Objectives

After completing the presentation, you should be able to understand how to:

- Create Planning applications using EPMA
- Create dimensions
- Load Meta data from Files
- Set up Exchange Rates
- Set up security for users, groups, and member access
- Create data forms, enter data and manipulate/adjust data
- Set up and test business rules
- Review budget data by using Process Management
- Migration of applications using LCM
- Working with Planning Classic Administration
Readers Expectation out of this presentation

Your expectations out of this 5-day Hyperion Planning course, are –

- Overall functionality of Hyperion Planning
- Advanced understanding of Hyperion Planning so that it can help during implementation.
- Learn System admin activities for Hyperion Planning
Lesson 1 - Planning Overview
Objectives

After completing this lesson, you should be able to:

- Describe Oracle’s Enterprise Performance Management system
- Describe the main features of Planning
- Describe the product architecture of Planning
- Describe the relationship between Planning and Essbase
Oracle’s Enterprise Performance Management System

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Information Delivery</th>
<th>Interactive Dashboard</th>
<th>Reporting and Publishing</th>
<th>Ad-hoc Analysis</th>
<th>Detect and Alert</th>
<th>Mobile and Disconnected</th>
<th>Office Integration</th>
<th>Search</th>
<th>Embedded</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EPM and BI Applications</td>
<td>Strategy Management</td>
<td>Planning and Forecasting</td>
<td>ERP Analytics</td>
<td>CRM Analytics</td>
<td>Industry Analytics</td>
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<td>Profitability Management</td>
<td>Dimension Management</td>
<td>EPM Life Cycle Management</td>
<td>Predictive Analytics</td>
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<td>Fusion Middleware</td>
<td>BI Server</td>
<td>Essbase</td>
<td>OLAP Cubes</td>
<td>Oracle, Peoplesoft, JDE, Siebel, SAP, Fusion etc.</td>
<td>Excel/XML</td>
<td>Business Process</td>
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</table>
EPM and BI Application Components

This Layer includes integrated suite of market leading Performance Management tools, based on Hyperion product suite.

- Oracle Hyperion Financial Management, Fusion Edition
- Oracle Hyperion Performance Management Scorecard, Fusion Edition
- Oracle Hyperion Strategic Finance, Fusion Edition
- Oracle Hyperion Planning, Fusion Edition
- Oracle Hyperion Capital Asset Planning, Fusion Edition
- Oracle Hyperion Workforce Planning, Fusion Edition
- Oracle Hyperion Profitability and Cost management, Fusion Edition
- Oracle Hyperion Public Sector Planning and Budgeting, Fusion Edition
- Oracle Hyperion Financial Data Quality manager, with SAP Adapter
- Oracle Integrated Operation Planning, Fusion Edition
- Oracle Integrated Margin Planning, Fusion Edition, for Hyperion v11.1.2
- Oracle Crystal Ball, Fusion Edition
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hyperion Product Components</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Workspace</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Performance Management Applications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Financial Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Strategic Finance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Performance Scorecard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essbase</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Essbase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Administration Services</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Provider Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Integration Services</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reporting and Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Interactive Reporting</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Web Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Financial Reporting</td>
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<tr>
<td>- SQR Production Reporting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Data Relationship Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Data Integration Management</td>
</tr>
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<td>- Financial Data Quality Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundation Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Shared Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Smart View</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hyperion Planning

Planning has the following features:

- Multidimensional data structure
- Target setting and bottom-up planning
- Iterative planning cycles
- Complex business rules and allocations
- Web-based data entry; management of the planning cycle through Web or Excel interface.
- Currency conversion for multicurrency applications
- Headcount and salary expense modeling
- Metadata and data synchronization between Planning applications and other Hyperion products
- Enhance decision making capability
- Integrate with reporting system for report and analysis
Product Components

- Planning
- Essbase
- Administration Services
- Performance Management Architect
- Workspace
- Calculation Manager
- Smart View
- Financial Reporting
- Shared Services
Related Product Components

- Workforce Planning
- Capital Expense Planning
- Public Sector Planning and Budgeting
- Profitability and Cost Management
- Performance Scorecard
- Strategic Finance
- Financial Management
- Financial Data Quality Management
Hyperion Planning Architecture

Client
- Administrator Client
- Workspace
- Smart View Client
- Reporting Studio Client

Application
- Financial Reporting Server
- Shared Services, Java Application Server for Planning, EPM Architect, Administration Services
- EPM Architect Dimension Server
- Web Server

Database
- EPM Architect RDBMS
- Planning RDBMS
- Essbase

External Services
- ODI / ERPi
- Legacy, ERP systems
Planning and Essbase

Workspace Interface → Java Application Server → Planning Repository → EPM Architect Repository

Java Application Server

Planning Repository

EPM Architect Repository

Essbase Server
Performance Management Architect

- Create metadata and manage applications
  - Maintain a centralized repository
  - Load metadata by using flat files or interface tables
  - Create Planning applications
  - Create and work with Planning applications and dimensions
- Synchronize data

Calculation Manager

- Maintain business rules repository
- Create business rules with a graphic editor
- View calculation scripts created as a result of graphic editor selections
- Select from reusable components
- Create business rules from predefined and custom templates
- Set sequence for rules to execute by defining rulesets
- Import calculation scripts from Essbase and view in a graphic editor
Planning Interface

- Manage Planning components
  - Manage data forms, task lists, and user variables
  - Assign member access
  - Copy data (including supporting details)
  - View statistics and run administration reports
- Enter data, supporting details, and annotations
- Run business calculations
- Manage workflow
  - Manage the Planning process
  - Copy data between versions
Which data get stored where?

Planning Relational Database stores
- Application Framework
- Metadata (Dimension, member, property)
- Exchange Rates
- Security and Member Access
- Process Management/Planning Units
- Annotations/Cell Text/Supporting Details
- Work flow/Task Lists
- Preferences
- Application Setup
- Data Forms
- User Variables
- Smart Lists
- Business Rules

Essbase Stores
- Security
- Planning Data and Metadata
- Calculation Scripts

Planning Repository and Essbase

Planning relational database
Examples include supporting detail, comments, and document attachments

Essbase database
Examples include numeric data values for smart lists and other data
Dimensions

Structural elements of an application that describe and hold data.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account</th>
<th>Entity</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GrossMargin</td>
<td>Geographical</td>
<td>Quarter1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TotalRevenues</td>
<td>UnitedStates</td>
<td>January</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales</td>
<td>California</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OtherRevenues</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>February</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TotalCosts</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>March</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchases</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OtherCosts(d)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dimension Hierarchies

Child of GrossMargin; parent of Sales and OtherRevenues

Descendants of GrossMargin
January actual sales for cola in Manhattan are 3689.00.
Data aggregates to parents based on aggregation options.

+ Add
- Subtract
* Multiply
/ Divide
~ Ignore

Data is input into base-level members.
Multidimensional View of Information

- Profit
- Total Exp.
- Margin
- Cogs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>East Actual</th>
<th>Budget</th>
<th>West Actual</th>
<th>Budget</th>
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<tr>
<td>TV</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Feb</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mar</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Qtr 1</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>VCR</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Jan</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Feb</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Qtr 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Sales
  - Camera
  - TV
  - VCR
  - Audio

- Margin
  - Camera
  - TV
  - VCR
  - Audio

- West
  - Denver
  - LA
  - SF

- Februar
  - Actual
  - Budget

- March
  - Actual
  - Budget
Drill-Down Process

- Period: Year, Quarter, Month, Week
- Entity: Worldwide, N America, East, New York
- Account: Profit, Sales, COGS, Expenses
- Customer: All Customers, Retail, Sears, Dept 10
Essbase Terminology — Hierarchies
Essbase Terminology — Families

- **Year**
  - **Qtr1**
  - **Qtr2**
    - Ancestors of April
    - Parents of April

- **April**
  - **Qtr1**
  - **Qtr2**
    - Child of Qtr2

- **Dimension**
  - **Year**
    - Descendants of Year
    - Siblings

Essbase Terminology — Generations and Levels

Gen 1
- Customer <1> (Never Share) {Sales Rep}

Gen 2
- All Customers (+) <4>
  - National Accounts (+) <5>
    - N001 (+) (Alias: Alliance Merchandise) {Sales Rep: Tom Baker}
    - N002 (+) (Alias: Aspen National) {Sales Rep: Tom Baker}
    - N003 (+) (Alias: Computer Solutions) {Sales Rep: John Smith}
    - N004 (+) (Alias: Computers Etc.) {Sales Rep: John Smith}
    - N005 (+) (Alias: Computer R Us) {Sales Rep: John Smith}

Gen 3
- Distributors (+) <3>
- Retail (+) <3>
- No Customer (+)

Leaf Node
- Level 0
- Level 1
- Level 2
- Level 3
Summary

In this lesson, you should have learned to:

- Describe Oracle’s Enterprise Performance Management system
- Describe the main features Planning
- Describe the product architecture of Planning
- Describe the relationship between Planning and Essbase
Lesson 2 – Navigating Workspace
Objectives

After completing this lesson, you should be able to:

- Describe the user interface components
- Access Planning through Workspace
- Navigate Planning
Workspace

BI+

Manage Hyperion Applications
Create Hyperion Applications
Deploy Hyperion Applications

Planning

Planning Output

Manage Enterprise Financial Information
Fusion Practices
Delivering best practices

Workspace Overview

Manage
- Manage applications
- View reports

View

Work with Planning

apps2fusion.com
Launching Workspace
Workspace User Interface

- **Menu bar**
- **Document tab bar**
- **View pane**
- **Standard toolbar**
- **Search field**
- **Adjuster**
- **Content area**
Setting User Preferences

Default Startup Options
- Content:
  - Application:
    - Application
      - Use Current Page
- Prompt to Save Unsaved Files
- Show Path For Documents

Your e-mail address:
admin@oracle.com

Accessibility Mode
- Enable Screen Reader Support
- Select Theme:
  - Normal
Opening Applications
Navigating in Planning

Planning toolbar

Planning Menus
Basic and Advanced Modes

Basic mode limits users to the tasks and documents in the Task Lists to which they have access.

Instructions:
As cost center manager for North America, you will be responsible for submitting budget numbers for expenses. Corporate guidelines for this year are to reduce expenses by 1 to 3 percent.
View Pane and Content Area

Data
View
Forms
buttons

Business Rules
Content Area

View Pane
Opening Data Forms

Select Folder

Data Forms

- Account Annotation
- Act-Bud Expenses
- Actual - Budget
- Budget vs Actual
- Composite Customer Sales
- Convert Currencies
- Convert Currency 1
- Convert Currency 2
- Current Month Standard Expenses
- Customer Sales Detailed
- Customer Sales Summary
- Standard Expenses
Summary

In this lesson, you should have learned to:

- Describe the user interface components
- Access Planning through Workspace
- Navigate Planning
Lesson 3 – Dimension Overview
Objectives

At the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- Describe plan types
- Identify required dimensions
- Identify user-defined dimensions
- Describe dense and sparse dimensions
- Describe data block creation
- Set up aggregation, data storage, and calculation options
Plan Types

- Essbase database created for each plan type
- Three customizable plan types
- Data sharing between plan types
- Set plan types for application views, dimensions and members

Budgeting Application = Plan Type 1 Plan Type 2 Plan Type 3 Workforce Capex

Additional modules available for purchase
Required Dimensions

Six Required Dimensions*
- Period
- Year
- Scenario
- Version
- Entity
- Account

Other Dimensions
- Alias
- Smart Lists

*multicurrency applications require two additional dimensions
- Currency
- HSP_Rates
User-Defined Dimensions

14 User-Defined Dimensions*
For example:
- Employee
- Product
- Channel
- Project
- Customer

*A Planning application can have a total of 20 dimensions. The number of user-defined dimensions available varies between multicurrency and noncurrency applications.
# Dense Dimensions

![Dense Dimensions Screenshot]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Jan</th>
<th>Feb</th>
<th>Mar</th>
<th>Apr</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>Jun</th>
<th>Jul</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S100 Salary Expense</td>
<td>235,768</td>
<td>208,742</td>
<td>208,567</td>
<td>622,880</td>
<td>243,156</td>
<td>244,706</td>
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<td>S120 Commission Expense</td>
<td>21,527</td>
<td>20,478</td>
<td>20,685</td>
<td>62,734</td>
<td>21,016</td>
<td>21,876</td>
<td>20,883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S130 Advertising Expense</td>
<td>18,773</td>
<td>10,248</td>
<td>10,247</td>
<td>31,265</td>
<td>10,656</td>
<td>10,330</td>
<td>10,441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S210 Fringe Expense</td>
<td>18,773</td>
<td>10,248</td>
<td>10,247</td>
<td>31,265</td>
<td>10,656</td>
<td>10,330</td>
<td>10,441</td>
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<tr>
<td>S220 Payroll Taxes</td>
<td>16,138</td>
<td>15,319</td>
<td>15,923</td>
<td>47,049</td>
<td>19,907</td>
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<td>S240 Airfare Expense</td>
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<td>20,694</td>
<td>20,686</td>
<td>62,794</td>
<td>21,014</td>
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<td>S240 Other Travel Other</td>
<td>3,365</td>
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<td>S330 Other Fees</td>
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<td>5,274</td>
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<td>S340 Supplies</td>
<td>3,336</td>
<td>8,732</td>
<td>2,208</td>
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<td>Total Indirect Expenses</td>
<td>272,674</td>
<td>206,789</td>
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<td>900,657</td>
<td>303,210</td>
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Sparse Dimensions

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<th>Apr</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>Jun</th>
<th>Jul</th>
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<tr>
<td>Salary Expense</td>
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<td>204,702</td>
<td>288,047</td>
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<td>Commission Expense</td>
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<td>23,479</td>
<td>23,695</td>
<td>62,731</td>
<td>21,316</td>
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<td>19,839</td>
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<td>Advertising Expense</td>
<td>10,779</td>
<td>10,240</td>
<td>13,387</td>
<td>33,385</td>
<td>10,860</td>
<td>10,530</td>
<td>9,839</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fringe Expense</td>
<td>10,779</td>
<td>10,240</td>
<td>13,387</td>
<td>33,385</td>
<td>10,860</td>
<td>10,530</td>
<td>9,839</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payroll Taxes</td>
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<td>16,059</td>
<td>15,026</td>
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<td>15,057</td>
<td>15,057</td>
<td>14,609</td>
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<td>Airfare Expense</td>
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<td>23,479</td>
<td>23,695</td>
<td>62,731</td>
<td>21,316</td>
<td>20,676</td>
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<tr>
<td>Travel Other</td>
<td>1,068</td>
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<tr>
<td>Office Expense</td>
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<td>1,024</td>
<td>1,039</td>
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<td>1,066</td>
<td>1,094</td>
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<tr>
<td>Legal Fees</td>
<td>5,260</td>
<td>5,120</td>
<td>5,174</td>
<td>15,033</td>
<td>5,260</td>
<td>5,120</td>
<td>15,033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Fees</td>
<td>5,260</td>
<td>5,120</td>
<td>5,174</td>
<td>15,033</td>
<td>5,260</td>
<td>5,120</td>
<td>15,033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplies</td>
<td>3,234</td>
<td>3,072</td>
<td>3,104</td>
<td>9,343</td>
<td>3,234</td>
<td>3,104</td>
<td>9,343</td>
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<td>Allocations In</td>
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<td>-1,800</td>
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<td>-2,040</td>
<td>-1,800</td>
<td>-1,904</td>
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<td>-1,904</td>
<td>-3,104</td>
<td>-2,040</td>
<td>-1,800</td>
<td>-1,904</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sparse Dimensions
Data Block Creation

- Data is stored in data blocks.
- Data blocks are the cells formed by the intersection of selected dimension members.
Determining the Number of Data Blocks in a Database

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entity (Sparse)</th>
<th>Scenario (Sparse)</th>
<th>Year (Sparse)</th>
<th>Version (Sparse)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Entity</td>
<td>Scenario</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corp</td>
<td>Budget</td>
<td>2007</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Final</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Account (Dense)  Period (Dense)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Account1</td>
<td>Jan to Dec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Account2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Account3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Each block contains 36 cells = (3 Accounts * 12 Time Periods)
Creating Data Blocks and Retrieving Data

- A data block is not created until data is input into a cell in the data block.
- Essbase checks to see whether the block exists.
- If a block does not exist, it is created.
- Data is retrieved by data block.
Determining Data Structure and Performance of Data Blocks

- Performance is typically best if the cells that need to be calculated or viewed are in the same data block.
- Considerations for dense and sparse settings apply to calculations.
- The number of cells in a data block grows exponentially as dense dimensions are added to the data base.
Selecting Aggregation, Storage, and Calculation Options

- Aggregation involves defining calculations based on relationships in the hierarchy.
- Storage options define how data is maintained in the database.
- Calculations are performed in a specified order.
Selecting Aggregation Options

Define calculations in the hierarchy based on parent-child relations.

- Aggregation options
  - + Addition
  - - Subtraction
  - * Multiplication
  - / Division
  - % Percentage
  - ~ Ignore

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Net Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sales (+)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COGS (-)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Selecting Data Storage Options

Use storage options to optimize performance and disk usage.

- Storage options
  - StoreData (default)
  - DynamicCalcAndStore
  - DynamicCalc
  - ShareData
  - NeverShare
  - LabelOnly
Calculating Data

Essbase calculates the outline in the following order:
1. Account dimension
2. Time dimension
3. Other dense dimensions in top-down order
4. Other sparse dimensions in top-down order
5. Members that are tagged as Two-Pass Calculations
Using Two-Pass Calculations

- **Before Two-Pass**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>January</th>
<th>February</th>
<th>March</th>
<th>Qtr1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aspen</td>
<td>326.70</td>
<td>113.74</td>
<td>137.94</td>
<td>578.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COGS</td>
<td>84.00</td>
<td>22.00</td>
<td>28.00</td>
<td>134.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margin</td>
<td>242.70</td>
<td>91.74</td>
<td>109.94</td>
<td>444.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margin Percent</td>
<td>74.29</td>
<td>80.66</td>
<td>79.70</td>
<td>234.65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **After Two-Pass**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>January</th>
<th>February</th>
<th>March</th>
<th>Qtr1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aspen</td>
<td>326.70</td>
<td>113.74</td>
<td>137.94</td>
<td>578.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COGS</td>
<td>84.00</td>
<td>22.00</td>
<td>28.00</td>
<td>134.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margin</td>
<td>242.70</td>
<td>91.74</td>
<td>109.94</td>
<td>444.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margin Percent</td>
<td>74.29</td>
<td>80.66</td>
<td>79.70</td>
<td>76.83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Summary

In this lesson, you should have learned to:

- Describe plan types
- Identify required dimensions
- Identify user-defined dimensions
- Describe dense and sparse dimensions
- Describe data block creation
- Describe aggregation, data storage, and calculation options
Lesson 4 – Setting up System Dimensions
Objectives

After completing this lesson, you should be able to:

- Describe Planning time periods
- Customize time periods
- Create Scenarios
- Create Versions
- Create Entity
- Create Accounts
Time Periods Overview

The Year and Period dimensions represent time.

You can:

- Add years
- Create new summary time periods or change the name of summary time periods
- Add or change the aliases
- Add up to 100 calendar years and 500 time periods to an application

You cannot:

- Modify the Start Year after the application is deployed
- Reduce the number of years without creating a database
- Change the base time periods
- Delete a dimension after creation of the application
Customizing Time Periods

You can customize summary time periods in these ways:

- Change the name
- Change the range
- Create new summary time periods
- Add or change the alias
- Add years and time periods
Period and Year Dimensions
## Dynamic Time Series Members

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Predefined DTS Member</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H-T-D</td>
<td>History-to-date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y-T-D</td>
<td>Year-to-date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-T-D</td>
<td>Season-to-date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-T-D</td>
<td>Period-to-date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q-T-D</td>
<td>Quarter-to-date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M-T-D</td>
<td>Month-to-date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W-T-D</td>
<td>Week-to-date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D-T-D</td>
<td>Day-to-date</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Setting Up Dynamic Time Series Members

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Series</th>
<th>Enabled</th>
<th>Generation</th>
<th>Alias Table</th>
<th>Alias Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Y-T-D</td>
<td></td>
<td>unassigned</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H-T-D</td>
<td></td>
<td>unassigned</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-T-D</td>
<td></td>
<td>unassigned</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q-T-D</td>
<td></td>
<td>unassigned</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-T-D</td>
<td></td>
<td>unassigned</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M-T-D</td>
<td></td>
<td>unassigned</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W-T-D</td>
<td></td>
<td>unassigned</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D-T-D</td>
<td></td>
<td>unassigned</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Choosing How Data Is Stored

The storage type for a member has a major impact on the size and calculation performance of your database.
Scenario Dimension

The Scenario dimension specifies a data classification.

- Actual
- Budget
- Forecast
Version Dimension

- Versions provide process flexibility by providing iterative planning cycles.
- Versions are independent of individual scenarios. For example, Preliminary and Final versions could be associated with any scenario.
- There are 2 version types:
  - Standard Bottom-Up
  - Standard Target
Entities Overview

- Entities allow you to model the flow of budget information through your organization.
- You can create an entity for each group or responsibility center that submits a plan for approval.
- You can assign plan types to entities.
- Entities can have a currency property.
  - If no currency is defined, the application default currency is used.
  - The entity’s currency can be overwritten during data entry or data loads.
Entity Members and Plan Types

- When you define an entity member you assign plan types.
- If you do not assign a plan type to a parent, its children do not have access to that plan type.
Identifying the Currency Value for Entities

The default currency is the currency that you specify when you create the application view.
### Adding and Modifying Entities

**Fusion Practices**

**Delivering best practices**

#### Adding and Modifying Entities

- **Hyperion Planning - System 9**
- **Oracle | Hyperion**

**Dimensions**

- **Folders**
  - **Forms**

**Data Forms in Forms**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entity</th>
<th>Alias</th>
<th>Data Storage</th>
<th>Security</th>
<th>Attributes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Worldwide</td>
<td>Worldwide Location</td>
<td>Store</td>
<td>View</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headquarters</td>
<td>Corporate Headquarters</td>
<td>Store</td>
<td>View</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Page:** 1 of 1
Saving Dimensions
Save changes to the relational database.
Deleting Entities
Accounts Overview

- You assign plan types to accounts.
  - If more than one plan type is assigned to an account, designate a source plan type.
  - Other plan types pull their values from the source plan type.

- Use aggregation options to define calculations in the account hierarchy.
# Account Types

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account Type</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Time Balance</th>
<th>Skip</th>
<th>Exchange Rate Type</th>
<th>Currency Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expense</td>
<td>Expense</td>
<td>Flow</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Average</td>
<td>Currency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>NonExpense</td>
<td>Flow</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Average</td>
<td>Currency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asset</td>
<td>NonExpense</td>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Ending</td>
<td>Currency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liability</td>
<td>NonExpense</td>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Ending</td>
<td>Currency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equity</td>
<td>NonExpense</td>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Ending</td>
<td>Currency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saved Assumption</td>
<td>NonExpense</td>
<td>User-defined</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>NonCurrency</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Time Balance Options**

**Flow and Balance examples**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Revenues</th>
<th>Revenue</th>
<th>Jan</th>
<th>Feb</th>
<th>Mar</th>
<th>Quarter 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash on Hand</td>
<td>Asset</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Revenue: 50 75 50 175

Asset: 100 150 75 75
Saved Assumptions

Use Saved Assumptions to:

- Centralize planning assumptions
- Identify key business drivers
- Ensure consistency across the application

Examples of Saved Assumption accounts include:

- Headcount
- Square footage

Define business rules that reference these saved assumptions such as:

- Calculate office supplies by entity based on headcount
- Calculate facilities expense based on square footage per location
Data Types and Exchange Rate Types

Data types
- NonCurrency
- Date
- Currency
- Percentage
- Smart List
- Text

Exchange rate types
- Average
- Ending
- Historical
Creating Account Hierarchies

The image shows a screenshot of a software interface, likely from the Fusion Practices platform, which is part of the Oracle Hyperion Planning system. The interface includes a tree view of account hierarchies, with folders and subfolders labeled as Dimensions, Folders, Income Statement, Target Setting, and Standard Data Forms. The interface also displays options for expanding, collapsing, adding children, and editing dimensions. The screenshot highlights the creation of account hierarchies for various financial statements such as Income Statement, Sales Assumptions, Client Information, Balance Sheet, Total Assets, Total Current Assets, Total Liabilities, and Total Equity. Each account has attributes including name, alias, data storage, and security settings.
Consolidation Order

Account (Never Share)

Profit (+)

Margin (+)

Sales

Level 0

COGS

Marketing (+)

Misc.

Level 1

Level 2

Expenses

Ratios (~) (Label Only)

Margin % (+) (Two Pass Calc) Margin % Sales;

Product Share (+) (Two Pass Calc) Sales % Sales -> Products.
Consolidation Order Example

- Consolidation order is defined by the order of members in the outline.
- Essbase calculates data in top-down order.
Summary

In this lesson, you should have learned to:

- Describe Planning time periods
- Customize time periods
- Create Scenarios
- Create Versions
- Create Entities
- Create Accounts
Lesson 5 – Create User Defined Elements
Objectives

After completing this lesson, you should be able to:

- Create user-defined dimensions
- Create attributes and assign attribute values
- Describe member formulas
- Add member formulas
- Create Smart Lists
User-Defined Dimensions

- User-defined dimensions require:
  - Unique values across databases
  - Plan types assigned at the dimension level
Attributes Overview

Base dimension

Customer

- National Accounts
  - Your IT Source
  - ABC Company
  - Software Company

Attribute dimensions

- Sales Rep
  - Assad Akili
  - Sandy Smith
  - Doug Nichols
  - Chris Jones

- Company Size
  - Small
  - Medium
  - Large
Examples of Attribute Values

The following are examples of attributes and their possible values.

- **Channel (Attribute of the Product dimension)**
  - Retail
  - Catalog sales

- **Size (Attribute of the Product dimension)**
  - Small
  - Medium
  - Large

- **Sales Rep (Attribute of the Customer dimension)**
  - John Brown
  - Sandy Kennedy

- **Region (Attribute of the Customer dimension)**
  - East
  - South
  - West
  - North
Assigning Attribute Values
Member Formulas Overview
Adding Member Formulas

The image shows a software interface for adding member formulas. The formula entered is "Gross Profit/Net Sales".
Adding User-Defined Attributes
Smart Lists Overview

- Customer_Service_Class uses a smart list
- Network Sales, Chip Sales, and Computer Sales use data values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Customer Service Class</th>
<th>None</th>
<th>None</th>
<th>None</th>
<th>None</th>
<th>None</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Order Contact Name</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network Sales</td>
<td>33,711.552</td>
<td>32,025.974</td>
<td>32,363.089</td>
<td>98,100.616</td>
<td>33,333.982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chips Sales</td>
<td>6,737.647</td>
<td>6,054.964</td>
<td>6,618.701</td>
<td>10,547.312</td>
<td>6,302.264</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The diagram shows a table with columns for different months and years, and rows for various sales categories with corresponding data values.
Creating Smart Lists

[Image of a user interface showing the creation of a smart list with fields for Smart List, Label, and other properties.]
Modifying Smart Lists

Smart List Value Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Label</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Platinum</td>
<td>Platinum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Gold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Silver</td>
<td>Silver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bronze</td>
<td>Bronze</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Loading Metadata

In Hyperion Classic Planning loading metadata can be achieved by making use of the following tools:

- Oracle Data Integrator (ODI)
- Data Integration Management (DIM)
- Hyperion Application Link (HAL)
Summary

In this presentation, you should have learned to:

- Create user-defined dimensions
- Create attributes and assign attribute values
- Describe member formulas
- Add member formulas
- Create Smart Lists