Decimal Factors](#)
- [Disabling Zero Suppression](#)

Nonstandard Numeric Sign Conventions

The `Sign` expression is used to manage nonstandard numeric sign conventions. Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition interprets numbers with leading and trailing minus signs and numbers within parentheses as negative numbers. You can also use other leading and trailing characters to indicate negative numbers. To define custom signs, use expressions that follow this form: `Sign=[Positive String],[Negative String]`.

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

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

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

Displaying Debit and Credit Columns

The `DRCRSplit` expression is used to parse split numeric columns. By default, Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition assumes that numeric values in Amount fields are debits. However, you can position debit values on the left and credit values on the right.

Table 2-6 DRCRSplit expression example

Account Number	Description	Debit	Credit
1000-000-00	Cash-Operating Account	68,603.91	
1010-000-00	Cash-FANB-AP		177,216.16

`DRCRSplit`, which enables `FDME` to interpret left-right positioning and to assign the correct sign, follows the format `DRCRSplit=Mid Point` of the `DR` and `CR` columns.

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

Converting from European to U.S. Notation

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

Padding Fields with Leading Fills

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

Padding Fields with Trailing Fills

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

Multiplying by Whole-Number and Decimal Factors

The `Factor=Value` expression is used to factor source-file amounts by user-defined values. This type of expression enables you to scale file data by any numeric factor. Using this expression, you can double or halve data. The `Factor=Value` is expressed as `Factor=Value`, where the value is the user-defined whole or decimal number by which to multiply your data. The import expression is entered in the Expression field for the 'Amount' source column.

Disabling Zero Suppression

The `NZP` expression is used to disable zero suppression during the data-load process. By default, Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition bypasses accounts in the trial balance that have zero balances. In certain circumstances, you may want to load all accounts, to ensure that values that should be zero are replaced. You enter: `NZP` in the Expression column of the Amount field to disable zero suppression.

Stacking Import Expressions

One field can use multiple import expressions. To stack expressions, separate the expressions with a semicolon. Consider the order in which the layered expressions are processed.

For example, to stack the import expression for the General Ledger Amount column, enter the expression: `Script=ParseAcct.py;Fill=0000000`.

Defining a Multiple Period Data Load in Import Formats

When you load data for an entire fiscal year or multiple years (such as for budgeting and forecasting data); you can use a multiple period file to load the data. With a multiple period file-based load, you can import one single file that has data for multiple periods in multiple columns.

To define a multiple period data load:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Integration Setup**, select **Import Format**.
2. In **Import Format**, from the **Import Format** summary grid, select the file in which to define a multiple period data load.

- In **File Type**, select **Multi-Period - Numeric Data**.

MGPBCS_Multiperiod: Details

Name MGPBCS_Multiperiod

Source Type ERP

Source File

* File Type Multi-Period - Numeric Data

Drill URL

Description

Target Type EPM

Target MGPBCS

* File Delimiter Comma

- In **File Delimiter**, select the delimited based on the source file.
- Add column mappings by mapping the source files column numbers with the target application dimensions.

MGPBCS_Multiperiod: Mappings

Source Column	Field Number	Expression	Add Expression	Target
Account	1			Account
Amount	4			Amount
Custom1	2			Custom1
Entity	3			Entity
				Version

- From the Expression column for **Amount**, click the **Add Expression** editor.

Add Import Format Mapping Expression

* Expression Type Column=start,end

* Expression Value 6,17

Description Use this expression to specify number of amount columns
Example -> 11,22 ->Columns 11 through 22 will be considered amount columns

OK Cancel

- From **Add Import Format Mapping Expression** screen, and then from the **Expression Type** drop-down, select **Column=start,end**.
- From **Expression Value**, enter the column number of the first amount in the source file, and then the column number of the last amount in the source file.
For example, if the source file has forecasting values from January to December, and the amount for January begins from column 6, the December amount is at 17. In this case, when you specify 6, 17, the Expression Value includes the amounts beginning from column 6, and then load value for the next 12 months up to December.
- Click **Save** to save the import format.
- Optional:** If necessary, create a location that includes the import format for the multi-periods.
For more information, see [Defining Locations](#).
- Optional** If necessary, create a data load rule.
For more information, see [Defining Data Load Rules to Extract Data](#).
- From **Data Load**, then **Data Load Rule**, click **Execute** to execute the data load rule.
For more information, see [Running Data Load Rules](#).

 **Note:**

Locations with multi-period import formats cannot be executed from the Data Load Workbench. They are executed using the Data Load Rule only.

Processing Order

For all fields except the Amount field, Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition processes stacked expressions in the following order:

1. Script
2. Fill or FILL

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

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

Defining Import Formats for File-Based Mappings

When the source is a file-based data load, you define the settings and the import format mapping definition, which determines which fields (columns) are extracted from the source system and how data is stored in the staging table.

For detailed information about working with import formats, see [Working with Import Formats](#). For information about working with all data types data loads in import formats, see [All Data Types Data Load Process Description](#).

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

- Skip
- Currency
- Attribute
- Description
- Dimension Row

Table 2-7 Import format definition options

Import Definition Option	Description
Skip	<p>The skip option is used to indicate rows in the input file that should be skipped. For example, rows with no data, negative numbers, or for specific accounts. The specification for a skip row is defined in the same way as that for a data row, and the system looks for the exact textual match for text entered in the expression field in the indicated location in the input file.</p> <p>The system automatically skips rows in the input file that have "spaces" and "non-numeric" characters in the amount location, so a skip specification is only needed when non-amount data is present in a row of the input file in the same location as the amount. For example, the input file may contain a label named "date." Add an entry for a skip row to indicate the starting column of the text "date," the length of the text, and the exact text to match.</p> <p>The Skip row option is available for both fixed and delimited file types.</p>

Table 2-7 (Cont.) Import format definition options


Import Definition Option	Description
Attribute	<p>The TDATASEG table includes 40 attribute columns to which you can import values from the selected input file. You can provide the location of the attribute in the input file by specifying the starting location and length, or plug the value during processing by entering the value for the attribute in the expression field. If the value for the attribute is entered in the expression field, then a starting location and length are not needed.</p> <p>The attribute fields are generally used to help compose a drill-through URL or for history or documentation needs. You may want to populate the attribute field to support searching and filtering in the Data Load Workbench.</p> <p>Each attribute column can accept up to 300 characters.</p>


 **Note:**

If you integrate an Financial Consolidation and Close source with an explicit period mapping type, the system stores Tax Reporting the mapping year (SRCYEAR) and mapping period (SRCPERIOD) in the ATTR2 column and year in ATTR3 columns. For this reason when importing data from Financial Consolidation and Close, attribute columns ATTR2 and ATTR3 should not be used for any other dimension mappings. Similarly when you map a Movement source attribute to any target dimension, the system automatically creates another map for mapping the


Table 2-7 (Cont.) Import format definition options

Import Definition Option	Description
Description	<p>The TDATESEG table includes two description columns, and you can load these columns in the same way as the attribute columns. You can specify the location in the input row that contains a description or specify an explicit value by entering it in the expression field in the mapping table.</p>
Currency	<p>Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition supports the ability to load data that is of a currency different from the default currency of the selected location. This option enables you to specify the location in the input line that specifies the currency for the related amount field. For the file import format, specify a currency on each row of data, or make sure that a currency is specified in the location that uses the selected import format.</p>
Dimension	<p>FDMEET supports multiple entries for a dimension in the import format when the dimension specification is spread between multiple locations on the same line. This feature enables you to concatenate fields for file-based data. To use this option, select the dimension, start and end positions, and the expression.</p>

 Movement to the ATTR1 column.

 **Note:**
You may encounter issues with loading data if the currency is not specified correctly.

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

 **Note:**
For information about defining import formats for fixed length all data type data files, see [Setting the Import Format Data Types](#).

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Integration Setup**, select **Import Format**.
2. In **Import Format**, from the **Import Format** summary grid, select the file.

3. In the **Import Format Detail** grid, select the type of row to add from the **Add** drop-down.

Available options:

- Skip Row
- Currency Row
- Attribute Row
- Description Row
- Dimension Row

4. In **Start**, specify where on the file the column starts.

5. In **Length**, enter the length of the column.

6. In **Expression**, enter the expression that overwrites the contents of the column.

When entering a constant, enter a starting position and length. Use a start position of "1" and a length of "1."

See [Adding Import Expressions](#).

7. Click **Save**.

To define an import format for delimited numeric data files:



Note:

For information about defining import formats for delimited all data type data files, see [Setting the Import Format Data Types](#).

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Integration Setup**, select **Import Format**.

2. In **Import Format**, from the **Import Format** summary grid, select a file.

3. In the **Data Load Mappings** section, click **Add**, and select the type or row to add.

Available options are:

- Currency Row
- Attribute Row
- Description Row
- Dimension Row

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

The Expression field ignores the Field Number value when you provide a column expression for a multiple period data load.

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

See [Adding Import Expressions](#).

6. Click **Save**.

Concatenating Source Dimensions for a File-Based Source

Concatenate file-based dimensions as the source of target application dimensions. Concatenation facilitates a simple set of data load mappings with an unlimited number of fields that can be concatenated.

To concatenate a file-based source dimension:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Integration Setup**, select **Import Format**.
2. In the **Import Format** summary task bar, select the import format of the file.
Source columns for both fixed and file delimited files can be concatenated.
3. In **Data Load Mapping**, click **Add**.
4. Select **Dimension Row**, and then specify the *target dimension*.
5. In **Source Column**, select the first source column to concatenate.
6. In **Field Number**, enter the field number from the file to import (defaults to the field number from the file when text is selected).
7. In **Data Load Mapping**, click **Add**.
8. Select **Dimension Row**, and then specify the same *target dimension* as in step 4.
9. In **Source Column**, select the second source column to concatenate.
10. Repeat steps 5-6 for each source column to add to the concatenation.
11. To use a concatenation character between source columns:
 - a. Click **Add**, and then specify the *target dimension*.
 - b. In **Source Column** field, enter a name to identify the concatenation character.
For example, enter: **Delimited**.
 - c. In **Field Number**, enter: **1** or greater.
Do not enter: **0** when specifying the field number for the concatenation character column
 - d. In **Expression** field, enter the concatenation character used to separate concatenated source columns.
For example, enter a , (comma) or a . (period).
12. Click **Save**.

Source Column	Field Number	Expression	Add Expression	Target
Account	1			Account
Delimiter	1	.		Account
SubAccount	2			Account

Using the Import Format Builder

When the source system is a file-based data load, use the Import Format Builder feature to map source fields graphically to target dimension members instead of typing the starting position and the field length. This feature is available for both fixed and delimited files.

**Note:**

The Import Format Builder does not support tab delimited files.

To assign an import format using the Import Format Builder:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Integration Setup**, select **Import Format**.
2. In the **Import Format** summary grid, select a file-based source system.
3. In the **Import Format Mapping** detail grid, click **Build Format**.
4. In **Select file to Load**, locate and choose the file to import, and then click **OK**.

In addition to selecting a file to load, you can:

- Create a new folder under the *inbox* directory.
- Delete a file.
- Download a file
- Upload a file

The file contents are shown on the Import Format Builder screen.

```

Import Format Builder
'MatchMixAll_Demo.TRN - file containing transactions for match TID with TID, and match by Account for Demo

!FILE_FORMAT = 1.0
!VERSION = 1.0.0

!SCENARIO = ActMon
!YEAR = 2006
!PERIOD = December
!C2=[None]
!C3=[None]
!C4=[None]

!INTERCOMPANY DETAIL
!Column_Order=Entity;Partner;Account;Cl;TransID;SubID ;RefID ;TransCurr;TransAmt ;EntCurrAmt ;Date

'transactions to be matched using TID with TID

```

5. Select the text to import.
6. In **Assign selected text as Source Dimension Name**, select **N** to specify the source dimension name on the Enter Dimension Mapping Detail screen.

Select **Y** to use the selected text as the source dimension name and to use the one-to-one mapping between the source dimension and target dimension members.

7. To change dimension mappings details, click **Assign Dimension**.

You must add or change dimension details if you selected **N** in **Assign selected text as Source Dimension Name**.

8. On **Enter Dimension Mapping Details**, from **Source Dimension Name**, specify the name of source dimension to which to assign the selected text.
9. In **Select Target Dimension**, select the target dimension to which to map the source dimension.
10. In **Selection Field Number**, specify the field number from the file to import (defaults to the field number from the file when text is selected).
11. Click **OK**.

When you assign or change source dimension information, the information is shown in the Add New Mapping summary grid.

Source Column	Field Number	Target
Account	1	Account

All Data Types Data Loads

Using the all data type load method, you can load data files that support the following data types to Oracle Hyperion Planning:

- numbers
- text
- Smartlists
- Date

Additionally, you can load data files that include multiple balance columns for a selected calendar period.



Note:

The All Data Type with Security loads only to the currency specified in the import.

**Note:**

The All Data Type load method is not supported for Oracle Hyperion Profitability and Cost Management.

All Data Types Data Load Process Description

At a high level, when working with the all data types load method, note the following:

1. In the Target Application feature, on the Application Options tab, select the either the **All data types with auto-increment of line item** or the **all data types with security** load method.
2. In the **Import Format** option, select the **file type** for the All Data Type load method.
3. For multi-column types only in the Data Load Rule, assign any driver dimension member(s) for multiple column data types. The driver dimension is the member into which data is loaded. The driver dimension is only applicable to a multiple column type, not delimited or fixed. If no header record or member expressions are assigned, you can select the members from the Member Selector screen in the import format or the data load rule.
4. In the **Data Load Workbench**, verify the values of the data type in the Data Column. The Data Load Workbench displays the Data Column instead of the Amount Column.
 - a. Use the **Import from Source** feature to import the data from the source system, perform the necessary transformation, such as import, map, and validate the data.
 - b. Validate the source data.
 - c. Export the data to the Oracle Hyperion Planning application.

For more information about how data is loaded in Planning, see the Outline Load Utility in *Oracle Hyperion Planning Administrator's Guide*.

Setting the All Data Types Load Method

You can select the method to use when loading metadata and data for Account, Period, Year, Scenario, Version, Currency, Entity, user-defined dimensions, attributes, UDAs, exchange rates, Smart Lists, and planning unit hierarchies.

**Note:**

To load numeric data, use the **Numeric Data Only** load method.

1. Select the **Setup** tab, and then under **Register**, select **Target Application**.
2. In **Target Application**, in the **Target Application** summary grid, click **Add**, and then select either **Local** or **Cloud**.
Available options are **Cloud** (for a Cloud deployment) or **Local** (for an on-premise deployment).
3. In **Target Application** under **Application Options**, from the **Load Method** drop-down, select **all data types with security**.

Dimension Details		Application Options	
View ▾		Detach	
Property Name	Value	Select	
Load Method	All data types with security		
Batch Size	10000		
Drill Region	No		
Purge Data File	No		
Date Format	MM-DD-YYYY		
Data Dimension for Auto-Increment Line Item			
Driver Dimension for Auto-Increment Line Item			
Member name may contain comma	Yes		

Available load method descriptions:

- All data types with auto-increment of line item.
This method requires that you define the data and driver dimensions, and unique identifiers for the Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud application. You define data load and driver dimension in the Data Dimension for Auto-Increment Line Item field and Driver Dimension for Auto-Increment Line Item field on the Target Options tab in the Data Load Rule.

For detailed information on this option, see [Loading Incremental Data using the LINEITEM Flag to an EPM Application](#).
- Numeric—Loads numeric data only. Oracle Hyperion Planning data security is not enforced in this method.
- all data types with security— Loads Numeric, Text, Smartlist, Date data types. If the Planning administrator loads data, Planning data security is *not* enforced. If a Planning non-administrator user loads data, then Planning data security is enforced.

The data is loaded in chunks of 500K cells.

4. From the **Date Format** drop-down, specify the format of the date data:
 - DD-MM-YYYY
 - MM-DD-YYYY
 - YYYY-MM-DD
5. Click **Save**.

Setting the All Data Types Load Method

There are two export load methods in Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition: Numeric Data Only and All Data Type with Security. The All Data Type with Security loads only to the currency specified in the import.

You can select the method to use when loading metadata and data for Account, Period, Year, Scenario, Version, Currency, Entity, user-defined dimensions, attributes, UDAs, exchange rates, Smart Lists, and planning unit hierarchies.

Note:

To load numeric data, use the **Numeric Data Only** load method.

1. Select the **Setup** tab, and then under **Register**, select **Target Application**.

2. In **Target Application**, in the **Target Application** summary grid, click **Add**, and then select either **Local** or **Cloud**.

Available options are **Cloud** (for a Cloud deployment) or **Local** (for an on-premise deployment).
3. In **Target Application** under **Application Options**, from the **Load Method** drop-down, select **all data types with security**.

Available load method descriptions:
 - Numeric—Loads numeric data only. Oracle Hyperion Planning data security is not enforced in this method.
 - all data types with security— Loads Numeric, Text, Smartlist, Date data types. If the Planning administrator loads data, Planning data security *is not* enforced. If a Planning non-administrator user loads data, then Planning data security is enforced. A Planning non-administrator user can load only 500,000 cells of data.
4. From the **Date Format** drop-down, specify the format of the date data:
 - DD-MM-YYYY
 - MM-DD-YYYY
 - YYYY-MM-DD
5. Click **Save**.

Setting the Import Format Data Types

When loading data, specify the type of data for the import format:

- Delimited–Numeric data
 - Fixed–Numeric data
 - Multi-Column–Numeric Data
 - Delimited–All Data Type
 - Fixed–All Data Type
 - Multi Column–All Data Type
1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Integration Setup**, select **Import Format**.
 2. In the **Import Format** summary task bar, select **Add**.

In the upper grid of the Import Formats screen, a row is added.
 3. In **Name**, enter a user-defined identifier for the import format.

You cannot modify the value in this field after a mapping has been created for this import format.
 4. In **Source**, select the source system.
 5. In **Target**, select the target system.
 6. In **Description**, enter a description of the import format.
 7. In **Import Format**, in **File Type**, select the type of non-numeric data file.

Options include:
 - Fixed - Numeric Data
 See [Defining Import Formats for File-Based Mappings](#).

- Delimited - Numeric Data
See [Defining Import Formats for File-Based Mappings](#).
 - Multi Column - Numeric Data
See [Loading Multi-Column Numeric Data](#).
 - Delimited - All Data Type
See [Setting the Import Format Data Types](#).
 - Fixed - All Data Type
See [Setting the Import Format Data Types](#).
 - Multi Column - All Data Type
8. If the file type is delimited, in the **File Delimiter** field, select the type of delimiter:
 - comma (,)
 - exclamation (!)
 - semi-colon (;)
 - colon (:)
 - pipe (|)
 - tab
 - tilde (~)
 9. In **Drill URL**, enter the URL used for the drill-through.
 10. In the **Mapping** section, map any dimensions.
 11. Add the import format expressions.
 12. Click **Save**.

Setting the Import Format for Multi-Column Data Types

You can load data from multiple columns using a combination of column expressions and driver expressions as shown below:

- A Column expression is used to specify the columns to import. You can import a contiguous set of columns or a non-contiguous set of columns.

You specify contiguous columns by using starting and ending columns. For example, 5,10 indicate columns 5 through 10.

You specify non-contiguous columns by using `column1 | column2 | column3`. For example, 5|7|10 indicates import columns 5, 7 and 10.

- A driver expression can be used to specify the dimension and target value for each column. The driver dimension is the member into which data is loaded. You can have one driver dimension per load, but multiple members can be defined for the driver dimension. The driver dimension is only applicable to the multi-column type.

The member assignment in the data rule is similar to the multi-period assignment. You can assign the driver member in the header record, import format (member expression), or data rule. If you don't specify a header record or member expression in the import format, you can select the member(s) in the data load rule.

For more information, see [Adding an Import Expression for a Data Driver](#) and [Assigning Driver Dimension Members](#).

- For the multi-column type, you can use a header, multi-row header, or no header specified in the import format. These are the different formats:

 **Note:**

In the import format you must have a column definition for the driver dimension defined in the data field. If your driver is "Account," then your import format must include a source column and field or start and end period for the account dimension. This must be a valid field in the file, or a valid start and end position in the file. This is not referenced by the process, but it must be valid for the process to execute.

- For a file with a header record, use the format `Driver=<Dimension Name>; Header=<Row Number>; Column=<Column Numbers>`.

For example, when the import format definition

`Driver=Account;HeaderRow=1;Column=2,4` is applied to the following sample data file:

```
Entity,ACCT1,ACCT2,ACCT3
Entity01,100,200,300
```

This tells the system that row 1 is the header, and data starts in row 2. In column 2, the entity is the first value, and then the next three columns are the values for ACCT1, ACCT2 and ACCT3.

- For a file with multiple row headers (driver members don't line up with the data column), you can use a modified header expression. For example, when you export data from Essbase as in the following data file, the data column header is a new row and does not line up data.

```
"Period","Consolidation","Data Source","Currency","Intercompany","Entity","Movement","Multi-GAAP","Product","Scenario","Years","View","Account"
"FCCS_Sales","FCCS_Cost of Sales"
"Jan","FCCS_Entity Input","FCCS Data Input","Entity Currency","FCCS_No Intercompany","01","FCCS_No Movement","FCCS_Local
GAAP","P_110","Actual","FY15","FCCS_Periodic",3108763.22,2405325.62
"Jan","FCCS_Entity Input","FCCS Data Input","Parent Currency","FCCS_No Intercompany","01","FCCS_No Movement","FCCS_Local
GAAP","P_110","Actual","FY15","FCCS_Periodic",3108763.22,2405325.62
```

With a multi row header, you identify header row that contains the driver information to the system. When the header row is specified as `Header=2,1`, this means that the header starts at row 2, and the driver members start at column 1.

In another example, say your second header is A,B,C,D and columns are 10 to 13 for these values. If you set column expression to `10|12,13`, then the B member and its values (at column 11) are skipped.

- To load multiple columns without a header record in the data file, use the import format definition `Driver = <Dimension Name>; Member = <List of Members>; Column=<Column Numbers>`. Use this method when to skip a source column in the source record.

For example, when the import format definition `Driver=Account;member=ACCT1, ACCT2, ACCT3;Column=2,4` is applied to the following data file:

```
Entity01,100,200,300
```


you tell the system to include entity as the first value, and then for the next three columns to use driver dimension members values from ACCOUNT; ACCT1, ACCT2 and ACCT3.

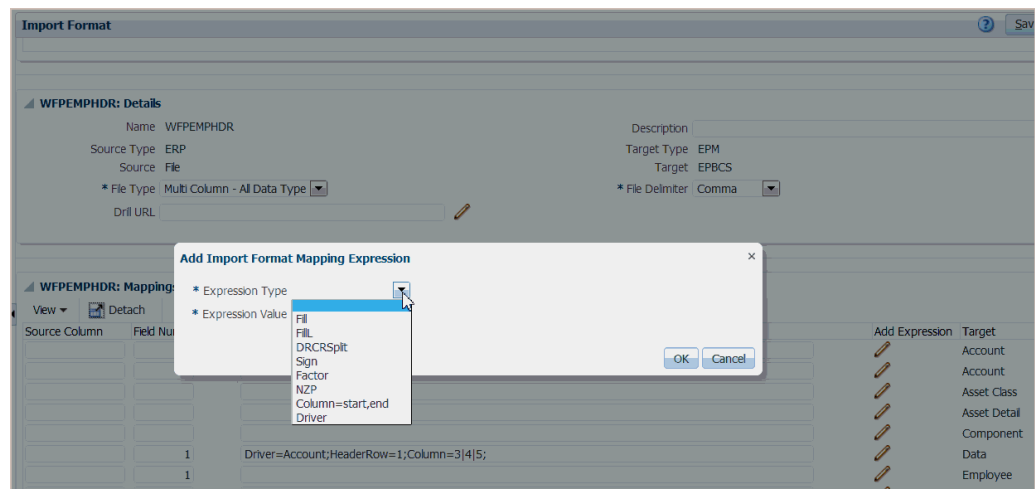
- For data source application types, you assign the driver dimension, but the system assigns row 1 as the header. You can load multiple columns by selecting the columns from the Add Import Format Mapping Expression screen.

Adding an Import Expression for a Data Driver

To add an import expression for non-numeric data:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Integration Setup**, select **Import Format**.
2. In **Import Format**, from the **Import Format Mapping** grid, select the data source column.
3. In **Expression**, specify the import expression.
4. **Optional:** You can also specify the expression type and value in the **Add Expression** field.

- a. Click .
- b. From the **Expression Type** drop-down, select **Driver**.



- c. In **Add Import Format Mapping Expression** when entering a driver, enter the values for the expression and click **OK**.

Add Import Format Mapping Expression

* Expression Type: Driver

* Dimension: Account

Member(s):

Header Row: 1

Column(s): 3|4|5

Description: Use this expression to load multiple columns of data of all data types. Supported data types are Numeric, Text, Smartlist, Date.

Example: Driver=Account;HeaderRow=2;Column=3|5,8; -> Column's dimension is Account; Import column 3 and 5 through 8; Header Row 2 is used to determine values for Account.

Example: Driver=Account;Member="OWP_Employee Type","OWP_FTE","OWP_Applicable Union Code","OWP_Merit Month";Column=3|4|7|5; -> Column's dimension is Account ; Import columns 3,4,5,7 ; Target values for Account are listed after Member. For column to specify a range use ,(Comma). For example 3,8 is column 3 through 8. Use | to specify distinct column 3|6|8 is columns 3,6,8.

OK Cancel

In **Dimension**, select the dimension to which the expression applies.

In **Member(s)**, select the dimension members. You can also browse and select members on the Member Selector screen.

Member Selector

Dimension: Account

Plan Type: OEP_WFP

Refresh Members

Tree View | List View

Member List

- Account
 - No Account
 - System Members
 - OWP_Workforce Planning - Accounts**
 - OWP_Workforce Planning Assumptions
 - OWP_Workforce Expenses
 - OWP_wCount
 - OWP_YTD Accounts
 - OWP_FYTD Total Salary
 - OWP_FYTD Total Salary (Prior)
 - OWP_CYTD Total Salary
 - OWP_CYTD Total Salary (Prior)
 - OWP_Workforce Project Integration Accounts
 - Exchange Rates

Rows Selected: 1

Selected Members

- Account

OK Cancel

In **Header row**, select the header row of the file for the expression.

In **Column(s)**, specify the data columns in the expression. To use a range of DATA columns, specify columns using a comma (.). To use non-contiguous DATA columns, specify columns using the pipe (|) delimiter.

- d. Click **OK**.

In the following example, the "Project Element" is the driver member of the first header row, and includes contiguous rows "2,3", and non-contiguous rows "5,7".

Source Column	Field Number	Expression	Add Expression	Target
	8			Account
				Component
	3	Driver=Project Element;HeaderRow=1;Column=2,3 5,7;		Data
				Employee
				Entity
	1			Job
				Project
				Project Element
				Property
				Resource Class

Assigning Driver Dimension Members

A driver dimension member can be assigned in the data rule (as well as the header record or import format (member expression)). This tab is only displayed in the data load rule when the members are not specified in the import format, or if the header row is not specified in the import format.

1. On the **Workflow** tab, under **Data Load**, select **Data Load Rule**.
2. In the **Data Load** summary area, click **Add** to add a new data load rule, or change the location name from the POV bar, and select the data load rule.

For information on adding a data load rule, see [Defining Data Load Rule Details for a File-Based Source System](#).

3. Select the **Target Member** tab.

You see this tab only when the driver dimension members are not defined in the import format.

The columns to which you can select driver dimension members are available for edit.

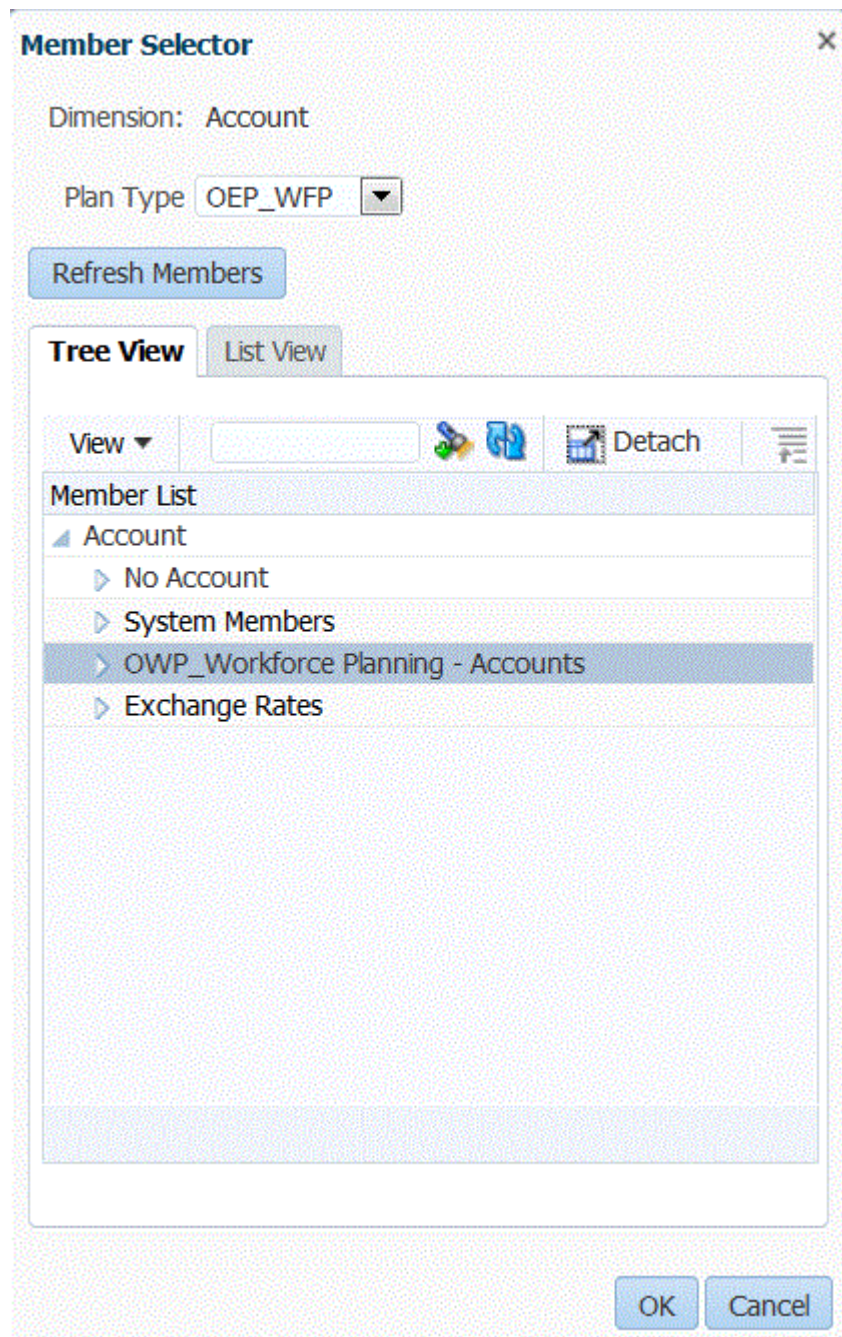
Details

Name: DriverMembers
 Category: OEP_Plan
 Import Format:
 Description:
 Target Plan Type: Plan1

Source Options | **Target Members** | Target Options | Custom Options

Target Column	Value	Select
Column10	<input type="text"/>	
Column12	<input type="text"/>	

4. In the **Value** field, enter the name of the driver dimension member to use in the header record or member expression.
5. **Optional:** To search on driver dimension members, click the **Search** button and navigate to the driver dimension on the **Member Selection** screen.



6. Click **Save**.

Loading Incremental Data using the LINEITEM Flag to an EPM Application

You can include line item detail using a LINEITEM flag in the data load file to perform incremental data loads for a child of the data load dimension based on unique driver dimension identifiers to an EPM application. This load method specifies that data should be overwritten if a row with the specified unique identifiers already exists on the form. If the row does not exist, data is entered if enough child members exist under the data load dimension parent member.

For example, you can load employee earnings detail from the following sample source data file to a target EPM application.

```
Emp, Job, Pay Type, Amount
"Stark, Rob", Accountant, Bonus_Pay, 20000
"Molinari, Sara", Sales Manager, Bonus_Pay, 22000
"Matthew, Peter", Sales Associate, Bonus_Pay, 5000
```

The target Oracle Hyperion Planning application is shown below:

Scenario	Version	Currency	Entity	Project	Years	Employee	Job
OEP_Plan	OEP_Working	USD	Sales US	No Project	FY16	Stark, Rob	Accountant
		Jan					
		No Property	OWP_Value				
Earning1	Bonus Pay		25,000				
Earning2							
Earning3							
Earning4							
Earning5							

When using the LINEITEM syntax, the data file may contain records having identical dimensions except driver member values.

In the following data file, records have the same dimensions but differ on the value of the acct_date column (a driver member). This requires you to identify driver member(s) which make the data record unique (that is, the acct_date column for the example).

```
Entity, Employee, Version, asl_EmployeeType, acct_date, acct_text, SSTax Rate1
<LINEITEM("ParentMember")>, No Employee, Baseline, Regular, 1-1-2001, Text1, 0.4
<LINEITEM("ParentMember")>, No Employee, Baseline, Regular, 1-1-2002, Text2, 0.4
<LINEITEM("ParentMember")>, No Employee, Baseline, Regular, 1-1-2003, Text3, 0.5
```

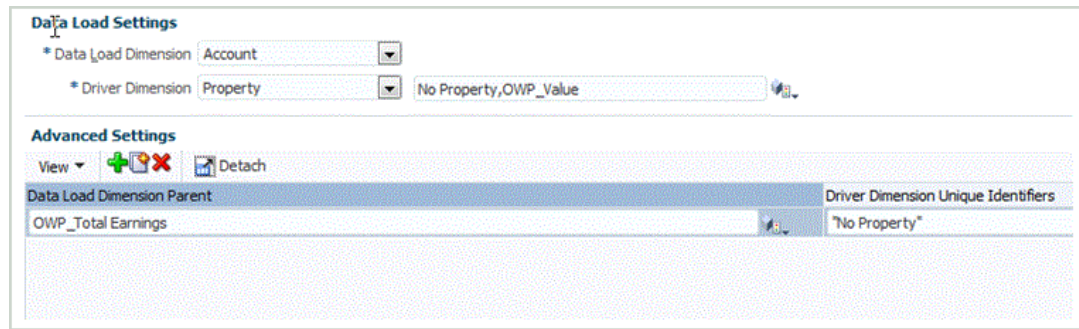
To support the above use case, create a LOOKUP dimension and map driver member column to it in the Import Format option. The name of the dimension must start with `LineItemKey`. For example, create a LOOKUP dimension named `LineItemKey` and assign any Data Column Name (such as UD8). In the Import Format option, map `LineItemKey` dimension to 5th column (acct_date) in the data file and use the LIKE (* to *) data mapping. You may also use other type of data mappings to populate the look up dimension. If needed, create more LOOKUP dimensions to uniquely identify data records. The rest of the setup is same.

To use this feature, perform steps both in Planning and Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition.

1. Launch Planning.
2. From the **Data Load Settings** screen, select the **Data Load Dimension** and **Driver Dimension**.

In Planning, **Earning1** and **Earning2**, are members of the **Account** dimensions. The various Earnings Types are loaded to the **No Property** member of the **Property**

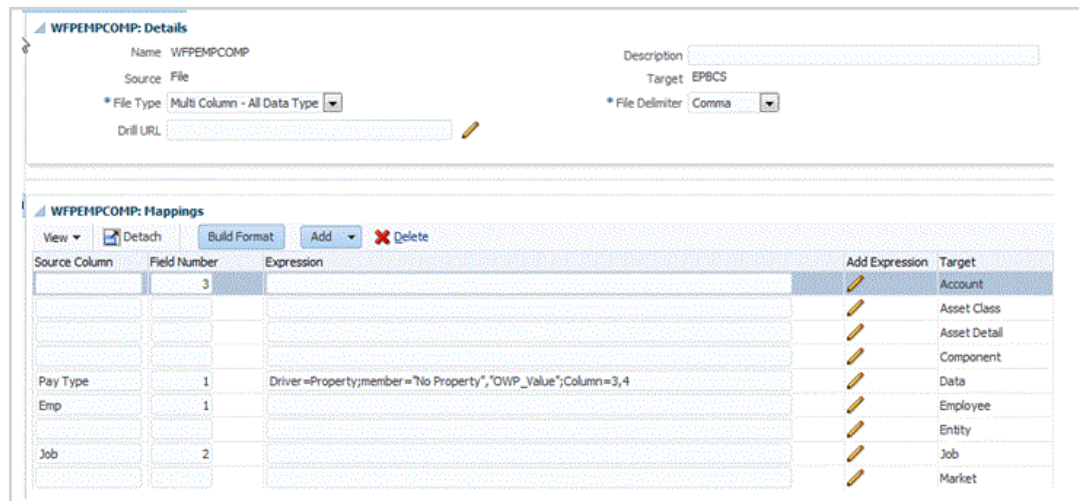
dimension, and the **Earning** value is loaded to the **OWP_Value** of the **Property** dimension.



For more information about the Data Load Settings screen, see the *Oracle Hyperion Planning Administrator's Guide*.

3. Launch FDMEE, then select **Setup**, and then select **Import Format**.
4. From the **Import Format Mapping** grid, select the data source column.
5. In **Expression**, add an import expression for the data driver.

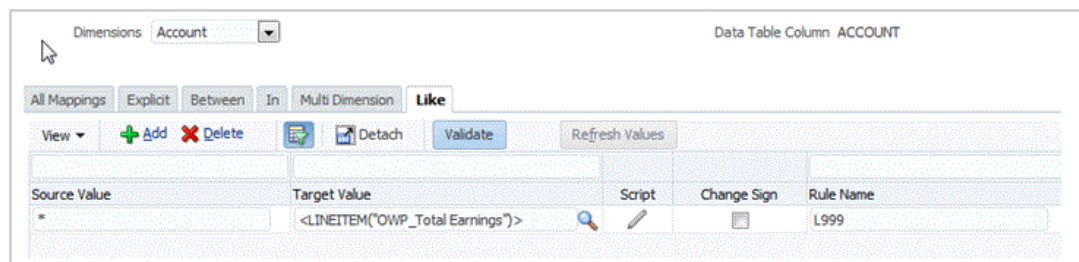
For example, add the import format expression: **Driver=Property;member="No Property","OWP_value";Column=3,4**.



For more information about adding drivers FDMEE, see [Adding an Import Expression for a Data Driver](#) and [Assigning Driver Dimension Members](#).

6. From **Workflow**, select **Data Load Mapping**.

In Data Load Mapping, you identify how source dimensionality translates to the target dimensionality. As shown below for a "Like" mapping, the **Earning** source value (represented by the asterisk) is loaded to **OWP_Total Earnings** of the **Account** dimension.



7. From **Workflow**, select **Data Load Rule**.
8. Select the **Target Options** tab.
9. From the **Load Method** drop-down, select **All data types with auto-increment of line item**.
10. In **Data Dimension for Auto-Increment Line Item**, select the data dimension that matches the data dimension you specified in Planning.

In this example, the data dimension is **Account**.

11. In **Driver Dimension for Auto-Increment Line Item**, select the driver dimension that matches the driver dimension you specified in Planning.

In this example, the driver dimension is **Property**.

Dimension Details		Application Options
Property Name	Value	Select
Load Method	All data types with auto-increment of line item	
Batch Size	10000	
Drill Region	Yes	
Purge Data File	Yes	
Date Format	MM-DD-YYYY	
Data Dimension for Auto-Increment Line Item	Account	
Driver Dimension for Auto-Increment Line Item	Property	
Member name may contain comma	Yes	

Loading Multi-Column Numeric Data

Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition enables you to load data for multiple dimension members of a selected dimension in a single row of data. The definition of the members to load can be included in a header record in the load file, or in the import format definition.

The data file can be a:

- text data file with multi-columns of numeric data with no headers to contiguous periods by executing a data load rule with start and end periods.
- text data file with multiple columns of numeric data to a period or any other dimension as a column header by specifying the:
 - column header in the data file
 - column header member list in the import format
 - column header member in the data rule
- Excel data file with multiple columns of numeric data to a period as a column header. The Excel file may or may not contain a header.

To load multi-column numeric data:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Integration Setup**, select **Import Format**.
2. In the **Import Format** summary task bar, select **Add**.
In the upper grid of the Import Formats screen, a row is added.
3. In **Name**, enter a user-defined identifier for the import format.


You cannot modify the value in this field after a mapping has been created for this import format.

4. In **Description**, enter a description of the import format.
5. In **Source**, select **File** for the source.
6. From **File Type** drop-down, select **Multi Column - Numeric Data** as the format of the file.
7. From the **File Delimiter** drop-down, select a type of delimiter.

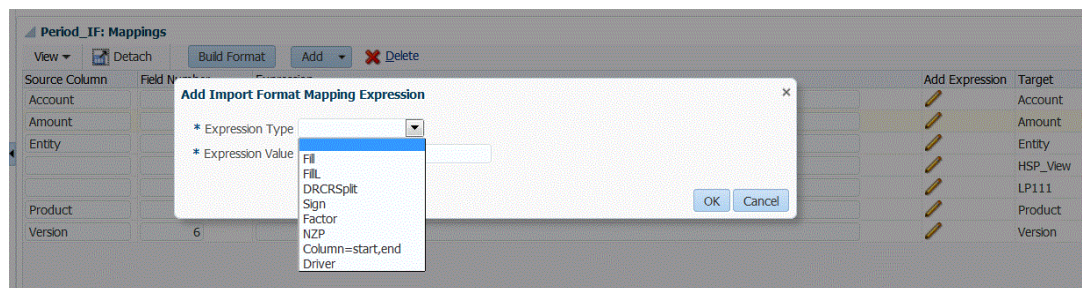
Available delimiter symbols:

- comma (,)
- exclamation (!)
- semicolon (;)
- colon (:)
- pipe (|)
- tab
- tilde (~)

8. In **Target**, select **EPM** and select any EPM application as a target.
9. **Optional:** In **Drill URL**, enter the URL used for the drill-through.

10. In the **Mapping** section, select the **Amount** dimensions and click .

11. From the **Expression Type** drop-down, select **Column=start,end**.

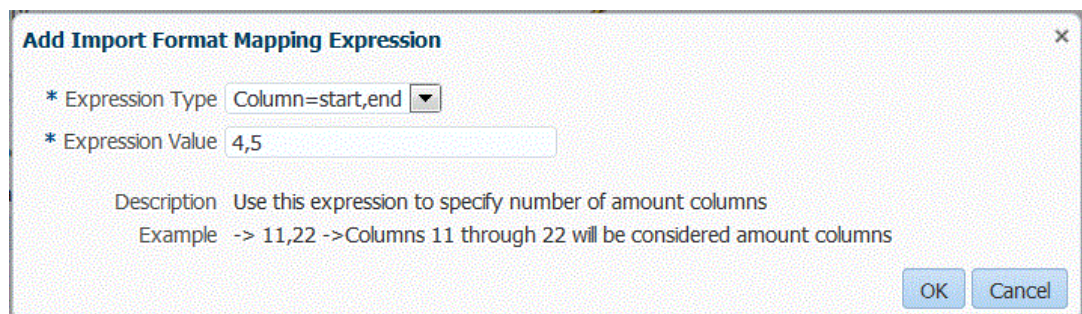


12. In **Expression value**, specify the columns to import.

You can import a contiguous set of columns or a non-contiguous set of columns. To use a range of Amount (data) columns, specify columns using a comma (,). To use non-contiguous amount columns, specify columns using the pipe (|) delimiter.

You specify contiguous columns by using starting and ending columns. For example, 5,10 indicates columns 5 through 10.

You specify non-contiguous columns by using column1 | column2 | column3. For example, 5|7|10 indicates import columns 5, 7, and 10.



13. **Optional:** Specify any drivers and header rows of the file for the expression.

14. Click **OK**.

Source Column	Field Number	Expression	Add Expression	Target
Account	1			Account
Amount	1	Driver=Account;HeaderRow=1;Column=1,3		Amount
Custom1	6			Custom1
Entity	4			Entity
Version	5			Version

15. Click **Save**.

To load a text data file with multiple columns of numeric data to a period:

1. Complete steps 1-12 in the [To load multi-column numeric data](#).
2. From the **Expression Type** drop-down, select **Driver**.
3. On the **Add Import Format Mapping Expression**, in **Dimension**, leave the default driver dimension **Period**.
4. In **Period(s)**, select the **period driver dimension member** to load and click **OK**.

Specify the period using quotes. For example, you might enter: **"Dec-9"**.

If you do not specify a period driver member dimension on the Add Import Format Mapping Expression, you can specify period members in the data load rule. See steps 5-11.

Add Import Format Mapping Expression

* Expression Type: Driver

* Dimension: Period

Period(s): "Dec-9"

Header Row:

Column(s): 4,5

Description: Use this expression to load multiple columns of data of all data types. Supported data types are Numeric, Text, Smartlist, Date.

Example: Driver=Account;HeaderRow=2;Column=3|5,8; -> Column's dimension is Account; Import column 3 and 5 through 8; Header Row 2 is used to determine values for Account.

Example: Driver=Account;Member="OWP_Employee Type","OWP_FTE","OWP_Applicable Union Code","OWP_Merit Month";Column=3|4|7|5; -> Column's dimension is Account ; Import columns 3,4,5,7 ; Target values for Account are listed after Member. For column to specify a range use ,(Comma). For example 3,8 is column 3 through 8. Use | to specify distinct column 3|6|8 is columns 3,6,8.

OK Cancel

5. On the **Workflow** tab, under **Data Load**, select **Data Load Rule**.
6. On the **Data Load Rule** screen, select the POV to use for the data load rule.
7. Add or select the data load rule to use for the multi-column numeric data load.
8. In **Import Format**, select the import format set up for the multi-column numeric load.
9. **Optional**: From the **Source Options** tab, specify any source options.
10. Select the **Column Headers** tab, and specify the start date and end date of the numeric columns.

You are prompted to add the start and end dates on the Column Headers tab when:

- a text data file has no header in the header record of the data file, in the import format, or data rule.
- you are using an Excel file in all cases. If header information is specified in the Excel file, only periods that fall within the start and end period range are processed.

Column Number	Value
4	Dec-24
5	Jun-24

11. Save and execute the data load rule.

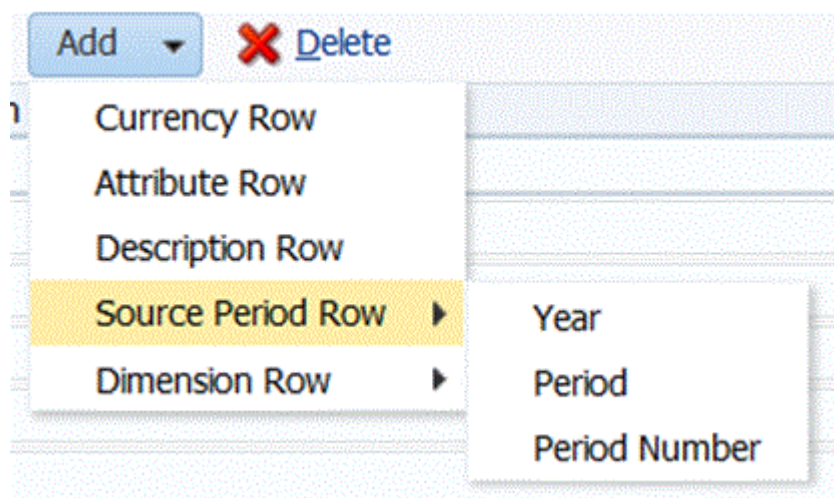
Loading Periods as a Column from the Data File

"Period" dimensions are supported as columns in a data file. If you have data for multiple periods in a single file, then you can include the year and period on each row of the data file that gets loaded to the target application.

You load a period as a column from a data file by defining the load definition through the import format, and the data load rule.

To include a period as a column from the data file:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Integration Setup**, select **Import Format**.
2. In the **Import Format** summary task bar, select the Financial Consolidation and Close consolidation application or file.
Typically, this is a single file with multiple periods, such as Year and Period.
3. From the **Import Format Detail Mapping** grid, select the source column and click **Add**.



4. Select the period rows to include:
 - a. To map to a "Year" row, click **Source Period Row**, and then select **Year** to map to the **Year** dimension in the target application.
 - b. In **Source Column**, select the dimension to map to the **Year** row.

- c. In **Field Number**, enter the **field number** from the file to import (defaults to the field number from the file when text is selected.)
 - d. In **Expression**, specify the expression to apply to the **Year** row.
 - e. To map to a period row, click **Add**, select **Source Period Row**, and then select **Period**.
 - f. In **Field Number**, enter the **field number** from the file to import (defaults to the field number from the file when text is selected.)
 - g. In **Expression**, specify the expression to apply to the **Period** row.
 - h. To map to a period number row, click **Add**, select **Source Period Row**, and then select **Period Number**.
 - i. In **Field Number**, enter the **field number** from the file to import (defaults to the field number from the file when text is selected.)
 - j. In **Expression**, specify the expression to apply to the **Period Number** row.
5. Click **Save**.
 6. Specify the parameters of the data load rule, and then execute it.
See [Defining Data Load Rules to Extract Data](#).

Write-Back Mappings

When you are setting up an integration to pull from an EPM application and write back to Oracle E-Business Suite or PeopleSoft, consider the following:

- Before you create a data load rule to write back, create the write-back mappings. Write-back mappings occur at the member level. (For example, loading data from an Oracle Hyperion Planning application to your Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) source system.)
- You create write-back mappings to replace outgoing dimension members with source segment members. More specifically, during budget write-back, the write-back mapping is referred to when replacing outgoing dimension members with segment values.

The following interface tables require "write" security privileges for the data load to write-back process:

E-Business Suite

- GL_INTERFACE
- GL_INTERFACE_CONTROL
- GL_BUDGET_INTERFACE

Standard PeopleSoft—PS_HPYPB_ACCT_LN

PeopleSoft Commitment Control

- PS_HYP_KK_BD_HDR
- PS_HYP_KK_BD_LN

To create write-back mappings:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Integration Setup**, select **Import Format**.
2. In **Import Format**, if necessary, select the **Write Back Mapping** tab.
3. In **Source Dimension**, select the source dimension to map to the source dimension.

4. **Optional:** To have Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition create the write back mapping automatically, click **Auto Create**.
When prompted to create the write back mapping, click **OK**.
5. Click **Save**.

Defining Import Formats for Data Synchronization Between EPM Applications

The import format determines which fields (columns) to store and push from the Oracle Hyperion Planning application to the Financial Consolidation and Close target application dimensions.

To add an import format for data synchronization between EPM applications:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Integration Setup**, select **Import Format**.
2. In the **Import Format** summary task bar, select **Add**.
In the upper grid of the Import Formats screen, a row is added.
3. In **Name**, enter a user-defined identifier for the import format.
The value in this field cannot be modified after a mapping is created for this import format.
4. In **Description**, enter a description of the import format.
5. In **Source**, select the source system.
For an EPM source system, select the EPM source application or file from which to move data.
For an Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) source system, select the ERP source application (for example Oracle E-Business Suite, Peoplesoft Financials) from which to move data.
6. In **Target**, select the target system.
For an EPM target system, select the EPM target application to which to move data.
For an Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) target system, select the ERP target application to which to move data.
When you use an E-Business Suite target system, you must enter the Chart of Accounts. The Accounting Entity is captured at the Location or Data Rule level.
7. From **Drill URL**, specify the drill information.
8. Define the import mappings from the EPM or Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) application.

To add an import mapping for an EPM source application to an EPM target application.

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Integration Setup**, select **Import Format**.
2. In **Import Format**, from the **Import Format** summary grid, select an EPM source application.
3. In the **Import Format Detail** grid, and then in **Source Column**, select the dimension to map.
4. **Optional:** Add other dimensions as needed by selecting a dimension type from the **Add** drop-down.

Available options:

- Currency Row
 - Attribute Row
 - Description Row
 - Dimension Row
5. In the **Expression** field, enter an expression or import script to the import format.
When entering a constant, you must still enter a starting position and length. Use a start position of "1" and a length of "1."
See [Adding Import Expressions](#).
 6. Click **Save**.

Defining Import Formats for Data Synchronization Between Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) and EPM Applications

Data synchronization also enables Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition to map the Oracle Enterprise Performance Management System application dimension to the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) Segment/Chartfield.

To create Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) to EPM mappings:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Integration Setup**, select **Import Format**.
2. In **Import Format**, from the **Import Format** summary grid, select an Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) source application.

Depending on your selection in this field, the Source field shows only the registered Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) sources and file for an ERP source type; or registered EPM applications.

For example, the Source field may be an Oracle Hyperion Financial Management or Oracle Hyperion Planning for an EPM source type.

3. In the **Import Format Detail** grid, select the dimension to map from the **Source Column** drop-down.
4. **Optional:** Add other dimensions as needed by selecting a dimension type from the **Add** drop-down.

Available options include:

- Currency Row
 - Attribute Row
 - Description Row
 - Dimension Row
5. In the **Expression** field, enter an expression or import script to the import format.
When entering a constant, you must still enter a starting position and length. Use a start position of "1" and a length of "1."
See [Adding Import Expressions](#).
 6. Click **Save**.

To create EPM to Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) (Write-back) mapping:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Integration Setup**, select **Import Format**.

2. In **Import Format**, from the **Import Format** summary grid, select an EPM source application.
3. Select the **Segment**.
4. Choose the type of mapping by selecting either the Explicit tab, Between tab, Multi-Dimension, or Like tab.
 - **Explicit**—The source value is matched exactly and replaced with the target value. For example, the source value, "ABC" is replaced with the target value, "123." "Explicit" write-back mappings are created the same for data load and data write-back rules. See [Creating Mappings Using the Explicit Method](#).
 - **Between**—The range of source values is replaced with a single target value. For example, a range from "001" to "010" is replaced as one value: "999." "Between" write-back mappings are created the same for data load and data write-back rules. See [Creating Mappings Using the Between Method](#).
 - **In**—In mappings enable a list of non-sequential source accounts to be mapped to one target account. In this case, multiple accounts are mapped to one account within one rule, eliminating the need to create multiple rules (as is required for an Explicit map).
 - **Like**—The string in the source value is matched and replaced with the target value. For example, the source value, "Department" is replaced with the target value, 'Cost Center A. See [Creating Mappings Using the Like Method](#).

Write-back mappings provide a means to remove or strip characters that were added during the data load process. "Like" write back mappings are created similar to but reversed from the data load.

- **Multi-Dimension**—Define member mapping based on multiple source column values.

 **Tip:**

You can click Refresh Values to refresh the list of segments or chartfield values that appear in the drop-down list from the source system. This is especially helpful when creating "Explicit," "Between," "Like", and "Multi-Dimension" mappings for data write-back data loads.

Defining the Write-Back Mappings (E-Business Suite and PeopleSoft only)

When you define an import format, you can also define the import format mappings from the EPM application for the data write-back rule.

To define the write-back import format mappings:

1. In **Import Format**, select the **Import Name**.
2. In **Source** select the **Planning** or **Essbase** as the source system.
3. In **Target** , select **EBS** or **PeopleSoft** as a target system.
4. Select the **Accounting Entity**.
Select **Ledger** for Oracle E-Business Suite.
Select **Business Unit** for PeopleSoft.
5. Click **Save**.

Defining Locations

A location is associated with one source system, but you can import data from multiple ledgers from that system. Each location is assigned an import format enabling you to use the same import format for more than one target application where the dimensionality of the target applications is the same.

The Location feature also enables you to specify free form text or a value using the integration option feature. Text or values entered for a location can be used with your Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition scripts.



Note:

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


To create, edit, and delete import locations:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Integration Setup**, select **Location**.
2. In **Location**, click **Add**.
3. From **Location Details**, in **Name**, enter the location name.
4. From **Import Format**, enter the import format.

The import format describes the source file structure, and it is executed during the source file import step. FDMEE supports file-based imports for those users who do not have direct connections to their source data but do have source data residing in a text file. A corresponding import format must exist before it can be used with a location.

Additionally:

- The source system is automatically populated based on the import format.
- The Source field displays the source application based on the import format.

You can also click  and select an import format.

5. In **Accounting Entity**, specify the source system accounting entities (business units or ledgers) to use for the location.


For an E-Business Suite source system, the Accounting Entity is the ledger. For PeopleSoft source systems, the Accounting Entity is the business unit.


If the accounting entity is selected here, then in the Data Load Rules, the accounting entity populates automatically.

If the accounting entity is not specified here, you can specify the accounting entity in data rules. Doing so enables you to load data from multiple ledgers to business units from one location.

You can use locations with multiple import formats. For example, you can define the import format for the first location, Ledger 1. Then, define another import format for Ledger 2. In this case, you would create multiple locations with the same import format. You can also define multiple locations for target applications that are the same. In this case, you can define multiple locations for each business unit or ledger and reuse the import format.

6. In **Target Application**, specify the target application associated with this location.

You can also click  to search for a target application.

7. **Optional:** Enter or click  to select the **Accounting Entity**. (For E-Business Suite, select the ledger. For PeopleSoft, select the business unit.)
8. In **Functional Currency**, specify the currency of the location.

 **Note:**

For Financial Consolidation and Close and Tax Reporting customers: To load data to actual currency rather than entity currency when the currency is fixed, set the currency in the Functional Currency field in the Location option. You can also add a Currency row in the import format and map it. See [Defining the Import Format](#).

Financial Consolidation and Close can also specify Parent Input, Contribution Input, and Translated Currency Input in this field to create and post journals to different currencies other than the entity currency.

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

Parent mappings are used to share mappings with other locations. Enter mappings at the parent location, and the related locations can use the same mappings. Multiple locations can share a parent. This feature is useful when multiple locations use one chart of accounts. Changes to a child or parent mapping table apply to all child and parent locations.

10. In **Data Value**, specify the extra dimension that is used only for integration with multiple dimension target systems.

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

When Search is selected, FDMEE connects to the Financial Management to get a list of valid data values. FDMEE takes the values from Financial Management and adds rows created by FDMEE that are a concatenation of the original value and "Adjustment Data Values". FDMEE uses these newly created rows to manage journal loading to Financial Management.

The rows that FDMEE creates in the Data Value selection screen are:

- [Contribution Adjs];[Contribution Adjs]
- [Contribution Adjs];[Parent Adjs]
- [Contribution Adjs];<Entity Curr Adjs>
- [Contribution Adjs];<Parent Curr Adjs>
- [Parent Adjs];[Contribution Adjs]
- [Parent Adjs];[Parent Adjs]
- [Parent Adjs];<Entity Curr Adjs>
- [Parent Adjs];<Parent Curr Adjs>

- <Entity Curr Adjs>[Contribution Adjs]
- <Entity Curr Adjs>[Parent Adjs]
- <Entity Curr Adjs>;<Entity Curr Adjs>
- <Entity Curr Adjs>;<Parent Curr Adjs>

- 11. Optional:** In **Logic Account Group**, specify the logic account group to assign to the location.

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

The list of values for a logic group is automatically filtered based on the Target Application under which it was created.

- 12. Optional:** In **Check Entity Group**, specify the check entity group to assign to the location.

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

The list of values for a check entity group is automatically filtered based on the Target Application under which it was created.

- 13. Optional:** In **Check Rule Group**, specify the check rule group to assign to the location.

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

The list of values for a check rule group is automatically filtered based on the Target Application under which it was created.

- 14.** Click **Save**.


- 15. Optional:** Perform these tasks:

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

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



Tip:

To filter by the location name, ensure that the filter row is displayed above the column headers. (Click  to toggle the filter row.) Then, enter the text to filter.

To specify free form text or values for use with scripts:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Integration Setup**, select **Location**.
2. In the **Location Detail**, click the **Integration Option** tab.
3. From **Integration Option**, in **Integration Option 1-4**, specify the free form text or value, and then click **OK**.

The information is accessible from the Integration Option fields in the Location table.

Defining Period Mappings

You have the flexibility to use various kinds of calendars (for example, monthly, weekly, or daily) based on your business and statutory requirements. In your EPM system, you can also use different calendars, based on your application requirements (for example, different levels of periods). Because Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition extracts the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) source system data to the target EPM application, establish the mapping relationship by defining a period mapping between the source ERP source system periods and the target EPM application periods.

 **Note:**

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

- **Global Mapping**—You define a global mapping in cases where you do not have many target applications getting data from multiple source systems with different types of source calendars. Use a global mapping to ensure that various periods are accommodated in the individual mapping. As a first step, define a global mapping.
- **Application Mapping**—If you have multiple target applications, getting data from various source systems with complex period types, you can create application mappings in addition to global mappings. When you define an application mapping, you can modify the Target Period Month as necessary.
- **Source Mapping**—Specifies source period mapping for adapter-based integrations.

Global Mapping—Sample Monthly Period Mapping

The following table shows how a monthly calendar from a source maps to monthly periods in a target application.

 **Note:**

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

Table 2-8 Sample Monthly Period Mapping

Period Key	Prior Period Key	Period Name	Target Period Month	Target Period Quarter	Target Period Year	Target Period Day	Year Target
Jan 1 2010	Dec 1 2009	January 1, 2010	Jan	Q1			FY10
Feb 1 2010	Jan 1 2010	February 1, 2010	Feb	Q1			FY10

Table 2-8 (Cont.) Sample Monthly Period Mapping

Period Key	Prior Period Key	Period Name	Target Period Month	Target Period Quarter	Target Period Year	Target Period Day	Year Target
Mar 1 2010	Feb 1 2010	March 1, 2010	Mar	Q1			FY10
April 1 2010	March 1 2010	April 1, 2010	Apr	Q2			FY10
May 1 2010	April 1 2010	May 1, 2010	May	Q2			FY10

Global Mapping—Sample Weekly Period Mapping

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

Table 2-9 Sample Weekly Period Mapping

Period Key	Prior Period Key	Period Name	Target Period Month	Target Period Quarter	Target Period Year	Target Period Day	Year Target
Jan 26 2009	Jan 19 2009	January 26, 2010	Jan	Q1			FY09
Feb 2 2009	Jan 26 2009	February 2, 2010	Feb	Q1			FY09
Feb 9 2009	Feb 2 2009	February 9, 2010	Feb	Q1			FY09
Feb 16 2009	Feb 9 2009	February 16, 2010	Feb	Q1			FY09

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

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

Table 2-10 Sample Application Mapping—Target Application #1 with a Monthly Calendar Source

Period Key	Target Period Month	Target Period Quarter	Target Period Year	Target Period Day	Year Target
Jan 1 2009	Jan	Q1			FY09
Feb 1 2009	Feb	Q1			FY09
Mar 1 2009	Mar	Q1			FY09

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

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

Table 2-11 Sample Application Mapping—Target Application #2 with a Weekly Calendar Source

Period Key	Target Period Month	Target Period Quarter	Target Period Year	Target Period Day	Year Target
Jan 26 2009	Jan	Q1			FY09
Feb 2 2009	Feb	Q1			FY09
Feb 9 2009	Feb	Q1			FY09
Feb 16 2009	Feb	Q1			FY09

 **Note:**

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

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

 **Note:**

If YTD is selected as the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) source, then the adjustment period becomes the ending balance (replaces the period 12). If PTD, then the adjustment period gets added to period 12.

Table 2-12 Sample Adjustment Period Mapping—Mapping the period to the adjustment period

Period Key	Calendar	Adjustment Period	Description
Dec-2003	Accounting 13	13-03	Adj Period for 2003
Dec-2004	Accounting 13	13-04	Adj Period for 2004
Dec-2005	Accounting 13	13-05	Adj Period for 2005
Dec-2007	Accounting 13	13-07	Adj Period for 2007

 **Note:**

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

Global Mappings

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

To define a global mapping:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Integration Setup**, select **Period Mapping**.

2. Select the **Global Mapping** tab.
3. Click **Add**.
4. Select the **Period Key**.
5. Select the **Prior Period Key**.
6. Enter the following:
 - a. Period Name; for example, August 2005.
 - b. Target Period Month; for example, August.
 - c. Target Period Quarter
 - d. Target Period Year
 - e. Target Period Day
 - f. Year Target

 **Note:**

Period dimension members in Oracle Hyperion EPM Architect that have the "Data Storage" property set to "Label Only," "Dynamic Calc," or "DynamicCalcandStore " are not displayed.

7. Click **Save**.

Application Mappings

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

To create period mappings for an application:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Integration Setup**, select **Period Mapping**.
2. Select the **Application Mapping** tab.
3. In **Target Application**, select the target application.
4. Click **Add**.
5. Select the **Period Key**.
6. Enter the following:
 - a. Target Period Month
 - b. Target Period Quarter
 - c. Target Period Year
 - d. Target Period Day
 - e. Year Target
7. Click **Save**.

Source Mappings

Source mappings include explicit and adjustment period mappings. You can create explicit period mappings to ensure that the Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition periods map correctly to the source system calendar periods. An adjustment period mapping is used only when you select the **Include Adjustment Periods** option when creating the data load rule.

The Source Mapping tab consists of two areas:

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

For Oracle E-Business Suite and PeoplesSoft source systems, you can select explicit or adjustment systems. For all other systems, you can select only an explicit mapping.

 **Note:**

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

To create source mappings:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Integration Setup**, select **Period Mapping**.
2. Select the **Source Mapping** tab.
3. In **Source System**, select the source system.
4. In **Mapping Type**, select **Explicit**.

For SAP and JD Edwards source systems, you must select Explicit period mappings. For other systems (for example, file-based), you can select **Explicit** or **Adjustment**.

5. Click **Add**.
6. Enter the source system **Period Name**, and then click **OK**.

 **Note:**




Period names cannot include spaces if used in a batch script.

7. Enter the source system **Period Key**, and then click **OK**.
8. Enter the source system **Calendar**, and then click **OK**.
9. Enter the source system **GL Period**, and then click **OK**.

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

10. Enter the source system **GL Name**, and then click **OK**.
11. **Optional:** Enter a description for the mapping.
12. Click **Save**.

To create source period mappings:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Integration Setup**, select **Period Mapping**.
2. In **Period Mapping**, select the **Source Mapping** tab.
3. In **Source System**, select the source system.
4. Click **Add**.
5. Click  to select the source system **Period Key**, and then click **OK**.
6. Click  to select the source system **Calendar**, and then click **OK**.
7. Click  to select the source system **Adjustment Period**, and then click **OK**.
8. **For PeopleSoft source systems only:** In **GL Period Year**, enter the general ledger period year.

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

9. **Optional:** Enter a description for the mapping.
10. Click **Save**.


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

1. Select **Source Mapping**.
2. In **Source System**, select the source system.
3. Click **Add**.
4. In **Mapping Type**, select **Budget**.

 **Note:**

From PeopleSoft Commitment Control, only Budget Period data can be extracted. The source calendar/period are based on the control budget definition in PeopleSoft.


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


You can also click  to search for the period name.

 **Note:**

Period names cannot include spaces if used in a batch script.

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

You can also click  to search for the calendar name.

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

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

8. **Optional:** Enter a description for the mapping.
9. Click **Save**.

 **Tip:**

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

Defining Category Mappings

 **Note:**

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

Global Mappings

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

The global category mapping lets you define mappings that cross multiple applications. For example, you may have a case where a source category of an actual maps to a target of an actual in most cases. But you may have a case where you have a target application where the actual maps to current. In this case, it provides the ability to override the global mapping on an application basis.

 **Note:**

Avoid using special characters in names or spaces if you plan to use batch scripts. Some characters may cause issues when run from a command line.

To define a global category mapping:

1. On the **Setup** tab, and then under **Integration Setup**, select **Category Mapping**.
2. Select **Global Mapping**.
3. Click **Add**.


A blank entry row is displayed.

4. In **Category**, enter the name of the category.
5. In **Description**, enter a description of the category.
6. In **Frequency**, select the frequency of the category.
The category indicates the frequency defined in the period mapping, for example, Daily, Monthly, Quarterly, or Yearly.
7. Enter the target category.
8. Click **Save**.
9. **Optional:** Perform these tasks:
 - To edit a mapping, select the mapping, make changes as necessary, and then click **Save**.
 - To delete a mapping, click **Delete**.

Application Mappings

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

To define application category mappings:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Integration Setup**, select **Category Mapping**.
2. In **Category Mappings**, select the **Application Mapping** tab.
3. From **Target Application**, select the target application.
4. Click **Add**.
A blank entry row is displayed.
5. Select the category.
6. Enter the target category or click  to search for a target category.
7. Click **Save**.
8. **Optional:** Perform these tasks:
 - To edit a mapping, select the mapping, and then make changes as necessary. Then, click **Save**.
 - To delete a mapping, click **Delete**.

3

Integrating Data

Related Topics

- [Loading Data](#)
- [Data Load, Synchronization and Write Back](#)

Loading Data

Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition is a solution that allows business analysts to develop standardized financial data management processes and validate data from any source system—all while reducing costs and complexity. FDME puts the finance user in total control of the integration process to define source data, create mapping rules to translate data into the required target format, and to execute and manage the periodic data loading process.



Note:

To load data to Oracle Hyperion Financial Management, you must be a valid Financial Management user, and you must be assigned either the "Admin" or "Extended analytics" roles.

Creating Member Mappings

You use member mappings to identify how source dimensionality translates to target dimensionality based on source values. Member mappings are referenced during the data load, enabling Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition to determine how to dimensionalize the data that is loaded to the target application. They define relationships between source members and target dimension members within a single dimension. You must create a member mapping for each target dimension.

The five types of member mappings:

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

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

Table 3-1 How Segment Members Map to EPM Members

Segment/Chartfield Member	EPM Member
Cash-101	Cash
Cash-102	Cash
Cash-103	Cash
Expense-1	Expense
Expense-2	Expense

You can use special characters for the source values. See [Using Special Characters in the Source Value Expression for Like Mappings](#) and [Using Special Characters in the Target Value Expression](#).

 **Note:**

Target values for multi-dimensional mapping must be an explicit member name. Wildcard or special characters are not supported

To define member mappings:

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

 **Note:**

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

Type options:

- **Explicit**—The source value is matched exactly and replaced with the target value. For example, source value "ABC" is replaced with target value "123." See [Creating Mappings Using the Explicit Method](#).
- **Between**—The range of source values is replaced with a single target value. For example, a range from "001" to "010" is replaced as one value: "999". See [Creating Mappings Using the Between Method](#).
- **In**—In mappings enable a list of non-sequential source values to be mapped to one target value. In this case, multiple values are mapped to one value within one rule, eliminating the need to create multiple rules (as is required for an Explicit map). For

example, you could have source accounts 1503, 1510, and 1515 map to the target account 15000010.

- **Multi-dimension**—For the specified combination of multiple source values a target value is assigned.

For example, if the source value combination is Entity-001,002 Department-ABC, XYZ Account-1222, 1333, then the target value assigned for Account Dimension is 1200.

- **Like**—The string in the source value is matched and replaced with the target value. For example, the source value "Department" is replaced with the target value "Cost CenterA". See [Creating Mappings Using the Like Method](#).

When processing the source values for transformations, multiple mappings may apply to a specific source value. The order of precedence is Explicit, Between, In, Multi-Dimension, and Like. Within Between and Like types, mappings can overlap.

The rule name determines precedence within a mapping type. Rules are processed in alphabetical order of the rule name within a mapping type. Numbers may also be used to help with ordering. For example, if numbering by tens or one hundred, insert new rules between existing ones. For example, if rules are numbered 10, 20, and 30, add a rule that starts with 25 so that you do not need to rename other rules.

 **Note:**

Avoid using special characters in names or spaces if you plan to use batch scripts. Some characters may cause issues when run from a command line.


 **Tip:**


You can click **Refresh Values** to refresh the list of segments or chartfield values that are displayed. Doing so is helpful when you're creating Explicit mappings.

Creating Mappings Using the Explicit Method

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

To create an Explicit mapping:


1. On the **Workflow** tab, under **Data Load**, select **Data Load Mapping**.
2. From **Dimensions**, select the dimension name.
3. Select the **Explicit** tab.
4. Click **Add**.
5. Enter the **Source Value** or click  to select a value.
See [Using Special Characters in the Source Value Expression for Like Mappings](#).
6. **Optional:** Enter a description for the mapping.

7. Enter the **Target Value** or click  to select a member.
See [Using Special Characters in the Target Value Expression](#).
8. To reverse the sign of the target account specified, select **Change Sign**.
9. In **Description**, specify a description of the mapping.
10. Select **Apply to Rule** to apply the mapping only to the specific data rule in the location.
For other data rules in the location the mappings are not applied.
By default, mappings specified at a location are applicable to all data rules in a location.
11. Click **Save**.

Creating Mappings Using the Between Method

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

To create a Between mapping:


1. On the **Workflow** tab, under **Data Load**, select **Data Load Mapping**.
2. From **Dimensions**, select the dimension name.
3. Select the **Between** tab.
4. Click **Add**.
5. Enter source values in the **Source Value** range.
6. Enter the **Target Value** or click  to select a member.
The target value is the dimension member name. See [Using Special Characters in the Target Value Expression](#).
7. To reverse the sign of the target account specified, select **Change Sign**.
8. Enter the **Rule Name**.
9. In **Description**, enter a description for the mapping.
10. Select **Apply to Rule** to apply the mapping only to the specific data rule in the location.
For other data rules in the location the mappings are not applied.
By default, mappings specified at a location apply to all data rules in a location.
11. Click **Save**.

Creating Mappings Using the In Method

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

To create an In mapping:

1. On the **Workflow** tab, under **Data Load**, select **Data Load Mapping**.
2. In **Data Load Mapping**, click **Add**.
A blank row is added.

3. From **Dimensions**, select the dimension name.
4. Enter source values in the **Source Value** range.
The source value is the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) segment value. In mappings enable you to specify non-sequential source values. Separate source values with a comma, for example, specify 100,199.
5. Enter the **Target Value** or click  to select a member.
6. To reverse the sign of the target account specified, select **Change Sign**.
7. Enter the **Rule Name**.
8. Enter a description of the In mapping in the **Description**.
9. Select **Apply to Rule** to apply the mapping only to a specific data rule in the location.
For other data rules in the location the mappings are not applied.
By default, mappings specified at a location apply to all data rules in a location.
10. Click **Save**.

Creating Mappings Using the Multi-Dimension Method

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

Note:

When using multi-dimensional mapping, the source needs to be less than or equal to 75 characters.

To create mappings using multiple dimensions:

1. On the **Workflow** tab, under **Data Load**, select **Data Load Mapping**.
2. From **Dimensions**, select the dimension name.
3. Select the **Multi-Dimension** tab.
4. In **Multi Dimension**, click **Edit**.
5. In **Rule Name**, enter the name of the rule.
6. In **Target Value**, specify the target dimension member.

You can also click  to select a target value.

The target values for multi-dimensional mapping must be an explicit member name. Wildcard or special characters are not supported

7. To reverse the sign of the source account value, select **Change Sign**.
8. In **Description**, enter a description of the mapping.

9. Click **Add** to create blank rows for specifying mapping conditions.
10. In **Dimension**, select the dimension to add.
For context, the source Segment/Chartfield column and Data Table columns are shown.
11. In **Condition**, select the method for mapping values.
Available conditions:
 - Explicit
 - Between
 - Like
 - In
12. In **Value**, specify the dimension member name.
13. Repeat steps 9-12 to specify multiple conditions.
14. Select **Apply to Rule** to apply the mapping only to a specific data rule in the location.
For other data rules in the location the mappings are not applied.
By default, mappings specified at a location are applicable to all data rules in a location.
15. Click **Save**.

Using Special Characters in Multi-Dimensional Mapping

The Source and Target Value expressions can use special characters. These characters (typically ? and *) can be prefixed or suffixed by one or more characters, which filters the source value by that prefix or suffix.

Special characters include:

- Asterisk (*)—An asterisk (*) represents the source value. The asterisk (*) can be prefixed or suffixed by one or more characters, which filters the source value by that prefix or suffix. The wild card or strips (data load to write back) takes whatever is present in the source and puts it in the target column, usually adding a prefix. An asterisk (*) represents the source value. The asterisk (*) can be prefixed or suffixed by one or more characters, which filters the source value by that prefix or suffix. The wild card takes whatever is present in the source and puts it in the target column, usually adding a prefix.
- Question Mark (?)—The question mark (?) strips a single character from the source value. You can use one or more question marks (?) in the expression. You can also use question marks in combination with other expressions. For example: A?? finds members that start with A and have any two characters following and selects the members or strips off the two characters.


For multiple dimensions, the source dimension is the value brought over and the wild card applies to it alone. The dimensions can be present in a multiple dimensional rule and use wild cards. The prefix/suffix applies only to the source, which equals the target dimension (the dimension on which the rule resides).

Creating Mappings Using the Like Method

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

To create a Like mapping:

1. On the **Workflow** tab, under **Data Load**, select **Data Load Mapping**.

2. From **Dimensions**, select the dimension name.
3. Select the **Like** tab.
4. Click **Add**.
A blank row is added.
5. Enter the **Source Value** string.
The source value is the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) segment value. Like source write-back mappings support special characters. See [Using Special Characters in the Source Value Expression for Like Mappings](#).
6. Select the **Target Value** or click  to select a member.
The target value is the EPM dimension member name. Like target write-back mappings support special characters. See [Using Special Characters in the Target Value Expression](#).
7. To reverse the sign of the target account specified, select **Change Sign**.
8. Enter the **Rule Name**.
9. In **Description**, enter a description of the Like.
10. Select **Apply to Rule** to apply the mapping only to a specific data rule in a location.
For other data rules in the location the mappings are not applied.
By default, mappings specified at a location apply to all data rules in a location.
11. Click **Save**.

Using Special Characters in the Source Value Expression for Like Mappings

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

- **Asterisk (*)**
An asterisk (*) represents the source value. The asterisk (*) can be prefixed or suffixed by one or more characters, which filters the source value by that prefix or suffix. The wild card or strips (data load to write back) takes whatever is present in the source and puts it in the target column, usually adding a prefix.
- **Question Mark (?)**
The question mark (?) strips a single character from the source value. You can use one or more question marks (?) in the expression. You can also use question marks in combination with other expressions. For example, A?? finds members that start with A and have any two characters following and selects the members or strips off the two characters.
- **<1>, <2>, <3>, <4>, <5>**
Processes rows that have concatenated values and extracts the corresponding segment value (identified by the segment number). Each segment is separated by an underscore character (_). Only one segment value can be extracted in a source value expression. The source member must use the "_" character as the separator.

 **Note:**

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

- **<BLANK>**

Processes only rows that contain the blank character (space).

The system only reads the expression where the source member is ' ' as <BLANK>. In this case, single quotes surround a single space character. If the source has NULL, which is shown like , , or as a space surrounded by " ", then the system does not interpret the NULL as a <BLANK>. Only the '<space char>' expression is interpreted.

 **Note:**

The <BLANK> notation may be used in both source and target expressions. If used in a target expression, it writes a blank space to the target.

Use the <BLANK> target when you write back to the Peoplesoft journal interface table for any blank fields.

This is true for both single and concatenated segment or chartfield dimension mappings.

Table 3-2 Examples of Expressions Using Special Characters

Special Character(s) Used	Mapping Type	Source Value	Target Value	Result	Notes
*	Data Load	*	1000	1000 returns 1000 WXYZ returns 1000	In this example, Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition processes all rows and overrides the source value with a default value of 1000. In this expression, WXYZ also returns 1000. Because you entered an asterisk for the source value FDMEE replaces any source value with the target value of 1000.

Table 3-2 (Cont.) Examples of Expressions Using Special Characters

Special Character(s) Used	Mapping Type	Source Value	Target Value	Result	Notes
*	Data Load	*	*	1000 returns 1000 WXYZ returns WXYZ	In this example, FDMEE processes all rows and replaces the source value as is.
*	Stripping	*	A*	101 returns A101	Processes all source members, and adds an "A" as a prefix.
*	Stripping	*_DUP	*	1000_DUP returns 1000	Processes and strips off only source values ending with "_DUP".
?	Stripping	?*	*	A1000 returns 1000 B2000 returns 2000	This result processes only source values of one or more characters in length. Strips off the first character
?	Stripping	*????	*	1000_DUP returns 1000 A1000 returns A	This result processes only source values of four or more characters in length. Strips off the last 4 characters
<1>, <2>, <3>, <4>, <5>	Data Load	<1>	*	01_420 returns 01	
<1>, <2>, <3>, <4>, <5>	Data Load	<2>	*	01_420 returns 420	
<1>, <2>, <3>, <4>, <5>	Data Load	<3>	*	01_420_AB_CC1_0 01 returns AB	
<1>, <2>, <3>, <4>, <5>	Stripping	?<1>	*	A01_420 returns 01	
<BLANK>	Data Load	<BLANK>	[None]	' ' returns [None] '01_ ' returns [None]	Single quotation marks are shown for illustration only.

Automap Wildcarding

Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition enables target-account or target-entity derivation by permitting wildcard characters (* and ?) in source and

target members. Mapping-table records that have wildcard characters in the source and target column are considered automapped.

FDMEE does not validate the target value.

Example Automap

Table 3-3 Automap Example

Rule Name	Rule Description	Source Value	Target Account
w0011--	Cash Accts	0011??	Cash.??

Example General Ledger Trial Balance Records

Table 3-4 Example of General Ledger Trial Balance

GL Account	Center	Description	Amount
001100	0160000	Cash In Bank	1000.00
001101	0000000	Cash Corp LB	2000.00
001116	0001000	Petty Cash	1000.00
223500	0160000	AP	5000.00

Resulting Record Conversion

Table 3-5 Result of Record Conversion

GL Account	Hyperion Account
001100 0160000	Cash.00
001101 0000000	Cash.01
001116 0160000	Cash.16

Explanation of the Conversion Process

The criteria for the Automap entry (Like 0011??) retrieve the first three records from the general ledger trial balance. Because the Automap entry contains wildcard characters in the target account column, Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition must search the source account to replace the wildcard characters within the target account with actual characters from the source account.

The source-account characters represented by ?? marks (under Source Value) are used to replace the two question marks that follow Cash (under Target Account).

Conditional Mapping using a Mapping Script

With conditional mapping, source members are mapped to script expressions rather than to hard-coded target members. Conditional mapping is valid only for rule-based mapping (Between, In, and Like). You can activate conditional mapping by placing #SCRIPT or #SQL in the Target value column. Use #SCRIPT for Jython Script and #SQL for SQL script. Conditional mapping, in conjunction with dimension processing order, enables mapping that is based on

the results of dimension mappings. That is, dimension mappings that have already been processed. See [Using Mapping Scripts](#).

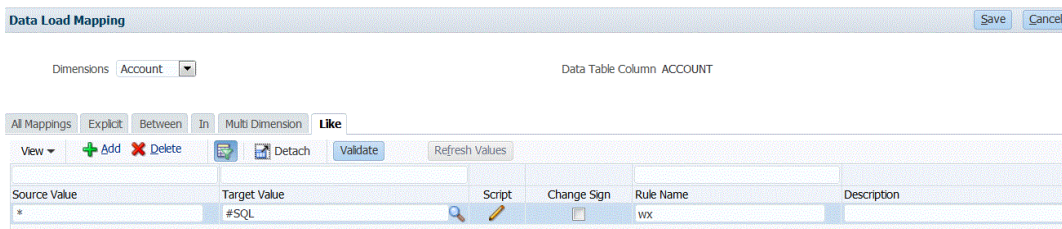
 **Note:**

In Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition, Jython script is not supported for conditional mapping (#SCRIPT cannot be used in the Target value column.)


To apply conditional mapping:

1. On the **Workflow** tab, under **Data Load**, select **Data Load Mapping**.
2. In **Data Load Mapping**, click **Add**.
A blank row is added.
3. From **Dimensions**, select the dimension name.
4. Select either the **Between**, **In**, or **Like** tab.
5. Enter source values in the **Source Value** range.
6. In **Target Value**, enter **#SQL**.
To use Jython script, enter **#SCRIPT**. For more information, see [Using Jython Objects with Mapping Scripts](#).

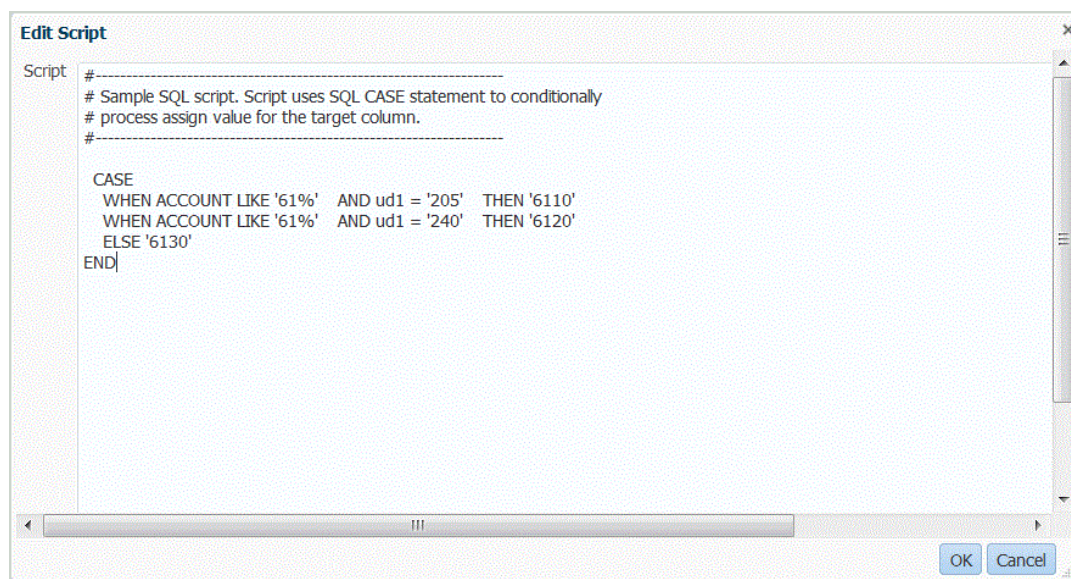
The pencil icon is enabled.



The screenshot shows the 'Data Load Mapping' window. At the top, there are 'Save' and 'Cancel' buttons. Below that, 'Dimensions' is set to 'Account' and 'Data Table Column' is 'ACCOUNT'. There are tabs for 'All Mappings', 'Explicit', 'Between', 'In', 'Multi Dimension', and 'Like'. A toolbar contains 'View', '+ Add', 'Delete', 'Detach', 'Validate', and 'Refresh Values'. The main table has the following data:

Source Value	Target Value	Script	Change Sign	Rule Name	Description
*	#SQL		<input type="checkbox"/>	wx	

7. Click the pencil icon.
8. On the **Edit Script** screen, specify your SQL script.
This sample script uses the SQL Cast statement to conditionally process assigned values for the target column.



FDMEE does not perform an error check or validate the script. You need to test the script on your data files in a test environment and verify the results.

9. In **Rule Name**, specify the data load rule to use with the mapping script.
10. Click **Save**.

Using Special Characters in the Target Value Expression

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

Target Value:

A*

Result:

1000 = A1000

Target Value:

*_DUP

Result:

1000 = 1000_DUP

 **Note:**

<BLANK> is supported in the target value expression in data mappings and can be used in all mapping types (Like, Between, Explicit, and Multi-dimension). When writing data to an Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) GL interface table, the <BLANK> notation may be used for a target dimension mapping to successfully pass the validation step in the workflow process. For example, when writing back to the Peoplesoft journal interface table, the specification of <BLANK> can be used when the user does not want to provide a value for a chart field value, but needs to successfully validate the write-back data.

Format Mask Mapping for Target Values

Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition supports the ability to specify a format mask for a target member. The format mask defines the target member based on a combination of the source member details, and optional user defined text. This functionality is useful when designating the target member based on some part of the source member, an additional prefix, suffix, or replacement text for the target.

The format mask is available for the target member specification for all mapping types except explicit. Common usage of this mapping type falls into three categories: replacing segments from the source, replacing segments with string operations, and replacing segments with string operations using a prefix or a suffix.

#FORMAT Mapping Type Components

The #FORMAT mapping type consists of the following components:

Table 3-6 #Format Mapping Type Components

Component	Description
#FORMAT	Indicates that a mapping type of FORMAT is specified in the target member.

Table 3-6 (Cont.) #Format Mapping Type Components

Component	Description
<format mask>	<p>User defined format mask with the following characters used to define the format:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "?"—Include a character from a specific position in the source member or segment within a member. • "#"—Skip or drop a character from the source when creating the target member. • "character"—Include the user defined character on the target "as- is". Used for prefixing, suffixing or any fixed string or required character. This can be used in conjunction with the special format mask characters. • "*"—Include all characters from the source segment or source. When "*" is used as the only format mask character in a segment, then the entire segment value is copied from the source. <p>When "*" is used in conjunction with "#" or the "?" character, then all remaining and unused characters are brought over.</p> <p>"*" is a wildcard character that takes the remaining characters not specified by "?" or "#". For example, when the source is "abcd" and "*" is used, then the target is "abcd." When the target is "?#*," then the result is "acd."</p> <p>If Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition encounters a "*" within a segment, then anything specified after the "*" is ignored other than the "character" specified on the format.</p>
<segment delimiter>	<p>The optional segment delimiter defines the character that is used to delimit the segments in the source and target member. For this rule type, the source and target delimiter must be the same. When the segment delimiter is not specified, then the format mask is applied to the entire member independent of any segment specification or delimiter.</p>

#FORMAT Mapping Example

The following is an example that uses all options provided by #FORMAT:

Table 3-7 #Format Mapping Type Example

Source	Target	Result
12345-6789-012-3456ABC-001	#FORMAT("??*-GROUP-AA##?*X-GROUP","-") Explanation: Take the first three characters of the first segment, take the entire second segment, replace the third segment with the text "GROUP", prefix the fourth segment with AA, drop the third and fourth characters, keep the fifth character, drop the sixth character, keep ABC and add suffix X, replace the fifth segment with the text "GROUP".	123-6789-GROUP-AA5ABCX-GROUP

Replacing Segments

You can use the format of the source member as the definition of the target member, but replace some of the source segments rather than reuse the values from the source. For example, you may have a requirement to filter the source by the value of the 4th segment, replace the 7th segment with an explicit value, and then retain the values of the other segments as in the following:

Source:

```
?????-?????-?-012000000-?????-??-?????-?????-?????-?????-???
```

Target:

```
?????-?????-?-012000000-?????-??-GROUP-?????-?????-?????-???
```

Replacing Segments with String Operations

You can perform a string operation on a segment that is being replaced. For example, you may have a value of 11002293, but when the segments are written, you want to only take the last four digits, or the first six digits. Examples using the member 11002293:

- Ignore the first two characters and provide the result: 002293. Use #FORMAT("##*").
- Truncate the last three characters provide the result: 11002. Use #FORMAT("?????").
- Ignore the first two and truncate the last three with the result: 002. Use #FORMAT("##????").

Replace Segments with String Operations and Using a Prefix or Suffix

You can use the segment value from the source as-is in the corresponding segment in the target. For example, if the source is A100, you can map the value as the value in the target, and then map this value as the value in the target. In this case, use a wildcard on the source, and then specify the explicit value for the segment in the target based on the source.

**Note:**

If any other string operation is desired, use scripting.

Using the #FORMAT Mapping Type

To use the #FORMAT mapping type:

1. On the **Workflow** tab, under **Data Load**, select **Data Load Mapping**.
2. In **Dimensions**, select the dimension name.
3. Select the **Between**, **In**, or **Like** tab.
4. Click **Add**.

5. In **Source Value**, enter the segment to map.

For example, on the **Like** tab, enter: 12345-6789-012-3456ABC-001 in the Source Value field.

6. Select the format map for the target member using the #FORMAT(<format mask>, <segment delimiter>).

For example, enter #FORMAT("??*-*-GROUP-AA##?*X-GROUP", "-").

See [#FORMAT Mapping Type Components](#).

7. To reverse the sign of the target account specified, select **Change Sign**.
8. Enter the **Rule Name**.
9. In **Description**, enter a description of the mapping.
10. Select **Apply to Rule** to apply the mapping only to a specific data rule in a location.
By default, mappings specified at a location apply to all data rules in a location.
11. Click **Save**.

The result of applying format map created in steps 5 and 6: 123-6789-GROUP-AA5ABCX-GROUP.

Ignoring Member Mappings

You can ignore loading data to a dimension member.

To ignore member mappings:

1. On the **Workflow** tab, under **Data Load**, select **Data Load Mapping**.
2. Select a source value, and in **Target Value**, enter **ignore**.

For example, assume that a business user does not require extraction of data relating to Departments 101, 103 and 105. You specify an **In** mapping with the source values, 101, 103, and 105, and then for the target value, you specify **ignore**. In this way, data relating to Departments 101, 103 and 105 is extracted, but not written to the application in the Import Format option.

Importing Member Mappings

You can import member mappings from a selected .CSV and .TXT file, and then you can create mappings. Import member mappings support merge or replace modes, along with validate or no validate options for target members.

Importing member mappings can be executed in either online or offline mode.

You can also import mappings from Excel or download an Excel template.

. See [Importing Excel Mappings](#) and [Downloading an Excel Template \(Mapping Template\)](#)

To import member mappings:

1. On the **Workflow** tab, under **Data Load**, select **Data Load Mapping**.

2. From the **Import** drop-down, select one of the following:

- Current Dimension
- All Dimensions
- Import from Excel

See [Using Excel Trial Balance Files to Import Data](#).

- Download Excel Template

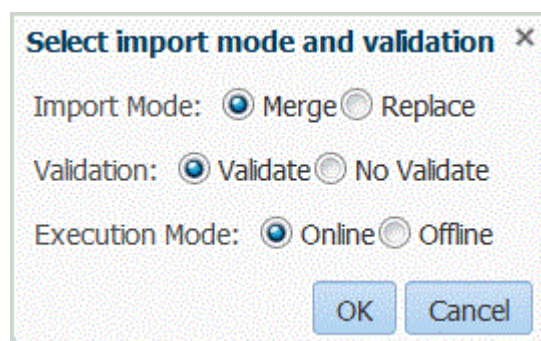
See [Downloading an Excel Trial Balance Template](#).

The Select file to import screen is displayed.

3. Navigate to the file to import and click **OK**.

4. **Optional:** If necessary, click **Upload** to navigate to the file to import, and then click **OK**.

The Select Import Mode and Validation screen is displayed.



5. From **Import Mode**, select the import mode:

- Merge—Overwrites the data in the application with the data in the data load file.
- Replace—Clears values from dimensions in the data load file and replaces it with values in the existing file. For a Oracle Hyperion Planning application,

For a Planning application, Replace first clears data for the Year, Period, Scenario, Version, and Entity dimensions that you are loading, and then replaces it with values in the existing file.

6. From **Validate**, select to validate the member mappings.

Validate ensures that all data in the imported General Ledger has a corresponding mapping.

7. In **Execution Mode**, select the mode for executing the import:

- Online—Processes the import immediately.
- Offline—Runs the import in the background.

8. Click **OK**.

In the member mapping import files, Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition supports one of the following characters as column separators:

- ,
- |
- ;

The order of the columns:

- source value
- target value
- rule name
- rule description



Note:

If you add a minus sign in front of a target account value, then it is imported with the "Change Sign" selected.

Table 3-8 Mapping Source Types

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

Downloading an Excel Template (Mapping Template)

In Data Load Mapping using the import feature, you can select and import an Excel mapping, and specify whether to merge or replace the mappings. Excel mapping templates with correct formatting are included in the `EPM_ORACLE_HOME/products/FinancialDataQuality/templates` directory.

The mapping template also includes a macro script that pulls Oracle Hyperion Financial Management dimensions directly from the target application to which you are connecting.

You must upload the Excel template to the Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition server, and then pick the excel file as the file to load in the data load rule, or when prompted by the system if the file name is left blank. The system determines if the file being processed is an Excel file, and then reads the required formatting to load the file.

When working with a mapping template in Excel:

- Do not have any blank lines in the map template.
- You can insert lines in the template, but you must keep new lines in the designated area.
- Each template supports a single dimension.

To download an Excel template:

1. On the **Workflow** tab, under **Data Load**, select **Data Load Mapping**.
2. Select the **All Mapping** tab.
3. In the **Import** drop-down, select **Download Excel Template**.

A Maploader.xls file is downloaded. Copy or save the file to your hard drive.

4. Open the Maploader.xls file.
5. Select the **Map** tab.
6. Enter the **Location** in cell **B1**, **Location ID** in cell **B2**, and select the dimension from the **Dimension** drop-down in cell **B3**.
7. Complete the following column fields:
 - a. In **Source**, enter the source dimension value.

You can specify wildcards and ranges when entering the source dimension.

- Wildcards for unlimited characters—Use asterisks (*) to denote unlimited characters. For example, enter 548* or *87.8.
- Wildcards for single character place holders—Use questions marks (?) to denote single character place holders. For example,

- 548??98
- ??82???
- ??81*

- **Range**—Use commas (,) to denote ranges (no wildcard characters are allowed). For example, specify a range as 10000,19999.

(This range evaluates all values from 10000 to 19999 inclusive of both start and end values.)

In this case, FDMEE considers all values from 10000 to 19999 to include for both start and end values.

- **In map**—Use commas (,) to separate entries (no wildcard are characters allowed). You must have at least three entries or the map shows as a between map. For example, specify an In map as 10,20,30.
- **Multi-Dimension map**—Use #MULTIDIM to indicate its multidimensional mapping. Enter the DIMENSION NAME=[VALUE] and the value. The value follows the logic as wildcard, range, and In map. In the following example the search criteria are all

accounts starting with 77 and UD1 = 240. For example, #MULTIDIM ACCOUNT=[77*]
AND UD1=[240].

- b. In **Source Description**, enter a description of the source value.
- c. In **Target**, enter the target dimension value.
- d. In **Change Sign**, enter **True** to change the sign of the Account dimension. Enter **False** to keep the sign of the Account dimension. This setting is only used when mapping the Account dimension.
- e. In **Data Rule Name**, enter the data rule name when the mapping applies to a specific data rule name.

 **Note:**

If you are adding an Explicit mapping, the rule name must equal the source value.

	A	B	C	D	E
1	FDM Location:	TEXAS			
2	FDM Location ID:	751			
3	Dimension:	Account			
4					
5					
6	Source	Source Description	Target	Rule Name	Convert (True/False)
7		IDataMap			
8		SrcDesc	TargKey		ChangeSign
9	1*	Acct Like 1		*w1x9	FALSE
10	4110,4120,4140	Acct in 4110,4120,4140		4110/w411010	FALSE
11	6*	Acct in 6 range		6110/w6x11	FALSE
12	7000,7999	Acct in 7000 range		#SCRIPT w700012	FALSE

Importing Excel Mappings

You can import Excel mappings by selecting the Import option and selecting an Excel mapping.

 **Note:**

The import of mapping rules using an Excel template provides a place to specify a mapping script.

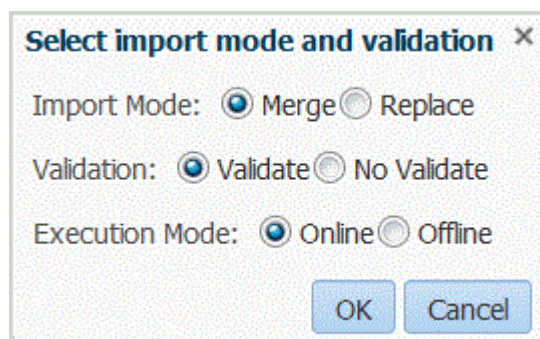
To import an Excel mapping:

1. On the **Workflow** tab, under **Data Load**, select **Data Load Mapping**.
2. Select the **All Mapping** tab.
3. In the **Import** drop-down, select **Import from Excel**.
4. In **Select a file to import**, select the Excel file to import, and then click **OK**.

Note:

If you are importing an Excel 2010 or 2016 file that has already been exported, open the file before importing it. This step launches macros in the Excel file that are required for the import process.

5. **Optional:** If necessary, click **Upload** to navigate to the file to import, and then click **OK**. The Select Import Mode and Validation screen is displayed.



6. From **Import Mode**, select the import mode:
 - Merge—Overwrites the data in the application with the data in the Excel data load file.
 - Replace—Clears values from dimensions in the Excel data load file and replaces it with values in the existing file.
7. From **Validate**, select to validate the member mappings.
Ensures that all data in the imported General Ledger has a corresponding mapping.
8. In **Execution Mode**, select the mode for executing the import:
 - Online—Process the import immediately.
 - Offline—Runs the import in the background.
9. Click **OK**.
10. Click **OK**.

The mapping inherits the default data load rule, and shows the description: "System Generated Mappings."

If you use Explicit mapping, the data rule name must equal the source value.

Exporting Member Mappings

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

To export member mappings:

1. On the **Workflow** tab, under **Data Load**, select **Data Load Mapping**.
2. Select **Export**.
3. In the **Export** drop-down, select a method:

Export options:

- Current Dimension
 - All Dimensions
 - Export to Excel
4. From the **Specify file location** for **Current Dimension** and **All Dimensions** export methods, specify the file name in **File Name**, or navigate to the file to export, and then click **OK**.

For the **Export to Excel** method, mappings are exported to a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. Open or save the XLS file as desired.

When you export to Excel, you cannot re-import in that format.

When the file has been exported, Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition displays the message: "File exported successfully."

5. **Optional:** Click **Upload** or **Download** and navigate to the file to export, and then click **OK**.

Deleting Member Mappings

You can delete all member mappings or only those mappings for which there is a tab in which mappings have been added. You can delete all the mappings in the dimension you are currently on, or just the row.

To delete member mapping from a selected tab:

1. On the **Workflow** tab, under **Data Load**, select **Data Load Mapping**.
2. Select the tab from which to delete mappings.

For example, select the **Explicit** tab to view explicit type mappings.

To view all mappings, select the **All Mappings** tab.
3. Select the mapping and click **Delete Mappings**.

To delete multiple mappings, use the **Shift** key to select multiple mappings.

To delete all mappings, use **Ctrl+A** key.
4. In **Are you sure you want to delete the selected data load mapping(s)**, click **OK**.
5. Click **Save**.



Note:

To delete all mappings, select "Delete All Mappings."

Restoring Member Mappings

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

You can restore member mappings only from the last data load for the POV.

To restore a member mapping:

1. On the **Workflow** tab, under **Data Load**, select **Data Load Mapping**.
2. Select **Restore Mapping**.

3. In **Restore Mapping Confirmation**, click **OK**.

Defining Data Load Rules to Extract Data

After you define member mappings for the data load rule, define data load rules for ledgers or business units in your source system. Data load rules allow you to create an integration definition that can be reused for each period. They use a point of view specified by a user for a period and category. Data load rules are defined for locations that you have set up. Data load rules are specific to:

- locations
- Ledgers E-Business Suite source systems
- Business units for PeopleSoft Enterprise Financial Management source systems

You can create multiple data load rules for a target application so that you can import data from multiple sources into a target application. Use the following high-level process to create a data load rule:

1. Create the data load rule.
2. Define data load rule details.
3. Execute the data load rule.

Defining Data Load Rule Details

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

- Data Rule Summary
- Data Load Details
- Source Filters, which consist of four tabs: Source Options, Target Members (for file-based data load rules in which a driver is specified), Target Options, and Custom Options)

See [Working with Target Options](#) (by location) and [Registering Target Applications](#).

See [Creating Custom Options](#).

Note:

Before you create data load rules, ensure that your source system data does not include special characters in the target application.

Also avoid using special characters in names or spaces if you plan to use batch scripts. Some of the characters may cause issues when run from a command line.

To define the data load details for a source system:

1. On the **Workflow** tab, under **Data Load**, select **Data Load Rule**.
2. In the **Data Load** summary area, click **Add**.
3. In **Details**, in **Name**, enter the data load rule name.
4. Select a **Category**.

The categories listed are those that you created in the Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition setup. See [Defining Category Mappings](#).

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

Valid options:

- Default—The Data Rule uses the Period Key and Prior Period Key defined in FDMEE to determine the Source General Ledger Periods mapped to each FDMEE period included in a Data Rule execution.
- Explicit—The Data Rule uses the Explicit period mappings defined in FDMEE to determine the source General Ledger Periods mapped to each FDMEE Period included in a Data Rule execution. Explicit period mappings enable support of additional General Ledger data sources where periods are not defined by start and end dates.
- None—With source adaptors use this option to ignore source period mappings. Thus, all imported data rows are mapped to the FDMEE period selected in a Data Rule execution.

These options are unavailable for a file-based definition.

Table 3-9 Period Mapping Types

Location Type	Import Format Type	Period Mapping Default	Explicit Period Mapping Explicit	Period Mapping	Include Adjustment Periods
With Accounting Entity	Standard	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes
Without Accounting Entity	Standard	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes
With Accounting Entity	Source Adapter	N/A	N/A	Yes	Explicit: Yes None: N/A
Without Accounting Entity	Source Adapter	N/A	N/A	Yes	Explicit: Yes None: N/A

- Optional:** Enter a description.
- From **Target Plan Type**, select the plan type of the target system.
- Select the source options.

The following options may appear in the Details section or the Source Options section depending on the source system.

- Target Plan Type (Oracle Hyperion Planning and Oracle Essbase)—Select the plan type which contains only the dimensions, members, and data values relevant to that plan type. The plan type applies to the source or target system depending on the POV location for this data load rule.

FDMEE supports data loads for up to six plan types (including custom and Planning applications.)

- Zero Balances—For SAP, select the zero balances option:
 - Include—Includes a zero balance for any reason.
For example, when there is a debit of 5 and a credit of 5, then the zero amount is included.
 - Exclude No Activity—Zero balances are excluded when the beginning balance debit, beginning balance credit, period debit and period credit equal 0

(begin_bal_dr, begin_bal_cr, period_dr, period_cr all have 0 for the YTD balance type, or the period debit and the period credit have a period for the period balance type (period_dr, period_cr equals 0 for the Periodic balance type).

- Exclude Zero Net Balance—Zero net balances are excluded when the beginning balance debit minus the beginning balance credit plus the period debit minus the beginning credit plus period debit minus the period credit equals 0 for the Year to Date balance type ($\text{begin_bal_dr} - \text{begin_bal_cr} + \text{period_dr} - \text{period_cr} = 0$ for the YTD balance type, or the period debit minus the period credit equals zero ($\text{period_dr} - \text{period_cr} = 0$ for the Periodic balance type).

The following example shows how each include zero balance option affects account balances.

Table 3-10 Zero Balance options

Amount	Opening Balance	Transaction Debit	Transaction Credit	Closing Balance
4000	40000	0	40000	0
5000	50000	25000	75000	0
6000	0	0	0	0
7000	0	35000	35000	0

When the Zero Balance is "Include," Accounts 4000, 5000, 6000 and 7000 qualify for this condition because all zero balanced accounts are included.

 **Note:**

The Include Zero Balance option is not applicable when pulling data from Peoplesoft.

When the Zero Balance is "Exclude No Activity" is selected, only Account 6000 is excluded because the Opening, Transaction and Closing balances are all zero and there is no activity. Accounts 4000, 5000, and 7000 are extracted.

When the Zero Balance is "Exclude Net Zero" is selected, Accounts 4000, 5000, 6000 and 7000 are excluded because their closing balance is zero.

- Include Adjustment Periods—Select to include adjustment periods.

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

When you explicitly map period 13 to December/Period 12, and select the Include Adjustment Period option, then the following occurs:

- For YTD balances, period 13 becomes the ending balance.
- For PTD balances, period 13 and December/Period12, are added.

To define source options:

1. On the **Workflow** tab, under **Data Load**, select **Data Load Rule**.
2. In **Data Load Rule**, select a data load rule or click **Add**.
3. Select the **Source Options** tab.
4. Complete the source options or source filter options based on the source system:

Source filter option:

- For an E-Business Suite source system, see [Defining Source Filter Options for E-Business Suite Source Systems](#).
 - For Oracle Hyperion Financial Management source systems, see [Defining Source Filter Options for Financial Management](#). For information about Financial Management source parameters, see [Defining Source Parameters for Financial Management](#).
 - For a JD Edwards source system, see [Defining Source Filter Options for JD Edwards GL Source Systems](#).
 - For file-based source systems, see [Defining Data Load Rule Details for a File-Based Source System](#).
5. **Optional:** If you are working with a multi-column data load, select the **Column Headers** tab, and specify the start date and end date of the numeric columns.
See [Loading Multi-Column Numeric Data](#).
 6. **Optional:** To work with target options, select the **Target Options** tab, and select any options.
 7. **Optional:** You can specify free form text or a value by selecting **Custom Options** and specifying the text you want to associate with the data load rule.
See [Creating Custom Options](#).
 8. Click **Save**.

Defining Source Filter Options for E-Business Suite Source Systems

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

- The amount type—Only monetary, statistical, or both, monetary and statistical amounts
- Zero balance accounts where the debits and credits for an account total zero and there is not period activity.
- Adjustment periods—Determines whether to extract balances in the adjustment period
- Standard or Average balances—Average balances contain only balance sheet data.
- Source balance type—Actual, Budget, or Encumbrance

In Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition, you classify the data to transfer with the valid types in the source accounting entity of Actual, Budget, and Encumbrance. Typically, you do not map a segment from the chart of accounts to the Scenario dimension, so you choose a default member as part of the data rule definition.

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

You can also extract entered balances, which are balances associated with a currency attached to a primary ledger other than functional/local currency.

Additionally, FDMEE can import the data in a currency specified by the user. In this case, the balances must be translated to the specified currency in the source system. This can be achieved by running the Currency Translation process in the source Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system. (FDMEE does not perform any currency translations.)

Oracle E-Business Suite currently does not provide a page to call for displaying commitment data.

To define the data load source filter for an E-Business Suite source systems:

1. On the **Workflow** tab, under **Data Load**, select **Data Load Rule**.
2. In **Data Load Rule**, select a data load rule or click **Add**.
3. Select the **Source Options** tab.
4. In **Accounting Entity**, specify the accounting entity from the list of values of the source system.

You can select the accounting entity in this field, or when entering location detail. Data rules in locations without an accounting entity require you to select an Accounting Entity.

This functionality applies only to data rules in a location using a standard import format.

You cannot modify the accounting entity once the Data Rule has been executed.

5. In **Accounting Entity Group**, specify the accounting entity group name if the location is associated with an accounting entity group.

When a data rule in a location includes an accounting entity, then the rule is constrained by the accounting entity in the definition. In this case, the data rule in the location cannot use an accounting entity group.

6. In **Include Adjustment Periods**, select **yes** or **no**.

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

When you explicitly map period 13 to December/Period 12, and select the Include Adjustment Period option, then the following occurs:

- For YTD balances, period 13 becomes the ending balance.
- For PTD balances, period 13 and December/Period12, are added.

7. Select the **Amount Type**:

- Monetary
- Statistical—The balance selection of entered or functional currency does not apply.
- Monetary and Statistical

8. From **Currency Type**, select the currency type by which to extract balances:

9. In the **Zero Balances** drop-down, select the zero balances option:

- Include—Includes a zero balance for any reason.

For example, when there is a debit of 5 and a credit of 5, then the zero amount is included.

- Exclude No Activity—Zero balances are excluded when the beginning balance debit, beginning balance credit, period debit and period credit equal 0 (begin_bal_dr , begin_bal_cr , period_dr , period_cr all have 0 for the YTD balance type, or the period debit and the period credit have a period for the period balance type (period_dr , period_cr equals 0 for the Periodic balance type).
- Exclude Zero Net Balance—Zero net balances are excluded when the beginning balance debit minus the beginning balance credit plus the period debit minus the beginning credit plus period debit minus the period credit equals 0 for the Year to Data balance type ($\text{begin_bal_dr} - \text{begin_bal_cr} + \text{period_dr} - \text{period_cr} = 0$ for the YTD balance type, or the period debit minus the period credit equals zero ($\text{period_dr} - \text{period_cr} = 0$ for the Periodic balance type).

The following example shows how each include zero balance option affects account balances.

Table 3-11 Zero Balance options

Amount	Opening Balance	Transaction Debit	Transaction Credit	Closing Balance
4000	40000	0	40000	0
5000	50000	25000	75000	0
6000	0	0	0	0
7000	0	35000	35000	0

When the Zero Balance is "Include," Accounts 4000, 5000, 6000, and 7000 qualify for this condition because all zero balanced accounts are included.

When the Zero Balance is "Exclude No Activity" is selected, only Account 6000 is excluded because the Opening, Transaction, and Closing balances are zero and there is no activity. Accounts 4000, 5000, and 7000 are extracted.

When the Zero Balance is "Exclude Net Zero" is selected, Accounts 4000, 5000, 6000, and 7000 are excluded because their closing balance is zero.

10. In **Signage Method**, select the method to flip the sign of amounts when data is loaded.

Available methods:

- **Absolute**—Loads the data based on the following rules:

Table 3-12 Absolute Signage rules

Account Type	GL (GAAP)	EPM (Absolute)
Revenue	naturally negative	signage flipped
Liability	naturally negative	signage flipped
Equity	naturally negative	signage flipped
Expense	naturally positive	signage unchanged
Asset	naturally positive	signage unchanged

- **Same as source**—Loads the same sign as recorded in the source system.
- **Reverse from source**—Loads the reverse of the sign as recorded in the source system.

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

- **YTD**—Year-to-date account balance, where account balances accumulate from the beginning of the year to the current period. Typically, balance sheet accounts (assets, liabilities, and equities) are specified with a YTD balance. (The default is YTD.)
- **Periodic**—Account balance for the specific period. Typically, income statement accounts (revenues and expenses) are specified with a periodic balance. (The default is PTD.)

12. From **Currency Type**, select the currency type by which to extract balances:

- **Functional**—Balances stored in the base currency of the selected ledger or business unit (local currency)
- **Entered**—Balances associated with a currency attached to primary ledger other than the functional/local currency that you specify in the Currency Code field.

- **Translated**—FDMEE can import the data in a currency specified by the user. In this case, the balances must be translated to the specified currency in the source system. This task can be achieved by running the Currency Translation process in the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system. (FDMEE does not perform any currency translations.) Additionally, you need to specify the translated currency code in the Currency Code field.
13. From **Currency Code** (Entered and Translated currency types only), select the ISO 4217 currency code to use with an entered or translated currency type.

For example, enter: `EUR` to select the euro currency code.

14. Select the **Balance Method**:

- **Standard**—In Oracle General Ledger, accounting transaction balances are stored as-is, also known as standard balances.
- **Average**—Average balances only contain balance sheet data. If you selected Statistical as the amount type, the Balance Method is ignored.

15. Select the balance type to extract:


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


16. Select the segment values to extract.

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

- **All**
- **Selected**

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

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

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

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

Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) source systems maintain comprehensive exchange rate information for transaction processing. Target applications can use this information by extracting the exchange rates. You can select a beginning, ending, and average rate type from the source system. (The types in the source system may not explicitly define those rates types but are mapped to the rates types in the FDMEE interface table.)

 **Note:**

For Oracle Hyperion Planning applications, exchange rates are loaded only when the "Classic" data load method is selected.

 **Note:**

You define exchange rate options only when the target application is multi-currency.

 **Note:**

For Account Reconciliation Manager applications, you must not choose multiple rate options.

18. Click **Save**.
19. Define the target filter options.

After you define the target filter options, run the data rule. See [Running Data Load Rules](#).

Defining Source Filter Options for PeopleSoft Enterprise Financial Management Source Systems

When defining data load rule details, you can specify various data extraction options as described below.

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

1. On the **Workflow** tab, under **Data Load**, select **Data Load Rule**.
2. In **Data Load Rule**, select a data load rule or click **Add**.
3. Select the **Source Options** tab.
4. Select the **Amount Type**:
 - Monetary
 - Statistical—The balance selection of entered or functional currency does not apply.
 - Monetary and Statistical
5. In **Signage Method**, select the method to flip the sign of amounts when data is loaded.

Available methods:

- Absolute—Loads the default debit or credit sign.

Table 3-13 Absolute Signage rules

Account Type	GL (GAAP)	EPM (Absolute)
Revenue	Naturally negative	Signage flipped
Liability	Naturally negative	Signage flipped
Equity	Naturally negative	Signage flipped




Table 3-13 (Cont.) Absolute Signage rules


Account Type	GL (GAAP)	EPM (Absolute)
Expense	Naturally positive	Signage unchanged
Asset	Naturally positive	Signage unchanged

- Same as source—Loads the same sign as recorded in the source system.
 - Reverse from source—Loads the reverse of the sign as recorded in the source system.
6. Select the **Amount for Balance Sheet Accounts** and **Amount for Income Statement Accounts**:
 - **YTD**—Year-to-date account balance, where account balances are accumulated from the beginning of the year to the current period. Typically, balance sheet accounts (assets, liabilities, and equities) are specified with a YTD balance.
 - **Periodic**—Account balance for the specific period. Typically, income statement accounts (revenues and expenses) are specified with a periodic balance.
 7. From **Currency Type**, select the currency type by which to extract balances:
 - **Functional**—Balances stored in the base currency of the selected ledger or business unit (local currency)
 - **Entered**—Balances associated with a currency attached to primary ledger other than the functional/local currency that you specify in the Currency Code field.

 **Note:**

The default when Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition pulls from PeopleSoft is POSTED_TOTAL_AMT. If you select an entered currency, FDMEE pulls from POSTED_TRAN_AMT. If you want the BASE amount, then create an alternate schema and create a view PS_LEDGER to switch the amount.

8. From **Currency Code**, select the ISO 4217 currency code to use with an entered currency type.
For example, enter: **EUR** to select the euro currency code.
9. Select the **Ledger Group**.
10. Select the **Ledger**.
In PeopleSoft, a business unit may have multiple ledger groups. In this list, FDMEE displays only the ledger groups associated with the ledger.
11. **Optional:** To select book code values, click , select book code values, and then click **OK**.
To clear a book code, click . Then, in the Select Book Code dialog box, clear book codes, and then click **OK**.
12. To select budget values, click , select budget values, and then click **OK**.
You specify the budget values when the ledger that you selected has the data table "Ledger_Budg."

To deselect budget values, click . Then, in Select Budget Scenario values, clear values, and then click **OK**.

13. Click **Save**.

14. Define target filter options.

After you define target filter options, run the data rule. See [Running Data Load Rules](#).

Defining Source Filter Options for SAP Adapters

This section provides background information on the SAP integration, and specific adapter detail.

SAP Integration Process Background

Oracle Data Integrator creates an ABAP program to extract the data from SAP into a file and then transfers the file to a FTP Server or Shared File system. The ABAP program is generated based on the mappings in the import format and options defined in the rule. The ABAP program is created and uploaded to SAP system when you run a data load rule. In the SAP deployment, ABAP programs are created and modified in a development environment and locked from modification in the production environment.

To support this requirement, ODI provides an option `UPLOAD_ABAP_CODE` in the SAP Load Knowledge Module. This option is set to "Yes" in a development environment, and "No" in a production environment. The ABAP programs are transferred from development to production using SAP Transport requests.

Because the ABAP code that is run in a production environment is not modified, users should create the import format in the exact format as the development environment. In addition, there are options in the data rule that impact the logic of the ABAP program. These options must be set to the same value as they are set in the development environment. Changing these options in the data rule in a production environment does not have any impact on the extraction process. If changes are required to these options, make them in the development environment and the ABAP code transported to the production environment. The options that impact the ABAP code generation are noted in the SAP adapter sections.

Defining Source Filter Options for the `SAP_FDM_GLBALANCES_CLASSICS` Adapter

Before executing a data load rule using a SAP source adapter, you are required to have generated the Import Format's ODI Scenario. Once the ODI Scenario exists in the Execution Repository, you can execute the data load rule any number of times.

To define the source filter options for the `SAP_FDM_GLBALANCES_CLASSICS` adapter:

1. In **Include Account Description**, select one of the following:

- **Yes**—include the GL Account description
- **No**—include all other conditions

Impacts ABAP program

2. In **Amount Type**, select one of the following:

- **PTD**—Period to Date
- **YTD**—Year to Date

No impact on ABAP program

3. In **Company Code**, specify the company code in four characters or less using alphanumeric characters.

No impact on ABAP program

4. In **Currency Type**, specify one of the following types:

- **00**—Transaction currency
- **10**—Company code currency
- **30**—Group currency

No Impact on ABAP program

5. In **Language**, specify the language code in two characters or less, using uppercase characters.

For example, specify "EN" for English.

Refer to the SAP documentation for the language code.

No impact on ABAP program

6. In **Ledger**, specify the ledger code in two characters or less using alphanumeric characters.

No impact on ABAP program

7. In **Record Type**, select one of the following record types:

- **0**—Actual
- **1**—Plan

Impacts ABAP program

Defining Source Filter Options for the SAP_FDM_GLBALANCES_NEW Adapter

Before executing a data load rule using a SAP source adapter, you are required to have generated the Import Format's ODI Scenario. Once the ODI Scenario exists in the Execution Repository, you can execute the data load rule any number of times.

To define the source filter options for a SAP_FDM_GLBALANCES_NEW adapter:

1. In **Amount Type**, select one of the following:

- **PTD**—Period to Date
- **YTD**—Year to Date

No impact on ABAP program

2. In **Company Code**, specify the company code in four characters or less using alphanumeric characters.

No impact on ABAP program

3. In **Currency Type**, select one of the following types:

- **00**—Transaction currency
- **10**—Company code currency
- **30**—Group currency
- **40**—Hard currency
- **50**—Index based currency
- **60**—Global company currency

No impact on ABAP program

4. In **Include Account Description**, select one of the following:
 - **Yes**—include the GL Account description
 - **No**—include all other conditionsImpacts ABAP program
5. In **Language**, specify the language code in two characters or less, using uppercase characters.
For example, specify "EN" for English.
Refer to the SAP documentation for the language code.
No impact on ABAP program
6. In **Ledger**, specify the ledger code in two characters or less using alphanumeric characters.
No impact on ABAP program
7. In **Record Type**, select one of the following record types:
 - **0**—Actual
 - **1**—PlanNo impact on ABAP program

Defining Source Filter Options for the SAP_FDM_COST_CENTER Adapter

Before executing a data load rule using a SAP source adapter, you are required to have generated the Import Format's ODI Scenario. When the ODI Scenario exists in the Execution Repository, you can execute the data load rule any number of times.

To define the source filter options for a SAP_FDM_COST_CENTER adapter:

1. In **Activity Type**, select one of the following:
 - **Yes**—include the activity type
 - **No**—exclude the activity typeImpacts ABAP program
2. In **Activity Type Description**, select whether to include or exclude the activity type description:
 - **Yes**—include the activity type description
 - **No**—exclude the activity type descriptionImpacts ABAP program
3. In **Amount Type**, select one of the following:
 - **PTD**—Period to date balances
 - **YTD**—Year to date balancesNo impact on ABAP program
4. In **Controlling Area**, specify the controlling area in four characters or less using alphanumeric characters.
No impact on ABAP program
5. In **Include Cost Element Description**, select whether to include the cost element description:

- **Yes**—include the cost element description
- **No**—exclude the cost element description

Impacts ABAP program

6. In **Currency Type**, select one of the following:

- **20**—Controlling Area currency
- **00**—Transaction currency
- **70**—Cost Center currency
- (blank)—leave blank when the **Quantity** filter is **Yes**, or the **Activity Type** filter is **Yes**.

Impacts ABAP program

7. In **Flow Check**, select one of the following:

- **External**—load external balances
- **Internal**—load internal allocations

Impacts ABAP program

8. In **Language Code**, specify the language code using two characters or less, with uppercase characters.

For example, specify "EN" for English.

No impact on ABAP program

9. In **Ledger Code**, specify the ledger code using two characters or less and with alphanumeric characters.

No impact on ABAP program

10. In **Statistical Key Figure**, select to extract statistical key figure totals:

- **Yes**—extract the data for Statistical key figure totals
- **No**—extract data for activity type totals

Impacts ABAP program

11. In **Group Code**, select one of the following group codes:

For external balances, select:

- **0101**—data extracted is for the Cost Center Group
- **0102**—data extracted is for the Account Group

For internal balances, select:

- **0101**—data extracted is for the Cost Center Group
- **0102**—data extracted is for the Account Group
- **0104**—data extracted is for the Statistical Key Figure Group
- **0105**—data extracted is for the Account Group
- (Null)—no grouping is required

Impacts ABAP program

12. In **Value Type**, select one of the following:

- **04**—Actual
- **01**—Plan

No impact on ABAP program

Defining Source Filter Options for the SAP_FDM_PROFIT_CENTER Adapter

Before executing a data load rule using a SAP source adapter, you are required to have generated the Import Format's ODI Scenario. Once the ODI Scenario exists in the Execution Repository, you can execute the data load rule any number of times.

To define the source filter options for a SAP_FDM_PROFIT_CENTER adapter:

1. In **Amount Type**, select one of the following:

- **PTD**—Period to date balances
- **YTD**—Year to date balances

No impact on ABAP program

2. In **Controlling Area**, specify the value for the controlling area.

No impact on ABAP program.

3. In **Currency Type**, select one of the following:

- **10**—Company code currency
- **00**—Transaction currency
- **70**—Profit Center currency
- (blank)—Select blank when **Quantity** is set to **YES**.

No impact on ABAP program

4. In **Dummy Prctr**, select:

- **Yes**—include balances related to the dummy profit center.
- **No**—include other conditions.

No impact on ABAP program

5. In **Language**, select the language code in two characters or less, using uppercase characters.

For example, specify "EN" for English.

No impact on ABAP program

6. In **Ledger**, select the ledger code in two characters or less using alphanumeric characters.

No impact on ABAP program

7. In **Statistical Key Figure**, select to extract statistical key figure totals:

- **Yes**—extract the data for Statistical key figure totals
- **No**—extract data for activity type totals

Impacts ABAP program

8. In **Group Code**, select one of the following group codes:

- **0106**—Profit Center Group
- **0109**—Account Group
- (blank)—no group is required

Impacts ABAP program

9. In **Record Type**, select one of the following types:

- **0**—Actual
- **1**—Plan

No impact on ABAP program

Defining Source Filter Options for the SAP_FDM_CUSTOMER_BALANCES Adapter

Before executing a data load rule using a SAP source adapter, you are required to have generated the Import Format's ODI Scenario. Once the ODI Scenario exists in the Execution Repository, you can execute the data load rule any number of times.

To define the source filter options for a SAP_FDM_CUSTOMER_BALANCES adapter:

1. In **Amount Type**, select one of the following:
 - **PTD**—Period to date balances
 - **YTD**—Year to date balancesNo impact on ABAP program
2. In **Company Code**, specify the company code in four characters or less using alphanumeric characters.
No impact on ABAP program
3. In **Currency Type**, select one of the following:
 - **10**—Company code currency
 - **00**—Transaction currencyNo impact on ABAP program
4. In **Customer**, select the customer code in ten characters when the balance is required for a specific customer.
Otherwise, set to blank.
No impact on ABAP program
5. In **Customer Details**, select to include customer details:
 - **Yes**—include customer details
 - **No**—exclude customer detailsImpacts ABAP program
6. In **Flow Check**, select one of the following:
 - **Open**—load open item balances
 - **Cleared**—load cleared item balances
 - **All**—load all item balancesImpacts ABAP program
7. In **Special GL Transactions**, select one of the following:
 - **Yes**—load special General Ledger balances
 - **No**—load other balancesImpacts ABAP program
8. In **Trading Partner**, select to include trading partner balances:
 - **Yes**—load trading balances

- **No**—load other conditions

No impact on ABAP program

Defining Source File Options for the SAP_FDM_VENDOR_BALANCES Adapter

Before executing a data load rule using a SAP source adapter, you are required to have generated the Import Format's ODI Scenario. Once the ODI Scenario exists in the Execution Repository, you can execute the data load rule any number of times.

To define the source filter options for the SAP_FDM_VENDOR_BALANCES adapter:

1. In **Amount Type**, select one of the following:

- **PTD**—Period to date balances
- **YTD**—Year to date balances

No impact on ABAP program

2. In **Company Code**, specify the company code in four characters or less using alphanumeric characters.

No impact on ABAP program

3. In **Currency Type**, select one of the following:

- **10**—Company code currency
- **00**—Transaction currency

No impact on ABAP program

4. In **Flow Check**, select one of the following:

- **Open**—load open item balances
- **Cleared**—load cleared item balances
- **All**—load all item balances

Impacts ABAP program

5. In **Special GL Transactions**, select one of the following:

- **Yes**—load special General Ledger balances
- **No**—load other balances

Impacts ABAP program

6. In **Trading Partner**, select to include trading partner balances:

- **Yes**—load trading balances
- **No**—load other conditions

No impact on ABAP program

7. In **Vendor**, specify the vendor code in ten characters when the balance is required for a specific vendor.

Otherwise, set to blank.

No new ABAP code is uploaded for this filter.

8. Specify **Vendor Details**, select whether to include vendor details:

- **Yes**—include vendor details
- **No**—exclude vendor details

No impact on ABAP program

Defining Source Filter Options for JD Edwards GL Source Systems

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

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

1. On the **Workflow** tab, under **Data Load**, select **Data Load Rule**.
2. In **Data Load Rule**, select a data load rule or click **Add**.
3. Select the **Source Options** tab.
4. Select the **Amount Type**.
Select **PTD** for Period to Date, or **YTD** for Year to Date balances.
5. Select the **Company Code**.
Specify the company code in four characters or less using alphanumeric characters.
6. Select the **Ledger**.
Specify the ledger in two characters or less using alphanumeric characters from the JD Edwards source system. For example, ledger types include:
 - AA—Actual
 - BA—Budget
 - CA—Original Currency Transaction
7. Click **Save**.

Defining Source Filter Options for Financial Management

When defining data load rule details, you can specify various data extraction options.

For journals, the journals are extracted based on Scenario, Year, Period, Entity and Value.

For data (including journalized value members), any dimension can be filtered by any member or multiple members.


You can select an individual member. If you do not select specific members, the system assumes that you want to extract all members for the dimension. However, if you specifically select members, the system displays a plus sign (+) next to the dimension to indicate multiple selections.


To define the source filter options for source systems:

1. On the **Workflow** tab, under **Data Load**, select **Data Load Rule**.
2. In **Data Load Rule**, select the data load rule.
3. Select the **Source Options** tab.
4. Click **Add**.
5. In the **Source Filters** area, click **Add**.
6. Select the **Dimension Name**.
7. In **Filter Condition** enter the member name or specify the filter condition.
For example, enter a member name or filter condition using Oracle Hyperion Financial Management syntax. Depending on the dimension, you can select one or more members

as a filter condition used for extracting the budget data. For example, for the Entity dimension, you may select the following members: E1, E5, and E6.

You can also use the member selector to select the member:

- a. Click  (Select) to display the Member Select screen and select a member using the member selector. Then, click **OK**.

The Member Selector dialog box is displayed. The member selector enables you to view and select members within a dimension. Expand and collapse members within a dimension by clicking .

The Selector dialog box has two panes—all members in the dimension on the left and selections on the right. The left pane, showing all members available in the dimension, displays the member name and a short description, if available. The right pane, showing selections, displays the member name and the selection type.

You can click



(Refresh) to show the latest member list.

 **Note:**

Assign filters for dimensions. If you do not assign filters, numbers from the summary members are also retrieved.

 **Note:**

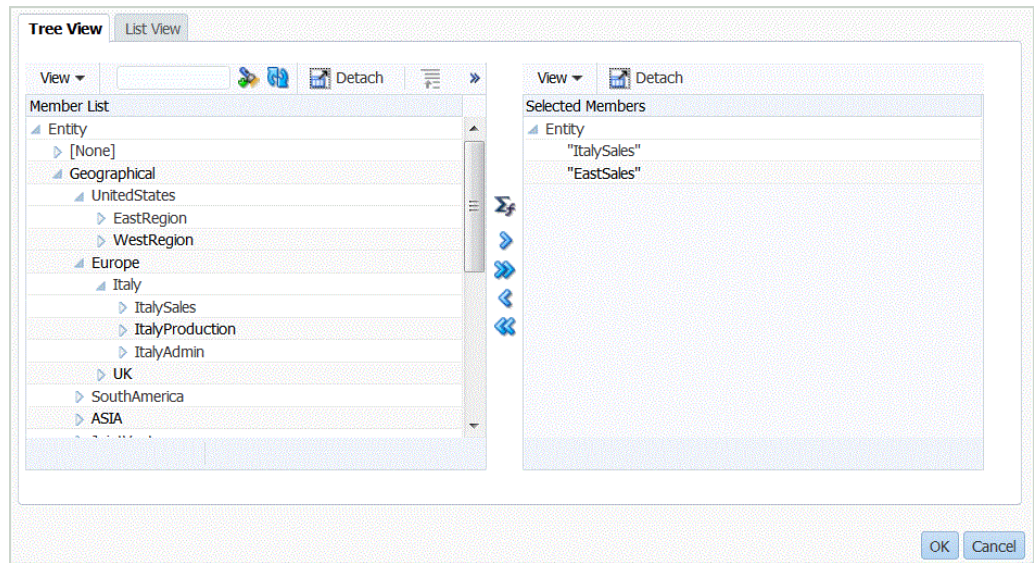
To perform a data sync using a member list as a filter for Financial Management, you can type the member list into the filter box. In this case, you can't pick the member list from the member selector in Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition. If you want to use a member list in FDMEE to pull from Financial Management, use the following syntax: `{MemberListName}`. (You need to use member lists with base level members only so that you don't double count anything.)


To use the member selector:


In the list of available dimensions and members on the left, select a member and click

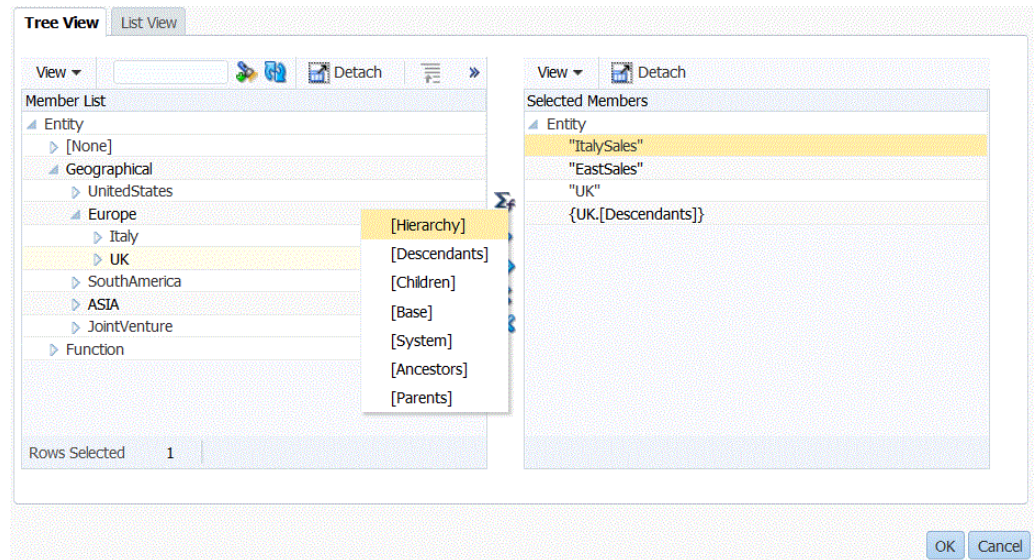


. The member is moved to the right and displays the option you selected in the Selection Type column. For example, "Descendants" displays in the Selection Type column.




To deselect a member from the list of members, click .

To apply a function to a member, select the member in the left pane, and then click .



 **Tip:**

To clear all members from the list of selections, click .

- b. Click **OK** twice to continue defining the source filter details. The selected member is displayed in Oracle Essbase syntax in the Filter Condition field.
- c. Click **Save**.

Defining Data Load Rule Details for a File-Based Source System

When defining data load detail for a file-based data load system, load data to a single period or a range of periods. For a single period, enter the file name in the data rule, and then run the rule for a single period. To load multiple periods, create a file for each period and append the period name or period key to the file name. When the rule is executed for a range of periods, the process constructs the file name for each period, and then uploads the appropriate data to the POV.

To define the data load details for a file-based source system:

1. In **Name**, enter the data load rule name.
2. In **Category**, select a category.
The categories listed are those that you created in the Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition setup, such as "Actual." See [Defining Category Mappings](#).
3. Optional: In **Description**, specify a description of the data load rule.
4. Optional: From the **Target Plan Type** drop, select the plan type of the target system.
5. **Optional**: In **Import Format**, if the file type is a multiple period *text* file (with contiguous periods, or noncontiguous periods), select the import format to use with the file, so you can override the import format. For example, specify an import format for single and multiple period data rules, which enables you to load single or multiple period files from the same location. In this case, the import format selected must have the same target as the location selected in the POV. If the import format is unspecified, then the import format from the location is used.

The starting and ending period selected for the rule determine the specific periods in the file when loading a multiple period text file.

In the file, when amounts are unavailable for contiguous periods, then you can explicitly map the respective amount columns to required periods in the data rule in Data Load Mapping. When you execute the rule, the data is loaded to the periods as specified in the explicit mapping.

6. **Optional**: Enter a description.
7. In **Directory**, enter the relative path where the file is located.
8. Select the **Source Options** tab.
9. In the **File Name** field, enter the static name of the file.

 **Note:**

Do not use an apostrophe character (') in the file name because an apostrophe is considered an escape character, and the file cannot be imported to FDMEE.

When only the file name is provided, then data must be entered for a single period on the Rules Execution window.

To load multiple periods, create a file for each period and append a period name or period key to the file name. When the rule is executed for a range of periods, the process constructs the file name for each period and uploads it to the appropriate POV.

 **Note:**

If used in a batch script, period names cannot include spaces.

To navigate to a file located in a FDMEE directory, click **Select**, and then choose a file on the **Select** screen. You can also select **Upload** on the **Select** screen, and navigate to a file on the **Select a file to upload** screen.

If you do not specify a file name, then FDMEE prompts you for the file name when you execute the rule.

10. To load data into multiple periods, in the **File Name Suffix Type** drop-down, select **Period Description** or **Period Key**.

A suffix is appended to the file name, and FDMEE adds the file extension after adding the suffix. If you leave the file name blank, then FDMEE looks for a file with Suffix. When the file name suffix type is provided, then the file name is optional in this case, and it is not required on the Rule Execution window.

If the file name suffix type is a period key, the suffix indicator and period date format are required (as the suffix set) in the file name and must be validated as a valid date format.

For example, specify:

- a. 1_Jan-2013.txt
- b. 1_Feb-2013.txt
- c. 1_Mar-2013.txt

In this case, when you run the rule, enter **1_.txt** in the file name field and select "Period Name" for the suffix indicator. Then run the rule for the January to March periods.

11. In **Period Key Date Format**, specify the data format of the period key that is appended to the file name in JAVA date format (SimpleDateFormat).
12. Click **Save**.

Defining Source Parameters for Planning and Essbase

In data synchronization, when Oracle Hyperion Planning and Oracle Essbase are the source systems, you can specify additional source parameters.

 **Note:**

Financial Consolidation and Close note that Account dimension cannot be concatenated with other dimensions as part of the import.

To define source options:

1. On the **Workflow** tab, under **Data Load**, select **Data Load Rule**.
2. In **Data Load Rule**, select a data load rule for a Planning and Essbase source, and then click **Add**.
3. Select the **Source Parameters** tab.
4. (Planning only): In **Data Extract Option**, select the type of member data to extract.

Members can be extracted depending on how they have been flagged for calculation. For a member flagged as "stored," calculated data values are stored with the member in the database after calculation. For a member tagged as "dynamic calc," the member's data values are calculated upon retrieval.

 **Note:**

The former name of Data Extract option was "Extract Dynamic Calculated Data. "

Available options:

- All Data—Extracts stored values and dynamically calculated values for both the Dense and Spare dimension.

The All Data option is always shown, but only work in the following cases:

- ASO Reporting applications
- Planning and Planning modules with Hybrid enabled
- Stored and Dynamic Calculated Data—Extracts stored dynamic calculated values for the Dense dimension only and not Spare dimensions.
- Stored Data Only—Extracts stored data only. Dynamically calculated values are excluded in this type of extract.

 **Note:**

If you set the **Extract Dynamic Calculated Data** option on the Data Load Rule screen to "Yes," and a leaf level member's (Level 0) Data Storage is set to "Dynamic," then the data is not picked up by the extraction process. To pick up the data, set the member's Data Storage to something besides "Dynamic," to include the value in the selection from the source application.

5. In **Data Precision**, specify the number of decimal places displayed in numbers to be exported.

Data precision refers to numeric data with the emphasis on precision (accuracy). Depending on the size of a data value and number of decimal positions, some numeric fields may be written in exponential format; for example, 678123e+008. You might consider using data precision when data ranges from very large to very small values. The output files typically are smaller and data values are more accurate.

The default value for this option is sixteen.

6. In **Data Number of Decimal**, specify the maximum number of decimal positions to be exported.

Specify a value between 0 and 16. If no value is provided, the number of decimal positions of the data to be exported is used, up to 16 positions, or a value determined by Data Precision option if that value is specified.

This parameter is used with an emphasis on legibility; output data is in straight text format. Regardless of the number of decimal positions in the data, the specified number is output. Note that it is possible the data can lose accuracy, particularly if the data ranges are from very large values to very small values, above and below the decimal point.

By default, sixteen positions for numeric data are supported, including decimal positions. If both the Data Precision and the Data Number of Decimal options are specified, the Data Precision option is ignored.

7. Click **Save**.

Defining Source Parameters for Financial Management

When Oracle Hyperion Financial Management is the source system, you can specify additional source parameters such as the journal status, journal type, balance type, and the type of data to extract.

To define source parameter options:

1. On the **Workflow** tab, under **Data Load**, select **Data Load Rule**.
2. In **Data Load Rule**, select a data load rule.
3. Go to the **Source Parameters** region.
4. Click **Add**.
5. Select the parameter(s) row to add, and then select the parameter value from the drop-down:
Options:
 - **Add Journal Status:** Specify the journal status to extract.
The journal status indicates the current state of the journal. The status of a journal changes when you create, submit, approve, reject, or post the journal.
Options:
 - Working—Journal is created. It has been saved, but it can be incomplete. For example, it might need to have a label or single entity assigned.
 - Submitted—Journal is submitted for approval.
 - Approved—Journal is approved for posting.
 - Rejected—Journal is rejected or unposted.
 - Posted—Journal adjustments are posted to the database.
 - **Add Journal Type:** Specify the type of journal:
 - Auto-Reversal—Loads a posted auto-reversing journal.
 - Auto-Reversing—Loads an auto-reversing journal that contains adjustments that need to be reversed in the next period. That is, the journal posts in the next period by reversing the debit and credit.
 - Regular—Load journals using the Replace mode, which clears all data for a journal label before loading the new journal data.
 - **Add Balance Type:** Specify the type of balance to extract:
 - Balanced—All debits and credits are balanced.
 - Unbalanced—Debits and Credits are not balanced.
 - Balanced by entity—Debits and Credits for an entity are balanced.
 - From **Extract Type**, select one of the following:
 - Data—Extract base-level input data and some calculated data from an application. When you extract data, you must specify a member for the Scenario and Year

dimensions. You can specify one or more members for the Period, Entity, and Account dimensions.

- **Journal**—You can extract base-level input data and some calculated data from an application. When you extract data, you must specify a member for the Scenario and Year dimensions. You can specify one or more members for the Period, Entity, and Account dimensions.
- In **Extract Dynamic Account**, specify to extract dynamic accounts. Dynamic accounts are accounts with values that are dynamically calculated when the data is requested. The values for dynamic accounts are not stored. The most common type of dynamic calculation is ratio calculation.

Extract Dynamic Account options:

- **Yes**—Dynamic accounts are extracted.
- **No**—Dynamic accounts are not extracted.

By default, dynamic accounts are not extracted.

- In **Extract Calculated Data**, specify whether to extract calculated data. Options:

- Consolidated data for parent entities
- Base accounts and custom dimension members that are calculated by rules
- Parent accounts intersecting with their respective CustomTop member and [ICPTop] member. If the CustomTop metadata attribute is blank or ALL, then the [None] member is used.

Extract calculated data options:

- **Yes**—Calculated data is extracted.
- **No**—Calculated data is not extracted.

By default, calculated data is not extracted.

- In **Extract Derived Data**, specify whether to extract derived data. Derived data is data derived from other data values, such as calculated data or arithmetic formulas.
 - **Yes**—Derived data is extracted.
 - **No**—Derived data is not extracted.

6. Click **Save**.

Managing Data Load Rules

You can perform the following tasks:

- Edit data load rules—See [Editing Data Load Rules](#).
- Run data load rules—See [Running Data Load Rules](#).
- Delete data load rules—See [Deleting Data Load Rules](#).
- View data load rules before executing them—See [Using the Data Load Workbench](#).
- Schedule data load rules—[Scheduling Data Load Rules](#)
- Check the data rule process details—See [Viewing Process Details](#).

Editing Data Load Rules

If the data load rule is not in the process of running, you can modify rule details.

To edit data rules:

1. On the **Workflow** tab, under **Data Load**, select **Data Load Rule**.
2. Select the data load rule.
3. Modify any of the data load rule details, as necessary.
4. Click **Save**.

Running Data Load Rules

Run the data load rule to load updates and push the data into the target application. When you submit a data load rule, specify the data extract options.

All submitted rules are processed by Oracle Data Integrator. When you submit a data load rule, specify the data extract options.

Data Load Rules can be executed by selecting one of the methods below:

- Execute command on the Data Load Rule screen.
- Import Source option in the Data Load Workbench option.
- Executing a batch. See [Executing Batches](#).
- Running a batch script. See [Working with Batch Scripts](#).

When a data load rule is run, Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition loads the data, and creates a drill region (optional), which enables users to drill through to the source data.

 **Note:**

In Financial Consolidation and Close for YTD data loads, data is stored in Periodic view. In this case, the user must select this option so that a "pre-processing" is done to convert the YTD data from the file to periodic data for loading purpose.

When you run a data load rule, you have several options:

 **Note:**

When a data load rule is run for multiple periods, the export step occurs only once for all periods.

- **Import from Source**—FDMEE imports the data from the source system, performs the necessary transformations, and exports the data to the FDMEE staging table.

Select this option only when:

- You are running a data load rule for the first time.

- Your data in the source system changed. For example, if you reviewed the data in the staging table after the export, and it was necessary to modify data in the source system.

In many cases, source system data may not change after you import the data from the source the first time. In this case, it is not necessary to keep importing the data if it has not changed.

When the source system data has changed, you need to recalculate the data.

 **Note:**

Oracle E-Business Suite and source imports require a full refresh of data load rules. The refresh only needs to be done once per chart of accounts.

- **Export to Target**—Exports the data to the target application.

Select this option after you have reviewed the data in the staging table and you want to export it to the target application.

 **Note:**

Select both options only when the data has changed in the source system *and* to export the data directly to the target application.

To submit the data load rule for an Oracle Hyperion Planning General Ledger or Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP):

1. On the **Workflow** tab, under **Data Load**, select **Data Load Rule**.
2. In **Data Load**, select the data load rule.
3. Click **Execute**.

When the data rule is run for Oracle Hyperion Financial Management target applications, the Exchange Rates from the source are populated only up to the FDMEE interface table AIF_HS_EXCHANGE_RATES. The Core Exchange Rates table in Financial Management is not updated.

4. From **Execute Rule**, to extract data, metadata, or both from the source system and push it into target applications, select **Import from Source**, and then select the **Start Period** and **End Period**.

 **Tip:**

You can use a utility outside of FDMEE to view the data in the staging table. After you review the exported data, return to FDMEE, make modifications, and run the rule again. If you are sure that the information in the staging table is correct, run the rule again and select "Export to Target".

5. Select **Recalculate** to remap all imported source data using the current mapping table and to recreate all logic accounts.
6. Select **Export to Target** to export data to the target application.

7. Select **Execute Check** to generate the date, and then run the Check Report.
8. In **Start Period**, select the beginning period of the POV from which to import the data from the source system.
9. In **End Period**, select the ending period of the POV to which to import the data from the source system.
10. In **Import Mode**, select the mode to extract data all at once for an entire period or incrementally during the period.

 **Note:**

The snapshot import mode is the only way data can be extracted from a SAP source system.

Data extract types:

- **Snapshot**—Extracts everything for the selected source set for an entire period
 - When source data for the selected period has never been run, FDMEE extracts the data from the source.
 - When the source data for the selected period has been run, FDMEE extracts the data from the FDMEE staging tables and not from the source.

When you have locations that extract from the same Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) source, FDMEE extracts the data once. When you load data to Financial Management from the E-Business Suite for a selected period, and then run the integration to ARM for the same source and period, FDMEE does not pull again from E-Business Suite but uses the data in the interface tables. This results in a significant performance gain for any subsequent data loads. The first extraction takes the longest, but any other subsequent extractions are faster.

- **Incremental**—Extracts the records that were added after the previous data extract
- **Full Refresh**—Performs a clean extraction from the source system, thereby clearing any existing data rows in the appropriate FDMEE staging tables for a given source Ledger (or Business Unit) and source period.

 **Note:**

The import mode options (Snapshot, Incremental, and Full Refresh) apply only to data rules in a location using a standard import format.

 **Note:**

If you run a data load in Full Refresh mode in the Account Reconciliation Manager (ARM), select all locations that have data. Otherwise, FDMEE contains data for locations not selected in ARM (but ARM does not). This results in a discrepancy between what is in FDMEE and what is in ARM.

11. In **Export Mode**, select the mode for exporting data:

- **Store Data**—Inserts the data from the source or file into the target application, replacing any current value.
- **Replace Data**—Clears all data for the POV in the target, and then loads from the source or file between the start-period and end-period parameters specified when running the data rule. For example, a first-time load has 100 rows, and a second load has 70 rows. In this case, 100 rows are removed, and 70 rows are loaded to TDATASSEG. After this load, the row total is 70.

For an Planning application, Replace clears data for the Year, Period, Scenario, Version, and Entity dimensions that you are loading, and then loads the data from source or file. Note that when you have a year of data in the Planning application, but are only loading a single month, this option clears the entire year before performing the load.

- **Add Data**—Adds the value from the source or file to the value that exists in the target application. For example, if you have 100 in the source, and 200 in the target, then the result is 300.
- **Subtract Data**—Subtracts the value in the source or file from the value that exists in the target application. For example, if you have 300 in the target, and 100 in the source, then the result is 200.
- **Override All Data**—Clears all data in the target, and then loads from the source or file. For example, if you have a year of data in your Planning application, but are loading only a single month, this option clears the entire year before performing the load.

When you select to override all data, the following message is displayed "Warning: Override All Data option will clear data for the entire application. This is not limited to the current Point of View. Do really want to perform this action."

Available export modes for Financial Management:

- **Merge**—Overwrites the data in the application with the data in the load file. For each unique point of view that exists in the data file and in the application, the value in the data file overwrites the data in the application.

 **Note:**

If the data load file includes multiple values in the file for the same point of view, the system loads the value for the last entry.

 **Note:**

Data in the application that is not changed by the data load file remains in the application.

- **Accumulate**—accumulate the data in the application with the data in the load file. For each unique point of view in the data file, the value from the load file is added to the value in the application.
- **Replace**—Replaces the data in the application with the data in the load file. For each unique combination of Scenario, Year, Period, Entity, and Value in the data file, the Replace option clears all account values from the application, then loads the value from the data file. Note that when you have a year of data in the Planning application,

but are only loading a single month, this option clears the entire year before performing the load.

 **Note:**

You can clear an Essbase ASO cube before you load the data by selecting the replace option

- **Replace by Security**—Performs a data load in Replace mode in which only the members to which you have access are loaded. This option enables you to perform a data load in Replace mode even if you do not have access to all accounts. When you perform the Clear operation for a period in a sub-cube, only the cells to which you have access are cleared. Data, cell text, and line item detail are cleared, but cell attachments are not cleared.

12. Select **Include Exchange Rates** to load exchange rates.

13. Click **Run**.

After you click Run, the rule is locked from any updates to ensure that the drill through path is intact. To check the status of the rule, see [Checking the Data Load Rule Status](#).

Scheduling Data Load Rules

The scheduling jobs feature provides a method to orchestrate the execution times of data load rules. To schedule data load rules to run:

To schedule data load rules to run:

1. On the **Workflow** tab, under **Data Load**, select **Data Load Rule**.
2. In **Data Load**, select the data load rule.
3. Click **Schedule**.

For information on scheduling jobs, see [Scheduling Jobs](#).

To cancel a scheduled job:

1. On the **Workflow** tab, under **Data Load**, select **Data Load Rule**.
2. In **Data Load**, select the data load rule.
3. Click **Cancel Schedule**.

When you cancel a job from the Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition user interface using **Cancel Schedule**, all instances of a schedule for a rule are cancelled. You cannot selectively cancel individual schedules for a rule.

Checking the Data Load Rule Status

After you run a data rule, you can check the status on the Process Details page. See [Viewing Process Details](#).

Deleting Data Load Rules


You can delete data load rules created in Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition. You cannot delete data load rules when they are running.

When you delete a rule, all data loaded using the data rule are also deleted.

 **Note:**

After you delete data load rules, you can delete a source system. After you execute a deletion, users cannot drill through to an Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) source.

To delete a data load rule:

1. On the **Workflow** tab, under **Data Load**, select **Data Load Rule**.
2. Enter the **Location Name** or click  to select the location.
3. Select the data load rule.
4. Click **Delete**.

Working with Target Options

When working with data load rules, you can specify target application options specific to a location/data load rule (instead of the entire target application). For example, using the Target Options feature, you can specify different data protection values for each location.

 **Note:**

For information on the required target options for data load rules to write back, see [Defining Application Options for Essbase and Planning](#).

To specify integration information:

1. On the **Workflow** tab, under **Data Load**, select **Data Load Rule**.
2. From the **POV** bar, select a location.
3. Select the **Target Options** tab.
4. Add or modify any options.
See [Registering Target Applications](#).
5. Click **Save**.

Creating Custom Options

You can specify free form text or a value about a location or data load using the integration option feature. Text or values entered can be used with your Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition scripts.

Additionally, if you use Oracle Data Relationship Management to export dimensions and hierarchies from ERP systems to Data Relationship Management, or import data load mapping from Data Relationship Management to FDMEE, you can specify Data Relationship Management import and export profiles.

Data Relationship Management integration is enabled on the Target Application screen. See [Registering Target Applications](#) for more information.

To specify integration information:

1. On the **Workflow** tab, under **Data Load**, select **Data Load Rule**.
2. Select the **Custom Options** tab.
3. In **Integration Option 1-4**, specify the free form text or value, and click **OK**.

The information that you specify is accessible from the Integration Option fields of the Location table.

Loading Exchange Rates to Financial Management

When you define a data rule for an Oracle Hyperion Financial Management target application, you can specify how to extract exchange rates from the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) source system. Exchange rates are captured, if applicable, for the currency rate account for the Beginning Rate, currency rate account for the Ending Rate, and the currency rate account for the Average Rate.

If your target application has the multi-currency option enabled, you can specify how to process exchange rates. All rates are extracted and inserted into the AIF_HS_EXCHANGE_RATES table. This table is populated using the ISO currency code for each currency from the source system. The ISO numeric code is not used in this processing. Exchange rates are pushed into Financial Management based on a match between the ISO currency code in the AIF_HS_EXCHANGE_RATES table and the currencies defined in the multi-currency Financial Management application. (It is important to set up the currencies in the Financial Management application with the ISO currency).

Note:

Exchange Rates are usually loaded to the [None] Entity member. Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition references the Financial Management application settings to view the To Currency and From Currency dimensions automatically.

To load exchange rates to Financial Management:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Register**, select **Target Application**.
2. In the **Target Application** summary grid, select a Financial Management target application.
3. After defining the application details in **Application Detail**, select the **Application Options** tab.
4. Specify the account names in the following fields:
 - Currency Rate Account for Beginning Rate
 - Currency Rate Account for Beginning Rate
 - Currency Rate Account for Beginning Rate

For information about working with other application options, see [Registering Target Applications](#).

Dimension Details		Application Options	
Property Name	Value		Select
Translation Level	<Parent Currency>		
Enable Zero Loading	No		
Journal Status	Posted		
Journal Default Value	<Entity Curr Adjs>		
Journal Enable JV ID per Entity	Yes		
Journal Balancing Attribute	Unbalanced		
Currency Rate Account for Beginning Rate	Beginning Rate		
Currency Rate Account for Ending Rate	Ending Rate		
Currency Rate Account for Average Rate	Average Rate		
Currency Rate Entity			
Global User for Application Access			
Source Language for Member Description	AMERICAN		

5. On the **Workflow** tab, under **Data Load**, select **Data Load Rule**.
6. In **Data Load Rule**, select a data load rule or click **Add**.
7. Select the **Source Options** tab.
8. Select the **Beginning**, **Ending**, and **Average** exchange rate options.

Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) source systems maintain comprehensive exchange rate information for transaction processing. Target applications can use this information by extracting the exchange rates. You can select a beginning, ending, and average rate type from the source system. (The types in the source system may not explicitly define those rates types but are mapped to the rates types in the FDMEE interface table.)

For more information about source options, see [Defining Source Filter Options for E-Business Suite Source Systems](#).

Using Drilling Through

Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition provides a framework that enables you to drill through from your Oracle Enterprise Performance Management System application to the onpremise application. Use drill through when you want to understand the source of a data value, or you need a granular level of detail for a value without leaving the workspace.

When you load data to an EPM System target application using FDMEE, you can specify an optional drill region flag. When set to "Yes," a drill region definition is passed to the target application, in addition to the actual data, to indicate that a cell is "drillable."

When drilling through from the EPM System application, a landing page is displayed in a separate workspace tab that shows all rows that comprise the amount from the selected cell in the Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud application. From this landing page, you can open the source document or continue to drill-through to the defined source system landing page.

Drill through based on a URL requires that you are connected to the server on which the data resides. Drill through works only for data loaded through FDMEE. In addition, because drill through is available in the target application, data load mappings must have at least one explicit mapping for the drill through to work.

Watch these tutorial videos to learn more about using drill through:

- For an overview of drilling through to SAP, see [Overview: Drill Through to the SAP General Ledger](#).
- For an overview of drilling through to JD Edwards, see [Overview: Drill Down to JD Edwards](#).
- For an overview of drilling through to E-Business Suite, see [Overview: Drill Through to the E-Business Suite](#).
- For an overview of drilling through to PeopleSoft, see [Overview: Drill Through to the PeopleSoft General Ledger](#).

Creating the Drill Region

A drill region is a named region of data intersections in an Oracle Enterprise Performance Management System application that can be viewed with the drill-through functionality. The data in the drill region is loaded to the EPM System application with Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition. In the workspace, you can view the drill region in the data forms of the application.

The drill region stores the uniform resource locator (URL) to get back to FDMEE, and a region name. When you enable drill regions, FDMEE populates them in the FDMEE target application after data is loaded and consolidated. A cell is considered drillable in the target application when it is contained in the drill regions. For EPM System applications, the drill region includes the Entity, Account, Scenario, Year, and Period dimensions.

FDMEE creates drill region by scenarios. For any cube (Oracle Hyperion Planning plan types or Planning databases), the name of the drill region is FDMEE_<name of the scenario member>. When creating the drill region, FDMEE checks if a dimension is enabled for the drill.

Drill regions to the source system work only when there is an identical intersection of the data loaded by FDMEE. For example, if you loaded \$5000 to Entity2;Account2 intersection, you cannot drill-through from Entity2;ParentAccount2 since no data was loaded for that intersection.

Members of enabled dimensions selected in data loads, are included in the drill region filter. If no dimensions are enabled, the following dimensions are enabled by default: Scenario, Version, Year, and Period. You can enable additional dimensions, and the subsequent data load considers members of newly enabled dimensions. If you disable any dimensions which were previously included in a drill region used for drill creation, members of such dimensions are not deleted during the subsequent data loads. If needed, you can remove obsolete members manually.

To add a drill region for the FDMEE target application:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Register**, select **Target Application**.
2. In the **Target Application** summary grid, select the EPM System target application.
3. Select the **Application Options** tab.
4. In **Drill Region**, enter: **Yes**.

Note:

Administrators can set the drill region setting at the application level in the Target Application option. Additionally, they can change the setting for a specific target application in data load rules.

Property Name	Value	Select
Load Method	Numeric Data Only	
Batch Size	10000	
Drill Region	Yes	
Purge Data File	Yes	
Date Format	MM-DD-YYYY	
Data Dimension for Planning File Format		
Driver Dimension for Planning File Format		

5. Click **Save**.

Drill Through Components

The Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition landing page is called by a drill through URL. Two components define the drill-through URL:

- Server component—defined for each source system
- Detail Component – defined manually for file-based integrations

Adding the Server Component for the Drill Through URL

Use these steps to define the server component drill through URL in Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition. The server component is added to the source system definition.

Note:

To add a drill through URL:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Register**, select **Source System**.
2. Select the file to which to add the drill through.
3. In **Drill Through URL**, click .
4. In **Drill Through URL** edit window, specify the URL that identifies the URL to use for drilling through.

The URL to use needs to include the request-response method, protocol, and the resource name.

The protocol identifier indicates the name of the protocol used to fetch the resource. The Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) typically serves up the hypertext documents. HTTP is just one of many various protocols used to access different types of resources. Other protocols include a file.

Available request-response between a client and server methods are:

- GET—Form data is encoded into the URL. For example, specify: `GET@http://www.server.com/`. If no method is specified, then GET is the assumed request-response.

- **POST**—Form data is displayed in the message body. For example, specify:
POST@http://www.server.com/.

The resource name is the complete address to the resource. The format of the resource name depends entirely on the protocol used, but for many protocols, including HTTP, the resource name contains one or more of the following components:

- **Host Name**—Specify the name of the machine on which the resource lives.
- **File Name**—The path name to the file on the machine.
- **Port Name**—The port number to which to connect (typically optional).

When specifying the resource information, use this format: http://<SERVER>:<PORT>

This URL identifies the server component of the drill through URL. In the import format, you include the detail component.

5. Click **OK** and then click **Save**.

The screenshot shows a dialog box titled "File : Details". It contains several fields: "Source System Name" with the value "File", "Source System Type" with a dropdown menu showing "File", "Source System Description" which is empty, and "Drill Through URL" with the value "GET@http://machinename.us.oracle.com:6362". There is a pencil icon next to the URL field, indicating it is editable.

Adding the Detail Component for the Drill Through URL

The detail component defines the parameters values of the drill through URL. Values not hard coded in the drill through URL can be referenced from the TDATESEG table using references to the table column names, or to the column names specified in the import format. Drill through attributes that are different for each row of data, like the CCID (code combination ID for Oracle E-Business Suite applications) must be included in the input file and mapped to an attribute column in the import format. When formatting the drill URL, these parameters can be referenced from the TDATESEG table using the \$<TDATESEG_COLUMN>\$ notation, or from the import format using the \$\$<IMPORT_FORMAT_COL>\$\$ notation.

To add the detail component of the drill through URL:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Integration Setup**, select **Import Format**.
2. From the **Import Format Summary** section, select the import format.
3. In the **Import Format Detail** section, in the **Drill URL**, click .
4. Click **Add**, and specify the import format name, source, target, file type, and file delimiter.
5. In the **Drill URL** edit window, specify the parameters of the drill through URL.

Parameters may include any specific source system required information, and the attributes used to populate the actual drill region.

The attribute refers to the source columns (dimensions) in the TDATESEG table. You can provide the location of the attribute in the input file by specifying the starting location and length.

In the following example, the drill through URL enables a user to drill through to an E-Business Suite source system.

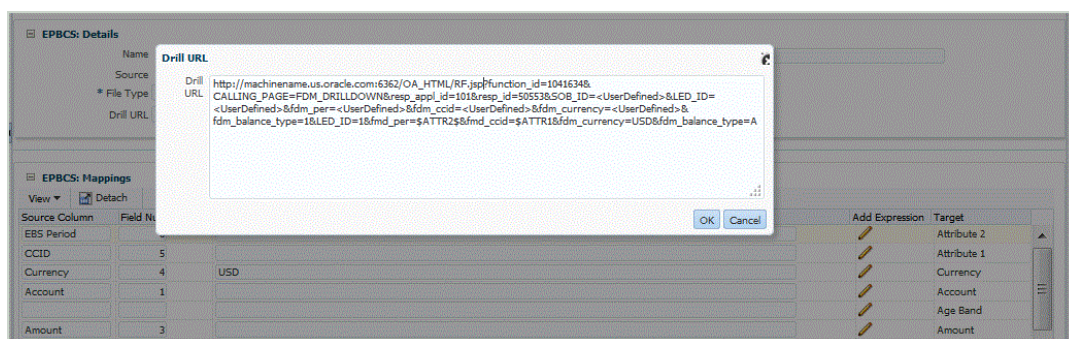
In addition to the attributes selected for the drill through, the function ID, calling page, and Resp_Appl_ID and Resp_id are specified.

The function ID is E-Business Suite system specific. It is generated at the time the E-Business Suite system is installed and configured. The calling page parameter indicates

the origin of the HTTP call. This is hard coded in the URL as **FDM_DRILLDOWN**. The **Resp_Appl_ID** and **Resp_id** parameters are the application ID and responsibility ID from E-Business Suite. These can be set to -1 if unknown. The E-Business Suite source system prompts the user for the user name, password and responsibility if not provided on initial authentication.

Attributes may include:

- **SOB_ID**—Internal Set of Books ID
- **LED_ID**—Internal Ledger ID
- **fdm_per**—the E-Business Suite period name. This value must be the same as the period name in the E-Business Suite system.
- **fdm_ccid**—the Code Combination ID (CCID) for the requested account.
- **fdm_currency**—the E-Business Suite ledger currency
- **fdm_balance_type**—"A" for Actual, "B" for Budget



6. In the Mappings grid of the import format, map the columns in the source column to the dimensions in the target application to which to drill through.
7. Click **OK** and then click **Save**.

Viewing the Drill Through Results

When you set up a drill through for data that was loaded by Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition, you can select the data form in the Oracle Enterprise Performance Management System application and then display the general ledger accounts and the hyperlinked balances that were used to populate the cells in the onpremise application.

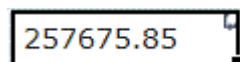
When you set up a drill through for data that was loaded by FDMEE, you can select the data form in the Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud application and then display the general ledger accounts and the hyperlinked balances that were used to populate the cells in the onpremise application.

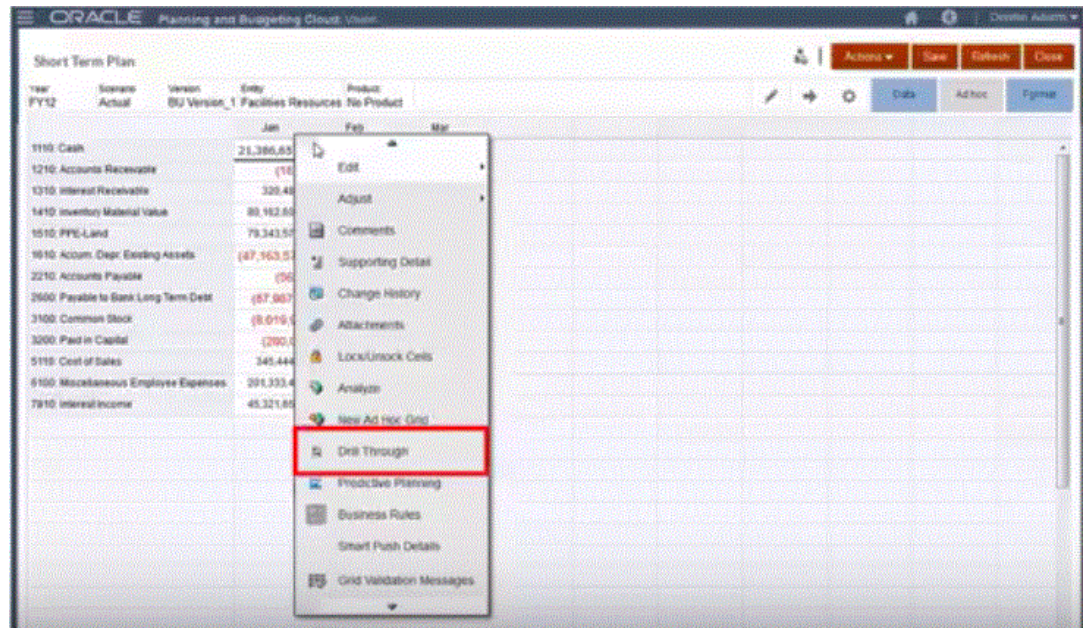
From a linked data value, you can drill through to the source system from the landing page and then view the associated journal entries and sub-ledger entries for the selected account.

To view the drill through results in the onpremise application

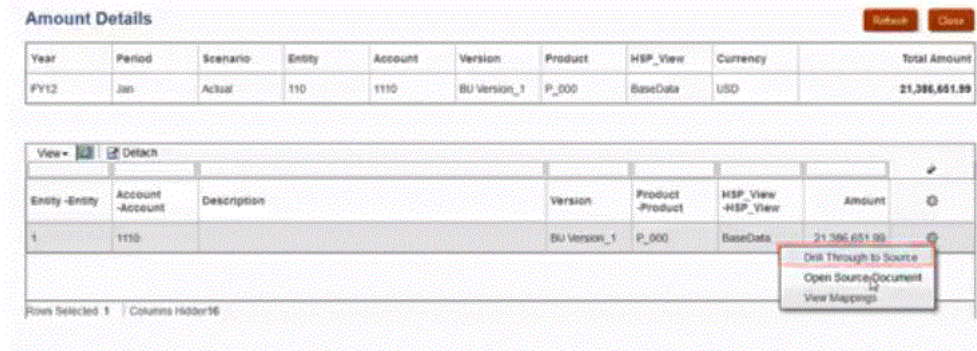
1. In the EPM Cloud application, open the data form of the loaded source data.
2. From a cell that contains drill-down data, click **Actions**, and then select **Drill Through**.

A drill through icon in the right top corner of a cell indicates that it has drill-through data:

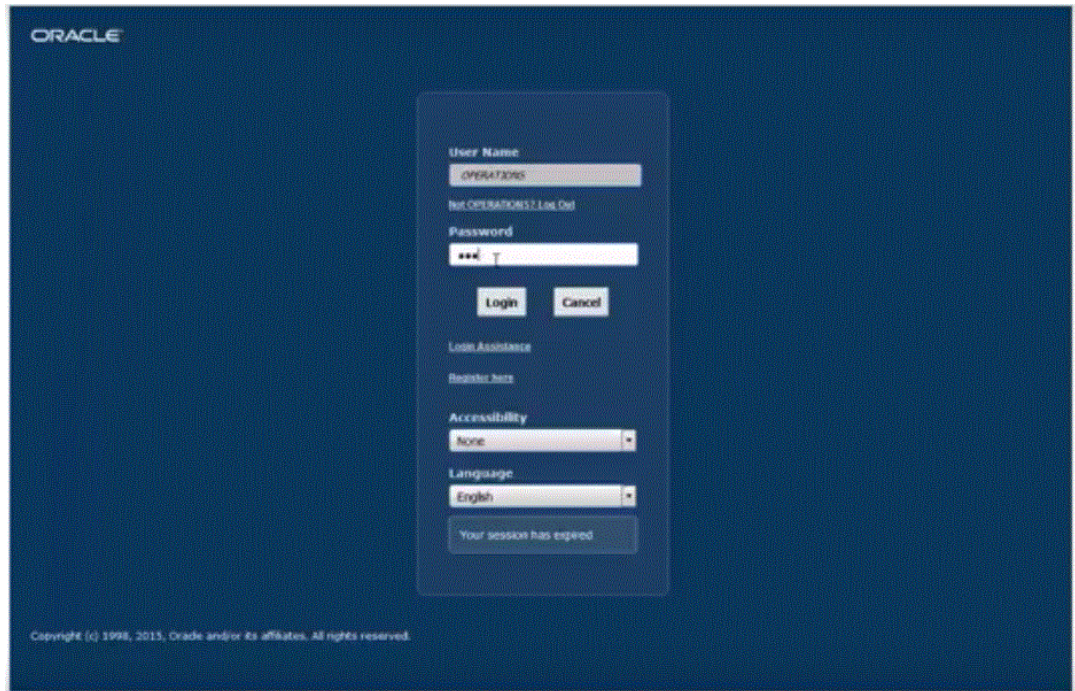




3. Click **Drill Through to Source**.
4. From the landing page, click the drill through icon.

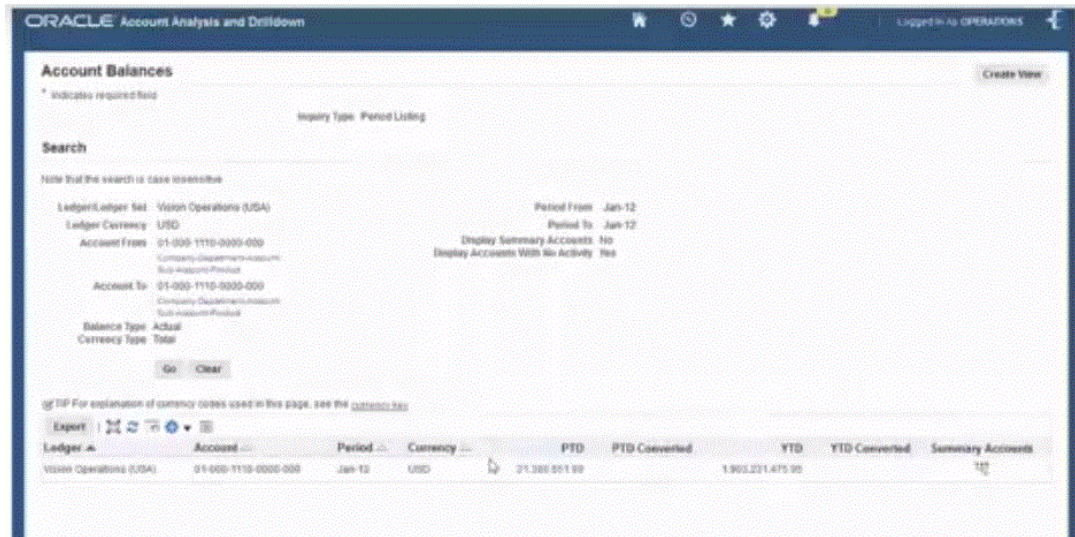


5. Click **Drill Through to Source**.
 6. Log into the onpremise application by providing any required credentials.
- In the following example, an Oracle E-Business Suite logon screen is shown.

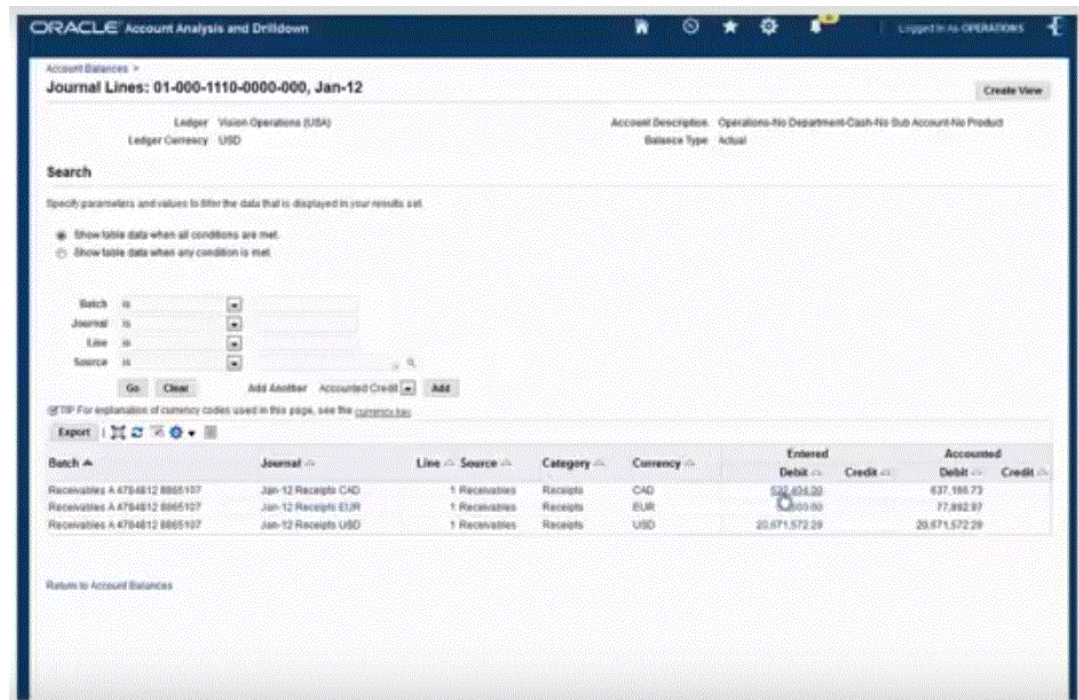


7. Drill down to the level of detail that you want to view.

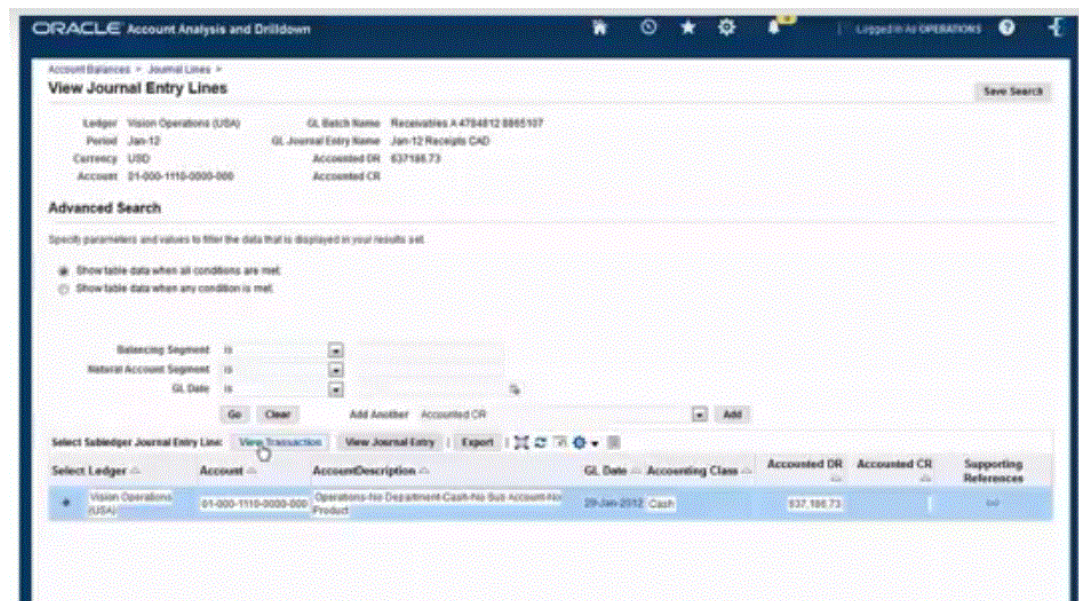
In the following example, you can drill through to the ledger details that support the balance:



In the next example, you can drill through to the sub-ledger that supports the balance:



In the next example, you can view additional information associated with the balance:



Integrating with the EPM Cloud

Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition can be used as a primary gateway to integrate on-premise and cloud-based applications. This feature allows EPM customers to adapt cloud deployments into their existing EPM portfolio. You might use the integration to import data from existing on-premise ERP applications or synchronize data from on-premise EPM applications. For example, Oracle Hyperion Financial Management customers can add Oracle Hyperion Planning data or a Planning customer can add more Planning applications. In addition, this integration includes writing back from a cloud to an on-premise application or other external reporting applications.

This type of integration supports sources such as:

- On-premise ERP applications from supported source with Oracle Fusion Cloud EPM
- On-premise EPM applications with Oracle Fusion Cloud EPM
- Oracle Fusion Cloud EPM with on-premise EPM applications
- Oracle Fusion Cloud EPM with EBS/Peoplesoft GL
- Oracle Fusion Cloud EPM with on-premise external sources using custom application
- Oracle General Ledger with on-premise EPM applications
- Financial Consolidation and Close applications with on-premise applications

 **Note:**

Check Rules are not supported.

Watch this tutorial video to learn more about hybrid deployments.



[Tutorial Video](#)

Configuring the Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) Certificate

Use the steps in this procedure to configure the SSL certificate for use with Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud. A SSL is an encryption technology that builds an encrypted connection between the web server and the web browser.

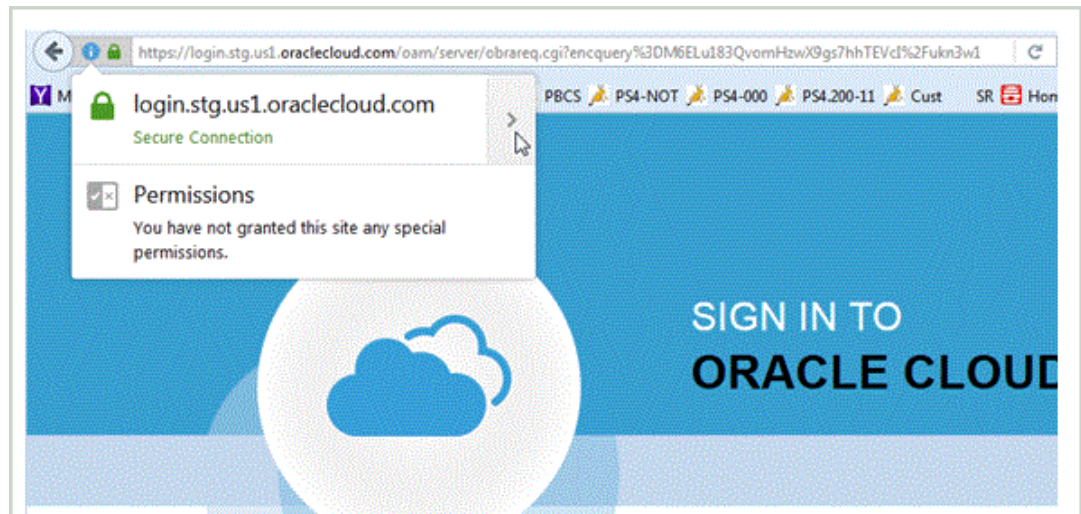
 **Note:**

If Oracle Essbase is on a different server other than the Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition server and you enable SSL, then install/update Essbase client to let the FDMEE contact Essbase.

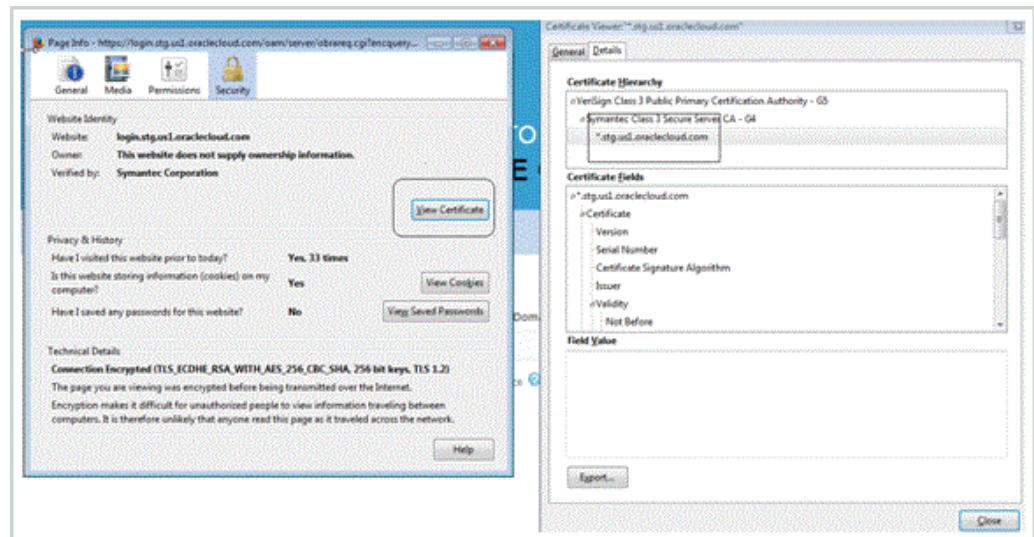
To configure the SSL Certificate:

1. Export the SSL certificate for the EPM Cloud site.

The following example shows download information in a Mozilla Firefox browser.



- a. To download the certificate type in the URL, click the **Lock**.
- b. Select the site and view the certificate.



- c. Click the domain in the hierarchy and save the certificate.
 - d. Assign the name **pbcs.crt**.
2. Copy the certificate file to your server, and import the certificate to the WebLogic keystore.

Note:

The following instructions are for the Demo Key store in Web Logic. If you are using the production data store, modify parameters accordingly

- a. At a command prompt, type: `cd C:\Oracle\Middleware\wlserver_10.3\server\lib.`
- b. Type: `C:\Oracle\Middleware\jdk1.8.0_181\jre\bin\keytool -importcert -keystore DemoTrust.jks -storepass DemoTrustKeyStorePassPhrase -file c:/temp/pbcs.crt -alias "pbcs_pod_name"`

```

Administrator: Command Prompt
c:\Oracle\Middleware\wlserver_10.3\server\lib>C:\Oracle\Middleware\jrocket_160_3
\jre\bin\keytool -importcert -keystore DemoTrust.jks -storepass DemoTrustKeySto
rePassPhrase -file c:/temp/pbcs.crt -alias "pbcs_pod_pbcs600buildtest"
Owner: CN=*.stg.us1.oraclecloud.com, OU=FOR TESTING PURPOSES ONLY, O=Oracle Corp
oration, L=Redwood Shores, ST=California, C=US
Issuer: CN=Symantec Class 3 Secure Server CA - G4, OU=Symantec Trust Network, O=
Symantec Corporation, C=US
Serial number: 7a8e8ae7594f51d77994a9c0026c91d5
Valid from: Thu Nov 19 17:00:00 MST 2015 until: Sat Nov 19 16:59:59 MST 2016
Certificate fingerprints:
    MD5:  F7:5E:DD:74:09:6A:C1:F6:07:65:2F:3F:BF:91:00:6C
    SHA1: 32:BC:CC:E7:54:2E:BC:E4:A0:30:D0:28:B0:01:EF:2E:7B:F9:55:29
Signature algorithm name: SHA256withRSA
Version: 3

Extensions:
#1: ObjectID: 2.5.29.15 Criticality=true
KeyUsage [
    DigitalSignature
    Key_Encipherment
]
#2: ObjectID: 1.3.6.1.5.5.7.1.1 Criticality=false
AuthorityInfoAccess [
    accessMethod: 1.3.6.1.5.5.7.48.1
    accessLocation: URName: http://ss.symcd.com,
    accessMethod: 1.3.6.1.5.5.7.48.2
  ]

```

For the "file," specify the directory and certificate file name.

For the "alias," specify the appropriate name.

3. Using the WebLogic Admin Console, modify two WLS SSL settings.
 - a. Login to the WebLogic Admin Console.
 - b. Select **Lock and Edit**.
 - c. Select **Servers**, and then **ErpIntegrator0**.
 - d. Select **SSL** and then expand **Advanced**.
 - e. Enable **JSEE SSL**.

WebLogic Server uses an SSL implementation based on Java Secure Socket Extension (JSSE). JSSE is the Java standard framework for SSL and TLS and includes both blocking-IO and non-blocking-IO APIs, and a reference implementation including several commonly-trusted CAs.

The JSSE-based SSL implementation interoperates over SSL with instances of Weblogic Server version 8.1 and later that use the Certicom SSL implementation. That is, when WebLogic Server with JSSE SSL is used as either an SSL client or as the SSL server, it can communicate via SSL with instances of WebLogic Server (version 8.1 and later) that use the Certicom SSL implementation.

For more information, see *Using the JSSE-Based SSL Implementation*: https://docs.oracle.com/middleware/12213/wls/SECMG/ssl_jsse_impl.htm#SECMG494

- f. In **Hostname Verification**, select **Customer Hostname Verifier**.
- g. In **Custom Hostname Verifier**, enter:
weblogic.security.utils.SSLWLSWildcardHostnameVerifier.
- h. Save and activate changes.

The screenshot shows the 'Advanced' configuration page for SSL settings. The settings are as follows:

- Hostname Verification:** Custom Hostname Verifier (dropdown)
- Custom Hostname Verifier:** weblogic.security.utils.SS (text input)
- Export Key Lifespan:** 500 (text input)
- Use Server Certs:**
- Two Way Client Cert Behavior:** Client Certs Not Requested (dropdown)
- Cert Authenticator:** (empty text input)
- SSLRejection Logging Enabled:**
- Allow Unencrypted Null Cipher:**
- Inbound Certificate Validation:** Builtin SSL Validation Only (dropdown)
- Outbound Certificate Validation:** Builtin SSL Validation Only (dropdown)
- Use JSSE SSL:**

A 'Save' button is located at the bottom left of the configuration area.

4. Restart the FDMEE server.

For each FDMEE server, you need to perform the steps above.

Pre-requisites

The requirements to use a hybrid EPM deployment are:

- Installed and configured Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition.
- Subscription to the Oracle Fusion Cloud EPM
- Details of URL and user name

Setting up the EPM Cloud Deployment

The Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud application is registered with the target application type of the EPM Cloud application, and the deployment mode of **Cloud**. When prompted, specify the connection information. All other setup definitions, such as import format, location, and data rule are defined in the exact same way as any other EPM application.

Loading Data to the EPM Cloud or On-Premise Application

The basic data flow for loading data to the Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud is:

1. Register the EPM Cloud application as a target application in Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition.

For information on registering an EPM Cloud or on-premise application, see [Registering Target Applications](#).

To do this, on the **Setup** tab, under **Register**, select **Target Application**.

2. Define the import format to map the source to the EPM Cloud or on-premise application.
3. Define the location, data load mapping, and the data load rule in the exact same manner using the normal procedures.

Exporting the EPM Cloud Application

The export data process from Planning to Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition is:

1. Define the import format to map Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud to the FDMEE ERP application for write-back or the FDMEE EPM application (custom or other EPM) for data synchronization.
2. Add a location for the Import Format created above.
3. When you run the data load the on-premise FDMEE generates a DATAEXPORT calc script for EPM Cloud. This calc script is executed in the EPM Cloud and the output file is downloaded to FDMEE.
4. Add maps for the applicable target dimensions.
5. When the file is downloaded, it flows through the write-back/data synchronization workflow process.

Using the Data Load Workbench

The Data Load Workbench feature provides a framework to import, view and verify, and export data from source systems in the Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition.

Key features of the Workbench include:

- Interactive Load Process with options for Import, Validate, Export, and Check.
- Provision to view Source (All)/Source (Mapped)/Target/Source and Target values
- PTD/YTD Value display for ready reference
- Display options for Valid, Invalid, Ignored, and All Data
- Online and Offline Load process
- Query option for Historical Loads
- Historical Loads Export to Excel
- Drill back to source from the Workbench
- Load, check and post journals for Oracle Hyperion Financial Management applications

 **Note:**

When you log in with the Run Integration role, these links are visible in the Tasks pane: Data Load Workbench, Data Load, Member Mapping, HR Data Load, Metadata, and Process Detail.

The Data Load Workbench consists of four sections:

- Workflow Grid
- POV Bar—See [Using the POV Bar](#).
- Status
- Data Grid

Workflow Grid

When you select a Workflow step, the following occurs:

Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition uses fish icons to indicate the status of each step. When a Workflow step is completed successfully, the fish is orange. If the step is unsuccessful, the fish is gray.

 **Note:**

You can customize the icons that show a "successful process" and a "failed process" by replacing the ProcessSucceeded and ProcessFailed icons in the `%EPM_ORACLE_HOME%\epmstatic\aif\images\general` folder.

Processing Data

Step 1: Importing Source Data

The Import from Source feature enables the Oracle Data Integrator to import the data from the source system, performs the necessary transformation, such as import, map and validate the data. The Import from Source features also enables you to import the source online (immediate processing) or offline (runs in background).

Select this feature only when:

- Running a data load rule for the first time.
- Data in the source system has changed. For example, if you reviewed the data in the staging table after the export, and it was necessary to modify data in the source system.

In many cases, source system data may not change after you import the data from the source the first time. You don't need to keep importing unchanged data.

To import source data:

1. On the **Workflow** tab, under **Data Load**, select **Data Load Workbench**.

2. **Optional:** When you import a source file, Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition uses the current POV to determine location, category, and period.

To import another source file, you must change the POV. For information on changing the POV, see [Using the POV Bar](#).

3. At the top of the screen, click **Import**.
4. In **Execution Mode**, select the mode of importing the source.
 - online—ODI processes the data in sync mode (immediate processing).
 - offline—ODI processes the data in async mode (runs in background).

Click  to navigate to the Process Detail page to monitor the ODI job progress.

5. Click **OK**.

The Import fish changes to orange.

Step 2: Validating Source Data

Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition Validation of the source data confirms that all members are mapped to a valid target system account. If there are any unmapped dimension maps within the source file, a validation error occurs. Validation compares the dimension mapping to the source file and identifies unmapped dimensions. The process flow cannot continue until all dimensions are properly mapped.

To run the validation process:

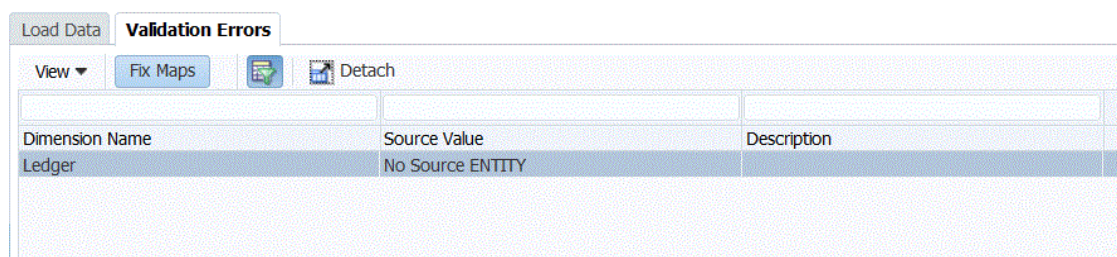
1. On the **Workflow** tab, under **Data Load**, select **Data Load Workbench**.
2. Select **Validate**.

Validation with No Mapping Errors

When validation is successful, the orange Validate fish is displayed in the header of the Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition screen.

Validation with Mapping Errors

Because newly added dimension members may be unmapped, the addition of dimension members to source systems can produce validation errors. If a dimension member is unmapped, the Validate fish is grey and a Validation Error screen is launched in the Workbench, which shows the number of dimension members that are not mapped (consequently, undefined). You must correct any unmapped dimension members before running the validation again.



Dimension Name	Source Value	Description
Ledger	No Source ENTITY	

To correct conversion-table errors:

1. In the top region of the **Validation** screen, highlight a row that requires correction.

2. Correct any unmapped accounts.

In the top region of the Validation Error screen, the unmapped item is inserted into the Source value, and the bottom region shows all rows with that source value. For example, if the top region displays a value of Entity dimension with Source Value 01, then the bottom region should show all rows where ENTITY = '01.'

See [Defining the Import Format Mappings](#).

3. Click **Validate** to refresh the validation form.

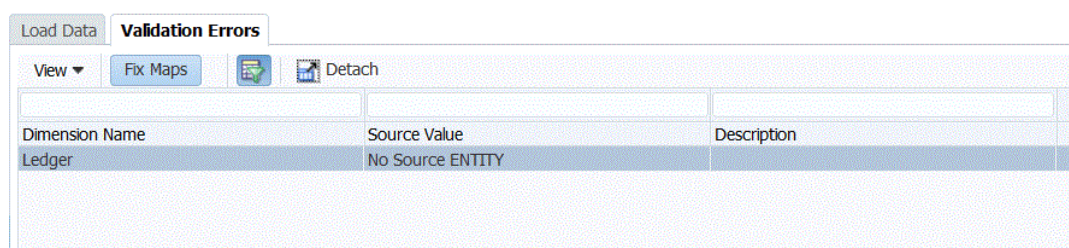
Source data that passes the validation process can be loaded to the target system.

Fixing the Mapping Errors

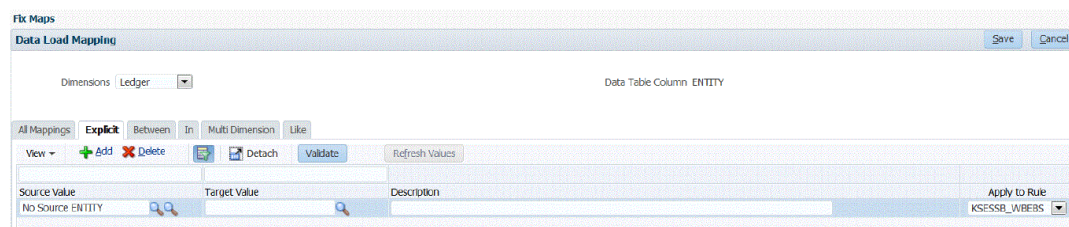
In the Data Load Workbench, you can view mapping errors and fix them instantly when mapping errors have occurred.

To fix mapping errors:

1. From **Data Load Workbench**, select the **Validation Errors** tab.



2. Select **Fix Maps** to access the mappings.
3. From the **Data Load Mappings** screen, fix any errors.



4. Click **Validate**, and then click **Save**.

Validating Financial Management Data Intersections

When running the validation step, Oracle Hyperion Financial Management you can run the Intersection Check Report to check the data. such as the data intersections (cell status of account, entity, and so on) from the Financial Management target application.

Intersection check reports are generated as part of the data validation step in the data load workflow.

This feature is enabled in the Check Intersection option in Application Options.

To run an intersection check:

1. In the top region of the **Validation** screen, click **Generate Intersection Check Report**.
2. When prompted, save or open the Intersection Check Report.
3. Correct validation errors and rerun the validation step.

See [Intersection Check Report Errors](#).

Step 3: Exporting Data to Target Applications

After the source data has passed the validation process, use the Export option to export data to a target application. Select this option after you have reviewed the data in the data grid and are sure you want to export it to the target application.

When exporting data for Oracle Hyperion Planning and Oracle Essbase, you can store, add, and subtract data. For Planning and Essbase, you can override all data.

For Oracle Hyperion Financial Management, you can merge, accumulate, replace, and replace by security data.

When you use Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Lifecycle Management to export mapping rules, any related mapping scripts are included.

The export of mapping rules to a CSV or Excel format does not include any scripting.

To submit the data load rule:

1. On the **Workflow** tab, under **Data Load**, select **Data Load Workbench**.
2. **Optional:** When you import a source file, Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition uses the current POV to determine location, category, and period and conducts the following process: To import another source file, you must change the POV. See [Using the POV Bar](#).
3. At the top of the screen, click **Export**.
4. In **Execution Mode** drop-down, select the mode for exporting the source data to the target application.
 - online—ODI processes the data in sync mode (immediate processing).
 - offline—ODI processes the data in async mode (runs in background).

Click  to navigate to the Process Detail page to monitor the ODI job progress.

5. Click **OK**.

Step 4: Checking the Data

After exporting data to the target system, execute the Check step to display the Check report for the current POV. If check report data does not exist for the current POV, a blank page is displayed.

You can select the default report type that is used when Check reports are run. By default, the Publish Type field on the Reports page is set to the selected report-type value. Selections for this field are PDF, Excel, Word, Rich Text, and HTML.

Note:

When you run and open the check report from the Workbench, it is not saved to the Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition folder on the server.

Validation Group: COMMA7DIM		Location: COMMA7DIM
		Category: Actual
		Period: 2005-03-01
Pass		
EastSales		
Account	Value	
Sales - Sales	1,322,378.76	
Purchases - Purchases	561,846.65	
LaborCost - LaborCost	317,370.90	
End of Data		

Using the Workbench Data Grid

The data grid includes two tabs in the main grid:

- Load Data/Load POV—Use to import, view and verify and export data from source systems.
- drill through to the source data
- view mapping details

You perform tasks on the data grid by selecting options on the Table Action including:

- [Viewing Data](#)
- [Formatting Data](#)
- [Showing Data](#)
- [Opening Loaded Data in Microsoft Excel](#)
- [Querying by Example](#)
- [Freezing Data](#)
- [Detaching Data](#)
- [Wrapping Text](#)
- [Attaching Cell Text and Documents to a Data Cell](#)

Viewing Data

The View data provides multiple ways to view data including:

Table—Selects the source or target data to display in the grid:

- Source (All)—Shows both mapped and unmapped source dimensions (ENTITY, ACCOUNT, UD1, UD2,... AMOUNT).
- Source (Mapped)—Shows only mapped source dimensions.

- **Target**—Shows only target dimensions (ENTITYX, ACCOUNTX, UD1X, UD2X,AMOUNTX).
- **Source and Target**—Shows both source and target dimensions (ENTITY, ENTITYX, ACCOUNT, ACCOUNTX, UD1, UD1X, AMOUNT, AMOUNTX).

Columns—Selects the columns to display in the data:

- Show All
- Entity
- Account
- Version
- Product
- Department
- STAT
- Amount
- Source Amount



Note:

For Oracle E-Business Suite and PeopleSoft, the Account Descriptions is also available for viewing.

Freeze/Unfreeze—Locks a column in place and keeps it visible when you scroll the data grid. The column heading must be selected to use the freeze option. To unfreeze a column, select the column and from the shortcut menu, select *Unfreeze*.

Detach/Attach—Detaches columns from the data grid. Detached columns display in their own window. To return to the default view, select *View*, and then click *Attach* or click *Close*.

Sort—Use to change the sort order of columns in ascending or descending order. A multiple level sort (up to three levels and in ascending and descending order) is available by selecting Sort, and then Advanced. From the Advanced Sort screen, select the primary "sort by" column, and then the secondary "then by" column, and then the third "then by" column.

The search fields that are displayed in the advanced search options differ depending on what artifact you are selecting.

Reorder Columns—Use to change the order of the columns. When you select this option, the Reorder Columns screen is displayed. You can select a column, and then use the scroll buttons on the right to change the column order.

Query by Example—Use to toggle the filter row. You can use the filter row to enter text to filter the rows that are displayed for a specific column. You can enter text to filter on, if available, for a specific column, and then click **Enter**. To clear a filter, remove the text to filter by in the text box, then click **Enter**. All text you enter is case sensitive.

Formatting Data

You can resize the width of a column by the number pixel characters or a percentage. You can also wrap text for each cell automatically when text exceeds the column width.

To resize the width of a column:

1. Select the column to resize.
2. From the table action bar, select **Format**, and then **Resize**.
3. In the first **Width** field, enter the value by which to resize.
You can select a column width from 1 to 1000.
4. In the second **Width** field, select **pixel** or **percentage** as the measure to resize by.
5. Select **OK**.

To wrap the text of a column:

1. Select the column with the text to wrap.
2. From the table action bar, select **Format**, and then **Wrap**.

Showing Data

You can select the type of data to display in the data grid including:

- **Valid Data**—Data that was mapped properly and is exported to the target application.
- **Invalid Data**—One or more dimensions that was not mapped correctly and as a result, the data is not exported to target.
- **Ignored Data**—User defined explicit map to ignore a source value when exporting to target. This type of map is defined in the member mapping by assigning a special target member with the value of **ignore**.
- **All Data**—Shows all valid, invalid and ignored data.

To show a type of data:

1. Select **Show**.
2. Select from one of the following:
 - Valid Data
 - Invalid Data
 - Ignored Data
 - All Data

Drilling Through to Source Data and Viewing Mappings

When data has been displayed in the Data Load Workbench, you can drill through to the source, view mappings and open the source document.

Note:

If the source system is Oracle E-Business Suite/PeopleSoft and you have metadata rules, then the drill region is created based on the metadata rule. Otherwise, it is created based on the target members in the data load mappings. For Year, Period, and Scenario, Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition uses audit information to create the drill region.

To drill through to the source mapping:

1. Select the type of data to display in the data grid.

See [Showing Data](#).

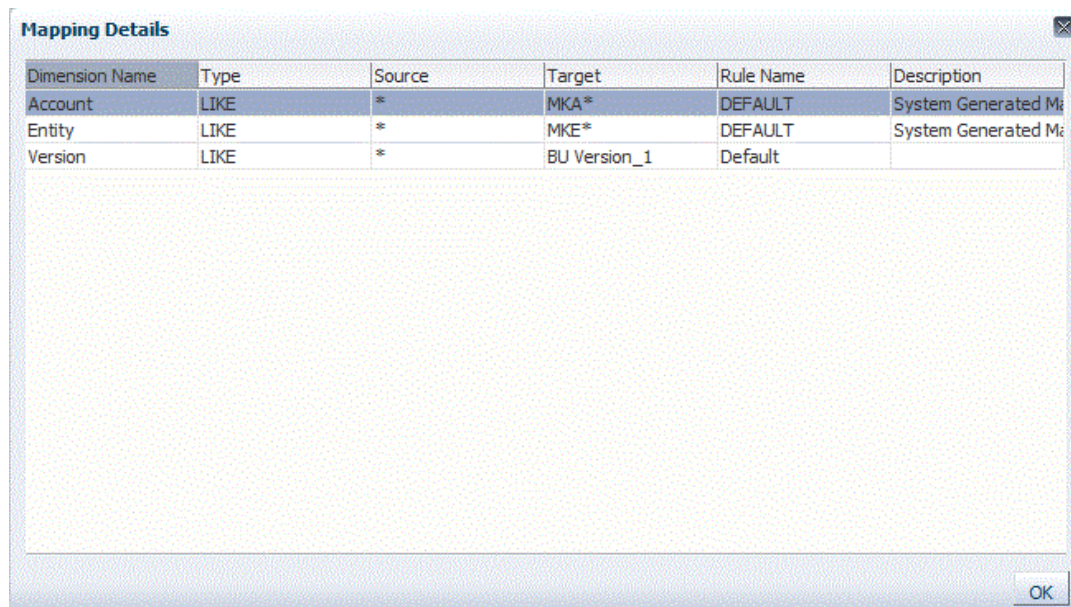
2. In **Source Amount** column, select an amount.
3. Click the source amount link and select **Drill through to source**.

To view the source mapping detail:

1. Select the type of data to display in the data grid.

See [Showing Data](#).

2. From the **Source Amount** column, select an amount.
3. Click the source amount link and select **View Mappings**.



Dimension Name	Type	Source	Target	Rule Name	Description
Account	LIKE	*	MKA*	DEFAULT	System Generated M...
Entity	LIKE	*	MKE*	DEFAULT	System Generated M...
Version	LIKE	*	BU Version_1	Default	System Generated M...

Opening Loaded Data in Microsoft Excel


When reviewing data in the workbench, users can drill down from the amount to the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) source system. In the source system the data is displayed in the granularity with which it was loaded.

You can open loaded data in Microsoft Excel and review how the data is defined.

Note:

Exported data from Excel is exported either in a CSV (*.csv) or Excel (*.xls) file format depending on the "Workbench Export to File Format" setting in System Settings. The default file format for exports is CSV. For more information, see [Setting System-Level Profiles](#).

To open loaded data in Microsoft Excel:


1. From the table action bar, click .

2. Open the loaded data in Microsoft Excel.

Querying by Example

Use the Query by Example feature to filter rows that are displayed for a specific column. You can enter text to filter on, if available, for a specific column, and then click **Enter**. To clear a filter, remove the text to filter by in the text box, then click **Enter**. All text you enter is case sensitive.

To query by example:

1. From the table action bar, click  to enable the filter row.
The filter row must appear above the columns to use this feature.
2. Enter the text by which to filter the values in the column and click **Enter**.


Note:

When entering text to filter, the text or partial text you enter is case-sensitive. The case must match exactly. For example, to find all target applications prefixed with "HR", you cannot enter "Hr" or "hr".

Freezing Data

Use the Freeze feature to lock a column in place and keeps it visible when you scroll the data grid.

To freeze a column:

1. Select the column to freeze.
2. From the table action bar, click .


To unfreeze a column:

1. Select the frozen column.
2. On the shortcut menu, select **Unfreeze**.

Detaching Data

Use the Detach feature to detach columns from the data grid. When you detach the grid, columns display in their own window. To return to the default view, select **View**, and then click **Attach** or click **Close**.

To detach columns:

1. Select the column to detach.
2. From the table action bar, click .

The data grid is displayed in a separate window.


To reattach columns to the data grid:

1. Select the column to reattach.
2. From the table action bar, select **View**, and then **Attach**.

Wrapping Text

You can wrap text for each cell automatically when text exceeds the column width.

To wrap text for a column:

1. Select the column with the text to wrap.
2. Click .



Attaching Cell Text and Documents to a Data Cell

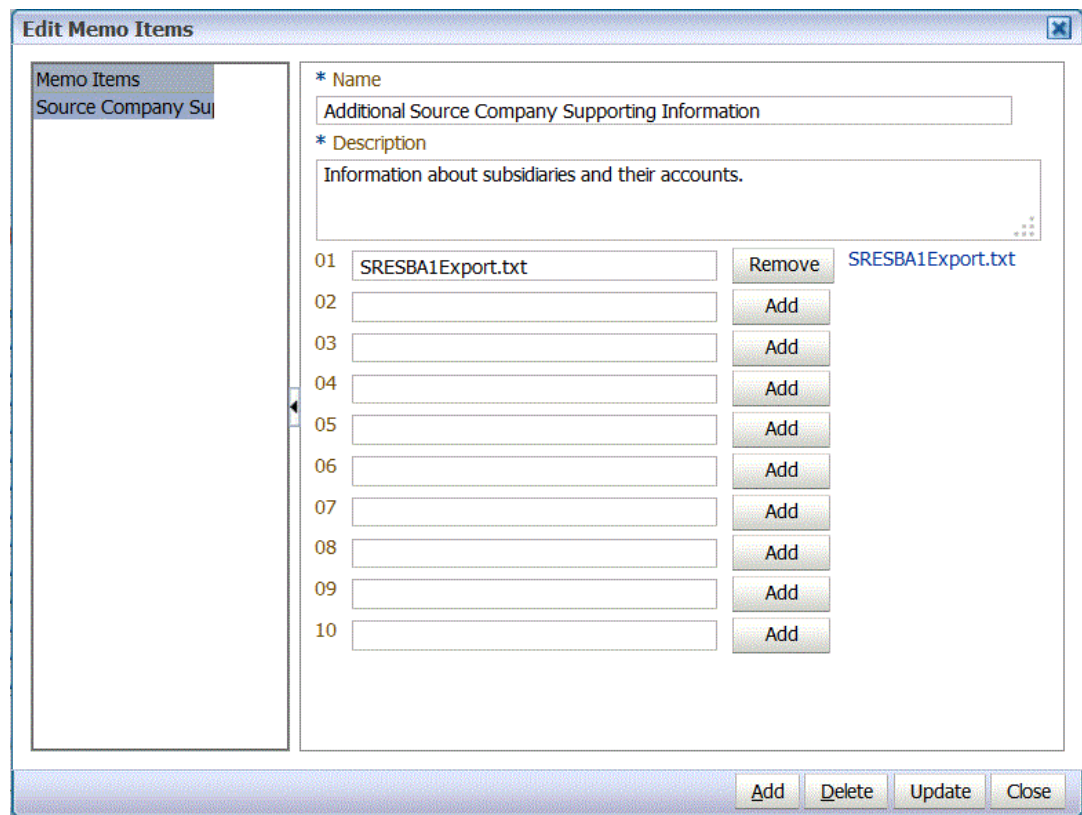
The cell text feature enables you to attach text and documents to a data cell. Multiple instances of cell text can be added as needed. Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition archives documents in `EPM_ORACLE_HOME/products/FinancialDataQuality/data` directory. Cell text can only be exported in Oracle Hyperion Financial Management applications.

Note:

FDMEE does not load multiple cell text to an intersection in Financial Management. If a load using an append mode is run and new cell text is added to an intersection that already has cell text, the old cell text is replaced by the new cell text and not appended.

To assign cell text and attach documents:

1. On the **Workflow** tab, under **Data Load**, select **Data Load Workbench**.
2. In **Data Load Workbench**, select the data cell.
3. From the memo column () in the column heading, click the memo link () to the left the data cell.
4. From **Edit Memo Items**, click **Add**.
5. In the **Name** field, enter a name of the memo.
6. In the **Description** field, enter a description of the memo.
7. Click **Add** (to the right of an Attachment field).
8. On the **Select** screen, browse and select an attachment, and then click **OK**.



9. Click **Update**.
10. Click **Close**.
11. **Optional**: To remove an attachment, click **Remove** (to the right of an Attachment field).

Intersection Check Report Errors

When Intersection Check reports are generated as part of the data validation step, if errors are encountered, the Intersection check report provides information on the errors.

There are four Intersection Check Report errors:

- Invalid Intersection
- Cannot Write
- Locked Intersection
- Invalid Member

Invalid Intersection (highlighted in red)

Invalid intersection errors occur due to the following errors:

- The intersection is not valid.
- The ICP member is not valid for the account. The ICP must be a child of "TopCustom" in the ICP hierarchy.
- The account does not allow intercompany activity. The ICP member value must be set to "[ICP None]" or the account must be changed.

- The entity does not allow intercompany activity. The ICP member value must be set to "[ICP None]" or a valid ICP entity.
- The custom member is not valid for the account. The custom member must be a child of "TopCustom" in the custom hierarchy.

Cannot Write (highlighted in purple)

Cannot write errors occur due to the following:

- No read or write access. (Oracle Hyperion Financial Management cell status is no read access or no write access.)
- Financial Management cell status can write and support line items, but the cell does not support IC transactions.
- Financial Management cell status is derived.
- Financial Management cell status is parent level input.

Locked Intersection (highlighted in green)

Locked intersection. (Financial Management cell status is locked.)

Invalid Member (highlighted in orange)

Invalid member mapping error due to the following:

- The target member is not valid in Financial Management or the user does not have access to it in Financial Management.
- Intercompany with self is restricted. The ICP dimension value must not equal the entity dimension value.

Viewing Process Details

You use the Process Details page to view a submitted rule status and logs and download a validation report when cells are rejected during a data load..

Note:



Process Detail logs are purged every seven days. If you want to download log, use EPMAutomate to download the log to a local folder. The command is `downloadFile`. For example: `epmautomate downloadfile "[FILE_PATH]/FILE_NAME"`. For more information, see *Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud Working with EPM Automate for Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud*

To view data rule process details:

1. On the **Workflow** tab, under **Monitor**, select **Process Details**.

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


- **Process ID**—An automatically generated identification number
- **Status**—Displays a visual indicator for the status of the process. You can rest the cursor over the icon to view a Screen Tip. Available statuses:

-  —Rule Processed Successfully
 -  —Rule Execution did not complete successfully
 - **Log**—Click **Show** to display the log file.
 - **Location**—Displays the location name
 - **Process Name**—Type of process
- Types of processes include:
- **Data Load**—Initiated when you run a data load rule.
 - **Metadata Load**—Initiated when you run a metadata load rule.
 - **HR Load**—Initiated when you run an HR data load rule.
 - **Purge Process**—Initiated when you remove an artifact, such as a target application or source system.
 - **Initialize Source System**—Initiated when you initialize a source system.
- **Rule Name**—Name of the rule
 - **Source System**—Name of the source system
 - **Accounting Entity**—Name of the source accounting entity
 - **Target Application**—Name of the target application
 - **ODI Session Number**—The session number in Oracle Data Integrator. You can use this to look up a session in Oracle Data Integrator.

 **Note:**

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

- **Job ID**—The Oracle Hyperion EPM Architect job ID
 - **Process By**—The user ID who initiated the process
 - **Reset Status**—Resets the status to failed if a process continues to stay in a running status for a long period of time.
 - **Link**—Shows the log information for the process step. In the case of File Import, it shows skipped rows, and in the case of export to Oracle Hyperion Planning, it shows rejected rows and so on.
 - **Output Link**—Download a validation error report that shows data cells rejected during a data load and the reasons for the rejection. A validation error report is only available when the Display Validation Failure Reasons option is set to **Yes**.
2. Select a process to display the details:
- **Status**—For each process step, the status is displayed. You can troubleshoot a problem by viewing at which point the process failed.
 - **Process Step**—Displays the steps in the process.
 - **Process Start Time**—Time that the process step started.
 - **Process End Time**—Time the process step ended.
 - **Log**—If a log is available, you can click **Show** to display the log contents.

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

You can filter by:

- Process ID
- Location
- Rule Name
- Source System
- Accounting Entity
- Target Application

 **Note:**

When entering text to filter, the text or partial text that you enter is case sensitive. For example, to find all target applications prefixed with "HR", you cannot enter "Hr" or "hr". For additional information on filtering, see [FDME User Interface Elements](#).

Integrating Oracle ERP Cloud Oracle General Ledger Applications

You can integrate Oracle General Ledger data from the Oracle ERP Cloud with your EPM application if you use Oracle ERP Cloud Release 11 or higher. This integration enables you to simply pick the desired source ledger from the Oracle ERP Cloud, set up a few simple mappings and then push a button to pull the data into the EPM application. This integration can be run manually or scheduled for a specific time.

 **Note:**

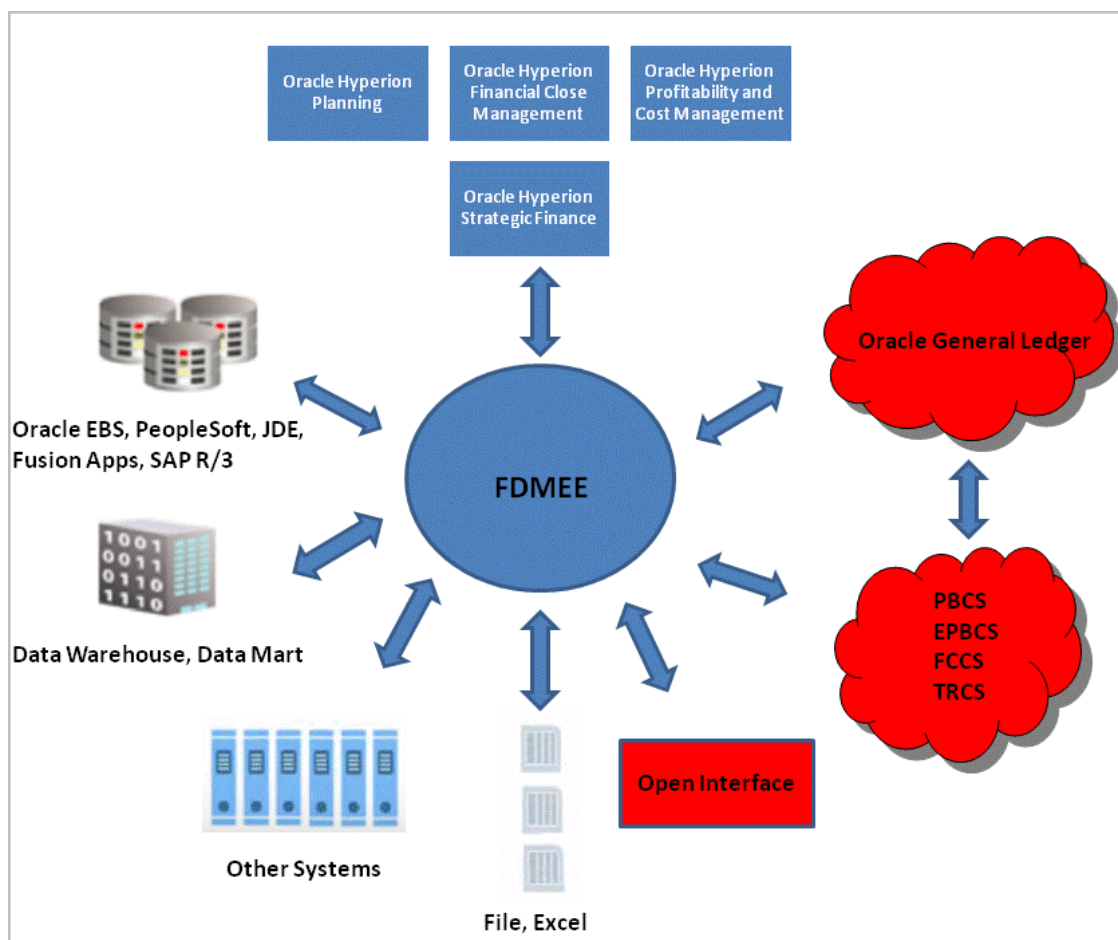
The Average Daily Balances (ADB) ledger is not supported in the current integration.

 **Note:**

Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition also supports the Financials Accounting Hub (FAH) and the Financial Accounting Hub Reporting Cloud Service (FAHRCS) as part of its integration with the Oracle General Ledger.

The integration sets up the drill definition automatically.

FDME facilitates not only data loads but write-backs to the Oracle ERP Cloud.



Integration Process Description

At a high level, this is how you integrate Oracle General Ledger data from the Oracle ERP Cloud with your EPM application:

1. Set up the Oracle General Ledger source system and connection information, and then initialize the source system.

The initialize process brings over the Oracle General Ledger data into the EPM application as Oracle Essbase cubes. Each Essbase target application represents a chart of accounts definition from the source Oracle General Ledger.

See [Configuring a Source Connection](#).

2. Create the EPM target application that requires the Oracle General Ledger data from the Oracle General Ledger source system.

3. Create the target application that requires data from one or more source systems.

If you are loading data from an Oracle General Ledger application to an EPM application, add the EPM application as the target application type (for example, add Oracle Hyperion Planning as the target application type.)

4. Set up the integration mapping between Oracle General Ledger and the EPM application dimensions in Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition by building an import format.

See [Working with Import Formats](#) in this section.

5. Define the location used to associate the import format with the Oracle General Ledger segments.
See [Defining Locations](#) in this section.
6. Create category mapping for scenario dimension members in the EPM application to which Oracle General Ledger balances are loaded.
See [Defining Category Mappings](#) in this section.
7. Define data load mapping to convert the chart of accounts values from the Oracle General Ledger to dimension members during the transfer.
See [Data Load Mapping](#) in this section.
8. Define a data rule with the necessary filters and execute the rule.

A default filter is provided that includes all dimensions of the Essbase cube. The cube may have duplicate members so fully qualified member names are required. The Essbase cubes work off the Oracle General Ledger segments, and there is a one to many relationships of Chart of Accounts to ledgers in the Oracle General Ledger.

FDMEET creates filters when a rule is created. You can modify the filters as needed but cannot delete them. (If the filters are deleted, FDMEET recreates the default values). For information about these filters, see [Adding Filters for Data Load Rules](#).

The process extracts and loads the data from Oracle ERP Cloud to FDMEET.

See [Adding Data Load Rules](#).
9. **Optional:** Write back the data to the Oracle ERP Cloud.

To write back data to Oracle ERP Cloud from a Planning or an Planning Modules source system, set up a data rule. In this case, the filters are applied against the Planning or Planning Modules application.

Optionally, you can write back budget data from a Planning to a flat file using a custom target application. This output file may be used to load data to any other application.

Configuring a Source Connection

To begin integrating the Oracle General Ledger with the Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud, you first create and register the source system with the type "Oracle ERP Cloud".

After the source system and connection information are specified, you initialize the source system to copy the Oracle General Ledger Chart of Account information to Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition as one of many Oracle Essbase target applications. The download is an integration with the Essbase database of the Oracle Hyperion Planning application. You can see the actual cubes in Oracle Smart View for Office.

To begin integrating the Oracle General Ledger with an EPM application, you first create and register the source system with the type "Oracle ERP Cloud".

To add a source system:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Register**, select **Source System**.
2. In **Source System**, click **Add**.
3. Enter the source system details:
 - a. In **Source System Name**, enter the source system name.

Enter the Oracle General Ledger name to use for the file, such as "General Ledger" or "Oracle General Ledger Financials". If you are also using this source for write-back, make sure the source system name does not include any spaces.

- b. In **Source System Description**, enter a description of the source system.
- c. In **Source System Type**, select **Oracle ERP Cloud**.
- d. In **Drill Through URL**, specify one of the following Oracle ERP Cloud release URL formats:
 - **R13**—system uses the Oracle ERP Cloud Release 13 URL format.
 - **R12**—system uses the Oracle ERP Cloud Release 12 and earlier URL format.
 - (Null)—system uses the Oracle ERP Cloud Release 12 and earlier URL format.

If you need to overwrite the server in addition to specify the release URL format, specify one of the following Oracle ERP Cloud release URL formats:

- **R13@https://server**—system uses the Oracle ERP Cloud Release 13 URL format and your server.
 - **R12@https://server**—system uses the Oracle ERP Cloud Release 12 and earlier URL format and your server.
- e. Leave the **Fusion Budgetary Control** field unchecked.

Oracle General Ledger : Details

* Source System Name: Oracle General Ledger

* Source System Type: Oracle ERP Cloud

Source System Description: [Empty]

Drill Through URL: R13

Budgetary Control:

- f. In **Application Filter**, specify any filter(s) condition to limit the number of Essbase applications returned when you initialize the source system.

You can specify a single filter condition or multiple filters conditions. If you use multiple filter condition, separate each filter condition by a comma (,).

When you specify an application name as a filter condition, you can specify the full Oracle ERP Cloud application name, wild card, or a wild card for a single character as shown below.

- Vision (Full Name)
- VF* (Wild Card)
- VF??COA (Wild Card for single char_)

▲ Oracle General Ledger : Application Filter

Application Filter: SixteenSegmentCOA

When you run the initialize process, the system imports all the applications that match the filter condition. If no filters are provided, all applications are imported.

4. Click **Configure Source Connection**.

The Configure Source Connection screen is used to configure the connection to the Oracle ERP Cloud.

The source connection configuration is used to store the Oracle ERP Cloud user name and password. It also stores the WSDL connection for the Oracle ERP Cloud user name and password.

5. In **User Name**, enter the Oracle ERP Cloud user name.

Enter the name of the Oracle ERP Cloud user who launches the process requests to send information between EPM Cloud and the Oracle ERP Cloud. This user must have an assigned Oracle General Ledger job role such as "Financial Analyst," "General Accountant," or "General Accounting Manager."

 **Note:**

Web services require that you use your native user name and password and not your single sign-on user name and password.

6. In **Password**, enter the Oracle ERP Cloud password.

You must update this password anytime you change your Oracle ERP Cloud password.

7. In **Web Services URL**, enter the server information for the Fusion web service. For example, enter `https://server`.

If you are use a release URL format version earlier than R12, then replace the "fs" with **fin** in the URL from the one that is used to log on into the Web Services URL.

If you are use a release URL format version later than R12, replace the "fs" with **fa** in the URL from the one that is used to log or simply copy and paste the server from the one that is used to log on into **Web Services URL**.

8. Click **Test Connection**.

9. Click **Configure**.

The confirmation "Source system [*source system name*] configuration has been updated successfully" is displayed.

10. On the **Source System** screen, click **Initialize**.

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

The initialize process may take a while, and you can watch the progress in the job console.

 **Note:**

When re-initializing an Oracle General Ledger source, application period mappings are reset/removed from the system. If specific period mappings are required, then use the source period mapping tab to specify the period mappings.

11. Click **Save**.

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

The initialize process may take a while, so the user can watch the progress in the job console.

Working with Import Formats

When you select the source and target, Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition populates the source and target columns automatically.

 **Note:**

Oracle General Ledger creates one Essbase cube per Chart of Account/Calendar combination. In this case, you can use the same import format to import data from Ledgers sharing this Chart of Accounts. Ledgers can be specified as a filter in the data load rule.

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

- **Import Format Summary**—Displays common information relevant to the source and target applications.
- **Import Format Detail**—Enables you to add and maintain import format information.
- **Import Format Mappings**—Enables you to add and maintain import format mapping information.

To add an import format for an Oracle General Ledger based source system:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Integration Setup**, select **Import Format**.
2. In the **Import Format** summary task bar, select **Add**.
In the upper grid of the Import Formats screen, a row is added.
3. In **Name**, enter a user-defined identifier for the import format.
You cannot modify the value in this field after a mapping has been created for this import format.
4. In **Description**, enter a description of the import format.
5. In **Source**, select the Oracle General Ledger Chart of Accounts from the drop down.
6. In **Target**, select the EPM target application.
7. **Optional: In Expression**, add any import expressions.
FDME provides a set of powerful import expressions that enable it to read and parse virtually any trial balance file into the FDME database. You enter advanced expressions in the Expression column of the field. Import expressions operate on the value read from the import file.
For more information, see [Adding Import Expressions](#).
8. Click **Save**.

Defining Locations

A location is the level at which a data load is executed in Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition. Each location is assigned an import format. Data load mapping and data load rules are defined per location. You define locations to specify where to load the data. Additionally, locations enable you to use the same import format for more than one target application where the dimensionality of the target applications is the same. However; if you are using multiple import formats, you must define multiple locations.

 **Note:**

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


To create, edit, and delete import locations:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Integration Setup**, select **Location**.
2. In **Location**, click **Add**.
3. From **Location Details**, in **Name**, enter the location name.
4. From **Import Format**, enter the import format.

The import format describes the source system structure, and it is executed during the source system import step. A corresponding import format must exist before it can be used with a location.

Additionally:

- Source name is populated automatically based on the import format.
- Target name is populated automatically based on the import format.

You can also click  and select an import format.

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

 **Note:**

You must specify the budget currency of the control budget to which the budget is written back.

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

Parent mappings are used to share mappings with other locations. Enter mappings at the parent location, and the related locations can use the same mappings. Multiple locations can share a parent. This feature is useful when multiple locations use one chart of accounts. Changes to a child or parent mapping table apply to all child and parent locations.

 **Note:**

If a location has a parent, the mappings are carried over to the child. However; changes to mapping can only be performed on the parent location.

7. **Optional:** In **Logic Account Group**, specify the logic account group to assign to the location.

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

The list of values for a logic group is automatically filtered based on the Target Application under which it was created.

8. **Optional:** In **Check Entity Group**, specify the check entity group to assign to the location.

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

The list of values for a check entity group is automatically filtered based on the target application under which it was created.

9. **Optional:** In **Check Rule Group**, specify the check rule group to assign to the location.

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

The list of values for a check rule group is automatically filtered based on the target application under which it was created.


10. Click **Save**.

11. **Optional:** Perform these tasks:

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

When a location is deleted, the location is removed from all other FDMEE screens, such as Data Load.

Tip:

To filter by the location name, ensure that the filter row is displayed above the column headers. (Click  to toggle the filter row.) Then, enter the text to filter.

You can filter locations by target application using the drop down at the top of the screen.

Defining Category Mappings

You define category mappings for categorizing and mapping source system data to a target EPM Scenario dimension member. For example, you may have a Scenario dimension member called Actuals for storing actual balances from a Oracle General Ledger application. In an Oracle Hyperion Planning application, the same source system data is stored using the Scenario dimension member "Current". In Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition, you can create one category mapping to give both one name to represent their respective scenarios.

You create category mapping for the scenario dimension member in Planning from which budget is written back.

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Integration Setup**, select **Category Mapping**.
2. Select **Global Mapping**.
3. Click **Add**.

A blank entry row is displayed.

4. In **Category**, enter a name that corresponds to the Planning application Scenario dimension member from which you want to load data.

5. In **Target Category**, enter the name of the Planning Scenario dimension members from which you want to load data.
6. Click **Save**.

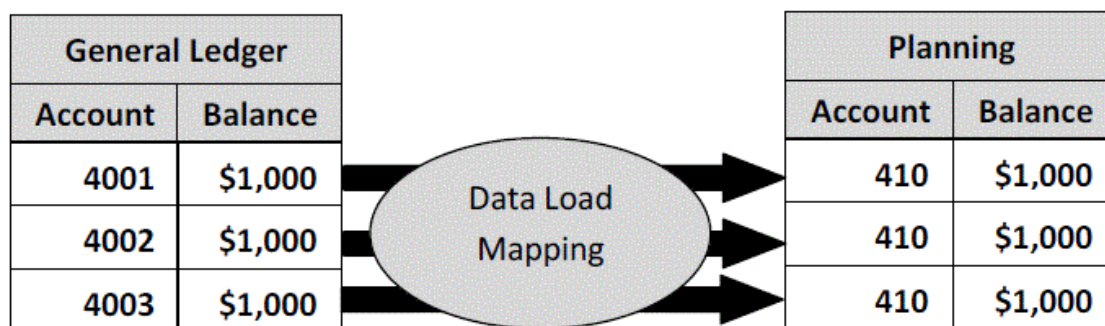
Data Load Mapping

Data load mappings convert the chart of accounts values from the Oracle General Ledger to the dimension members of the EPM application during the transfer. This allows Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition to categorize Oracle General Ledger balances.

In the following example, based on the chart of accounts segment, the Oracle General Ledger breaks down administrative expenses as a range of accounts from 4001-4003.

In Oracle Hyperion Planning, budgeting for administrative expenses is done for dimension value 410, Administrative Expenses.

The data load mapping maps Oracle General Ledger accounts in the range 4001-4003 actual amounts to 410 administrative expenses in Planning.

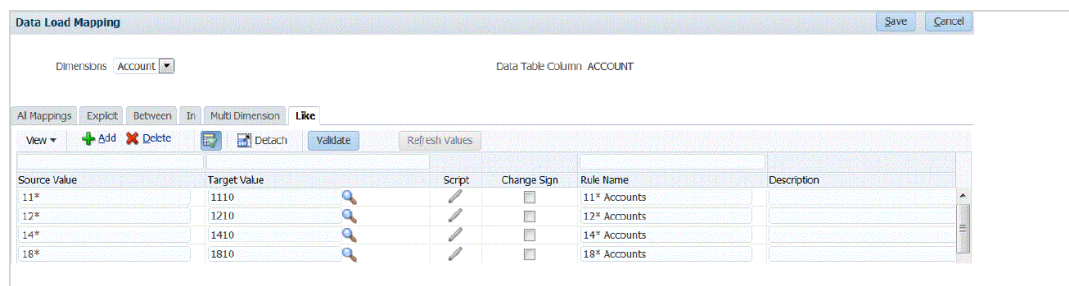


Differences in Planning dimension values and Oracle General Ledger Chart of Accounts values may occur. Additionally, segments of the Chart of Accounts may not be used when budgeting.

For example, the data load mapping can be used to use zero values (such as "0000" for sub-account) for the chart of accounts segments that are not used for budgeting.

To define data load mappings:

1. On the **Workflow tab**, under **Data Load**, select **Data Load Mapping**.



2. From the **Dimensions** drop-down, select the dimension that you want to map. The "*" represents all values. Data load mappings should be based upon your EPM application requirements.

When there is no update to the Oracle General Ledger value prior to the load, it is still necessary to create the data load mapping for the dimensions to instruct FDMEE to create the target values.

At a minimum, map values for the "Account" and "Entity" dimensions since those are transferred from Oracle General Ledger.

If you are transferring additional chart segments you must provide a mapping for each destination dimension.

3. In **Source Value**, specify the source dimension member to map to the target dimension member.
To map all General Ledger accounts to Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud "as is" without any modification, in **Source Value**, enter: *, and from **Target Value**, enter: *.
4. To map all General Ledger accounts to the EPM application "as is" without any modification, in **Source Value**, enter: *, and from **Target Value**, enter: *.
5. Select the **Like** tab.
6. In **Source Value**, enter: * to indicate that all values should use the mapping. These are the values from the Oracle General Ledger Chart of Accounts. Enter the values directly.
7. In **Target Value**, enter the value for the accounting scenario to use to load the budget information.
Enter the values that should be used in the EPM application to store the Oracle General Ledger actual balances that are transferred.

 **Note:**

If you are working with Account Reconciliation "source types," you can specify either **source system** or **sub-system** (subledger) as a target value.

8. In **Rule Name**, enter the name of the data load rule used to transfer budget amounts to the Oracle General Ledger.

 **Note:**

Rules are evaluated in rule name order, alphabetically. Explicit rules have no rule name. The hierarchy of evaluation is from Explicit to (In/Between/Multi) to Like.

9. In **Description**, enter a description of the mapping.
For example, enter a description such as "Map to the General Ledger".
10. **Optional:** In **Apply to Rule** to apply the mapping only to the specific data rule in the location.
See [Creating Member Mappings](#).

Adding Data Load Rules

After you define member mappings for the location, define data load rules for ledgers or business units in your source system to extract the data from the Oracle General Ledger and move it to the EPM application.

Data load rules are defined for locations that you have already set up. Data load rules are specific to locations. You can create multiple data load rules for a target application so that you can import data from multiple sources into a target application.

The data load rule is created once but used each time there is a transfer.

To create a data load rule for synchronization:

1. On the **Workflow tab**, under **Data Load**, select **Data Load Rule**.
2. From the **POV Bar**, select the location to use for the data load rule. Data load rules are processed within the context of a point of view. The default point of view is selected automatically. The information for the point of view is shown in the POV bar at the bottom of the screen.
3. Click **Add**
4. In **Name**, enter the name of the data load rule.
5. In **Category**, leave the default category value. The categories listed are those that you created in the Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition setup. See [Defining Category Mappings](#).
6. In **Period Mapping Type**, select the period mapping type for each data rule.

Valid options:

- **Default**—The Data Rule uses the Period Key and Prior Period Key defined in FDMEE to determine the source General Ledger periods mapped to each FDMEE period included in a Data Rule execution.
- **Explicit**—The Data Rule uses the Explicit period mappings defined in FDMEE to determine the source General Ledger periods mapped to each FDMEE period included in a data load rule execution. Explicit period mappings enable support of additional Oracle General Ledger data sources where periods are not defined by start and end dates.
- Click **Save**.

Processing Oracle General Ledger Adjustment Periods

You can include adjustment periods from an Oracle General Ledger source system in the Oracle ERP Cloud when loading balances to an Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud application.

You can include adjustment periods from an Oracle General Ledger source system in the Oracle ERP Cloud when loading balances to an EPM application.

Adjustment periods are additional periods that are related to regular periods from the source. An "adjustment period" refers to any accounting period set up to adjust balances prior to the closing period of the year. These periods are adjusted to "per12" and consequently are referred to as "per13". Typically, dates within the adjustment period overlap regular accounting periods. A customer might use a "Year Open Period" that refers to the first period in the accounting calendar to adjust last year's balance carried forward amount. Additionally, the customer can set up the last period of the accounting calendar as the "Year Close Period" to adjust transactions made in the current accounting calendar.

In Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition, adjustments are processed in Period Mappings where you indicate how the adjustment period maps to the period in the target application. The method for how adjustments gets processed is specified in the data load rule. This feature enables you to map Oracle General Ledger source periods in FDMEE simply by pointing to the calendar and periods from the Oracle General Ledger application to the period in the EPM application.

When setting up the data load rule, you can either load to regular and adjustment periods when an adjustment period mapping exist or load an adjustment period only when an adjustment period mapping exists.


For example, when you map period 13 to December/Period 12, and select the Include Adjustment Period option, then the following occurs:

- For YTD balances, period 13 becomes the ending balance.
- For PTD balances, period 13 and December/Period12, are added.

To include adjustment periods from an Oracle General Ledger source system:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Integration Setup**, select **Period Mapping**.
2. Select the **Source Mapping** tab.
3. From **Source System**, select the Oracle General Ledger source system.
4. From **Target Application**, select the EPM application to which the adjustment applies.
5. From **Mapping Type**, select **Adjustment**.
6. Click **Add**.
7. In **Source Period Key**, specify the last day of the month to be mapped from the Oracle General Ledger source system.

Use the date format based on the locale settings for your locale. For example, in the United States, enter the date using the **MM/DD/YY** format.

You can also click  and browse to and select the source period key.


When you select the **Source Period Key**, FDMEE populates the **Source Period** and **Source Period Year** fields automatically.

8. In **Adjustment period**, specify the name of the adjustment period from the Oracle General Ledger source.

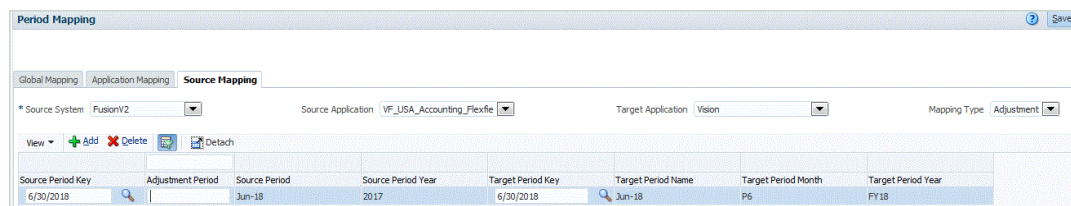
For example, if the adjustment period from the Oracle General Ledger is Adj-Dec-16, then enter: **Adj-Dec-16** in this field.

9. In **Target Period Key**, specify the last day of the month to be mapped from the target system.

Use the date format based on the locale settings for your locale. For example, in the United States, enter the date using the **MM/DD/YY** format.

You can also click  and browse to and select the target period key.

When you select the **Target Period Key**, FDMEE populates the **Target Period Name**, **Target Period Month**, and **Target Period Year** fields automatically.



Source Period Key	Adjustment Period	Source Period	Source Period Year	Target Period Key	Target Period Name	Target Period Month	Target Period Year
6/30/2018	Adj-Dec-16	Jun-18	2017	6/30/2018	Jun-18	P6	FY18

10. Click **Save**.
11. On the **Workflow tab**, under **Data Load**, select **Data Load Rule**.
12. From the **POV Bar**, select the location to use for the data load rule.

Data load rules are processed within the context of a point of view. The default point of view is selected automatically. The information for the point of view is shown in the POV bar at the bottom of the screen.

13. Click **Add**.
14. In **Name**, enter the name of the data load rule.
15. In **Category**, specify the default category value.

The categories listed are those that you created in the FDMEE setup.

See [Defining Category Mappings](#).

16. In **Period Mapping Type**, select the period mapping type for each data rule.

Valid options:

- **Default**—The Data Rule uses the Period Key and Prior Period Key defined in FDMEE to determine the source General Ledger periods mapped to each FDMEE period included in a Data Rule execution.
 - **Explicit**—The Data Rule uses the Explicit period mappings defined in FDMEE to determine the source General Ledger periods mapped to each FDMEE period included in a data load rule execution. Explicit period mappings enable support of additional Oracle General Ledger data sources where periods are not defined by start and end dates.
17. From **Include Adjustment Period**, select one of the following options for processing adjustment periods:
 - **No**—Adjustment periods are not processed. The system processes only regular period mappings (as setup for "default" and "explicit" mappings). **No** is the default option for processing adjustments.
 - **Yes**—If **Yes** is selected, then the regular period and adjustment period are included. If the adjustment period does not exist, then only the regular period is processed.
 - **Yes (Adjustment Only)**—If **Yes (Adjustment Only)** is selected, the system processes the adjustment period only. However, if the adjustment period does not exist, the system pulls the regular period instead.

Details

Name: TRCSAPP1_LOC3_DL1

Description: Fusion V2 data load

* Category: Actual

* Period Mapping Type: Default

* Include Adjustment Periods: No

Source Options: Target (No, Yes, Yes (Adjustment Only))

* Target Cube: Consol

Calendar: [Search]

18. Click **Save**.



Note:

Adding Filters for Data Load Rules

Use filter to limit the results from an Oracle General Ledger source.

For data rules used to import data from the Oracle General Ledger, use filters to limit the results.

Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition automatically creates filters when a rule is created. You can modify the filters as needed but cannot delete them. (If filters are deleted, FDMEE recreates the default value.)

Data load rule filters:

Oracle General Ledger Dimension	Filter
Scenario	Actual
Balance Amount	Ending Balance
Amount Type	YTD
Currency Type	Total
All Other Dimensions	'@ILvl0Descendants("All ' TARGET_DIMENSION_NAME ' Values")'

 **Note:**

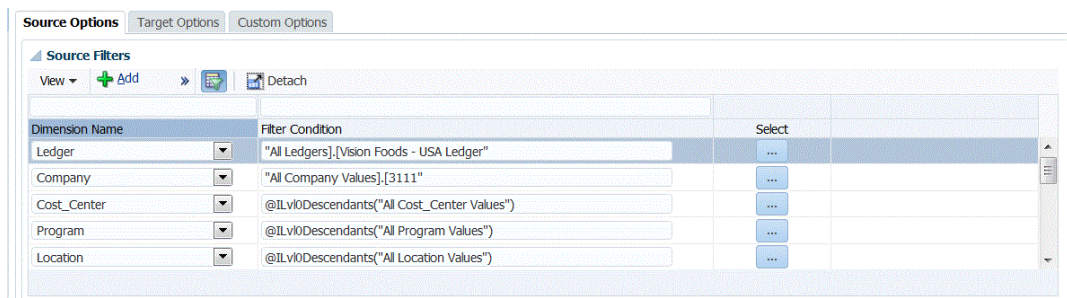
Drill Through is only supported if you load leaf level data for Oracle General Ledger Chart of Account segments. If you load summary level data, then drill through does not work.



 **Note:**

If you want to bring in encumbrance from Oracle General Ledger and combine it with Actual in Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud, modify the default dimension filter in the data load rule to include not only Actual but also Encumbrance.

To assign a filter to the data load rule:

1. On the **Workflow tab**, under **Data Load**, select **Data Load Rule**.
2. Select the data load rule to which to add a filter.
3. Select the **Source Options** tab.



4. In the **Source Filters** area, click .
5. Select the **Dimension Name**.
6. In **Filter Condition** specify the filter condition:
 - Enter a member name or filter condition in the Filter Condition text box.
 - Click  to display the Member Select screen and select a member using the member selector. Then, click **OK**.

The Member Selector dialog box is displayed. The member selector enables you to view and select members within a dimension. Expand and collapse members within a dimension using the [+] and [-].

The Selector dialog box has two panes—all members in the dimension on the left and selections on the right. The left pane, showing all members available in the dimension, displays the member name and a short description, if available. The right pane, showing selections, displays the member name and the selection type.

You can use the **V** button above each pane to change the columns in the member selector.

 **Note:**

Assign filters for dimension. If you do not assign filters, numbers from the summary members are also retrieved.

To use the member selector:

- a. In the list of available dimensions and members on the left, select a member and click



- b. To deselect a member from the list of members, click



- c. To add special options for the member, click



and select an option. In the member options, "I" indicates inclusive. For example, "IChildren" adds all children for the member, including the selected member, and "IDescendants" adds all the descendants including the selected member. If you select "Children", the selected member is not included and only its children are included.

The member is moved to the right and displays the option you selected in the Selection Type column. For example, "Descendants" displays in the Selection Type column.

 **Tip:**

To clear all members from the list of selections, click



- d. Click **OK** twice to continue defining the source filter details.

The selected member is displayed in Oracle Essbase syntax in the Filter Condition field.

Drilling Through to the Oracle ERP Cloud

Drill though enables you to display and view the account balance summary page in the Oracle ERP Cloud.

When integrating with the Oracle General Ledger, Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition determines the drill URL definition based on the connection information automatically such as system and fixed information. You do not need to set up when drilling through to the Oracle General Ledger.

Writing Back to the Oracle ERP Cloud

If you want to report budget-to-actual from the Oracle General Ledger, you need to write back your budget to Oracle General Ledger. If you want to validate spending online, you need to write back your budget to Budgetary Control.

Use this procedure to write back original and revised budget prepared using the Oracle Hyperion Planning feature to Oracle General Ledger.

This procedure is not for writing back budget revisions prepared using the Budget Revisions feature in Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud which automatically updates budget in both General Ledger and EPM type control budget in Budgetary Control through other procedure.

The write back to Oracle General Ledger is also automatically performed for you when you write back budget to Budgetary Control for EPM type control budget, but obviously only for the portion of your enterprise-wide budget that you writes back to Budgetary Control.

For more information, see [Using Financials for the Public Sector](#).

For Planning users, watch this tutorial video to learn about writing back EPM Cloud budgets to the Oracle General Ledger:



[Tutorial Video](#)

For Planning Modules users, see the [Tutorial Video](#).

Writing Back Budgets to the Oracle ERP Cloud

If you want to report budget-to-actual from the General Ledger, you need to write back your budget to Oracle General Ledger. If you want to validate spending online, you need to write back your budget to Budgetary Control.

Use this procedure to write back original and revised budget prepared using Oracle Hyperion Planning in the Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud to Oracle General Ledger.

This procedure is not for writing back budget revisions prepared using the Budget Revisions feature in the EPM Cloud, which automatically updates budget in both General Ledger and EPM type control budget in Budgetary Control through another procedure.

The write back to Oracle General Ledger is also automatically performed for you when you write back budget to Budgetary Control. for EPM type control budget, but obviously only for the portion of your enterprise-wide budget that you writes back to Budgetary Control.

For more information, see [Using Financials for the Public Sector](#)

To write back to the Oracle General Ledger:

1. Create an import format to map dimensions to the Oracle General Ledger:
 - a. On the **Setup** tab, under **Integration Setup**, select **Import Format**.
 - b. Click **Add**.
 - c. In **Name**, enter the name of the import format.
 - d. In **Source**, select the name of the EPM application from the drop-down.
 - e. In **Description**, enter a description that can be used to identify the import format.

- f. In **Drill URL** leave blank.
 - g. Click **Save** to save the import format and see the lower portion populated.
 - h. Scroll down to the lower region of the Import Format screen to map EPM Cloud dimensions to the general ledger dimensions.
 - i. Map a source for the target dimension "Ledger."
You can map a dimension like "Entity" to the ledger and define any necessary data load mapping to convert to the Oracle General Ledger name. If you are writing back to a single ledger, enter the name of the ledger in the expression column.
 - j. Click **Target Options**, select **Budget Name**.
 - k. In **Expression**, leave blank.
If the target is the budget name, enter the value of the accounting scenario that you plan to use.
2. Create a location.
The location is used to execute the transfer of budget amounts to the Oracle General Ledger. The import format is assigned to the location. If you are using multiple import formats, you also need to define multiple locations.
 - a. On the **Setup tab**, under **Integration Setup**, select **Location**.
 - b. Click **Add**.
 - c. In **Name**, enter a name for the location.
The location name is displayed when you initiate the transfer from the EPM application to the Oracle General Ledger.
 - d. In **Import Format**, select the name of the import format you to use during the transfer.

 **Note:**

The Source and Target field names are populated automatically based on the import format.

- e. In **Parent Location**, enter the parent assigned to the location.
Parent mappings are used to share mappings with other locations. Enter mappings at the parent location, and the related locations can use the same mappings. Multiple locations can share a parent. This feature is useful when multiple locations use one chart of accounts. Changes to a child or parent mapping table apply to all child and parent locations.
 - f. In **Source**, the source is populated automatically.
 - g. In **Functional Currency**, specify the currency of the location.
 - h. **Optional:** In **Logic Account Group**, specify the logic account group to assign to the location.
 - i. **Optional:** In **Check Entity Group**, specify the check entity group to assign to the location.
 - j. **Optional:** In **Check Rule Group**, specify the check rule group to assign to the location.
 - k. Save the location.
See [Defining Locations](#).
3. Create **period mappings**.

The period mapping is used to convert periods to Oracle General Ledger accounting calendar periods for the transfer.

 **Note:**

When specifying the period, the starting and ending periods should be within a single fiscal year. Providing date ranges that cross fiscal year results in duplicate data.

- a. On the **Setup tab**, under **Integration Setup**, select **Period Mapping**.
- b. Click **Add** and add a separate row for each period that is to receive budget amounts.
Use the period names from the accounting calendar used by the ledger in the general ledger.
- c. Define a **Period Key**.
Once you select a value, information about the period key, prior period key, period name, and the target period month are populated automatically.
 - **Target Period Month**—The values in this field need to match the accounting calendar for the ledger in the Oracle General Ledger, which receives the transferred amounts.
 - **Target Period Year**—Use values that corresponds to the accounting period (as defined in the Target Period Month column).

See [Defining Period Mappings](#).

4. Define the **data load rule**.

A data load rule is used to submit the process to transfer balances from the EPM application to the Oracle General Ledger. The data load rule is created once but used each time there is a transfer.

- a. On the **Workflow tab**, under **Data Load**, select **Data Load Rule**.
- b. From the **POV Bar**, select the location to use for the data load rule.
Data load rules are processed within the context of a point of view. The default point of view is selected automatically. The information for the point of view is shown in the POV bar at the bottom of the screen.
- c. Click **Add**.
- d. In **Name**, enter the name of the data load rule.
- e. In **Category**, leave the default category value.
- f. In **Description**, enter a description to identify the data load rule when you launch the request to transfer general ledger balances.
- g. In **Target Plan Type**, select a plan type.
- h. In **Period Mapping Type**, select the period mapping type for each data rule.

Valid options:

- **Default**—The Data Rule uses the Period Key and Prior Period Key defined in Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition to determine the Source General Ledger Periods mapped to each FDMEE period included in a Data Rule execution.


- **Explicit**—The Data Rule uses the Explicit period mappings defined in FDMEE to determine the source GL Periods mapped to each FDMEE Period included in a Data Rule execution. Explicit period mappings enable support of additional GL data sources where periods are not defined by start and end dates.
- i. Click **Save**.
5. Add **Source Option filters** to the data load rule for write-back.
- a. On the **Workflow tab**, under **Data Load**, select **Data Load Rule**.
 - b. From the **POV Bar**, select the location to use for the data load rule.
- Data load rules are processed within the context of a point of view. The default point of view is selected automatically. The information for the point of view is shown in the POV bar at the bottom of the screen.

- c. Select the data load rule to which to add a filter.
- d. Select the **Source Options** tab.


e. In the **Source Filters** area, click .


f. Select the **Dimension Name**.

g. In **Filter Condition** specify the filter condition:

- Enter a member name or filter condition in the Filter Condition text box.
- Click  to display the Member Select screen and use a member selector to specify functions for filtering. Then, click **OK**.

To use the member selector:

i. In the list of available dimensions and members on the left, select a member and click .

ii. To deselect a member from the list of members, click .

iii. To add special options for the member, click  and select an option.

In the member options, "I" indicates inclusive. For example, "IChildren" adds all children for the member, including the selected member, and "IDescendants" adds all the descendants including the selected member. If you select "Children", the selected member is not included and only its children are included.

The member is moved to the right and displays the option you selected in the Selection Type column. For example, "Descendants" displays in the Selection Type column.

 **Tip:**

To clear all members from the list of selections, click .

iv. Click **OK** twice to continue defining the source filter details.

The selected member is displayed in Oracle Essbase syntax in the Filter Condition field.

6. Execute the data load rule to write back.

- a. On the **Workflow tab**, under **Data Load**, select **Data Load Rule**.
- b. From the **POV Bar**, verify the location and period to use for the data load rule.
- c. Select **Execute** to submit a request to transfer budget amounts to the Oracle General Ledger.
- d. In **Import from Source**, select to import the budget information from Planning.
- e. In **Recalculate**, leave blank.
- f. In **Export to Target**, select to export the information to the Oracle General Ledger.
- g. In **Start Period**, select the earliest general ledger period to transfer.

The list of values includes all the general ledger periods that you have defined in the period mapping. This is typically the first period of the year for the initial budget load, and then the current period or a future period during the year if there are updates to the budget that are to be transferred to the Oracle General Ledger.

- h. In **End Period**, select the latest General Ledger period to transfer.

The list of values includes all the general ledger periods you have defined in the period mapping.

- i. In **Import Mode**, select **Replace** to overwrite existing budget information in Oracle General Ledger for the period range you selected (from the start period and end period options).

Select **Append** to add information to existing Oracle General Ledger budget amounts without overwriting existing amounts.

- j. Click **Run**.

Writing Back Actuals to the Oracle ERP Cloud - Oracle General Ledger

When actual information is complete in your Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud application, you can define the EPM Cloud application as a source and then write back data to an Oracle ERP Cloud - Oracle General Ledger target application.

After specifying any necessary filters, you can then extract actual values from EPM Cloud and write them to Oracle General Ledger. In the Export workflow step, the data is written to a flat file, which in turn is copied to a file repository. When data is written back, journal entries are created in the General Ledger.

On the Oracle ERP Cloud side when configuring the ERP system, make sure the Oracle Fusion ERP Essbase cube has been created using the "Create General Ledger Balances Cube." In addition, scenarios must be already be set up in the Oracle Fusion ERP Essbase cube using the "Create Scenario Dimension Members" job.


To write back to the Oracle General Ledger:

1. An Oracle ERP Cloud/EPM Cloud integration requires that the you have the privileges or user role and data access to work with all ERP ledgers to be integrated.
2. Create an import format to map dimensions to the Oracle General Ledger:
 - a. On the **Setup tab**, under **Integration Setup**, select **Import Format**.
 - b. Click **Add**.
 - c. In **Name**, enter the name of the import format.
 - d. In **Source**, select the name of the EPM Cloud application from the drop-down.
 - e. In **Description**, enter a description that can be used to identify the import format.

- f. In **Drill URL** leave blank.
 - g. In **Target** drop-down, select the Oracle General Ledger application.
 - h. In **Target** drop-down, select the EPM application.
 - i. Scroll down to the lower region of the Import Format screen to map EPM Cloud dimensions to the general ledger dimensions.
 - j. Map a source for the target dimension "Ledger."
You can map a dimension like "Entity" to the ledger and define any necessary data load mapping to convert to the Oracle General Ledger name. If you are writing back to a single ledger, enter the name of the ledger in the expression column.
 - k. **Optional:** If you want to populate any additional reference data and/or attribute data for each journal, use the Attribute columns to map the columns.

Attribute columns, Attribute1 to Attribute10, are reserved for REFERENCE1 TO REFERENCE10. In this case, you need to also add the REFERENCE column as a dimension and map it to the ATTR column in the target application. For example if you want to populate REFERENCE3, then insert dimension details and give it an appropriate name, assign the type of Attribute and then assign data column ATTR3. (ATTR11 to ATTR30 are reserved for ATTRIBUTE1 TO ATTRIBUTE20. Attribute1 is stored in ATTR11, Attribute2 is stored in ATTR12 and so on.)
 - l. In **Expression**, leave blank.
 - m. Click **Save** to save the import format and see the lower portion populated.
3. Create a location.
The location stores the data load rules and mappings for the integration. The import format is assigned to the location. If you are using multiple import formats, you also need to define multiple locations.
 - a. On the **Setup tab**, under **Integration Setup**, select **Location**.
 - b. Click **Add**.
 - c. In **Name**, enter a name for the location.

The location name is displayed when you initiate the transfer from the EPM Cloud to the Oracle General Ledger.

The location name is displayed when you initiate the transfer from the EPM application to the Oracle General Ledger.
 - d. In **Import Format**, select the name of the import format you to use during the transfer.
-  **Note:**
The Source and Target field names are populated automatically based on the import format.
- e. In **Parent Location**, enter the parent assigned to the location.
Parent mappings are used to share mappings with other locations. Enter mappings at the parent location, and the related locations can use the same mappings. Multiple locations can share a parent. This feature is useful when multiple locations use one chart of accounts. Changes to a child or parent mapping table apply to all child and parent locations.
 - f. In **Source**, the source is populated automatically.
 - g. In **Functional Currency**, specify the currency of the location.

- h. **Optional:** In **Logic Account Group**, specify the logic account group to assign to the location.
- i. **Optional:** In **Check Entity Group**, specify the check entity group to assign to the location.
- j. **Optional:** In **Check Rule Group**, specify the check rule group to assign to the location.
- k. Save the location.

See [Defining Locations](#).

4. On the **Setup** tab, under **Integration Setup**, select **Period Mapping**.
5. Create any period mappings if needed.

The period mapping is used to convert periods to Oracle General Ledger accounting calendar periods for the transfer.

 **Note:**

When specifying the period, the starting and ending periods should be within a single fiscal year. Providing date ranges that cross fiscal year results in duplicate data.

- a. Click **Add** and add a separate row for each period that is to receive actual amounts. Use the period names from the accounting calendar used by the ledger in the general ledger.
- b. Define a **Period Key**.

Once you select a value, information about the period key, prior period key, period name, and the target period month are populated automatically.

 - **Target Period Month**—The values in this field need to match the accounting calendar for the ledger in the Oracle General Ledger, which receives the transferred amounts.
 - **Target Period Year**—Use values that corresponds to the accounting period (as defined in the Target Period Month column).

See [Defining Period Mappings](#).

6. On the **Workflow** tab, under **Integration Setup**, select **Data Load Rule**.

A data load rule is used to submit the process to transfer balances from the EPM Cloud application to the Oracle General Ledger. The data load rule is created once but used each time there is a transfer.
7. From the **POV Bar**, select the location to use for the data load rule.

Data load rules are processed within the context of a point of view. The default point of view is selected automatically. The information for the point of view is shown in the POV bar at the bottom of the screen.
8. In **Name**, specify a name for the data load rule.
9. From **Category**, select **Actual**.
10. From **Import Format**, select the import format associated with the write-back.
11. Click the **Source Option**.

- a. In **File Name**, select the data file name that contains the data you are loading. It may be the same one from which you created the data source application, or another file that has data as well as the appropriate header.

When only the file name is provided, then data must be entered for a single period on the Rules Execution window.

To load multiple periods, create a file for each period and append a period name or period key to the file name. When you execute the rule for a range of periods, the process constructs the file name for each period and uploads it to the appropriate POV.

- b. From **Directory**, specify the directory to which the file has been assigned.

To navigate to a file located in a Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition directory, click **Select**, and then choose a file on the **Select** screen. You can also select **Upload** on the **Select** page, and navigate to a file on the **Select a file to upload** page.

If you do not specify a file name, then FDMEE prompts you for the file name when you execute the rule.

- c. To load data into multiple periods, in the **File Name Suffix Type** drop-down, select **Period Name** or **Period Key**.

A suffix is appended to the file name, and FDMEE adds the file extension after adding the suffix. If you leave the file name blank, then FDMEE looks for a file with Suffix. When the file name suffix type is provided, then the file name is optional in this case, and it is not required on the Rule Execution window.

If the file name suffix type is a period key, the suffix indicator and period date format are required (as the suffix set) in the file name and must be validated as a valid date format. In this case, when you run the rule, enter 1_.txt in the file name field and select "Period Name" for the suffix indicator. Then run the rule for the January to March periods.

For example, specify:

- i. 1_Jan-2019.txt
- ii. 1_Feb-2019.txt
- iii. 1_Mar-2019.txt

- d. In **Period Key Date Format**, specify the data format of the period key that is appended to the file name in JAVA date format. (SimpleDateFormat).
- e. Click **Save**.

- 12. Click the **Target Options** tab.

When working with data load rules, use target application options to specify options specific to a location/data load rule (instead of the entire target application).

Property Name	Value
Purge Data File	No
Balance Type	Actual
Journal Source	Adjustment
Journal Category	Adjustment

- 13. From **Balance Type**, select **Actual**.

14. In **Journal Source**, enter a description of the journal source that matches the journal source defined in the Oracle ERP Cloud.
15. In **Journal Category**, enter a description of the journal category that matches the journal category in the Oracle ERP Cloud.
16. Click **Save**.
17. Execute the data load rule to write back.
 - a. On the **Workflow tab**, under **Data Load**, select **Data Load Rule**.
 - b. From the **POV Bar**, verify the location and period to use for the data load rule.
 - c. Select **Execute** to submit a request to write back actual amounts to the Oracle General Ledger.
 - d. In **Import from Source**, select to import the actual value information from the EPM Cloud application.
 - e. In **Recalculate**, leave blank.
 - f. In **Export to Target**, select to export the information to the Oracle General Ledger.
 - g. In **Start Period**, select the earliest general ledger period to transfer.

The list of values includes all the general ledger periods that you have defined in the period mapping. This is typically the first period of the year for the initial actual load, and then the current period or a future period during the year if there are updates to the actual values that are to be written back to the Oracle General Ledger.

- h. In **End Period**, select the latest General Ledger period to transfer.

The list of values includes all the general ledger periods you have defined in the period mapping.

- i. In **Import Mode**, select **Replace** to overwrite existing actual information in Oracle General Ledger for the period range you selected (from the start period and end period options).

Select **Append** to add information to existing Oracle General Ledger actual value amounts without overwriting existing amounts.

- j. Click **Run**.

Using Excel Trial Balance Files to Import Data

An Excel trial-balance file is an Excel spreadsheet that, through the import screen, is formatted to one more periods, categories, and locations.

Text Trial Balance Files Versus Excel Trial Balance Files

Text trial-balance files and Excel trial-balance files are similar in two ways: They are both loaded to the current POV (category and period), and, on the import form, they use the same Append and Replace options.

Text trial-balance files and Excel trial-balance files differ in one way: text files can use only the standard import format, but Excel data files do not use any import formats.

When you use an Excel Trail Balance template, the template can contain one or more periods. When loading multiple periods, create a dummy import format that indicates multiple periods. If just a single data value is in the Excel file, then you don't need an import format.

Downloading an Excel Trial Balance Template

To download an Excel trial balance template:

1. On the **Workflow** tab, under **Data Load**, select **Data Load Workbench**.
2. From the **Download Template** drop-down, select **Trial Balance**.
3. From the **Open** screen, open or save the template and click **OK**.

Defining Excel Trial Balance Templates

To define an Excel trial-balance template, you define the first row of the named region, which contains the metadata tags. Other information may be defined outside of the region, but the system only considers what is within the named region. For example, the template includes a title and an amount summary. These are outside the named region and are not processed when loading data.

To load data using a template, the system uses a named range definition to find the dimensions and the related data. For the trial balance template, the predefined range is called `upsTB`, and it can be seen using the "Name Manager" option in Excel.

The following template contains one line of metadata (row 1) and three lines of imported data (rows 5–7).

Dimension Values and Amount should be populated in the respective columns as per the Tags defined in row 1. To add additional dimension tags, add columns. Add data by adding rows.

When adding rows or columns, add them within the named region. Excel updates the region definition automatically. If you add rows outside of the region, update the region to include these new rows or columns. When adding dimension columns, add a dimension tag to specify when the column is an account, entity, intercompany transaction, amount or user defined (UD) dimension. Note that the entity dimension is represented by the tag for "Center."

Table 3-14 FDME dimension tags and the corresponding tags

Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition Dimension	Valid Tags
Account (Required)	A, Account, SrcAcctKey
Center (Required)	C, Center, SrcCenterKey
Description (Optional)	D, Description, SrcAcctDesc
IC Counter Party (Optional)	I, IC, ICCoParty
User Defined 1-User Defined 20 (Optional)	1-20, UD1-UD20, UserDefined1-UserDefined20
Amount (Required)	V, Amount, SrcAmount

In the template that is provided with FDME, some of the rows are hidden. To update the columns and the column tags, you need to unhide these rows. To do this, select the row above and below the hidden rows, and then update the cell height. A setting of 12.75 is the standard height for cells, which shows all hidden rows for the selected range in the sheet. You can re-hide the rows after changes have been made.

	A	B	C	D
1	Trial Balance Template			
2				
3				
4				
5	Account	Center	Description	Current Month
8				
9				
10				
11				

Adding a Multiple Period Data Load Using Excel

You may also use the Excel Trial Balance template to load data to multiple periods. To do this, create a data rule using a multiple period import format. The import format does not have to contain any detail mappings, only the definition must have a multiple period. Using the multiple period data rule, you can import the Excel Trial Balance File. You create a dummy import format and only select the specification for the multiple periods. To load data for multiple periods, the column header must be in the format V1:PeriodKey, V2:Periodkey, etc. The period key must be specified in YYYY/MM/DD format. You do not have to define the source period mapping in the data rule. You also need to update the range to make sure any additional columns are included in the range. Below is a sample of an Excel file.

 **Note:**

You only need to include a period key (for example, V1:2016/1/31) with the tag if the periods are non-contiguous. If the periods are contiguous, then the period keys are ignored, and the start/end periods selected when running the rule are used to define the periods.

 **Note:**

The Excel template expects an empty row between the tags and the first row of data.

5	Account	Center	Description	Jan	Feb
6	A	C	D	V1:2013/1/1	V2:2013/3/1
8	Revenue		100	110	1,300
9	Expense		100	500	500
10					

Importing Excel Mapping

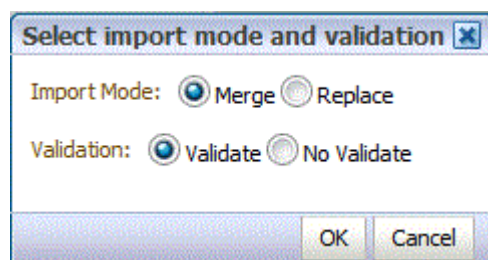
You can import Excel mappings by selecting the Import option and selecting an Excel mapping.

 **Note:**

The import of mapping rules using an Excel template provides a place to specify a mapping script.

To import an Excel mapping:

1. On the **Workflow** tab, under **Data Load**, select **Data Load Mapping**.
2. Select the **All Mapping** tab.
3. From the **Import** drop-down, select **Import from Excel**.
4. From **Select a file to import**, select the Excel file to import, and then click **OK**.
5. From **Select mode and validation**, in **Import mode**, select the import mode.



- Merge—Overwrites the data in the application with the data in the Excel data load file.
 - Replace—Clears values from dimensions in the Excel data load file and replaces them with values in the existing file.
6. Click **Validate** to validate the mappings.
 7. Click **OK**.

The mapping inherits the default data load rule and shows the description: "System Generated Mappings."

Using Journal Templates to Import Data

In Oracle Hyperion Financial Management, you use journals to adjust data after it has been entered or loaded into base level entities. Journals provide an audit trail of changes made in the application and indicate, which users made adjustments and which accounts, entities, and time periods are affected.

Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition enables you to load Financial Management journal entries with journal templates. These templates are Excel spreadsheets that are formatted as journal entry input screens.

FDMEE journal templates are typically used for the following types of adjustments:

- GAAP adjustments to general ledger files
- Transformations of gross balance accounts into roll-forward accounts (Beg, Add, Del, End)
- Supplemental data entries (Head Count, Ratios, and so on)

Additional Considerations for Loading Journal Templates

Note the following when loading journal templates:

1. Journals may only be loaded manually by way of the Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition user interface. You cannot load journals in offline or batch mode.
2. The Oracle Hyperion Financial Management journal group is not supported, only the journal label. The journal ID from the journal template is used as the journal label when loading to Financial Management, and the group is left blank.
3. Only one description per journal is loaded, and the load process uses the last description it finds as the description for the journal.
4. The UpCheck feature that was available in the legacy Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management product for journal data validation is not available in FDMEE. Users can provide similar functionality by using a custom event script. See [Using Event Scripts](#).

Integrating Financial Management Journals

Integrating Oracle Hyperion Financial Management journal feature with Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition involves setting up the FDMEE application options, and integrating data values.

Financial Management Application Options

The following Oracle Hyperion Financial Management application options must be configured before using the Journal feature in Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition:

- Enable Journal Load
- Journal Enable JV ID per Entity
- Journal Balancing Attribute
- Journal Status

For information on setting up any of the above options, see: [Defining Application Options for Financial Management](#).

Data Values

Data value is an extra dimension that is only used when integrating with an Oracle Hyperion Financial Management multi-dimension target system. The name of the dimension is "Value." The members in this dimension are: [Contribution Adjs], and [Parent Adjs]. When data is loaded to Financial Management, specify a member of the value dimension to indicate where the data is loaded. In the Location definition in Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition, specify an entry for the value dimension in the Data Value field. The Data Value is set on the Location screen by selecting the Search link.

When FDMEE creates the load file, this dimension value is entered for every data line loaded by this location. You must enter a value in this field to integrate with Financial Management, or else the validation fails. The default value is Data Value <Entity Currency>.

If you load journals to Financial Management, you can specify the value dimension member for data loads and for journal loads. The first ";" is the value member used for data loads, and the second field by ";" is the value member for journal loads.

When using the template, the system picks up the value member by looking for the second field delimited by " ;" in the value member field in the location.

When Search is selected, FDMEE connects to the Financial Management to get a list of valid data values. FDMEE takes the values from Financial Management and adds rows created by FDMEE that are a concatenation of the original value and "Adjustment Data Values". FDMEE uses these newly created rows to manage journal loading to Financial Management.

The rows that FDMEE creates in the Data Value selection screen are:

- [Contribution Adjs];[Contribution Adjs]
- [Contribution Adjs];[Parent Adjs]
- [Contribution Adjs];<Entity Curr Adjs>
- [Contribution Adjs];<Parent Curr Adjs>
- [Parent Adjs];[Contribution Adjs]
- [Parent Adjs];[Parent Adjs]
- [Parent Adjs];<Entity Curr Adjs>
- [Parent Adjs];<Parent Curr Adjs>
- <Entity Curr Adjs>[Contribution Adjs]
- <Entity Curr Adjs>[Parent Adjs]
- <Entity Curr Adjs>;<Entity Curr Adjs>
- <Entity Curr Adjs>;<Parent Curr Adjs>

Downloading a Journal Template

If you use a journal template to load journal entries, then from the Data Load Workbench you can select a journal template that has been uploaded to the server. A template is associated with an existing POV. Once you have completed the required values for the template, you reload it (post it to the server), create a new data load rule for that POV, and specify a load type of "Journal" in the data load rule.

To download a Journal template:

1. On the **Workflow** tab, under **Data Load**, select **Data Load Workbench**.
2. From the POV, select the POV associated with the journal template to download.
3. In **Download Template**, select **Journal**.
4. On the **Open** screen, open or save the template, and then click **OK**.

Defining Journal Templates

You define an Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition journal template by specifying the metadata header that FDMEE uses to interpret the data contained in the template. Metadata consists of a series of tags that tell FDMEE what column contains the account number or what period in which to load. A named range is used to tell the system where to look for the header information and the data to load. For the journal template, the named region is called upsJournal, and the following details relate to the relative rows within the named range. The template that comes with FDMEE has a range that starts at row 16, but the metadata starts at row 1 within the range. See below for an example of the template that is provided with FDMEE.

The sample journal template below has two lines of actual imported data, and five lines of metadata. Rows 1-5 contain metadata and rows 6 and 7 contain the data values.

	A	B	C	D
1	ID-Texas100		1_Texas	
2			ACTUAL05	
3			1/31/2005	
4			A	
5	A	C	V	D
6	1100	Texas	500.00	Reclass Cash
7	1210	Texas	(500.00)	Reclass Cash

Metadata Structure

The metadata header (Row 1-5) instructs Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition on how to find the relevant segments of data that it handles in this template. The following Row 1-5 topics explain how each piece of metadata is used by FDMEE.

Row 1 (Journal ID and Location Tag)

The tag in row 1 of the range is used to set the Journal ID and the Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition location that the data should be loaded into. The Journal ID must be placed in row 1 of the Account column. Place the Location tag in row 1 of the Amount column.

Row 2 (FDMEE Category Tag)

The tag in row 2 of the range sets the Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition category into which the journal loads. The category must be a valid FDMEE category. The FDMEE Category tag must be placed in the Amount column.

Row 3 (FDMEE Period Tag)

The tag in row 3 of the range sets the period that the data should be loaded into. The period must be a valid Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition period. This tag must be placed in the Amount column.

Row 4 (Load Method Tag)

The tag in row 4 of the range sets the journal load method within Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition. To append to an existing journal with the same Journal ID, type the letter **A**. If a journal exists with the same Journal ID within the same FDMEE point of view, then the new journal is appended to the previously submitted journal. To replace an existing journal with the same Journal ID, type the letter **R**.

If a journal exists with the same journal ID within the same FDMEE point of view, then the new journal replaces the old journal. This tag must be placed in the Amount column. The table below defines the possible tags. The "AZ" and "RZ" settings work the same as the "A" and "R" methods except that all zero value amounts are suppressed.

Table 3-15 Journal Load Methods and Corresponding Tags

Method	Valid Tags
Append Journal	A, Append
Replace Journal (default)	R Replace
Append journal - Zero Suppress	AZ
Replace journal - Zero Suppress	RZ

Row 5 (Dimension Tags)

The tags in row five define the dimension that the amounts are loaded into. The table below defines the possible dimension tags.

Table 3-16 Journal Load Method and Corresponding Tags

Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition Dimension	Valid Tags
Account (Required)	A, Account, SrcAcctKey
Center (Required)	C, Center, SrcCenterKey
Description (Optional)	D, Description, SrcAcctDesc
IC Counter Party (Optional)	I, IC, ICCoParty
User Defined 1-User Defined 20 (Optional)	1-20, UD1-UD20, UserDefined1-UserDefined20
Amount (Required)	V, Amount, SrcAmount

Creating Range Names Within Journal Templates

A range of columns comes predefined in the template, and you can simply fill out the top section in rows 5-13 and add any necessary columns. Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition evaluates the named range to determine the POV, load method, and data to load.

To create your own journal template, you create a range name that includes all metadata and data cells, and that begin with the prefix *ups*. For example, for a standard template, create the range name `[upsStandardJV (B16 to J33)]`.

The following illustration depicts a journal template. Note that in this template, the metadata are not in rows 1–5, but in rows 16–20. The template has an `upsJournal` starting from row 16. Therefore, rows 16–20 are the first five rows in the `upsJournal`. Rows 4–14 is a simple interface to assist users with creating the metadata header. Metadata information is entered here and referenced by the metadata header.

(Enter journal data against the respective columns and by adding more rows within the range. The easiest thing to do is to add rows to the existing range and just use a single range, and use the default `upsJournal`. You add columns to the spreadsheet based on the dimensionality of the target application.)

Journal Details									24-Oct-16
Journal ID:	JL_WestReg	Enter the Journal ID. It must be 10 or less characters							
Location:	FCCSAPP1	Enter the Location Name. It must match the value in POV in the User Interface							
Category:	Actual	Enter the Category Name. It must match the value in POV in the User Interface							
Period:	12/16/2016	Enter the Period Name. It must match the value in POV in the User Interface							
Load Method:	R	A = Append, R = Replace							
Account	Entity	Intercompany	Movement	Multi GAAP	Custom1	Custom2	Amount	Description	
JL_WestReg							FCCSAPP1		
							Actual		
							12/16/2016		
							R		
A	C	I	3	4	1	5	V	D	
100	E1						1,000.00	Feeless Cash	
1111	E1						(1,000.00)	Feeless Cash	

The journal template must contain the following dimensions:

- **Account**—It is the journal account (required).
- **Entity**—It is the journal entity (required).
- **Intercompany**— (Optional unless being used by Financial Consolidation and Close.)
- **Movement**—Data changes from period to period (required)
- **Multi GAAP**—Data changes from period to period (optional)
- **Custom1, Custom2 Dimensions**—Optional unless used by the target application
- **Amount**—(required)
- **Description**—(optional)

Processing Journals

The process for processing journals is:

1. Load the journal file in Excel format from the `inbox` directory.
2. Check whether the POV entered in the journal matches the current POV in Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition. The `ups` range is also checked.

When a journal is checked in, FDMEE examines the template for all ranges with names beginning with `ups`. It then examines and validates the metadata tags found in each `ups` range. FDMEE does not check in metadata segments that include an invalid range.

3. Post the journal.

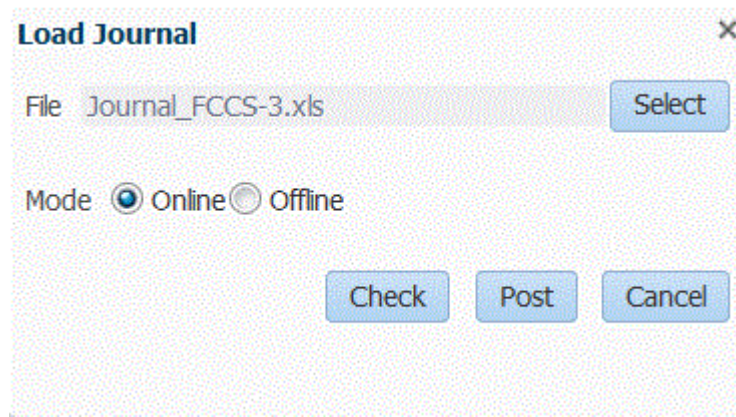
Loading Journals

To load a journal:

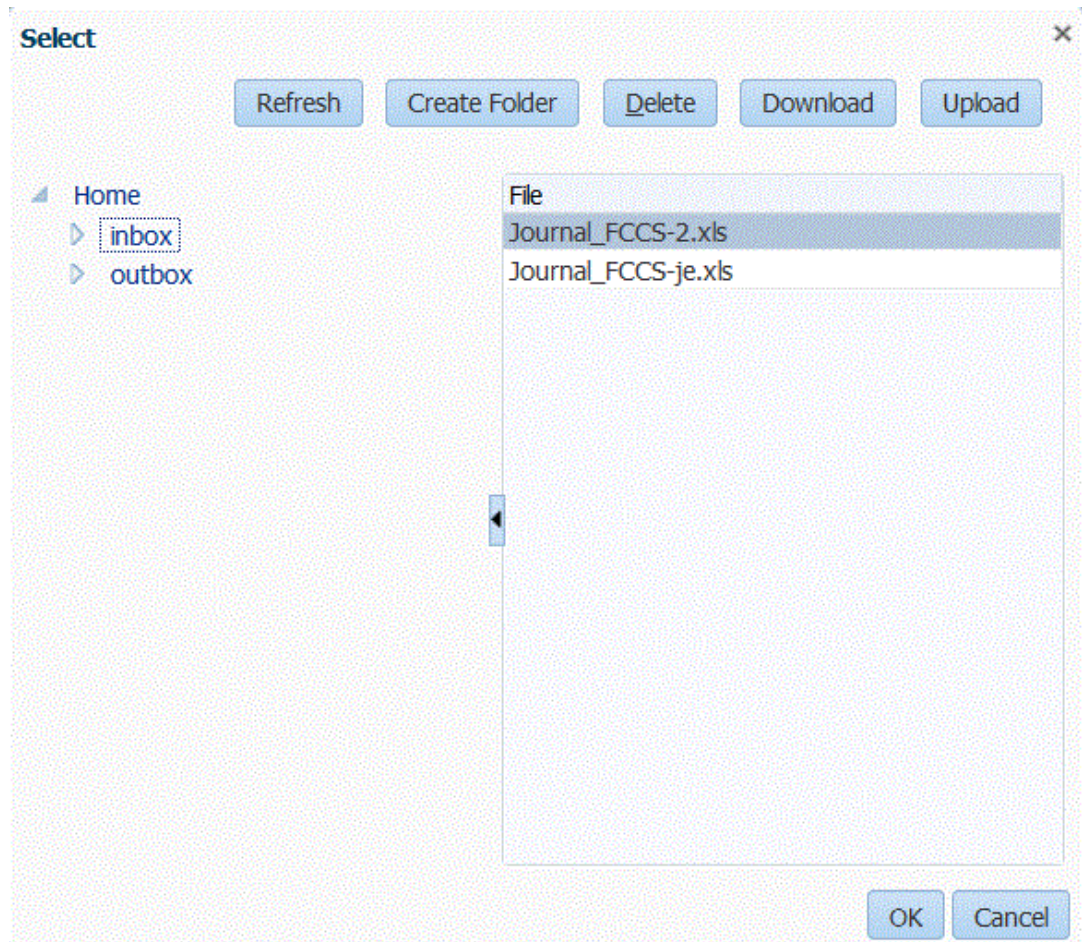
1. On the **Workflow** tab, under **Data Load**, select **Data Load Workbench**.

When you load a journal, Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition uses the current POV to determine location, category, and period. To use another POV, select another POV on the Data Load Workbench.

2. Click **Load Journal**.



3. On the **Load Journal** screen, to browse for a journal file, click **Select**.



- a. Select a journal template to load from the server to which you uploaded one and click **OK**.

When a journal has been successfully loaded, the **Check** button is enabled.

 **Note:**

When loading journals to an Financial Consolidation and Close target from FDMEE, consider that FDMEE (Cloud) determines the account types and converts the credits/debits. All positive numbers are loaded as debits and all negative numbers are loaded as credits. If you need to designate other credit or debit signs for your account type, use the change sign feature in Data Load Mappings or another customized method to handle credits/debits changes for your journal loads.

When loading journals to an Financial Consolidation and Close target from the Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition (onpremise), consider that FDMEE does not determine the account types or select the credits/debits. All positive numbers are loaded as credits and all negative numbers are loaded as debits. If you need to designate other credit or debit signs for your account type, use the change sign feature in Data Load Mappings or another customized method to handle credits/debits changes for your journal loads.

- b. **Optional:** To download a journal file, click **Download** and open or save the journal file.
 - c. **Optional:** To upload a journal file, click **Upload**, then navigate to the file to upload, and click **OK**.
4. Click **Check** to validate and load the journal.
See [Checking Journals](#).

Checking Journals

Before journals can be posted, they must be checked. This process verifies whether the POV entered in the Excel file for the journal matches the current POV. It also ensures that the `ups` range is valid. If the validation is successful, the Post button is enabled.

 **Note:**

If the journal import file is not XLS or XLSX, then the check feature is not available.

To check a journal:

1. Make sure that a successfully loaded journal file is in the **File** field.
The journal file must be an Excel (.xls) file type.
2. Click **Check**.
3. Select **Online** or **Offline** for the processing method.

Online checking runs immediately, and offline checking runs in the background.

When a journal is checked, Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition examines the journal file for all ranges with names beginning with `ups`. It then examines and validates the metadata tags found in each `ups` range. FDMEE does not check metadata segments that include an invalid range.

When FDMEE validates the journal, you get the following message: "The journal file checked successfully."

Posting Journals

After a journal has been validated (checked) successfully, you can post the journal. Posting a journal appends or replaces the data displayed in the Import Format screen (as determined by the load method specified in the journal).

To post the journal:

1. Select the journal.
2. Click **Post**.

When Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition posts the journal, you get the following message: "The journal file loaded successfully."

Journal Security

If the POV Lock option is enabled, Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition administrators and end users are restricted to posting journals to the FDMEE global POV.

Loading Data Using a Universal Data Adapter

The Universal Data Adapter enables you to integrate external source table/view information directly, such as from SQL tables, into Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition bypassing the open interface table. This enables you to see supported data sources in the source system and source adapter details. This feature also enables you to easily connect to any source data where they have access to the underlying database in the case where a prepackaged adapter is not available, or if the pre-packaged adapter does not provide the required data. This feature effectively provides direct integration to any source table or view.

At a high level, the process for integrating a Universal Data Adapter with FDMEE is:

1. In Oracle Database Integrator, create a data server and physical schema for the source system.
2. Create a logical schema for the appropriate technology of the adapter in ODI and map it to the physical schema.
3. In FDMEE, register the source system.
4. Create a source adapter.
5. Register the target application (as an Oracle Enterprise Performance Management System Application).
6. Create an import format (map the source table/view columns and target dimensions). Then regenerate the ODI Scenario.
7. Create the location.
8. Create the period mapping.
9. Create the category mapping.
10. Create the data load mapping.

Defining a Universal Data Adapter in Oracle Database Integrator (ODI)

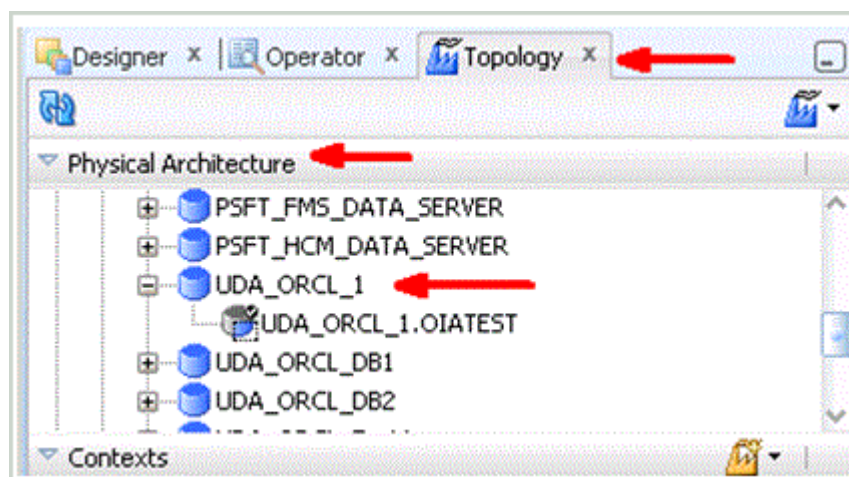
Universal data adapters depend on Oracle Data Integrator (ODI) to import, transform, and validate and export data into target applications. As such, you need to specify how the data is seeded to Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition in ODI.

Create a Data Server and Physical Schema for the Universal Data Adapter Source

This section describes how to create a data server and a physical schema for universal data adapters provided by Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition (Oracle, MSSQL Server, MySQL, Teradata, and DB2).

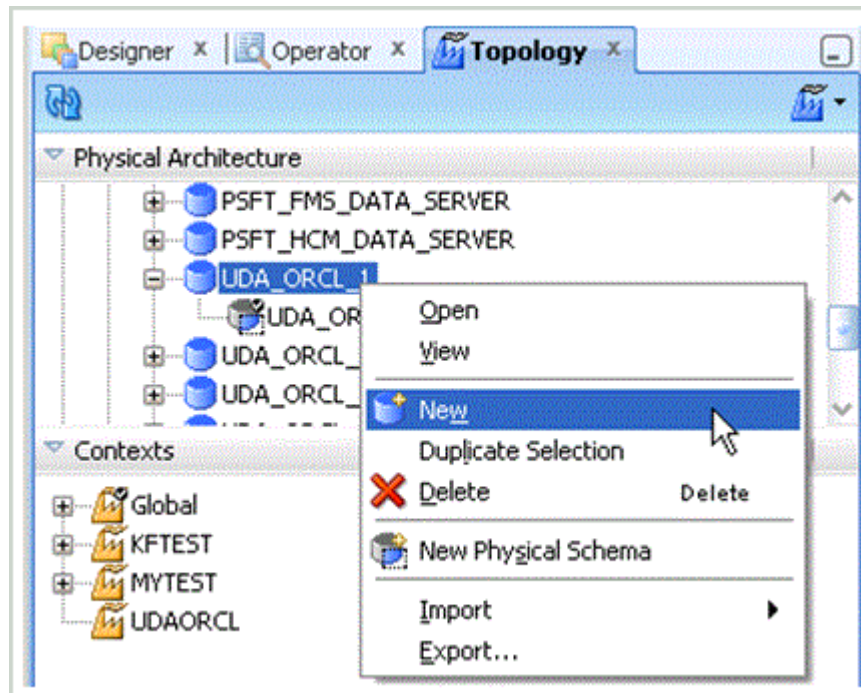
To create a data server and physical schema for the Universal Data Adapter source:

1. Start the **Oracle Data Integrator Studio (ODI)**.
2. From **Topology**, then **Physical Architecture**, and then **Technologies**, select the technology of the data server.

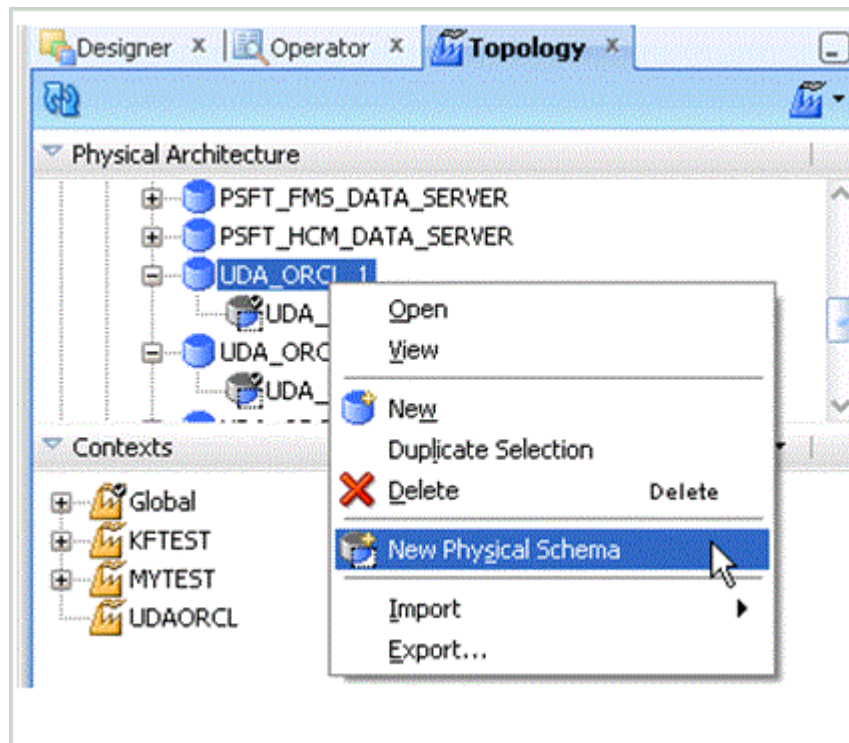


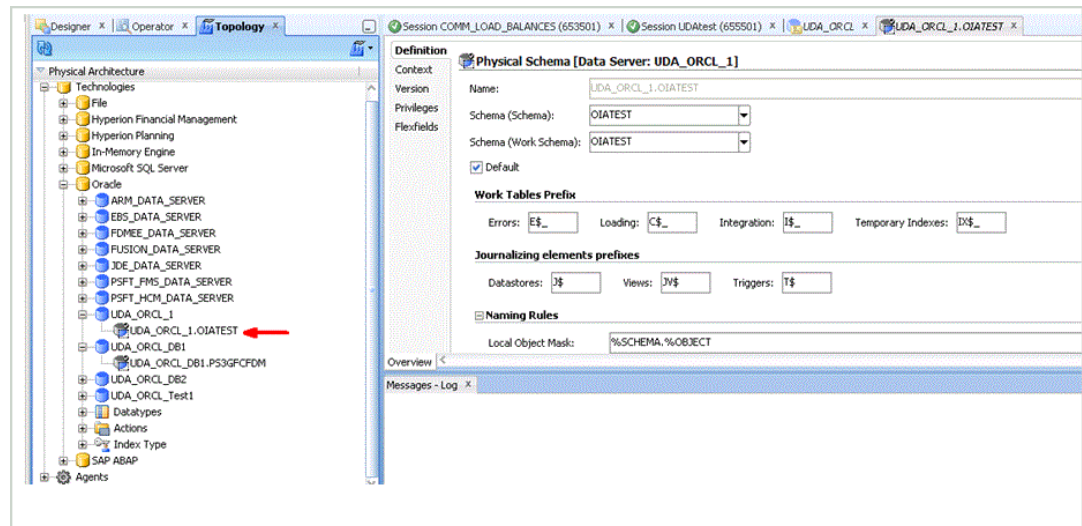
For example, select **Oracle** or **Microsoft SQL Server**.

3. Right click the data server, and then select **New**.



4. Enter the **JDBC** details for the external database.
5. Right click the data server created in step 3, and then select **New Physical Schema**.

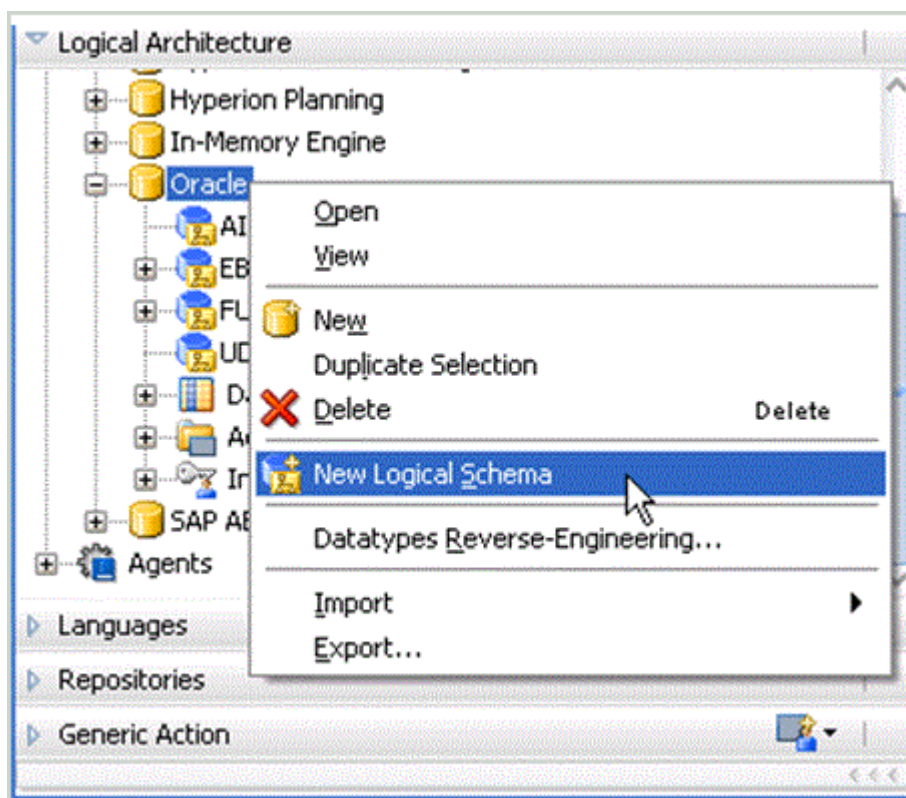




6. From **Topology**, then **Logical Architecture**, and then **Technologies**, select the technology for the logical schema.

Name each logical schema as shown below for each of the database technologies:

- Universal Data (Oracle)—UDA_ORCL
- Universal Data (SQL Server)—UDA_MSSQL
- Universal Data (MySQL)—UDA_MYSQL
- Universal Data (Teradata)—UDA_TD
- Universal Data (DB2)—UDA_UDB
- Universal Data (DB2 400)—UDA_DB2_400
- Universal Data (SAP HANA)—UDA_HANA



Configuring SAP HANA

The following steps are required to use SAP HANA with Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition.

To set up SAP HANA:

1. Download the jdbc jar used to connect to SAP HANA (njdbc.jar) to the target location: `\Oracle\Middleware\user_projects\domains\EPMSys\lib`.

The jdbc jar file is provided by SAP.

2. Import the SAP HANA technology from the: `<EPM_ORACLE_HOME>\products\FinancialDataQuality\odi\11.1.2.4.00\masterrep` folder.
3. Create the SAP Model in the model folder " Universal Data Adapter Model" with the following values:
 - **Name**—HANA source

- **Code**—HANA_SOURCE
- **Technology**—SAP HANA
- **Logical Schema**—UDA_HANA

 **Note:**

If the model folder "Universal Data Adapter Model" is not available, import it from the following location:

```
<EPM_ORACLE_HOME>\products\FinancialDataQuality\odi\11.1.2.4.00\workr  
ep.
```

4. Import the HANA Adapter Project.
5. Create a connection to HANA, and map the logical schema UDA_HANA to it in the context.

Working with a Universal Data Adapter in FDMEE

These sections explain how to configure and use universal data adapters in Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition.

Working with Universal Data Adapter Source Systems

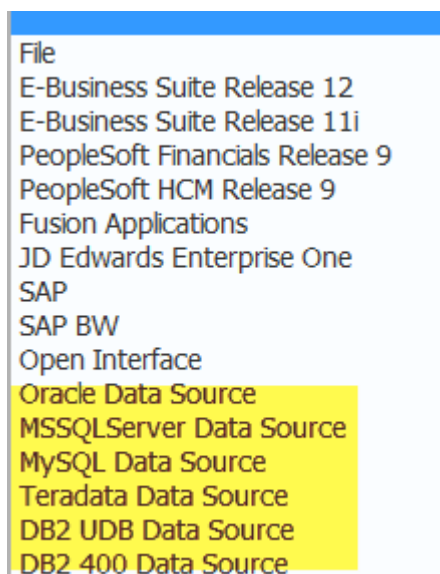
Before you use the universal data adapter in Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition, register the data source from which you want to import data.

FDMEE supports data extraction from the following data sources:

- Oracle Data Source – UDA_ORCL
- MSSQL Server Data Source – UDA_MSSQL
- MySQL Data Source – UDA_MYSQL
- Teradata Data Source – UDA_TD
- DB2 Data Source – UDA_UGB
- DB2 400 Data Source - UDA_DB2/400
- SAP Hana – UDA_HANA

To add a source system for a universal data adapter:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Register**, select **Source System**.
2. In **Source System**, click **Add**.
3. Enter the source system details:
 - a. In **Source System Name**, enter the source system name.
Enter the name you want to use for the Data Source, such as "Oracle Receivables Data" or "MYSQL Payables Data", which indicates the specific data source.
 - b. In **Source System Description**, enter a description of the source system.
 - c. In **Source System Type**, select the type of source system of the universal data adapter.



- d. In **ODI Context Code**, specify the context code defined in ODI for the connection to the specific instance.

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

When data is sourced from another instance of a same seeded technology (Oracle, MSSQL, MYSQL, Teradata, DB2, or DB2 400), then use another source system of the same technology type with a **different Context**. In the Context, they should map the logical schema belonging to the source system type to the other instance.

4. Click **Save**.

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

Working with Universal Data Adapter Source Systems and Target Applications

The Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition Target Application feature requires no additional steps when working with universal data adapter source systems.

Creating the Source Adapter

A source adapter is an integration framework in Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition that enables you to extract data from the source system in a flexible and customizable manner. When you configure Oracle Data Integrator with a universal source adapter, ODI extracts the data directly to a temporary data table used for transforming data from source to target in a data rule execution (tdataseg_t).

As another step in implementing the universal data adapter feature, create a definition that instructs how data is populated in FDMEE from the source table through ODI.

For the source adapter, FDMEE seeds and sets up the source adapter for the following six data sources:

- Oracle
- MSSQL

- MYSQL
- Teradata
- DB2
- DB2 400
- SAP Hana

To create the source adapter:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Register**, select **Source Adapter**.
2. In **Source Adapter**, from the **Source Adapter** summary task bar, click **Add**.
A blank entry row is added to the Source Adapter summary section.
Complete the following steps in the Source Adapter details section.
3. In **Adapter Key**, enter a user defined identifier for the adapter.
4. In **Adapter Name**, enter a user defined name for the adapter.
5. In **Source System Type**, select the technology type:

Available options:

- Oracle
- MSSQL
- MYSQL
- Teradata
- DB2 UDB
- DB2 400
- SAP Hana

Based on the source system type, the following fields are populated automatically:

- ODI Package Name
 - ODI Project Code
6. In **Table Name**, specify the source table name.
 7. Click **Save**.

Adding Source Columns

To add a source column:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Register**, select **Source Adapter**.
2. Select the universal data adapter.
3. Click **Import Table Definition** to return all column details from the source table.
4. In **Context Code**, specify the context, and then click **OK**.

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

When the context is selected, all the columns of the source table are displayed in the Source Column tab.

5. **Optional:** in **Column Name**, enter the source column name.

By default, the Column Name is populated automatically when you select step 3 Import Table Definition).

When using a view as a source for the Universal Data Adapter, don't include column names that are reserved words for the selected technology. For example, the work "Year" is a reserved word for Teradata and should not be used in a view.

6. Based on the column type, from **Classification**, select the classification:

For example, select:

- Amount
- Year
- Period
- Period Number

7. **Optional:** in **Display Name**, enter the display name used for the import format.

By default, the Display Name is populated automatically when you select step 3 (Import Table Definition). Typically, it is the function name of the column.

Defining Parameters

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

To add a parameter:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Register**, select **Source Adapter**.
2. Select the universal data adapter.
3. In the details section, select the **Parameters** tab.
4. From the **Parameters** task bar, select **Add**.

Entry fields are displayed for the Parameter Name, Parameter Data Type, Condition, Column Name, Default Value, and Parameter Prompt.

5. In **Parameter Name**, enter the parameter name.

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

6. In **Parameter Data Type**, select the data type of the parameter

Available data types:

- Char
- Number
- Date

7. In **Condition**, specify the type of the parameter:

- **Explicit**—You are prompted to provide an explicit value in the Data Rule, which is matched exactly in the source table to pull data.
- **Between**—You are prompted to provide a between values in the Data Rule, and these range of values are matched in the source table to pull data.

In—When this type is selected, you are prompted to provide multiple values in Data Rule, and these values are matched in the source table to pull data.

- **Like**—You are prompted to provide a string in the Data Rule. Values starting with the string are matched in the source table to pull data.
8. In **Column Name**, enter the column name to use as a filter.
 9. In **Default Value**, enter the value to default on the Data Load Rule screen.
When entering an "Explicit" value, use the 'X','XX','XXX' format.
When entering a "Between" value, use the 'X' and 'XX' format.
 10. In **Parameter Prompt**, enter the label to display for the parameter on the Data Rule screen.
When a new parameter is added and you are in a multi-language environment, then set the browser locale to the appropriate language and edit the prompts as needed in that language.
 11. Click **Save**.
 12. Click **Generate Template Package**.

This example shows a typical Structure of Fixed Asset Data Table:

Column Name	Data Type	Column Description
Asset_ID	Varchar	Asset Identification Code
Asset_Name	Varchar	Asset Name
Asset_Category	Varchar	Asset Category
Asset_Group	Varchar	Asset Group
Asset_PD	Date	Asset Purchase Date
Asset_ID	Date	Asset Inception Date
Asset_RD	Date	Asset Retirement Date
Asset_OC	Number	Asset Original Cost
Asset_AC	Number	Asset Additional Cost
Asset_RC	Number	Asset Retirement Value
Asset_AD	Number	Accumulated Depreciation
Asset_BV	Number	Asset Book Value
Asset_Location	Varchar	Asset Location

In the data structure of the fixed asset table, you could add the yellow marked columns as parameters to use as a filter in data rules.

On the Source Adapter screen using the table above, you might create parameters as follows:

Parameter Name	Parameter Data Type	Condition	Column Name	Default Value
Asset_ID	Char			
Asset_Category	Char			
Asset_Group	Char			
Asset_Loc	Char			

Defining URLs for Drill Through

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

To add a drill through URL:

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

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

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

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

For example, enter: `LEDGER_ID=$ATTR1$&GL_PERIOD=$ATTR2$`.

In the above example the value of `ATTR1` is passed as a value for the `LEDGER_ID` parameter, and `ATTR2` is passed as the value for the `GL_PERIOD` parameter. Parameters are separated by the "&" character.

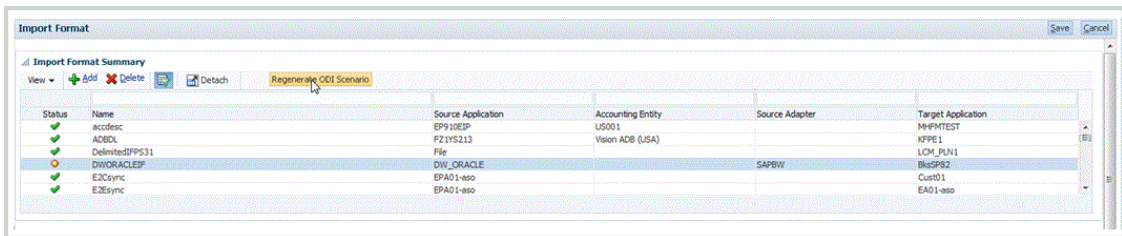
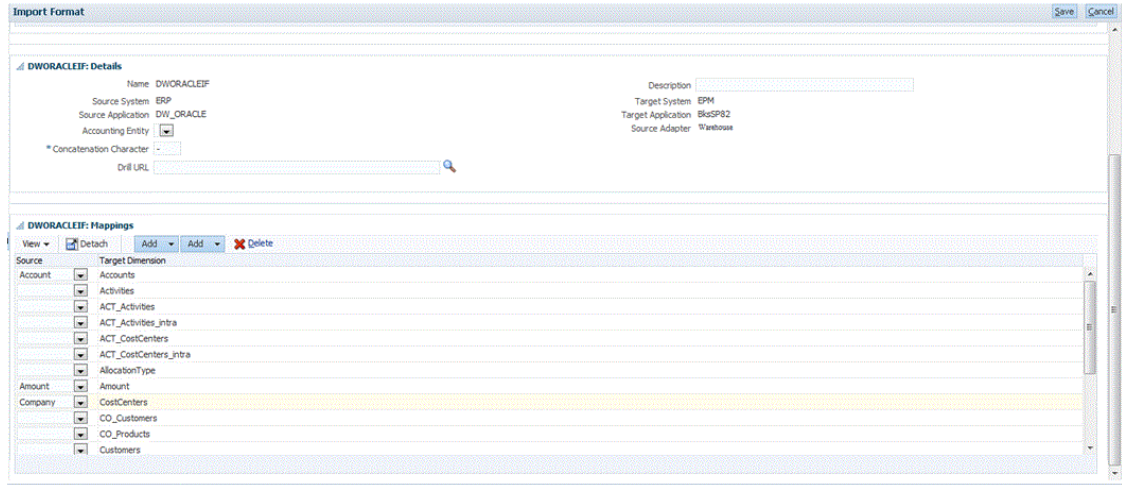
To specify the request-response between a client and server for the drill URL format, enter either:

- **GET**—Form data is encoded into the URL. For example, specify: `GET@http://www.oracle.com/`. If no method is specified, then GET is the assumed request-response.
 - **POST**—Form data is displayed in the message body. For example, specify: `POST@http://www.oracle.com/`.
6. In the **Drill URL Prompt**, enter a user-defined prompt for the drill-through prompt.

For example, enter: `Default`.

Universal Data Adapter Source Systems and Import Formats

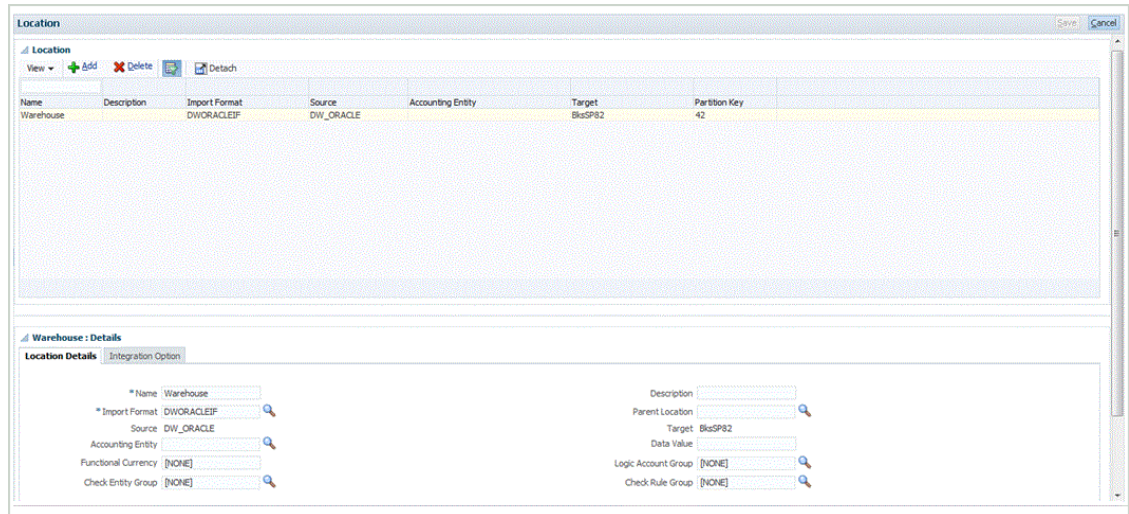
In the import format, you can map the source system and target application, and map source columns and target dimensions. After creating or making any changes to the import format, click "Regenerate ODI Scenario."



Universal Data Adapter Source Systems and Locations

When working with universal data adapter source systems, no additional steps are required in Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition locations.

The location typically supports the import format, which has been already created for the universal data adapter.



Data Load Mapping for Universal Data Adapter Related Sources

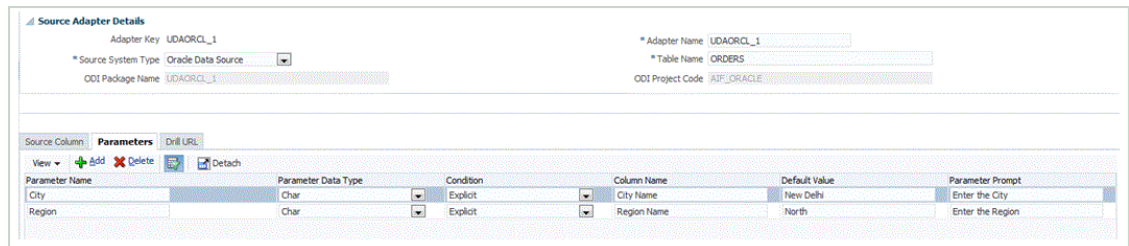
Data load mapping for the specified dimensions are similar to file or any other source system.

Data Load Rules for Universal Data Adapter Related Source

Data Load rules can be executed on an as needed basis to load balances from source to target applications.

Source Adapter Parameters

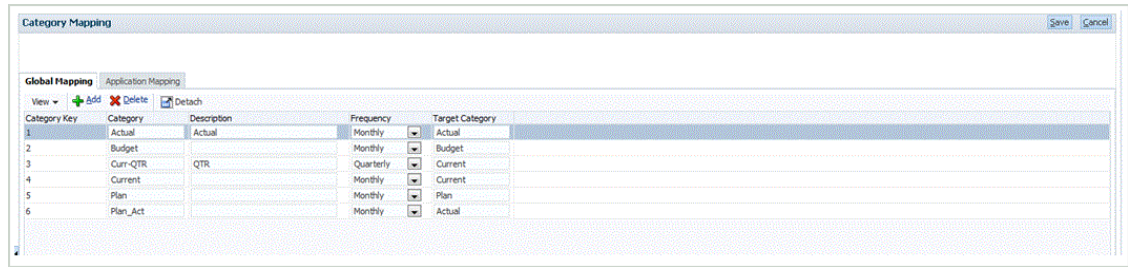
Parameters defined in the Source Adapter page are available for the user to select in data load mapping rules:



Category Mappings

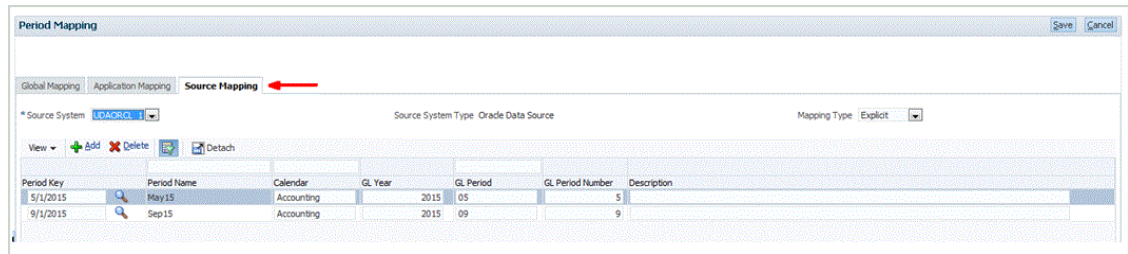
You can create categories based on various target scenario dimension members.

To do this, you create required categories with assigned scenario members. These categories are captured during the Data Rule creation.

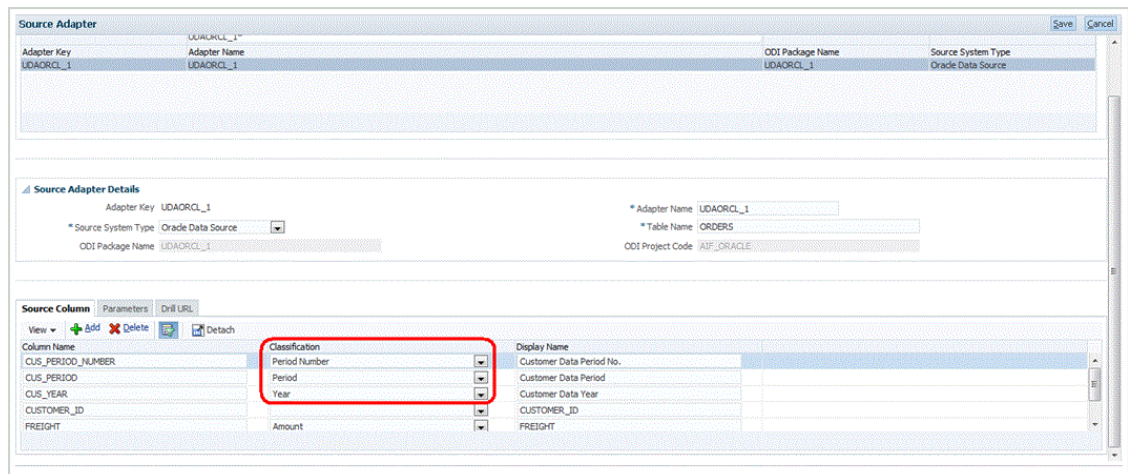


Period Mappings

On the Source Mapping tab, you select the source system for the universal data adapter, and specify the mappings as needed. In the following example, GL Year, GL Period and, GL Period Number are matched with the Source Columns classified as Year, Period Number, Period respectively.



Note that the GL Year, GL Period, and GL Period Number columns have been mapped to the fields classified on the Source Adapter screen for the source table columns as shown below.

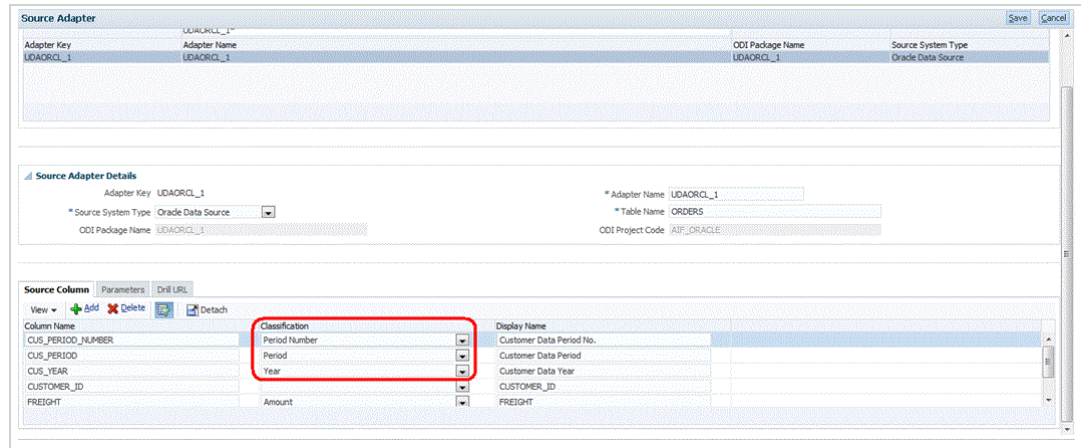


Multi-Periods

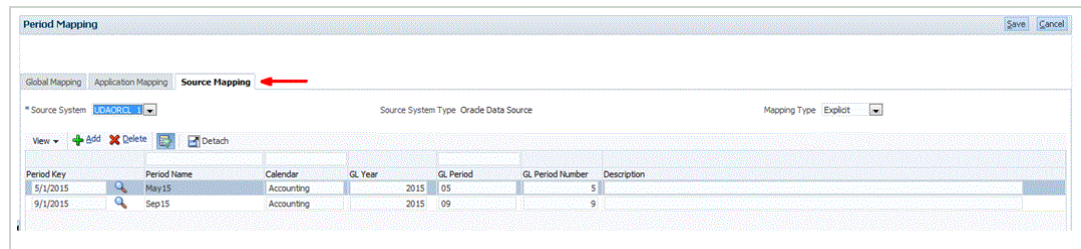
Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition supports multi-period data loading for external table/view data.

To set up multiple period data loading for external table/view data:

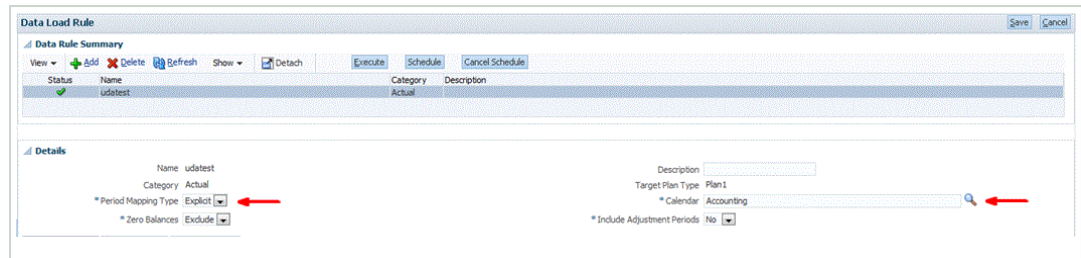
1. On the **Source Adapter** screen, classify the source columns for **Year**, **Period**, and **Period Number**.



2. On the **Period Mapping** screen, define the source mappings.
For more information, see [Defining Period Mappings](#).



3. On the **Data Load Rule**, from **Period Mapping Type**, select **Explicit**.
4. In **Calendar**, select the calendar specified on the Source Period Mapping screen.



Example 3-1 Executing the Data Load Rule

When executing the Data Load Rule, specify the range of periods.

Execute Rule [X]

Import from Source

Recalculate

Export to Target

Execute Check

* Start Period Jan03 [v]

* End Period Dec03 [v]

Export Mode Store Data [v]

Run Cancel

Integrating Data Relationship Management with FDMEE

Oracle Data Relationship Management functions as a hub where reporting structures are maintained, analyzed, and validated before moving throughout the enterprise. It is a change management solution for building and retaining consistency within master data assets. Used in combination with Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition, you can:

- export dimensions and hierarchies from an ERP system to Data Relationship Management.
- import data load mapping from Data Relationship Management for integration between ERP systems and EPM systems.

Setting up the Integration

Oracle Data Relationship Management integration with Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition is enabled in the Target Application. When Data Relationship Management integration is enabled, you can export metadata to Data Relationship Management and import member mapping from Data Relationship Management.

To register target applications:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Register**, select **Target Application**.
2. In **Target Application**, in the **Target Application** summary grid, click **Add**.
3. Add a target application or select a target application.
For information on adding a target, see [Registering Target Applications](#).
4. Click **Enable DRM**.
5. From **Application Details**, select the **DRM Options** tab.

Application Details
* Name APP1 Type Custom Application Deployment Mode Not Applicable

Dimension Details Application Options **DRM Options**

View Refresh DRM Profiles Detach

Property Name	Value	Select
API Adapter URL	http://machine:5240/oracle/drm/apiadapter	
Web Service URL	http://machine:28080/oracle-epm-drm-webservices/Dr	
Username	css1	
Password	••••••	
Import to DRM Profile (Metadata)	AR_CUSTOM IP2	
Export from DRM Profile (Mapping)	AR_CUSTOM Exp2	

6. In **Adapter API URL**, specify the full Data Relationship Management API adapter URL.
The adapter URL specifies the Data Relationship Management application to use for internal communication with the Web Service.
7. In **Web Service URL**, specify the URL of the full Data Relationship Management Web Service Definition Language (WSDL) of the web service used to access the Data Relationship Management web service.
Enter the machine computer name of the Web Services application, and the port number to which oracle-epm-drm-webservices is deployed.
8. In **Username**, specify the user name used to access the Data Relationship Management.
9. In **Password**, specify the password used to access the Data Relationship Management.
10. In **Import to DRM Profile (Metadata)**, specify the name of the import profile.
Import profiles update dimensions from Data Relationship Management, interface tables, and flat files. Import profiles also enable you to merge dimension updates merged with the shared library or replace the entire contents of the dimension.
The Import profile contains the FDMEE target application name, IP address, and Data Relationship Management target application name.
The import profile can be overridden in the Integration option tab in locations.
Import profiles are built in Data Relationship Management. Data Relationship Management ships template profiles, which can be used as is or customized. Template profile names are stored in FDMEE.
11. In **Export from DRM Profile (Mapping)**, specify the name of the export profile.
An export profile enables you to export segment values and hierarchies from Data Relationship Management. Export profiles are based on export types which output data in different formats. Export types can include hierarchy, comparison, integration, version, property, and log exports.
The DRM Export Profile contains the FDMEE target application name, IP address, and Data Relationship Management target application name.

The export profile can be overridden in the Integration option tab in locations.

Export profiles are built in Data Relationship Management. Data Relationship Management ships template profiles, which can be used as is or customized. Template profile names are stored in FDMEE.

12. In **Target Application**, click **Save**.
13. Click **Refresh DRM Profiles** to show the list of Import Profiles, Export Profiles, and domains in list of values.
14. Define the dimension details.
See [Defining Application Dimension Details](#).

Data Relationship Management and FDMEE Locations

By default, Oracle Data Relationship Management import and export profiles are defined at the application level. If you have multiple source systems from which to import and export Data Relationship Management data, you can select import or export profiles at the location level instead of the application level. This enables you to specify the Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition location context so that only export mappings for the source values coming from a selected source system (for example, EBS or PeopleSoft) are made. Different Data Relationship Management import and export profiles can be selected on the Integration Options tab of the Location option.

Data Relationship Management and FDMEE Metadata Rules

Dimensions can be imported into Data Relationship Management where users can then edit the properties and maintain the dimensions. This information can then be exported out of Data Relationship Management to other EPM applications. Dimensions map to hierarchies in Data Relationship Management using an Oracle Data Relationship Management import profile.

Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition supports loading dimensions and hierarchies from ERP systems to Data Relationship Management. Key points of the metadata load include:

- You must specify the Data Relationship Management domain for each dimension. This domain is required if the Data Relationship Management integration is enabled for the target application. From the LOV, select the appropriate DRM Domain.
- The dimension name is the target dimension name.
FDMEE uses the effective date to determine the hierarchy version.
- FDMEE does not concatenate the version to the parent members because Data Relationship Management supports multiple hierarchies.

To create metadata rules for the Data Relationship Management:

1. On the **Workflow** tab, under **Metadata**, select **Metadata Rule**.

 **Note:**

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

2. From the **POV** bar, select the location to use for the metadata rule.
3. Click **Add**.

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

4. In the Integration Option **Mapping** details area, from **Dimension**, select the dimension.

The dimensions listed are based on the import format.

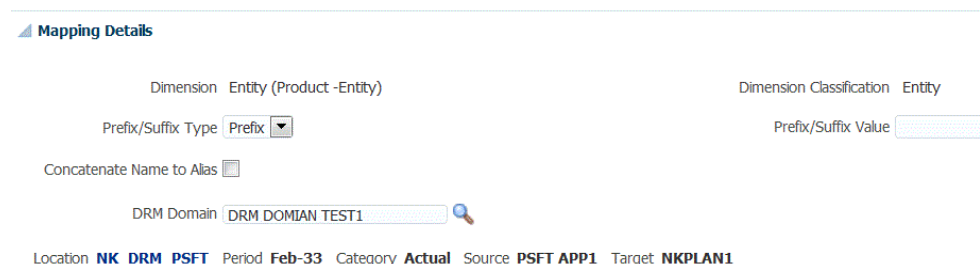
When a Dimension is selected, the Dimension Classification field prefills.

5. In **DRM Domain**, select the domain name.

Domains are created by administrators and associated with versions by Data Manager role users or version owners.

Examples of domains include Accounts, Entities, Departments, Products, Employees, and Projects.

6. Define the mapping details for each dimension that you select.
7. Repeat steps 4-6 for each dimension.
8. Click **Save**.



Mapping Details

Dimension Entity (Product - Entity) Dimension Classification Entity

Prefix/Suffix Type Prefix Prefix/Suffix Value

Concatenate Name to Alias

DRM Domain DRM DOMIAN TEST1

Location NK_DRM_PSFT Period Feb-33 Category Actual Source PSFT APP1 Target NKPLAN1

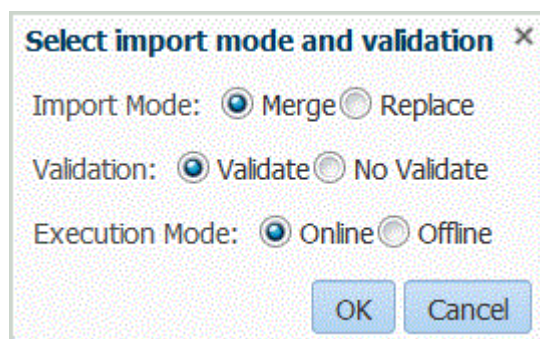
Importing Data Load Mappings from Data Relationship Management

You can import member mappings from Oracle Data Relationship Management. Import member mappings from Data Relationship Management support merge or replace modes, along with validate or no validate options for target members.

Once the mappings have been validated and imported, the imported maps are displayed on the Data Load Mapping screen.

To import member mappings from Data Relationship Management:

1. On the **Workflow** tab, under **Data Load**, select **Data Load Mapping**.
2. From **Import** options, select **Import from DRM**.
3. From **Import Mode**, select the import mode:
 - Merge—Overwrites the data in the application with the data in the data load file.
 - Replace—Clears values from dimensions in the data load file and replaces it with values in the existing file.



4. From **Validation**, select to validate the member mappings.

Validation ensures that all data in the imported GL has a corresponding mapping.

5. In **Execution Mode**, select the mode for executing the import:
 - Online—Process the import immediately.
 - Offline—Runs the import in the background.

6. Click **OK**.

The following message is displayed: "Import Map from DRM has been submitted successfully."

After the successful completion of the Import Process from DRM, data load mappings are available for edits and updates.

You can check the status of the import using Process Details.

Financial Close Management Integration with FDMEE

As part of the overall Financial Close process, Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition enables data load from Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) systems and files to EPM Applications. Oracle Hyperion Financial Close Management, which manages the period end close activities, initiates data load activities from within Financial Close Management. As the financial close processes are time-bound, and work flow driven, Financial Close Management users trigger the processes based on task alerts and notifications.

Integration between FDMEE and Financial Close Management is achieved using the interactive mode. This type of integration enables Financial Close Management users to reach the Data Load Workbench of FDMEE by clicking a task link (URL) in Financial Close Management.

In this scenario, a user may respond to an email notification of a task to load data. When a user clicks the link (URL) in the mail, he or she can access the FDMEE from which to load data.

The Financial Close Management user transfers control to the Data Load Workbench and can continue with the rule execution process in an interactive way.

An example of the link (URL) is:

```
http://<YourServer>:19000/workspace/index.jsp?
module=aif.launch&povLocationName=COMMA7DIM&povPeriodName=Jan-05&povCategoryName=
Actual&povRuleName=COMMA7DIM
```

Parameters passed to the Data Load Workbench are:

- povRuleName—Data Rule Name
- povLocation—Location
- povCategory—Category
- povPeriodName—Period

When the URL is defined in Financial Close Management, note the following:

- The URL requires all parameters.
- When a parameter has a space, enter the parameter with the spaces, but do not specify quotation marks ("") around the parameter. (Parameters are passed in a standard URL request format).
- The delimiter is "&" in the URL.

Data Load, Synchronization and Write Back

Related Topics

- [Overview](#)
- [Synchronizing and Writing Back Data](#)

Overview

Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition supports a variety of ways for importing data from a range of financial data sources, and then transforming and validating the data:

- **Data Loading**—define the mappings from a source system to a target system; drill through and view data in the ERP source system from an EPM target application; load data from file-based source systems to an EPM target application; define data load rules, which describe how to extract and push data from source to target systems.
- **Synchronizing**—move data between the EPM applications irrespective of the dimensionality of the application without having to create a data file from the EPM source application.
- **Write-back**—write-back budget data to the source system from all EPM applications to ERP applications. This feature offers significant advantages, such as writing back budgets created in Oracle Hyperion Planning to Peoplesoft or the Oracle E-Business Suite ERP GL, or moving adjustment journals from Oracle Hyperion Financial Management to ERP systems like E-Business Suite or Peoplesoft. Write-back budget data is also available to a file-based source system from Planning, Oracle ASO Essbase, and Essbase ESO applications.

Synchronizing and Writing Back Data

Data rules must be defined to load from an Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) to an EPM application, synchronize data between two EPM applications, or write back from an EPM to an ERP system.

- **EPM Applications to EPM Applications (data synchronization)**—Moves data between EPM applications, for example, copying data from Oracle Hyperion Financial Management to Oracle Essbase for reporting.
- **EPM Applications to Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) Applications (write-back)**—Moves data from EPM Applications to ERP applications, for example, writing back budgets

created in Oracle Hyperion Planning to Peoplesoft or Oracle E-Business Suite ERP GL, or moving Adjustment Journals from Financial Management or the Accounts Reconciliation Manager to ERP Systems like E-Business Suite or Peoplesoft.

Data Synchronization

Data synchronization enables you to synchronize and map data between Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud source to target applications irrespective of the dimensionality of the application simply by selecting the source and target EPM Cloud application, and then mapping the data. Given the powerful mapping features already available, the data can be easily transformed from one application to another application.

For example, use data synchronization to move data from:

- Oracle Hyperion Planning input cubes to reporting cubes,
- Actuals from Financial Consolidation and Close to Planning reporting cube for variance reporting.

Tasks enabled by the data synchronization:

- Create and modify synchronizations.
- Select source and target applications.
- Define mappings between sources and targets.
- Copy data from Oracle Hyperion Financial Management to Oracle Essbase for reporting purposes.
- Copy consolidated data from Financial Management to Planning for future planning.
- Copy from one Financial Management application to another Financial Management used for different statutory reporting purposes.
- Write data from Oracle Enterprise Performance Management System to Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) applications.
- Validate synchronizations.
- Execute synchronizations.
- View logs of synchronization activities.

At a high level, the steps to synchronize data in Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition include:

 **Note:**

Make sure the EPM applications to be synchronized are registered as target applications.

1. **Import Format**—Select the source and target EPM System applications.

The dimensional mapping is also defined in the import format. You map the dimensions that comprise each source and target application so that the synchronization can recognize all relevant elements.

 **Note:**

To make certain that FDMEE loads periodic instead of year-to-date (YTD data), you might have to hard code the "Periodic" Value dimension in the import format.

2. **Location**—Create a new location and associate it with the import format.
3. **Data Load Rule**—Define the source filter parameters.
4. **Data Load Mapping**—Define the source to target application mappings.
5. **Execute**—When the data rule is executed, data from the source EPM System is extracted to a file. The data can be imported and processed using the data load workflow process.
6. **Export**—Synchronizes the data.

Using Data Load Rules for Synchronization

When synchronizing data, you specify which records (rows) are extracted from the source EPM Application to the target EPM Application.

Additionally, you can:

- Specify the source filter option to select a dimension, and then enter the filter criteria for each dimension.
- Browse and select members within a dimension.
- Load data to a single period or a range of periods.
- Add or change any target options for the application.

To define the data load details for a target EPM or Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system (file-based source system):

1. In **Name**, enter the data load rule name.
2. In **Category**, select a category.

The categories listed are those that you created in the Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition setup, such as "Actual." See [Defining Category Mappings](#).
3. **Optional**: Enter a description.
4. In **Plan Type**, select the plan type.

FDMEE supports data loads for up to six plan types (including custom and Oracle Hyperion Planning applications.)
5. In **Period Mapping Type**, select **Default** or **Explicit**.
6. **Optional**: Add or change any source filter options.

See [Defining Source Filters](#).
7. **Optional**: Add or change any target options.

See [Registering Target Applications](#).
8. Click **Save**.

Using Default or Explicit Period Mapping Types

You can run data rules for one period or a range of them. The global or application period mappings of the target application are used as in the standard data load process.

Note:

When specifying a period range, make sure the start and ending periods are within a single fiscal year. When data ranges cross fiscal years, duplicate data results.

The source periods to be extracted are determined by the period mapping type.

Default Period Mapping

Default period mappings default to the list of source application periods using the application or global period mappings based on the period key. The list of source periods is added as Year and Period filters. For example, you can load data loading from Oracle Hyperion Financial Management to Oracle Essbase.

In the following example, Financial Management Application Period mappings are loaded to Essbase Application Period Mapping for the period Jan-14 to Mar-15:

Table 3-17 Financial Management Application Period Mapping

Period	Year	Month
1/1/2014	2014	Jan
2/1/2014	2014	Feb
3/1/2014	2014	Mar

Table 3-18 Essbase Application Period Mapping

Period	Year	Month
1/1/2014	FY14	January
2/1/2014	FY14	February
3/1/2014	FY14	March

Using the example above, when the data is loaded, Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition:

1. Uses the Essbase period mapping to determine the list of period keys: 1/1/2014, 2/1/2014, and 3/1/2014.
2. Determines the Financial Management period mapping and inserts them into the AIF_PROCESS_PERIODS table.

Note:

You can have multiple source Financial Management period mappings to a given target Essbase period when the target application has a larger time frame (for example, Quarter) than the source period (for example, by Month).

3. Adds 2014 as a *Year* filter and Jan, Feb, Mar as *Period* filters.

Explicit Period Mapping

The Explicit method for loading data is used when the granularity of the source periods and target application periods are not the same.

For example, you need to load data from an Oracle Hyperion Financial Management application with monthly periods and an Oracle Hyperion Planning with quarterly periods.

In the following example, Financial Management Application Period mappings are loaded to Oracle Essbase Application Period Mapping for the period Jan-14 to Mar-15:

Table 3-19 Financial Management Application Period Mapping

Period	Year	Month
1/1/2014	2014	Jan
2/1/2014	2014	Feb
3/1/2014	2014	Mar
4/1/2014	2014	April
5/1/2014	2014	May
6/1/2014	2014	June

Table 3-20 Planning Application Period Mapping

Period	Year	Month
1/1/2014	FY14	Q1
4/1/2014	FY14	Q2

The result of this method of mapping:

Table 3-21 Result of loading Financial Management Application Period Mapping to Planning Application Period Mapping

Period	Year	Month	Fiscal Year	Quarter
1/1/2014	2014	Jan	FY14	Q1
2/1/2014	2014	Feb	FY14	Q1
3/1/2014	2014	Mar	FY14	Q1
4/1/2014	2014	April	FY14	Q2
5/1/2014	2014	May	FY14	Q2
6/1/2014	2014	June	FY14	Q2

Using the example above, when the data is loaded, Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition:

1. Determines the period key which is 1/1/2014, 4/1/2014.
2. Determines the Financial Management from the Financial Management period mapping to these period keys.

This mapping returns Year: 2014 and Periods: Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, and Jun.


3. Adds Year and Period as source filters.

Defining Source Filters

Source filters enable you select a dimension, and then enter filter criteria for each dimension.


You can define source filter options to specify the subset of budget data to extract from your Oracle Hyperion Planning application and load it to the general ledger.

To define the EPM source filter options:

1. In **Source Filters**, click .
2. Select the **Dimension Name**.
3. To assign a filter condition, perform an action:
 - Enter a member name or filter condition in the Filter Condition text box.
For example, enter a member name or filter condition using Oracle Essbase syntax. Depending on the dimension, you can select one or more members as a filter condition used for extracting the budget data. For example, for the Entity dimension, you may select the following members: E1, E5, and E6. For information on Essbase syntax, see the *Oracle Essbase Database Administrator's Guide*.

Note:

When an Essbase source dimension shares members across alternate hierarchies, a Source Filter should be used to eliminate duplicates. For example, if the Account dimension shares members across parallel hierarchies headed by parent members Alt_Hier_1 and Alt_Hier_2, use the following Source Filter function on Account to eliminate duplicates:
`@Lvl0Descendants("Alt_Hier_2")`

- Click  to display the Member Select screen and select a member using the member selector. Then, click **OK**.

The Member Selector dialog box is displayed. The member selector enables you to view and select members within a dimension. Expand and collapse members within a dimension using the [+] and [-].

The Selector dialog box has two panes—all members in the dimension on the left and selections on the right. The left pane, showing all members available in the dimension, displays the member name and a short description, if available. The right pane, showing selections, displays the member name and the selection type.




You can use the V button above each pane to change the columns in the member selector.

You can also click **Refresh Members** to show the latest member list.

Note:

Assign filters for dimensions. If you do not assign filters, numbers from the summary members are also retrieved.


To use the member selector:

- a. In the list of available dimensions and members on the left, select a member and click .
- b. To deselect a member from the list of members, click .
- c. To add special options for the member, click  and select an option.

In the member options, "I" indicates inclusive. For example, "IChildren" adds all children for the member, including the selected member, and "IDescendants" adds all the descendants including the selected member. If you select "Children", the selected member is not included and only its children are included.

The member is moved to the right and displays the option you selected in the Selection Type column. For example, "Descendants" displays in the Selection Type column.

 **Tip:**

To clear all members from the list of selections, click .

- d. Click **OK** twice to continue defining the source filter details.
The selected member is displayed in Essbase syntax in the Filter Condition field.
4. Click **Save**.
5. **Optional:** Change or add any target options.




Defining Target Options

Target options define the options for importing a journal.

 **Note:**

For information on the required target options for data load rules to write back, see [Defining Application Options for Essbase and Planning](#).

To define target Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) source system options:

1. For an E-Business Suite source system:
 - a. Select whether to create a budget journal.
 - b. Enter the **Budget** or click  to select the budget.
 - c. Enter the **Budget Organization** or click  to select the budget organization.
2. Click **Save**.
3. For PeopleSoft Enterprise Financial Management source systems, enter or click  to make selections:
 - a. **Budget Scenario**

- b. **Ledger Group**
- c. **Ledger**
4. Click **Save**.
5. Execute the data load rule.

Executing Data Synchronization

You execute the data synchronization by clicking **Execute** on the Data Load Rule screen. When the data load rule is executed, the data is extracted from the Oracle Enterprise Performance Management System application based on the filter criteria specified in the data rule. The data extracted is written to a data file. If multiple periods are specified in the source filter, then the amount columns are written as multiple columns. The data file contains the header record with the list of dimensions in the order in which they appear in the file. The file is created in the data folder with the name: *EPM App Name_PROCESS_ID.dat*.



Note:

When a data load rule is run for multiple periods, the export step occurs only once for all periods.

Data Import

The data import process imports the data file created during the extraction process. The import process evaluates the import format based on the header record in the file and mapping of the source to target dimension.

When the number and order of columns is determined, the column position is stored in the import format tables. File import expressions and scripts remain available during import.

Mapping and Export

During the mapping and export, Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition:

- Imports data from Oracle Hyperion Planning and writes it to the FDMEE staging table.
- Applies the necessary transformation in the staging table.
- Imports data from Planning and writes it to the FDMEE staging table.
- Applies the necessary transformation in the staging table.
- Exports data from the FDMEE staging table to a general ledger interface table.

You use the mapping to format data in journal import tables.

- For Oracle Hyperion Financial Management, FDMEE extracts data and ICP transactions. FDMEE does not extract cell text or line-item detail.

After a successful execution of the data load rule used to write back data, log in to the general ledger source system and run the budget import process in the general ledger.

Drill-Through to Source

Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition provides the framework to drill through from the Oracle Enterprise Performance Management System

applications back to the general ledger from the EPM System source. Drill through works only for data loaded through FDMEE.

For example, you can drill through from where data was loaded from Oracle E-Business Suite to Oracle Hyperion Financial Management, and then from Financial Management to Oracle Essbase. When you view Essbase data in Oracle Smart View for Office, you can drill from the Essbase data cell and go to the FDMEE landing page.

Write-Back

Financial budgeting information often must be compared with and controlled with actuals and stored in the general ledger system. In Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition, write-back functionality is available with the Export step of the data load process. In this way both loading to the Oracle Hyperion Planning application and write-back to General Ledger are performed in as a single consistent process.

Data Load Rules for Write-Back

You can write back budgets created in Oracle Hyperion Planning to their ERP General Ledger or a flat file. The write-back functionality is available with the Export step of the data load process. In this way both loading to the Planning application and write-back to General Ledger are performed in as a single consistent process.

The category assigned to upgraded write back rules is randomly assigned and plays no role in the function of the rule. The user need to assign appropriate Source Filters as well. In addition, to view an upgraded rule the user should use Show All Categories, which may reveal "hidden" rules.

For Oracle E-Business Suite, multiple ledgers can be used for the data load to write back with the following criteria:

- Ledgers must share the same chart of accounts.
- "Actuals" can be posted to multiple ledgers.
- "Budget" is associated with one ledger. One ledger can be posted from only one data load rule.

For Peoplesoft, "Actuals" can be posted without specifying the Budget Scenario. In addition, the write-backs can be made to multiple business units.

Available Source to Target Write-Backs

The target system for a write back must be a file-based application that uses dimensions that match the General Ledger Chart of Accounts. You can create the file-based application using the Custom Target Application feature (see [Creating a Custom Target Application](#)). When creating the application, ensure that the Export to File option is "Yes".

You can define data load rules to write back for Oracle Hyperion Planning, Oracle Essbase aggregate storage (ASO), and Essbase block storage (BSO) 11.1.2.x applications only as the source and for these target source systems:

- PeopleSoft Enterprise Financial Management
- Oracle E-Business Suite
- Oracle Hyperion Financial Management to Oracle E-Business Suite

Budget & Actuals may be exported to Peoplesoft interface table: PS_HPYPB_ACCT_LN. Peoplesoft provides a Generate Journal Process only for Budget data. There is no process

pre-defined to Generate Journal for Actual data. You must write a custom Journal template for the actual data.

Other Considerations:

- Data load to write back is supported only for Planning, Essbase aggregate storage, and Essbase block storage 11.1.2.x applications only. Applications created in earlier releases are not supported.
- For BSO Essbase applications, Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition requires that the Period dimension be designated as "Dense." Other dimensions can be Dense, but Period must be designated as dense to write back.
- For E-Business Suite source systems, you can post to budgets with or without budget journals.
- Only monetary amounts may be written back to the source ERP's that provide a source adapter. If statistical amounts, or other data needs to be written back, then use scripting.
- FDMEE loads data into the specific data interface table. You must then run the budget load routines provided by, E-Business Suite or PeopleSoft Enterprise Financial Management.
- Allocation from a source amount to multiple target amounts is not provided.
- Data Load rules to write-back can be performed without first loading data from a General Ledger source to an EPM target.
- The category assigned to upgraded and write back rules is randomly assigned and plays no role in the function of the rule. To view an upgraded rule, select Show All Categories, which may reveal "hidden" rules.
- When specifying a period range, make sure the start and ending periods are within a single fiscal year. When data ranges cross fiscal years, duplicate data results.

This table shows available source-to-target write-back combination:

Table 3-22 Available Source to Target Write Backs

Source	E-Business Suite Budget	E-Business Suite Actual	PeopleSoft Budget	PeopleSoft Commitment Control	PeopleSoft Actual	SAP	JD Edwards
Planning	Out of Box	Out of Box	Out of Box	Out of Box	Custom	Use custom application.	Use custom application.
Essbase	Out of Box	Out of Box	Out of Box	Not supported	Custom	Use custom application.	Use custom application.
Financial Management	Out of Box	Out of Box	Out of Box	Not supported	Custom	Use custom application.	Use custom application.
Oracle Hyperion Profitability and Cost Management	Out of Box	Out of Box	Out of Box	Not supported	Custom	Use custom application.	Use custom application.
ARM	Not supported	Not supported	Not supported	Not supported	Not supported	Not supported	Not supported

Write-Back Security Access

The following interface tables require "write" security privileges for the data load rules to write back process:

E-Business Suite

- GL_INTERFACE
- GL_INTERFACE_CONTROL
- GL_BUDGET_INTERFACE


Standard PeopleSoft—PS_HPYPB_ACCT_LN**PeopleSoft Commitment Control**

- PS_HYP_KK_BD_HDR
- PS_HYP_KK_BD_LN

See also [Source System Tables Used by FDMEE](#).

Creating Write-Back Mappings

To create write-back mappings:

1. On the **Workflow** tab, under **Data Load**, select **Data Load Rule**.
2. Enter the **Location Name** or click  to navigate and select the location.
3. Select the **Segment**.
4. Choose the type of mapping by selecting one of the following tabs: **Explicit** tab, **Between** tab, **In** Multi-Dimension, or **Like** tab.
 - **Explicit**—The source value is matched exactly and replaced with the target value. For example, the source value, "ABC" is replaced with the target value, "123". "Explicit" write-back mappings are created the same for data load and data load to write back rules. See [Creating Mappings Using the Explicit Method](#).
 - **Between**—The range of source values is replaced with a single target value. For example, a range from 001 to 010 is replaced with 999. "Between" write-back mappings are created the same for data load and data load to write back rules. See [Creating Mappings Using the Between Method](#).
 - **In**—In mappings enable a list of non-sequential source values to be mapped to one target value. In this case, multiple values are mapped to one value within one rule, eliminating the need to create multiple rules (as is required for an Explicit map).
 - **Multi-Dimension**—Define member mapping based on multiple source column values.
 - **Like**—The string in the source value is matched and replaced with the target value. For example, source value Department is replaced by Cost Center A. See [Creating Mappings Using the Like Method](#).

Write-back mappings provide a means to remove or strip characters that were added during the data load process. "Like" write-back mappings are created like a reverse data load.

Tip:

You can click **Refresh Values** to refresh the list of segments or chartfield values that appear in the drop-down list from the source system. This is especially helpful when creating "Explicit", "Between", "Like", and "Multi-Dimension" mappings for data load rules to write back.

Defining Data Load Rules for Write-Back Scenarios (Data from EPM Cloud / Essbase Applications to Oracle Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) Sources)

You create a data load rules to write back to extract budget data from application to a general ledger instance and ledger source.


You can create data load rules to write-back in these ways:

- Choose the Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud application.
- Choose the Oracle Essbase aggregate storage (ASO) or Essbase block storage application (BSO).

The process at a high level:

1. Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition imports data from EPM Cloud and writes it to a FDMEE staging table.
2. FDMEE applies the necessary transformation in the staging table.
3. Data is exported from the FDMEE staging table to a file-based application.
4. After a successful execution of the data load rule to write back, view the results of the balances transfer from the EPM Cloud application to the file using the Data Load Workbench.


To define data load rules to write back:

1. On the **Workflow** tab, under **Data Load**, select **Data Load Rule**.
2. Select the **Location Name** or click  to select the location name.
3. Click **Add** to add a data load to write-back rule.
4. Enter the **Name**.
5. **For EPM Cloud applications:** Select the **Plan Type**.
FDMEE supports data loads for up to six plan types (including custom and EPM Cloud applications.)
6. **Optional:** Enter a description.
7. Click **Save**.
8. Define the source and target options.

Defining the Source Filter Option

You can define source filter options to specify the subset of budget data to extract from your Oracle Hyperion Planning application and load it to the general ledger.

To define the source filter options:

1. On the **Workflow** tab, under **Data Load**, select **Data Load Rule**.
2. From the **Data Load Summary**, select the data load rule.
3. Select the **Source Options** tab.
4. In the **Source Filters** area, click .
5. Select the **Dimension Name**.


6. To assign a filter condition, perform an action:

- Enter a member name or filter condition in the Filter Condition text box. The selection syntax is based on the source system.

For example, if Oracle Essbase is the source system, enter the member name or filter condition using Essbase syntax. Depending on the dimension, you can select one or more members as a filter condition used for extracting the budget data. For example, for the Entity dimension, you may select the following members: E1, E5, and E6. For information on Essbase syntax, see the *Oracle Essbase Database Administrator's Guide*.

 **Note:**

For any dimensions not included in the source filter, Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition includes level zero members. However, it is possible to have an alternate hierarchy in **For Planning applications** where a member that is a parent in the base hierarchy, is also a level 0 member in a shared hierarchy.

- Click  to select a member using the member selector, and then click **Browse**.

The Selector dialog box is displayed. The member selector enables you to view and select members within a dimension. Expand and collapse members within a dimension using the [+] and [-].

The Selector dialog box has two panes—all members in the dimension on the left and selections on the right. The left pane, showing all members available in the dimension, displays the member name and a short description, if available. The right pane, showing selections, displays the member name and the selection type.

You can use the Menu button above each pane to change the columns in the member selector.


 **Note:**

Assign filters for dimensions. If you do not assign filters, numbers from the summary members are also retrieved.

To use the member selector:

- a. In the list of dimensions and members on the left, select a member, and then click




- b. To clear a member from the list of members, click .

- c. To add special options for the member, click , and then select an option.

In the member options, "I" indicates inclusive. For example, "IChildren" adds all children for the member, including the selected member. If you select "Children", the selected member is not included, only its children are included.

The member is moved to the right and displays the option you selected in the Selection Type column. For example, "Descendants" displays in the Selection Type column.

 **Tip:**

To clear all members from the list of selections, click .

- d. Click **OK** twice to continue defining the source filter details.

The member that you selected is displayed in an Essbase syntax in the Filter Condition field.

- 7. Click **Save**.
- 8. Define the target options.

Defining Target Options (for Data Load Rules to Write back)

To write back to an Oracle E-Business Suite target, Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition captures the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) options (such as "Budget," "Journal Source," and "Journal Category") on the Target Options tab. For example, if you are writing back to the E-Business Suite Actual, you must select the balance type "A," and then you also need to specify the journal source and journal category. Or if you are writing back to the E-Business Suite Budget journal, then select balance type "B," specify "Y" for the "Create Journal" option, and specify the journal source.

Required data rule E-Business Suite target options are shown in the table below.

Table 3-23 Required E-Business Suite Target Options

E-Business Suite Target	Balance Type	Budget Option
E-Business Suite Actual	A	Journal Source, Journal Category
E-Business Suite Budget Journal	B	Create Journal = Y, Journal Source, Journal Category, Budget
E-Business Suite Budget	B	Create Journal = Y, Budget


Required data load rule Peoplesoft target options are in the table below.



Table 3-24 Required Peoplesoft Target Options

PeopleSoft Target	Option
Peoplesoft Budget	Ledger Group, Ledger, Budget Scenario
Peoplesoft Actual	Ledger Group, Ledger

The target options define the options for importing a journal.

To define target Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) source system options:

- 1. For an E-Business Suite source system:
 - a. Select whether to create a budget journal.
 - b. Enter the **Budget** or click  to select the budget.

- c. Enter the **Budget Organization** or click  to select the budget organization.
2. Click **Save**.
3. For PeopleSoft Enterprise Financial Management source systems, enter or click  to make selections:
 - a. **Budget Scenario**
 - b. **Ledger Group**
 - c. **Ledger**
4. Click **Save**.
5. Run the data load rule for the write back.

After you run the rule, perform required tasks in E-Business Suite and PeopleSoft Enterprise Financial Management.

Defining Financial Management to E-Business Suite Data Load Rules to Write-Back



Note:

For required Oracle E-Business Suite target options, see [Table 1](#).

To define Oracle Hyperion Financial Management to E-Business Suite data load rules to write back:

1. On the **Workflow** tab, under **Data Load Rule**, select **Data Load Rule**.
2. From the **Data Load Summary**, select the data load rule.
3. Select the **Target Options** tab.
4. In **Create Budget Journal**, select **Yes** or **No** to create the Budget Journal.
5. In **Budget**, select the budget value.
6. In **Journal Source**, select the source value.
7. In **Journal Category**, select the category value.
8. In **Budget Organization**, select the organization value.
9. In **Balance Type** select the **Actual** or **Budget** balance type.
10. Click **Save**.

Defining PeopleSoft Commitment Control Data Load Rules to Write-Back

To define PeopleSoft Commitment Control data load rules to write back:

1. Make sure that the PS_HYP_KK_BD_HDR and PS_HYP_KK_BD_LN interface tables have "write" privileges.
2. When writing back to PeopleSoft Commitment Control, in **Data Load Rule**, define a data load rule to write back by selecting parameters for the following:
 - Ledger Group
 - Ledger

- Accounting Date—The accounting date indicates when a transaction is recognized, as opposed to the date the transaction actually occurred. The accounting date and transaction date can be the same. The accounting date determines the period in the General Ledger to which the transaction is to be posted. You can only select an accounting date that falls within an open period in the ledger to which you are posting. The accounting date for an item is normally the invoice date.
 - As of Date—The date on which data you are searching for or performing a function on is valid. For example, if you are defining a budget closing set, entering the "as of" date of 12/31/2016 instructs the PeopleSoft Commitment Control process to execute balance roll forward calculations based on the ledger amounts that are or were valid on that date.
 - Transaction Type—Select "check" to validate the rules or "post" to validate and post the rules.
 - Budget Transaction Type
 - Generate Parent Budget
 - Parent Budget Transaction Type
 - Default Entry Date—The maximum effective date budget definition that is less than the end date of the year is considered the correct budget definition to be used for all validations and entry event codes.
3. In **Data Load Rule**, define the source filters that identify the portions of budget data to load to PeopleSoft.
 4. **Optional:** Delete previous data load rules to write back by selecting **Delete** on the **Execute Rules Options** screen.
 5. Run the PeopleSoft Commitment Control data load rule to write back.
If you have selected a transaction type of "post," the rules are validated, the budget is written to Commitment Control interface tables and the posting process is initiated after writing the data.

Running Data Load Rules to Write Back

After you create a data load rule to write back, you must run the data load rule to write back the data from the Planning application to the general ledger system.

To run a data load rule to write back:

1. From **Data Rule Summary**, select the data load rule.
2. Click **Execute**.

After the extraction process is successful, you must log in to Oracle General Ledger or PeopleSoft General Ledger and import the budget data.

3. To load data from the source EPM application, select **Import from Source**.

Select this option to review the information in a staging table, before exporting directly to the target general ledger system.

When you select "Import from Source," Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition imports the data from the EPM target application, performs the necessary transformations, and exports the data to the FDMEE staging table.

4. **To export data to the target general ledger system**, select **Export to Target**.
FDMEE transfers the data into the general ledger system.
5. Click **Run**.

 **Note:**

After the rule runs successfully, view the information in the staging table. See [Staging Table Used for Import from Source](#).

6. After the rule runs, perform the required tasks in your general ledger system.

Exporting to Target

Use the Export to Target feature to export data to a target application, which is the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) application. Select this option after you have reviewed the data in the data grid and need to export it to the target application.

When exporting data for Oracle Hyperion Planning, the following options are available:

- **Store Data**—Inserts the value from the source or file into the target application, replacing any value that currently exists.
- **Replace Data**—Clears data for the Year, Period, Scenario, Version, and Entity dimensions that you are loading, and then loads the data from the source or file. Note when you have a year of data in your Planning application but are only loading a single month, this option clears the entire year before performing the load.
- **Add Data**—Adds the value from the source or file to the value in the target application. For example, when you have 100 in the source, and 200 in the target, then the result is 300.
- **Subtract Data**—Subtracts the value in the source or file from the value in the target application. For example, when you have 300 in the target, and 100 in the source, then the result is 200.

To submit the data load rule:

1. From the table action bar, in **Data Rule**, and choose the data load rule.

2. Click  .

3. In **Execution Mode**, select the mode of exporting to the target.

Execution modes:

- **online**—ODI processes the data in sync mode (immediate processing).
- **offline**—ODI processes the data in async mode (runs in background).

Click  to navigate to the Process Detail page to monitor the ODI job progress.

4. In **Export**, select the export method.

Export options:

- **Current Dimension**
- **All Dimensions**
- **Export to Excel**

5. For **Current Dimension** and **All Dimensions** export methods, in **Select file location**, navigate to the file to export, and then click **OK**.

For the **Export to Excel** method, mappings are exported to a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet.

6. Click **OK**.

After you exported data to the target, the status of the export is shown in the Status field for the data load rule in the Data Load Summary.

Loading Data into Supported Source Systems

To complete the data load to write back process, you must perform required tasks in your supported source system.

Loading Data into Oracle E-Business Suite

If the target source system is Oracle E-Business Suite, you must import the budget data using Oracle General Ledger.

Refer to E-Business Suite user documentation for detailed information. At a high level, follow this process:

1. Launch Oracle General Ledger.
2. Run the Journal Import process.

If you select the Create Journal option:

- Data is extracted to the journal interface table (GL_INTERFACE).
- Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition stores the process ID in the GROUP_ID column. You can check the data that was created by filtering on the process ID.
- If no errors occur, a journal entry is created.

If you clear the Create Journal option:

- Data is extracted to the budget interface table (GL_BUDGET_INTERFACE).
- Carefully select Budget Name (BUDGET_NAME) and Budget Organization (BUDGET_ENTITY_NAME) when loading data into the GL_BUDGET_INTERFACE table.
- If no errors occur, the budget balances are posted.

3. Review the journal or budget balances.

Loading Data into PeopleSoft Enterprise Financial Management

If the target is PeopleSoft, you must import the budget data using PeopleSoft General Ledger.

Refer to the PeopleSoft Enterprise Financial Management user documentation for detailed information. At a high level, follow this process:

1. Launch PeopleSoft General Ledger.
2. Run the Generate Journals process.
3. When generating a journal request, define these required options:
 - Accounting Definition Name—Select HYPDEFN
 - Template—Select HYP_STDBUD

The data is staged in the PS_HPYPB_ACCT_LN interface table. Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition stores the process ID in the JRNL_LN_REF table. You can check the data that was created by filtering on the process ID.

4. Run the process.

If the process runs without errors, the journals are created.

5. Review the journal, create balancing entries, and then post the journal.

4

Logic Accounts

Related Topics

- [Overview of Logic Accounts](#)
- [Creating a Logic Group](#)
- [Creating Accounts in a Simple Logic Group](#)
- [Creating Complex Logic Accounts](#)

Overview of Logic Accounts

Logic accounts are dynamically generated accounts and are used to calculate supplemental values that are not provided in source files. Logic groups are associated with a target application. (The logic group list of values is filtered in the location user interface based on the target application in which it was created.) Like all other source accounts, logic accounts can be mapped and loaded into target systems. Logic accounts are used for various functions:

- **Statistical loading**—Map one source account to multiple target accounts
- **Conditional mapping**—Map a source account based on its value
- **Arithmetic mapping**—Perform arithmetic operations on source values

Creating a Logic Group

The first step in creating logic accounts is to create a logic group. The logic group is then assigned to one or more locations. When a source file or source system is loaded to a location, logic accounts are generated when the logic group is assigned to a location.

A logic group must be defined as simple or complex. A simple logic group enables you to derive logic items only from the source account dimension. A complex logic group enables you to derive logic items from any combination of dimensions.

To create a logic group:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Data Load Setup**, select **Logic Group**.
2. In **Target Applications**, select the target application for this logic group.
3. In **Logic Group**, select **Add**.
A row is added to the grid.
4. In **Logic Group Name**, enter a unique name.
Optional: In **Description**, enter a description of the logic group.
5. In **Logic Type**, select **Simple Logic** or **Complex Logic**.
6. Click **Save**.

Creating Accounts in a Simple Logic Group

Within a simple logic group, you can create individual logic accounts.

To create accounts in a simple logic group:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Data Load Setup**, select **Logic Group**.
2. From the **Logic Group** summary grid, select the logic group.
The logic accounts currently contained in with the selected logic group are listed.
3. From the **Logic Items** grid, click **Add**.
4. Provide the requested information.

See [Logic Group Fields](#).

Logic Group Fields

Logic accounts consist of the following fields:

- Item
- Description
- Criteria Type
- Criteria Value
- Operator
- Value/Expression
- Seq
- Export

Item

Specify the name of the logic account using the item field. The logic account that is named in the item field is displayed in the Workbench grid as the source account. This same account can be used as a source in a mapping rule. Oracle recommends that you prefix the names of logic accounts with an "L" or some other character to indicate that an account came from a source file, or was generated from a logic rule. Logic accounts can only be loaded to a target application when they are mapped to a target account.

Description

The description that you enter in the Description field is displayed in the Account Description field in the Workbench.

Criteria Type and Criteria Value

The operator in the Criteria Type field works with the source account that is specified in the Criteria Value field to determine from which source accounts the logic account is derived. One logic account can be derived from multiple source accounts.

Valid values for the Type field:

- Between
- Like

- In

Specifying Source Accounts

Between (Criteria Type)—Used when a range of source accounts is specified in the Criteria Value field. Separate the accounts that specify the range by a comma.

Table 4-1 Between Type field and example of the corresponding Criteria Value Field values.

Type Field	Criteria Value Field
Between	1000,1999

Like (Criteria Type)—Used when the source accounts in the Criteria Value field contain wildcard characters. Use question marks (?) as placeholders and asterisks (*) to signify indeterminate numbers of characters.

Table 4-2 Like Type and Examples

Type Field	Criteria Value Field
Like	1??0
Like	10*

In (Criteria Type)—Used to include one source account or a list of non-sequential source accounts.

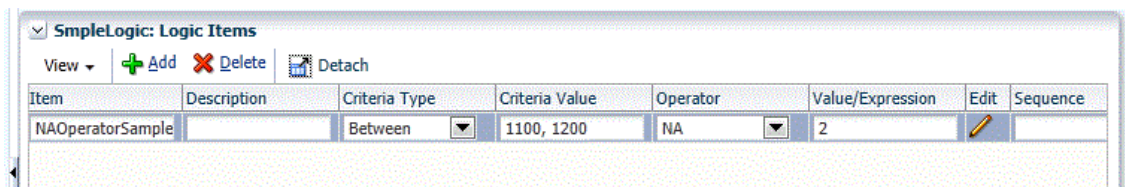
Table 4-3 In Type and Examples

Type Field	Criteria Value Field
In	1000
In	1000,1005,2001

Operator and Value/Expression

NA Operator

NA (no operator)—If NA is specified, the source accounts that are specified in the Criteria Value field are summed. For example, when the Type = Between and the Criteria Value = "1100,1200," then Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition creates one new account summarizing the values for source accounts that are between 1100 and 1200 for each entity where the accounts exist in the source file.



Math Operator

Math Operators (+, -, x, /)—If a math operator is selected, then the new logic records has an amount that equals the original amount is calculated with the specified Value/Expression. For example, when the operator "x" was selected and 2 is entered in the Value/Expression field, then the new record has an amount two times the original amount.

Use a numeric operator to perform simple mathematical calculations:

- NA (no operator)
- + (addition)
- - (subtraction)
- X (multiplication)
- / (division)
- Exp (expression operators)
- Function—see [Function](#)

The screenshot shows a table titled 'SimpleLogic: Logic Items' with the following columns: Item, Description, Criteria Type, Criteria Value, Operator, Value/Expression, Edit, and Sequence. A single row is visible with the following data: Item: NAOperatorSample, Description: (empty), Criteria Type: Between, Criteria Value: 1100, 1200, Operator: X, Value/Expression: 2, Edit: (pencil icon), Sequence: (empty).

Item	Description	Criteria Type	Criteria Value	Operator	Value/Expression	Edit	Sequence
NAOperatorSample		Between	1100, 1200	X	2		

In this example, one logic account is created because one Entity had a row meeting the account criteria.

Expressions and Functions

An expression enables you to perform the following in the Value/Expression field:

- Execute a simple math equation.
- Use a CURVAL parameter to specify the value of a logic account operation. The CURVAL parameter can be used within expressions, as it can within logic functions, except that, with expressions, CURVAL must be enclosed in pipes. For example, the CURVAL expression includes the specification of an account using the notation of |Account| and the specification of a value using POV details of entity, category, period and account.

Functions enable the use of simple logic with if/else using Jython syntax. Jython commands can be used in a function and can be more complex than an expression.

Exp

Use Expression operators to execute custom logic expressions, which are defined in the Value/Expression field. Logic expressions, which cannot use variables or If statements, are simpler than logic functions. Except for |CURVAL|, expressions do not have built-in parameters. For expressions, you do not need to assign a value to RESULT.

Expressions execute faster than logic functions. You can use the Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition Lookup function within expressions, as it is used within logic functions. To write a custom expression, double-click the Value/Exp field to open the expression editor.

```
|CURVAL| + |810| + |238|
```

The function above uses the FDMEE Lookup function to add two source accounts to the value of the logic account. Notice that the `CURVAL` parameter can be used within expressions, as it can within logic functions, except that, with expressions, `CURVAL` must be enclosed in pipes.

```
(|CURVAL| + |000,10,09/30/01,810|) * 100
```

The function above uses the FDMEE Lookup function to add a source account (810) and a source account from a specified center, FDMEE category, and FDMEE period to the value of the logic account, and then multiplies the resulting sum by 100.

Function

Use function operators to execute a custom logic function defined in the Value/Expression field.

To write a function, select Function from the Operator drop-down list in the Logic Item line, and then click the edit icon to open the edit window. Logic functions are usually used for conditional mapping and other complex operations that involve multiple source accounts. Logic functions enable the use of Jython commands including variables, `if/elif/else` statements, numeric functions, and other Jython constructs.

The logic function enables the use of predefined function parameters, and also requires that you assign a value to the `RESULT` variable so that a value can be updated for the newly created logic account. The following function parameters can be used in a logic function, and these do not require using the "|" notation:

Table 4-4 Function Operators and descriptions

Function Operator	Description
<code>CURVAL</code>	Source value of the logic account operation
<code>StrLocation</code>	Active location name
<code>StrCenter</code>	Logic account entity
<code>StrCatKey</code>	Active category key, not the name. You need to lookup the category key in the database to use this parameter.
<code>StrPerKey</code>	Active period
<code>Entity, Category, Period, Account </code>	Lookup notation may be used in a logic function. This is the same notation provided in the logic expression.
<code>Skip</code>	If "Skip" is assigned to the keyword <code>RESULT</code> , then the logic account is not created.

You can define function parameters in uppercase, lowercase, or mixed case letters. However, the keyword `RESULT` must be in uppercase letters.

Assigning Function Return Values

The result of a Logic Function must be assigned to the keyword `RESULT`. If a return value is not assigned to the `RESULT` keyword, then the logic engine automatically sets the value of result to zero. This causes the calculation to be skipped and the logic account is not created.

The following function assigns the result of the logic account calculation (using the `CURVAL` parameter) to the logic account (`RESULT`) when the logic account calculation returns a value

greater than zero. If the first condition is not met, then the logic account is not created because of the keyword "Skip".

```
if CURVAL > 0:  
  
    RESULT = CURVAL  
  
else:  
  
    RESULT = "Skip"
```

**Note:**

You must use the Jython notation and indentation for the logic function.

The following function only assigns the result of the logic account calculation to the logic account when "10" is the active FDMEE category key.

```
if StrCatKey == "10":  
  
    RESULT = CURVAL  
  
else:  
  
    RESULT="Skip"
```

This function assigns the result of the logic account calculation to the logic account only when the Criteria Account Entity is "000."

```
if StrCenter == "000":  
  
    RESULT = CURVAL * 100  
  
else:  
  
    RESULT="Skip"
```

This function uses the FDMEE Lookup function to add a source account (810) to the value of the logic account if the current FDMEE period is "Dec 2013".

```
if StrPerKey == "12/31/2013":
```

```
    RESULT = CURVAL + |810|
```

```
else:
```

```
    RESULT="Skip"
```

This function uses the FDMEE Lookup function to add another source account from a different Entity, FDMEE category, and FDMEE period to the value of the logic account when the active location is "Texas".

```
If StrLocation == "Texas":
```

```
    RESULT = CURVAL + |000,10,09/30/13,810|
```

```
else:
```

```
    RESULT="Skip"
```

Value/Expression

To perform calculations and thereby, to derive values for a logic account, you select an operator, from the Operator field, to work with the Value/Expression value.

Seq

This field specifies the order in which the logic accounts are processed. Order specification enables one logic account to be used by another logic account, provided that the dependent account is processed first.

Export

A Yes-No switch determines whether a logic account is considered an export account and therefore is subjected to the conversion table validation process. If the switch is set to Yes, then you must map the logic account.

Creating Summarized Logic Accounts

By default, a logic account is created for each center in the trial balance. For example, when the Criteria Value field is 12300, the result is a logic account created for each source center that is associated with account 12300.

You can create a logic account that summarizes multiple source centers by, in the Criteria Value field, placing a semicolon after the account name and entering the number that identifies the number of characters to group by.

For example, when the value in the Criteria Value field is 12300;4, the result is a summarized account that includes all source centers that have the same first four characters in the source center name. The source center assigned to account 12300 is the four characters that start at position 1. In addition, when the value in the Criteria Value field is 12300;3;4, the result is a summarized account that includes all source centers that have the same three characters in the source center, starting at position 4. The source center assigned to account 12300 is the three characters that start at position 4.

To create a logic account that summarizes all source centers by, in the Criteria Value field, place a semicolon after the account name and enter a text value. This hard-coded text value becomes the center for the summarized logic account. For example, when the value in the Criteria Value field is 12300;Dept100, then the result is a summarized account that includes all source centers. The source center assigned to account 12300 is Dept100.

Creating Complex Logic Accounts

Individual logic items are defined within a complex logic group. Each of the fields for a complex logic rule operates the same as a simple logic rule except for the Criteria Value and Include Calc fields. Complex logic accounts enable the user to enter a criteria value that includes other dimensions besides the account dimension. In addition, you can specify a "group by" and "group level" to alter how the generated logic accounts are displayed within the Workbench.

Criteria Value

To enter criteria for each dimension, click the Criteria Value icon to open the criteria form. The logic item is created only from the source line items that meet the specified criteria for each dimension. Descriptions of each complex logic criteria field is as follows:

Dimension

This field enables the selection of any enabled source dimension. You can select each dimension only once.

Criteria Type

This field works in conjunction with the Source Dimension and Criteria Value fields to determine from which source values the logic items are derived. Criteria types available are In, Between, and Like. The Criteria Type determines how the criteria value is interpreted.

Criteria Value

The criteria type uses this field to determine the members to include in the logic calculation for any given logic dimension.

Group By

When viewing the derived logic item in the Workbench, the Group By field enables the logic item to override the displayed member in the appropriate dimensions field. You can override to group the dimension based on the value entered in the Group By field. Use this field to hard code the returned member, or append hard-coded values to the original members by entering a hard-coded member and an asterisk (*) in the Group By field.

For example, by placing the word "Cash" in the row with account selected for dimension, the Import form displays "Cash" in the Account field for the logic item. If you place "L-*" in the

Group By field, the import form displays "L-1100" where 1100 is the original account that passed the logic criteria.

If you enter no value in the Group By field, no grouping occurs for this dimension, and a separate logic item is created for each unique dimension member.

Group Level

When viewing the logic item in the Workbench, the Group Level field works with the Group By field to override the displayed member in the appropriate dimensions field. This field accepts only numeric values.

When you enter a value of 3 in the Group Level field, the left three characters of the Group By field are returned. If no value is entered in the Group By field, then when you specify 3 in the Group Level field, first three characters of the original source dimension member are returned. The logic items displayed on the Import form can be grouped to the desired level.

For example, when you enter L-* in the Group By field, the logic item displays in the Import form as "L-1100", where 1100 is the original account that passed. When viewing the logic item in the Workbench, the Group Level field works with the Group By field to override the displayed member in the appropriate dimensions field. This field accepts only numeric values.

+ displays "L-11". If you enter the Group level1 for this row, then the Import form displays "L-1".

Include Calc

If it meets the logic item criteria, the Include Calc field enables the logic item to include previously calculated Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition values in its calculations.



Note:

Each logic item has a sequence attached, and the logic items are calculated in this sequence. If the second, or later, logic item has this field enabled, then any previously calculated logic items are included, provided they meet the logic criteria.

Complex Logic Example 1: CashTx

Table 4-5 Complex Logic Example 1: CashTx

Dimension	Criteria Type	Criteria Value	Group By	Group Level
Account	Like	11*	Cash	0
Entity	Like	Tx	Texas	0
ICP	Between	00,99	ICP	0
UDI	In	00,01,02	UDI	0

The first row specifies that any accounts that begin with "11" are included in the calculated result for "Calc Item: CashTx".

The second row further qualifies the results by specifying that the source record must also have the entity like "TX."

The third line reduces the results to only those source records that have an ICP value between 00 and 09.

The last line reduces the results to only those source records that have a Custom 1 (UD1) of either: 00, 01 or 02. Imported lines that do not meet the listed criteria are excluded from the calculated results.

In the following table, only one new logic item is derived from multiple source records. Using the preceding graphic example as the logic criteria, and the first grid that follows as the source line items, you can see how Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition derives the value of a single logic item. Note the Group By field. Each Group By field includes a hard-coded value. Therefore, for every line that passes the specified criteria, the original imported member is replaced with the member listed in the Group By field.

Sample Imported Values

Table 4-6 Imported Values Sample

Account	Entity	ICP	UD1	Amount	Include or Exclude
1150	Tx	07	01	50,401.07	Include
1176	Tx	04	02	10,996.00	Include
1201	Tx	01	00	500.00	Exclude

Sample Imported Account Names

Table 4-7 Sample Imported Account Names

Account	Entity	ICP	UD1	Amount
Cash	Texas	ICP	UD1	50,401.07
Cash	Texas	ICP	UD1	10,996.00

Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition groups and summarizes the rows that include identical member combinations and thus creates the following result:

Final Result

Table 4-8 Imported Account Names and Numbers

Account	Entity	ICP	UD1	Amount
Cash	Texas	ICP	UD1	61,397.07

Complex Logic Example 2: CashTx

Table 4-9 Complex Logic Example 2

Dimension	Criteria Type	Criteria Value	Group By	Group Level
Account	Like	11*	Cash	0
Entity	Like	Tx	Texas	0
ICP	Between	000,100	*	2

Table 4-9 (Cont.) Complex Logic Example 2

Dimension	Criteria Type	Criteria Value	Group By	Group Level
UDI	In	00,01,02	UD1-*	0

The first row in the preceding table specifies accounts that begin with "11" are to be included in the calculated result for "Calc Item: CashTx".

The second row further qualifies the results by specifying that the source record must also have the entity like "TX".

The third line reduces the results to only those source records that have an ICP value between 000 and 100.

The last line reduces the results to only those source records that have a Custom 1 (UD1) of either: "00", "01", or "02". Any imported line that does not meet all listed criteria is excluded from the calculated results.

In the following tables, two logic items are derived from the source records because of the values entered in the Group By and Group Level fields. Two of the Group By fields have hard-coded values listed and two have an asterisk. Therefore, for every line that passes the specified criteria, the original imported members for the Account and Entity dimensions are replaced with the member listed in the Group By field. The other dimensions return all, or part of the original members based on the Group Level entered.

Sample Imported Values

Table 4-10 Sample Imported Account Numbers

Account	Entity	ICP	UD1	Amount	Include or Exclude
1150	Tx	070	01	50,401.07	Include
1176	Tx	040	02	10,996.00	Include
1121	Tx	045	02	9,050.41	Include
1201	Tx	100	00	500.00	Exclude

Logic Members

Table 4-11 Logic Members Imported Account Names

Account	Entity	ICP	UD1	Amount
Cash	Texas	07	UD1-01	50,401.07
Cash	Texas	04	UD1-02	10,996.00
Cash	Texas	04	UD1-02	9,050.41

Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition groups and summarizes the rows that include identical member combinations and thus creates the following result.

Final Result

Table 4-12 Final Result of Imported Account Names and Numbers

Account	Entity	ICP	UD1	Amount
Cash	Texas	07	UD1-01	50,401.07
Cash	Texas	04	UD1-02	20,046.41

5

Check Rules

Use check rules to enforce data integrity.

Overview of Check Rules

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

If a check entities group is assigned to the location, then check report runs for all entities that are defined in the group. If no check entities group is assigned to the location, the check report runs for each entity that was loaded to the target system. Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition check reports retrieve values from the target system, FDMEE source data, or FDMEE converted data.

FDMEE analyzes the check report and inserts a status entry in the process monitoring table. The location associated with the report shows a status of True only when all rules within the check report pass. For rules used only for warning, no rule logic is assigned.

Check reports run as data is loaded. You can also run the reports manually.



Note:

Check rules are not applicable when loading to Accounts Reconciliation Manager.



Note:

If the Entity dimension has shared hierarchies, then members must be specified in parent.child format in the check entity group or data load mappings for check rules to work with Financial Consolidation and Close and Tax Reporting.

Creating Check Rule Groups

To create check rule groups:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Data Load Setup**, select **Check Rule Group**.
2. In the **Check Rule Group** summary grid, click **Add**.
A row is added to the top grid.
3. In **Check Rule Group Details**, enter a name for the group in the **Name** field.
Optional: In **Description**, enter a description of the group.
4. Click **Save**.

Creating Check Rules

Each line of a Check Rule report represents a check rule.

To create check rules:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Data Load Setup**, select **Check Rule Group**.
2. Optional: In **Check Rules**, select the POV Location, POV Period, or POV Category.
See [Using the POV Bar](#).
3. In the **Check Rule Group** summary grid, select the check rule group.
4. In the **Rule Item** details grid, click **Add**.
A row is added to the grid.
5. In each field, enter check rule information:
 - **Display Value**—See [Display Value](#).
 - **Description** (optional)—See [Description](#).
 - **Rule Name**—See [Rule Name](#).
 - **Rule Text**—See [Rule Text](#).
 - **Category**—See [Category](#).
 - **Sequence**—See [Sequence](#).
 - **Rule Logic** (optional)

6. Click **Save**.

Example 5-1 Display Value

The Display Value field, which controls how Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition formats the data rows of check reports, is used to select target accounts or report format codes. For fields that contain report format codes, no value lookup is attempted.

Example 5-2 Browse for Target Account

This option, which displays the **Search and Select: Target Value** screen, enables you to search and insert a target account (from a list of target-system application accounts) into the check rules form.

Example 5-3 Select Format Code

This option enables you to enter format codes into the Target Account column.

Format codes determine the display of check reports.

Table 5-1 Format Codes and Corresponding Actions Performed on Check Reports

Format Code	Action Performed on Check Reports
#ModeList	Sets the report to display the Display Value, Description, and Amount column values. The system defaults to #ModeRule if nothing is specified.

Table 5-1 (Cont.) Format Codes and Corresponding Actions Performed on Check Reports

Format Code	Action Performed on Check Reports
#ModeRule	(Default) Sets the report to display the Rule Name, Rule Text, and Amount column values. The report evaluates each expression of the Rule Logic column and tests the True or False condition of each rule. The status of each rule (OK or Error) is displayed in the report.
#Title	Inserts the text of the associated Description field as a title line on the check report.
#Subtitle	Inserts the text of the associated Description field as a subtitle line on the check report.

Example 5-4 Description

Displayed only for check reports in #ModeList mode, the Description column displays account descriptions (which may be designated as titles or subtitles).

Example—Description

Out-of-Balance Account

Example 5-5 Rule Name

Displayed only for check reports in #ModeRule mode, the Rule Name column, stores identifiers for check rules. Rule Name values should be unique and easy to identify.

Example—Rule Name

Out-of-Balance Check

Example 5-6 Rule Text

Displayed only for reports in #ModeRule mode, the Rule Text column defines the logic behind rules. In check reports, the primary statement for a rule is the text of the Rule Text field associated with the rule.

Example—Rule Text

This account must be between [+10 and -10].

Example 5-7 Category

In the Category column, select the FDMEE category to restrict a check rule to one FDMEE category. The rule is displayed in the check report only when the FDMEE category that is selected in the Category field associated with the rule is the FDMEE category set in the POV. To display the check rule in the check report regardless of the category set in the POV, you must select **All**.

Example 5-8 Sequence

Sequence column values (numbers) determine the order in which format codes and rules are processed. It is good practice to increment sequence numbers by 10—to provide a range for the insertion of format codes and rules.

Rule Logic

The Rule Logic column is used to create multidimensional lookups and check rule expressions. Rule Logic columns are processed for reports only in #ModeRule or #ModeList mode. After a rule logic is processed for a rule in the check report, Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition flags the rule as passing or failing.

Check Rule Condition Expressions

Check rule expressions are used primarily to validate target-system account balances when performing multidimensional lookups. The expressions return a True or False result.

For example, the following returns true (OK) if Cash (a target account) has a positive balance, and false (Error) when it does not:

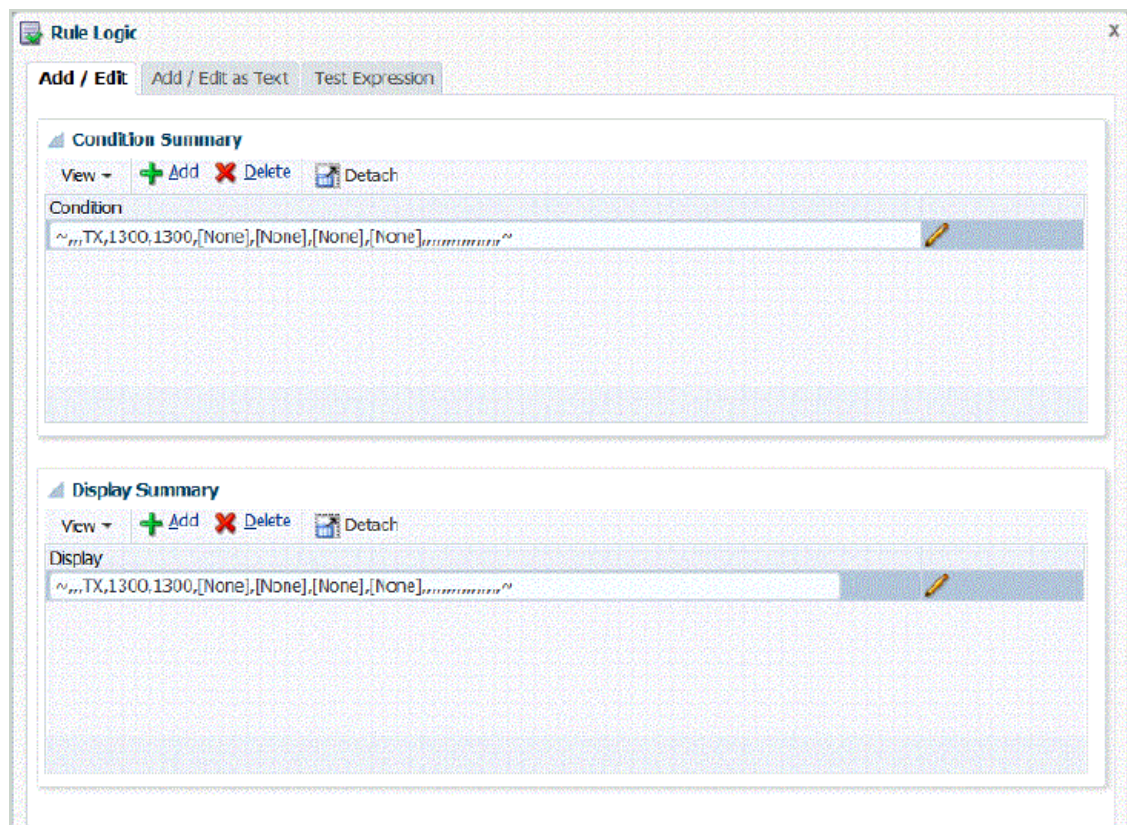
```
|,,,YTD,<Entity Currency>,,Cash,[ICP None],[None],[None],[None],
[None],,,,,,,,,,,,,,|>0
```

In this example, the check rule expression returns true (OK) when the value of Cash (a target account) plus \$1000 is greater or equals the value of AccruedTax (another target account), and false (Error) when it does not:

```
|,,,YTD,<Entity Currency>,,Cash,[ICP None],[None],[None],[None],
[None],,,,,,,,,,,,,,|+1000>=|,,,YTD,<Entity Currency>,,AccruedTax,[ICP None],
[None],[None],[None],[None],,,,,,,,,,,,,,|
```

Using the Rule Logic Editor to Create Check Rules

The Rule Logic Editor facilitates creation of check rules. It helps you develop rule logic and enables you to create rules from the Rule Logic Editor. You use the **Rule Logic Editor** to modify check rules.



To open the Rule Logic Editor:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Data Load Setup**, select **Check Rule Group**.
2. From **Check Rules**, in the **Check Rule Group** summary grid, select a check rule group.
3. From the **Rule Item Details** grid, click **Add**.

A row is added to the grid.

4. In each field, enter check rule information:
 - **Display Value**—See [Display Value](#).
 - **Description**—(optional) See [Description](#).
 - **Rule Name**—See [Rule Name](#).
 - **Rule Text**—See [Rule Text](#).
 - **Category**—See [Category](#).
 - **Sequence**—See [Sequence](#).

5. Click .

The **Rule Logic** screen includes three tabs:

- Rule Logic Add/Edit
- Rule Logic Add/Edit as Text
- Rule Logic Test Expression

Adding Rule Logic

Use the Rule Logic Add/Edit tab to add each row for the rule logic statement with a list of member values.

The Rule Logic Add/Edit tab consists of these elements:


- **Condition Summary**—Provides the logic for the check rule by enabling the specification of conditional expression that evaluates to "true" or "false."
If the Condition Summary does not contain a condition, it does not show **OK** or **Error**, but it does show an intersection that you can specify.
The Condition Summary and Display Summary options are optional, but if omitted, they display only 0.00.
- **Display Summary**—Enables the specification of a multiple-dimensional lookup to be used as the display value.
The display value is ignored and if the row has no rule logic at all and just a display value, the row is ignored and the report is terminated. The only value displayed in the Value column on the report is whatever expression is contained in the Display Summary. The display summary is optional.
- **Add**—Adds a row in the summary.
- **Delete**—Removes a row in the summary.

To add a rule logic statement:

1. On **Rule Logic Editor**, select the **Rule Logic Add/Edit** tab.
2. From the **Condition** or **Display** summary grid, click **Add**.
A blank line is displayed.
3. Enter the rule to test.

 **Note:**

When using the equal sign for evaluating amounts, use double equal signs (==).

4. **Optional:** Click .
5. From **Rule Logic** in the **Intersection Type** field, select the intersection type for the multidimensional lookup.

Available intersection types:

- Source intersection—Values are enclosed by the "~" character.
- Converted source intersection—Values are enclosed by the ' character.
- Target intersection—Values are enclosed by the "|" character.

See [Multidimensional Lookup](#).

6. From **Dimension**, select the dimension from which to retrieve values.
7. From **Member Value**, select a value from the dimension.
8. Click **Add to Intersection**.

The member value is added to the Display area.

9. Click **OK**.

Rule Logic Intersection

Use the **Rule Logic** Intersection screen, from which you can select dimensions directly from the target system, to ensure that required dimensions are entered and ordered correctly.

Rule Logic Intersection

Intersection Type: Target Intersection

Dimension: Account


Search

Member Value

A1_1000	▲
A1_1100	☰
A1_1110	
A1_1120	
A1_1130	
A1_1200	
A1_1211	
A1_1212	
A1_1213	
A1_1220	
A1_1222	▼

Add to Intersection

OK Cancel

Display the Rule Logic Intersection screen by clicking  from the Condition Summary or Display summary grid on the Rule Logic Add/Edit screen.

The Rule Logic Intersection screen enables you to select the type of retrieval format for the target dimensions.

Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition uses the intersection type when multidimensional lookups are selected for a rules logic statement. The multidimensional lookup retrieves account values from the target system, FDMEE source data, target data or FDMEE source converted data. See [Multidimensional Lookup](#).

Multidimensional Lookup

The multidimensional lookup retrieves account values from the target system, Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition source data, or FDMEE converted data. You can use multidimensional lookups in the rule condition and in the display of the rule logic.

Rule Data Sources

Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition can retrieve data from three sources:

- Target-system data
- FDMEE source data
- FDMEE converted data

Target System Data

The following format, which begins and ends the rule with the pipe character (|), enables Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition to retrieve target-system values for any dimension.

Unless otherwise specified, parameters are optional.

```
|Scenario, Period, Year, View, Value, Entity, Account (Required), ICP,
Custom1, Custom2, Custom3, Custom4, Custom5, Custom6, Custom7, Custom8,
Custom9, Custom10, Custom11, Custom12, Custom13, Custom14, Custom15,
Custom16, Custom17, Custom18, Custom19, Custom20|
```

The following examples illustrate ways that target-system values can be retrieved. In each example, Balance is a target account. For dimensions that are not referenced, you must use commas as placeholders.

Note the following:

- The Year dimension defaults to the year set in the POV.
- The Currency dimension defaults to 0.
- The View dimension defaults to YTD.
- The Value dimension defaults to <Entity Currency>.

Example 1

Look up the value of Balance for the target period and scenario (category) set in the POV and for each entity of the FDMEE check entity group that is assigned to the location. The example rule passes the check when the target account is less than \$10 and greater than -10.

```
|,,,,,Balance,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,| > -10.00 AND
|,,,,,Balance,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,| < 10.00
```

Example 2

Look up the value of Balance for the specified dimensions.

```
|Actual, March, 2002, YTD, Ohio, Balance, Michigan, Engines, Ford, Trucks,  
[None],,,,,,,,,,,,,,USD| > 0
```

Example 3

Look up the value of Balance for the specified dimensions and the previous period.

```
|Actual, -1, 2002, YTD, Ohio, Balance, Michigan, Engines, Ford, Trucks,  
[None],,,,,,,,,,,,,,USD| > 0
```

Example 4

Look up the value of Balance for the target scenario (category) set in the FDMEE POV, the previous target period, and each entity of the FDMEE check entity group that is assigned to the location.

Example 1

The following shows how to use +n and -n to specify a relative offset in the check rule when the current year dimension is "2015":

```
-1 result is 2015 - 1 = 2014 (Year - n)
```

```
+1 result is 2015 + 1 = 2016 (Year + n)
```

Example 2

The following shows how to use +n and -n to specify a relative offset in the check rule when the current period dimension is "January":

```
-1 result is January - 1 = January
```

```
+1 result is January + 1 = February
```

```
+12 result is January + 12 = December
```

FDMEE Source Data

The following format, which begins and ends the rule with the tilde character (~), retrieves values from data that was mapped to a target member, and then loaded into Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition.

Unless otherwise specified, parameters are optional. Parameters designated UD# are user-defined.

```
~FDMEE Category, FDMEE Period, Year (Field Not Applicable), FDMEE View, FDMEE  
Location, Source Entity(Required), Source Account(Required), Source ICP,  
Source UD1, Source UD2, Source UD3, Source UD4, Source UD5, Source UD6, Source  
UD7, Source UD8, Source UD9, Source UD10, Source UD11, Source UD12, Source  
UD13, Source UD14, Source UD15, Source UD16, Source UD17, Source UD18, Source  
UD19, Source UD20~
```

FDMEEE Converted Data

The following format, which begins and ends the rule with the grave accent character (`), retrieves pull values from data that was loaded into Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition. Unless otherwise specified, the parameters are optional.

```
`FDMEEE Category, FDMEEE Period, Year (Field Not Applicable), FDMEEE View, FDMEEE
Location, Entity(Required), Account(Required), ICP, Custom1, Custom2,
Custom3, Custom4, Custom5, Custom6, Custom7, Custom8, Custom9, Custom10,
Custom11, Custom12, Custom13, Custom14, Custom15, Custom16, Custom17,
Custom18, Custom19, Custom20`
```

Math Operators

Math Operators (+, -, *, /)—If you select a math operator, then the check rule has an amount that equals the original amount calculated with the specified expression. For example, when you select the operator "*" and enter: **2** in the rule field, then the new record is an amount two times the original amount. The math operators available in the expressions:

- + (addition)
- - (subtraction)
- * (multiplication)
- / (division)
- abs ()

If/Then/Else

Check rules accept *If/Then/Else* statements that enables you to create more complex conditional tests on the Add/Edit as Text tab. This statement provides a primary path of execution when the *if* statement evaluates to "true," and a secondary path of execution when the *if* statement evaluates to "false."

Using the *If/Then/Else* statement, you can use custom-field values within reports as warning messages and flags.

In the following example, when the Result is between 100 to 1500, the Check Report with Warning prints "Amount between 100 and 1500." The example references three data accounts:

1. 24000050: 1000
2. 24000055: 500
3. 24000060: 10

This calculation for this example is $1000 + 500/10$, with the result of 1050.

The script is written using Jython code:

```
def runVal():

    dbVal=abs((|,,,,,BERLIN,24000050,[ICP None],[None],[None],[None],
[None],,,,,,,,,,,,,|)+(|,,,,,BERLIN,24000055,[ICP None],[None],[None],
```

```
[None],[None],,,,,,,,,,,,,,|)/(|,,,,,BERLIN,24000060,[ICP None],[None],  
[None],[None],[None],,,,,,,,,,,,,,|))
```

```
PstrCheckMessage1=''
```

```
msg2=''
```

```
msg3=''
```

```
if(dbVal<100):
```

```
    RESULT=True
```

```
    PstrCheckMessage1='Amount < 100.'
```

```
elif(dbVal>100 and dbVal<=1500):
```

```
    RESULT=True
```

```
    PstrCheckMessage1='Amount between 100 and 1500.'
```

```
elif(dbVal>1500 and dbVal<=9999):
```

```
    RESULT=True
```

```
    PstrCheckMessage1='Amount between 1501 and 9999.'
```

```
else:
```

```
    RESULT=False
```

```
    PstrCheckMessage1='Amount greater than 9999!'
```

```
return [RESULT,PstrCheckMessage1,msg2,msg3]
```

 **Note:**

You must include three message parameters with the return statement to write data to the status table. If you write only a single message, two other message parameters are required.

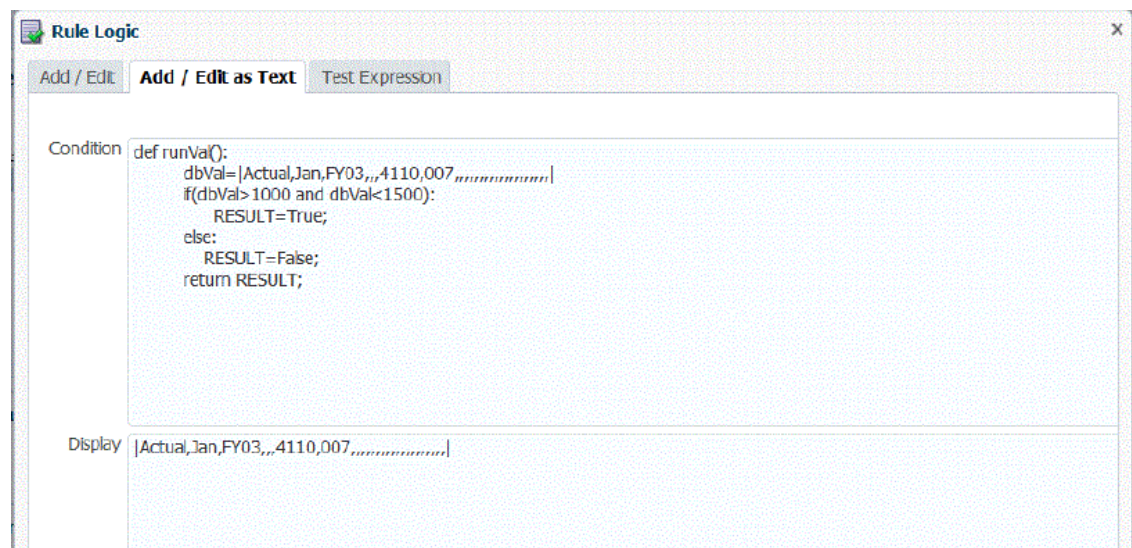
The result of running this script is shown in the Check Report with Warnings:

		Location: MultiPer_SSN	
		Category: Actual	
		Period: 2008-05-01	
Validation Group: Check			
Pass			
BERLIN			
	Account	Rule Definition	Value
Ok	24000050	24000050	1,050.00 Amount between 100 and 1500.

Adding a Rule Logic Statement as Free Form Text

Use the **Rule Logic Add/Edit as Text** tab to add the rule to test manually as free-form text. This feature enables you to instruct the system on how to display the actual value from the check rule logic. It always provides you with a way to cut and paste text rather than entering text line by line. If you do not specify a display summary, then the report shows a "0" value.

When the Display area is active, all interactions take place in the Display area. For example, pasting a tree copies all tree members to the Display area. When the Rule area is active, all interactions take place in the Condition area. Changes made on the Lookup tab are reflected on the Rule tab in related editors.



To add a rule logic statement:

1. On the **Rule Logic Editor**, select the **Rule Logic Add/Edit as Text** tab.
2. In **Rule**, enter the rule.

Do not use a semicolon (;) in check rules. The semicolon is reserved as the separator between the rule value and the display value.

When using the equal sign for evaluating amounts, use double equal signs (==) instead of the single equal sign (=). For example, use $a - b == 0$, and not $a - b = 0$.

3. Click **OK**.

Testing Check Rule Expressions

You can test a rule in the Test Expression tab of the Rule Logic tab and validate conditions for a combination of dimensions. When a test check rule is submitted, you can display errors that were found in the rule being tested.

The Text Expression screen contains the following elements:

- **Expression**—Area that displays the rule being tested
- **Expression After Lookup (Scratch Pad)**—Area that displays the results of the expression being tested. (You can use the area for temporary storage of text and expressions by selecting text and right-clicking.)

Any expression in this field is removed when you click Test Condition or Test Display.

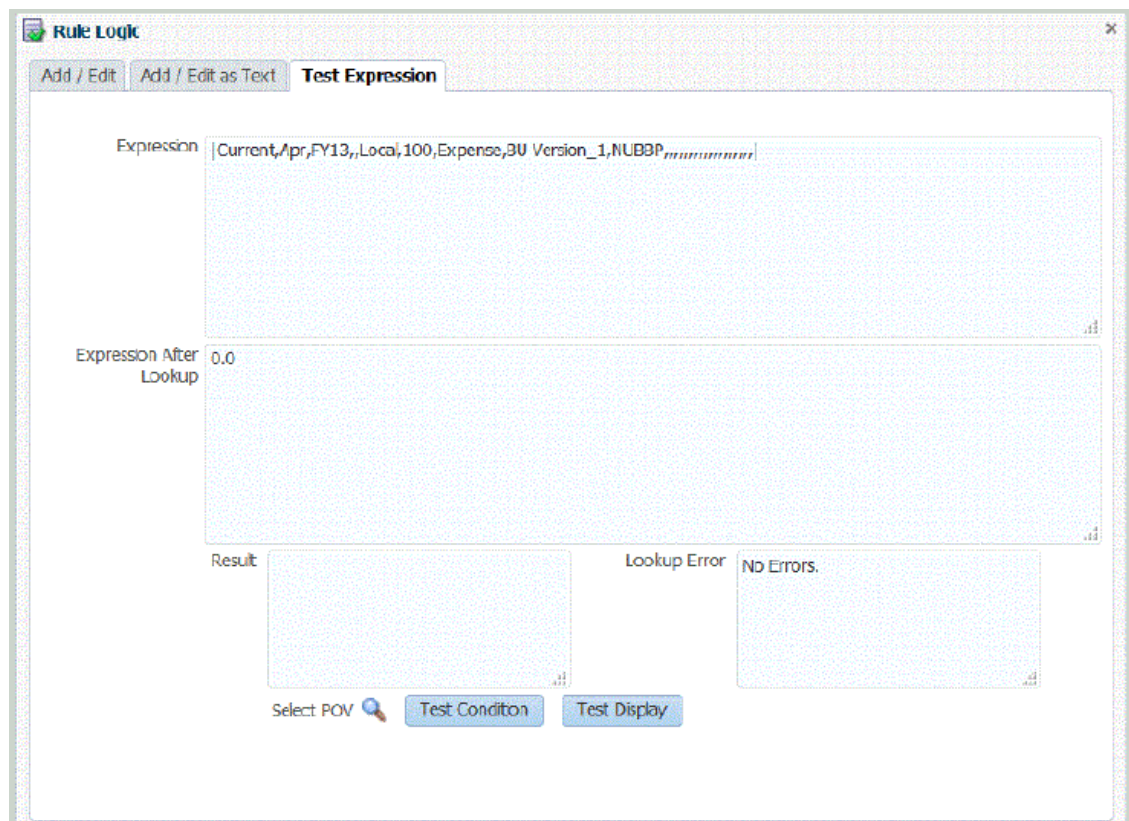
- **Result**—Area that displays the results of the test condition (True or False)
- **Lookup Errors**—Area that displays errors that were found in the expression being tested
- **Select POV**—Enables you to select the Check Rule POV.

On the Select Point of View screen, you can select another POV, or select a specific entity on the Member Selector screen.

Note:

The POV can only be set after data was exported to the application for a specific POV. Then you can enter the POV and run the rule being tested. The POV entered remains set for the current session. You can navigate to the workbench and return without having to reset the POV.

- **Test Condition and Test Display**—Buttons that are used to run, respectively, the expression in the Condition or Display area on the Rule tab



To test a rule logic statement:

1. On the **Rule Logic Editor**, select the **Test Expression** tab.
2. Click **Select POV** to select the POV for the rule.
Optionally, you can click the **Entity** look up and select a member from the **Member Selector** screen.
3. Click **Test Condition** or **Test Display** to test the condition or display specified on the other tabs.
If you need to edit an expression, move to the other Rule tabs (Add Edit and Add / Edit as Text) and change the expression.
4. Click **OK**.

Running Check Reports for a BSO Essbase Cube

Before running a Check Report for an BSO Essbase cube, make sure that a fully qualified name is used to differentiate any duplicate members used within dimensions or across dimensions. To construct a fully qualified name from a duplicate member name, add the fully qualified name as a rule logic statement on the Rule Logic Add/Edit as Text screen (see [Adding a Rule Logic Statement as Free Form Text](#)). This requirement applies to Oracle Hyperion Profitability and Cost Management, Financial Consolidation and Close, and Tax Reporting.

Note that a fully qualified member name comprises the duplicate member or alias name and all ancestors up to and including the dimension name. Each name must be enclosed in brackets ([]) and separated by a period (.). The syntax is as follows:

```
[DimensionMember].[Ancestors...].[DuplicateMember]
```

For example:

```
[Market].[East].[State].[New York]
```

```
[Market].[East].[City].[New York]
```

See *Oracle® Essbase Database Administrator's Guide*.

Creating Check Entity Groups

A check entity group consists of one or more target-system entities. When a check report is generated, the entities of the entity groups that are assigned to the report location are consolidated and displayed in the report. You activate check entity groups by assigning them to locations. You define the check entities of a check entity group by entering values in the fields of the check entities form of the **Check Entities** screen.

The Check Entity Group screen consists of three grids:

- Check Entity Group Summary—Summary area that lists the names of the check entity group, and enables you to create a new check entity group.
- Check Entity Group Details—Detail area where you can name and describe the check entity group.
- Entity Details—Detail area where you can add information about the entity.

To add a check entity group:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Data Load Setup**, select **Check Entity Group**.
2. On the **Check Entity Group** grid, click **Add**.
A blank row is added at the top of the grid.
3. From the Check Entity Group Detail area, enter the check entity group name in the **Name** field.
Optional: In the **Description** field, enter a description of the check entity group.
4. Click **Save**.

To add an entity detail:

1. In **Check Entity Group** summary grid, select a check entity group.
2. In **Entity** details grid, click **Add**.
Blank options lines are displayed.
3. Complete the following fields:
 - Parent
 - Entity
 - Consolidate
 - On Report
 - Sequence
4. Click **Save**.

Table 5-2 Entity Detail Options and Descriptions


Option	Description
Parent	Specify the organization in which the entity is consolidated. For other target systems, you select the parent of the entity. If the Consolidate option is not selected, the selection is irrelevant.
Script Name	For Oracle Hyperion Planning and Oracle Essbase calculation scripts, specify the calculation script name to execute. This field is only available when the Check Entity Calculation method is set to "calculation script" in the Essbase or Planning application options.
Calc Script Parameters	<p>Click  to browse and set the script for the calculation script on the Set Calculation Script Parameters screen. You can also add a calculation script on the Set Calculation Script Parameters screen.</p> <p>As part of the check rule process, Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition references any calculation script parameters included in custom calculation scripts. A calculation script is a series of calculation commands, equations, and formulas that enable you to define calculations other than those defined by the database outline. Calculation scripts are defined in Essbase and Planning target application options, see Using Calculation Scripts.</p> <p>This field is only available when the Check Entity Calculation method is set to "calculation script" in the Essbase or Planning application options.</p> <p>If the Check Entity Calculation method is set to "dynamic", this field is unavailable.</p>
Entity	Specify the target entity to consolidate and display in the check report. If the Consolidate option is selected, the entity is consolidated before it is displayed in the check report.
Consolidate	<p>Select to consolidate an entity prior to displaying it in the check report.</p> <p>FDMEE also runs a consolidation after loading the target system (assuming a check entity group is assigned to the location). The consolidated entities are specified in the check entity group that is assigned to the active location.</p> <p>Planning—Runs the default calculation or calculation script specified in the Calc Script Name depending on the "Check Entity Calculation Method" property of the target Application.</p> <p>Essbase—Runs the default calculation or calculation script specified in the Calc Script Name depending on the "Check Entity Calculation Method" property of the target Application.</p> <p>Oracle Hyperion Financial Management—The consolidation of data occurs in the Financial Management database.</p>

Table 5-2 (Cont.) Entity Detail Options and Descriptions

Option	Description
On Report	The option selected in the On Report column determines whether an entity is displayed in the check report. If On Report is not selected and Consolidate is selected, the entity is consolidated but not displayed.
Sequence	Specify the order in which entities are consolidated and displayed in the check report. It is good practice to increment the sequence number by 10, to provide a range for the insertion of entities.

6

Batch Processing

Using the Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition batch processing feature, you can:

- Combine one or more load rules in a batch and execute it at one time.
- Run jobs in a batch in serial or parallel mode.
- Define the parameters of the batch.
- Derive the period parameters based on POV settings.
- Create a "master" batch that includes multiple batches with different parameters.

For example, you can have one batch for metadata rules run in serial mode, and a second batch for the data rule run in parallel mode.

- Associate a batch with a batch group for ease of use and security.
- Instruct the batch to submit included jobs in parallel mode and return control.
- Instruct the batch to submit included jobs in parallel mode and return control only when *all* jobs are complete.

Batch processing options are available on the FDMEE task pane, or by executing batch scripts.

If you process batches from the FDMEE task pane, use the Batch Definition option to create a batch, and specify its parameters and tasks included in the batch. See [Working with Batch Definitions](#). Use the Batch Execution option to execute batches. See [Executing Batches](#).



Note:

FDMEE batch load features are unavailable to the Account Reconciliation Manager. For Accounts Reconciliation Manager load and scheduling features, see the *Oracle Hyperion Financial Close Management User's Guide*.

Working with Batch Definitions

A batch definition is used to define the batch jobs and parameters, and the type of rules included in the batch. A batch can contain one type of rule only. Valid types of rules are:

- metadata
- data
- batch
- open batch

**Note:**

Only an administrator can create batch definitions.

You can create a batch definition that includes data load rules from a different target applications. This enables you to use a batch that loads both metadata and data, or to create a batch of batches with one batch for metadata and another batch for data.

If you want to work with data load rules that have been associated with a metadata application, Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition supports the loading of metadata from a flat file. For more information, see

The Batch Definition features consist of three regions:

- **Batch Definition detail**—Enables you to add and delete a batch definition. If adding or modifying a definition, specify the definition name, target application, process method, return control method, and wait parameters.
- **Batch Definition parameters**—Enables you to derive period parameters based on the Import to Source, Export to Target, POV period, and to indicate data extract parameters. The parameter definition is unavailable for the batch types "batch" and "metadata (rules)."
- **Batch Definition jobs**—Enables you to add and delete jobs in a batch. Based on the type of batch, specific types of rules are allowed.

To add a batch definition:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Batch**, select **Batch Definition**.
2. In the **Batch Definition** summary section, click **Add**.

Use the blank Name and Target Application fields in the Batch Definition summary grid to enter a batch name or target application on which to search.

3. In **Batch Definition** detail section, select the **Definition** tab.
4. In **Name**, specify the name of the batch definition.
The name must contain only alpha, numeric or underscore characters. Do not enter spaces or any other character.
5. From **Target Application**, select the name of the target application.
6. From **Type**, select the type of rule for the definition.

Available types are:

- metadata
- data
- batch
- open batch—file-based data sources
- open batch multi-period file-based data sources that include starting and ending periods.

If you are including multiple target applications, make sure the "type" of rule is consistent by type. For example, a batch of type "batch" cannot include a data rule. It can include only batches. A batch of type "data" cannot include batches.

The Open Batch type is used only for file-based data sources and does not contain any batch jobs. When you run this type of batch, the process reads the files automatically from

the `openbatch` directory and imports them into the appropriate POV based on the file name. When the open batch is run, the master folder is emptied.

7. From **Execution Mode**, select the batch process method.
 - Serial—Processes files sequentially, requiring that one file complete its process before the next file starts its process.
 - Parallel—Processes files simultaneously.

 **Note:**

Files are not grouped by location in parallel mode.

8. For batch processing run in parallel mode, complete the following fields
 - **Wait for Completion**—Select **Wait** to return control only when the batch has finished processed.

Select *No Wait* to run the batch in the background. In this case, control is returned immediately.
 - **Timeout**—Specify the maximum time the job can run. FDMEE waits for the job to complete before returning control.

The Timeout can be in seconds or minutes. Enter a number followed by a **S** for seconds or **M** for minutes.
9. In **Open Batch Directory** for an open batch type, specify the folder under `Home\inbox\batches openbatch` where the files to be imported are copied. If this field is blank or null, all files under `Home\inbox\batches\openbatch` are processed.
10. In **File Name Separator** for an open batch, select the character to use when separating the five segments of an open batch file name.

Options:
 - ~
 - @
 - ;
 - _
11. Select **Auto Create Data Rule** to create the data rule automatically for file-based data loads.

 **Note:**

The Auto Create Data Rule option is available when the rule type is "open batch".

When FDMEE assigns the data rule name, it checks whether a data rule with the name "Location_Category" exists. If this name does not exist, FDMEE creates the data rule using the following file naming conventions:

- Rule Name—Location_Category
- Description—"Auto created data rule"
- Category—Category

- File Name—Null
- Mode—Replace

12. **Optional:** In the **Description** field, enter a description of the batch definition.

13. Click **Save**.

14. **Optional:** In **Batch Group**, select the batch group to associate with the batch.

For more information, see [Adding a Batch Group](#).

15. **Optional:** In **Number of Parallel Jobs**, specify the maximum number of parallel processes submitted by a batch at any time.

This option is used in conjunction with the **Wait for Completion** and **Timeout** fields.

If Wait for Completion and a time-out period options are set, but the number of parallel jobs is not, then FDMEE waits for all batch jobs to complete and then returns control.

When the number of parallel jobs count is set, and the Wait for Completion/time-out modes are enabled, the system submits the specified number of jobs for processing at one time. If the wait time is reached before all the jobs are complete, the system exits the batch processing procedure.

The Wait for Completion setting is not for each subset, but for the whole batch. For example, let's suppose you have 20 jobs where the number of parallel jobs is set to 4 and the time-out period is 10 M. If only 15 jobs are completed in 10 M, the system still exits.

If No Wait is specified, the system submits all jobs and returns control submitted immediately without waiting for any running processes to finish.

16. **Optional:** In **Before Batch Script**, enter the name of the custom script to run before the batch.

You can browse and select or, upload a custom script on the Select screen by clicking .

 **Note:**

If the custom script is run in a "Before Batch Script" attached to a batch definition, store parameters in a custom table or file so that the parameters can be read.

The custom script can be written in Jython or Visual Basic script.

17. **Optional:** In **After Batch Script**, enter the name of the custom script to run after the batch.

You can browse and select or, upload a custom script on the Select screen by clicking .

The custom script can be written in Jython or Visual Basic script.

18. Click **Save**.

To add batch definition parameters:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Batch**, select **Batch Definition**.
2. In **Batch Definition**, under **Batch Definition Detail**, select the **Parameter** tab.
3. In **Parameters**, select **Import From Source** to import the data from the source system, perform the necessary transformations, and export the data to the FDMEE staging table.
4. Select **Export To Target** to export the data to the target application.

5. Select **POV Period** to derive the period parameters based on POV settings.

If the POV period is selected, the period key start and end period fields are disabled.

This field is only available for a data load batch.

When setting up a batch, you can choose the POV to drive the period, or enter the periods explicitly. If you select the POV, it is pulled from the Default POV Period setting in System/Application, or User settings.

6. Specify dates in the **Start Period** and **End Period** to derive period parameters through which the data is processed.

Use the date format based on the locale settings for your locale. For example, in the United States, enter the date using the format MM/DD/YY format.

If the Start Period and End Period fields are selected, the POV Period field is disabled.

This field is only available for a data load batch.

7. In the **Import Mode** drop-down, select the mode to extract data all at once for an entire period or incrementally during the period.

Options are:

- **Snapshot**—Extracts everything for the selected source set for an entire period.

Note the following behavior of Snapshot mode:

- When the source data for the selected period *has never been run*, data is extracted from the source.
- When the source data for the selected period *has been run*, data is extracted from the FDMEE staging table, and not from the source. This means that if a user has two locations that extract from the same Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) source, data is extracted from the source only once (and the first time only).

For example, if you load data to Oracle Hyperion Financial Management from the Oracle E-Business Suite for a selected period, but you run the integration to ARM for the same source and period, use what is in the interface tables since data is only extracted the first-time from the source. This results in a significant performance gain for any subsequent data loads. The first extraction takes the longest, but any other subsequent extractions are fast.

- **Incremental**—Extracts those records that were added after the prior data extract

 **Note:**

When using incremental mode to pull data from Peoplesoft, note that the system determines the records to pull based on the most recent PROCESS_INSTANCE entry on the Peoplesoft General Ledger tables. For example, if a job is scheduled at 8:00 am to run at noon, and a user executes a job at 10 am, then only the records posted at 10 am are pulled for an incremental run. If records are not pulled over using incremental mode, then the user should run a full refresh to get all records.

- **Full Refresh**—Performs a clean extraction from the source system, thereby clearing any existing data rows in the appropriate FDMEE staging tables for a given source Ledger (or Business Unit) and source period.

When defining the file name for an open batch that uses multi-periods, specify the starting and ending periods in the file name, for example,

10~Filerule~Jan03~Mar03~FR.txt.

When defining the file for an open batch that uses a single period, specify the period in the file name, for example, 10-OBFileRule-Jan03-FR.txt.

 **Note:**

The import mode options (Snapshot, Incremental and Full Refresh) are only applicable to Data Rules in a Location using a Standard Import Format. Data Rules in a Location with a Source Adapter Import format always perform a full data extraction (similar to Full Refresh) directly into the TDATESEG_T table.

- **Append**—Existing rows for the POV remain the same, but new rows are appended to the POV. For example, a first time load has 100 rows and second load has 50 rows. In this case, FDMEE appends the 50 rows. After this load, the row total for the POV is 150.
- **Replace**—Replaces the rows in the POV with the rows in the load file (that is, replaces the rows in TDATESEG). For example, a first time load has 100 rows, and a second load has 70 rows. In this case, FDMEE first removes the 100 rows, and loads the 70 rows to TDATESEG. After this load, the row total for the POV is 70.

 **Note:**

If you run data load in Full Refresh mode in the Account Reconciliation Manager (ARM), select all locations that have data. Otherwise, FDMEE contains data for locations not selected in ARM (but ARM does not). This results in a discrepancy between what is in FDMEE and what is in ARM.

This field is only available for a data load batch.

8. Select **Extract Exchange Rate** to extract the exchange rate.
See [How Currencies Are Processed](#).
(This option is not applicable for file-based source systems).
9. For Oracle Essbase, Oracle Hyperion Planning, and Options for the Financial Management applications, in the **Export Mode** drop-down, select the mode of exporting data.

Options for Essbase or Planning applications:

- STORE_DATA
- REPLACE_DATA
- ADD_DATA
- SUBTRACT_DATA
- OVERRIDE_ALL_DATA

This field is only available for a data load batch.

Options for the Financial Management applications:

- Accumulate
- Replace
- Merge

- Replace by Security
10. For Essbase or Planning, from the **Plan Type** drop-down, select the plan type of the application.
 11. Click **Save**.

To add a batch job:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Batch**, select **Batch Definition**.
2. In **Batch Definition**, under **Batch Jobs**, click **Add**.
In **Rule Name**, specify the rule name associated with the batch job.

You can also select the



to navigate to and select the rule name.

3. In **Job Sequence**, specify the order in which to sequence the batch.
4. Click **Save**.

Adding a Batch Group

Batch groups enable you to determine security eligibility when executing batches.

See [Setting Security Options](#).

To add a batch group:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Batch**, select **Batch Definition**.
2. Select the **Batch Group** tab.
3. Click **Add**.
4. In **Name**, specify the batch group name.
5. Click **Save**.
6. **Optional**: Associate a batch with a batch group:
 - a. Select the **Batch** tab.
 - b. From the **Batch** summary section, select the batch to associate with a batch group.
 - c. From the **Batch** detail section, select the **Definition** tab.
 - d. In **Batch Group**, select the batch group to associate with the batch.
 - e. Click **Save**.

Executing Batches

Use the Batch Execution feature to show all batches that you have accessed based on the batch group assigned. You can also use the Batch Execution feature to select a batch and execute a rule after parameters passed with the rule have been validated.

Batch Execution shows all batches to which you have access based on the batch group assigned.

**Note:**

The Batch Execution option is only accessible to a user with a Run Integration role.

To execute a rule:

1. On the **Workflow** tab, under **Other**, select **Batch Execution**.
2. In the **Batch Execution** summary area, select a batch name, and then click **Execute**.

Using Open Batches

The open batch functionality is used to read file-based data sources and import them into the appropriate POV based on the file name. It is a batch definition type that enables you to automate and schedule the workflow process (such as four fish steps in the Data Load Workbench: import, validate, export, and check), particularly when you must process the loading of a large number of external files. Open batches cannot contain jobs. Additionally, open batches can be scheduled to run periodically.

The high-level process overview of the Open Batches function consists of:

1. In **Batch Definition**, add a new batch definition with the type of **Open Batch**.
2. Create an `openbatch` folder in the application `inbox\batches` subdirectory where the files to be imported are copied.

After a batch is processed, a directory is created and all files within the `OpenBatch` directory are moved into it. The new directory is assigned a unique batch ID.

3. Select the **File Name Separator** character.

This character is used to separate the five segments of an open batch file name.

4. Select the **Auto Create Data Rule** option.
5. Stage the open batch files by copying files to the `inbox\batches\openbatch` folder using the name format for batch files.
6. In Batch Execution, process the batch.

Name Format for Open Batch Files

The names of open batch files consist of the following segments:

- POV—Point-of-View where Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition processes the data, such as location, period, and category
- Import load method—how FDMEE imports data to the POV
- Export load method—how FDMEE exports data to the target application

Open batches are located in the `inbox\batches\openbatch`, and under a sub-folder if one has been created for them.

Naming Conventions

Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition uses the following methods to name open batch files:

1. Auto Create Data Load Rule—used when the data load rule is created the first time.
2. Existing Data Load Rule—used when the data load rule has been created in FDMEE.

When FDMEE creates the data rule name automatically, it checks whether a data rule with the "Location_Category" name exists. If the name does not exist, FDMEE creates the data rule using the file naming convention: `FileID~Location~Category~Period~RR.ext` (this example uses a ~ (tilde) file name separator).

- File ID—a free-form value used to sort the file for a given Location. Files are sorted by Location and within a location, the File ID is used to sort the files.
- Location—POV location
- Category—POV Category
- Period—POV Period
- load method—a two-character value. The first character indicates the import Format, and the second character indicates the export format.

Valid values for import mode are **A** and **R**.

Valid values for export mode are **A**, **R**, **M**, and **S**.

For more information, see [Open Batch Import and Export Load Methods](#).

- ext—file extension (txt or csv)

When FDMEE finds that a data rule already exists for an open batch, it uses the file naming convention: `FileID~Period~RR.ext` (this example uses a ~ (tilde) file name separator)

- File ID—a free-form value used to define the load order of batch execution. Batch files load in alphabetic order by file name.
- Data Load Rule—Data Load Rule name
- Period—POV Period
- load method—a two-character value. The first character indicates the import Format, and the second character indicates the export format.

Valid values for import mode are **A** and **R**.

Valid values for export mode are **A**, **R**, **M**, and **S**.

For more information, see [Open Batch Import and Export Load Methods](#).

- ext—file extension (txt or csv)

Open Batch Import and Export Load Methods

Import load methods include:

Import Load Method	File-Based	E-Business Suite and PeopleSoft
A	Append	not applicable
R	Replace	not applicable
F	not applicable	Full Refresh
I	not applicable	Incremental
S	not applicable	Snapshot

Export load methods include:

Export Load Method	Hyperion Financial Management	Planning/Essbase/Hyperion Profitability
A (ADD_DATA)	Accumulate	not applicable
R	Replace	Applicable for Planning only
M (STORE_DATA)	Merge	Merge for Essbase, Full Refresh for Hyperion Profitability. (The merge export load method is not available for Planning).
S	Replace by Security	Subtract for Planning, Replace for Essbase, Incremental for Hyperion Profitability

Export load methods include:

Creating Open Batches

To create and process open batch:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Batch**, select **Batch Definition**.
2. In the **Batch Definition** summary section, click **Add**.

Use the blank Name and Target Application fields in the Batch Definition summary grid to enter a batch name or target application on which to search.

3. In **Batch Definition Detail** section, select the **Definition** tab.
4. In **Name**, specify the name of the batch definition.
5. From the **Target Application** drop-down, select the name of the target application.
6. In the **Type** drop-down, select **Open Batch**.
7. In the **Execution Mode** drop-down, select **Serial**.

The serial execution mode processes files sequentially, requiring that one file complete its process before the next file starts its process.

8. In **Open Batch Directory**, specify the folder under `inbox\batches\openbatch` subdirectory where the files to be imported are copied. If this field is blank or null, all files under `inbox\batches\openbatch` are processed.
9. In **File Name Separator**, for an open batch type, select the character to use when separating the five segments of a batch file name.

Options:

- ~
- @
- -
- ;

10. Select **Auto Create Data Rule** to create the data rule automatically for file-based data loads.

When Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition assigns the data rule name, it checks whether a data rule with the "Location_Category" name exists. If the name does not exist, FDMEE creates the data rule.

To use predefined data rules that load data based on specific categories, leave this field blank.

11. **Optional:** In the **Description** field, enter a description of the batch definition.
12. Click **Save**.
13. Stage the file-based data source files by copying them to `inbox\batches\openbatch` using one of the following methods:

- **Predefined Data Load Rule**—To use a predefined data rule that loads data based on specific categories, leave the Auto Create Data Rule field blank on the Batch Definition screen and create the data load rule (see [Defining Data Load Rules to Extract Data](#)).

Next, create the open batch file name using the following format:

`FileID_RuleName_Period_LoadMethod`. The file id is a free-form field that you can use to control the load order. Batch files load in alphabetic order by file name.

The load method is defined using two-character code identifying the load method where the first code represents the append or replace method for the source load, and second character represents the accumulate or replace method for the target load.

For the import load method, depending on the source system, available values are:

- A—Append
- R—Replace Data
- F—Full Refresh
- I—Incremental
- S—Replace by Security

For Oracle Hyperion Financial Management the export load methods are:

- A—Accumulate
- R—Replace
- M—Merge
- S—Replace by Security

For Oracle Hyperion Planning, the export modes are:

- A—ADD_DATA
- R—REPLACE_DATA
- M—STORE_DATA
- S—SUBTRACT_DATA

Examples of an open batch file name are: `a_Texas_Actual04_Jan-2004_RR.txt` and `b_Texas_Actual04_Jan-2004_RR.txt`.

- **Auto-Created Data Load Rule**—To load data to any location category and have FDMEE create the data load rule automatically, create the open batch file name using the following format: "`FileID_Location_Category_Period_LoadMethod`".

In this case, FDMEE looks for the data rule with the name "`Location_Category`". If it does not exist, FDMEE creates the data rule automatically with the name "`Location_Category`".

14. On the **Workflow** tab, under **Other**, select **Batch Execution**.
15. In the **Batch Execution** summary area, select the open batch file, and then click **Execute**.

After an open batch is processed, a directory is created, all files within the `openbatch` directory are moved into the new directory, and the new directory is assigned a unique batch ID.

 **Note:**

The Open batch feature is unavailable for the Account Reconciliation Manager.

Creating an Open Batch to Run an Integration with E-Business Suite

You can use Open Batch functionality to run an integration with Oracle E-Business Suite. To do this, you create an empty file with the POV and the data load rule in the file name, and then save it to the open batch folder on the server. When you run the open batch process, Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition runs the E-Business Suite integration for the specified rule and POV.

Creating Open Batches for Multiple Periods

You can use the open batch functionality to read file-based data sources with multiple periods and import them into the appropriate POV based on the file name. This feature enables you to automate the process of loading a large number of files. Open batches for multiple periods cannot contain jobs. Additionally, open batches for multiple periods can be scheduled to run periodically.

Files for an open batch multiple period load are stored in the `inbox\batches\openbatchml` directory.

The names of multiple period batch files consist of the following segments in the following order:

- File ID—A free-form field used to control load order. Batch files load in alphabetic order by file name.
- Location
- Category
- Start Period
- End Period
- Load Method—A two-character item (Character 1 = append or replace, and Character 2 = target append or replace). Valid values are **A** and **R**.

Examples of open batch for a multiple period file name:

`a_Texas_Actual_ Jan-2004_ Jun-2004_RR.txt` (Loc, Cat, Start Period, End Period)

and

`b_TexasDR1_ Jan-2004_ Jun-2004_RR.txt` (Data Rule, Start Period, End Period)

To create and process an open batch:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Batch**, select **Batch Definition**.
2. In the **Batch Definition** summary area, click **Add**.

Use the blank Name and Target Application fields in the Batch Definition summary grid to enter a batch name or target application on which to search.

3. In the **Batch Definition Detail** section, select the **Definition** tab.
4. In **Name**, specify the name of the batch definition.
5. From **Target Application**, select the name of the target application.
6. From **Type**, select **Open Batch Multi-Period**.
7. In the **Execution Mode** drop-down, select **Serial**.

The serial execution mode processes files sequentially, requiring that one file complete its process before the next file starts to process.

8. In **Open Batch Directory**, specify the folder under: `inbox\batches\openbatchml` subdirectory where the files to be imported are copied. If this field is blank or null, all files under: `inbox\batches\openbatchml` are processed.
9. In **File Name Separator**, for an open batch type, select the character to use when separating the five segments of a batch file name.

Options:

- ~
- @
- ;
- _

10. Select **Auto Create Data Rule** to create the data rule automatically for file-based data loads.

When Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition assigns the data rule name, it checks whether a data rule with the "Location_Category" name exists. If the name does not exist, FDMEE creates the data rule using the following file name convention:

- Rule Name–Location_Category
- Description—"Auto-created data rule"
- Category–Category
- File Name–Null
- Mode–Replace

To use predefined data rules that load data based on specific categories, leave this field blank

11. **Optional:** In the **Description** field, enter a description of the batch definition.
12. Click **Save**.
13. Stage the file-based data source files by copying them to `inbox\batches\openbatch` using one of the following methods:
 - **Predefined Data Load Rule**—To use a predefined data rule that loads data based on specific categories, leave the Auto Create Data Rule field blank on the Batch Definition screen and create the data load rule (see [Defining Data Load Rules to Extract Data](#)).

If you must load to noncontiguous periods in the open batch, create the data rule in which the source period mappings are defined, and use this option.

Next, create the open batch file name using the following format:

`FileID_RuleName_Period_LoadMethod`. The file id is a free-form field that you can use to control the load order. Batch files load in alphabetic order by file name.

The load method is defined using two-character code identifying the load method where the first code represents the append or replace method for the source load, and second character represents the accumulate or replace method for the target load.

For the source load method, available values are:

- A—Append
- R—Replace

For the target load method, available values are:

- A—Accumulate
- R—Replace

Examples of an open batch file name are: `a_Texas_Actual04_Jan-2004_RR.txt` and `b_Texas_Actual04_Jan-2004_RR.txt`

- Auto-Created Data Load Rule—To load data to any location category and have FDMEE create the data load rule automatically, create the open batch file name using the format: "FileID_Location_Category_Period_LoadMethod".

In this case, FDMEE looks for the data rule with the name "Location_Category". If it does not exist, FDMEE creates the data rule automatically with the name "Location_Category".

An auto-create data rule is only applicable for contiguous period loads. To load to noncontiguous periods, create the data rule in which the source period mappings are defined.

14. On the **Workflow** tab, under **Other**, select **Batch Execution**.
15. In the **Batch Execution** summary area, select an open batch file, and then click **Execute**.

After an open batch is processed, a directory is created and all files within the `openbatch` directory are moved to it. The new directory is assigned a unique batch ID.

 **Note:**

The Open batch feature is unavailable for the Account Reconciliation Manager.

Scheduling Jobs

The scheduling jobs feature provides a method to orchestrate the execution times of metadata load rules and data load rules.

 **Note:**

When you cancel a job from the Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition user interface using **Cancel Schedule**, all instances of a schedule for a rule are cancelled. You cannot selectively cancel individual schedules for a rule.

To schedule a job:

1. From the **Batch Execution** screen, **Metadata** screen, or **Data Load Rule** screen, select the batch name (from the Batch Execution screen) or rule (from the Metadata screen or Data Load Rule screens) to schedule and click **Schedule**.
2. In **Schedule**, select any rule feature specific options.
For example, if you select the **Schedule** option from the **Data Load Rule** screen, specify the Import from Source, Recalculate, Export to Target, and so on options.
3. Specify the type of scheduling and select the associated date and time parameters.

Table 6-1 Schedule Types and Parameters

Schedule Type	Data and Time Parameters
Simple	Submits the job for execution at a specific day and time, but does not repeat: Available options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timezone • Date • Hour(s) • Minute(s) • Second(s) • Select (AM/PM)
Hourly	Executes at the specified minutes and seconds after the top of the hour every hour until cancelled. Available options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timezone • Minute(s) • Second(s)
Daily	Executes at the same time each day. Available options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timezone • Hour(s) • Minute(s) • Second(s) • Select (AM/PM)

Table 6-1 (Cont.) Schedule Types and Parameters

Schedule Type	Data and Time Parameters
Weekly	<p>Executes at the specific time for each day selected.</p> <p>Available options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timezone • Monday-Sunday • Hour(s) • Minute(s) • Second(s) • Select (AM/PM)
Monthly (day of month)	<p>Execute at the specific time for the day of the month selected. Also enables you to select the "Last Day of Month" or "Day Before End of Month".</p> <p>Available options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timezone • Monthly Date • Hour(s) • Minute(s) • Second(s) • Select (AM/PM)
Monthly (week day)	<p>You can select the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, last, and then the specific day or the week on which to execute the job.</p> <p>Available options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Day of Month • Day • Hour(s) • Minute(s) • Second(s) • Select (AM/PM)

 **Note:**

The Timezone option is unavailable for the Monthly (week day) schedule type.

Canceling a Scheduled Job

When you cancel a job from the Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition user interface using **Cancel Schedule**, all instances of a schedule for a rule are cancelled. You cannot selectively cancel individual schedules for a rule.

To cancel a scheduled job:

1. On the **Batch Execution** screen, select the batch.
2. Click **Cancel Schedule**.

Working with Batch Scripts

Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition provides a set of Windows batch/UNIX shell scripts that enable users to execute data load rules from a command line or schedule loads from any scheduler without writing Java code. Batch scripts can be invoked from the command line. In turn, scripts call the data load and metadata load API in the FDMEE application server that execute the rules using the normal process used in data rule and workbench. Batch scripts are located under a `<EPM_ORACLE_INSTANCE>/FinancialDataQuality` directory (`<EPM_ORACLE_INSTANCE>` is typically located at: `C:\Oracle\Middleware\user_projects\epmsystem1`).

Using a batch script to run data load rules includes:

- Executing the batch script for data load rules. See [Executing the Batch Script for Data Load Rules](#).
- Executing the batch script for metadata rules.



Note:

Period names cannot include spaces if used in a batch script.

Using Password Encryption

Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition provides a Win/UNIX script to encrypt a password and store in a file. Script `encryptpassword.bat/sh` is located in `EPM_ORACLE_INSTANCE/FinancialDataQuality` directory.

To encrypt a password:

1. Navigate to the directory that has the batch files.
Typically, the batch file directory is `EPM_ORACLE_INSTANCE/FinancialDataQuality` directory
2. From the `EPM_ORACLE_INSTANCE/FinancialDataQuality` directory, at a command prompt, run the script **`encryptpassword.bat <passwordfile>`**.
3. When prompted, enter the password, and then click **Enter**.

Note the following:

- The password is masked when you type it.
- When running the batch script, you can provide the password by file name as a parameter in the following format: `-f:passwordfile`. The file name used as a parameter is placed in the location defined in "Encrypted Password Folder" option of System Settings.
- Do not include a disk or directory specification as part of the file name, just enter a file name with or without an extension.
- Replace the `[file]` with the actual file name, and do not include the brackets.
- The script encrypts the password and writes it to the file provided as a parameter.
- For information on running a data load rule batch script with a password from a file, see [Executing the Batch Script for Data Load Rules](#).

- For information on running a metadata load rule batch script with a password from a file, see [Executing the Batch Script for Metadata Rules](#).

Executing the Batch Script for Data Load Rules

To run the data load rule batch script with a plain text password:

1. Display a Windows command window or UNIX shell.
2. Paste and run the following command: `loaddata USER PASSWORD RULE_NAME IMPORT_FROM_SOURCE EXPORT_TO_TARGET EXPORT_MODE IMPORT_MODE LOAD_FX_RATE START_PERIOD_NAME END_PERIOD_NAME SYNC_MODE`

To run the data load rule batch script with a password from a file:

1. Display a Windows command window or UNIX shell.
2. Paste and run the following command: `loaddata USER -f:PASSWORD_FILE RULE_NAME IMPORT_FROM_SOURCE EXPORT_TO_TARGET EXPORT MORE IMPORT_MODE LOAD_FX_RATE START_PERIOD_NAME END_PERIOD_NAME SYNC_MODE`

Setting the Parameters for Data Load Rules

The parameters used to execute a batch script for data load rules are:

Table 6-2 Parameters for Data Load Rules

Parameter	Value
User	Username
Password	Password or -f:Password file name
IMPORT_FROM_SOURCE	Y or N
EXPORT_TO_TARGET	Y or N
EXPORT_MODE	Oracle Essbase and Oracle Hyperion Planning applications export modes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STORE_DATA • ADD_DATA • SUBTRACT_DATA • REPLACE_DATA • OVERRIDE_ALL_DATA The Oracle Hyperion Financial Management application export mode: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accumulate • Replace • Merge • Replace_By_Security
IMPORT_MODE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Snapshot • Incremental • Full Refresh The file-based source system export modes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Append • Replace
LOAD_FX_RATE	Load exchange rate flag. Y or N
START_PERIOD_NAME	Period Name or POV if the POV specified period value is retrieved from the period profile.

Table 6-2 (Cont.) Parameters for Data Load Rules

Parameter	Value
END_PERIOD_NAME	Period Name or POV if the POV specified period value is retrieved from the period profile.
SYNC_MODE	SYNC/ASYNC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SYNC—Process runs immediately and control returns when process completes. • ASYNC—When the ODI job is submitted, control returns. The load process continues to execute in ODI.

Executing the Batch Script for Metadata Rules

To run the metadata load rule batch script with a plain text password:

1. Display a Windows command window or UNIX shell.
2. At a Windows command window or UNIX shell, paste and run the following command:
`loadmetadata USER PASSWORD LOCATION_NAME SYNC_MODE`

To run the metadata load rule batch script with a password from a file:

1. Display a Windows command window or UNIX shell.
2. At a Windows command window or UNIX shell, paste and run the following command:
`loadmetadata USER -f:PASSWORD_FILE LOCATION_NAME SYNC_MODE`

Setting the Parameters for Metadata Rules

The parameters used to execute a batch script for metadata rules are:

Table 6-3 Parameters for Metadata Rules

Parameter	Value
User	Username
Password	Password or -f:Password file name
Location	Location Name
SYNC_MODE	SYNC/ASYNC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SYNC—Process run immediately and control returns when the process completes. • ASYNC—When ODI job is submitted, control returns. The load process continues to execute executed in ODI.

Executing the Batch Script for HR Data Rules

To run the HR data rule batch script with a plain text password:

1. Display a Windows command window or UNIX shell.
2. Paste and run the following command: `loadhrdata USER PASSWORD LOCATION_NAME SYNC_MODE`

To run the HR data d rule batch script with a password from a file:

1. Display a Windows command window or UNIX shell.
2. Paste and run the following command: `loadhrdata USER -f:PASSWORD_FILE LOCATION_NAME SYNC_MODE.`

Setting the Parameters for HR Data Rules

The parameters used to execute a batch script for HR data rules are:

Table 6-4 Parameters for Human Resources Rules

Parameter	Value
User	Username
Password	Password or -f:Password file name
Rule Name	HR data rule name
IMPORT_FROM_SOURCE	Y or N
EXPORT_TO_TARGET	Y or N
As of Date	Date used to determine applicable effective date. Date must be in the YYYY-MM-DD format.
Load Type	Specify the load type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data—Loads only the data • Both—Loads the data and metadata.

Executing the Batch Script to Import Mapping Rules

You can use the `importmapping` batch script to import mappings rules from a command line.

To run the import mapping rule batch script with a password from a file:

1. Display a Windows command window or UNIX shell.
2. Paste and run the following command: `importmapping USER_NAME ENCY_PASS LOCATION_NAME DIMENSION_NAME FILE_PATH REPLACE VALIDATE SYNC_MODE`

Setting the Parameters to Import Mappings Rules

The parameters used to execute a batch script for importing mapping rules:

Table 6-5 Parameters for Data Load Rules

Parameter	Value
USER_NAME	Username
ENCY_PASS	Password or -f:Password file name
LOCATION_NAME	Location Name
DIMENSION_NAME	Name of the dimension
File_PATH	Directory from which to import source files.
Replace	Import mode load method: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A—Append • R—Replace
Validate	Y or N

Table 6-5 (Cont.) Parameters for Data Load Rules

Parameter	Value
SYNC_MODE	SYNC/ASYN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SYNC—Process runs immediately and control returns when process completes. • ASYN—When the ODI job is submitted, control returns. The load process continues to execute in ODI.

Note:

When using the `importmapping.sh` utility on Linux to import Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition mappings, and you receive the following error: "String index out of range: -1", reference the directory like this: `./importmapping.sh admin welcome1 EBS_HFM_LOC account \app\EPM\import\FDMEE\FDMEE_Mapping_Account-PROJMGN.txt REPLACE N SYNC`. Then make sure that the file is in Unix format and not in windows format. Run `dos2unix` to convert the file and then reload.

Executing the Batch Script for Data Load Rules to Write Back

Use the "Loaddata" script to extract data from source EPM applications to target Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) systems. See [Executing the Batch Script for Data Load Rules](#).

Running a Batch

To run the batch with a plain text password:

1. Display a Windows command window or UNIX shell.
2. Paste and run the following command: `runbatch USER PASSWORD BATCH_NAME SYNC_MODE`.

To run the batch with a password from a file:

1. Display a Windows command window or UNIX shell.
2. Paste and run the following command: `runbatch USER -f:PASSWORD_FILE BATCH_NAME SYNC_MODE`.

Setting the Parameters for Running the Batch

The parameters used to run the batch are:

Table 6-6 Parameters for running a batch.

Parameter	Value
User	Username
Password	Password or -f:Password file name
Rule Name	Batch Name

7

Creating and Using Scripts

Related Topics

- [Overview](#)
- [Key Jython Concepts](#)
- [Using the Script Editor](#)
- [Using Import Scripts](#)
- [Using Mapping Scripts](#)
- [Using Event Scripts](#)
- [Using Custom Scripts](#)
- [Using the JAVA API](#)
- [Visual Basic](#)

Overview

Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition offers a powerful extensibility framework by providing Jython and Visual Basic based scripting. Using the rich set of the API library, users can extend and customize the product to best fit their needs. FDMEE supports four types of scripts:

- Import scripts—Executed as source files are imported. Uses Jython script only.
- Mapping scripts—Used to build mapping logic to derive target members based on multiple source column and IF THEN logic. Uses Jython and SQL script.
- Event script—Executed in response to FDMEE such as before or after an import. Uses Jython and Visual Basic script.
- Custom script—Enables manual execution of scripts. Uses Jython and Visual Basic script.

FDMEE provides a set of Java APIs that enable you to look up frequently used data load properties or to perform a common action. FDMEE also supports Visual Basic based event scripts.

Key Jython Concepts

Before using scripts, be familiar with the following important Jython concepts:

- Code Indentation
- No Data Type Declaration
- Array Index starts at 0
- Substring is `str[Start Position: Start Position + Length]`.
- ability to access any Java library

For information on Jython concepts: see:

- [What is Jython](#)
- [Python](#)

For information on using exception handling mechanisms in Jython, see [Exception Handling and Debugging](#).

For an example of how a "try-except block" is used in an Event script, see [Events Script Sample](#).

Using the Script Editor

The section explains how to use the Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition Script Editor.

Overview

The Script Editor is used to define Jython scripts that run in response to Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition events or during the file import processes. Scripts are saved in the `data\scripts` directory of the FDMEE application (with a `.py` extension for Jython scripts or a `.vbs` extension for Visual Basic scripts). Import scripts are saved to the `data\scripts\import` subdirectory, event scripts are saved to the `data\scripts\event` subdirectory, and custom scripts are saved to the `data\scripts\custom` subdirectory. Scripts can be copied to other FDMEE environments and edited using a text editor.

Launching the Script Editor

To access the Script Editor:

1. On the **Setup** tab, select **Scripts**.
2. Select **Script Editor**.

Script Editor Layout

The left pane of the Script Editor lists the directories that contain the two types of Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition scripts: Import and Event. The right pane enables you to write and copy the code for script.

Using Import Scripts

This section explains how to use import scripts in Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition.

Overview

 **Note:**

Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition import integration is implemented using the Jython scripting engine. The Visual Basic scripting engine cannot be used with import scripts.

When working with import scripts, note the following considerations:

- Import scripts are executed as source files are imported.
- Import scripts are only valid for file-based data loads.
- Import scripts must be created using Jython functions only. The format is "def <name>(parm1, parm2)" and a return value.
- Import script pass two parameters by FDMEE:
 - a dimension value defined by the import format
 - an entire record from the source

For example, when the account column is defined as position 2 to position 4 characters, then this value gets passed as the value for the field, and the whole input line is passed as the second parameter. In the sample script (see [Import Script Sample](#)) these parameters are specified by the `StrField` and `StrRec` values, but can be any name as long as you remember that the first parameter is the field, and the second one is the entire record.

- An import script on the Amount column is always executed first.
- The file name and the function name must be the same.
- The return value from the function populates the source column in the `TDATESEG` table for the specified dimension. You can only return a single value.
- It is recommended that you use a text editor to edit your script, and then copy and paste it into FDMEE.
- Import scripts are not handled in Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Lifecycle Management.

Creating Import Scripts

To create import scripts:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Scripts**, select **Script Editor**.
2. On the **Script Editor** screen, click **New**.
3. From **Script Type**, select **Import**.
4. In **File Name**, enter a name for the script.
5. Click **OK**.
6. Write the code for the custom script in the Script Editor.
7. Click **Save**.

Import Script Parameters

The import format script is defined as a Jython function. The Jython function name should be same as the script file name. This function accepts two parameters: the current Field and current row being processed.

- **strField**—The values of the source-file column that is defined in the import format (For example, for import scripts assigned to the Amount column, `strField` contains amount values, and, for import scripts assigned to the Account column, `strField` contains account values.
- **strRecord**—The source-file line (record) that is being scanned.

In following example, the script concatenates the account code with the account description from the source file. For example, the first data line of the file is account code 1110 with a description of "Cash". This script concatenates 1110 with "Cash" and creates a source account in the TDATASEG table named "1110-Cash". (See [TDATASEG Table Reference](#)). In the script, you select the field that is defined by the import format, and then the field defined by places 14 through 34 in the current record. (Jython starts numbering columns with 0 rather than 1.)

The screenshot shows the 'Import Format' configuration window. It is divided into three main sections:

- Import Format Summary:** A table listing import formats. The first row is selected:

Status	Name	Source System	Accounting Entity	Source Adapter
✓	0_MCPLAN1_IF	File		
✓	6_SALESJOURNAL	File		
✓	BRAZIL	File		
✓	CAI IFORNTA	File		
- 0_MCPLAN1_IF: Details:** Configuration for the selected format.
 - Name: 0_MCPLAN1_IF
 - Source System: File
 - * File Type: Fixed
 - File Delimiter: NA
 - Target: MCPLAN1
 - Drill URL: (empty field)
 - * Request Method: GET
 - Description: (empty field)
- 0_MCPLAN1_IF: Mappings:** A table defining field mappings.

Source Column	Start	Length	Expression	Add Expression	Target
Account	2	4			Account
Account3	47	14			Account

Assigning Import Scripts to Import Formats

After creating and saving a script in the Script Editor, you assign the script to an import field—any import field within any import format.

To assign import scripts to import fields:

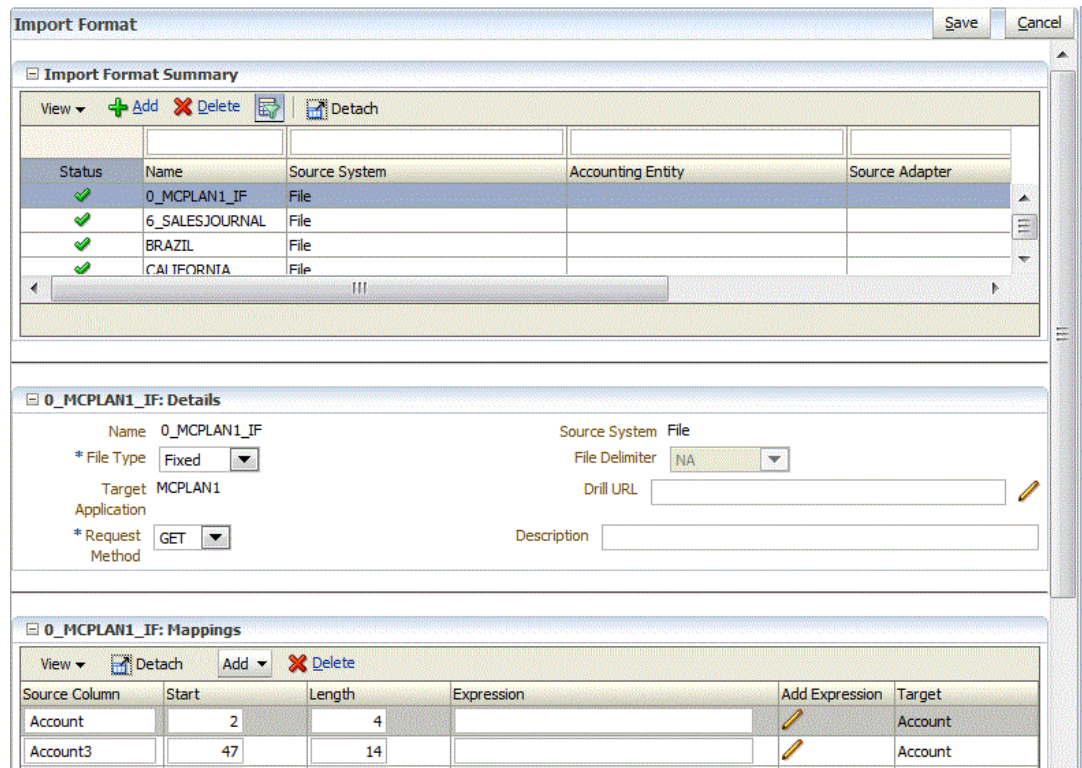
1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Integration Setup**, select **Import Format**.
2. From the **Import Format summary grid**, select the import format name.

Note:

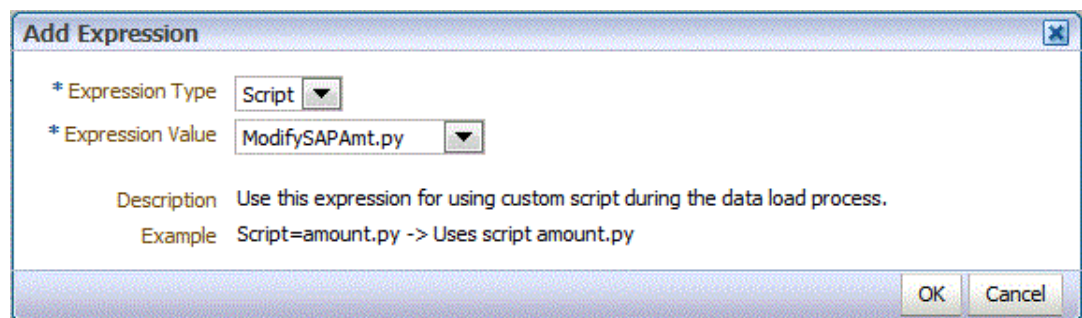
Use non-ASCII characters in an import format name when the import source is an adapter.

3. From the **Import Format detail grid**, select the **Add Expression** icon.

You can also type the value directly in the field rather than use the Expression editor.

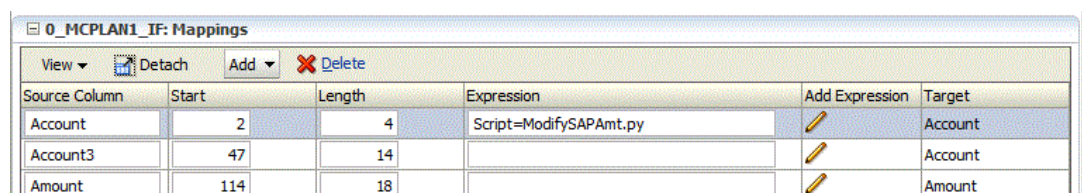


- From **Add Expression**, and then from **Expression Type**, select **Script**.
- In **Expression Value**, browse to and select the script.



- Click **OK**.

The script is assigned to the import field. The name of the import script is displayed in the Expression column.



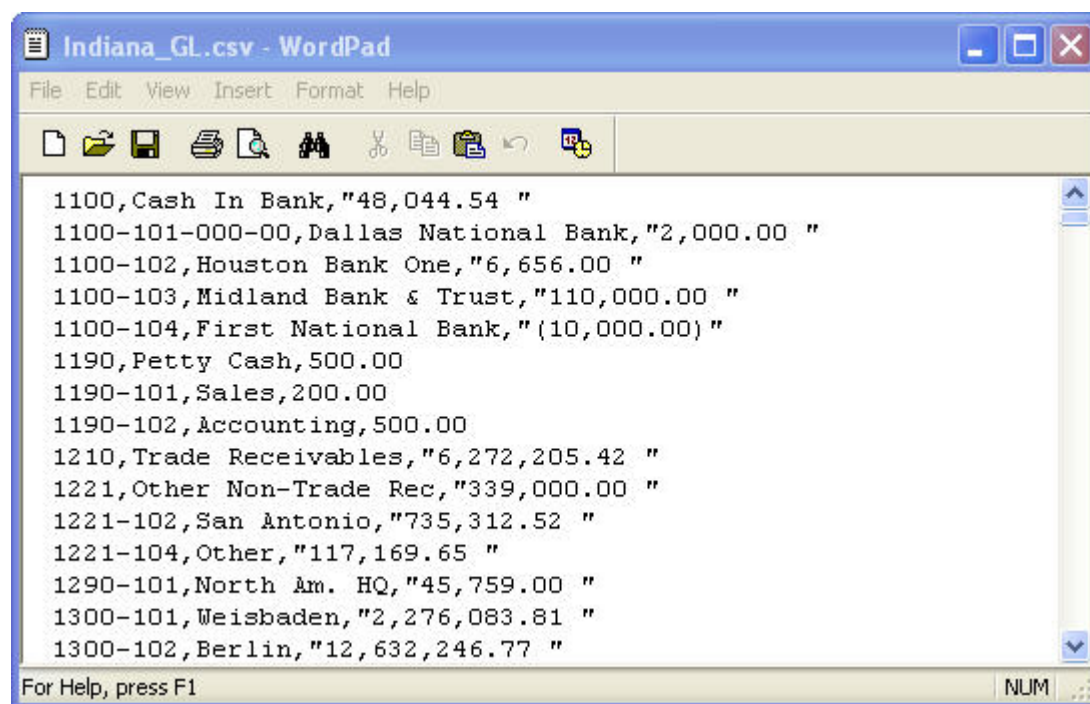
Using Import Script Functions

Within import scripts, you use functions to manipulate the data that Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition imports.

This section uses a problem/solution format to explain how to use the various import script functions.

Extracting Beginning Characters

Problem: The account numbers of the `Indiana_GL` screen, which are in the first field of each line, include varying numbers of digits. However, the mapping associated with the file uses only four digits.



Solution: In the Import Scripts screen, assign the following script to the Expression field of the Account row. The script assigns the first four-digits of each account number (the first four digits on the left) to `Parse_Account`:

```
def Parse_Account (strfield, strrecord):  
  
    return strField[:4]
```

Result: The import file displays only the first four digits of each account number.

Extracting Middle Characters

Problem: The `NewYork` file presents cost center, account, and account description as a continuous string, rather than as three strings. You want to separate the account strings from the cost center and account description strings.

Cost Center	Acct	Description	Beginning Balance	Debits	Credits	Ending Balance
100 - 0012	-	UNIT SUSPENSE NOT BILLED	"109,456.89"	"135,947.75"	"216,730.46"	"28,674.18"
100 - 0013	-	UNIT SUSPENSE NOT POSTED	"9,360,383.43"	"61,121,622.31"	"64,847,355.91"	"5,634,649.83"
100 - 0600	-	SALES DISCOUNT	0,"5,644.99"	0,"5,644.99"		
100 - 0620	-	GROSS TRADE SALES	0,"31,040,226.98"	"121,825,470.30"	"-90,785,243.32"	
100 - 0670	-	COST OF SALES FULL G&A	0,"17,193,003.60"	"282,465.00"	"16,910,538.60"	
100 - 0680	-	COST OF SALES PARTIAL G	0,"59,798,158.57"	"153,060.00"	"59,645,098.57"	
100 - 0690	-	COST OF SALES NO G&A	0,"1,122,038.88"	0,"1,122,038.88"		
100 - 0790	-	OTHER COSTS	0,"-178,213.98"	"66,217.53"	"-244,431.51"	

Solution: In the Import Formats screen, assign the following script to the Expression field of the Account row. In the Import Formats screen, assign the following script to the Expression field of the Account row. The script extracts and returns the characters of the account strings (the characters from positions 7 to 10 of the string):

```
def Parse_Account (strfield, strrecord):
```

```
    return strField[6:10]
```

Result: Account strings are separated from cost center and account description strings.

Result: In the Account column of the import file, only account numbers are displayed.

Extracting End of String

Problem: The `NewJersey` screen presents account numbers as the last four characters of account fields. You want to extract only account numbers.

Description	Cost Center	Acct	Beginning Balance	Debits	Credits	Ending Balance
UNIT SUSPENSE NOT BILLED	- 100	- 0012	"109,456.89"	"135,947.75"	"216,730.46"	"28,674.18"
UNIT SUSPENSE NOT POSTED	- 100	- 0013	"9,360,383.43"	"61,121,622.31"	"64,847,355.91"	"5,634,649.83"
SALES DISCOUNT	- 100	- 0600	0,"5,644.99"	0,"5,644.99"		
GROSS TRADE SALES	- 100	- 0620	0,"31,040,226.98"	"121,825,470.30"	"-90,785,243.32"	
COST OF SALES FULL G&A	- 100	- 0670	0,"17,193,003.60"	"282,465.00"	"16,910,538.60"	
COST OF SALES PARTIAL G	- 100	- 0680	0,"59,798,158.57"	"153,060.00"	"59,645,098.57"	
COST OF SALES NO G&A	- 100	- 0690	0,"1,122,038.88"	0,"1,122,038.88"		
OTHER COSTS	- 100	- 0790	0,"-178,213.98"	"66,217.53"	"-244,431.51"	
BUSINESS UNIT GENERATED	- 100	- 0800	0,-0.33	0,-0.33		
IR&D OVER/(UNDER) ABSORB	- 100	- 0810	0,"45,251,768.58"	"45,251,768.58"	0	
BUSINESS UNIT GENERATED	- 100	- 0850	0,800.92	801,-0.08		
SELLING EXPENSE OVER/(UN	- 100	- 0890	0,"10,961,886.39"	"10,961,886.39"	0	
BUSINESS UNIT GENERATED	- 100	- 0900	0,"3,560.99"	"3,560.99"	0	
ENVIRONMENTAL ALLOCATED	- 100	- 0905	0,520.63	520.63	0	
GENERAL & ADMINISTRATIVE	- 100	- 0910	0,"59,196.10"	"59,196.10"	0	
GOH HOLDING	- 100	- 0920	0,"34,247,451.70"	"34,247,451.70"	0	
INCOME ON TAXES AND TAX	- 100	- 1020	0,0.24	0.35	-0.11	
INTEREST INCOME CUSTOMER	- 100	- 1350	0,0.224	61,-224.61		
DRAFTS PAYABLE	630142571	- 100	- 1660	"-2,532,239.00"	"11,642,577.00"	"9,110,338.00"
TRADE ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE	- 100	- 1920	"17,798,164.41"	"124,690,256.55"	"137,993,009.44"	"4,496,411.52"

Solution: In the Import Formats screen, assign the following script to the Expression field of the Account row. The script extracts and returns the account numbers (the last four characters of the account fields):

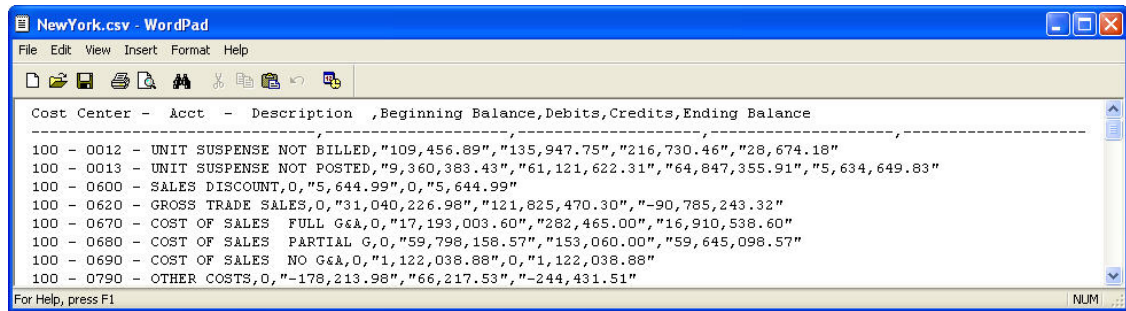
```
def Parse_Account (strfield, strrecord):

return strField[-4:]
```

Result: In the Account column of the import file, only account numbers are displayed.

Using Split Functions

Problem: The NewYork screen presents cost center, account, and account description in one field, rather than in three fields. The three strings are separated by dashes (-). You want to present the three strings as three fields.



Solution: In the Import Formats screen, assign the following scripts, each of which uses the split function, to the Expression fields of the Entity, Account, and Account Description rows (first script to Entity, second script to Account, and third script to Account Description). The first script returns the set of characters before the first hyphen (a cost center value), the second

script returns the set of characters after the first hyphen (an account value), and the third script returns the set of characters after the second hyphen (an account description value).

```
def NY_ParseCenter (strfield, strrecord):
```

```
    seglist = strfield.split("-")
```

```
    return seglist[0].strip()
```

```
def NY_ParseAccount (strfield, strrecord):
```

```
    seglist = strfield.split("-")
```

```
    return seglist[1].strip()
```

```
def NY_ParseDesc (strfield, strrecord):
```

```
    seglist = strfield.split("-")
```

```
    return seglist[2].strip()
```

Result: In the import file, cost center, account and account description strings are presented in three separate fields.

Using the Skip Function (Conditional Skip)

Problem: You want Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition to skip all lines of the NewYork screen that contain an entity value that begins with 06.

You must specify `fdmSkip` as the return value from your function to skip a line in the file that is being processed in the import script. You specify `fdmSkip` as the return argument from an import script by entering `return fdmSkip.fdmSkip` is only available for import scripts.

Cost Center	Acct	Description	Beginning Balance	Debits	Credits	Ending Balance
100 - 0012	-	UNIT SUSPENSE NOT BILLED	"109,456.89"	"135,947.75"	"216,730.46"	"28,674.18"
100 - 0013	-	UNIT SUSPENSE NOT POSTED	"9,360,383.43"	"61,121,622.31"	"64,847,355.91"	"5,634,649.83"
100 - 0600	-	SALES DISCOUNT,0	"5,644.99"	0	"5,644.99"	
100 - 0620	-	GROSS TRADE SALES,0	"31,040,226.98"	"121,825,470.30"	"-90,785,243.32"	
100 - 0670	-	COST OF SALES FULL G&A,0	"17,193,003.60"	"282,465.00"	"16,910,538.60"	
100 - 0680	-	COST OF SALES PARTIAL G,0	"59,798,158.57"	"153,060.00"	"59,645,098.57"	
100 - 0690	-	COST OF SALES NO G&A,0	"1,122,038.88"	0	"1,122,038.88"	
100 - 0790	-	OTHER COSTS,0	"-178,213.98"	"66,217.53"	"-244,431.51"	

Solution: In the Import Scripts screen, you assign the following script to the Expression field of the Entity row. The script parses the entity column and uses a local variable that is discarded after the script executes:

```
def NY_Skip06Center(strField, strrecord):

    if strfield.count("-") > 0:

        seglist = split(strField, "-")

        strEntity = seglist[0]

        if strEntity[:2] == "06":

            return fdmSkip

        else:

            return strEntity
```

Result: No line that contains entity values that begin with 06 is imported.

Storing and Retrieving Temporary Variables

When Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition imports a source file, it skips lines that do not contain valid amounts but executes all import scripts assigned to the Amount column first regardless of whether amounts are valid. Therefore, you can use scripts that run for lines that FDMEE would otherwise skip to store global variables that can be retrieved by other scripts.

Storing Temporary Variables

Within source files, not all lines contain all fields. For example, in the Georgia screen shown below, entity values, such as 0565 0565 Test 3, are presented in the header of each report section after the Bus Area/Dept label, but are not presented in every line. Therefore, entity values must be stored in global variables and assigned to the lines of the source file.

For the Georgia file, to store entity values in global variables, in the Import Formats screen, you assign the following script to the Expression field of the Amount row. The script uses an `if..` statement and the `string` function to determine whether lines contain the Bus Area / Dept: label. If a line contains the label, the script stores the entity value (located in position 33 and including 4 characters) in a global variable. If a line does not include the label, `strfield` returned.

To use a global variable, define a string variable outside the import function. When assigning a value to the variable inside the import function, designate it as global. By defining a variable outside the function, it is available to any function used in that session.

The global variables remain available throughout the current Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition data load process (unlike local variables, which lose their values when the current script is closed). Therefore, values stored from within one script can be retrieved by other scripts.

```
GeorgiaCenter = ""
```

```
def GeorgiaGetCenter (strfield, strrecord):
```

```
    if strrecord[15:31] == "Bus Area / Dept:":
```

```
        global GeorgiaCenter
```

```
        GeorgiaCenter = strrecord[32:36]
```

```
    return strfield
```

The screenshot shows three separate trial balance reports in a Notepad window titled 'Georgia.glo - Notepad'. Each report is for a different department and includes the following information:

- Report Title: Summary1 Trial Balance
- Period: NOV03-04
- Report Date: 16-DEC-2003 13:08
- Page: [X] of 63
- Currency: USD
- Balance Type: Year to Date
- Bus Area / Dept Range: 0000 to 0999
- Bus Area / Dept: [Dept] [Dept] - Test[1, 2, or 3]

Each report contains a table with the following columns: Acct, Description, Beginning Balance, Debits, Credits, and Ending Balance.

Acct	Description	Beginning Balance	Debits	Credits	Ending Balance
0010	0010 - Cash	(971,295.74)	951.00	0.00	(970,344.74)
0012	0012 - AP	0.00	2,002.00	2,002.00	0.00
		(971,295.74)	2,953.00	2,002.00	(970,344.74)

Acct	Description	Beginning Balance	Debits	Credits	Ending Balance
0010	0010 - Cash	5,666,682.18	1,282,699.97	6,949,282.15	100.00
0012	0012 - AP	0.00	403.00	403.00	0.00
		5,666,682.18	1,283,102.97	6,949,785.15	0.00

Acct	Description	Beginning Balance	Debits	Credits	Ending Balance
0010	0010 - Cash	44,521,731.20	165,879,142.19	269,201,268.90	(58,800,395.51)

Retrieving Temporary Variables

You use scripts to assign global, stored variables to the fields of a column. For example, if you are working with the Georgia screen, you begin by using the following script to assign the global variable `GeorgiaCenter` to the **GeorgiaPutCenter** function.

```
def GeorgiaPutCenter (strfield, strrecord)

return GeorgiaCenter
```

Then, in the Import Formats screen, you assign the script to the Expression field of the Entity row and, thus, assign the values of the global variables to the Entity fields. In this case, entity values are not read from the source file.

Because the `Georgia` file includes subtotal lines that must not be imported, the `Skip` function is required.

To direct Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition to skip lines without account numbers, you configure a Skip Row in the Import Format to recognize blank Account fields (15 blank spaces) by defining appropriate start and length fields for the expression.

Upstream Software Summary1 Trial Balance Report Date: 16-DEC-2003 13:08
Period: NOV03-04 Page: 44 of 63

Currency: USD
Balance Type: Year to Date
Bus Area / Dept Range: 0000 to 0999
Bus Area / Dept: 0563 0563 - Test1

Acct	Description	Beginning Balance	Debits	Credits	Ending Balance
0010	0010 - Cash	(971,295.74)	951.00	0.00	(970,344.74)
0012	0012 - AP	0.00	2,002.00	2,002.00	0.00
		(971,295.74)	2,953.00	2,002.00	(970,344.74)

Upstream Software Summary1 Trial Balance Report Date: 16-DEC-2003 13:08
Period: NOV03-04 Page: 45 of 63

Currency: USD
Balance Type: Year to Date

Import Script Sample

This sample import script returns the location as a value for the column.

```
#-----  
  
# Sample shows how to use the value from the fdmContext map, In  
  
# this sample return the Location as value for the column  
  
#-----  
  
def getOrgfromLoc(strfield, strrec):  
  
    org = fdmContext['LOCNAME']  
  
    return org  
  
#-----  
  
# Sample to show the Jython string function. The script below is  
  
# used to parse an account column 01-205-4110-0000-000 and return the  
  
# third string  
  
#-----  
  
def getSegfromAcct(strfield, strrec):  
  
    if strfield.count("-") > 0:  
  
        seglist = strfield.split('-')  
  
        result = seglist[2]  
  
        return result  
  
#-----
```

Using Mapping Scripts

This section explains how to use mapping scripts in Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition.

Overview

Mapping Scripts are used to build mapping logic to derive target members based on multiple source columns and IF THEN logic. Mapping scripts are added in the Data Load Mapping screen, and are available for: Between, IN, Like types. They are stored in the TDATA_MAP table.

When you use Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Lifecycle Management to export mapping rules, any related mapping scripts are included.

Additionally, Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition supports the export and import of mapping scripts in a text file. This support includes both Jython and SQL scripts. The scripts are enclosed in a <SCRIPT> tag.

 **Note:**

The column on which the script resides must be updated for the script to run. This means that you cannot update a different column based on the script/current column value unless you change both.

Creating Mapping Scripts

For Like mappings, you can create mapping scripts to designate conditional mapping. This type of mapping enables you to specify source members mapped to script expressions rather than to hard-coded target members. Target values are assigned in the script value. You activate the mapping script by placing #SQL in the Target value field for a SQL script. (The row that uses a script has target value of #SQL). Then the next row has the <SCRIPT> delimiter and the actual script, followed by <SCRIPT>. Mapping scripts, used in conjunction with dimension processing order, enables a mapping that is based on the results of dimension mappings. That is, dimension mappings that have already been processed. See [Using Mapping Scripts](#).

To create a mapping script:

1. From the **Workflow** tab, select **Data Load Mapping**.
2. **Optional:** Select the desired location.
3. Select the **Like** tab.

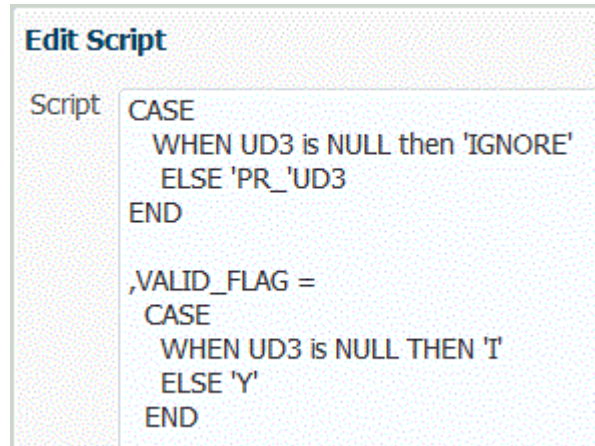
Mapping scripts are unavailable for "Explicit" and "Multi-dimension" mapping types.

4. Select the **Source Value**.
5. In **Target Value**, select one of the following:
 - For a Jython based mapping script, enter **#SCRIPT**.
 - For a SQL based mapping script, enter **#SQL**.

For SQL based mappings, Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition specifies the special value #SQL to the "Target Value." For this

reason, this field cannot be used to specify a value of "IGNORE." To flag a row, use either VALID_FLAG = "Y" (row if valid), VALID_FLAG = "N" (row if invalid), or VALID_FLAG = "I" (row is ignored based on the user defined criteria).

For example, if you want to map null entries so that they are ignored, specify the data table column for the dimension and then specify VALID_FLAG = "I." In the following example UD3 identifies the data table column for the product dimension.



```


Edit Script

Script
CASE
  WHEN UD3 is NULL then 'IGNORE'
  ELSE 'PR_'UD3
END

,VALID_FLAG =
CASE
  WHEN UD3 is NULL THEN 'I'
  ELSE 'Y'
END

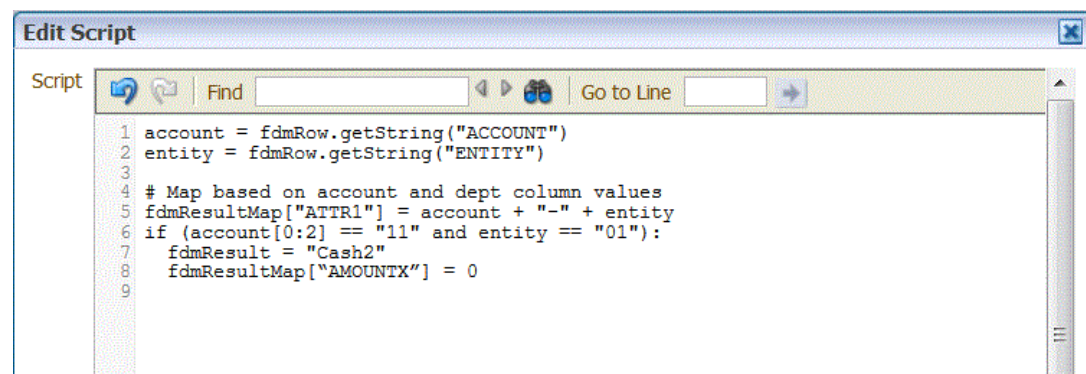
```

6. In **Rule Name**, enter the data rule name for the mapping.
7. Click **Save**.

The Script Editor icon () is enabled.

8. Click the Script Editor icon.
9. In **Edit Script**, enter the mapping script, and click **OK**.

For example, the following Jython based mapping script checks when the first two characters of the account equals 11 and the entity equals 01. When a match occurs, then the target is set to Cash2 and the target amount is set to 0. In addition, the script also updates the attribute1 column in the TDATESEG table. (See [TDATESEG Table Reference](#)). This script uses the `fdmResultMap` object (see [Using Jython Objects with Mapping Scripts](#)).



```

Edit Script

Script
1 account = fdmRow.getString("ACCOUNT")
2 entity = fdmRow.getString("ENTITY")
3
4 # Map based on account and dept column values
5 fdmResultMap["ATTR1"] = account + "-" + entity
6 if (account[0:2] == "11" and entity == "01"):
7     fdmResult = "Cash2"
8     fdmResultMap["AMOUNTX"] = 0
9

```

In this example, SQL script logic is implemented in a SQL CASE statement. The CASE statement is used in the SET command of the internal UPDATE statement. The mapping statement below is converted to the UPDATE statement listed


```

1 CASE
2   WHEN ACCOUNT LIKE 'L%' AND ICP = '000' THEN 'A4140'
3   WHEN ACCOUNT IN ('110','120','130') THEN 'A100''
4   ELSE 'A' || ACCOUNT
5 END
6 ,DESC1 = COALESCE(DESC1, ACCOUNT || '.' || ICP)
7 |

```

```
UPDATE TDATASEG
```

```
SET ACCOUNTX =
```

```
CASE
```

```
    WHEN ACCOUNT LIKE 'L%' AND ICP = '000' THEN 'A4140'
```

```
    WHEN ACCOUNT IN ('110','120','130') THEN 'A100''
```

```
    ELSE 'A' || ACCOUNT
```

```
END
```

```
,DESC1 = COALESCE(DESC1, ACCOUNT || '.' || ICP)
```

```
WHERE ACCOUNT ....
```

Using Jython Objects with Mapping Scripts

Use the following predefined Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition Jython objects within mapping scripts.

Table 7-1 Using Jython Objects with mapping scripts

Jython Object	Description
fdmRow	fdmRow id used to access any column in the current row being processed by the mapping process. You can access any column in the TDATASEG table. To access a value in a column, specify the following: <code>fdmRow.getString("<COLUMN NAME>")</code> . For example, to get the value of the ENTITY column, specify <code>fdmRow.getString("ENTITY")</code> .

Table 7-1 (Cont.) Using Jython Objects with mapping scripts

Jython Object	Description
<code>fdmResult</code>	<code>fdmResult</code> is used to return the value from the mapping function. You can set the value as follows <code>fdmResult = "Cash"</code> . The <code>fdmResult</code> is used to update the value for the target dimension, which is also referred to as the "X" column. For every dimension in the <code>TDATESEG</code> table there are two columns, one for source and another for target. For example, <code>ENTITY</code> provides the source value, and <code>ENTITYX</code> provides target value that is the result of the mapping process.
<code>fdmResultMap</code>	<code>fdmResultMap</code> is used to update any column in the <code>TDATESEG</code> table. The column name in the <code>TDATESEG</code> table is used as the key in the map. For example, to update the <code>ATTR1</code> column use <code>fdmResultMap["ATTR1"] = "Asset Acct"</code> . To set the target amount to 0 use <code>fdmResultMap["AMOUNTX"] = 0</code> .

Mapping Script Samples

This sample mapping script evaluates the account and entity columns and assigns a value for the target column. It also shows how to update the other columns of the current row using the `fdmResult` map:

```
#-----  
  
# Sample Jython Mapping Script. Script evaluates account and entity  
  
# columns and assign value for the target column. In addition it  
  
# also shows how to update the other columns of current row using  
  
fdmResultMap  
  
#-----  
  
account = fdmRow.getString("ACCOUNT")  
  
entity = fdmRow.getString("UD1")  
  
# Map based on account and dept column values  
  
fdmResultMap["ATTR1"] = account + "-" + entity  
  
if (account[0:2] == "71"):  
  
    fdmResult = "7110"  
  
elif (account[0:2] == "72"):  
  
    fdmResult = "7210"  
  
elif (account[0:2] == "77" and entity == "205"):  
  
    fdmResult = "7710"  
  
    fdmResultMap["AMOUNTX"] = 0
```

This sample script uses the SQL CASE statement to conditionally process assigned values for the target column.

```
#-----  
  
# Sample SQL script. Script uses SQL CASE statement to conditionally  
  
# process assign value for the target column.  
  
#-----  
  
CASE  
  
    WHEN ACCOUNT LIKE '61%'    AND ud1 = '205'    THEN '6110'  
  
    WHEN ACCOUNT LIKE '61%'    AND ud1 = '240'    THEN '6120'  
  
    ELSE '6130'  
  
END
```

Using Event Scripts

This section explains how to use Event scripts in Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition.

Overview

Event scripts are executed in response to Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition events. You can invoke any custom logic. For example, custom logic could be invoked to send an email notification after a successful load, or send an email when a validation error occurs. Or an email could be sent when you download data from Oracle Hyperion Financial Management and load data to Oracle Essbase for reporting. Event scripts are based on Jython or Visual Basic. Jython scripts have a `.py` extension, and Visual Basic scripts have a `.vbs` extension. Events associated with a script are highlighted in the list of events. Any event that includes a script is executed for that event in selected location.

Note:

Event scripts are not handled in Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Lifecycle Management.

FDMEE Supported Event Scripts

Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition supports the following events for execution, during the data load process:

Table 7-2 FDMEE Events

Event	Description
BefImport	This event is the initial state of the system before any processing for the selected location has begun. If the user defines import scripts, they are run between the BefImport and AftImport events. This step in the processing loads data into the TDATESEG_T table.
AftImport	Data is present in the TDATESEG_T table after this event is processed.
BefCalculate	Called for a validation run only, and called before the validation process.
AftCalculate	Called for a validation run only, and called after the validation process.
BefProcLogicGrp	Called before Logic Account is processed.
AftProcLogicGrp	Called after the Logic Account is processed.
BefProcMap	Called before the mapping process is started in the TDATESEG_T table. Mapping scripts are executed between the BefProcMap and AftProcMap events. Data is moved from the TDATESEG_T table to the TDATESEG table between these events after all data has been mapped. Updates to audit tables are also included as part of this process.
AftProcMap	Called after all the mapping has been completed. When this event runs, the data has already been moved from the TDATESEG_T table to the TDATESEG table.
BefValidate	Checks if data mapped in the TDATESEG table.
AftValidate	Called after the BefValidate event.
BefExportToDat	Called before you write to the file for export. It is also executed for Oracle Essbase in the export to file mode feature.

 **Note:**

This event is unavailable for the Accounts Reconciliation Manager.

Table 7-2 (Cont.) FDMEE Events








Event	Description
AftExportToDat	Called after the file is created.
	<p> Note:</p> <p>This event is unavailable for the Accounts Reconciliation Manager.</p>
BefLoad	Called before you load to a target application.
	<p> Note:</p> <p>This event is unavailable for the Accounts Reconciliation Manager.</p>
AftLoad	Called after data is sent to the target application, but does not wait for the target application to complete the load process.
	<p> Note:</p> <p>This event is unavailable for the Accounts Reconciliation Manager.</p>

Table 7-2 (Cont.) FDMEE Events

Event	Description
BefConsolidate	<p>Oracle Hyperion Financial Management and Essbase only: This event executed when a check rule is included in the location that is being processed.</p> <div data-bbox="1149 499 1403 703" style="border: 1px solid #0070C0; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p> Note: This event is unavailable for the Accounts Reconciliation Manager.</p> </div>
AftConsolidate	<p>Called after the BefConsolidate event.</p> <div data-bbox="1149 873 1403 1077" style="border: 1px solid #0070C0; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p> Note: This event is unavailable for the Accounts Reconciliation Manager.</p> </div>
BefCheck	<p>Called before the Check Rule.</p> <div data-bbox="1149 1251 1403 1455" style="border: 1px solid #0070C0; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p> Note: This event is unavailable for the Accounts Reconciliation Manager.</p> </div>
AftCheck	<p>Called after the Check Rule.</p> <div data-bbox="1149 1625 1403 1829" style="border: 1px solid #0070C0; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p> Note: This event is unavailable for the Accounts Reconciliation Manager.</p> </div>

Creating Event Scripts

To create event scripts:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Scripts**, select **Script Editor**.
2. Single or double-click an event.
3. Write the script in the Script Editor.

Note:

Before creating event scripts, make sure you check the Application Root Folder setting in Application Settings. When you specify a folder at the application level, select **Create Application Folders**. A set of folders is created for the application that includes a scripts folder. Create scripts specific to an application in this folder. This is especially important for event scripts that are different between applications. When you do not set up an application level folder, then you cannot have different event scripts by application.

Stopping the Execution of FDMEE from within a Script

To halt the execution of Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition from within a script:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Scripts**, select **Script Editor**.
2. Single or double-click an event.
3. Add the **raise RuntimeError** script and the message to display.

For example,

```
if (categoryName == ""):  
  
    raise RuntimeError, "Category name is invalid"
```

4. Save the script.

Dynamically Changing Import Formats

You can use the `BefFileImport` event to modify the import format for a location dynamically. The following script changes the import group; the change is based on the file name.

To implement the script, you create two import formats and assign one of them to the Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition location. The script evaluates the file name and, if necessary, changes the import format.

```
if fdmContext["LOCNAME"] == "ITALY":  
  
    filename = fdmContext["FILENAME"]  
  
    if filename[:12] == "ProductSales":  
  
        fdmAPI.updateImportFormat("SALESJOURNAL", fdmContext["LOADID"])
```

Using the File System Object in Event Scripts

You can use the Jython file system object to process files and folders. The following example uses the file system object to create a file and to copy the contents of an existing file to the new file.

Read the following Input File

```
Entity,Currency,ICP,Product,Store,Channel,Custom4,Custom5,Custom6,Custom7,UnitsSold,Sales
```

```
EastSales, USD, [ICP None], H740, Comma_Phone_Stores, Retail_Direct, [None], [None],[None],[None],127,9954.103768
```

```
EastSales, USD, [ICP None], H740, Freds, National_Accts, [None],[None],[None], [None],112,6610.371552
```

```
EastSales, USD, [ICP None], H740, Good_Buy, National_Accts, [None],[None], [None],[None],112,6610.371552
```

Write the following Output File

```
EastSales, USD, [ICP None], H740, Comma_Phone_Stores, Retail_Direct, [None], [None],[None],[None],UnitsSold,127
```

```
EastSales, USD, [ICP None], H740, Comma_Phone_Stores, Retail_Direct, [None], [None],[None],[None],Sales,9954.103768
```

```
EastSales, USD, [ICP None], H740, Freds, National_Accts, [None],[None],[None], [None],UnitsSold112
```

```
EastSales, USD, [ICP None], H740, Freds, National_Accts, [None],[None],[None], [None],Sales6610.371552
```

```
EastSales, USD, [ICP None], H740, Good_Buy, National_Accts, [None],[None], [None],[None],UnitsSold,112
```

```
EastSales, USD, [ICP None], H740, Good_Buy, National_Accts, [None],[None], [None],[None],Sales,6610.371552
```

```
infile = fdmContext["INBOXDIR"]+"/InputFile.txt"
```

```
outfile = fdmContext["INBOXDIR"]+"/DataFile.txt"
```

Events Script Sample

This sample Event script updates the table_xyz table during the data load execution:

```
#-----  
  
# Sample to update table_xyz table during data load rule execution  
  
#-----  
  
query = "UPDATE table_xyz SET accountx = 'SCRIPT_' || account WHERE loadid  
= ? and accountx is NULL"  
  
params = [ fdmContext["LOADID"] ]  
  
print fdmAPI.executedDML(query, params, False)  
  
fdmAPI.commitTransaction()  
  
#-----  
  
# Sample to import data from a custom SQL source and upload into FDMEE  
  
# open interface table. This script should be called in BefImport Event.  
  
# This is alternate to the FDMEE integration import script.  
  
#-----  
  
import java.sql as sql  
  
batchName = "Batch_" + str(fdmContext["LOCNAME"])  
  
insertStmt = ""  
  
INSERT INTO AIF_OPEN_INTERFACE (  
  
    BATCH_NAME  
  
    ,COL01  
  
    ,COL02
```

```
-  
  
# Sample to send email messages using Jython SMTP library  
  
-----  
-  
  
import smtplib  
  
sender = "from@gmail.com"  
  
receivers = "to@gmail.com"  
  
message = """ This is a test e-mail message.  
  
                This is a test e-mail message. """  
  
try:  
  
    smtpServer = smtplib.SMTP('smtp.gmail.com:587')  
  
    smtpServer.starttls()  
  
    smtpServer.login("user", "password")  
  
    smtpServer.sendmail(sender, receivers, message)  
  
    print "Successfully sent email"  
  
    smtpServer.quit()  
  
except Exception, e:  
  
    print "Error: unable to send email: " + str(e)
```

 **Note:**

See the online Jython documentation at the following link that explains the list of Jython exceptions, and the syntax to use when trapping exceptions in your scripts: For information on using exception handling mechanisms in Jython, see [Exception Handling and Debugging](#).

This note applies to all script types.

Using Custom Scripts

This section shows how to use custom scripts in Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition.

Overview

Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition enables you to perform FDMEE tasks on an "as needed" basis such as executing data load rules using custom scripts.

FDMEE supports custom scripts in Jython and Visual Basic. To execute a custom ODI process, then use a Jython script. FDMEE stores custom scripts in the `<APP DIR>/data/scripts/custom` folder.

Creating a Custom Script

To create a custom script:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Scripts**, select **Script Editor**.
2. On the **Script Editor** screen, click **New**.
3. From **Script Type**, select **Custom**.
4. From **Technology**, select **Jython** or **Visual Basic**.

Scripts created in Jython are saved with a `.py` extension. Scripts created in Visual Basic are saved with a `.vbs` extension.

5. In **File Name**, enter a name for the script.
6. Click **OK**.
7. Write the code for the custom script in the Script Editor.
8. Click **Save**.

Working with Custom Scripts

You must create custom script groups before registering custom scripts.

You register custom scripts to select the parameters to pass when the script is executed.

Adding a Custom Script Group

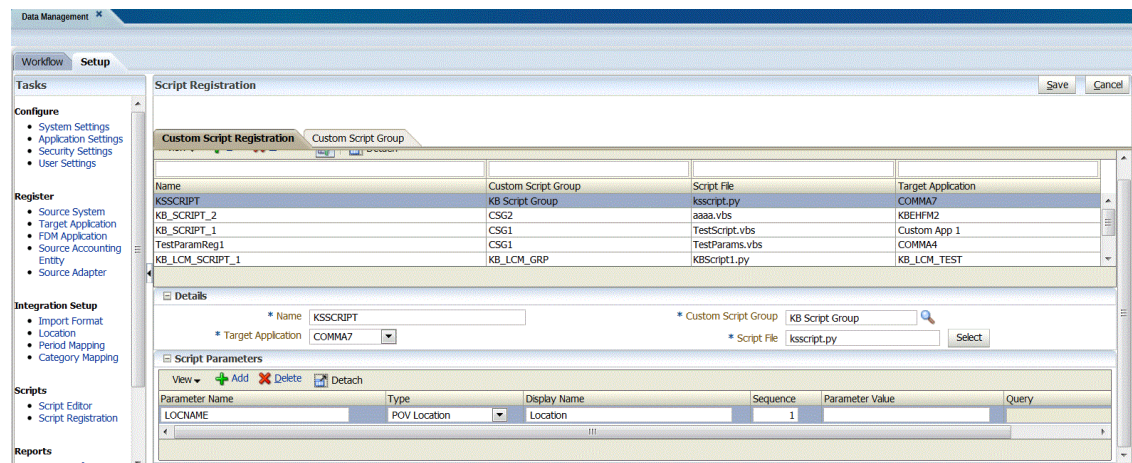
Custom scripts groups enable you to assign similar types of custom scripts under a group for ease of use. They are also used to determine security eligibility when executing custom scripts.

To add a custom group:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Scripts**, select **Script Registration**.
2. Select the **Custom Script Group** tab.
3. Click **Add**.
4. In **Name**, specify the custom script group name.
5. In **Sequence**, enter the display order used when custom script groups are shown during registration and execution.
6. Click **Save**.

Registering Scripts

Registered scripts are associated with a script file (which consists of Jython or Visual Basic script) and a target application. When the custom script is executed, you are prompted with a list of values from which to complete the parameters of the script.



To register a script:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Scripts**, select **Script Registration**.

The Custom Script Registration screen consists of three regions:

- Summary—Lists all custom scripts.
- Details—Shows the script name, associated target application, and script file.
- Parameters—Shows the parameter name and type, display name, sequence, parameter value, and any query definition used to supply a list of values for a given custom script.

2. Above the Summary grid, click **Add**.
3. In the Details grid, in **Name**, enter the name of the custom script.
4. In **Target Application**, select the target application associated with the custom script.

5. To associate the custom script with a custom script group, in **Custom Script Group**, select the group.
6. In **Script File**, select the script file to associate with the custom script.
To search on a script file, click **Select** and choose a script file from the **Select Script File** screen.
To upload a script file, click **Select**. On the **Select Script File**, click **Upload**. Then click **Browse** to navigate to the script file to upload and click **OK**.

7. Click **Save**.

To define the parameters of the custom script:

1. From the Summary grid, select the name of the custom script to which to add parameters.
2. In the **Script Parameters** grid, click **Add**.

A blank line is displayed to which to add parameters.

3. In **Parameter Name**, enter the name of the parameter that you reference in the script.

For example, enter `POVLOC`, for the POV location, `POVPeriod` for the POV period, `POVCAT` for POV category, or `POVTARGET` for the target category.

The parameter name is user-defined. You can select a prefix or suffix to distinguish them in the custom script.

4. In **Type**, select the type of parameter.

Available types:

- **POV**—Prompts for the POV location, period, category or rule. The POV values default from the users' POV when the custom script is executed.
- **Query**—The Query type enables you to create a query that populates a list of values that a user can select from when the custom script is executed.
- **Static**—A Static type indicates that the parameter is a constant or a predefined value, and the parameter value is supplied by the user. When the custom script is executed, you can supply a different value to the parameter.

You can use any name for the parameter and also use a prefix or suffix with the name to distinguish them in the custom script.

The parameter name must exactly match what is provided in the script registration

5. In **Display Name**, enter the name to display for the parameter for the Execute Script screen.
6. In **Parameter Value**, enter the value for the "Static" parameter type.

The parameter value must be retrieved in the custom script using the following API:

```
fdmAPI.getCustomScriptParameterValue("PARAMETER NAME")
```

7. In **Sequence**, enter the display order of the parameter on the Execute Script screen.
8. In **Query**, specify the query definition that provides a list of values for the parameter.
For example, to show a list of data rules for the user to select on the Generate Report screen, specify the query definition to define these queries.
9. Click **Save**.

Executing a Custom Script

Custom scripts can be executed using the Script Execution option, or from a command line.

To execute a custom script from the Script Execution option:

1. On the **Workflow** tab, under **Other**, select **Script Execution**.
2. In **Script Execution**, and then in **Custom Script Group**, select a custom script group.
3. From the **Scripts** grid, select the custom script.
4. Click **Execute**.
5. When prompted, enter parameter values on the Execute Script screen.
 - a. If applicable, modify the **Period**, **Category**, and **Location** values.
 - b. From **Execution Mode**, select the online method of running the report.
The online method processes the report immediately.
 - c. Click **OK**.

Executing a Custom Script from a Command Line

Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition allows you to execute custom scripts from a command line. You can run the custom script with or without parameters. If you run a script that has no parameter, FDMEE determines the application id associated with the script. If you want to pass parameters, add parameters using the format: `Executescript <script name> <Parameter Display Name>=<Value>`.

1. At a command line, type the name of custom script to execute.
2. Click **Enter** to execute the script.



Tip:

When running the `MaintainFDMEEDataTables.py` script, use the Display Name of the task and not the Jython script name..

In the following example, the script name is enclosed in quotes "":

```
"Maintain Data Table by Application" ...
```

You can also type the name without spaces as in the following:

```
MaintainDataTablebyApplication ...
```

Custom Script Sample using Jython

These sample custom scripts provide information about the contents of the custom script.

The first example shows how to submit a data load rule by way of a script.

The second example shows how to submit a report using a batch file by way of a script.

Submitting a Data Load Rule

This example shows how to submit a data load rule by way of a script.

```
#

This sample Jython script provides code related to custom scripts. All the
messages being logged (meaning printed) are visible in the process lLog Level
profile.

#

# Log the beginning of the script, at the INFO level

fdmAPI.logInfo("=====  
=====")

fdmAPI.logInfo("Custom Script: Begin")

fdmAPI.logInfo("=====  
=====")

# Log the target application name from the context, at the DEBUG level

fdmAPI.logDebug("Target App Name    = " + fdmContext["TARGETAPPNAME"])

# Log the script name from the context at the DEBUG level

fdmAPI.logDebug("Custom Script name = " + fdmContext["SCRIPTFILE"])

# Get all script parameters and log their names and values at the DEBUG level

fdmAPI.logDebug("Custom script parameter values by name: begin")

fdmAPI.logDebug("The value of parameter CUSTOM_LOCATION is = " +  
fdmAPI.getCustomScriptParameterValue("CUSTOM_LOCATION"))

fdmAPI.logDebug("The value of parameter CUSTOM_YEAR is = " +  
fdmAPI.getCustomScriptParameterValue("CUSTOM_YEAR"))

fdmAPI.logDebug("Custom script parameter values by name: end")
```

```
FinancialDataQuality/loaddata.bat"

command = '%s "%s" "%s" "%s" "%s" "%s" "%s" "%s" "%s" "%s" "%s" "%s"' %
(myScriptName, "admin", "password", "SRESBA1_DR1", "Y", "N", "STORE_DATA",
"SNAPSHOT", "N", "Jan-2003", "Jan-2003", "ASYNC")

fdmAPI.logDebug("Submitting a data rule via a script using the following
command: " + command)

retcode = subprocess.Popen(command)

fdmAPI.logDebug("Data rule submitted fine.")

# Close the connection and log the end of the script, at INFO level

fdmAPI.closeConnection()

fdmAPI.logInfo("=====  
=====")

fdmAPI.logInfo("Custom Script: end")

fdmAPI.logInfo("=====  
=====")
```

The output for the executed custom script is:

```
2013-09-25 08:12:26,080 INFO [AIF]:  
=====
```

2013-09-25 08:12:26,081 INFO [AIF]: Custom Script: Begin

```
2013-09-25 08:12:26,082 INFO [AIF]:  
=====
```

2013-09-25 08:12:26,083 DEBUG [AIF]: Target App Name = SRESBA1

2013-09-25 08:12:26,084 DEBUG [AIF]: Custom Script name = SRCustomScript1.py

2013-09-25 08:12:26,087 DEBUG [AIF]: CUSTOM_LOCATION = 1

2013-09-25 08:12:26,087 DEBUG [AIF]: CUSTOM_YEAR = 2013

2013-09-25 08:12:26,088 DEBUG [AIF]: Custom script parameter values by name:
begin

2013-09-25 08:12:26,091 DEBUG [AIF]: The value of parameter CUSTOM_LOCATION
is = 1

2013-09-25 08:12:26,093 DEBUG [AIF]: The value of parameter CUSTOM_YEAR is =
2013

2013-09-25 08:12:26,094 DEBUG [AIF]: Custom script parameter values by name:
end

2013-09-25 08:12:26,535 DEBUG [AIF]: Submitting a data rule via a script
using the following command: C:/Oracle/Middleware/user_projects/epmsystem1/

```
FinancialDataQuality/loaddata.bat "admin" "*****" "SRESBA1_DR1" "Y" "N"  
"STORE_DATA" "SNAPSHOT" "N" "Jan-2003" "Jan-2003" "ASYNC"
```

```
2013-09-25 08:12:26,596 DEBUG [AIF]: Data rule submitted fine.
```

```
2013-09-25 08:12:26,635 INFO [AIF]:  
=====
```

```
2013-09-25 08:12:26,636 INFO [AIF]: Custom Script: end
```

```
2013-09-25 08:12:26,637 INFO [AIF]:  
=====
```

Submitting a Report

This example shows how to submit a report. The script calls a batch file that includes the necessary parameters instead of including the parameters directly in the script. Note that if you try to submit a report script with an equal sign (=) in the parameters, the script fails.

```
#

This sample Jython script provides code related to custom scripts. All the
messages being logged (meaning printed) are visible in the process log file
as per Log Level profile.

#

# Log the beginning of the script, at the INFO level

fdmAPI.logInfo("=====  
=====")

fdmAPI.logInfo("Custom Script: Begin")

fdmAPI.logInfo("=====  
=====")

# Execute the subprocess to call and run the batch file

import os

import subprocess

os.chdir("D:/ORCL/MW/EPMSys11R1/products/FinancialDataQuality/bin")

myScriptName = "D:/ORCL/MW/EPMSys11R1/products/FinancialDataQuality/bin/  
myreport.bat"

retcode = subprocess.Popen(myScriptName)

fdmAPI.logDebug("The return code = " + retcode)
```

The `myreport.bat` file referenced above can contain the equal sign as a parameter as in the following:

```
runreport.bat <username> <password> "TB All Columns (Per,Cat,Loc)"  
"Period=Jan 15" "Category=Actual" "Location=AAA" "Rule Name=AAA" "Report  
Output Format=PDF"
```

Using the JAVA API

This section explains how to use JAVA API with Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition.

Overview

Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition automatically initializes the data load workflow context information prior to invoking the Import, Mapping and Event scripts. The `fdmContext` object is initialized with the list of properties listed below. The properties can be accessed by referencing `FDMCONTEXT.GET["<PROPERTY NAME>"]`. For example, to access Location Name, use `FDMCONTEXT.GET["LOCNAME"]`. To execute a script for a specific data load, write something like the following:

```
if FDMCONTEXT.GET["LOCNAME"] == "ITALY":
```

```
    Write script logic here
```

FDM object properties include:

- APPNAM
- APPID
- BATCHSCRIPTDIR
- CATKEY
- CATNAME
- CHKSTATUS
- EPMORACLEHOME
- EPMORACLEINSTANCEHOME
- EXPORTFLAG
- EXPORTMODE
- EXPSTATUS
- FILEDIR
- FILENAME
- IMPORTFLAG
- IMPORTFORMAT
- IMPORTMODE
- IMPST

- IMPSTATUS
- INBOXDIR
- LOADID
- LOCKEY
- LOCNAME
- MULTIPERIODLOAD
- OUTBOXDIR
- PERIODNAME
- PERIODKEY
- PROCESSSTATUS
- RULEID
- RULENAME
- SCRIPTSDIR
- SOURCENAME
- SOURCETYPE
- TARGETAPPDB
- TARGETAPPNAME
- VALSTATUS

JAVA API List

Table 7-3 JAVA API List

API	Description
BigDecimal getPOVLocation(BigDecimal pLoadId)	Returns the Partition Key based on the LOADID.
BigDecimal getPOVCategory(BigDecimal pLoadId)	Returns the Category Key based on the LOADID.
Date getPOVStartPeriod(BigDecimal pLoadId)	Returns the Period Key of the start period based on the LOADID.
Date getPOVEndPeriod(BigDecimal pLoadId)	Returns the Period Key of the end period based on the LOADID when loading a single period, and the start period and end period are the same.

Table 7-3 (Cont.) JAVA API List

API	Description
executePLSQL	<p data-bbox="922 310 1458 394">Executes a block of Procedural Language/Structured Query Language (PL/SQL) code. This API takes the following three parameters:</p> <ul data-bbox="922 405 1458 751" style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="922 405 1458 499">• String—A valid block of PL/SQL code. The PL/SQL block must be enclosed within double quotes.<li data-bbox="922 510 1458 678">• Object array—An input array of Java objects (e.g. String, BigDecimal) representing input parameters to the block of code. The object array is used to insert into the PL/SQL where there are place holders (question marks).<li data-bbox="922 688 1458 751">• Boolean—whether to perform a commit or not The Boolean value is either True or False. <p data-bbox="922 762 1458 783">An example of how to execute the PL/SQL:</p> <pre data-bbox="922 825 1458 978">fdmAPI.executePLSQL("BEGIN dbms_stats.gather_table_stats(user,?, estimate_percent=>dbms_stats.auto_sam ple_size,force=>TRUE); END;", ["tDataSeg_T"], True);</pre>

Table 7-3 (Cont.) JAVA API List

API	Description
getBatchJobDetails	<p>The getBatchJobDetails returns the following column for each job submitted by the batch:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BATCH_ID • BATCH_NAME • APPLICATION_ID • BATCH_TYPE • BATCH_EXECUTION_MODE • BATCH_WAIT_TIMEOUT • USER_POV_PERIOD • OPEN_BATCH_FOLDER • PLAN_TYPE • FILENAME_SEPARATOR • BATCH_GROUP_ID • BEF_PROCESS_BATCH_SCRIPT • AFT_PROCESS_BATCH_SCRIPT • EXECUTION_DATE • EXECUTED_BY • LOADID • BATCH_LOADID • PARENT_BATCH_LOADID • PARTITIONKEY • CATKEY • START_PERIODKEY • END_PERIODKEY • IMPORT_FROM_SOURCE_FLAG • EXPORT_TO_TARGET_FLAG • RECALCULATE_FLAG • CHECK_FLAG • JOURNAL_FLAG • IMPORT_MODE • EXPORT_MODE • IMPGROUPKEY • PROCESS_NAME • RULE_TYPE • LOG_FILE • OUTPUT_FILE • EPM_ORACLE_INSTANCE • ODI_SESSION_NUMBER • STATUS
int executeDML(String query, Object[] parameters)	Execute any DML Statement. Provide the query and parameter. The parameter is provided as a list.
logDB(String pEntityType, String pEntityName, int pLogSequence, String pLogMessage)	Log messages to a database table AIF_PROCESS_LOGS.
logFatal(String pLogMessage)	Log a message when a fatal error occurs. This message is displayed at all log levels.
logError(String pLogMessage)	Log a message when an error occurs. This message is displayed at log level 2 or higher.
logWarn(String pLogMessage)	Log a message when a warning condition error occurs. This message is displayed at log level 3 or higher.

Table 7-3 (Cont.) JAVA API List

API	Description
logInfo(String pLogMessage)	Log an informational message. This message is displayed at log level 4 or higher.
logDebug(String pLogMessage)	Log a debug message. This message is displayed at log level 5.
Map getProcessStates(BigDecimal pLoadId)	<p>Returns status of Workflow process.</p> <p>Available statuses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IMPSTATUS—Returns the status of the import process. A 0 status indicates that the process has not yet started, or the process failed. A 1 status indicates the process is successful. • VALSTATUS—Returns the status of validation process. A 0 status indicates that the process has not yet started, or the process failed. A 1 status indicates the process is successful. • EXPSTATUS—Returns the status of export process. A 0 status indicates that the process has not yet started, or the process failed. A 1 status indicates the process is successful. • CHKSTATUS—Returns the status of check process. A 0 status indicates that the process has not yet started, or the process failed. A 1 status indicates the process is successful. • PROCESSSTATUS—Returns the exact error code. The detail for the error code can be found in the tlogprocesstates table.
Map getPeriodDetail(Date pPeriodKey,String pApplicationName) //returns PERIODTARGET and YEARTARGET	Returns the Target period mapping for a given Period key.
Object getCustomScriptParameterValue(BigDecimal pLoadId,String pParameterName)	Returns the value for given custom script parameter name and loadID.
Object getCustomScriptParameterValue(String pParameterName)	Returns the value for given custom script parameter name and context initialized loaded.
ResultSet getBatchDetails()	<p>Returns batch definition information from AIF_BATCHES table.</p> <p>The fields returned by getBatchDetails():</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BATCH_ID • BATCH_NAME • APPLICATION_ID • BATCH_TYPE • BATCH_EXECUTION_MOD
ResultSet getBatchJobDetails(BigDecimal pLoadId)	Retrieves error messages logged to the database table AIF_PROCESS_LOGS for the given loadid.

Table 7-3 (Cont.) JAVA API List

API	Description
ResultSet getCategoryList()	Returns a list of Categories in a result set. The fields returned by getCategoryList(): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CATKEY • CATNAME
ResultSet getCheckEntityGroupList(BigDecimal pApplicationId)	Returns a list of Check Groups in a result set.
ResultSet getCheckEntityForGroup(String pValGroupKey)	Return a list of entities in a Check Group in a result set.
ResultSet getCheckEntityGroupList(BigDecimal pApplicationId)	Return a list of Check Rule Groups in a result set.
ResultSet getCheckEntityForGroup	Return a list of Check Rule Group rules in a result set.
ResultSet getCustomDBLog()	Retrieve error messages logged to the database table AIF_PROCESS_LOGS for the current process. The fields returned by getCustomDBLog(): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ENTITY_TYPE • ENTITY_NAME • LOG_SEQUENCE
ResultSet getCustomDBLog(BigDecimal pLoadId)	Returns the log statements from DB for a given loadID.
ResultSet getCustomScriptParameters()	Returns the list of custom script parameters in a result set for the context initialized loadID.
ResultSet getCustomScriptParameters(BigDecimal pLoadId)	Returns the list of custom script parameters in a resultset for the given loadID.
ResultSet getPeriodList()	Returns a list of Periods in a result set. The fields returned by getPeriodList(): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PERIODKEY • PERIODDESC
ResultSet executeQuery(String query, Object[] parameters)	Execute any SQL Query Statement. The query results are returned in a result set. Provide the query and parameter. The parameter is provided as a list.

Table 7-3 (Cont.) JAVA API List

API	Description
ResultSet getImportFormatDetails(String plmpGroupKey)	<p>Return the Import Format details in a result set based on the Import Format key.</p> <p>The fields returned by getImportFormatDetails(String plmpGroupKey):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IMPGROUPKEY • IMPGROUPDESC • IMPGROUPFILETYPE • IMPGROUPDELIMITER • IMPGROUPTYPE • IMPSOURCESYSTEMID • IMPSOURCELEDGERID • IMPSOURCECOAID • IMPTARGETAPPLICATIONID • IMPADAPTERID • IMPDRILLURLID • IMPODISCENARIO • IMPREGENSCEN • IMPDRILLREQUESTMETHOD • IMPDRILLURL • IMPTARGETSOURCESYSTEMID
ResultSet getImportFormatMapDetails(String plmpGroupKey)	<p>Return the Import Format Mapping details in a result set for a given Import Format key. This currently supports only file-based import formats.</p> <p>The fields returned by getImportFormatMapDetails(String plmpGroupKey):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IMPSEQ • IMPGROUPKEY • IMPFLDFIELDNAME • IMPFLDFIXEDTEXT • IMPFLDSTARTPOS • IMPFLDLENGTH • IMPFLDSOURCECOLNAME

Table 7-3 (Cont.) JAVA API List

API	Description
ResultSet getLocationDetails(BigDecimal pPartitionKey)	<p>Return the Location details in a record set for a given Location key.</p> <p>The fields returned by getLocationDetails:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• PARTITIONKEY• PARTNAME• PARTDESC• PARTNOTES• PARTLASTIMPFIELD• PARTLASTEXPFIELD• PARTIMPGROUP• PARTLOGICGROUP• PARTVALGROUP• PARTVALENTGROUP• PARTCURRENCYKEY• PARTPARENT• PARTTYPE• PARTSEQMAP• PARTDATAVALUE• PARTSEGMENTKEY• PARTCONTROLSTYPE• PARTCONTROLSGROUP1• PARTCONTROLSGROUP2• PARTCONTROLSAPPROVER• PARTCONTROLSAPPROVERPROXY• PARTCONTROLSREDFLAGLEVEL• PARTCLOGICGROUP• PARTINTGCONFIG1• PARTINTGCONFIG2• PARTINTGCONFIG3• PARTINTGCONFIG4• PARTADAPTOR• PARTSOURCESYSTEMID• PARTSOURCELEDGERID• PARTTARGETAPPLICATIONID• PARTPARENTKEY• PARTSOURCEAPPLICATIONID• PARTTARGETSOURCESYSTEMID

Table 7-3 (Cont.) JAVA API List

API	Description
	For example if you want to know the fields returned by the getLocationDetails API, run the following script:
	<pre>rs = fdmAPI.getLocationDetails(fdmContext["LOCKEY"])</pre>
	<pre>i = 1</pre>
	<pre>metaData = rs.getMetaData()</pre>
	<pre>while i <= metaData.getColumnCount():</pre>
	<pre>fdmAPI.logDebug(metaData.getColumnLabel(i))</pre>
	<pre>i +=1</pre>

Table 7-3 (Cont.) JAVA API List

API	Description
ResultSet getRuleDetails(BigDecimal pRuleId)	<p>Returns the Data Rule details in a record set for a given Data Rule ID.</p> <p>The fields returned by getRuleDetails(BigDecimal pRuleId):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RULE_ID • SOURCE_SYSTEM_ID • SOURCE_LEDGER_ID • APPLICATION_ID • RULE_NAME • RULE_DESCRIPTION • PLAN_TYPE • LEDGER_GROUP • INCL_ZERO_BALANCE_FLAG • BALANCE_SELECTION • AMOUNT_TYPE • BALANCE_METHOD_CODE • BALANCE_TYPE • BAL_SEG_VALUE_OPTION_CODE • EXCHANGE_RATE_OPTION_CODE • EXCHANGE_BEGIN_RATE_TYPE • EXCHANGE_END_RATE_TYPE • EXCHANGE_AVERAGE_RATE_TYPE • DATA_SYNC_OBJECT • DATA_SYNC_OBJECT_ID • PARTCONTROLSAPPROVERPROXY • PARTCONTROLSREDFLAGLEVEL • STATUS • PARTITIONKEY • CATKEY • INCLUDE_ADJ_PERIODS_FLAG • BALANCE_AMOUNT_BS • BALANCE_AMOUNT_IS • AS_OF_DATE • BLANK_PERIODKEY • BR_MEMBER_NAME • BR_MEMBER_DISP_NAME • CALENDAR_ID • CURRENCY_CODE • DP_MEMBER_NAME • FILE_NAME_DATE_FORMAT • FILE_NAME_STATIC • FILE_NAME_SUFFIX_TYPE • FILE_PATH • LEDGER_GROUP_ID • PERIOD_MAPPING_TYPE • VERSION • SIGNAGE_METHOD • DIRECT_FILE_LOAD_FLAG • LOAD_OPTIONS • RULE_ATTR1

Table 7-3 (Cont.) JAVA API List

API	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RULE_ATTR2 • RULE_ATTR3 • RULE_ATTR4 • ICP_LOAD • MULTI_PERIOD_FILE_FLAG • IMPGROUPKEY • SOURCE_APP_PLAN_TYPE
showCustomDBLog()	Show a list of custom messages in the user interface after completion of a process. Message can be displayed at the end of a data load workflow step like import, validate, export, check or at the end of a custom script execution. Note messages are displayed only when the process are run in online mode.
showCustomFile(String filePath)	Show a custom file (log file, report file) in the user interface after completion of a process. Message can be displayed at the end of a data load workflow step like import, validate, export, check or at the end of a custom script execution. Note messages are displayed only when the process are run in online mode.
showCustomMessage(String message)	Show a custom message in the user interface after completion of a process. Message can be displayed at the end of a data load workflow step like import, validate, export, check or at the end of a custom script execution. Note messages are displayed only when the process are run in online mode.
String getCategoryMap(BigDecimal pCatKey,String pApplicationName)	Returns the Scenario for a given Category and Application Name.
String getCustomMessage()	Retrieves the last custom message raised for the current process.
String getCustomMessage(BigDecimal pLoadId)	Retrieves the last custom message raised for the given loadid.
String getCustomFile()	Retrieves the custom file created for the current process.
String getCustomFile(BigDecimal pLoadId)	Retrieves the custom file created for the given loadid.
String getPOVDDataValue(BigDecimal pPartitionKey)	Returns the data value of the Location.
String getDirTopLevel(BigDecimal pApplicationId)	Returns the top-level directory based on the Application.
String getDirInbox(BigDecimal pApplicationId)	Returns the <code>Inbox</code> directory based on the Application.
String getDirOutbox(BigDecimal pApplicationId)	Returns the <code>Outbox</code> directory based on the Application.
String getDirScripts(BigDecimal pApplicationId)	Returns the <code>Scripts</code> directory based on the Application.

Table 7-3 (Cont.) JAVA API List

API	Description
String getProfileOptionValue(String pProfileOptionName, BigDecimal pApplicationId, String pUserName)	Returns the value set for an option. Options can be set at the System Setting, Application Setting, and User Setting. The order of precedence is: User, Application, and System. The API determines the appropriate applicable value and returns the value.
void writeToProcessLogsDB(BigDecimal pLoadId, String pEntityType, String pEntityName, int pLogSequence, String pLogMessage)	Writes the log information to the AIF_PROCESS_LOGS table. Use Entity Type and Entity Name to group the logged messages. Logs can be created only from a data load workflow process.
void writeToProcessLogsFile(BigDecimal pLoadId, String pLogMessage)	Writes the log information to the Data Load Process log file. The logs is written based on the process log level. Logs can be created only from a data load workflow process.
void closeConnection()	Use to close the database connection.
void closeResultSet(ResultSet resultSet)	Use to close result object.
void updateImportFormat(String pImpgroupKey, BigDecimal pLoadId)	Update the import format for the current run. This is applicable only for File-based import formats.

 **Note:**

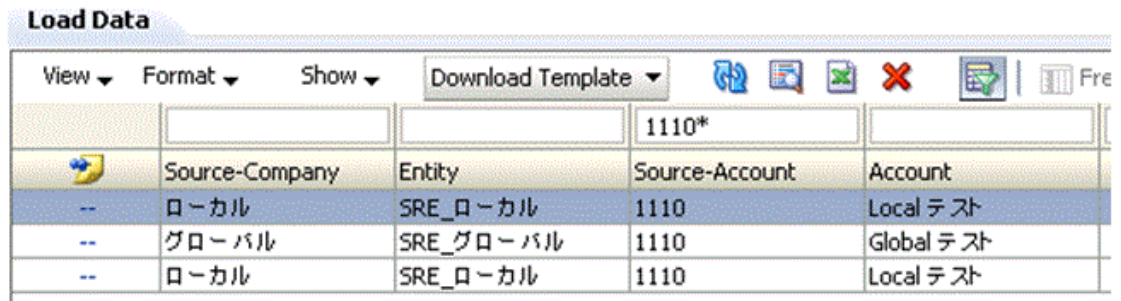
It is recommended that you use the logging API, for example logDebug or, logInfo API, instead of using the writeToProcessLogsFile API.

Working with UNICODE Characters in Jython Scripts

When writing script code in Jython technology, specify any non-English strings in UNICODE by prefixing the letter "u" before the string in double quotes. This means instead of defining a string as "MyValue" define it as u"MyValue." See the following example used in data load mapping script for the Account dimension:

```
entity = fdmRow.getString("ENTITY")
account = fdmRow.getString("ACCOUNT")
if (entity == u"グローバル" and account == "1110"):
    fdmResult = u"Global テスト"
elif (entity == u"ローカル" and account == "1110"):
    fdmResult = u"Local テスト"
else:
    fdmResult = account
```

The scripts above uses the "u" prefix for the user defined strings. You can optionally specify the u prefix for English/ASCII strings (that is, you can use "1110" or u"1110"). The following shows the result of the mapping applied on the workbench.



	Source-Company	Entity	Source-Account	Account
--	ローカル	SRE_ローカル	1110	Local テスト
--	グローバル	SRE_グローバル	1110	Global テスト
--	ローカル	SRE_ローカル	1110	Local テスト

Using JAVA IDE to Develop Scripts

You can use popular Java IDE tools like Oracle jDeveloper, or Eclipse to develop and test scripts. Before using Eclipse to develop scripts you must install and configure the PyDev Interpreter. Refer to <http://pydev.org> for more details. After you have configured the IDE environment, copy the following JAR files from the EPM Server where Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition is installed (File location EPM_ORACLE_HOME/products/FinancialDataQuality/lib):

1. aif-apis.jar
2. aif-custom.jar

In addition, download appropriate (Oracle or SQL Server) JDBC driver JAR. After you have copied these files to the Project working directory, include them in the Project you create. Below is sample of the initialization steps required when running from your selected IDE:

```
#Start Initialize Code

#Required for Dev Mode. Not required in production script

import java.math.BigDecimal as BigDecimal

import java.sql as sql

import com.hyperion.aif.scripting.API as API

fdmAPI = API()

conn = None

conn = sql.DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:oracle:thin:@server:1521:orcl",
"user", "password");

conn.setAutoCommit(False)

fdmAPI.initializeDevMode(conn);

print "SUCCESS CONNECTING TO DB"

fdmContext = fdmAPI.initContext(BigDecimal(1720))

#End Initialize Code Required for Dev Mode. Not required in production script

#Code to be added to production script

print fdmContext["LOCNAME"]

print fdmContext["LOCKEY"]

print fdmContext["APPID"]
```

Visual Basic

The use of Visual Basic for scripts is not supported starting with 11.2.5 for new installs. Customers upgrading from earlier versions of 11.2.X to 11.2.5 can still use working Visual Basic scripts but must perform an in-place upgrade to continue to use Visual Basic. Support for Visual Basic will be removed for all customers in 11.2.7. Customers should migrate to Jython as scripting language.

8

FDMEE Reports

Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition provides prebuilt reports that capture business-critical operations and revenue-generating activities within your organization. These reports provide key information on how metadata and data are integrated from the source to the target.

The FDMEE reporting framework enables you to adjust report group assignments, add or remove reports from report groups and control report security.

FDMEE Reports

The standard Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition report groups are described below. For information on the subcategories of each report, see [FDMEE Detail Reports](#).

Base Trial Balance (With Rules)

Location: KS7DIM_FILE
 Category: Actual
 Period: 2005-01-01
 Currency: [NONE]

GL Account	GL Center	GL Account Description	Amount	Acct Rule	Entity Rule
Travel	EastAdmin		2,991.37	ACCT_DEFAULT	ACCT_DEFAULT
Travel	WestAdmin		1,937.34	ACCT_DEFAULT	ACCT_DEFAULT
Travel	EastSales		381.33	ACCT_DEFAULT	ACCT_DEFAULT
Travel	WestSales		1,388.48	ACCT_DEFAULT	ACCT_DEFAULT
		Total	6,678.51		
Software	EastAdmin		1,197.38	ACCT_DEFAULT	ACCT_DEFAULT
Software	EastSales		152.64	ACCT_DEFAULT	ACCT_DEFAULT
Software	WestSales		547.77	ACCT_DEFAULT	ACCT_DEFAULT
Software	WestAdmin		775.47	ACCT_DEFAULT	ACCT_DEFAULT
		Total	2,673.26		
Meals	EastAdmin		1,000.98	ACCT_DEFAULT	ACCT_DEFAULT
Meals	WestSales		457.92	ACCT_DEFAULT	ACCT_DEFAULT
Meals	WestAdmin		648.26	ACCT_DEFAULT	ACCT_DEFAULT
Meals	EastSales		127.60	ACCT_DEFAULT	ACCT_DEFAULT
		Total	2,234.74		
BuildingDepr	EastAdmin		1,509.88	ACCT_DEFAULT	ACCT_DEFAULT
BuildingDepr	WestSales		1,800.00	ACCT_DEFAULT	ACCT_DEFAULT
BuildingDepr	EastSales		3,838.17	ACCT_DEFAULT	ACCT_DEFAULT
BuildingDepr	WestAdmin		183.32	ACCT_DEFAULT	ACCT_DEFAULT
		Total	7,131.35		
Advertising	EastAdmin		1,281.62	ACCT_DEFAULT	ACCT_DEFAULT
Advertising	WestSales		577.16	ACCT_DEFAULT	ACCT_DEFAULT
Advertising	EastSales		160.82	ACCT_DEFAULT	ACCT_DEFAULT
Advertising	WestAdmin		817.08	ACCT_DEFAULT	ACCT_DEFAULT
		Total	2,816.68		
TransportationDepr	EastSales		1,584.40	ACCT_DEFAULT	ACCT_DEFAULT
TransportationDepr	WestAdmin		75.67	ACCT_DEFAULT	ACCT_DEFAULT
TransportationDepr	EastAdmin		823.27	ACCT_DEFAULT	ACCT_DEFAULT
TransportationDepr	WestSales		575.00	ACCT_DEFAULT	ACCT_DEFAULT

2/8/2013 12:44:20 PM

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Working with Query Definitions

Two types of SQL queries can be used in a report definition: a base query and a parameter query.

A base query enables users to pull data from various tables and display the data as report output. The base extends the definition of a standard report, and can be reused with multiple reports. For example, using one query definition, you can show different columns or groupings. In one report, you can list amounts by account and group by entity, and in another list amount by entity and group by account.

The parameter SQL query enables you to run a query against the parameters in the report definition. For example, use the query to select the Location, Period, Category, or Account.

For information on the tables and joins you can use to build your SQL queries, see [TDATESEG Table Reference](#) and [TLOGPROCESS Table Reference](#) in Appendix G. The TDATESEG table is used to store the data loaded by the user, the transformation between the source dimension members, and the results of the mapping process. The TLOGPROCESS table is used to store the workflow process status for a location, category, and period.

You can save a query definition as an XML file, which, in turn, you can use to create custom templates using Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher or the BI Publisher desktop addin for Microsoft Word.

To add a query definition:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Reports**, select **Query Definition**.
2. In **Query Definition**, click **Add**.
3. In **Name**, enter the name of the query definition.

Oracle recommends that you assign a name that corresponds to the report definition in which the SQL is embedded.

4. In **Select Clause**, specify the SQL Select clause used to query the database and return the data that corresponds to your selected criteria.
5. In **Where Clause**, specify the SQL Where clause used to restrict the data that is returned to only the specific criteria that you specify.
6. In **Group by/Order by Clause**, specify the Group by or Order by clause.

The ORDER BY clause sorts the records in the result set. The ORDER BY clause can be used only in SQL SELECT statements.

The GROUP BY clause fetches data across multiple records and returns the results grouped by one or more columns.

7. Click **Validate Query**.

If the query definition is validated, Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition returns the message: "Query validation successful."

If the query definition is not validated, FDMEE indicates that an error was found in the SQL. You must fix the error before validating the query again.

8. Click **Save**.
9. **Optional:** To save the query definition to an XML file, click **Generate XML**.

Working with Report Definitions

Report definitions are the attributes that determine the content and structure of a report. Using the Report Definition option, you can:

- review the details of a report definition
- add or remove reports from a report group

- associate a report with a report group.

Adding Report Groups

Report groups enable you to assemble similar types of reports into one category for ease of use.


To add a report group:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Reports**, select **Report Definition**.
2. In **Report Definition**, select the **Report Group** tab.
3. In **Report Group**, click **Add**.
4. In the blank **Name** field, enter the title of the report group.
For example, enter "Base Trial Balance Reports."
5. In **Sequence**, enter a numeric value that identifies the display order of the report group on the Report Definition screen.
6. Click **Save**.

Associating a Report with a Report Group

To add a report definition and associate a report with the report group definition:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Reports**, select **Report Definition**.
2. In **Report Definition**, select the **Reports** tab.
The Report tab consists of three regions:
 - Summary—Lists all report definitions.
 - Details—Shows the report name, associated base query definition, report group, and associated template.
 - Parameters—Shows the parameter name and type, display name, sequence, parameter value, and any query definition used to supply a list of values for a given report parameter.
3. In the summary grid, click **Add**.
4. In the detail grid, in **Name**, enter the name of the report definition.
5. In **Group**, select the report group name associated with the definition.

To search on a report group, click  and choose a report group from the Search and Select: Group screen.

Report groups are created on the Report Group tab. See [Adding Report Groups](#).

6. Click **Save**.

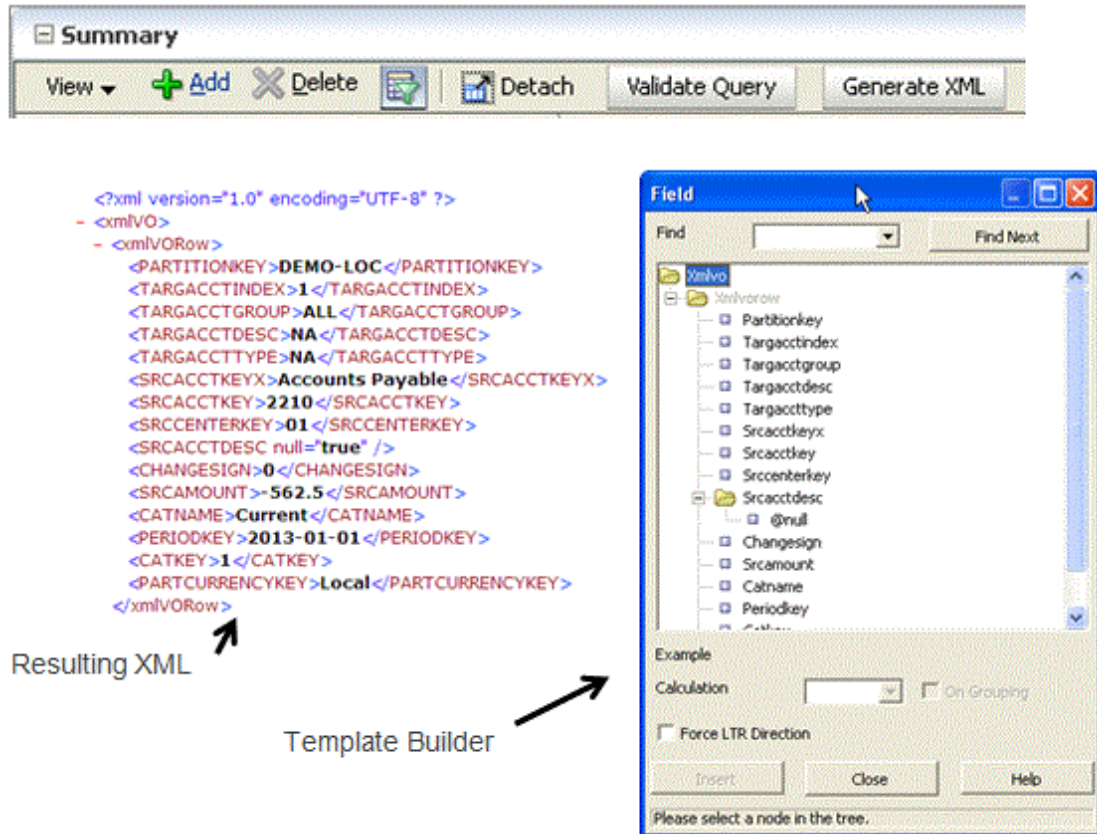
To copy a report:

1. On the **Setup** tab, under **Reports**, select **Report Definition**.
2. In **Report Definition**, in the **Report** summary grid, select the report.
3. In the **Report** summary grid, click **Copy Current Report**.

The copied report is added to the list of reports. The name of the report takes the original report name appended with "_copy."

Creating a Report Template

Report templates, created in Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher, consume data in XML format and generate reports dynamically.



To create a report template:

1. Create a query definition for the report.
 - a. On the **Setup** tab, under **Reports**, select **Query Definition**.
 - b. In **Query Definition**, click **Add**.
 - c. In **Name**, enter the name of the query definition.

Oracle recommends that you assign a name that corresponds to the report definition in which the SQL is embedded.

- d. In **Select Clause**, specify the SQL Select clause used to query the database and return the data that corresponds to your selected criteria.
- e. In **Where Clause**, specify the SQL Where clause used to restrict the data that is returned to only the specific criteria that you specify.
- f. In **Group by/Order by Clause**, specify the Group by or Order by clause.

The ORDER BY clause sorts the records in the result set. The ORDER BY clause can be used only in SQL SELECT statements.

The GROUP BY clause fetches data across multiple records and returns the results grouped by one or more columns.

g. Click **Validate Query**.

If the query definition is validated, Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition returns the message: "Query validation successful."

If the query definition is not validated, FDMEE indicates that an error was found in the SQL. You must fix the error before validating the query again.

h. Click **Save**.

2. Click **Generate XML**.

3. Create the report template.

a. Install the XML Publisher Desktop.

See the *Report Designer's Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher*. To download the Oracle BI Publisher Desktop for Microsoft Office, see [Oracle BI Publisher Downloads](#).

b. Load the XML created in step 2.

Reference the template builder tutorial as needed.

c. Save the template, and then upload it to the server.

4. Create report definition with group, query and template.

Creating a XLIFF File for Translated Report Templates

When you required to have a translation of the text strings of the template layout, you can generate an XLIFF (or RTF) file from the report template.

A "translatable string" is any text in the template that is intended for display in the published report, such as table headers and field labels. Text supplied at runtime from the data is not translatable, nor is any text that you supply in the Microsoft Word form fields. You can translate the template XLIFF file into as many languages as desired and then associate these translations to the original template.

XLIFF is the XML Localization Interchange File Format. It is the standard format used by localization providers. For more information about the XLIFF specification, see: [XLIFF 1.1 Specification](#).

To create an XLIFF translation file:

1. Open your template in **Microsoft Word with the Template Builder for Word** installed.
2. From the **Template Builder** menu, select **Tools**, then **Translations**, and then **Extract Text**.

BI Publisher extracts the translatable strings from the template and exports them to an XLIFF (.xlf) file.

3. When prompted, save the file as: **TemplateName_<language code>.xlf or .rtf** where:
 - **TemplateName** is the original template name.
 - **language code** is the two-letter ISO language code (use lower case characters).

For example, if your original template is named EmployeeTemplate and you are uploading a translation for Japanese-Japan, name the file: EmployeeTemplate_ja.xlf.

For information on including the "territory code" in the file name, see [Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher Report Designer's Guide](#).

4. In the report **Editor**, select the **Layouts** page to upload the translated XLIFF files.
5. Save the file to the language subdirectory of the `<EPM_ORACLE_HOME>\Products\FinancialDataQuality\Templates` folder.

Running Reports

To run reports:

1. On the **Workflow** tab, under **Other**, select **Report Execution**.
2. In **Report Execution**, in **Report Groups**, select a report group.
3. In **Reports**, select a report.

To filter the display listing by a report name within a report group, enter the name of the report in the blank entry line above the **Name** field and press Enter. For example, to view only reports beginning with **Account**, enter **Account** and press Enter.

To filter the display listing by a base query name within a report group, enter the query name in the blank entry line above **Query**.

4. Click **Execute**.
5. When prompted, enter parameter values on the **Generate Report** screen.
 - a. If applicable, modify the **Period**, **Category**, and **Location** values.
 - b. From the **Report Output Format**, select the output format.

Available output formats are:

- PDF
- HTML
- EXCEL (.XLS)

- c. From **Execution Mode**, select the online method of running the report.

The online method processes the report immediately.

- d. **Optional**: To create a report batch script that generates a report when the scripts are executed, click **Create Report Script**.
- e. Click **OK**.

To create a report script:

1. On the **Workflow** tab, under **Other**, select **Report Execution**.
2. In **Report Execution**, in **Report Groups**, select a report group.
3. In **Reports**, select a report.

To filter the display listing by a report name within a report group, enter the name of the report in the blank entry line above the **Name** field and press Enter. For example, to view only reports beginning with **Account**, enter **Account** and press Enter.

To filter the display listing by a base query name within a report group, enter the query name in the blank entry line above **Query**.

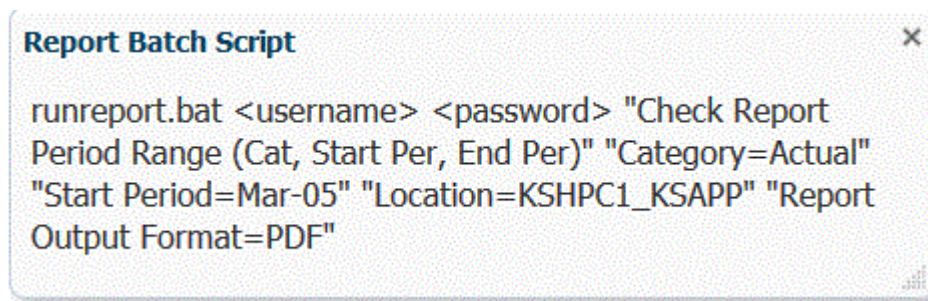
4. Click **Create Report Script**.

 **Note:**

Make sure that password encryption has been set up before creating a report script. See [Using Password Encryption](#).

5. On the **Generate Report Script** screen, select the parameter values.
6. In **Report Output Format**, select the output format of the batch.
7. Click **OK**.

A Report Batch Script window is displayed showing the parameters of the reports script.



```
runreport.bat <username> <password> "Check Report
Period Range (Cat, Start Per, End Per)" "Category=Actual"
"Start Period=Mar-05" "Location=KSHPC1_KSAPP" "Report
Output Format=PDF"
```

Scripts are located in the `EPM Oracle Instance/FinancialDataQuality` directory.

8. Copy the script that Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition generates, and on a Windows command window or UNIX shell, paste the script, and then run it.

For example, at a Windows command line, specify:

```
runreport.bat <username><password> "Check Report With Warnings"
"Category=Actual" "Period=March-05" "Location=PKA_TEST" "Report Output
Format=PDF"
```

 **Note:**

When passing program arguments for a batch file execution, Jython removes double quotes (") unless arguments have a leading space in them. Jython uses double quotes for escaping. To avoid conflicts, add a leading space in the argument. For example, instead of passing "Period=Mar-2003", "pass Period=Mar-2003".

 **Note:**

You can use a file with an encrypted password when executing reports from batch report scripts, for example, `runreport.bat <username><password> file`.

FDMEE Detail Reports

The following reports are available in Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition.

Audit Reports

An audit report displays all transactions for all locations that compose the balance of a target account. The data returned in this report depends on the location security assigned to the user.

Account Chase Wildcard (TargAcct, Per, Cat)

Shows imported accounts for all Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition locations, subtotaled by FDMEE location, based on an account selection that enables use of wildcards.

Runs for

All FDMEE locations

Parameters

Target account, Period, Category

Query

Account Chase Wildcard

Template

Account Chase WildCard.rtf

Account Chase - Freeform (TargAcct, Per, Cat)

Shows one imported account for all Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition locations; subtotaled by FDMEE location.

Runs for

All FDMEE locations

Parameters

Target account, Period, Category

Query

Account Chase Freeform

Template

Account Chase Free Form.rtf

Map Monitor for Location

Displays a list of mapping changes, additions, and deletions made for a location based on a date range. Shows the user name, and the time and date of the change.



Note:

The Map Monitor reports do not capture historical data earlier than release 11.1.2.4.100.

Map Monitor reports are enabled only if the Enable Map Audit is set to "Yes" in System Settings.

Map Monitor reports includes data load mappings from:

- Data load mapping option
- Text file imports
- Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Lifecycle Management imports
- Oracle Data Relationship Management

Runs for

All Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition locations

Parameters

Location, Start Date, End Date

Query

Dimension Map Query

Template

Dimension Map for POV.rtf

Map Monitor for User

Displays a list of mapping changes, additions, and deletions made by a user based on a date range. Report shows the user name, and the time and date of the change.



Note:

The Map Monitor reports do not capture historical data earlier than release 11.1.2.4.100.

Map Monitor reports are enabled only if the Enable Map Audit is set to "Yes" in System Settings.

Map Monitor reports includes data load mappings from:

- Data load mapping option
- Text file imports
- Oracle Hyperion Enterprise Performance Management System Lifecycle Management imports
- Oracle Data Relationship Management

Runs for

All Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition locations

Parameters

User name, Start Date, End Date

Query

Dimension Map for POV

Template

Dimension Map for POV.rtf

Intersection Drill Down (Per, Cat)

Shows target accounts and amounts; and includes drill-down list of source accounts and amounts that are mapped to target accounts.

Runs for

Current Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition location

Parameters

Period, Category

Query

Intersection Drill Down Query

Template

Intersection Drill Down.rtf

Check Reports

Check reports provide information on the issues encountered when data load rules are run. Note that Check reports return target system values that include aggregation or calculations from the target system.

Note the following when using check reports:

- When the check report is run and opened from the Workbench, it is not saved to the Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition folder on the server.

- When you run a data rule, a check rule report is not generated automatically. In this case, run the data rule before executing the check report.
- If you run the report in offline mode, the report is saved to the `outbox` on the FDMEE server.
- To run a data rule and report in batch mode, run the data load rule from a BAT file, and then the report from a BAT file. In this case, you can put each in the same BAT file, or call each of them from a BAT file.

Check Report

Shows the results of the validation rules for the current location (indicates pass or fail status).

Runs for

Current Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition location

Parameters

Period, Location and Category

Query

Check Report

Template

Check Report.rtf

Check Report Period Range (Cat, Start Per, End Per)

Shows the results of the validation rules for selected periods.

Runs for

Current Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition location

Parameters

Category, Start Period, End Period

Query

Check Report Within Period Query

Template

Check Report With Period Range.rtf

Check Report With Warnings

Shows the results of the validation rules for the current location (warnings are recorded in validation rules).

Runs for

Current Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition location

Parameters

None

Query

Check Report With Warning

Template

Check Report With Warning.rtf

Check Report By Validation Entity Seq.

Shows the results of the validation rules for the current location (indicates pass or fail status); sorted by the sequence defined in the validation entity group.

Runs for

Current Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition location

Parameters

None

Query

Check Report By Validation Entity

Template

Check Report By Validation Entity Sequence.rtf

Base Trial Balance Reports

The Trial Balance reports provide detail on how source data is processed in Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition. Typically, the Trial Balance is used to display account balances in the General ledger system. As data is loaded from the source General Ledger system to the target EPM application, you can validate and compare the balances loaded with the source Trial Balance amounts.



Note:

Before running the base Trial Balance Reports, confirm that the user who runs the base Trial Balance reports has access to the location associated with the report. (See [Defining Location Security](#)).

TB Current Location, with Targets (Cat, Per)

Shows imported source accounts (departments) and their corresponding accounts (entities).

Runs for

Current Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition location

Parameters

Category, Period

Query

Current Trial Balance With Location with Targets

Template

TB Location With Targets.rtf

TB Current Location with Rules (Cat, Per)

Shows imported source accounts (departments) and the mapping entity rule (map wildcard) in which the accounts are included.

Runs for

Current Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition location

Parameters

Category, Period

Query

TB Location With Query

Template

TB Location with Rules.rtf

TB Current Locations, All Dimensions-Targets, by Target Entity-Account (Cat, Per)

Shows all imported records with all dimensions and their respective targets: grouped by target entity and account.

Runs for

Current Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition location

Parameters

Category, Period

Query

Trial Balance Current Location with Targets

Template

TB/(All Dimensions with Targets) by Target Entity Account.rtf

TB Current Locations, All Dimensions-Targets (Cat, Per)

Shows all imported records with all dimensions and their respective targets.

Runs for

Current Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition location

Parameters

Category, Period

Query

Trial Balance Location All Dimension.

Template

TB with Transaction Currency.rtf

TB Current Location, by Target Acct (Cat, Per)

Shows imported accounts: subtotaled by target accounts.

Runs for

Current Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition location

Parameters

Category, Period

Query

Trial Balance Current Location Sorted By Target Account

Template

TB With Target Account.rtf

TB Current Location, By Target Entity Account (Cat, Per)

Shows all imported records with all dimensions and their respective targets; grouped by target entity and account.

Runs for

Current Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition location

Parameters

Category, Period

Query

Trial Balance Base Transaction Currency

Template

Base Trial Balance (All Dimensions with Targets).rtf

TB Converted Current Location by Target Entity/Account

Shows imported accounts and entities in addition to original and converted accounts: subtotaled by target entity.

Runs for

Current Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition location

Parameters

Category, Period

Query

Trial Balance Converted by Target Entity/Account Query

Template

TB Converted Current Location by Target Entity Account.rtf

Listing Reports

Listing reports summarize metadata and settings (such as the import format, or check rule) by the current location.

Import Formats by Location

Displays a list of all import formats; sorted by Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition location.

Runs for

N/A

Parameters

None

Query

Import Format By Location

Template

Import Format by Location.rtf

Location Listing

Shows a list of all mapping rules for a selected period, category, or dimension.

Runs for

Current Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition location

Parameters

Any FDMEET Dimension, Period, Category

Query

Location Listing Query

Template

Location Listing.rtf

Location Analysis

Location Analysis reports provide dimension mapping by the current location.

Dimension Map (Dimension)

Displays a list of all mapping rules for a selected dimension.

Runs for

Current Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition location

Parameters

Current FDMEET dimension

Query

Dimension Map

Template

Dimension Map.rtf

Dimension Map For POV (Dimension, Cat, Per)

Shows a list of all mapping rules for a selected period, category, or dimension.

Runs for

Current Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition location

Parameters

Any FDMEET Dimension, Period, Category

Query

Dimension Map for POV

Template

Dimension Map.rtf

Process Monitor Reports

The Process Monitor Reports shows locations and their positions within the data conversion process. You can use the process monitor report to monitor the status of the closing processes. The report is time-stamped. Therefore, it can be used to determine to which locations at which time data was loaded.

Process Monitor (Cat, Per)

Shows all locations and their current status (import, validate, export, load, or check). (Locations are displayed alphabetically.)

Runs for

All Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition locations

Parameters

Category, Period

Query

Process Monitor

Template

Process Monitor.rtf

Process Status Period Range (Cat, Start Per, End Per)

Shows a list of all locations and the current load status of each location for each period of a period range.

Runs for

All Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition locations, period range

Parameters

Category, Start Period, End Period

Query

PMPeriodRange

Template

PMPeriodRange.rtf

Process Monitor All Categories (Cat, Per)

Shows a list of all locations and the current load status of every location for every category.

Runs for

All Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition categories and locations

Parameters

Period

source

Query

Process Monitor All Categories

Template

Process Monitor All Category.rtf

Variance Reports

The Variance reports display source and trial balance accounts for one target account, showing data over two periods or categories.

Account Chase Variance

Displays source input accounts for one target input account, showing variances over two periods or categories.

Runs for

All Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition locations

Parameters

Target Account, Category 1, Period 1, Category 2, Period 2.

Query

Account Chase Variance

Template

Account Chase Variance.rtf

Trial Balance Variance

Shows source input accounts, subtotaled by target accounts, showing variances over two periods or categories.

Runs for

Current Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition location

Parameters

Category 1, Period 1, Category 2, Period 2

Query

Trial Balance Variance

Template

TB Variance.rtf

A

FDMEE REST APIs

Use the Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition REST (Representational State Transfer) APIs to run data rules, run batches, import and export data mapping, and to execute reports. These APIs provide an alternative to using the selected components in the web-based user interface.

Completing administrative tasks using FDMEE REST APIs is an alternative to using the user interface requires considerable technical and functional expertise. Only technically competent EPM Cloud Administrators and consultants should perform FDMEE Administrator administrative tasks.

For more information on using FDMEE and other Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud REST APIs, see the [REST API for Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud Guide](#).

URL Structure for FDMEE

URL Structure

Use the following URL structure to access the Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition REST resources:

```
https://<SERVICE_NAME>-<TENANT_NAME>.<dcX>.oraclecloud.com/aif/rest/  
{api_version}/{path}
```

Where:

api_version—API version you are developing with. The current REST API version for FDMEE is V1.

path—Identifies the resource

Running Data Rules

Executes an Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition data load rule based on the start period and end period, and import or export options that you specify.

Prerequisites

- Data Rules: Data load rules define how Integrations load data from a file. You must have predefined data load rules to load data.
- You must have the required privileges to execute a specific data rule.

REST Resource

```
POST /aif/rest/{api_version}/jobs
```

Request

Supported Media Types: application/json

Parameters

The following table summarizes the client request.

Table A-1 Parameters

Name	Description	Type	Required	Default
api_version	Version of the API you are working with, such as V1	Path	Yes	None
jobType	should be set to "DATARULE"		Yes	None
jobName	The name of a data load rule defined in FDMEE. You should enclose the rule name in quotation marks if it contains a space.		Yes	None
startPeriod	The first period for which data is to be loaded. This period name must be defined in FDMEE period mapping.		Yes	None
endPeriod	The last period for which data is to be loaded. This period name must be defined in FDMEE period mapping.		Yes	None
importMode	determines how the data is imported into FDMEE. Acceptable values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APPEND to add to the existing POV data in FDMEE • REPLACE to delete the POV data and replace it with the data from the file • RECALCULATE to skip importing the data but re-process the data with updated Mappings and Logic Accounts. • NONE to skip data import into FDMEE staging table 		Yes	None

Table A-1 (Cont.) Parameters

Name	Description	Type	Required	Default
exportMode	<p>determines how the data is exported into FDMEE.</p> <p>Acceptable values for an Oracle Hyperion Planning application are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STORE_DATA to merge the data in the FDMEE staging table with the existing Planning data • ADD_DATA to add the data in the FDMEE staging table to Planning • SUBTRACT_DATA to subtract the data in the FDMEE staging table from existing Planning data • REPLACE_DATA to clear the POV data and replace it with data in the FDMEE staging table. The data is cleared for Scenario, Version, Year, Period, and Entity • NONE to skip data export from FDMEE to Planning <p>Acceptable values for Financial Consolidation and Close and Tax Reporting applications are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MERGE—By default, all data load is processed in the Merge mode. If data already existed in the application, the system overwrites the existing data with the new data from the load file. If data does not exist, the new data will be created. • REPLACE—The system first clears any existing data in the application for those referenced in the data load file. Then the system performs the data load in Merge mode. • NONE—Skips the data export from FDMEE to Financial Consolidation and Close 		Yes	None
fileName	An optional file name. If you do not specify a file name, this API imports the data contained in the file name specified in the load data rule. The data file must already reside in the INBOX prior to data rule execution.		Yes	None

Example URL

`https://<SERVICE_NAME>-<TENANT_NAME>.<dcX>.oraclecloud.com/aif/rest/V1/jobs`

Example of Request Body

```
{
  "jobType": "DATARULE",
  "jobName": "aso to bso dr",
  "startPeriod": "Dec-18",
  "endPeriod": "Dec-18",
  "importMode": "REPLACE",
}
```

```
"exportMode": "NONE",
"fileName": ""
}
```

Response

Supported Media Types: application/json

Table A-2 Parameters

Name	Description
status	Status of the job: -1 = in progress; 0 = success; 1 = error; 2 = cancel pending; 3 = cancelled; 4 = invalid parameter
jobStatus	A text representation of the job status, with one of the following values "RUNNING", "SUCCESS", "FAILED"
jobId	The process ID generated in FDMEE for the job
logFileName	Log File containing entries for this execution.
outputFileName	Name of the output file generated, if any.
processType	Type of the process executed. Will contain "COMM_LOAD_BALANCES" for all Data Rule executions
executedBy	Login name of the user used to execute the rule.
details	Returns the exception stack trace in case of an application error

Example of Response Body

The following shows an example of the response body in JSON format.

```
{
  "jobStatus": "RUNNING"
"jobId": 2019
"logFileName": "\outbox\logs\Account Reconciliation Manager_2019.log"
"outputFileName": null
"processType": "COMM_LOAD_BALANCES"
"executedBy": "admin"
"status": -1
"links": [1]
  0: {
    "rel": "self"
    "href": "https://<SERVICE_NAME>-<TENANT_NAME>.<dcX>.oraclecloud.com/aif/rest/V1/jobs/2019"
    "action": "GET"
  }
"details": null
}
```

Running Batch Rules

Executes a batch of jobs that have been defined in Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition .

Prerequisites

- The batch must be defined in FDMEE before it can be executed using the EPM Automate Utility.
- You must have the required privileges to execute a specific batch.

REST Resource

POST /aif/rest/{api_version}/jobs

Request

Supported Media Types: application/json

The following table summarizes the client request.

Table A-3 Parameters

Name	Description	Type	Required	Default
api_version	Version of the API you are working with, such as V1	Path	Yes	None
jobType	should be set to "BATCH"		Yes	None
jobName	The name of a batch defined in FDMEE.		Yes	None

Example URL

https://<SERVICE_NAME>-<TENANT_NAME>.<dcX>.oraclecloud.com/aif/rest/V1/jobs

Example of Request Body

```
{ "jobType": "BATCH",
  "jobName": "BatchDataLoad"
}
```

Response

The following table summarizes the response parameters.

Table A-4 Parameters

Name	Description
status	Status of the job: -1 = in progress; 0 = success; 1 = error; 2 = cancel pending; 3 = cancelled; 4 = invalid parameter
jobStatus	A text representation of the job status, with one of the following values "RUNNING", "SUCCESS". "FAILED"
jobId	The process Id generated in FDMEE for the job
logFileName	Log File containing entries for this execution.
outputFileName	Name of the output file generated, if any.
processType	Type of the process executed. Will contain "COMM_BATCH" for all Data Rule executions
executedBy	Login name of the user used to execute the rule.
details	Returns the exception stack trace in case of an application error

Supported Media Types: application/json

Example of Response Body

The following shows an example of the response body in JSON format.

```

{
  "jobStatus": "SUCCESS"
  "jobId": 2016
  "logFileName": "\\outbox\logs\BATCH1_7595.log"
  "outputFileName": null
  "processType": "COMM_BATCH"
  "executedBy": "admin"
  "status": -1
  "links": [1]
    0: {
      "rel": "self"
      "href": "https://<SERVICE_NAME>-<TENANT_NAME>.<dcx>.oraclecloud.com/aif/
rest/V1/jobs/2016"
      "action": "GET"
    }
  "details": null
}

```

For sample code, see the code samples included in [Running Data Rules](#).

Import Data Mapping

Member mappings are used to derive the target members for each dimension based on source value. Member mappings are referenced during the data load, enabling Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition to determine how to dimensionalize the data that is loaded to the target application. Member mappings define relationships between source members and target dimension members within a single dimension. You must create a member mapping for each target dimension.

You can import member mappings from a selected Excel, .CSV or .TXT file. You can also create new mappings in a text file and import them. Import member mappings support merge or replace modes, along with validate or no validate options for target members.

REST Resource

POST /aif/rest/{api_version}/jobs

Request

Supported Media Types: application/json

The following table summarizes the client request.

Table A-5 Parameters

Name	Description	Type	Required	Default
api_version	Version of the API you are working with, such as V1	Path	Yes	None
jobType	The job type, MAPPINGIMPORT	Path	Yes	None

Table A-5 (Cont.) Parameters

Name	Description	Type	Required	Default
jobName	The dimension name for a specific dimension to import, such as ACCOUNT, or ALL to import all dimensions	Path	Yes	None
fileName	The file and path from which to import mappings. The file format can be .CSV, .TXT, .XLS, or .XLSX. The file must be uploaded prior to importing, either to the inbox or to a sub-directory of the inbox. Include the inbox in the file path, for example, inbox/BESSAPPJan-06.csv	Path	Yes	None
importMode	The import mode: MERGE to add new rules or replace existing rules, or REPLACE to clear prior mapping rules before import	Path	No	MERGE
validationMode	Whether to use validation mode, true or false An entry of true validates the target members against the target application; false loads the mapping file without any validations. Note that the validation process is resource intensive and takes longer than the validation mode of false; the option selected by most customers is false	Path	No	false
locationName	The FDMEE location where the mapping rules should be loaded; mapping rules are specific to a location in FDMEE	Path	No	None

Example of Request Body

The following shows an example of the request body in JSON format.

```
{
  "jobType": "MAPPINGIMPORT",
  "jobName": "ACCOUNT",
  "fileName": "inbox/BESSAPPJan-06.csv",
  "importMode": "MERGE",
  "validationMode": "false",
  "locationName": "BESSAPP"
}
```

For sample code, see the code samples included in [Running Data Rules](#).

Response

The following table summarizes the response parameters.

Table A-6 Parameters

Name	Description
jobId	The process ID generated in FDMEE for the job, such as 1880
jobStatus	The job status, such as RUNNING
logFileName	Log file containing entries for this execution, such as outbox/logs/BESSAPP-DB_1880.log
outputFileName	Name of the output file generated, if any, or else null
processType	Type of process executed, IMPORT_MAPPING
executedBy	Login name of the user used to execute the rule, such as admin
details	Returns the exception stack trace in case of an application error, or null

Supported Media Types: application/json

Parameters

Example of Response Body

The following shows an example of the response body in JSON format.

```
{
  "links":
  [
    0]
  "status": "-1"
  "details": "null"
  "jobId": "1880"
  "jobStatus": "RUNNING",
  "logFileName": "outbox/logs/BESSAPP-DB_1880.log",
  "outputFileName": "null",
  "processType": "IMPORT_MAPPING",
  "executedBy": "admin"
}
```

For sample code, see the code samples included in [Running Data Rules](#).

Export Data Mapping

Member mappings are used to derive the target members for each dimension based on source value. Member mappings are referenced during the data load, enabling Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition to determine how to dimensionalize the data that is loaded to the target application. Member mappings define relationships between source members and target dimension members within a single dimension. You must create a member mapping for each target dimension.

You can export member mappings to a selected file of format .csv, .txt, .xls, or .xlsx.

REST Resource

POST /aif/rest/{api_version}/jobs

Request

Supported Media Types: application/json

The following table summarizes the client request.

Table A-7 Parameters

Name	Description	Type	Required	Default
api_version	Version of the API you are working with, such as V1	Path	Yes	None
jobType	The job type, MAPPINGEXPORT	Path	Yes	None
jobName	The dimension name for a specific dimension to import, such as ACCOUNT, or ALL to import all dimensions	Path	Yes	None
fileName	The file and path from which to export mappings. The file format can be .CSV, .TXT, .XLS, or .XLSX. Include the outbox in the file path, for example, outbox/BESSAPPJan-06.csv	Path	Yes	None
locationName	The name of the location, such as BESSAPP	Path	Yes	None

Example of Request Body

The following shows an example of the request body in JSON format.

```
{
  "jobType": "MAPPINGEXPORT",
  "jobName": "ACCOUNT",
  "fileName": "outbox/BESSAPPJan-06.csv",
  "locationName": "BESSAPP"
}
```

For sample code, see the code samples included in [Running Data Rules](#).

Response

The following table summarizes the response parameters.

Table A-8 Parameters

Name	Description
jobId	The process ID generated in FDMEE for the job, such as 1881
jobStatus	The job status, such as SUCCESS
logFileName	Log file containing entries for this execution, such as outbox/logs/BESSAPP-DB_1881.log
outputFileName	Name of the output file generated, such as outbox/BESSAPPJan-06.csv
processType	The type of process executed, EXPORT_MAPPING
executedBy	Login name of the user used to execute the rule, such as admin

Table A-8 (Cont.) Parameters

Name	Description
details	Returns the exception stack trace in case of an application error, or else null

Supported Media Types: application/json

Example of Response Body

The following shows an example of the response body in JSON format.

```
{
  "links":
  [
    0]
  "status": "0",
  "details": "null",
  "jobId": "1881",
  "jobStatus": "SUCCESS",
  "logFileName": "outbox/logs/BESSAPP-DB_1881.log",
  "outputFileName": "outbox/BESSAPPJan-06.csv",
  "processType": "EXPORT_MAPPING",
  "executedBy": "admin"
}
```

For sample code, see the code samples included in [Running Data Rules](#).

Execute Reports

The Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition reporting framework represents a unified solution that incorporates source and target data, templates, and user-defined SQL queries. Templates, created in Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher, consume data in XML format and generate reports dynamically. You can add SQL queries to extract data from tables, or couple them with the report parameters to extend the definition of a standard report. FDMEE reports can be generated as PDF, Excel, Word, or HTML output.

REST Resource

POST /aif/rest/{api_version}/jobs

Request

Supported Media Types: application/json

The following table summarizes the client request.

Table A-9 Parameters

Name	Description	Type	Required	Default
api_version	Version of the API you are working with, such as V1	Path	Yes	None
jobType	The job type, REPORT	Path	Yes	None

Table A-9 (Cont.) Parameters

Name	Description	Type	Required	Default
jobName	The name of the report to be executed, such as Dimension Map For POV (Dimension, Cat, Per)	Path	Yes	None
reportFormatType	The file format of the report, pdf, xlsx, html, or excel	Path	Yes	pdf
parameters	Can vary in count and values based on the report	Path	Yes	None
Location	The location of the report, such as Comma_Vision	Path	Yes	None

Example of Request Body

The following shows an example of the request body in JSON format.

```
{
  "jobType": "REPORT",
  "jobName": "Dimension Map For POV (Dimension, Cat, Per)",
  "reportFormatType": "PDF",
  "parameters": {
    "Dimension Name": "ENTITY",
    "Category": "Actual",
    "Period": "Jan15",
    "Location": "Comma_Vision"
  }
}
```

For sample code, see the code samples included in [Running Data Rules](#).

Response

The following table summarizes the response parameters.

Table A-10 Parameters

Name	Description
jobId	The process ID generated in FDMEE for the job, such as 1885
status	The job status, such as RUNNING
logFileName	Log file containing entries for this execution, such as outbox\logs\BESSAPP-DB_1885.log
outputFileName	Name of the output file generated; you can use this name to download the report
processType	Type of process executed, EXECUTE_REPORT
executedBy	Login name of the user used to execute the rule, such as admin
details	Returns the exception stack trace in case of an application error, or null

Supported Media Types: application/json

Parameters

Example of Response Body

The following shows an example of the response body in JSON format.

```
{
  "links":
  [
    0]
  "status": "-1",
  "details": "null",
  "jobId": "1885",
  "jobStatus": "RUNNING",
  "logFileName": "outbox/logs/1885.log",
  "outputFileName": "outbox/reports",
  "processType": "EXECUTE_REPORT",
  "executedBy": "admin"
}
```

For sample code, see the code samples included in [Running Data Rules](#).

B

Source System Tables Used by FDMEE

This section lists the source system tables used by Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition. FDMEE reads all tables listed and writes to GL_BUDGET_INTERFACE and GL_TRACK_DELTA_BALANCES.

It also describes how to create synonyms for Oracle E-Business Suite tables.

E-Business Suite Source System Tables

The E-Business Suite source system tables are used by Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition. All tables require read privileges, unless noted otherwise.

Table B-1 E-Business Suite Source System Tables

Table/View Name	Schema	Object Type	Privilege	Comments
FND_FLEX_VALIDATION_QUALIFIERS	APPLSYS	Table	Read only	
FND_FLEX_VALIDATION_TABLES	APPLSYS	Table	Read only	
FND_FLEX_VALUES	APPLSYS	View	Read only	
FND_FLEX_VALUES_TL	APPLSYS	View	Read only	
FND_FLEX_VALUE_CHILDREN_V	APPS	View	Read only	View based on FND_FLEX_VALUE_NORM_HIERARCHY, FND_FLEX_VALUE_SETS, and FND_FLEX_VALUES_VL
FND_FLEX_VALUE_NORM_HIERARCHY	APPLSYS	Table	Read only	
FND_FLEX_VALUE_SETS	APPLSYS	Table	Read only	
FND_FORM_FUNCTIONS	APPLSYS	Table	Read only	
FND_ID_FLEXES	APPLSYS	Table	Read only	
FND_ID_FLEX_SEGMENTS	APPLSYS	Table	Read only	
FND_ID_FLEX_SEGMENTS_TL	APPLSYS	Table	Read only	
FND_ID_FLEX_STRUCTURES	APPLSYS	Table	Read only	
FND_ID_FLEX_STRUCTURES_TL	APPLSYS	Table	Read only	
FND_LANGUAGES	APPLSYS	Table	Read only	
FND_NUMBER	APPLSYS	PL/SQL Package	Execute	

Table B-1 (Cont.) E-Business Suite Source System Tables

Table/View Name	Schema	Object Type	Privilege	Comments
FND_RESPONSIBILITY	APPLSYS	Table	Read only	
FND_RESPONSIBILITY_TL	APPLSYS	Table	Read only	
FND_SEGMENT_ATTRIBUTES_VALUES	APPLSYS	Table	Read only	
GL_BALANCES	GL	Table	Read only	
GL_BALANCES_DELTA	GL	Table	Read only	
GL_BUDGETS	GL	Table	Read only	
GL_BUDGET_ENTITIES	GL	Table	Read only	
GL_BUDGET_INTERFACE	GL	Table	Read and write privileges are required.	
GL_BUDGET_VERSIONS	GL	Table	Read only	
GL_CODE_COMBINATIONS	GL	Table	Read only	
GL_CODE_COMBINATIONS_KFV	APPS	View	Read only	View based on GL_CODE_COMBINATIONS
GL_DAILY_BALANCES	GL	Table	Read only	
GL_DAILY_CONVERSION_TYPES	GL	Table	Read only	
GL_DAILY_CONVERSION_TYPES_V	APPS	View	Read only	View based on GL_DAILY_CONVERSION_TYPES
GL_DAILY_RATES	GL	Table	Read only	
GL_ENCUMBRANCE_TYPES	GL	Table	Read only	
GL_INTERFACE	GL	Table	Read/Write	
GL_JE_CATEGORIES	GL	Table	Read only	
GL_JE_CATEGORIES_TL	GL	Table	Read only	
GL_JE_SOURCES_TL	GL	Table	Read only	
GL_LEDGERS		Table	Read only	Table (R12 only)
GL_PERIODS	GL	Table	Read only	
GL_PERIOD_SETS	GL	Table	Read only	
GL_PERIOD_STATUSES	GL	Table	Read only	
GL_PERIOD_TYPES	GL	Table	Read only	
GL_PERIOD_TYPES_V	APPS	View	Read only	View based on GL_PERIOD_TYPES
GL_SETS_OF_BOOKS	GL/APPS	View	Read only	Table (11i)/View based on GL_LEDGERS (R12)
GL_STAT_ACCOUNT_UOM	GL	Table	Read only	

Table B-1 (Cont.) E-Business Suite Source System Tables

Table/View Name	Schema	Object Type	Privilege	Comments
GL_TRACK_DELTA_B ALANCES	GL	Table	Read/Write	Read and write privileges are required.

PeopleSoft Enterprise Financial Management Source System Tables

These PeopleSoft Enterprise Financial Management source system tables are used by Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition. All tables require read privileges, unless noted otherwise.

Table B-2 PeopleSoft Enterprise Financial Management Source System Tables

Table/View Name	Table/View Name	Table/View Name	Table/View Name
PS_AFFILIATE_LANG	PS_CHARTFIELD1_TBL	PS_LEDGER	PSDBFLDLABL
PS_AFFILIATE_VW	PS_CHARTFIELD2_TBL	PS_LEDGER_BUDG	PSDBFLDLABLLANG
PS_AFFINTRA1_LANG	PS_CHARTFIELD3_TBL	PS_LOCATION_TBL	PSKEYDEFN
PS_AFFINTRA1_VW	PS_CLASS_CF_LANG	PS_NAMES	PSOPTIONS
PS_AFFINTRA2_LANG	PS_CLASS_CF_TBL	PS_OPER_UNIT_LANG	PSRECDEFN
PS_AFFINTRA2_VW	PS_DEPT_TBL	PS_OPER_UNIT_TBL	PSRECFIELD
PS_ALTACCT_LANG	PS_DEPT_TBL_LANG	PS_PAYGROUP_TBL	PS_TREE_NODE_TBL
PS_ALTACCT_TBL	PS_EARNINGS_TBL	PS_PC_BU_GL_VW	PS_TREE_NODE_LAN G
PS_BD_SCENARIO_TB L	PS_FS_CF_TEMPLATE	PS_PC_INT_TMPL_GL	PSTREEDEFN
PS_BOOK_CODE_TBL	PS_FS_FLD_PROMPT	PS_POSITION_DATA	PSTREEDEFNLANG
PS_BU_BOOK_TBL	PS_FUND_LANG	PS_PROD_TBL_LANG	PSTREELEAF
PS_BU_LED_GRP_TBL	PS_FUND_TBL	PS_PRODUCT_TBL	PSTREENODE
PS_BUD_REF_LANG	PS_GL_ACCOUNT_LA NG	PS_PROGRAM_LANG	PSTREESTRCT
PS_BUD_REF_TBL	PS_GL_ACCOUNT_TBL	PS_PROGRAM_TBL	PSXLATITEM
PS_BUL_CNTL_BUD	PS_HPYPB_ACCT_LN (Read and write privileges are required.)	PS_PROJECT	PSXLATITEMLANG
PS_BUS_UNIT_LANG	PS_HYP_KK_BD_HDR (Write privileges are required. Used for PeopleSoft Commitment Control)	PS_PROJECT_TBL	
PS_BUS_UNIT_TBL_FS	PS_HYP_KK_BD_LN (Write privileges are required. Used for PeopleSoft Commitment Control)	PS_REC_GROUP_REC	
PS_BUS_UNIT_TBL_GL	PS_JOB PS_JOBCODE_TBL	PS_REC_GROUP_TBL PS_RT_DFLT_VW	

Table B-2 (Cont.) PeopleSoft Enterprise Financial Management Source System Tables

Table/View Name	Table/View Name	Table/View Name	Table/View Name
PS_BUS_UNIT_TBL_HR		PS_RT_INDEX_TBL	
PS_CAL_ADJP_TBL	PS_LED_DEFN_LANG	PS_RT_TYPE_TBL	
PS_CAL_DEFN_TBL	PS_LED_DEFN_TBL	PS_SET_CNTRL_REC	
PS_CAL_DETP_TBL	PS_LED_GRP_LANG	PS_SET_CNTRL_TBL	
PS_CAL_SUMP_TBL	PS_LED_GRP_LED_TBL	PS_SET_CNTRL_TREE	
PS_CF1_LANG	PS_LED_GRP_TBL	PS_SETID_TBL	
PS_CF2_LANG	PS_LED_TMPLT_TBL		
PS_CF3_LANG			

PeopleSoft Commitment Control Source System Tables

These PeopleSoft Commitment Control source system tables are used by Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition. All tables require read privileges.

Table B-3 PeopleSoft Commitment Control Source System Tables

Table/View Name
PS_KK_BUDGET_TYPE
PS_KK_SUBTYPE
PS_KK_FILTER
PS_KK_KEY_CF
PS_KK_BD_OFFSET
PS_CAL_BP_TBL
PS_LEDGER_KK
PS_HYP_KK_BD_HDR
(Used for PeopleSoft Commitment Control)
PS_HYP_KK_BD_LN
(Write privileges are required. Used for PeopleSoft Commitment Control)

Creating Synonyms for E-Business Suite Tables

If a user other than the "apps" user is referenced, you can create synonyms for Oracle E-Business Suite tables.



Note:

Synonyms are required for a PeopleSoft setup since PeopleSoft administrators typically do not provide PeopleSoft schema applications to users for configurations.

To create synonyms for E-Business Suite tables:

1. Create synonyms for the E-Business Suite tables listed in this appendix.
2. Assign read access to all the synonyms that you created.
3. Assign write access to the following tables:
 - GL_Interface
 - GL_Budget_Interface
 - GL_Track_Delta_Balances

In ODI Topology for EBS_Data_Server, you can use the synonym for both the user and the schema.

C

Creating an Alternate Schema in an Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) Source System

Prebuilt integrations to an Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) source system in Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition use a basic filter for data extraction, and assume that appropriate security has been defined to enable access by FDMEE. In some environments, direct access to the source systems tables is prohibited because of system policies, or you want to define a source system filter that is more detailed than what is provided in the FDMEE user interface.

For example, in the Account Reconciliation Manager (ARM) you want to extract balance sheet accounts or active accounts only from the source system. To do this, create an alternate schema in the source system. This method provides a desired level of security, a different source system filter, or both.

To create an alternate hierarchy for Oracle E-Business Suite and Peoplesoft (PSFT) systems:

1. Create a new schema or user in the source system database.
2. Grant **SELECT** or **SELECT/INSERT** access to the list of source tables used by FDMEE to the new schema.

Refer to the source table list provided in [Source System Tables Used by FDMEE](#).

3. For E-Business Suite systems, create a new view named **GL_CODE_COMBINATIONS**, which includes the desired source filter.

For **Peoplesoft** systems, create a view using the **PS_LEDGER** table.

All columns from the source table must be included in the view.

4. Create synonyms for all remaining source tables that FDMEE references from the source system in the new schema.

Synonyms point to the base tables in the source system schema.

5. Update **Oracle Data Integrator (ODI)** to use the new schema in the physical schema for the related data server.

For example, the view created on the EBS **GL_CODE_COMBINATIONS** table may look like:

```
CREATE VIEW GL_COMBINATIONS (SEGMENT1, SEGMENT2,.....)
```

```
SELECT SEGMENT1, SEGMENT2,....
```

```
FROM APPS.GL_CODE_COMBINATIONS
```

```
WHERE "ADD FILTERS"
```

Any views created in the new schema or synonyms must use the exact same name as specified in [Source System Tables Used by FDMEE](#). Because the table and view names are

the same as the core schema, FDMEE can access the updated contents with a change to the schema specification in ODI.

For SAP, change the filter definition in the adapter rather than creating an alternate schema.

Before making any changes, it is recommended that you contact Oracle support to review the process to ensure a smooth update to the system.

D

Staging Tables

This section describes the Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition staging tables.

FDMEET Staging Tables

The following sections describe Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition staging tables.

 **Note:**

Oracle provides powerful tools you can use to insert, update, and delete information. But, if you use Oracle tools like SQL*Plus or Oracle Data Browser to modify Oracle Applications data, you risk destroying the integrity of your data and you lose the ability to audit changes to your data. Because Oracle Applications tables are interrelated, any change you make using an Oracle Applications form can update many tables at once. But when you modify Oracle Applications data using anything other than Oracle Applications forms, you may change a row in one table without making corresponding changes in related tables. If your tables get out of synchronization with each other, you risk retrieving erroneous information and you risk unpredictable results throughout Oracle Applications. When you use Oracle Applications forms to modify your data, Oracle Applications automatically checks that your changes are valid. Oracle Applications also keeps track of who changes information. But, if you enter information into database tables using database tools, you may store invalid information. You also lose the ability to track who has changed your information because SQL*Plus and other database tools do not keep a record of changes.

Consequently, Oracle strongly recommends that you never use SQL*Plus, Oracle Data Browser, database triggers, or any other tool to modify Oracle Applications tables, unless we tell you to do so in our installation, implementation, or open interface guides.

Staging Table Used for Import from Source

Table D-1 Staging Table Used for Import From Source

Table/View Name	Description
TDATESEG_T	Temporary data table used for transforming data from source to target in a data rule execution. To ensure read consistency, data is extracted from the corresponding staging table (for example, AIF_EBS_GL_BALANCES_STG, AIF_EBS_GL_DAILY_BAL_STG, or AIF_PS_LEDGER) and copied to TDATESEG_T (partitioned by LOADID), which is then used for transforming source data to target data based on the data mappings specified in TDATEMAP_T.

Data Tables Used for Drill Through

Table D-2 Data Table Used for Drill Through

Table/View Name	Description
TDATESEG	Audit table describing the data transformations in a data rule execution. Only in a successful data rule execution data transformations stored in TDATESEG_T be copied over to TDATESEG.

Views Used for Export to Target

Table D-3 Export to Target Views

Table/View Name	Description
AIF_HS_BALANCES	Interface view used for exporting data to a target application in a data rule execution. This view queries the TDATESEG_T table directly by summarizing the target amounts across the unique target dimension member combinations.
AIF_EBS_GL_INTERFACE_V	Interface view used for exporting data back to the E-Business Suite general ledger system in a data load to write back rule execution. This view queries the TDATESEG table directly by summarizing the target amounts across the unique target segment value combinations.
AIF_PS_GL_INTERFACE_V	Interface view used for exporting data back to the PeopleSoft Enterprise Financial Management system in a data load rule to write back rule execution. This view queries the TDATESEG table directly by summarizing the target amounts across the unique target ChartField value combinations.

E

Archiving the TDATAMAPSEG Table

When importing data, the mapping used to transform data is archived in the TDATAMAPSEG table for each point of view (POV). If you use a large number of maps, this table grows in size over a period of time and can create a performance issue during the data import process. To improve performance, archive the data from the TDATAMAPSEG table.

In release 11.1.1.2.4.220, a new view TDATAMAPSEG_ALL is available. This view is used by the user interface to display the mappings.

You can modify the view definition to include the TDATEMAPSEG and ARCHIVE tables. Below are sample script sets that show you how to archive the data, create an index, and create view in the Oracle database.

```
/* Archive the existing table */
```

```
RENAME TDATEMAPSEG TO TDATEMAPSEG_ARCHIVE1
```

```
;
```

```
/*Create index*/
```

```
CREATE INDEX TDATEMAPSEG_N1 ON TDATEMAPSEG (DATAKEY)
```

```
;
```

```
CREATE INDEX TDATEMAPSEG_N2 ON TDATEMAPSEG (PARTITIONKEY, CATKEY, PERIODKEY)
```

```
;
```

```
/* Create a new table */
```

```
CREATE TABLE TDATEMAPSEG
```

```
AS
```

```
SELECT *
```

```
FROM TDATEMAPSEG_ARCHIVE1
```

```
WHERE 1=2
```

```
;
```

```
/* Drop existing view */
```

```
DROP VIEW TDATEMAPSEG_ALL
```

```
;
```

```
/* Create a view which is UNION of base table and archive table */
```

A similar process can be used for the SQL Server. Multiple archive tables can be created over a period of time and the view can be modified as needed.

F

PeopleSoft Commitment Control

PeopleSoft's Commitment Control is a budgetary control feature in the PeopleSoft General Ledger product, which supports the posting of budgets and tests transactions against budgetary balances according to the rules configured by users. Using Commitment Control, you can define an alternate structure from the General Ledger to manage budgets based on the Chartfield (account segments) and calendars. For example, you can choose to control budgets at a Division level by Quarter whereas actual expenses are recorded at the Cost Center level by month.

Additionally, you can make large scale changes to budgets, and write revisions as journals back to source systems for posting while maintaining distinctions in PeopleSoft budgets between original proposals, adjustments, revisions, and adjusted budgets. Oracle Hyperion Planning, for example, can be used to prepare the initial budget at the start of the fiscal year. It can also be used to make revisions to the budgets throughout the fiscal year. As budgets are prepared and revised, they have to be validated and posted to Commitment Control, which manages and controls the actual revenue and expenses.

Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition integrates with Commitment Control by enabling you to use Hyperion Planning to prepare and maintain the budgets. The integration involves:

- loading the Actual from Commitment Control
- validating budgets during preparation and revision against Commitment Control budget definitions
- posting the initial budget to Commitment Control
- posting ongoing budget revisions to Commitment Control

To use Commitment Control within the context of FDMEE, complete the following:

1. In **Source System**, register your General Ledger and HRMS source systems.
2. In **Source System**, to use PeopleSoft Commitment Control, select **Enable Commitment Control**.
3. In **Target Application**, register the target application.
4. In **Import Format**, define an import format that specifies how to map PeopleSoft chart fields to dimensions in the Public Sector Planning and Budgeting applications.
5. In **Data Load Rule**, define a location that identifies the PeopleSoft accounting entity (business unit) from which to load data.
6. In **Data Load Rule**, specify a period mapping type of "Budget."
7. In **Data Load Rule** define global, application, and source mappings that specify how period keys in the PeopleSoft calendar and time periods correspond to periods in your Public Sector Planning and Budgeting budget application such as months, quarters, and years. Options include:
 - Select an "As of Date."
The "As of Date" to determine effective dated records, for example, Budget Definition.
 - Select a "Target for Blank Period" if the budget is based on a project period.

- Optionally, in **Period Mappings**, map a budget period by mapping a calendar and period to an FDMEE period.

Commitment Control enables different calendars to be used for different rules. The calendar can be of different granularity and duration. For example, you can map the Chartfield used for rule ranges to the Hyperion Planning Entity dimension. When you specify an explicit period mapping, you can map a Budget period by pointing to a calendar and period to an FDMEE period. The same FDMEE period can be mapped to multiple source periods from different calendars.

8. Run the data load rules.
9. In **Import Format** define an import format that contains write back mappings that identify the Public Sector Planning and Budgeting data to write to the PeopleSoft accounting entity chart fields.

10. In **Data Load Rule**, define a data load rule to write back.

Write-back period mapping is based on explicit period maps. Every Entity is associated with a different Budget Calendar.

11. Run the data load rule to write.

G

Report Query Table Reference

When creating reports, you can use a base SQL query and a parameter SQL query to enhance the data shown in the report. The base SQL query can be used to pull data from various tables and display the data as report output. For example, using one query definition, you can show different columns or groupings. In one report, you can list amounts by account and group by entity, and in another list amount by entity and group by account.

The parameter SQL query enables you to run a query against the parameters in the report definition. For example, the query can be used to select the Location, Period, Category, or Account groupings. In one report, you can list amounts by account and group by entity, and in another list amount by entity and group by account.

The Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition tables that are used in the base and parameter SQL query are:

- TDATESEG
- TLOGPROCESS

TDATESEG Table Reference

The TDATESEG table is used to store the data loaded by the user, and the transformation between the source dimension members and results of the mapping process.



Note:

When loading text, the column in TDATESEG it is loaded to is DATA, and the mapped result is loaded to DATA_X.

Table G-1 TDATESEG Table Reference

Column Name	Definition	Description
DATAKEY	NUMBER(31,0) NOT NULL ENABLE	System generated unique key for each row of data
PARTITIONKEY	NUMBER(10,0) NOT NULL ENABLE	Location key. Join to TPOVPARTITION to retrieve location information.
CATKEY	NUMBER(10,0) NOT NULL ENABLE	Category Key. Join to TPOVCATEGORY to retrieve category information.
PERIODKEY	DATE NOT NULL ENABLE	Period Key. Join to TPOVPERIOD to retrieve Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition to EPM period mapping details.
DATAVIEW	VARCHAR2(8 CHAR) DEFAULT 'YTD' NOT NULL ENABLE	Hard coded to YTD for file, and set to YTD for balance sheet and PTD for income statement when pulling data from an Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system.
CURKEY	VARCHAR2(10 CHAR) DEFAULT	Currency code of the data.

Table G-1 (Cont.) TDATESEG Table Reference

Column Name	Definition	Description
CALCACCTTYPE	NUMBER(6,0) DEFAULT 9 NOT NULL ENABLE	Indicates if row was imported from source or computed by Logic Group: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9=Imported • 5=Calculated and Exported • 1=Calculated, and Not Exported
CHANGESIGN	NUMBER(1,0) DEFAULT 0 NOT NULL ENABLE	Indicates that the sign of the imported amount should be reversed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0=No Change • 1=Reverse Sign
JOURNALID	VARCHAR2(10 CHAR) DEFAULT	ID for the Journal. User provided value
AMOUNT	NUMBER(29,12) DEFAULT 0 NOT NULL ENABLE	Amount loaded from source
AMOUNTX	NUMBER(29 12) DEFAULT 0 NOT NULL ENABLE	Amount after any transformation rules. This value is loaded to the target application.
DESC1	VARCHAR2(240 CHAR) DEFAULT	Description can be imported from file
DESC2	VARCHAR2(75 CHAR) DEFAULT	Description can be imported from file
ACCOUNT	VARCHAR2(75 CHAR) NOT NULL ENABLE	Account member from source
ACCOUNTX	VARCHAR2(4000 CHAR) DEFAULT	Account member after mapping rules processed
ACCOUNTR	NUMBER(10,0) DEFAULT 0 NOT NULL ENABLE	Key to Mapping used for this dimension. Refers to DATAKEY in TDATEMAPSEG.
ACCOUNTF	NUMBER(6,0) DEFAULT 0 NOT NULL ENABLE	Map types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1=Exception • 3=Between • 4=Range
ENTITY	VARCHAR2(80 CHAR) DEFAULT	Entity member from source
ENTITYX	VARCHAR2(80 CHAR) DEFAULT	Entity member after mapping rules processed. This value is exported.
ENTITYR	NUMBER(10,0) DEFAULT 0 NOT NULL ENABLE	Key to Mapping used for this dimension. Refers to DATAKEY in TDATEMAPSEG
ENTITYF	NUMBER(6,0) DEFAULT 0 NOT NULL ENABLE	Map types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1=Exception • 3=Between • 4=Range
ICP	VARCHAR2(80 CHAR) DEFAULT	ICP from source
ICPX	VARCHAR2(80 CHAR) DEFAULT	ICP after mapping rules processed. This value is exported.
ICPR	NUMBER(10,0) DEFAULT 0 NOT NULL ENABLE	Key to mapping used for this dimension. Refers to DATAKEY in TDATEMAPSEG.
ICPF	NUMBER(6,0) DEFAULT 0 NOT NULL ENABLE	Map type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1=Exception • 3=Between • 4=Range
UD1	VARCHAR2(80 CHAR) DEFAULT	UD1 from source
UD2	VARCHAR2(80 CHAR) DEFAULT	UD2 from source
UD3	VARCHAR2(80 CHAR) DEFAULT	UD3 from source
UD4	VARCHAR2(80 CHAR) DEFAULT	UD4 from source

Table G-1 (Cont.) TDATESEG Table Reference

Column Name	Definition	Description
UD5	VARCHAR2(80 CHAR) DEFAULT	UD5 from source
UD6	VARCHAR2(80 CHAR) DEFAULT	UD6 from source
UD7	VARCHAR2(80 CHAR) DEFAULT	UD7 from source
UD8	VARCHAR2(80 CHAR) DEFAULT	UD8 from source
UD9	VARCHAR2(80 CHAR) DEFAULT	UD9 from source
UD10	VARCHAR2(80 CHAR) DEFAULT	UD10 from source
UD11	VARCHAR2(80 CHAR) DEFAULT	UD11 from source
UD12	VARCHAR2(80 CHAR) DEFAULT	UD12 from source
UD13	VARCHAR2(80 CHAR) DEFAULT	UD13 from source
UD14	VARCHAR2(80 CHAR) DEFAULT	UD14 from source
UD15	VARCHAR2(80 CHAR) DEFAULT	UD15 from source
UD16	VARCHAR2(80 CHAR) DEFAULT	UD16 from source
UD17	VARCHAR2(80 CHAR) DEFAULT	UD17 from source
UD18	VARCHAR2(80 CHAR) DEFAULT	UD18 from source
UD19	VARCHAR2(80 CHAR) DEFAULT	UD19 from source
UD20	VARCHAR2(80 CHAR) DEFAULT	UD20 from source
UD1X	VARCHAR2(80 CHAR) DEFAULT	UD1 after mapping rules processed. This value is exported.
UD1R	NUMBER(10,0) DEFAULT 0 NOT NULL ENABLE	Key to Mapping used for this dimension. Refers to DATAKEY in TDATAMAPSEG
UD1F	NUMBER(6,0) DEFAULT 0 NOT NULL ENABLE	Map type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1=Exception • 3=Between • 4=Range
ARCHIVEID	NUMBER(31,0) DEFAULT 0 NOT NULL ENABLE	Future use
HASMEMOITEM	NUMBER(1,0) DEFAULT 0 NOT NULL ENABLE	Future use
STATICDATAKEY	NUMBER(31,0) DEFAULT 0 NOT NULL ENABLE	Future use
ATTR1	VARCHAR2(80 CHAR) DEFAULT	User defined attribute - used as needed for mapping or drill-through
ATTR2	VARCHAR2(80 CHAR) DEFAULT	User defined attribute - used as needed for mapping or drill-through
ATTR3	VARCHAR2(80 CHAR) DEFAULT	User defined attribute - used as needed for mapping or drill-through
ATTR4	VARCHAR2(80 CHAR) DEFAULT	User defined attribute - used as needed for mapping or drill-through
ATTR5	VARCHAR2(80 CHAR) DEFAULT	User defined attribute - used as needed for mapping or drill-through
ATTR6	VARCHAR2(80 CHAR) DEFAULT	User defined attribute - used as needed for mapping or drill-through
ATTR7	VARCHAR2(80 CHAR) DEFAULT	User defined attribute - used as needed for mapping or drill-through
ATTR8	VARCHAR2(20 CHAR) DEFAULT	User defined attribute - used as needed for mapping or drill-through
ATTR9	VARCHAR2(20 CHAR) DEFAULT	User defined attribute - used as needed for mapping or drill-through

Table G-1 (Cont.) TDATASEG Table Reference

Column Name	Definition	Description
ATTR10	VARCHAR2(20 CHAR) DEFAULT	User defined attribute - used as needed for mapping or drill-through
ATTR11	VARCHAR2(20 CHAR) DEFAULT	User defined attribute - used as needed for mapping or drill-through
ATTR12	VARCHAR2(20 CHAR) DEFAULT	User defined attribute - used as needed for mapping or drill-through
ATTR13	VARCHAR2(20 CHAR) DEFAULT	User defined attribute - used as needed for mapping or drill-through
ATTR14	VARCHAR2(20 CHAR) DEFAULT	User defined attribute - used as needed for mapping or drill-through
ATTR15-ATTR40	New Columns	User defined attribute - used as needed for mapping or drill-through
CODE_COMBINATION_ID	VARCHAR2(155 CHAR)	Used for integration with Oracle E-Business Suite.
AMOUNT_YTD	NUMBER(29,12)	YTD Amount. Used for E-Business Suite, Peoplesoft data sources
AMOUNT_PTD	NUMBER(29,12)	PTD Amount. Used for E-Business Suite, Peoplesoft data sources
LOADID	NUMBER(15,0)	Process ID that created or updated this row.
RULE_ID	NUMBER(15,0)	Data Rule ID used to create this row. Join to AIF_BALANCE_RULES for details.
STAT_BALANCE_FLAG	VARCHAR2(1 CHAR)	Indicates if balance is a statistic: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Y=Stat • N=Balance
VALID_FLAG	VARCHAR2(1 CHAR)	Indicates if row has valid mappings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Y=Valid • N=Not Valid • I=Ignore

TLOGPROCESS Table Reference

The TLOGPROCESS table is used to store the workflow process status for a location, category, and period.

Table G-2 TLOGPROCESS Table Reference

Column Name	Definition	Description
PARTITIONKEY	NUMBER(10,0) NOT NULL ENABLE	Location key. Join to TPOVPARTITION to retrieve location information.
CATKEY	NUMBER(10,0) NOT NULL ENABLE	Category Key. Join to TPOVCATEGORY to retrieve category information.
PERIODKEY	DATE NOT NULL ENABLE	Period Key. Join to TPOVPERIOD to retrieve Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition to EPM period mapping details.
RULE_ID	NUMBER(15,0) NOT NULL ENABLE	Data Rule ID. Join to AIF_BALANCE_RULES for details.

Table G-2 (Cont.) TLOGPROCESS Table Reference

Column Name	Definition	Description
PROCESSIMP	NUMBER(1,0) DEFAULT 0 NOT NULL ENABLE	Status for Import step: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0=Not started or failed • 1=Successful
PROCESSIMPNOTE	VARCHAR2(50 CHAR) DEFAULT NULL	Textual note on Validate status: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Import Successful • Recalculated OK • Import Error • Recalculate Failed • MultiLoad • BypassDataLoad • Logic Calc Err • Map Calc Err
PROCESSVAL	NUMBER(1,0) DEFAULT 0 NOT NULL ENABLE,	Status for Validate step: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0=Not started or failed • 1=Successful
PROCESSVALNOTE	VARCHAR2(50 CHAR) DEFAULT NULL,	Textual note on Validate step: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Validate Successful • Error= x records (Where X = how many members did not have map rules) • BypassDataLoad
PROCESSEXP	NUMBER(1,0) DEFAULT 0 NOT NULL ENABLE,	Status for Export step: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0=Not started or failed • 1=Successful
PROCESSEXPNOTE	VARCHAR2(50 CHAR) DEFAULT NULL	Textual note on Export step: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Last successful export • Export -B Successful • Export Successful • BypassDataLoad
PROCESSENTLOAD	NUMBER(1,0) DEFAULT 0 NOT NULL ENABLE	Status for Load step: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0=Not started or failed • 1=Successful
PROCESSENTLOADNOTE	VARCHAR2(50 CHAR) DEFAULT NULL	Textual note on Load status: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time Date stamp for success • Load Error • BypassDataLoad
PROCESSENTVAL	NUMBER(1,0) DEFAULT 0 NOT NULL ENABLE,	Status for Check step: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0=Not started or failed • 1=Successful
PROCESSENTVALNOTE	VARCHAR2(50 CHAR) DEFAULT NULL	Textual note on Check step: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check Successful • Check Error • BypassDataLoad
PROCESSCERT	NUMBER(1,0) DEFAULT 0 NOT NULL ENABLE,	Status for Certification step: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0=Not started or unsubmitted • 1=Submitted

Table G-2 (Cont.) TLOGPROCESS Table Reference

Column Name	Definition	Description
PROCESSCERTNOTE	VARCHAR2(50 CHAR) DEFAULT NULL,	Textual note on Load status: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Controls Submitted • Controls Cleared • Not Submitted • No Controls Found for Profile • No Controls Group Assigned • Error Setting Status
PROCESSASSES	NUMBER(1,0) DEFAULT 0 NOT NULL ENABLE,	Status for Assessment (process explorer) step: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0=Not started or unsubmitted • 1=Submitted
PROCESSASSESNOTE	VARCHAR2(50 CHAR) DEFAULT NULL,	Textual note on Load status: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Controls Submitted • Controls Cleared • Not Submitted • No Controls Found for Profile • No Controls Group Assigned • Error Setting Status
PROCESSCHILDDONE	NUMBER(1,0) DEFAULT 0 NOT NULL ENABLE	Status for Certification status for parent locations step: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0=Not started or all children not complete • 1=All children complete
PROCESSCHILDDONENOTE	VARCHAR2(50 CHAR) DEFAULT NULL	Textual note on Certification status for parent location: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children Submitted • No Children
PROCESSUD1	NUMBER(1,0) DEFAULT 0 NOT NULL ENABLE	Not used
PROCESSUD1NOTE	VARCHAR2(50 CHAR) DEFAULT NULL	Not used
PROCESSUD2	NUMBER(1,0) DEFAULT 0 NOT NULL ENABLE	Not used
PROCESSUD2NOTE	VARCHAR2(50 CHAR) DEFAULT NULL	Not used
PROCESSUD3	NUMBER(1,0) DEFAULT 0 NOT NULL ENABLE	Not used
PROCESSUD3NOTE	VARCHAR2(50 CHAR) DEFAULT NULL	Not used
PROCESSUD4	NUMBER(1,0) DEFAULT 0 NOT NULL ENABLE	Not used
PROCESSUD4NOTE	VARCHAR2(50 CHAR) DEFAULT NULL	Not used
PROCESSENDTIME	DATE DEFAULT TO_DATE('01/01/1900', 'MM/DD/YYYY') NOT NULL ENABLE	Last update time/date
BLNWCDIRTY	NUMBER(1,0) DEFAULT 0 NOT NULL ENABLE	Flag used to indicate that maps (WC = WildCard) must be recalculated prior to validating: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0=OK • 1=Re-calculate location Map rules have changed after data was imported. This causes the Calculate flag to be displayed

Table G-2 (Cont.) TLOGPROCESS Table Reference

Column Name	Definition	Description
BLNLOGICDIRTY	NUMBER(1,0) DEFAULT 0 NOT NULL ENABLE	Flag used to indicate the LOGIC must be recalculated prior to validating
BLNVALDIRTY	NUMBER(1,0) DEFAULT 1 NOT NULL ENABLE	Flag used to indicate when Validation workflow must be re-run: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0=OK • 1=re-process validations Map rules have changed after data was imported. This causes the Calculate flag to be displayed.
INTLOCKSTATE	NUMBER(6,0) DEFAULT 50 NOT NULL ENABLE	Location POV lock status: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50=open • 60=locked
PROCESSTATUS	NUMBER(10,0) DEFAULT 0 NOT NULL ENABLE	Current state of workflow for location/category/per. Valid status from tLogProcessStates

H

System Maintenance Tasks

You can run system processes to maintain and cleanup all runtime artifacts, such as the Process tables, Staging tables or Inbox / Outbox folders. Often the tables and folders contain vast amounts of data, which you may no longer need. With the System Maintenance Tasks feature, you can purge standard tables and folder by scheduling system processes and executing them.

Note:

All applications *not* assigned to a folder are purged when a single application is selected for a purge. The default application folder is generic and the purge script focuses on the folder in which the selected application resides. In this case if you want to prevent an application from being purged, save it to an independent folder

To facilitate the use of the Purge Scripts, Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition provides the following:

- A set of custom scripts is shipped to the `bin/system` directory.
The scripts include:
 - Maintain Application Folder
 - Maintain Process Table
 - Maintain EBS GL Balances Table
 - Maintain PeopleSoft Ledger Table
 - Maintain FDMEE Data Tables
- Scripts are registered as system scripts in script registration.
- Script are registered as part of installation with `QUERYID = 0` and `APPLICATIONID = 0`.
- The script group "System" is created and system scripts are assigned to it.
- Script execution displays system scripts when the user has access irrespective of the target application in the POV.
- You can run purge scripts from the Script Execution screen.
- The ODI process executes the scripts from the `bin/system` dir instead of the `data/scripts/custom` directory.

Maintain Application Folder

The Maintain Application Folder process purges files from the `inbox`, `outbox`, and `data` folder directories. Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition accepts a separate Days to Keep parameter for each of the folders. If the value is not specified for a specific folder, FDMEE skips the folder.

By default, the system purges all files after 60 days. Logs are purged after 7 days.

In addition, FDMEE checks the `inbox` and `outbox` subdirectories under the respective folders and deletes any files. In the `data` subdirectory, FDMEE skips the `scripts` directory because it holds customer scripts.

To execute the Maintain Application Folder script:

1. On the **Workflow** tab, under **System Maintenance Tasks**, select **Maintain Application Folder**.
2. Click **Execute**.
3. On the **Execute Script** page, and then from **Target Application** specify the name of the target application to which to purge files.
4. In **Days to keep Inbox directory**, specify the number of days to keep files in the Inbox directory.
5. In **Days to keep Outbox directory**, specify the number of days to keep files in the Outbox directory.
6. In **Days to keep Data directory**, specify the number of days to keep files in the Data directory.
7. In **Days to keep Data directory**, specify the number of days to keep files in the Data directory.
8. Click **OK**.

Maintain Process Tables

This process maintains the following execution tables:

- AIF_PROCESSES
- AIF_PROCESS_DETAILS
- AIF_PROCESS_LOGS
- AIF_PROCESS_PARAMETERS
- AIF_PROCESS_PERIODS
- AIF_PROCESS_STEPS
- AIF_BAL_RULE_LOADS
- AIF_BAL_RULE_LOAD_PARAMS
- AIF_BATCH_JOBS
- AIF_BATCH_LOAD_AUDIT
- AIF_TEMP

To execute the Maintain Process script:

1. On the **Workflow** tab, under **System Maintenance Tasks**, select **Maintain Process Tables** and then click **Execute**.
2. From the **Execute Script** page, then from **Days to keep records**, specify the number of days to keep records, and then click **OK**.

Maintain EBS GL Balances Table

This process maintains the AIF_EBS_GL_BALANCES_STG table. EBS General Ledger balances contain a snapshot of the General Ledger balances and are deleted based on a General Ledger period.

The process determines the list of General Ledger periods between the start and end periods.

The parameter for this process are:

- Source System
- Start Period
- End Period

Maintain PeopleSoft Ledger Table

This process maintains the AIF_PS_LEDGER_STG table. PeopleSoft General Ledger balances contain a snapshot of the General Ledger balances and are deleted based on General Ledger period.

The process determines the list of General Ledger periods between the start and end periods.

The parameter for this process are:

- Source System
- Start Period
- End Period

Maintain Data Table by Application

The Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition data tables store archives of exported data for audit and drill down purposes. These tables can grow over a period of time but you can purge these tables as needed. The maintenance process deletes the following tables:

- TDATAMAPSEG
- TDATASEG
- TPROCESSLOG

The parameters are:

- Target Application
- Category
- Start Period
- End Period

To execute the Maintain Data Table by Application script:

1. On the **Workflow** tab, under **System Maintenance Tasks**, select **Maintain Data Table by Application** and then click **Execute**.
2. From the **Execute Script** page, and then from **Target Application**, specify the name of the target application to which to purge data.

3. From **Start Period**, select the starting period from which to delete data.
4. From **End Period**, select the ending period from which to delete data.
5. From **Category**, select the category data to delete.
To delete all category data, leave blank.
6. Click **OK**.

Executing Purge Scripts

To execute a purge script:

1. On the **Workflow** tab, under **Other**, select **Script Execution**.
2. In **Script Execution**, and then in **Custom Script Group**, select **System Maintenance Task**.
3. From the **Scripts** grid, select the purge script.
4. Click **Execute**.
5. When prompted, enter parameter values on the Execute Script screen.
For example, you might select the target application, Start Period, or End Period.
6. **Optional**, click **Schedule**.
For information on scheduling jobs, see [Scheduling Jobs](#).
7. From **Execution Mode**, select the online method of running the report.
The online method processes the report immediately.
8. Click **OK**.

Setting up Jython, Eclipse and Python

This appendix explains how to set up Jython, Eclipse and PyDev for use with the Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality Management, Enterprise Edition scripting component.

This section is specific to the 11.1.2.3.100 release of FDMEE. Because Jython, Eclipse and Python are not Oracle products, always refer to these products' documentation for the latest updates and changes. See [The Definitive Guide to Jython](#), [Python documentation](#), and [Eclipse documentation](#).

To set up Jython:

1. Create a working directory.

For example, create: C:\FDMEE.

2. Download Jython to the working directory.

The download is available at [Jython](#).

Double-click the Jython installer jar and select the following options:

- English Language
- Standard Install
- Default Location (C:\FDMEE\jython2.5.1)
- Current Java Home

3. Download **Eclipse** to working directory and extract.

The Eclipse download is available at <http://www.eclipse.org/downloads>

Note:

In addition to Eclipse, users may use Notepad++ with the Jython add-in, or the [Python Fiddle](#) site to write and test scripts. Pythonfiddle is a good site for writing event scripts, and the Chrome browser is recommended for pythonfiddle. For more advanced scripts, Eclipse or Jdeveloper are recommended

4. Launch **Eclipse** from the C:\FDMEE\eclipse\eclipse.exe.

5. Select the directory and select a default location for your Workspace.

For example select c:\FDMEE\workspace

6. If the Welcome page is displayed, skip it by selecting the Workbench link in the top right corner.

7. Select the following menu option to update your preferences:

- a. Select **Windows**, and then select **Preferences**.

- b. Add **PyDev** to the Available Software Sites:

To do this:

- i. Select **Install/Update**, then select **Available Software Sites**, and then click **Add**.
 - ii. In **Name**, enter **PyDev**.
 - iii. In **Location**, enter: [PyDev](#) site.
8. Change the default text editor options:
To do this:
 - a. Select **General**, then select **Editors**, and then select **Text Editors**.
 - b. For the **Displayed tab width**, enter **2**.
 - c. Enable the **Insert spaces for tabs** option.
 - d. Enable the **Show print margin** option.
 - e. Enable the **Show line numbers** option.
9. Select the **Menu** option.
To do this:
 - a. Select **Help**, and then select **Install New Software...**
 - b. In **Work with**, select **PyDev**.
 - c. From **PyDev** available software list, select the **PyDev** node, and then click **Next**.
 - d. Confirm the PyDev for Eclipse installation, and then click **Next**.
 - e. Accept the licensing terms, and then click **Finish**.
 - f. Once the install starts, you are prompted about Aptana PyDev; and PyDev; Aptana certificates. Make sure you select the certificates, and then click **OK**.
 - g. Restart **Eclipse** to complete the PyDev installation.
10. Update your PyDev preferences:
To do this:
 - a. Select **Windows**, and then select **Preferences**.
 - b. Configure the Jython interpreter used by PyDev:
 - i. Select **PyDev**, and then select **Interpreter-Jython**.
 - ii. Click **New**.
 - iii. Click **Browse**.
 - iv. Select `C:\FDME\jython2.5.1\jython.jar`
 - v. Click **OK**.
 - vi. When prompted to select the folders to add to the SYSTEM python path, do not change any selection, and then click **OK**.
 - vii. Click **OK** to close the Preferences window.