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## 1 Document History

This table describes the modifications to this document.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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| 1.01    | March 2011 | Added information on the following applications  
                      ● SAP BusinessObjects Planning and Consolidation  
                      ● SAP BusinessObjects Profitability and Cost Management |
| 1.02    | June 2011  | Added information on the following applications:  
                      ● SAP BusinessObjects Planning and Consolidation, Version for Microsoft  
                      ● SAP BusinessObjects Planning and Consolidation, Version for SAP NetWeaver  
                      ● SAP BusinessObjects Strategy Management  
                      ● Fixed bug on Pattern Syntax page. |
| 1.03    | February 2013 | Updated for support packages 06 and 07 in the following topics:  
                        ● User roles  
                        ● SAP ECC as source dimension  
                        ● Importing data into the profitability and cost management application  
                        ● Drill-to-origin in financial consolidation application  
                        ● Limitation of size of mapping table  
                        ● Permissions for business user  
                        ● Database type of datastore is now available as a target |
| 1.04    | November 2013 | Added Windows authentication for database and profitability and cost management datastores. |
2 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.

2.1 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From this Source</th>
<th>To this Target Application</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flat file</td>
<td>• SAP BusinessObjects Financial Consolidation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• SAP BusinessObjects Intercompany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• SAP BusinessObjects Profitability and Cost Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• SAP BusinessObjects Strategy Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Database</td>
<td>• SAP BusinessObjects Financial Consolidation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• SAP BusinessObjects Intercompany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• SAP BusinessObjects Profitability and Cost Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAP ECC</td>
<td>• SAP BusinessObjects Financial Consolidation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• SAP BusinessObjects Intercompany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• SAP BusinessObjects Profitability and Cost Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAP NetWeaver BW</td>
<td>• SAP BusinessObjects Financial Consolidation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• SAP BusinessObjects Intercompany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• SAP BusinessObjects Profitability and Cost Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAP BusinessObjects Financial Consolidation</td>
<td>• SAP NetWeaver BW</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 2.1.1 Prerequisites

For information on prerequisites for the financial information management client, refer to the SAP BusinessObjects Financial Information Management 10 Master Guide.

### 2.1.2 Logging Off

To quit the financial information management application you must click the Log Off button at the top of the page. If you are using the financial information management application with Internet Explorer 8 and you close your browser without logging out, the session is not terminated. If you open a new browser in IE8 and connect to the financial information management application, the login box does not appear and you are automatically logged on.

### 2.1.3 Workflow

The workflow in creating and executing a job is as follows:

- The administrator creates datastores to the source and target data.
- The business user does the following:
  - Creates a new job.
  - Defines and populates mapping tables.
  - Executes the job.

  **Note**
  The executor may also execute a job.

- The auditor views the execution logs.

  **Note**
  The auditor may also view deleted jobs and mapping table content.
2.2 User Roles

The user roles in the financial information management solution are the following:

- Administrator, who creates and maintains database and application datastores. Administrators have access to all jobs defined in the platform.
  - The administrator may be, but is not required to be, the person who installs and manages the financial information management system.
- Business user
- Auditor
- Executor

The principal user roles are summarized as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Administrator</th>
<th>Executor</th>
<th>Business User</th>
<th>Auditor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>View list of jobs</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View job definition</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create jobs</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export jobs</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delete jobs</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X (when owner of job)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View mapping tables</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modify mapping tables</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Import jobs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Execute jobs</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schedule jobs</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View job results and audit trail</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X (who executed the job)</td>
<td>X (who executed the job)</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View extended data services logs</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Action</td>
<td>Administrator</td>
<td>Executor</td>
<td>Business User</td>
<td>Auditor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drill-to-origin</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X (who executed the job)</td>
<td>X (who executed the job)</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create datastores to EPM applications</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delete datastores</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View deleted jobs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Users and user groups are created in the CMS (Central Management Server) by the administrator who is responsible for installing and configuring the financial information management solution. Auditors and administrators see all jobs. Business users and executors see jobs according to permissions granted to them at the job level. Job results, audit trails, and extended data service logs can be viewed only by the business user or executor who executed the job. If this person did not execute the job, he can view only the monitor log. A business user can delete only the jobs of which he is the owner.
3 About Datastores

Datastores provide short-term storage of the information that is needed when loading data from source to target applications. Before a business user can create or execute a job, an administrator must create datastores. Datastores are stored in the financial information management repository.

You can create the following types of datastores:

- database
- financial consolidation
- intercompany
- SAP ECC
- SAP NetWeaver BW
- SAP BusinessObjects Profitability and Cost Management
- SAP BusinessObjects Planning and Consolidation

The properties of datastores vary depending on the type of datastore you create. Datastores are required for both source and target data.

If the source data is from a flat file, there is no need to create a datastore.

Note

Only administrators can create datastores.

You create datastores on the Home page of the financial information management application.

Related Information

Creating a Database Datastore [page 18]
Creating a Financial Consolidation Datastore [page 12]
Creating an Intercompany Datastore [page 13]
Creating an SAP ECC Datastore [page 14]
Creating an SAP NetWeaver BW Datastore [page 13]
Creating a Profitability and Cost Management Datastore [page 15]
Creating a Planning and Consolidation Datastore [page 16]

3.1 Datastore Properties

The following table shows an overview of datastore properties with respect to the type of datastore created:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Datastore</th>
<th>Properties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Financial Consolidation</td>
<td>• Name&lt;br&gt;• Web service URL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intercompany</td>
<td>• Name&lt;br&gt;• Web service URL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NetWeaver BW</td>
<td>• Name&lt;br&gt;• Application Server&lt;br&gt;• Routing string&lt;br&gt;• User name&lt;br&gt;• Password</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQL Database</td>
<td>• Name&lt;br&gt;• Type of database&lt;br&gt;• Server name&lt;br&gt;• Database name&lt;br&gt;• Login&lt;br&gt;• Password</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oracle Database</td>
<td>• Name&lt;br&gt;• Type of database&lt;br&gt;• Net service name&lt;br&gt;• Login&lt;br&gt;• Password</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAP ECC</td>
<td>• Name&lt;br&gt;• Application server&lt;br&gt;• User&lt;br&gt;• Password&lt;br&gt;• Client number&lt;br&gt;• System number&lt;br&gt;• Data transfer method&lt;br&gt;• Other properties depending on the data transfer method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profitability and Cost Management</td>
<td>• Type of datastore&lt;br&gt;• Name&lt;br&gt;• Web Service URL&lt;br&gt;• Type of Database&lt;br&gt;• Server Name or Net Service Name&lt;br&gt;• Database Name&lt;br&gt;• Login&lt;br&gt;• Password&lt;br&gt;• Model Type&lt;br&gt;• Default Model Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning and Consolidation</td>
<td>• Type of datastore&lt;br&gt;• Name&lt;br&gt;• Web Service URL&lt;br&gt;• Environment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 3.1.1 Creating a Financial Consolidation Datastore

#### Context

You must be an administrator to create a datastore.

To create a datastore:

#### Procedure

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://<FC_SERVER>:<PORT_NUMBER>/<FC_WEB_SERVICE>/`.

   **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. Choose between the two following options:
   - Response via WebService: you must select this option if you use Financial Consolidation 10 SP14 or a previous version. This option is used to ensure compatibility with previous Financial Consolidation versions.
   - Response via Database exchange: you must select this option if you use Financial Consolidation 10 SP15 or higher.
7. Test the connection.
8. Click *Finish*. 
3.1.2 Creating an Intercompany Datastore

Prerequisites

You must be an administrator to create a datastore.

To create a datastore:

Procedure

2. Under Datastore type select Intercompany.
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>/Intercompany/WebServices/
6. Test the connection.
7. Click Finish.

3.1.3 Creating an SAP NetWeaver BW Datastore

Prerequisites

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:

Procedure

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

#### Prerequisites

You must have previously activated the SAP ERP datasources. Refer to the *SAP BusinessObjects Administrator’s Guide* for detailed information.

To create a datastore:

#### Procedure

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the Data transfer method is:</th>
<th>Enter the following information:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shared directory</td>
<td>○ the working directory on the SAP server, for example, D:\DataServices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>○ the application path to the shared directory, for example, \bsw6529.wdf.sap.corp \DataServices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTP</td>
<td>○ the working directory on the SAP server, for example, D:\DataServices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>○ the local directory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>○ FTP path relative to the working folder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>○ FTP host name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>○ FTP login</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If the Data transfer method is:

Enter the following information:

- FTP password

**Direct download**
- 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`

**Custom transfer**
- 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

**RFC**
- RFC destination: enter a TCP/IP RFC destination.
- Authentication: you can choose between two authentication modes:
  - password. This is the default value. You must use the same user name and password entered in the datastore main window.
  - SNC: this mode enables secure network communications (SNC) security. The settings are the same as the settings defined in the sapnwrfc.ini file.

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>:<portnumber>/sap/bc/gui/sap/its/webgui?`

8. Click **Test** to test the datastore connection.
9. Click **Finish**.

### 3.1.5 Creating a Profitability and Cost Management Datastore

**Context**

You must be an administrator to create a datastore.

To create a datastore:

**Procedure**

1. On the **Home** page, under **List of Datastores**, click **New**.
2. Under **Datastore type** select **SAP BusinessObjects Profitability and Cost Management**.
3. In the **Datastore name** box, type a unique name that you assign to the datastore, then click **Next**.
4. In the **Web service URL** box, type the location of the profitability and cost management web service ending with a slash, for example, `http://es-fim-srv64-1:80/FIMService/`
5. In the **Type of Database** box select one of the following:
   - SQL Server
   - Oracle

6. If you selected
   - SQL Server, type the following:
     - Server Name
     - Database Name
     - Login
     - Password
   - Oracle, type the following:
     - Net Service Name
     - Login
     - Password

7. If you want to use Windows authentication, select **Use Windows Authentication**.

8. Select the:
   - Model Type
   - Default Model Name

   from the lists

9. Test the connection then click **Finish**.

### 3.1.6 Creating a Planning and Consolidation Datastore

#### Context

You must be an administrator to create a datastore.

To create a datastore:

#### Procedure

1. On the **Home** page, under **List of Datastores**, click **New**.
2. Under **Datastore type** select **SAP BusinessObjects Planning and 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://<server>:<port>/SAP/BPC/`
6. Under **Environment**, select the Environment from which you want to take data. The list displays only the environments to which you have rights.
7. Select the business planning and consolidation platform, either Microsoft or NetWeaver.
8. Test, then save the datastore.

### 3.1.7 Creating a Strategy Management Datastore

**Context**

You create a datastore as follows. All fields are required:

**Procedure**

1. On the **Home** page, under **List of Datastores**, click **New**
2. Under **Datastore type** select **SAP BusinessObjects Strategy Management**.
3. In the **Datastore name** box, type a unique name that you assign to the datastore.
4. Click **Next**.
5. In the **Root Server URL** box, type the location of the strategy management server for example, `<http://servername>:<port>`.
6. In the appropriate boxes type the user name and password to connect to the strategy management application.
7. Test the connection.
8. In the **Database Name** box type the name of the strategy management database in which the initiatives are stored.
9. In the **Model Name** box type the name of the model in which the KPIs are stored, then click **Finish**

**Results**

Once you have created a datastore you can create a job to load data into SAP BusinessObjects Strategy Management
3.1.8 Creating a Database Datastore

Prerequisites

You must be an administrator to create a datastore.
To create a datastore:

Procedure

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the database is:</th>
<th>Enter the following information:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| SQL server          | ○ Server name: the server hosting the MS SQL Server. The name can be followed by listener port number separated by a colon for example, SQLSRV:1433  
|                     | ○ Database name  
|                     | ○ Login  
|                     | ○ Password |
|                     | If you want to use Windows authentication, select Use Windows Authentication. |
| Oracle              | ○ Net service name, which was created in the Oracle Net Configuration Assistant.  
|                     | ○ Login  
|                     | ○ Password |
| SAP HANA            | ○ Server name: the server hosting the SAP HANA Database. The name must be followed by the port number separated by a colon for example, hostname:port_number |
|                     | ○ If you have configured your SAP HANA instance in failover mode, enter the data services database name with the following syntax: [hostname1]:[port_number];[hostname2]:[port_number], etc. |

    i Note

To find out more about the failover for SAP HANA clients, see the Configuring Clients for Failover chapter of the SAP HANA Administration Guide.

|                     | ○ Login  
|                     | ○ Password |

7. Test the connection.
8. Click Finish.
3.1.8.1 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))
}
{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

```
-Doracle.net.tns_admin=C:\oracle\product\10.2.0\client_1\NETWORK\ADMIN
```
4  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 Information

Customizing a Data Services Job [page 73]

4.1  Creating Jobs: Overview

Context

You create a job in a series of pages in the financial information management application. The steps are as follows:
Procedure

1. Name the job and define the core properties.
2. Select the users.
3. Specify the location of the source data and its properties.
4. Specify the target, that is, the location to which you want to load the data, and its properties.
5. Define and populate a mapping table with actual transformation values.

Each step is explained in greater detail in this document.

Related Information

Creating a New Job: Initial Steps [page 21]

4.1.1 Creating a New Job: Initial Steps

Context

To create a job, do the following from the Home page of the financial information management application:

Procedure

   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.

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.

Next Steps

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 Information

- Customizing a Data Services Job [page 73]
- Sharing Transaction Tables Among Several Jobs [page 62]
- SAP NetWeaver BW as a Source of Data [page 23]
- The Financial Consolidation Application as a Source of Data [page 24]
- A Flat File as a Source of Data [page 26]
- A Database as a Source of Data [page 25]
- Creating and Defining Mapping Tables [page 31]
- SAP ECC as a Source of Data [page 23]
5 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

Context

After you have completed the initial steps in creating a job, from the Source page, proceed as follows:

Procedure

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 datasources.
3. Click Next.
   You proceed to the Target page.

5.2 SAP NetWeaver BW as a Source of Data

Context

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:
Procedure

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.
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

Context

After you have completed the initial steps you select source and target data. In the Source page proceed as follows:

Procedure

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 The Profitability and Cost Management Application as a Source of Data

Context

After you have completed the initial steps in creating a job proceed as follows:
Procedure

1. On the Source page, select datastore that corresponds to the source data.
2. In the Measure box, select the measure from which you want to take the source data.
3. Click Next.
   You proceed to the Targets page.

5.5 The Planning and Consolidation Application as a Source of Data

When exporting from the business planning and consolidation application, only base member values are exported.

Note
Hierarchies, aggregations, and dimension member formulas are not exported

After you have completed the initial steps in creating a job proceed as follows:
1. On the Source page select the business planning and consolidation datastore that you want to use.
2. Under Model, select the business planning and consolidation model from which you want to export data.
3. Click Next.
   You proceed to the Target page.

5.6 A Database as a Source of Data

Context

After you have completed the initial steps in creating a job, from the Source page, proceed as follows:

Procedure

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.
5.7 A Flat File as a Source of Data

Context

After you have completed the initial steps in creating a job, proceed as follows:

Procedure

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.

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. You can view up to 100 columns. If there are more than 100 columns in your file, the table might not display correctly.
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. 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.
6   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

Context

You have selected the source datastore and you are on the Targets page.

Procedure

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

Context

You have selected the source datastore and you are on the Targets page.

Procedure

1. In the Datastore box select the target datastore.
2. Select one of the following import options:
   - Import package data - the default option
   - Import manual journal entries
3. Click Next.
   You proceed to the Mapping Tables page where you define the mappings.

Results

You cannot modify the import options in edit mode. Once you have created a job that loads manual journal entries you cannot modify to load package data.

6.3 The Profitability and Cost Management Application as a Target

Context

You have selected the source datastore and you are on the Target page

Procedure

1. In the Datastore box select the profitability and cost management datastore that you want to use to connect to your target.
2. In the Measure box select the planning and consolidation measure you want to load.
3. In the Alias box, select the alias you want to use for loading.

   Note

   The alias that you select here must be identical to the alias that was configured by your administrator when enabling the drill to origin function.
4. Click Next.
   You proceed to the Mapping Tables page where you define the mapping tables.

6.4 The Planning and Consolidation Application as a Target

Context

You have selected the source datastore and you are on the Targets page.

Procedure

1. In the Datastore box select the datastore that you want to use to connect to your target.
2. In the Model box select the business planning and consolidation model to which you want to export data.
3. Click Next.
   You proceed to the Mapping Tables page where you define the mapping table;

Results

When you import data, that is, when the business planning and consolidation application is your target, there is no loading option. Loading data in the financial information management application is equivalent to loading with the Data Manager using the Merge option in the planning and consolidation application.

You cannot clear existing data; you replace existing data. You need to use the Clear function in the Data Manager.

6.5 SAP NetWeaver BW as a Target

Context

You have selected the source datastore and you are on the Targets page.

Procedure

1. In the Datastore box select the target datastore.
2. In the 3.X Infosources / 7.X Datasources box, select the infosource or datasource that corresponds to your target.
3. Click Next.
You proceed to the Mapping Tables page where you define the mappings.
7 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>`.

We strongly recommend that you limit the number of lines in a mapping table to 5000.

7.1 Creating and Defining Mapping Tables

Context

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:

Procedure

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.

   **Note**
   
   When SAP ECC is the source dimension you cannot browse the member dimension.

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.
Note

When SAP BusinessObjects Financial Consolidation is the source or target, the Item Selector displays the short descriptions of the financial consolidation dimension codes. If a short description is not available, no description is displayed.

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.
     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.

Caution

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 Information

Patterns Used in Mapping Table Source Columns [page 33]
Target Column Values [page 34]
### 7.1.1 Patterns Used in Mapping Table Source Columns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pattern</th>
<th>Matches</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>period .</td>
<td>any single character</td>
<td>6. returns all character strings beginning with 6 and followed by one single character</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hash or pound sign #</td>
<td>any single alphabetic letter</td>
<td>6# returns all character strings beginning with 6 and followed by a single letter of the alphabet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asterisk *</td>
<td>any character zero or more times</td>
<td>* returns all character strings starting with a , followed by b and finishing in l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dollar sign $</td>
<td>any alphabetic character zero or more times</td>
<td>6$ returns all character strings starting with 6 followed by letters of the alphabet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(blank)</td>
<td>any string</td>
<td>If the pattern is empty, then it matches all the data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[no1..no2]</td>
<td>any number between no1 and no2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(empty) {EMPTY}</td>
<td>empty strings</td>
<td>Predefined patterns that match empty data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{null} {NULL}</td>
<td></td>
<td>Predefined patterns that match NULL data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plus sign +</td>
<td>preceding character one or more times</td>
<td>a+ returns the character strings made up of one or more &quot;a&quot;s - ab+1 returns character strings starting with a , followed by b and finishing in l</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| semi-colon ;          | OR - enclose list in {}     | {ABC+; XYZ*} - If the data matches either ABC+ or XYZ* then the result is true.
### Pattern Matches Example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pattern</th>
<th>Matches</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;&gt;</td>
<td>NOT</td>
<td>&lt;&gt; pattern - The data is considered as matching if the pattern does not match the data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backslash</td>
<td>escape character</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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.
- 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)

**Tip**

A full list of available data services functions can be found in the SAP BusinessObjects Data Services Reference Guide.
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Sdesc</th>
<th>Ldesc</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CA</td>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Category</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DP</td>
<td>Dat. ent. period</td>
<td>Data entry period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RU</td>
<td>Rep. unit</td>
<td>Reporting unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CU</td>
<td>Currency</td>
<td>Currency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AC</td>
<td>Account</td>
<td>Account</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FL</td>
<td>Flow</td>
<td>Flow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PE</td>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AU</td>
<td>Audit ID</td>
<td>Audit ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA</td>
<td>Partner</td>
<td>Partner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SH</td>
<td>Share</td>
<td>Share</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC</td>
<td>Scope</td>
<td>Scope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VA</td>
<td>Variant</td>
<td>Variant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NU</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Journal entry number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORU</td>
<td>Orig.RU</td>
<td>Original reporting unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TO</td>
<td>Tech. orig.</td>
<td>Technical origin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GO</td>
<td>Geog. orig.</td>
<td>Geographical origin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LE</td>
<td>Ledger</td>
<td>Ledger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CC</td>
<td>Cons.currency</td>
<td>Consolidation currency</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Balances</th>
<th>Invoices</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transaction Amount</td>
<td>Transaction Amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Amount</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.1.2.2.1 Changing Financial Consolidation Dimension Names

Do not use a hyphen if you change the name of a financial consolidation dimension. For example, the dimension 'CA' is renamed to 'CA-2'. An error message is returned when the job is executed.

7.1.2.3 Comments

When you create mapping tables in which the financial consolidation application is the target you can insert comments that can be viewed later in SAP BusinessObjects Financial Consolidation.

1. Under Targets select Comments.
   A Comments column is inserted.
2. In the appropriate cell in the Comments column, type the comments that you want displayed.

After the job has been run, your comments can be viewed in the financial consolidation application.

i Note

You cannot use special characters in your comments unless a certain version of the data services application is installed. Check with your administrator.

7.1.3 When the Strategy Management Application is the Target

When the strategy management application is the target application and you are mapping KPIs you must select the required dimensions:

• DATA VALUE
• PERIOD
• PAS_VARNAME
and you must select at least one other dimension.

When the strategy management application is the target application and you are mapping initiatives, you must select both the Actual and Budget dimensions. You can set a value only in the Actual and Budget cells.

**Note**
You cannot import more than one initiative.

**Caution**
When you populate the mapping table with KPIs, you can select actual or target values for the PAS_VARNAME dimension. You can also select both actual and target values, in which case you must select two separate lines in the mapping table.

### 7.1.4 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
```

The number 10 indicates the number of digits after the decimal. For more information, refer to the SAP BusinessObjects Data Services documentation.

### 7.1.5 Changing Column Headers in Flat Files

**Context**

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:

**Procedure**

1. Open the job
2. Click Source Properties and select the file whose name you changed.
3. Click Mapping Table Definition and select the new column name.
4. Click Save
7.2 Populating Mapping Tables from Microsoft Excel

Context

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.

Procedure

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.

Results

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SAP ECC Datasource</th>
<th>ECC Transaction Launched</th>
<th>Required Datasource Columns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0FI_GL_10</td>
<td>FAGLB03</td>
<td>RBUKRS, RACCT, FISCPER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0FI_GL_20</td>
<td>FAGLB03</td>
<td>RBUKRS, RACCT, FISCPER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0FI_AP_4</td>
<td>FB03</td>
<td>RBUKRS, BELNR, FISCPER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0FI_AR_4</td>
<td>FB03</td>
<td>RBUKRS, BELNR, FISCPER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0EC_PCA_1</td>
<td>KE5Z</td>
<td>RVERS, KOKRS, RBUKRS, FISCPER, RPRCTR, RFAREA, RACCT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8 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

Table 1:
Data in a Flat File

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Account1</th>
<th>Minority Interests</th>
<th>Debit</th>
<th>Credit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SOC1</td>
<td>601100</td>
<td>PART1</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOC1</td>
<td>601200</td>
<td>PART2</td>
<td>15000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOC1</td>
<td>701100</td>
<td>PART1</td>
<td></td>
<td>50000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOC1</td>
<td>710000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOC1</td>
<td>411100</td>
<td>PART3</td>
<td></td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2:
Below is the same data in table format:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Account1</th>
<th>Minority Interests</th>
<th>Debit</th>
<th>Credit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SOC1</td>
<td>601100</td>
<td>PART1</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOC1</td>
<td>601200</td>
<td>PART2</td>
<td>15000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOC1</td>
<td>701100</td>
<td>PART1</td>
<td></td>
<td>50000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOC1</td>
<td>710000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOC1</td>
<td>411100</td>
<td>PART3</td>
<td></td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</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 3: Mapping Table 1: Company/Reporting Unit
In this example, everything under Company is transferred to Reporting Unit.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source dimension</th>
<th>Target dimension</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Company</td>
<td>Reporting unit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 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 Minority Interests column is reclassified: PART1 becomes P1, PART2 becomes P2 and the "empty" cell remains so.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Dimension</th>
<th>Source Dimension</th>
<th>Target Dimensions</th>
<th>Target Dimensions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Account1</td>
<td>Minority_Interests</td>
<td>Account</td>
<td>Partner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[6..7]*</td>
<td>’PART1’</td>
<td>’R’[Account1]</td>
<td>’P1’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[6..7]*</td>
<td>’PART2’</td>
<td>’R’[Account1]</td>
<td>’P1’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[6..7]*</td>
<td>{empty}</td>
<td>’R’[Account1]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5: Mapping Table 3: Account1, Debit, Credit/Amount
For expense accounts, the Amount target dimension will be filled in with the opposite of the Debit source column. For client accounts, the Debit source dimension is transferred to the Amount target dimension and remains unchanged. Similarly, for product accounts, the Credit source dimension is transferred to the Amount target dimension and remains unchanged.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Dimension</th>
<th>Source Dimension</th>
<th>Source Dimension</th>
<th>Target Dimension</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Account1</td>
<td>Debit</td>
<td>Credit</td>
<td>Amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[Debit]*-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[Debit]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[Credit]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Explanation:[Debit]*-1 means that you need to multiply the debit amount by -1 to return a negative value

8.3 Results

Table 6: The data produced as a result of the job is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reporting unit</th>
<th>Account</th>
<th>Partner</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SOC1</td>
<td>R601100</td>
<td>P1</td>
<td>-10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOC1</td>
<td>R601200</td>
<td>P2</td>
<td>-15000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOC1</td>
<td>R701100</td>
<td>P1</td>
<td>50000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOC1</td>
<td>R710000</td>
<td></td>
<td>20000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The production report shows that the row corresponding to account 411100 has not been processed since no rule was defined for it in Mapping Table 2: Account1. Minority Interests/Account, Partner.
Example: Mapping Rule Behavior

A mapping table uses one or more rules to generate the value of the target dimension. The data in the example is taken from a database table. The source columns are:

- Company code
- Posting period
- Fiscal year
- Currency
- Account number
- Trading partner
- Opening balance
- Total debit
- Total credit
- Ending balance

Your mapping rules for each mapping table are set to either *Highest Priority Matching Rule applies* or *All Matching Rules apply*.

**Note**

For option *Highest Priority Matching Rule applies*, when no priority column is added in the mapping the first mapping has the priority.

Table 7: The source sample data is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company_Code</th>
<th>Posting_Period</th>
<th>Fiscal_year</th>
<th>Currency</th>
<th>Account_Number</th>
<th>Trading_Partner</th>
<th>Opening_Balance</th>
<th>Total_Debit</th>
<th>Total_Credit</th>
<th>Ending_Balance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>EUR</td>
<td>144000</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>520000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>520000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>EUR</td>
<td>144000</td>
<td>1100</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>45000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>45000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>EUR</td>
<td>145000</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4651.16</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4651.16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 8: Mapping Table: Company Code/Reporting Unit

When the *Highest Priority Matching Rule applies* rule is used to match the source data in the `Company_Code` column to the target `RU` (Reporting Unit) column, company code 5 is mapped to `IEFO002-T-` and company code 6 is mapped to `RTDF001-Y-`.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company_Code</th>
<th>RU</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>'IEFO002-T-'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>'RTDF001-Y-'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 9: Mapping Table: Currency

The currency is left as is.
Table 10: Mapping Table: Posting Period & Fiscal Year/Data Entry Period (DP) & Period (PE)
When the **Highest Priority Matching Rule applies** rule is used to match the source data in the **Posting_Period** and **Fiscal_Year** columns to the target **DP** and **PE** columns, the posting period 1 and the fiscal year 2008 are mapped to 2008.01 in the target **DP** and **PE** columns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Posting_Period</th>
<th>Fiscal_Year</th>
<th>DP</th>
<th>PE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>'2008.01'</td>
<td>'2008.01'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>'2008.02'</td>
<td>'2008.02'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>'2008.03'</td>
<td>'2008.03'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>'2008.04'</td>
<td>'2008.04'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 11: Mapping Table: Account Number/Account (AC)
When the **Highest Priority Matching Rule applies** is used to match the source data in the **Account_Number** column to the target **AC** column, account 144000 is mapped to **A2460** in the target **AC** column:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account_Number</th>
<th>AC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>144000</td>
<td>'A2460'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>145000</td>
<td>'E1110'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 12: Mapping Table: Trading Partner/Partner (PA)
The **All Matching rules apply** rule is used to match the source data in the **Trading_Partner** column to the target **PA** column. The last line in the rule (*) generates for each row an additional row that will roll-up to calculate the aggregated value:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trading_Partner</th>
<th>PA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>'FRDR005-T'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1100</td>
<td>'NLFO001-T'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>'USDR001-T'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
*                |

Table 13: Mapping Table: Opening Balance & Ending Balance/Flow (FL) & Amount
The **All Matching Rules apply** rule instructs the target file to take the opening and ending balances for specific accounts and aggregate these balances per fiscal year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account_Number</th>
<th>Opening_Balance</th>
<th>Ending_Balance</th>
<th>FL</th>
<th>AMOUNT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>144000</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>'F00'</td>
<td>[Opening_Balance]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>144000</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>'F99'</td>
<td>[Ending_Balance]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>145000</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>'F00'</td>
<td>[Opening_Balance]*-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>145000</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>'F99'</td>
<td>[Ending_Balance]*-1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The flow (FL) enables you to differentiate between amounts at opening and closing during the data entry period.

Example results

Table 14:
The data produced as a result of the job is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RU</th>
<th>DP</th>
<th>PE</th>
<th>CU</th>
<th>AC</th>
<th>PA</th>
<th>FL</th>
<th>AMOUNT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IEFO002-T-</td>
<td>2008.04</td>
<td>2008.04</td>
<td>EUR</td>
<td>A2460</td>
<td>FRDR005-T</td>
<td>F00</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEFO002-T-</td>
<td>2008.04</td>
<td>2008.04</td>
<td>EUR</td>
<td>A2460</td>
<td>NLFO001-T</td>
<td>F00</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEFO002-T-</td>
<td>2008.04</td>
<td>2008.04</td>
<td>EUR</td>
<td>E1110</td>
<td>USDR001-T</td>
<td>F00</td>
<td>-4651.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEFO002-T-</td>
<td>2008.04</td>
<td>2008.04</td>
<td>EUR</td>
<td>A2460</td>
<td>FRDR005-T</td>
<td>F99</td>
<td>520000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEFO002-T-</td>
<td>2008.04</td>
<td>2008.04</td>
<td>EUR</td>
<td>A2460</td>
<td>F00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-4651.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEFO002-T-</td>
<td>2008.04</td>
<td>2008.04</td>
<td>EUR</td>
<td>E1110</td>
<td>F00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-4651.16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10 Example of a Profitability and Cost Management Mapping

The source file contains a combination of values and item names such as `<Resource Driver Values,>` which are dimensioned by the following:

- `<Version>`
- `<Period>`
- `<Responsibility Center>`
- `<Resource Driver name>`
- `<Resource Driver Value>`
- `<Resource Driver Delta Value>`
- `<Resource Driver Target Value>`

The resource driver name contains a character # noted as a special non-alphabetic, non-numeric character by the financial information management application but not by the profitability and cost management application.

The following image shows dimensions in row 1 and the first line of data in row 2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>G</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Version</td>
<td>Period</td>
<td>RC</td>
<td>RD</td>
<td>&lt;RDValue&gt;</td>
<td>RD delta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Actual</td>
<td>Q1</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>#Trips</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The first line of data shows the following:

- `<Version> = <Actual>`
- `<Period> = <Q1>`
- `<Responsibility Center (RC)> = <Finance>`
- `<Resource Driver Name (RD)> = <#Trips>`
- `<Resource Driver Value (RDvalue)> = 40`

This example shows the two areas of note for profitability and cost management users: the # character and the combination of values and item names. The first row is typical of the remaining rows in the source file.

To make sure the data is loaded correctly via the financial information management application, we recommend that you do the following:

- Use one mapping table per dimension.
- Prefix the source # Trips with the financial information management escape character, the backslash: \# Trips
- Use the `{columnheader}` function as shown below, to map the data into the `<RDValue>` column in the target table.

The following table shows the mapping:

- A: Version
- B: Period
- C: Responsibility Center
- D: Resource Driver Name
- E: Resource Driver Value
- F: Resource Driver Delta Value
- G: Resource Driver Target Value
### Note

When importing data into the profitability and cost management application the data destination cannot be modified on a greyed cell. If you attempt to import data, the job status may be reported as successful, however data is not imported.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fdvalue</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[Fdvalue]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
11 After You Have Created a Job

Once you have finished creating a job, it appears in the List of Jobs. At this point, you have several options as follows:

- Open the job to verify the properties
- Delete the job
- Run the job
- Export the job
- Import the job

You can also save the job to a scheduling file to be run by an external scheduler.

Related Information

Choosing to Launch a Job Via an External Scheduler [page 50]
Moving Financial Information Management Job Definitions [page 63]

11.1 Executing a Job

Context

When you have finished populating the mapping tables, you are ready to execute the financial information management job.

Procedure

1. In the List of Jobs, select the job you want to execute and click Run. A dialog box bearing the name of the job opens. You select the dimensions to filter in this dialog box.
2. In the Select dimensions to filter box, select the dimension or dimensions you want to filter and click Add. The dimensions appear in the Dimension column.
3. For each dimension, under Action click Browse and select the members from the Item Selector.
4. Under Target Application Options, select the parameters you want to use. The options are as follows depending on the target application:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target Application</th>
<th>Options</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SAP BusinessObjects Intercompany</td>
<td>If you are importing balances:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>○ Reset Local Amount Journals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>○ Reset Transaction Amount Journals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>○ Delete Matching Period/Company Before Execution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If you are importing invoices:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>○ Overwrite existing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>○ Create/Update balances, with the additional options as follows:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>○ Reset Local Amount Journals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>○ Reset Transaction Amount Journals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>○ Delete matching Period/Company before execution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAP BusinessObjects Financial Consolidation</td>
<td>○ No deletion before execution. Replace existing data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the matched existing data is replaced by the imported data. Data that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>does not correspond to the imported data in the same package remains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>unchanged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>○ No deletion before execution. Aggregate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>new data loaded by the job is added to existing data, subject to the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>same dimensionality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>○ Delete all before execution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>all existing data in the financial consolidation application relating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to the Reporting ID is deleted before importing new data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>○ Create package if it doesn’t exist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>○ Run package rules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>triggers the package’s rules after import completion. Package rules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>automatically create journal entries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>○ Run controls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>triggers the package’s publishing process after import completion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>You certify that the content of the package is valid, and make it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>available for the publication site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>○ Publish package</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>triggers the package’s publishing process after import completion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>You certify that the content of the package is valid, and make it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>available for the publication site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>○ Integrate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>triggers the integration process of the package after import</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>completion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAP BusinessObjects Profitability and Cost</td>
<td>The model name and one of the following</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management</td>
<td>○ No deletion before execution. Replace existing data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the matched existing data is replaced by the imported data. Data that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>does not correspond to the imported data in the same package remains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>unchanged.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Target Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Options</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>○ <strong>No deletion before execution. Aggregate.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>new data loaded by the job is added to existing data,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subject to the same dimensionality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>○ Delete matching Version/Period before execution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>○ <strong>Delete all before execution</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all existing data in the financial consolidation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>application relating to the Reporting ID is deleted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>before importing new data.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Click **Execute**.<br>The financial information management application executes the job and posts the status under the **List of Jobs**.

### Related Information

Choosing to Launch a Job Via an External Scheduler [page 50]

### 11.1.1 About Profitability and Cost Management Job Execution

Profitability and cost management jobs are executed by a profitability and cost management model builder or a financial information management administrator.

The financial information management application uses the profitability and cost management data loader utility to load data into the application. Therefore, the following restrictions of the profitability and cost management application apply:

- When loading data, you must ensure that no users are logged into the profitability and cost management application and that no models are open. Failure to do so causes a conflict between the application server cache and the data held in the database, and therefore, could result in data corruption.
- The Data Loader utility bypasses the profitability and cost management application and, therefore, the application server has no indication that data is being inserted into the database.

For more information on the profitability and cost management data loader see the SAP BusinessObjects Profitability and Cost Management Database Guide for Microsoft SQL Server or the SAP BusinessObjects Profitability and Cost Management Database Guide for Oracle.

### 11.1.2 Using Filters in a Profitability and Cost Management Job

When you run a job where the profitability and cost management application is the source of data, if you use filters note that you must set a valid filter value. If the filter value is not valid the job will run as if there were no filters.
11.2 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.
- **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.

11.3 Choosing to Launch a Job Via an External Scheduler

**Context**

When you create a financial information management job, you can run, or execute, 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.
Procedure

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.

Results

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.

Caution

If a Windows Script Host error message appears when you launch the job, you need to modify the security settings in Internet Explorer. Select Enable Protected Mode under the Security tab of the Internet Options dialog box.

11.4 Saving a Job

Context

You can save changes that you make to a job.

Procedure

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.

## 11.5 Duplicating an Existing Job

### Context

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
- mapping table definitions

To duplicate an existing job:

### Procedure

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 you 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.

## 11.6 Deleting a Job

### Context

You delete jobs from the **Home** page.
Procedure

1. Under List of Jobs, select the job that you want to delete.
2. Click Delete.
   The job is deleted.

Results

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

11.6.1 Viewing Deleted Data

Context

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.

To view deleted data proceed as follows:

Procedure

1. Under List of Jobs select the job for which you want to view the deleted data.
2. Click Open.
   The deleted job opens.
Results

You can view the job properties.
12 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.

12.1 Displaying the Origin of Data in the Financial Consolidation Application

Context

In the financial consolidation application, open your report or schedule.

Procedure

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.

Results

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CURRENCY=EUR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>job_run_ID</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>628203207</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In this example you can see that the value contained in the cell, 20000, is the sum of the values for the two partners (PA).

**i 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 that one financial information job are displayed.

**i Note**

When you import a NULL value under AMOUNT in aggregate mode, the NULL value does not replace the value in the transaction table. If you then import another value and use the drill-to-origin feature, the application displays all jobs that have values under AMOUNT before the NULL value. Do not take into account the job whose ID corresponds to the NULL value.

### 12.2 Displaying the Origin of Data in the Intercompany Application

#### Context

In the intercompany application open your report, then proceed as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>To view the origin of balances</th>
<th>To view the origin of invoices</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Open the balance in question</td>
<td>Open the balance page of the invoice in question.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Go into the Account Details. This requires several clicks.</td>
<td>Click the Invoices column. The application displays all the invoices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Click on the currency code.</td>
<td>Click the origin of data icon for the particular invoice.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The financial information management application opens to the Drill to origin page that displays data from the transaction table including the following:

- Job name
The origin of the data is displayed as follows:

The requested cell \{ COMPANY=R0100, PARTNER=R0020, CURRENCY=USD, CHILDACCOUNT=A1130_F20, PERIOD=MARIAME \} was traced to the following cells:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JOB_NAME</th>
<th>ICB2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JOB_DESCRIPTION</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOB_RUN_ID</td>
<td>-475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC_ACCOUNT</td>
<td>A1130_F20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC_COMPANY</td>
<td>R0100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC_CURRENCY</td>
<td>USD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC_LOCALAMOUNT</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC_PARTNER</td>
<td>R0020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC_PERIOD</td>
<td>MARIAME</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC_TRANSACTIONAMOUNT</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHILDACCOUNT</td>
<td>A1130_F20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMPANY</td>
<td>R0100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CURRENCY</td>
<td>USD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOCALAMOUNT</td>
<td>10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARTNER</td>
<td>R0020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERIOD</td>
<td>MARIAME</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRANSACTIONAMOUNT</td>
<td>10000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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 that one financial information job are displayed.
12.3 Displaying the Origin of Data in Profitability and Cost Management

Context

You use the drill-to-origin function to look at the source of any one value. The function returns two source lines that have been loaded for a particular data point.

Procedure

1. In the profitability and cost management application click inside the cell for which you want to view the origin of data.
2. Right-click and select Drill-to-Origin from the menu.
   The financial information management application opens and displays a table containing the origin of the data.

Results

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 that one financial information job are displayed.

12.3.1 Drill-to-origin: Open in Excel

When defining financial information management drill-to-origin in the profitability and cost management application through the profitability and cost management configuration tool, you can use the drillToOriginExcel.jsp file instead of the the drillToOrigin.jsp to allow the Drill-to-Origin results open directly in Excel. All available source and target columns from all jobs are displayed.

12.4 Displaying the Origin of Data in the Planning and Consolidation Application

Context

You access data via the EPM Add-in to the planning and consolidation application.
Procedure

1. In the Excel worksheet, click inside the cell for which you want to display the origin of data.
2. Under the EPM tab, click Drill Through > Drill Through to URL.
   The financial information management application opens and displays a table containing the origin of the data.
13 Drilling to SAP ECC Source Data

Prerequisites

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.

Context

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.

Procedure

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.

13.1 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.

### Display Document: Data Entry View

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item PK</th>
<th>Account</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount Curr.</th>
<th>Amount in Inv. Curr.</th>
<th>Segment</th>
<th>Profit Ctr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 21</td>
<td>A101050</td>
<td>US Drinks</td>
<td>200.00 EUR</td>
<td>200.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 31</td>
<td>A101050</td>
<td>US Drinks</td>
<td>200.00 EUR</td>
<td>200.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 31</td>
<td>A101050</td>
<td>US Drinks</td>
<td>7,002.00 EUR</td>
<td>7,002.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 40</td>
<td>240000</td>
<td>Corporation tax</td>
<td>7,002.00 EUR</td>
<td>7,002.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>DUMMY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
14 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.

14.1 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.
15 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 Information

Exporting a Financial Information Management Job [page 63]
Importing a Financial Information Management Job [page 64]

15.1 Exporting a Financial Information Management Job

Context

You export jobs from the Home page.

To export a job:

Procedure

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.

Results

The following parameters are exported:

- Job properties
- Source properties
- 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

15.2 Importing a Financial Information Management Job

Context

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:

Procedure

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. 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.

**Results**

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.
16 Use Cases

16.1 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: Mapping table for transformation of account

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account</th>
<th>ACCOUNT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>[Account]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1*</td>
<td>'10'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 16: 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>AMOUNT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>[Amount] * -1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>[Amount]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 17: Example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>ACCOUNT</th>
<th>AMOUNT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>123</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

16.2 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 18: DETAIL will have a mapping for transformation of partner

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Partner</th>
<th>PARTNER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>.*</td>
<td>[Partner] Rule 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note**

.* prevents matching empty partners. These lines are imported by job TOTAL.

Table 19: Job DETAIL transforms data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dim1</th>
<th>Partner</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th></th>
<th>Dim1</th>
<th>PARTNER</th>
<th>AMOUNT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Val1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>&gt;&gt;</td>
<td>Val1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Val2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>&gt;&gt;</td>
<td>Val1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Val2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>&gt;&gt;</td>
<td>Val2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Val3</td>
<td></td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>&gt;&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 20: Job TOTAL transforms data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dim1</th>
<th>Partner</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th></th>
<th>Dim1</th>
<th>AMOUNT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Val1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>&gt;&gt;</td>
<td>Val1</td>
<td>3000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Val1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>&gt;&gt;</td>
<td>Val2</td>
<td>3000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Val2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>&gt;&gt;</td>
<td>Val2</td>
<td>3000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Val3</td>
<td></td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>&gt;&gt;</td>
<td>Val3</td>
<td>4000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 21: Warning: if source mix total and detailed line , result can be inconsistent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dim1</th>
<th>Partner</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th></th>
<th>Dim1</th>
<th>AMOUNT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Val2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td></td>
<td>Val2</td>
<td>3000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Val3</td>
<td></td>
<td>4000</td>
<td></td>
<td>Val3</td>
<td>9000 - Unexpected amount value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Val3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
17 Custom Jobs

17.1 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 Information**

- Customizing a Data Services Job [page 73]
- Data Services Objects [page 70]
- Global Variables [page 71]
- Repository Tables [page 72]

17.1.1 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
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.

### 17.1.2 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.

![Export Dataflow Diagram](image)

### 17.1.3 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.
17.1.4 The Load Dataflow

The load dataflow is dedicated to loading data into the target system. It takes 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 on the **Job Run History** page.

17.2 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Data Services Object Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DS Project Name</td>
<td>PROJECT_%jobName%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DS Job Name</td>
<td>%jobName%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export DS DataFlow</td>
<td>DF_EXPORT_%jobName%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transform DS Data Flow</td>
<td>DF_TRANSFORM_%jobName%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Load DS DataFlow</td>
<td>DF_LOAD_%jobName%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial information management repository DB DS Data-Store Name</td>
<td>%jobName%_DS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File Export DS DataStore Name</td>
<td>%jobName%_FILE_EXPORT_DS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table Export DS DataStore Name</td>
<td>%jobName%_TABLE_EXPORT_DS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FC Load Web Service DS DataStore Name</td>
<td>%jobName%_FC_LOAD_DS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCM Load Web Service DS DataStore Name</td>
<td>%jobName%_PCM_LOAD_WS_DS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 17.3 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 23: Global Variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>DS Global Variable Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Financial Information Management Job Run ID</td>
<td>$JOB_RUN_ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOE SSO logon token</td>
<td>$SerializedSession</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOE user name</td>
<td>$User</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOE user password</td>
<td>$Password</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filters on Source Dimensions</td>
<td>$Filter_%SourceDimensionName%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target Application Options</td>
<td>$aggregateAmounts, etc ....</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
17.4 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.

Table 24:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Financial Information Management Repository Table Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Source Table Name</td>
<td>SOURCE_%jobName%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transaction Table Name</td>
<td>TRANSACTION_%jobName%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source Column in Transaction Table</td>
<td>SC_%DimName%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mapping Tables</td>
<td>FIM_%jobName%_%MappingTableName%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mapping Errors Table</td>
<td>MAPPING_ERRORS_%jobName%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Financial Information Management Repository Table Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rejected Rows Table Name</td>
<td>FIM_REJECTED_ROW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job Run Status</td>
<td>FIM_JOB_RUN_PACKAGE_STATUS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 17.5 Customizing a Data Services Job

**Context**

To customize a data services job, you must perform the following steps, which are explained in greater detail:

**Procedure**

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.
17.5.1 Publishing a Data Services Job to Web Services

Procedure

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.

Results

You have successfully published the data services job to web services. You can close the window.

17.5.2 Connecting to a Data Services Job

Context

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.

Procedure

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.
Results

Do not click *Execute* until after you have modified the job in the data services application.

### 17.5.3 Modifying the Data Services Job

**Context**

After you have connected to the data services job from the financial information management application, you go to the data services application to customize the job.

**Procedure**

1. In the data services designer, open the project.
2. In the main page, make the changes using the data services features such as creating a script to send an email when a job has been completed.
3. Save your modified job.

**Results**

Once you have modified and saved the job, you must return to the financial information management application to execute the job.

### 17.6 Importing a Custom Job

**Context**

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:

**Procedure**

1. In *DataServices Designer* log in to the source data services repository.
2. Right click in the local object library >> Repository >> Export to file. Include the datastores used the first time the job is moved from the source data services repository to the target data services repository. Exporting to file generates an ATL file.

3. Through DataServices Designer log in to the target data services repository and import the ATL file. 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.

Next Steps

After you have exported the custom job, import the job as explained in Importing a Financial Information Management Job [page 64]
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