

# Oracle Hyperion Financial Management

## 11.1.1.3 Beginner's Guide

### Part II

Provided By: BISP

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## CREATING CLASSIC APPLICATIONS

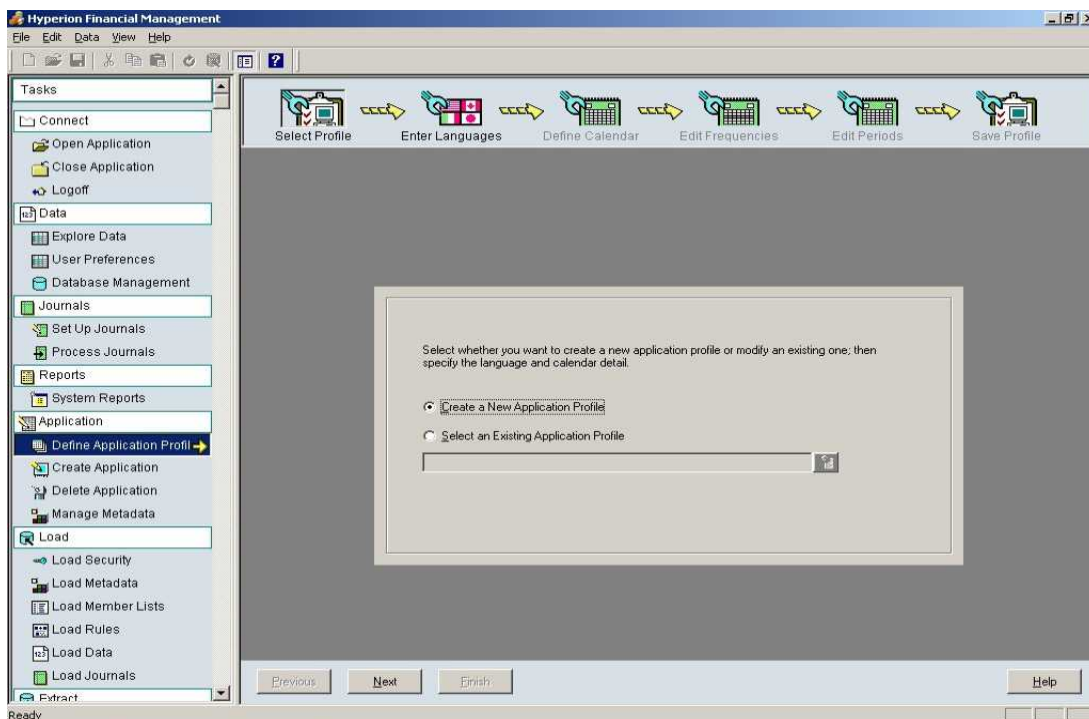
### HFM Application

An application consists of a set of entities, accounts, scenarios, and other dimensions that you use together. You can create as many applications as you need. For example, you can set up one application to report on tax data for several organizations and another application to report on Security and Exchange Commission data for other organizations.

An application profile contains language, calendar, frequency, and period information for an application. We can use a profile for more than one application. For each application that we create, we must specify an application profile.

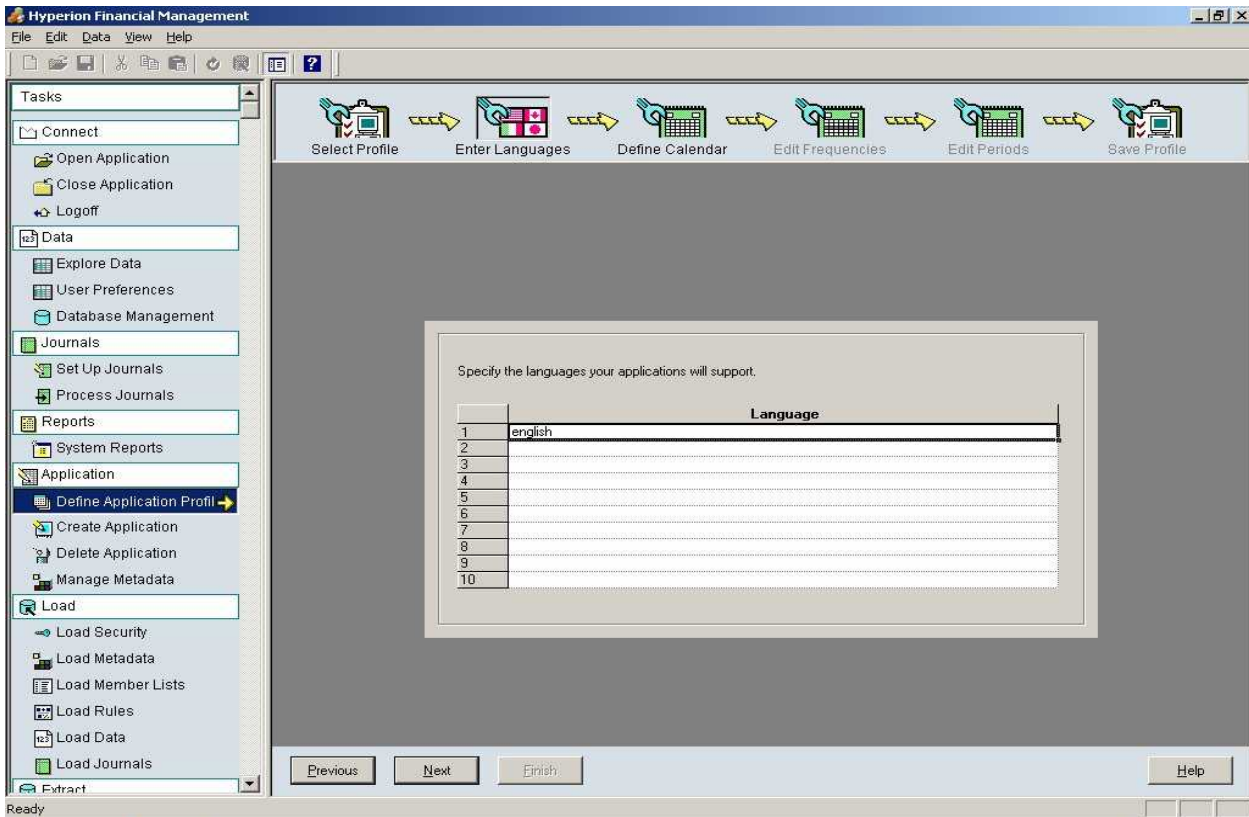
### HFM Classic Application Creation:

Before we start creating an application in HFM ,we need to define application profile .Click on "Define Application Profile" as shown in the fig



## LANGUAGE:

Next, type English as a language



You can enter up to 10 languages, and each language can contain a maximum of 20 characters. We can use different languages to create descriptions for items in your application.

Note that a space is counted as a character.

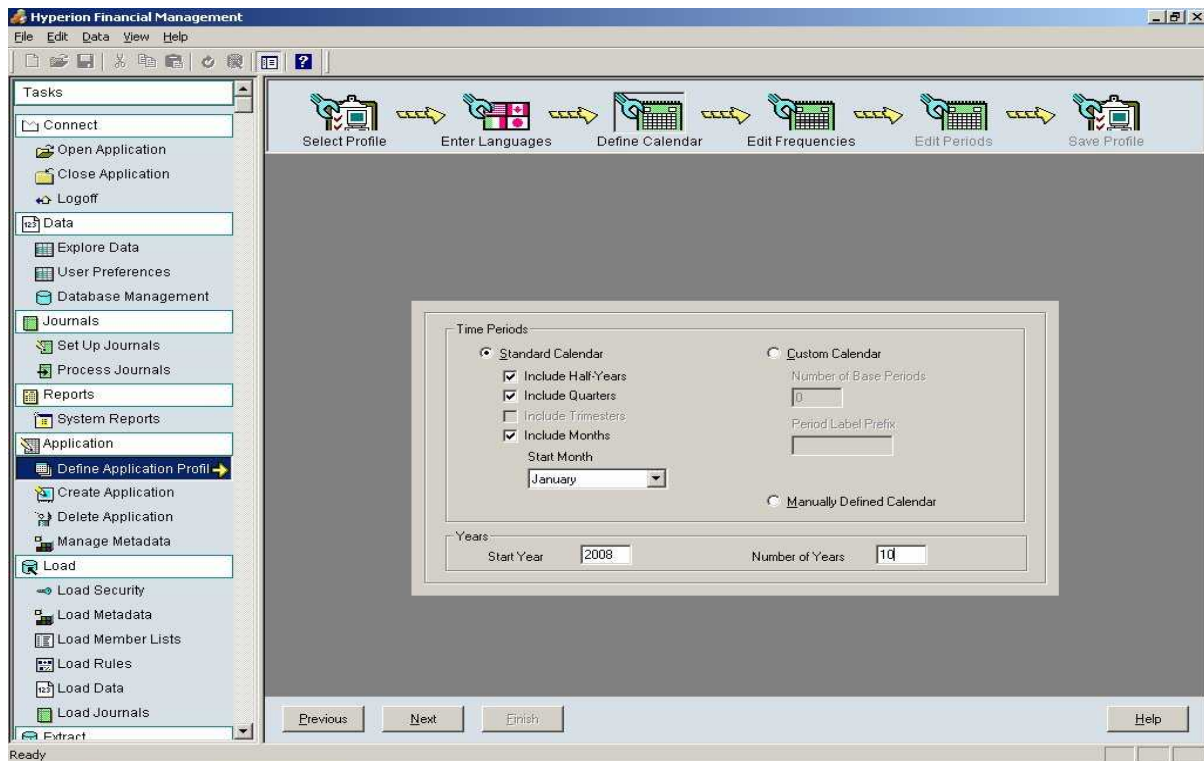
## CALENDER:

When you select the type of calendar and the time periods for the application profile, default frequencies are created for the application profile. For example, if you select standard calendar and include half-years, quarters, and months as the time periods, the system creates the following frequencies: yearly, half-yearly, quarterly, and monthly.

You can also select a custom calendar or manual calendar. If you choose to define a custom calendar, you must define the number of periods and the period label prefix.

A flat list is created and you can modify the hierarchy later. If you choose to define a manual calendar, the frequencies and periods are empty. You can then enter the frequencies and periods that you need.

Here, you need to opt out of the options available, for this blog purpose ,we select standard .But , remember it changes with requirements.



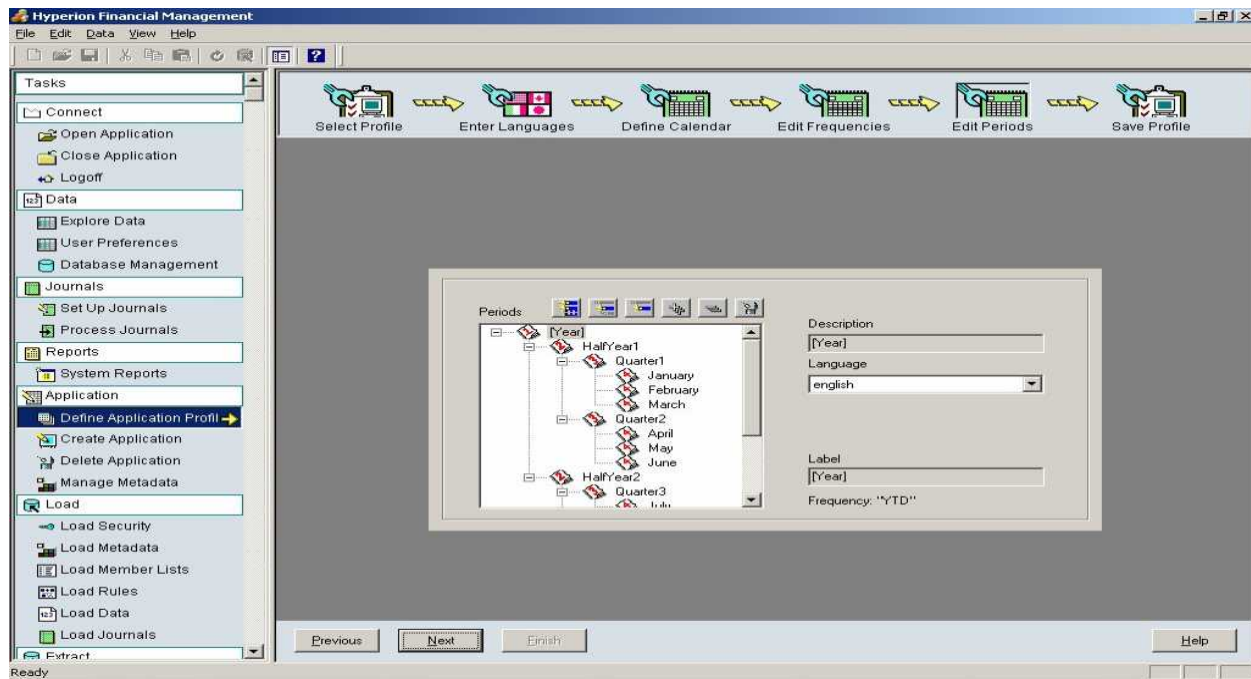
**FREQUENCIES:** Frequencies and their corresponding views are created based on the time periods that you selected when defining the calendar. You can add, modify, and delete frequencies. You can also enter a descriptive label for each frequency and view in each language that you previously defined. When editing frequencies, you cannot change the label of the YTD frequency, which is contained in the first column of Frequency 1 row. However, you can enter a description of the YTD frequency for each language that you define.

**Note:** In addition to the frequencies that you can define, each application contains two system-defined frequencies and corresponding views, <Scenario View> and Periodic.

If you selected Manually Defined Calendar as the time period for the calendar, the Frequencies grid is empty, and you must enter the necessary frequency views and their descriptions. You should enter one frequency for each level of the Period dimension.

**Caution!** After you create an application, you cannot change the frequency descriptions or labels in the application.

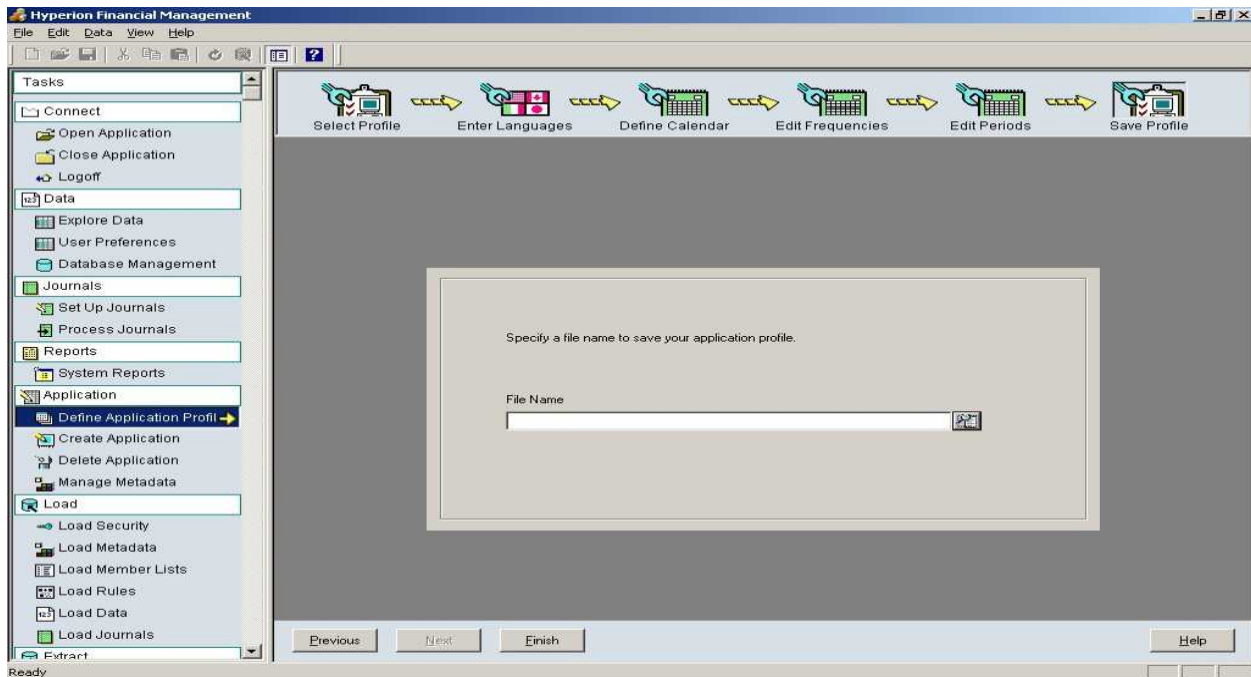
Next is time periods and frequencies, as shown



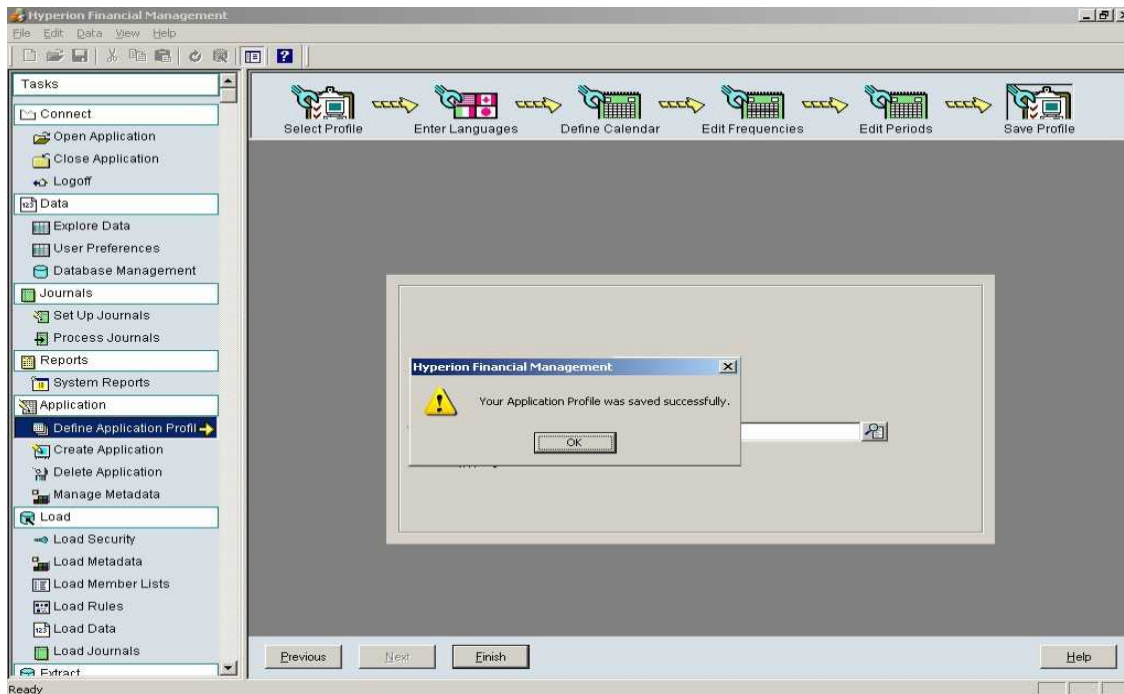
**Tip:** Because you cannot modify frequencies after an application is created, make sure to include a view description for each frequency in each language.

Next is the final step in defining application profile.

By default, application profile files use the PER file extension. If you are creating an application profile, you must complete all steps in the Design Application Profile module.

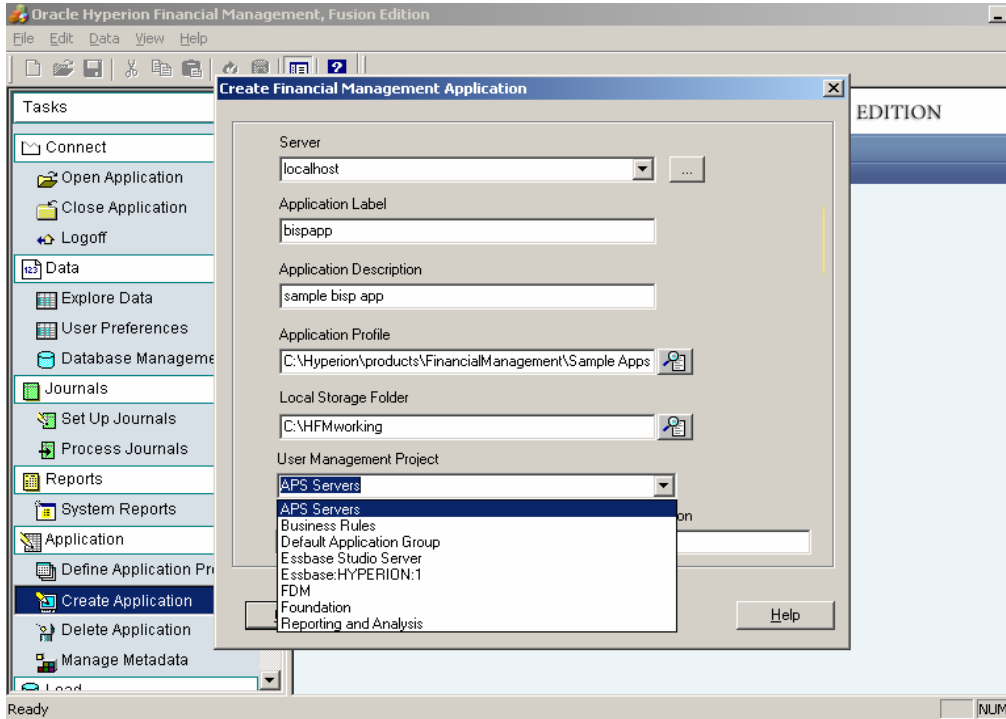


If it has successfully defined profile (give C:/Hyperion/somename.per ) ,then you get the following message in the pop up window

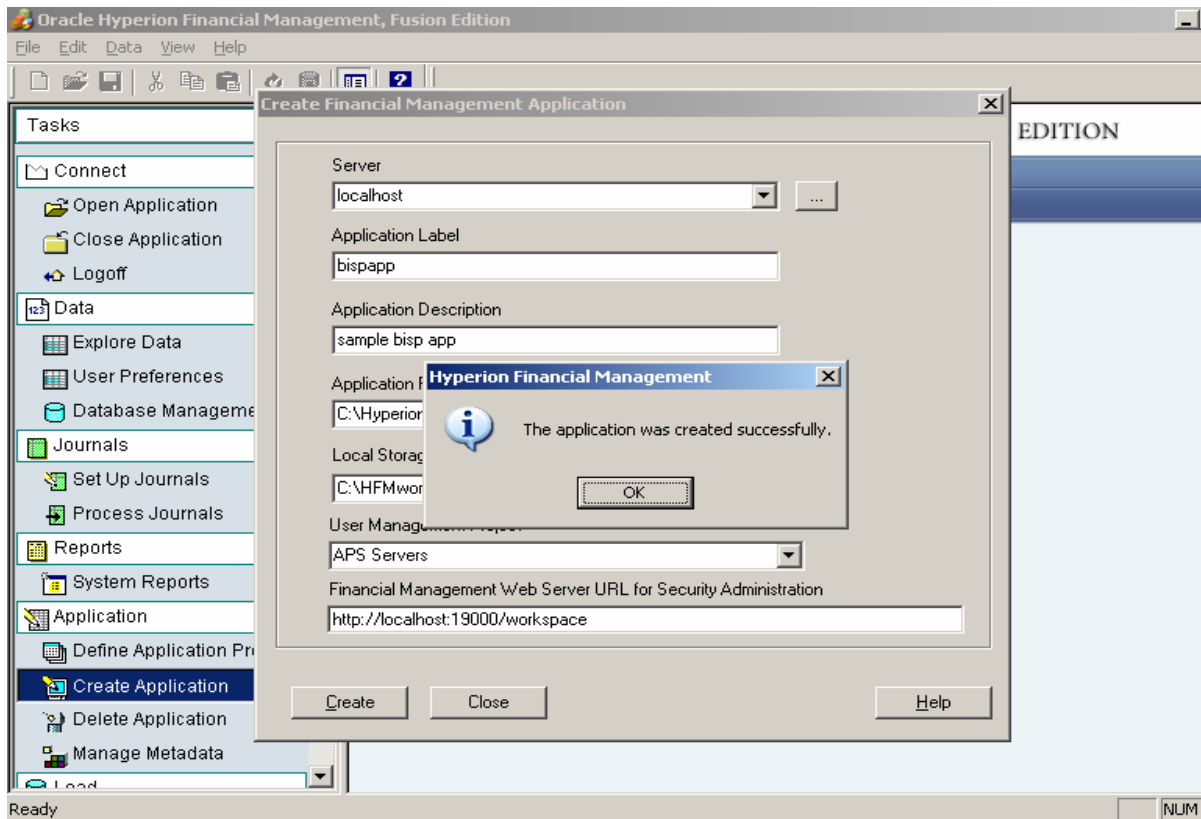


After successful definition of application profile, click on the "create application" as shown below.

Provide the relevant information required in the window.

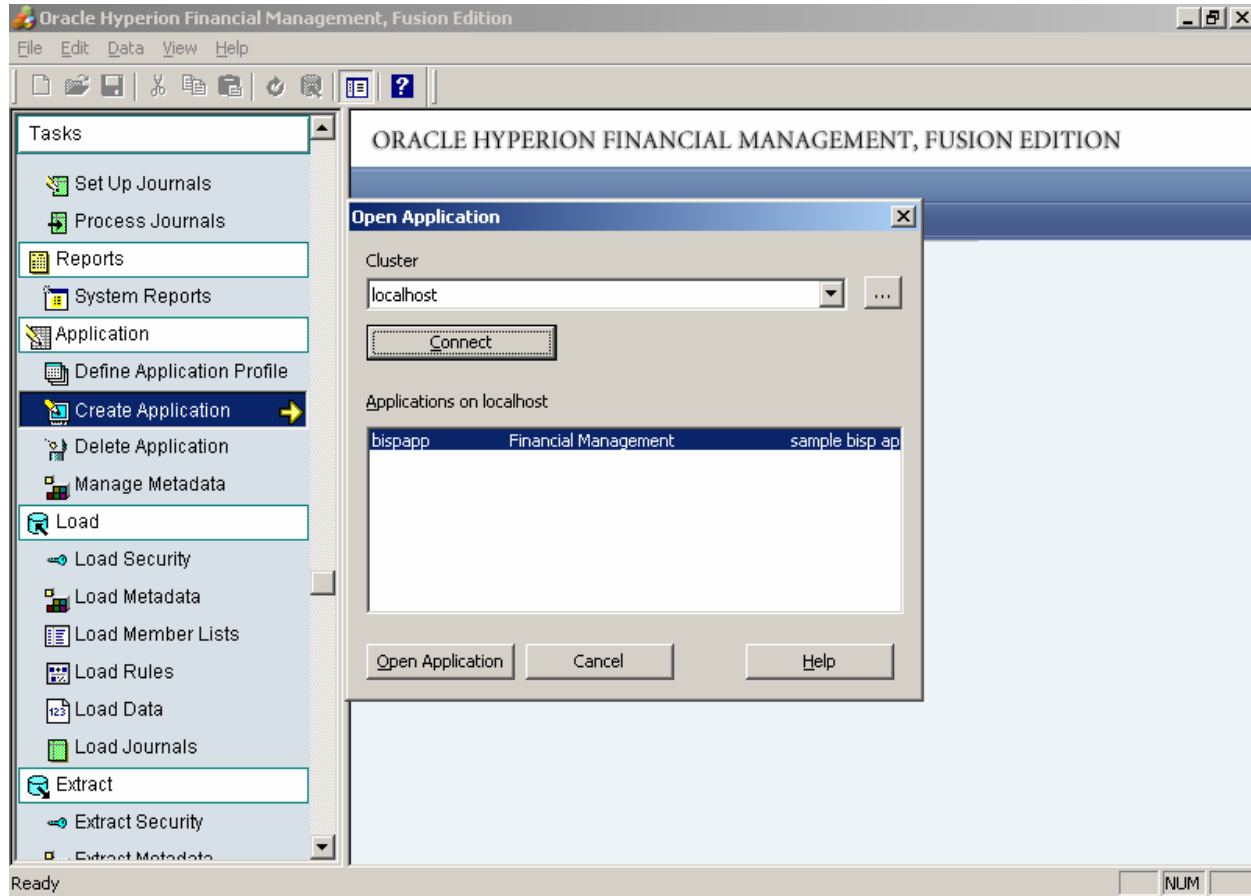


Finally, if the information is valid and right, you get the success note.



## Checking Whether Application Created Successfully

We can connect with application by clicking Open Application and Connect to server



Now we'll check three options

1. Explore Data.
2. User Preference.
3. Database Management.

If three of them displayed properly then application is perfectly fine.

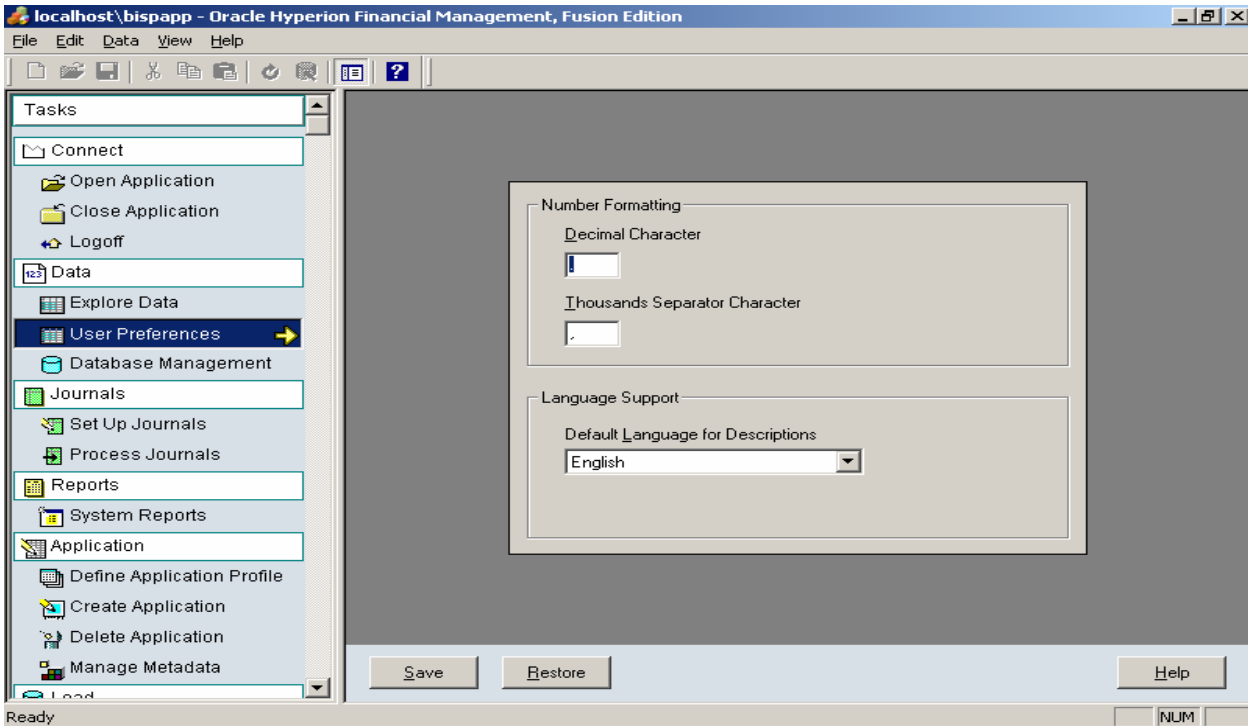


## Explore Data

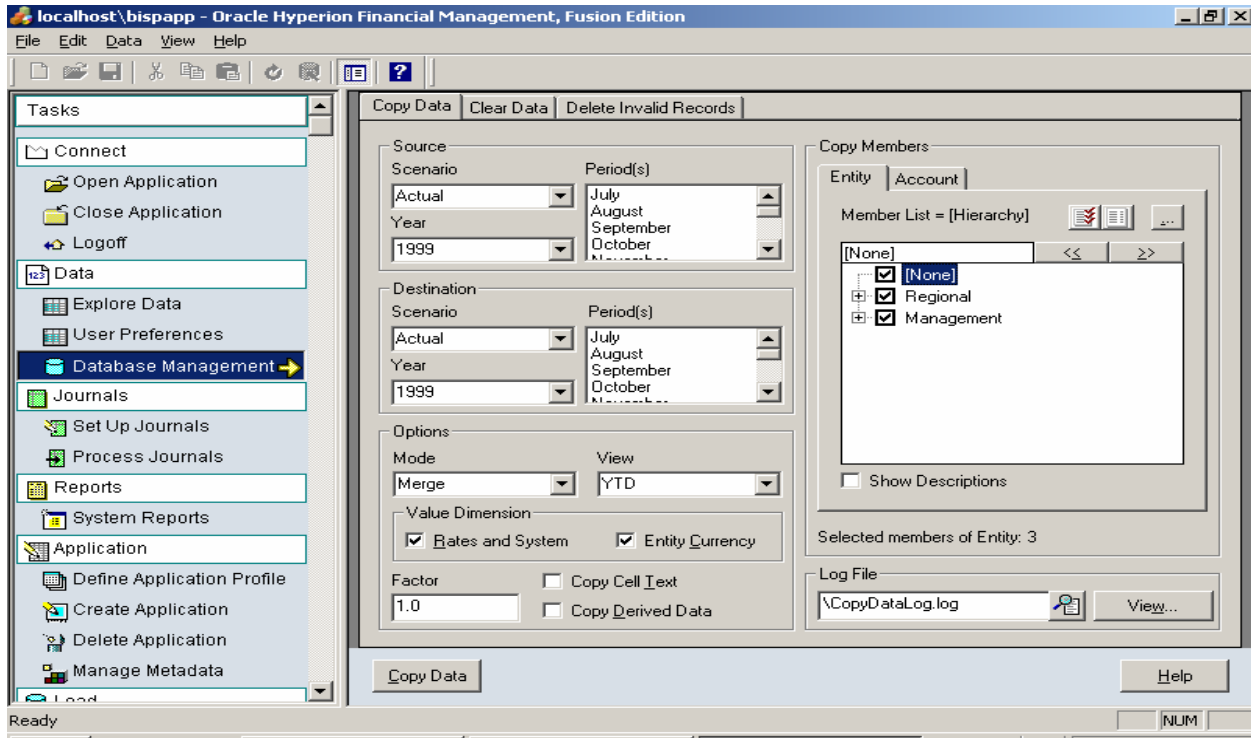
The screenshot shows the Oracle Hyperion Financial Management interface. The top menu bar includes 'File', 'Edit', 'Data', and 'View'. The toolbar contains various icons for file operations and data manipulation. The main window displays a data grid with the following columns: [Year], [HalfYear1], [Quarter1], July, August, September, [Quarter2], October, November, December, [HalfYear2], and [Quarter3]. The rows include various financial metrics such as NetProfit, NetIncome, GrossMargin, Sales, TotalCosts, Purchases, Salaries, OtherCosts, and AdminExpenses. The data is color-coded: red for negative values and green for positive values.

	[Year]	[HalfYear1]	[Quarter1]	July	August	September	[Quarter2]	October	November	December	[HalfYear2]	[Quarter3]
[None]												
[ExchangeRates]												
Rate1												
Rate2												
Plug												
[NetProfit]	-79,000	-79,000	-79,000	-7,000	-61,000	-11,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
[NetIncome]	-79,000	-79,000	-79,000	-7,000	-61,000	-11,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
[GrossMargin]	-79,000	-79,000	-79,000	-7,000	-61,000	-11,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sales												
[TotalCosts]	79,000	79,000	79,000	7,000	61,000	11,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Purchases	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Salaries	71,000.00	71,000.00	71,000.00	1,000.00	60,000.00	10,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
OtherCosts	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
AdminExpenses												

## User Preference



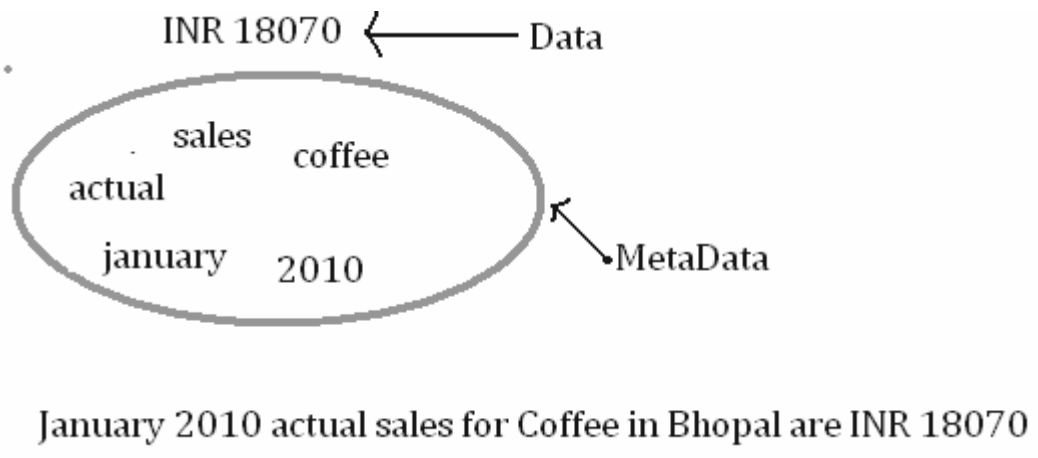
## Database Management:



## Working with Metadata

Metadata is defined as the structural elements of an application that describe and hold data.

Examples of metadata are dimension names, member names, properties, exchange rates, and security. In the illustration in the slide, the circled dimension member labels are the metadata. The metadata describes the data value.



The value INR 18070 is the value for Actual -> Sales for Coffee in Bhopal in January 2010.

Load files are divided into sections with a exclamation point as the delimiter defining the section header. Sections can be in any order in the file.

The line defining the column names is immediately below the section header and begins with an apostrophe. You can place the column name in any order.

```
Section header          Column names
!Members=Standard Products
'Name;SwitchSignForFlow;SwitchTypeForFlow;IsCalculated
[None] N;N;N
AllProducts;Y;N;N
Golf;Y;N;N
GolfBalls;N;N;N
```

This is a sample Meta Data File



```
!Section=Dimensions
!Name;DimensionClass;DimDataStorage;DimensionAlias;CustomDime
Product;Generic;StoreData;Product;

!Members=Product
!Name
#root
video
Games
Handhelds
Wireless
Audio
Computers
HD Television
PlayStation 2 Video Game System
Treo 650 Phone/PDA
Treo 700w Phone/PDA
Tungsten E PDA
XBox Video Game System
XBox 360 Video Game System
Playstation Portable
Nintendo DS
Razer Cellular Phone
Muvo Personal MP3 Player
Bluetooth Adaptor
Bluetooth Phone Headset
Ipod Speakers
Ipod Mini 2Gb
Ipod shuffle 512Mb
Ipod shuffle 1Gb
Ipod video 30Gb
Ipod video 60Gb
Ipod Nano 1Gb
Ipod Nano 2Gb
Ipod Nano 4Gb
17-Inch iMac
```

The Classic Application is the Desktop Application. As Hyperion Financial Management is a Server level Enterprise software, it's expected that data should come from Web clients.

Web Version is a little bit different with some features.

### Available columns for each dimension class

#### Account

Name; Default Parent; Consolidation Account Type; IsCalculated; IsConsolidated; Plug Account; Custom1 Top Member; Custom2 Top Member; Custom3 Top Member; Custom4 Top Member; Num Decimal Places; Enable Custom1 Aggr; Enable Custom2 Aggr; Enable Custom3 Aggr; Enable Custom4 Aggr; XBRL Tags; ICP Top Member; Is ICP; Uses Line Items; Security Class; Enable Data Audit; Calc Attribute

## Entity

Name; Default Parent; Currency; Allow Adjs; Allow Adj From Children; Holding Company; Security As Partner; Is ICP; Security Class

## Scenario

Name; Default Parent; Default Frequency; Default View; Zero View For Non Adj; Zero View For Adj; Consolidate YTD; Maximum Review Level; Uses Line Items; Enable Process Management; Security Class; Enable Data Audit; Def Freq For ICTrans

## ICP

Name; Default Parent, Value Name; Default Parent

## Security Class

Name

## Period

Name; Default Parent

## View

Name; Default Parent

## Currency

Name; Scale; Translation Operator

## Consolidation Method

Name; Used By Calc Routine; Is Holding Method; To Percent Control Comp; To Percent Control; Percent Consol; Control

## Generic

Name; Default Parent; Switch Sign For Flow; Switch Type For Flow; Security Class; Is Calculated

```
!HIERARCHIES=Entity
'Parent;Child
#root;Geographical
Geographical;UnitedStates
Geographical;Europe
UnitedStates;California
California;1000
California;Plant1
California;WestSales
```

!HIERARCHY sections define the parent-child relationships within Dimensions Use this format:

<parent member>;<child member>

Represent top-level members as

children of #root:

#root;<top-level member>

To begin a hierarchy section, enter the following line, replacing angle brackets (<>) with the dimension name:

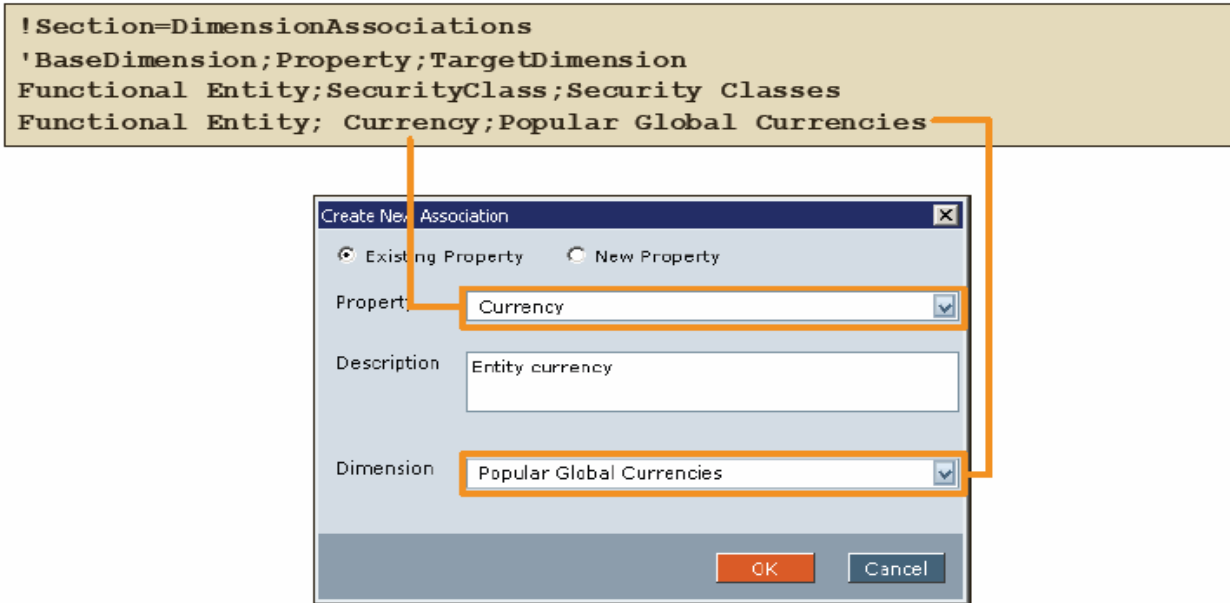
!HIERARCHIES=< >

For top-level dimension members, specify #root as the parent. For custom dimensions, specify an aggregation weight for each parent-child pair. Aggregation weight defines the percentage of amounts that are aggregated from the child to the parent. Percentages for this attribute are scaled to hundreds, with 1.0 equaling 100 percent. Use the following syntax for Custom1 through Custom4 hierarchies:

<parent member>;<child member >;<Aggregation Weight>

## Dimension Associations Section

When you associate a dimension property with the members of another dimension, end users can set the property value by selecting from a pick list of members from the associated dimension. You use the Dimension Associations section to identify which member properties have associations.



Required columns for the Dimension Associations Only

<b>Base Dimension</b>	<b>Dimension for which you want to set up the association</b>
<b>Property</b>	<b>Property that you want to link to another dimension</b>
<b>Target Dimension</b>	<b>Dimension to which to link the property</b>

## Metadata Load Files Overview

You can include any combination of dimensions in a load file, and you can have multiple load files. For example, you could have one load file for the Account and custom dimensions and a separate load file for entities. For system-generated members, you can modify some member properties, but you cannot remove members. For example, you can modify the description and security class for members of the ICP dimension, but you cannot remove ICP members.

### Managing Languages

```
! PropertyArray=FM_Account;FM_Alias=Alias
' Name;Key;Value
NetProfit;English;Net Profit
NetProfit;French;Resultat net
IncomeBeforeTaxes;English;Income Before Taxes
IncomeBeforeTaxes;French;Resultat avant impots
GrossMargin;English;Gross Margin
GrossMargin;French;Marge brute
```

If an application uses multiple languages for member descriptions, you set up Property Array sections to enter descriptions for each language.

You use the Property Array section header to identify the dimension for which you are loading descriptions and to identify the alias dimension that defines the available languages.

For each member listed in the Property Array section, the Key column specifies a language and the Value column specifies the description for that language.

In the illustration in the slide, FM\_Account is the dimension for which descriptions are being loaded, and FM\_Alias is the alias dimension that defines the available languages. The Net Profit member has Net Profit defined as the English description and Resultant Net as the French description.

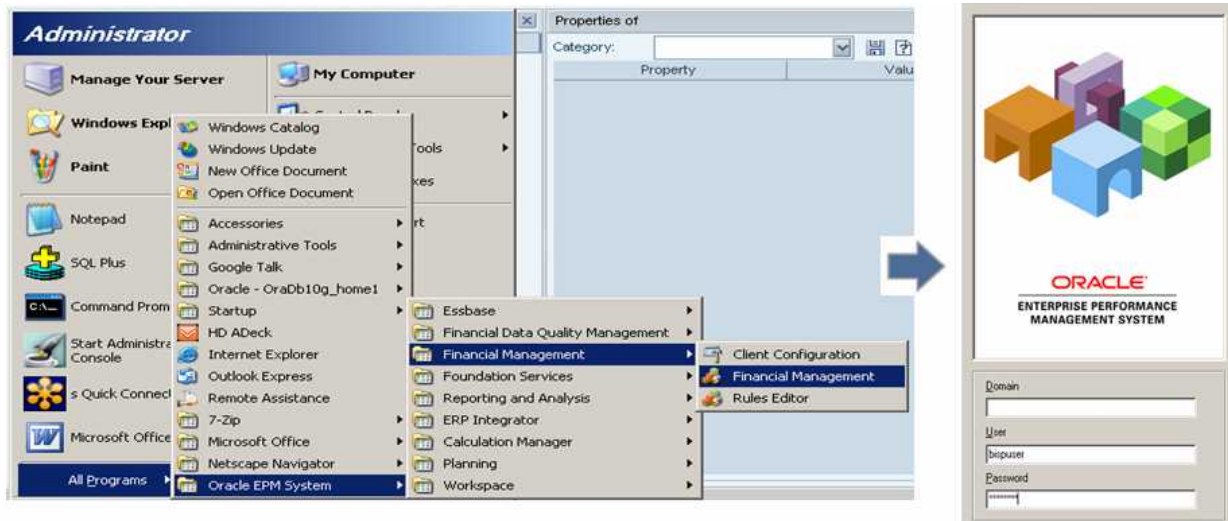


## Loading Metadata in Classic Application

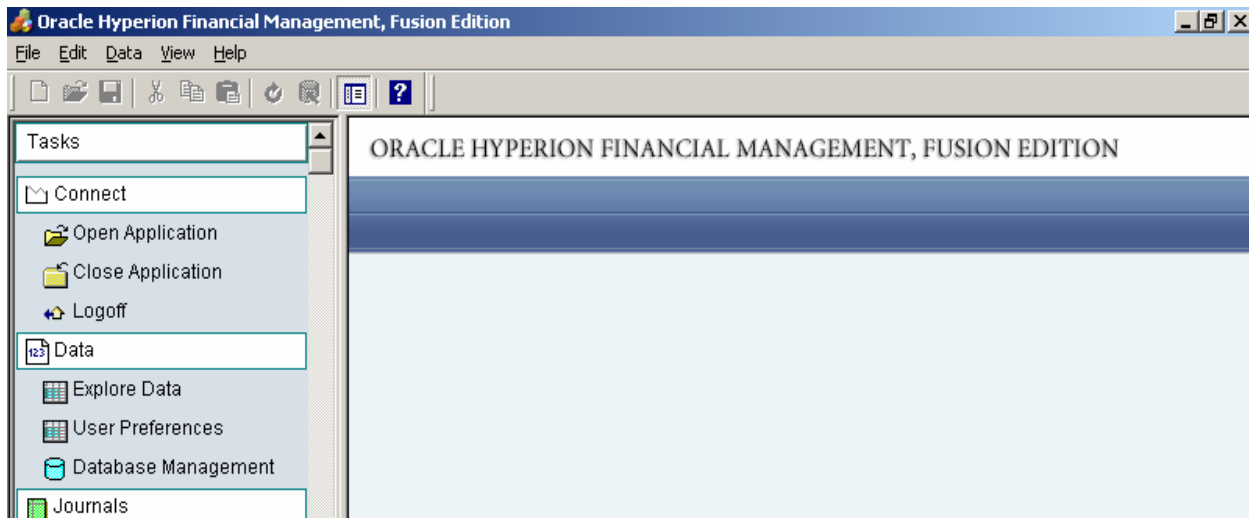
We need to Open HFM Classic Application and Login with standard Credential, keep the Domain field Blank

User: admin

Password: password



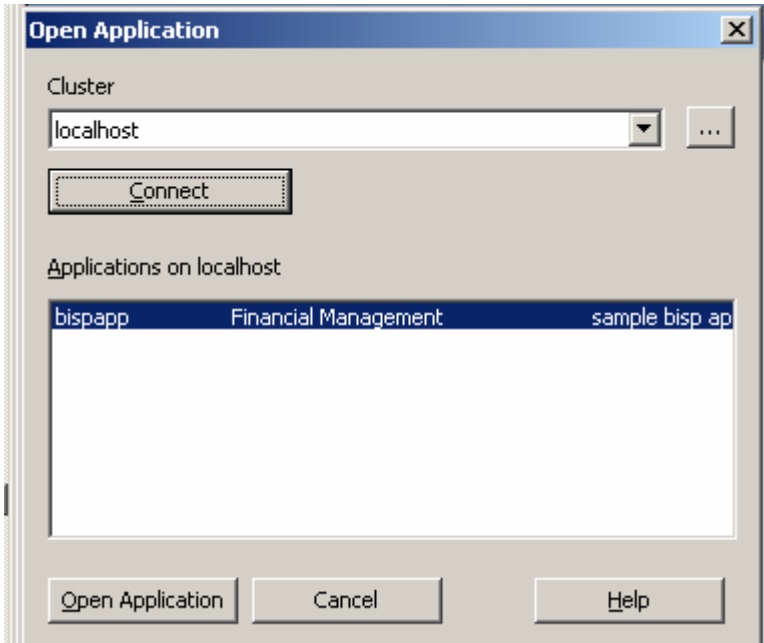
After successful login to Desktop classic Application the Window will appear in this manner.



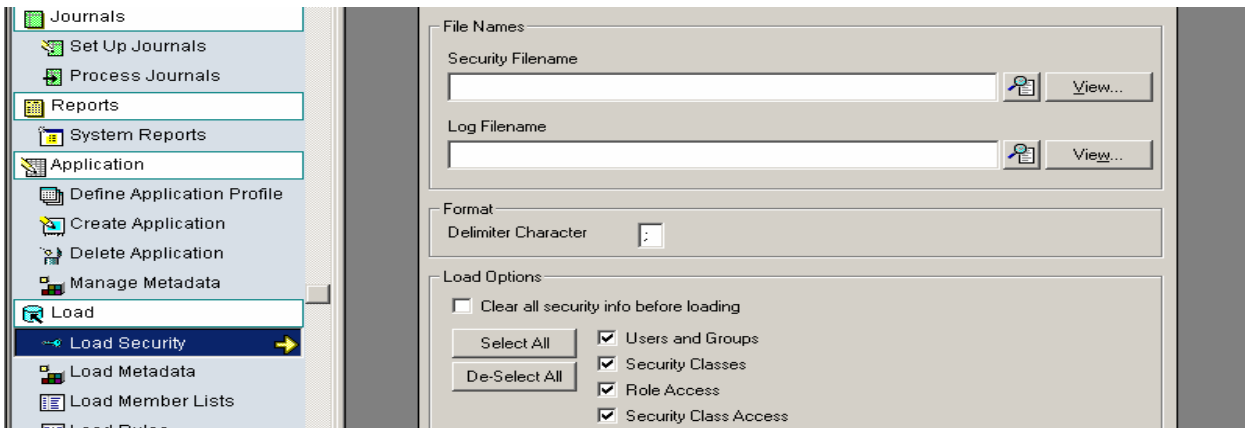
## Connect to an application

First you need to connect to a application that you have created earlier.

After connect to Application we are now connected to the application where we'll load Meta data.

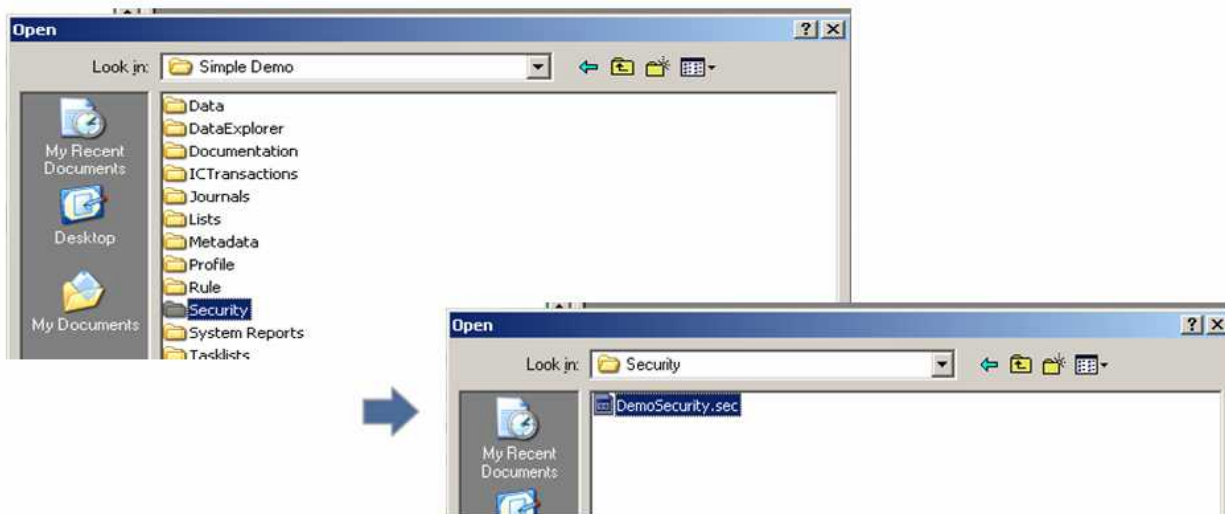


Before loading MetaData we need to load the Security File into application.



## Load the Security File

- 1 Open the application.
- 2 From the navigation frame, select Load Security.
- 3 For Security Filename, enter the name of the file that to load, or click to find the file.
- 4 For Log Filename, enter a log file name, or click to find the file.



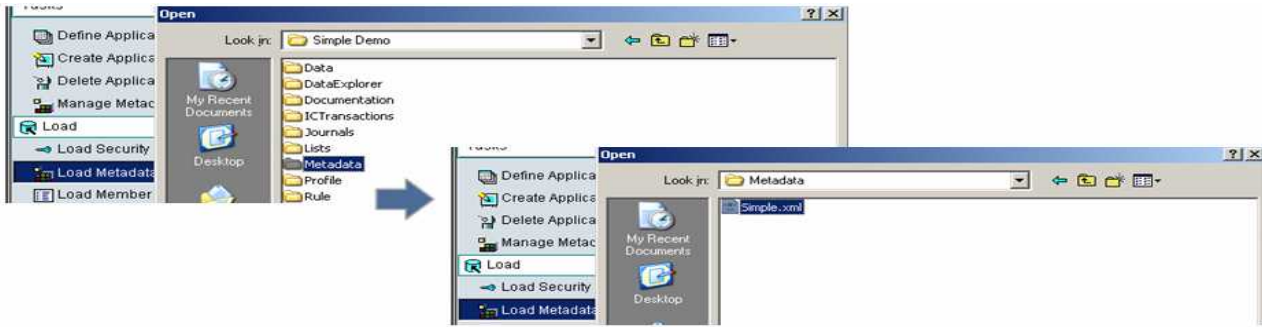
## Load the Metadata file

Now after loading the Security File we can now load the Metadata file too.

There are two file you will find in the MetaData Folder.

One is .xml file and another is .ads file. The .xml file we use in desktop Application.

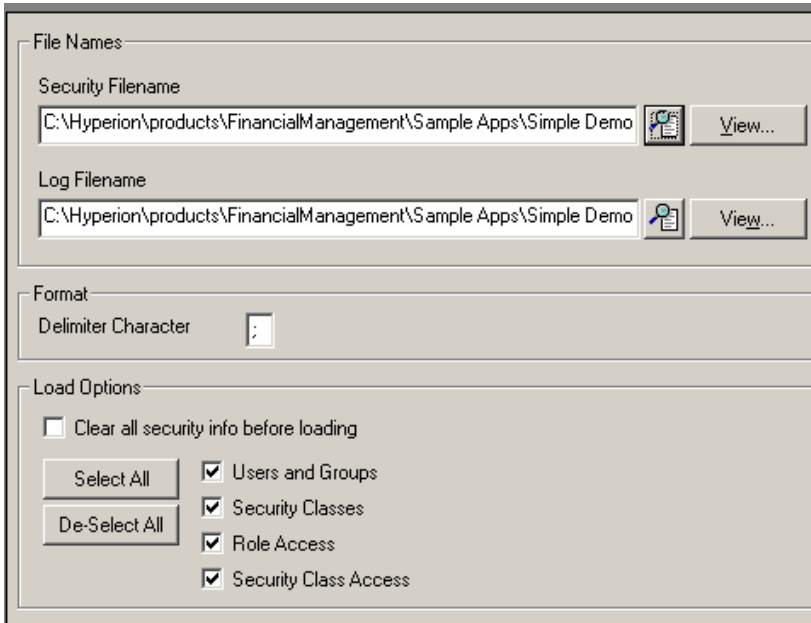
The use of .ads files in Web version. We'll discuss about that in some other session.



For Delimiter Character, enter the character used to separate information in the file. These characters are valid:

, ~ @ # \$ % ^ & | ; : ? \

Note: You must use a character that is not used in the file name or in any other way in the file. For example, if you use the comma in an entity description, you cannot use the comma as the delimiter.

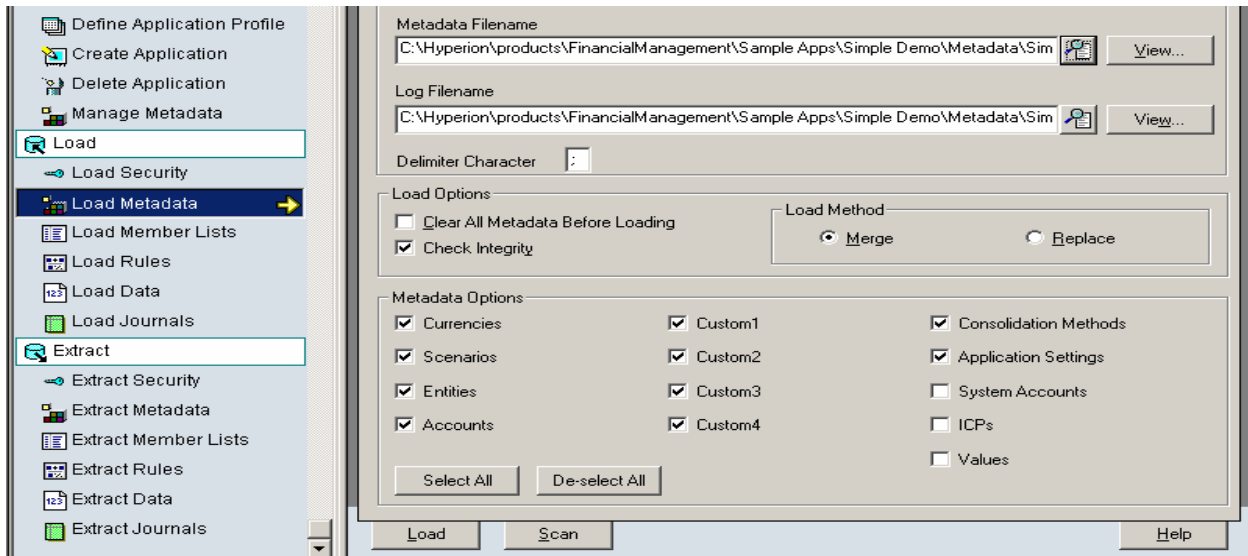


Optional: Select Clear All Security Info Before Loading to clear security information for the application before loading new security information.

## Caution!

You can use the Clear All option only if you have been assigned the Application Administrator and Provisioning Manager roles. Also, if you use this option, you will have to reprovision users, as all users (including the user doing the clear) will be removed in this process.

These are the options. For details please check all property. The details are given in next slides.



Load Option	Description
<b>Merge</b>	<b>If a dimension member exists in the load file and in the application database, then the member in the database is replaced with the member from the load file. If the database has other dimension members that are not referenced in the load file, the members in the database are unchanged.</b>
<b>Replace</b>	<b>All dimension members in the application database are deleted and the members from the load file are put into the database.</b>
<b>Clear All Metadata Before Loading</b>	<b>All dimension members and corresponding data, journals, and intercompany transactions in the application database are deleted.</b>
<b>Check Integrity</b>	<b>Checks the metadata against the data to ensure integrity</b>

## Delimiter characters

If you are loading an APP file, in the Delimiter Character text box, enter the character to be used to separate the metadata in the file.

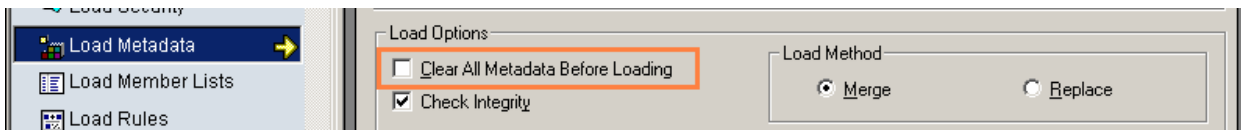
Delimiter characters are necessary only for ASCII files that use the APP file extension. Delimiters are not necessary for XML files. The following characters are valid: , ~ @ # \$ % ^ } | : ; \



NOTE: Use a character that is not used in the file name or in any other way in the file. For example, if you use the comma in an entity description, you cannot use the comma as the delimiter.

Optional: In the Load Options section, select Clear All Metadata Before Loading.

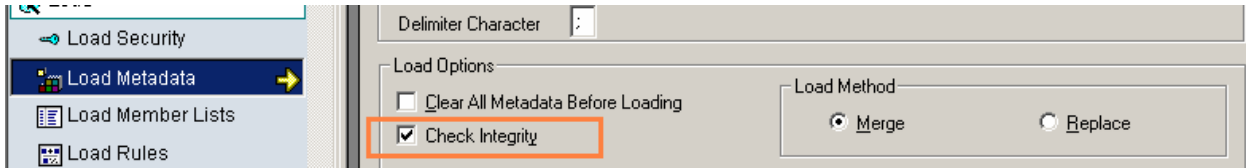
If you select this option, you lose data or journals that are currently active in the application, and you cannot select elements in the Metadata Options section.



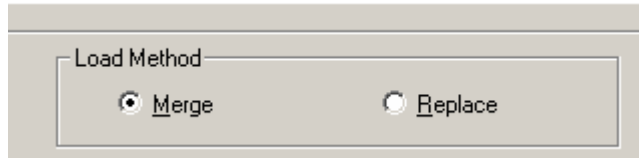
Optional: Select Check Integrity to check the metadata file against the metadata in the current application.

It is highly recommended that you select this option as it ensures that the application is not adversely affected by the metadata in the load file.

Note: If integrity errors occur, they are written to the metadata log file, and no portion of the file is loaded into the application.



In the Load Method section, select one of the following options:



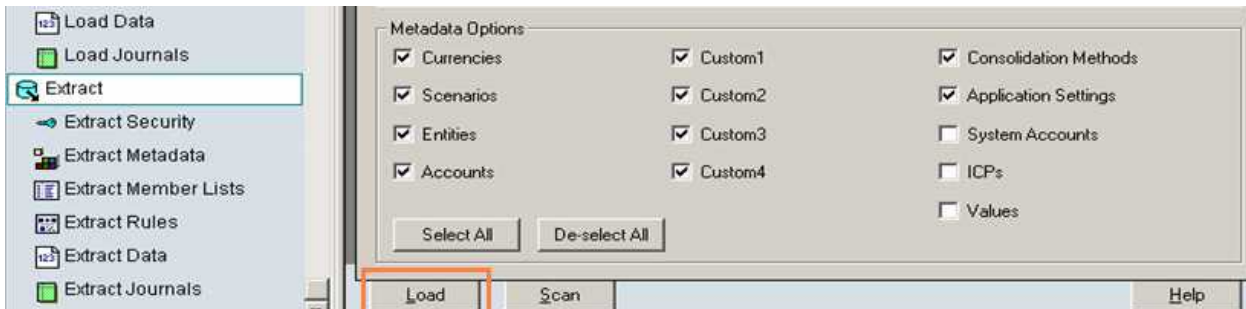
- Merge
- Replace

In the Metadata Options section, select the types of metadata to load.

Tip: Use the Select All and De-select All buttons to quickly select or clear all metadata types.

Optional: Click Scan to verify that the file format is correct.

Click Load.



After successful loading you will find a Window like this

