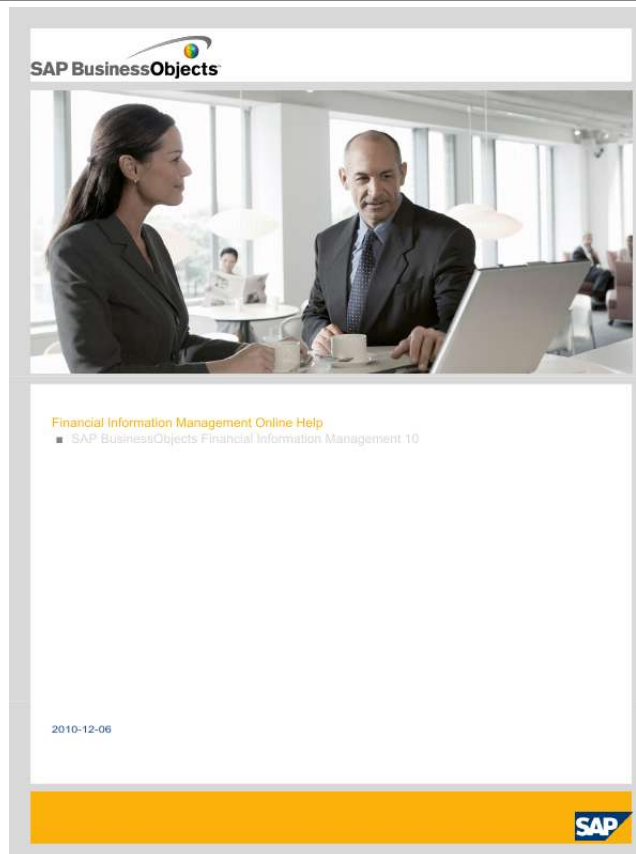




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User guide BUSINESS OBJECTS FINANCIAL INFORMATION MANAGEMENT 10
Operating instructions BUSINESS OBJECTS FINANCIAL INFORMATION MANAGEMENT 10
Instructions for use BUSINESS OBJECTS FINANCIAL INFORMATION MANAGEMENT 10
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14 Creating an Intercompany Datastore.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

.....
.....

.15 Creating an SAP NetWeaver BW Datastore...

.....
.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

15 Creating an SAP ECC Datastore.....

.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

..16 Creating a Database Datastore.....

.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

.....17 About Jobs....

.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

.....
21 Creating Jobs: Overview.....
.....

.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....

....21 Creating a New Job: Initial Steps.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....

.....22 About Source Data.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

.....
.....

..25 SAP ECC as a Source of Data...

.....

.....
.....

.....
.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....

..25 SAP NetWeaver BW as a Source of Data.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

25 The Financial Consolidation Application as a Source of Data.....

.....
.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

26 A Database as a Source of Data.....

.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

..26 A Flat File as a Source of Data.....

.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

.....26 About Targets...

.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

.....31 *Creating and Defining Mapping Tables ..*

.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

31 Patterns Used in Mapping Table Source Columns.....

.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

.....32 *Target Column Values....*

.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....

.....34 *Amounts.....*

.....
.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

..36 Changing Column Headers in Flat Files.....

.....
.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

.....
.....

....37 Populating Mapping Tables from Microsoft Excel.....

.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

.37 Mapping Tables and Drill to Source.....

.....
.....

.....
.....
.....

.....
.....

.....37 Example: Defining and Populating a Mapping Table.

.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

39 Defining a Mapping Table - Source Data.....

.....
.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....
.....
.47 Executing a Job...

.....
.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....

.....
...47 Job Run History.

.....
.....

.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....

.....
.49 Choosing to Launch a Job Via an External Scheduler...

.....
.....

.....
.....
.....

.....
..49 Saving a Job..

.....
.....

.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

.....
....50 Duplicating an Existing Job.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....

.....50 Deleting a Job.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....

.....51 Viewing Deleted Data.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

.....
...51 About the Drill to Origin Feature..

.....
.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

.....59 *Moving Financial Information Management Job Definitions...*

.....
.....
.....

.....61 *Exporting a Financial Information Management Job....*

.....
.....
.....
.....

.....61 *Importing a Financial Information Management Job.....*

.....
.....
.....

.....62 10.1 10.2 10.3 10.4 10.5 10.

6 10.6.1 Chapter 11 11.1 11.2 Chapter 12 12.1 Chapter 13 13.1 Chapter 14 14.1 14.2 4 2010-12-06 Contents Chapter 15 Use Cases..

.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....

.....63 *Use Case 1..*

.....
.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

.....
.....

..63 Use Case 2...

.....

.....
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.....

.....
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.....
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.....
.....

.....
.....

.64 Custom Jobs.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....

..67 About Data Services Job Customization.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

.....
.....

.....
.....

.....
.....
..67 Dataflows...

.....
.....

.....
.....

.....
.....

.....
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.....
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.....
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.....
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.....
.....

....67 The Export Dataflow.

.....
.....

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.....

.....
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.....
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.....
.....

68 The Transform Dataflow.....

.....
.....

.....
.....

.....
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.....
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.....
.....

.....
.....

.....68 The Load Dataflow.....

.....
.....

.....
.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....

...69 Data Services Objects..

.....
.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

.....69 Global Variables.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....
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.....
.....
.....
.....

..70 Repository Tables.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

.....

.....
.....
.....
.....71 Customizing a Data Services Job...

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

.....72 Publishing a Data Services Job to Web Services...

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

...72 Connecting to a Data Services Job.....

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

..73 Importing a Custom Job.....

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

..73 More Information...

.....
.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

.....
..75 77 15.1 15.2 Chapter 16 16.
1 16.1.1 16.1.2 16.
1.3 16.1.4 16.2 16.3 16.4 16.5 16.5.1 16.

5.2 16.6 Appendix A Index 5 2010-12-06 Contents 6 2010-12-06 About SAP BusinessObjects Financial Information Management About SAP BusinessObjects Financial Information Management SAP BusinessObjects Financial Information Management is a web-based solution that allows a business user to do the following: · Maintain mappings between source and target · Launch and monitor loading processes · Trace data to determine its origin The financial information management solution is a tool that combines an easy-to-use interface with the power of SAP BusinessObjects Data Services. It provides connectivity to both SAP and non-SAP applications. 1.1 What You Do in the Financial Information Management Application In the financial information management application you move data from a source to a target application. Some examples include the following: 7 2010-12-06 About SAP BusinessObjects Financial Information Management From this Source Flat file To this Target Application · · · · · SAP BusinessObjects Financial Consolidation SAP BusinessObjects Intercompany SAP BusinessObjects Financial Consolidation SAP BusinessObjects Intercompany SAP BusinessObjects Financial Consolidation SAP BusinessObjects Intercompany SAP BusinessObjects Intercompany SAP BusinessObjects Intercompany SAP NetWeaver BW SAP BusinessObjects Financial Consolidation SAP BusinessObjects Intercompany Database SAP ECC SAP NetWeaver BW SAP BusinessObjects Financial · · Consolidation · 1.1 · · · · · Name Web service URL Name Web service URL Name Application Server Routing string User name Password Name Type of database Server name Database name Login Password Name Type of database Net service name Login Password Name Application server User Password Client number System number Data transfer method Other properties depending on the data transfer method NetWeaver BW SQL Database Oracle Database SAP ECC 3.1.1 Creating a Financial Consolidation Datastore You must be an administrator to create a datastore.

14 2010-12-06 About Datastores To create a datastore: 1. On the "Home" page, under "List of Datastores", click New. 2. Under "Datastore type" select "Financial Consolidation." 3. In the "Datastore name" box, type a unique name that you assign to the datastore. 4. Click Next. 5. In the "Web service URL box" box, type the location of the web service deployed in the financial information management application ending with a slash, for example, http://ES-ANA-FIN321:1080/FIM_REF_MAGISK_750_SQL2k5/.

Note: The web service that you reference in creating the financial consolidation datastore must point to the same central management server (CMS) as that on which the financial information management application has been installed. 6. Test the connection. 7. Click Finish. 3.1.2 Creating an Intercompany Datastore You must be an administrator to create a datastore. To create a datastore: 1. On the "Home" page, under "List of Datastores", click New.

2. Under "Datastore type" select "Intercompany".



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3. In the "Datastore name" box, type a unique name that you assign to the datastore. 4. Click Next. 5. In the "Web Service URL" box, type the web service deployed in the intercompany application. You must end the web service URL with a slash, for example: `http://<hostname>:<port>/In tercompany/WebServices/`. 6. Test the connection.

7. Click Finish. 3.1.3 Creating an SAP NetWeaver BW Datastore You must be an administrator and be declared in the "Data Services Administrator Users" group in the CMC to create a datastore.
To create a datastore proceed as follows: 1. On the "Home" page, under "List of Datastores", click New. 15 2010-12-06 About Datastores 2. Under "Datastore type" select "SAP NetWeaver BW". 3. Click Next. 4. In the "Application server" box, select the application server to which you want to connect. The list of available application servers corresponds to the RFC connections that were created in the data services application during configuration. 5. In the "Routing string" box, enter a value as follows: · the default value, /H/ if no SAP router is required · /H/hostname/s/port if a simple router string is required. The port is 3300 plus the SAP system number. 6. Enter the User name and "Password" required to access the SAP NetWeaver BW system. 7.

Test the connection. 8. Click Finish. 3.1.4 Creating an SAP ECC Datastore You must have previously activated the SAP ERP datasources. Refer to the SAP BusinessObjects Administrator's Guide for detailed information. To create a datastore: 1. On the "Home" page, under "List of Datastores", click New. 2. Under "Datastore type" select "SAP ECC". 3. Click Next. 4. In the "Application server" box type the name of the application server to which you want to connect.

5. Enter the following: · User · Password · Client number · System number 6. Select the "Data transfer method" as follows: 16 2010-12-06 About Datastores If the "Data transfer method" is: "Shared directory " Enter the following information: · the working directory on the SAP server, for example, D:\DataServices the application path to the shared directory, for example, \bsw6529.wdf.sap.corp\DataServices the working directory on the SAP server, for example, D:\DataServices the local directory FTP path relative to the working folder FTP host name FTP login FTP password the working directory on the SAP server, for example, D:\DataServices the application path to the shared directory, for example, \bsw6529.wdf.sap.corp\DataServices the working directory on the SAP server, for example, D:\DataServices the local directory the transfer program to be invoked during job execution additional arguments used by the transfer program such as security, compression, or data services system variables. The arguments are optional. the username and password "FTP" · · · · · "Direct download" · · "Custom transfer" · · · · · 7. If you want to enable drill to source, select this option, then enter the drill to source root URL, which connects to the SAP web gui. Note: the drill to source root URL must match the following syntax: `http://<servername>:<port number>/sap/bc/gui/sap/its/webgui?` 8. Click Test to test the datastore connection. 9.

Click Finish. 3.1.5 Creating a Database Datastore You must be an administrator to create a datastore. 17 2010-12-06 About Datastores To create a datastore: 1. On the "Home" page, under "List of Datastores", click New 2. Under "Datastore type" select "Database". 3. In the "Datastore name" box, type a unique name that you assign to the datastore 4. Click Next 5. In the "Type of Database" box, select the type from the list. 6. Do one of the following: If the database is: Enter the following information: SQL server · · · · Oracle · · · Server name: the server hosting the MS SQL Server. The name can be followed by listener port number separated by a colon for example, SQL SRV:1433 Database name Login Password Net service name, which was created in the Oracle Net Configuration Assistant. Login Password 7. Test the connection. 8. Click Finish. 3.1.

5.1 Using the Financial Information Management Application with an Oracle Database To connect to an Oracle database with the financial information management application you need to use Oracle aliases that have the same name as the Oracle SID instance addressed in the financial information management/data services server TNSNAMES.ORA file. Example: # Generated by Oracle configuration tools. APAC_SERVER = (DESCRIPTION = (ADDRESS_LIST = (ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = TCP)(HOST = SRV-ORA10G)(PORT = 1521)) 18 2010-12-06 About Datastores) (CONNECT_DATA = (SERVICE_NAME = CART))) You also need to add the path to the location where the tnsnames.ora file is hosted. You add this information on the Java page of the "Apache Tomcat Properties" dialog box under "Java options". Example: `-Dora cle.net.tns_admin=C:\oracle\product\10.`

20 client_JNETWORK\ADMIN 19 2010-12-06 About Datastores 20 2010-12-06 About Jobs About Jobs A job is a series of steps that, when completed, allows you to load data from a source to a target. A financial information management job is comprised of the following components: · · · · · Properties: the general properties describing the job and the users Source Properties: that describe the source data Target Properties: that specify the application in which you want to load the transformed data Mapping Tables: tables that contain the individual transformations that need to take place Mapping Table History: a table that displays modifications that were made to the transformations Job Run History: a table that displays specific information on status of the job as follows: · Job run ID · Status · Start time · Duration · User · Imported lines · Mapping errors · Rejected lines When you execute a financial information management job, you automatically create an underlying data services job, which is unseen. Note: A data services job can be modified by a person who has access to the data services application and who has the necessary advanced skill set required for customizing data services jobs. Related Topics · Customizing a Data Services Job 4.1 Creating Jobs: Overview You create a job in a series of pages in the financial information management application. The steps are as follows: 1. Name the job and define the core properties. 21 2010-12-06 About Jobs 2.



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3.

4. 5. Select the users. Specify the location of the source data and its properties. Specify the target, that is, the location to which you want to load the data, and its properties.

Define and populate a mapping table with actual transformation values. Each step is explained in greater detail in this document. Related Topics · Creating a New Job: Initial Steps 4.1.1 Creating a New Job: Initial Steps To create a job, do the following from the "Home" page of the financial information management application: 1.

Under "List of Jobs" click New. The Create New Job dialog box opens. In this dialog box you define · the properties of job · a set of users who have rights to the job. Certain job properties must be configured in order for the data services job to interact fully with the financial information management application. 2.

Under "Properties" do the following: · In the "Job Name" box type a name for your job. The name must be unique to your job. Once you have named a job, you cannot re-name it. Note: The job name may contain only eight characters that are limited to: · letters · numbers · underscores · · In the "Description" box, type a description to explain the purpose or behavior of the job. By default, the "Transaction Table" is given the name of your job preceded by "Transaction_".

If you want to use a different name for the transaction table, select Transaction Table and enter a name for it in the box. The transaction table contains the mappings to each source row along with the set of target coordinates to which the row was mapped. The information contained in the transaction table is displayed when the drill-to-origin function is used. The transaction table is created automatically when you create a job. By default, the "Validation Error Table" is given the name "Mapping_Errors_<your_job_name>". The validation error table provides additional feedback for users when invalid data is caught by the data services job at runtime. 22 2010-12-06 About Jobs · If you want to connect with an existing data services job, select "Connect to an existing SAP BusinessObjects Data Services Job". Connecting to an existing data services job entails customizing the job. 3. Click Next.

4. Under Job Users select the users to whom you want to allocate access rights to this job, and, using the arrow, move the user names to the Job Users box. 5. Click Next. You proceed to the "Source" page.

The method for defining source and target properties varies depending on the type of datasource you are using. Refer to the following related topics for detailed information: Related Topics · Customizing a Data Services Job · Sharing Transaction Tables Among Several Jobs · SAP NetWeaver BW as a Source of Data · The Financial Consolidation Application as a Source of Data · A Flat File as a Source of Data · A Database as a Source of Data · Creating and Defining Mapping Tables 23 2010-12-06 About Jobs 24 2010-12-06 About Source Data About Source Data Source data is the data that you want to transform and load into a target application. Source data typically resides in source systems and general ledgers within an organization. 5.1 SAP ECC as a Source of Data After you have completed the initial steps in creating a job, from the "Source" page, proceed as follows: 1.

On the "Source" page select the datastore, SAP ECC. 2. Select the "SAP Datasource", which is the mechanism used to extract data from SAP ECC. Only activated ECC datasources are displayed in the list. Refer to the SAP BusinessObjects Financial Information Management Administrator's Guide for information on activating SAP ECC datastores. 3. Click Next. 4. Click Next. You proceed to the "Target" page.

5.2 SAP NetWeaver BW as a Source of Data You can use the financial information management application to export data from SAP NetWeaver BW to SAP BusinessObjects Financial Consolidation or SAP BusinessObjects Intercompany using the SAP-certified Open Hub interface which lets you extract and distribute data from an SAP NetWeaver BW system to a data mart or to another application. Before you can use SAP NetWeaver BW with the financial information management application, your administrator needs to create a connection to the SAP NetWeaver back-end. Detailed information on creating the connection is available in the SAP BusinessObjects Financial Information Management Administrator's Guide. After you have completed the initial steps in creating a job proceed as follows: 1. On the "Source" page select the datastore, SAP NetWeaver BW. 2. Select an "Open Hub destination". The open hub interface lets you extract and distribute data from an SAP NetWeaver BW system to a data mart or to another application. 25 2010-12-06 About Source Data

3.

Select the process chain that you want to use to trigger the Open Hub extraction. 4. Click Next. You proceed to the "Target" page. 5.

3 The Financial Consolidation Application as a Source of Data After you have completed the initial steps you select source and target data. In the "Source" page proceed as follows: 1. Select the financial consolidation datastore from which you want to take data. 2. In the "Reporting ID" box, select the appropriate Reporting ID.

3. In the "Consolidation" box, select the consolidation. Both the reporting ID and the consolidation are made available via the financial consolidation web service. 4. Click Next. You proceed to the "Target" page. 5.4 A Database as a Source of Data After you have completed the initial steps in creating a job, from the "Source" page, proceed as follows: 1. On the Source page, select datastore that corresponds to the source data. 2.

In the "Table" box, select the table that you want to use as the source of data. 3. Click Next. You proceed to the "Target" page. 5.5 A Flat File as a Source of Data After you have completed the initial steps in creating a job, proceed as follows: 1. On the "Source" page, select Flat File. 2. Click Upload to browse to the file from which you want to load data. Only .

csv and .txt files are supported. Note: If a file with the same name already exists, a message asking if you want to overwrite the file on the server is displayed. 26 2010-12-06 About Source Data 3. Click Preview if you want to preview the file.

You can view the first lines of data. The number of lines of data that you can preview is determined by your administrator. 4. If the first line of data in your flat file contains column headers, select First line contains header. If the first line does not contain a header, column numbers are designated by default as dimension names.

Note: Column headers cannot contain spaces.



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You need to insert an underscore, for example, Transaction Currency to Transaction_Currency. 5. Select the column separator: · Semicolon · Comma · Space · Tabulation Restriction: Fixed-width flat files are not supported. 6. Click Next. You proceed to the "Target" page. 27 2010-12-06 About Source Data 28 2010-12-06 About Targets About Targets The target is the application to which you want to map data. You select the target application on the "Targets" page. 6.

1 The Intercompany Application as a Target You have selected the source datastore and you are on the "Targets" page. 1. In the "Datastore" box select the target datastore. 2. In the "Type of Data Imported" box select the type of data you want to import. The data type can be either: · Balances · Invoices 3. Click Next. You proceed to the "Mapping Tables" page where you define the mappings. 6.2 The Financial Consolidation Application as a Target You have selected the source datastore and you are on the "Targets" page.

1. In the "Datastore" box select the target datastore. 2. Click Next. You proceed to the "Mapping Tables" page where you define the mappings. 6.3 SAP NetWeaver BW as a Target You have selected the source datastore and you are on the "Targets" page. 1. In the "Datastore" box select the target datastore. 29 2010-12-06 About Targets 2.

In the "3.X InfoSources / 7.X DataSources" box, select the info source or data source that corresponds to your target. 3. Click Next. You proceed to the "Mapping Tables" page where you define the mappings. 30 2010-12-06 About Mapping Tables About Mapping Tables A mapping table contains the rules to be applied to the source dimensions in order to produce the target dimensions. When you create a job, you must create at least one mapping table in which you specify the individual transformations that need to occur. A mapping table usually consists of source and target dimensions. When defining a mapping table, you can define up to five source columns and five target columns.

At mapping time, you can select from a list of values that are retrieved from the associated source column table. Each target column must be associated with a dimension in the target application, for example, Flow or Account. 7.1 Creating and Defining Mapping Tables On the "Mapping Tables" page you create and define the mapping tables that are used to transform and load data. When you create a mapping table, first you select the source and target dimensions that you want to map, and then you select the values for each. To create a mapping table: 1. On the right side of the page, in the "Dimension Selector", under "Source", select the source dimensions. The source dimensions appear in the table. 2. Under "Target", select the target dimensions.

The target dimensions appear in the table. 3. Click inside each source dimension cell and select the value that you want to use. You can also browse to locate the value in the "Item Selector". 4.

Click inside each target dimension cell and select the value that that you want to use. You can also browse to locate the value in the "Item Selector". 5. Select the matching rule. When you run the job, the financial information management application processes the rule by using either the highest priority matching rule or all matching rules.

The rules are as follows: · Highest matching rule applies. 31 2010-12-06 About Mapping Tables Only the first matching rule is applied according to its priority. By default, the priority is set to 10, 20, 30 and so on. You set the priority in the "Priority" column. Note: The "Priority" column, as well as all columns in the mapping table, can be displayed or hidden by clicking the small black down arrow next to the "Source" label. · All rules apply. Select this option when you want to: · Include aggregate amounts Load more than one amount for a line 6. Click Finish. You return to the "Home" page. The job you created appears in the "List of Jobs".

Example: You select the financial consolidation application as the target application. From a source database you select the table column GL_ACCOUNT and the target dimensions AC and FL. Caution: · You must ensure that all mandatory dimensions for the target application are correctly mapped, otherwise the job fails. We recommend that you select the source dimension from the list boxes. If you manually modify the selection, your job may no longer work. Manually modifying the source dimensions is advised only when building complex jobs where the underlying data services job accesses a modified source for which the user interface does not provide metadata browsing. Related Topics · Patterns Used in Mapping Table Source Columns · Target Column Values · Mandatory Dimensions 7.1.1 Patterns Used in Mapping Table Source Columns 32 2010-12-06 About Mapping Tables Pattern period . Matches any single character Example 6.

returns all character strings beginning with 6 and followed by one single character hash or pound sign # asterisk * dollar sign \$ (blank) any single alphabetic letter 6# returns all character strings beginning with 6 and followed by a single letter of the alphabet any character zero or more times . * any alphabetic character zero 6\$ returns all character strings starting with 6 followed or more times by letters of the alphabet any string If the pattern is empty, then it matches all the data. [no1...

no2] any number between no1 and no2 {empty} {EMPTY} {null} {NULL} plus sign + preceding character one or more times empty strings Predefined patterns that match empty data Predefined patterns that match NULL data a+ returns the character strings made up of one or more "a"s - ab+1 returns character strings starting with a , followed by b and finishing in 1 33 2010-12-06 About Mapping Tables Pattern semi-colon ; <> Matches OR - enclose list in {} NOT Example {ABC+;XYZ*} - If the data matches either ABC+ or XYZ* then the result is true. <> pattern - The data is considered as matching if the pattern does not match the data. Used in a pattern before a non-alphabetic or non-numeric character to indicate to the engine that the character cannot be used to build the pattern Example: your source data reads '# Trips'. You need to put a backslash in front of the pound sign '\# Trips' to display '# Trips' under Target. backslash \ escape character 7.

1.2 Target Column Values All types of expressions recognized by the data services application may be used to display target column values. Some examples of these expressions are as follows: · Constants, inside single quotes, such as 'ABC' expression : everything is evaluated as an expression.



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Input parameters referred to as the source column name, for example, the mapping table has a source column called GL_ACCOUNT. The string [GL_ACCOUNT] would refer to the current value of this input column. Within the expression operands are used and string functions or numeric functions nested inside string functions. Some examples are as follows: · Substring(input_string, start_pos, length) · Ltrim_blanks(inputstring) · Rtrim_blanks(inputstring) · Ltrim(input_string, char_to_trim) · Rtrim(inputstring, char_to_trim) · Length(inputstring) · Index(inputstring, start_pos, char_to_be_found) · Lpad(inputstring, char_to_pad, length) · Rpad(inputstring, char_to_pad, length) 34 2010-12-06 About Mapping Tables Tip: A full list of available data services functions can be found in the SAP BusinessObjects Data Services Reference Guide. Note: You cannot use target dimensions to calculate another target dimension in the financial information management interface. This type of calculation could be performed by a data services expert by modifying the underlying data services job created by the financial information application. 7.

1.2.1 Dimension Codes Used in SAP BusinessObjects Financial Consolidation For reference, below is a list of default financial consolidation dimension short codes Code CA DP RU CU AC FL PE AU PA SH SC VA NU ORU TO Sdesc Category Dat. ent. period Rep. unit Currency Account Flow Period Audit ID Partner Share Scope Variant Number Orig.RU Tech. orig. Ldesc Category Data entry period Reporting unit Currency Account Flow Period Audit ID Partner Share Scope Variant Journal entry number Original reporting unit Technical origin 35 2010-12-06 About Mapping Tables Code GO LE CC Sdesc Geog.orig. Ledger Cons.currncy Ldesc Geographical origin Ledger Consolidation currency 7.1.2.2 Mandatory Dimensions You must ensure that all mandatory dimensions for the target application are correctly mapped, otherwise the job fails.

Mandatory dimensions are as follows: · In the financial consolidation application: · Reporting Unit · Data Entry Period · Category In the intercompany application for: Balances Transaction Amount Local Amount Invoices Transaction Amount · 7.1.3 Amounts Some amounts need to be mapped with a negative sign. In order to avoid any rounding performed automatically by the financial information management application, the following syntax should be used: to_decimal([Amount],!,',10)*-1 36 2010-12-06 About Mapping Tables The number 10 indicates the number of digits after the decimal.

For more information, refer to the SAP BusinessObjects Data Services documentation. 7.1.4 Changing Column Headers in Flat Files Once you have defined a mapping table using a flat file, if you change a column name in the flat file, the changes are not automatically saved. You must re-open the job and re-save the mapping table definition in order to save the changes. The procedure is as follows: 1. 2. 3. 4. Open the job Click "Source Properties" and select the file whose name you changed.

Click "Mapping Table Definition" and select the new column name. Click Save 7.2 Populating Mapping Tables from Microsoft Excel You can populate a mapping table by copying and pasting an individual cell, an entire column or row, or a range of cells from a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet and paste it into the mapping table. 1. In Microsoft Excel select the cell, column, or row and select Edit > Copy. 2. In the mapping table, select the cell in which you want to start pasting data, right-click the cell, and select Paste from the menu. Remember: Make sure that the source and target values from Microsoft Excel are correctly aligned in the financial information management application. 7.3 Mapping Tables and Drill to Source In order for the drill to source feature to function properly, you need to include in your mapping tables some columns from the ECC datasource.

The data in these columns is used to drill back to the origin of the data in the SAP ECC. These columns depend on the SAP ECC datasource used as you are redirected to a different SAP ECC transaction based on the SAP ECC datasource you are use. 37 2010-12-06 About Mapping Tables SAP ECC Datasource OFI_GL_10 OFI_GL_20 OFI_AP_4 OFI_AR_4 OEC_PCA_1 ECC Transaction Launched FAGLB03 FAGLB03 FB03 FB03 KE5Z Required Datasource Columns RBUKRS, RACCT, FISCPE RBUKRS, RACCT, FISCPE RBUKRS, BELNR, FISCPE RBUKRS, BELNR, FISCPE RVERS, KOKRS, RBUKRS, FISCPE, RPRCTR, RFAREA, RACCT 38 2010-12-06 Example: Defining and Populating a Mapping Table Example: Defining and Populating a Mapping Table 8.1 Defining a Mapping Table - Source Data In this example data is taken from a flat file. The first line contains headers, and the columns are separated by a semicolon.

The source columns are: · Company · Account1 · Minority_Interests · Debit · Credit Data in a Flat File Company;Account1;Minority_Interests;Debit;Credit SOC1;601100;PART1;10000; SOC1;601200;PART2;15000; SOC1;701100;PART1;;50000 SOC1;710000;;;20000 SOC1;411100;PART3;2000; Below is the same data in table format: Company Account1 Minority Interests Debit Credit SOC1 SOC1 SOC1 SOC1 SOC1 601100 601200 701100 710000 411100 PART1 PART2 PART1 10000 15000 50000 20000 PART3 2000 39 2010-12-06 Example: Defining and Populating a Mapping Table 8.2 Linking Source to Target Definitions In a rule, the source dimension values are selected in order to generate the value of the target dimension, and the option Highest Priority Matching Rule applies mapping rule is used for this example. Table 8-3: Mapping Table1: Company/Reporting Unit In this example, everything under Company is transferred to Reporting Unit. Source dimension Target dimension "Company " "Reporting unit " [Company] Table 8-4: Mapping Table 2: Account1, Minority Interests/Account, Partner For all accounts that begin with a 6 or a 7, the Account target dimension will be filled in with an R followed by the account number. @@@@The data in the example is taken from a database table. @@@@A dialog box bearing the name of the job opens. You select the dimensions to filter in this dialog box. 2. @@The dimensions appear in the "Dimension "column. 3. @@4. @@@@Replace existing data. the matched existing data is replaced by the imported data. @@No deletion before execution.

Aggregate. @@@@Click Execute. The financial information management application executes the job and posts the status under the "List of Jobs". 10.2 Job Run History The "Job Run History" page provides important details on the execution of a job as follows: · "Status": · Succeeded, that is, the call to the web services was successful. · Failed, the call to the web services failed.



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... "Start Time" "Duration" "User": the name of the user "Imported Lines": the number of lines imported into the target application. Note: Only the number of imported lines for the last execution of the job is available. · · "Mapping Errors": the number of mapping errors "Job Run ID" The lower part of the view displays the results of the web service call to the target application for importing data: · Import status, giving the: · · · · · "Package ID number" "Status" "Error message", for example, "The dimension name VE does not exist in the data source." "Unmapped lines": the rows where no mapping rule could be applied "Rejected lines" with details on the cause and a description, for example, "The reporting ID xxx does not exist".
the "imported lines" with information on the dimensions Note: When you load data into the financial consolidation application, one line is returned per package. · · "Error Log": shows the data services error log, which is of interest to technical users. "Trace log": shows the data services trace log, which is of interest to technical users. "Monitor Log": shows the data services monitor log, which is of interest to technical users. 10.

3 Choosing to Launch a Job Via an External Scheduler 49 2010-12-06 After You Have Created a Job When you create a financial information management job, you can run the job immediately or you can choose to launch the job via an external scheduling tool such as Windows task scheduler. You need to generate a scheduling file that contains a command line to launch Internet Explorer on a given URL. The scheduling file gives information on the selected job, the execution parameters, and the user credentials. 1. Under "List of Jobs", select the job, then click Run.

2. Select the dimensions to filter and the runtime parameters. 3. Click Save as scheduling file.... You are prompted to enter your login credentials. 4. Enter your user name and password, then click OK.

A message is displayed informing you that the scheduling file for the job has been generated. 5. Click Download, then browse to the location in which you want to save the generated script file. 6. Click Save. 7. Click Close. When the job is launched, the result is sent to a log file. Note: The length of the generated URL may not be longer than 2000 characters. Setting a large number of complex filters on a job may generate a URL longer than 2000 characters, in which case job execution fails and a warning message is displayed.

10.4 Saving a Job You can save changes that you make to a job. 1. In the "List of Jobs", select the job and click Open. 2.

Make the required changes. 3. Click Save. A message informs you that the job has been saved. In the event of an error, an error message is returned. 10.5 Duplicating an Existing Job When you duplicate an existing job, the following information is included in the new job: · the external job setting and data source job name · the job description · source and target properties 50 2010-12-06 After You Have Created a Job · mapping table definitions To duplicate an existing job: 1. Under List of Jobs select the job you want to duplicate, then click Open. 2. Click Properties, then select users for the job. 3. Click Save as...

A dialog box opens prompting your for a new name for the job. 4. Type a new name for the job in the the dialog box. Note: The name of the job cannot contain spaces or non-alphabetic or non-numeric characters. 5. Click OK. A message reading "The job has been saved" appears in the upper-right part of your screen. 10.6 Deleting a Job You delete jobs from the "Home" page. 1.

Under List of Jobs, select the job that you want to delete. 2. Click Delete. The job is deleted. When a job is deleted only auditors have the rights to view deleted data.

They can view the following: · Source and target information for all jobs · Data services run logs · Execution status by package for each run instance · Execution status of each job run instance · Mapping table structure for all mapping tables · Mapping table list for all jobs · Mapping table content 10.6.1 Viewing Deleted Data Only an auditor has the rights to view deleted, or outdated, data. When an auditor is logged on to the application the deleted jobs appear greyed-out in the "List of Jobs". An icon in the form of a garbage can appears next to the name of the job.

51 2010-12-06 After You Have Created a Job To view deleted data proceed as follows: 1. Under "List of Jobs" select the job for which you want to view the deleted data. 2. Click Open. The deleted job opens. You can view the job properties. 52 2010-12-06 About the Drill to Origin Feature About the Drill to Origin Feature The drill to origin feature allows you to view the origin of data from the target application. Before you can use the drill to origin feature it must have been enabled by your administrator in either the financial consolidation or the intercompany application. Refer to the SAP BusinessObjects Financial Information Management Installation Guide or the SAP BusinessObjects Intercompany Installation Guide for details on enabling the drill-to-origin feature. 11.

11 Displaying the Origin of Data in the Financial Consolidation Application In the financial consolidation application, open your report or schedule. 1. Select the cell for which you want to view the origin of data, right-click, and select Drill-to-Origin from the menu. The "Drill-to-Origin" dialog box opens. Values are displayed for each of the finance dimensions. 2. Verify that these values are correct, then click Continue. The Drill-to-Origin page displays information from the transaction table, including: · · · · job_run_ID Row number, which corresponds to the row number in the transaction table Amount other target and source values Example: CURRENCY=EUR 53 2010-12-06 About the Drill to Origin Feature ROW NUMjob_run_ID BER ENTITY 628203207 82 628203207 83 628203207 84 ITA1 ITA1 ITA1 PERIOD 06-12 06-12 06-12 ACCOUNT INTERCO R100I R100I R100I USA1 CAN1 PA R0010 R0120 P_AMOUNT 15000.00 5000.00 20000.

00 Note: You can export the content of the table as a .csv, .xls or .xml file by clicking on the appropriate button in the "Export Options" below the table. When you export to Excel the results of more than one financial information job are displayed.

11.2 Displaying the Origin of Data in the Intercompany Application In the intercompany application open your report, then proceed as follows: Step 1. To view the origin of balances Open the balance in question To view the origin of invoices Open the balance page of the invoice in question.



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Click the "Invoices" column. The application displays all the invoices.

Click the origin of data icon for the particular invoice. 2. Go into the "Account Details". This requires several clicks. 3. Click on the currency code. The financial information management application opens to the Drill to origin page that displays data from the transaction table including the following: · Job name · job_run_ID · other target and source values Example: The origin of the data is displayed as follows: 54 2010-12-06 About the Drill to Origin Feature The requested cell { COMPANY= R0100, PARTNER=R0020, CURRENCY=USD, CHILDAccount=A1130_F20, PERIOD=MARIAME } was traced to the following cells: JOB_NAME JOB_DESCRIPTION JOB_RUN_ID SC_ACCOUNT SC_COMPANY SC_CURRENCY SC_LOCALAMOUNT SC_PARTNER SC_PERIOD SC_TRANSACTIONAMOUNT CHILDAccount COMPANY CURRENCY LOCALAMOUNT -475 A1130_F20 R0100 USD 1000 R0020 MARIAME 1000 A1130_F20 R0100 USD 10000 ICB2 55 2010-12-06 About the Drill to Origin Feature PARTNER PERIOD TRANSACTIONAMOUNT R0020 MARIAME 10000 Note: You can export the content of the table as a .csv, .xls or .xml file by clicking on the appropriate button in the "Export options" below the table.

When you export to Excel the results of more than one financial information job are displayed. 56 2010-12-06 Drilling to SAP ECC Source Data Drilling to SAP ECC Source Data Before you can use the drill-to-source capability of the financial information management application, "Drill-to-source" must have been enabled when the SAP ECC datastore was created. After you have loaded data from an SAP ECC to either the financial consolidation or the intercompany application, you can drill from a value in the target application to the source data in the SAP ECC system. You have displayed the origin of data from the target application and you have returned to the financial information management application. A table displays the cells traced to the cell that you selected in the target application. 1. In the table locate the cell for which you want to view the source data and, in the corresponding row, under "D2S" click View Source. The first time you use the drill-to-source feature you are prompted to log on to the SAP ECC application. 2. Enter your login information, then click Connect.

You are connected to the SAP ERP "Data Entry View" that shows the data in the SAP ECC of origin. 12.1 Example: Displaying Source Data in SAP ECC The following image shows the page in the financial information management application that displays the origin of data that was loaded into SAP BusinessObjects Intercompany from an SAP ECC. The following image shows the "Data Entry View" in SAP ECC. 57 2010-12-06 Drilling to SAP ECC Source Data Note that the values in the financial information management table correspond to the information in the "Data Entry View" as follows: · "SC_BELNR" to the "Document Number" · "SC_LIFNR" to the "Account" · "LOCALAMOUNT" to "Amount" The SAP ECC transaction varies according to the extractor, or datasource, used by the job, for example, General Ledger, Accounts Receivable, Accounts Payable, Profit Center, and so on.

58 2010-12-06 Sharing Transaction Tables Among Several Jobs Sharing Transaction Tables Among Several Jobs Each financial information management job has its own transaction table that is used to display drill-to-origin results. This table may be completely or partially cleaned-up at job runtime depending on the target application loading options. When you execute a job, the job name is added to the transaction table in order to differentiate the drill-to-origin results when the transaction table is used by more than one job. 13.1 Renaming a Transaction Table You may want to rename a transaction table, for example, when you are sharing a table among jobs that import the same line of data.

To rename a transaction table, open the job and enter a new name in the "Transaction Table" box on the "Properties" page. 59 2010-12-06 Sharing Transaction Tables Among Several Jobs 60 2010-12-06 Moving Financial Information Management Job Definitions Moving Financial Information Management Job Definitions Once you have created a financial information management job you may want to move it to a different environment, for example, from a development environment to a test environment, or from a test environment to a production environment. To move a job definition to a different environment you first export the job, which generates a flat file. You then transfer the flat file to the target environment for import. You move job definitions from the "List of Jobs" page Related Topics · Exporting a Financial Information Management Job · Importing a Financial Information Management Job 14.1 Exporting a Financial Information Management Job You export jobs from the Home page. To export a job: 1. Under "List of Jobs" select the job or jobs you want to export. 2. Click Export.

The list of jobs you want to export appears in the "Export Jobs" dialog box. 3. If you want to export the dependencies, select Export dependencies. 4. Click Next. 5. Click Save. The job is exported in an .xml file. The file name is the job nickname with the .

xml extension. You cannot change the extension. 6. Select the directory to which you want to save the file locally, then click Save. 7.

Click Close. The following parameters are exported: · Job properties · Source properties 61 2010-12-06 Moving Financial Information Management Job Definitions · · · · Target properties Mapping table definition Mapping table content Source connection (if any) Target connection The following parameters are not exported: · Mapping table history · Job run history · Source file (if any) · Last run parameters (filters and target application properties · Underlying data services job 14.2 Importing a Financial Information Management Job Before you attempt to import a job, note that flat files cannot be imported. If you are using a flat file as a source of data, you must copy the flat file located in the upload file folder of the server from which you are exporting the job to the upload file folder of the server to which you are importing the job. The upload file folder is defined in the administration console.

To import a job: 1. On the Home page under "List of Jobs" select the job you want to import, then click Import. 2. In the "Import Objects" screen click Browse to locate the xml source file of the import. 3. Click Next. The Select Objects screen lists the objects that you can import. If the object already exists, this information is displayed in the "Already exist" column.



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If the object already exists in the financial information management environment and you select "Import", the existing object is overwritten by the import. 4.

Click Next. The financial information management job or jobs are imported and the underlying data services jobs are regenerated. The results are displayed in the "Import Result" screen. Note: Press CTRL + Shift to select more than one job to export or import. Note: When you import datastore that has the same name as an existing datastore, regardless of the case, the existing objects are updated. Therefore, we highly recommend that, when moving job definitions from one environment to another, you use the same datastore name and that the connection names be written in the same case. When working with Oracle databases, datastore names must be written in upper case. 62 2010-12-06 Use Cases Use Cases 15.1 Use Case 1 This use case transforms amounts of a debit account into negative amount while importing to a specific account of the target system. Debit account starts with 1 and matches to account 10 in the target system .

Source file columns are Account,, Amount.

Target system dimensions are ACCOUNT, ... AMOUNT Rule 1a: If an account starts with 1 then the target account is 10. Rule 1b: Default rule: Target account equals source account Table 15-1: Mapping table for transformation of account Account * 1* ACCOUNT [Account] '10' Table 15-2: Mapping table for transformation of amount Rule 2a: If an account starts with 1 then target amount is "source amount" * -1 Rule 2b: Default rule - Target amount equals source amount Account 1* * Amount * * AMOUNT [Amount] * -1 [Amount] 63 2010-12-06 Use Cases Table 15-3: Example Account Amount >> because of rules 1a and 2a >> because of rules 1b and 2b ACCOUNT AMOUNT 123 1000 10 -1000 2 2000 2 2000 15.

2 Use Case 2 Import data detailed by partner and import also total (Aggregation of partners) into source system The source file columns are Partner, Dim1... The target system dimensions are PARTNER, DIM1.... Create 2 jobs: DETAIL to imported data detailed by partner and TOTAL to import total line - TOTAL will not have a mapping for transformation of partner. This allows lines to be aggregated ignoring partner dimension Table 15-4: DETAIL will have a mapping for transformation of partner Partner .

* PARTNER [Partner] Rule 1 Note: .* prevents matching empty partners. These lines are imported by job TOTAL. Table 15-5: Job DETAIL transforms data Dim1 Val1 Partner 1 Amount 1000 >> DIM1 Val1 PARTNER 1 AMOUNT 1000 64 2010-12-06 Use Cases Dim1 Val2 Val2 Partner 1 1 Amount 2000 3000 >> >> DIM1 Val1 Val2 PARTNER 2 1 AMOUNT 2000 3000 Line is not processed because of Rule 1 Val3 4000 >> Table 15-6: Job TOTAL transforms data l Dim1 Val1 Val1 Val2 Val3 Partner 1 2 1 Amount 1000 2000 3000 4000 >> >> >> >> Val2 Val3 3000 4000 DIM1 Val1 AMOUNT 3000 Partner is ignored. Lines are aggregated Table 15-7: Warning: if source mix total and detailed line , result can be inconsistent Dim1 Val2 Val3 Val3 1 Partner 1 Amount 3000 4000 5000 DIM1 Val2 Val3 AMOUNT 3000 9000 - Unexpected amount value 65 2010-12-06 Use Cases 66 2010-12-06 Custom Jobs Custom Jobs 16.1 About Data Services Job Customization The financial information management solution is a business user interface on top of the data services application. The financial information management solution loads data into the EPM (Enterprise Performance Management) applications. It generates data services jobs that business users launch from the financial information management interface. The data services jobs can be customized at the data services level to benefit from the features offered by the data services solution, such as broad connectivity to information systems and scripting language. Note: Using this feature requires in-depth knowledge of SAP BusinessObjects Data Services, and therefore, is limited to technical users.

Related Topics · Customizing a Data Services Job · Data Services Objects · Global Variables · Repository Tables 16.1.1 Dataflows The generated data services jobs is composed of a sequence of dataflows as follows: · An export dataflow, responsible for extracting the required data from the source of the financial information management job, and applying the runtime filters · A transform dataflow, responsible for applying the mapping rules, and identifying the mapping errors · A load dataflow, responsible for loading the data to the target application of the financial information management job, and identifying the rejected rows by the target application. On the left of the SAP BusinessObjects Data Services Designer window the following components of a data services project are displayed: · Under "Project Area" the data services project generated by the financial information management application, with the three dataflows 67 2010-12-06 Custom Jobs Note: The job that was created has the same name as the job name assigned in the financial information management application. · Under "Datastore", the various datastores including those created by the job On the right side of the designer, a schematic of the dataflows is displayed.

For detailed information on dataflows, refer to the SAP BusinessObjects Data Services documentation. 16.1.2 The Export Dataflow The export dataflow is dedicated to extracting data from a source. The following image shows the export dataflow in the data services designer.

The database table is was selected in the financial information management application. The source table in the schematic is a temporary table used to exchange data. 16.1.3 The Transform Dataflow The transform dataflow takes the data and applies the mappings defined in the financial information application. The validation controls shown in the diagram make sure that every line in the table was translated using at least one mapping rule. If this is not the case, the line has a null value and the data services application pushes the row in to the mapping error table in the financial information management repository. The data is passed to the transaction table, which is used in the drill-to-origin function. The transaction table contains the data with its definition before and after mappings. 68 2010-12-06 Custom Jobs 16.

1.4 The Load Dataflow The load dataflow is dedicated to loading data into the target system. It take data from the transaction table and prepares the data for the web services call. It then gathers the output from the web services call and ascertains if there is a problem. Rejected rows are stored in tables in the financial information management repository. You can view the details generated by the load dataflow in the "Job Run Details" page of the financial information management application.



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16.2 Data Services Objects When you create a job using the financial information management interface, data services jobs are generated in the data services repository. In this table you need to replace jobName by the name of the financial information management job that you created. The job name in financial information management is limited to 8 characters.

Description Data Services Object Name DS Project Name DS Job Name Export DS DataFlow Transform DS Data Flow Load DS DataFlow Financial information management repository DB DS DataStore Name PROJECT_%jobName% %jobName% DF_EXPORT_%jobName% DF_TRANSFORM_%jobName% DF_LOAD_%jobName% %jobName%_DS 69 2010-12-06 Custom Jobs Description Data Services Object Name File Export DS DataStore Name Table Export DS DataStore Name FC Load Web Service DS DataStore Name PCM Load Web Service DS DataStore Name PCM Repository DS DataStore Name %jobName%_FILE_EXPORT_DS %jobName%_TABLE_EXPORT_DS %jobName%_FC_LOAD_DS %jobName%_PCM_LOAD_WS_DS %jobName%_FC_LOAD_TABLE_DS 16.3 Global Variables Creating a financial information management job also creates, as part of the job definition, a list of global variables. These variables are set at runtime when the business user launches the job through the financial information management interface. Table 16-2: Global Variables Description DS Global Variable Name Financial Information Management Job Run ID BOE SSO logon token BOE user name BOE user password Filters on Source Dimensions Target Application Options \$JOB_RUN_ID \$SerializedSession \$User \$Password \$Filter_%SourceDimensionName% \$aggregateAmounts, etc ..

.. The following image shows the variables as they appear in the data services application interface. When you execute a job in the financial information management application, you set runtime parameters. Their equivalent appears in the list of global variables in the data services application.

A generated data services job also contains the list of available filters found in the financial information management application. The JOB_RUN_ID is an autogenerated number assigned to an instance of a job when it is run. Each time a job is run, a new ID is assigned to the instance. 70 2010-12-06 Custom

Jobs 16.4 Repository Tables When you create a job using the financial information management interface, data services jobs are generated in the data services repository. In this table you need to replace jobName by the name of the financial information management job that you created. The job name in financial information management is limited to 8 characters. Description Financial Information Management Repository Table Name Source Table Name Transaction Table Name Source Column in Transaction Table Mapping Tables Mapping Errors Table SOURCE_%jobName% TRANSACTION_%jobName% SC_%DimName% FIM_%jobName%_%MappingTableName% MAPPING_ERRORS_%jobName% 71 2010-12-06 Custom Jobs The source table is created in the financial information management repository to store the extracted rows from the source. This table is not mandatory. The generated data services job can be customized to eliminate this staging area.

The transaction table is created in the financial information management repository to store the output of every successfully-applied mapping. The transaction table contains mappings from every source set of data to every target set of data. The transaction table is queried when you use the drill-to-origin feature from the target application to display the origin of data. Note: The data services job is responsible for populating transaction tables. The financial information management application never writes to these tables directly. Generated data services jobs use the following other financial information management repository tables: Description Financial Information Management Repository Table Name Rejected Rows Table Name Job Run Status

FIM_REJECTED_ROW FIM_JOB_RUN_PACKAGE_STATUS 16.5 Customizing a Data Services Job To customize a data services job, you must perform the following steps, which are explained in greater detail: 1. Create and execute a financial information management job. The financial information management application generates a corresponding data services job. 2.

Via the data services management console, publish the generated data services job to the web services. 3. In the financial information management application, connect to the data services job. 4. In the data services application, modify the data services job to suit your requirements. 5. In the financial information management application, execute the job. 16.5.1 Publishing a Data Services Job to Web Services 72 2010-12-06 Custom Jobs 1.

From the Start menu click SAP BusinessObjects XI 4.0 > BusinessObjects Data Services > Data Services Management Console, then log in. 2. Click "Administrator". 3. On the left side of the page under "Administrator", click "Web Services". 4. On the right side of the page, click the "Web Services Configuration" tab. A list of published web service operations appears on the page. 5.

In the box, select Add Batch Job..., then click Apply. 6. In the next page, select the job, then click Add. Below the "Web Services Configuration" tab, a message appears indicating that the web service provider for the batch job was successfully added. You have successfully published the data services job to web services. You can close the window. 16.

5.2 Connecting to a Data Services Job When you connect to an existing data services job, you tell the financial information management application that this is an external job. The application does not modify or erase the customized version. 1. In the financial information management application, under "List of Jobs" select and open the job that you want to modify.

2. On the "Properties" page, select "Connect to an existing SAP BusinessObjects Data Services job". 3. Select the job that you want to modify from the list, which displays all the jobs that were published to web services. By default, the names of the transaction table and the validation error table appear in the appropriate boxes.

4. Click Save. Note: Do not click Execute until after you have modified the job in the data services application. 16.6 Importing a Custom Job When you export a job, the underlying data services job is not exported. If you have created a custom data services job, you need to export the custom job and then import it as follows: 1. @@2. @@@@Note: If this is the first time the custom job is moved to the target environment, you need to modify the datastore properties to point to the correct environment. This is particularly true for the datastore pointing to the financial information management repository. 4.

In the "Data Services Management Console", verify sure that the web services URL is correct. After you have exported the custom job, import the job as explained in Importing a Financial Information Management Job 74 2010-12-06 More Information More Information Information Resource Location SAP BusinessObjects product information <http://www>.



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