



Dimensionality & Dimensions of Hyperion Planning





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This tutorial will take you through the dimensionality concepts of Hyperion Planning.

Dimensions are the basic foundation of the Hyperion Planning application and are composed of members and the place holders of the stored members in the outline.

Application dimensions together referred as an outline and it means the structure of an Hyperion planning application or cube.

Hyperion Planning application has a set of standard dimensions and custom dimensions. The standard dimensions are the mandatory dimensions of any planning application.

The Standard dimensions vary between the multi and single currency applications.





The list of standard dimensions for the single and multi currency application are as follows:

Single Currency

- Account
- Period
- Year
- Scenario
- Version
- Entity

Multi Currency

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

The Standard dimensions are the mandatory dimensions for the planning application and a Hyperion Planning application can have additional custom dimensions. Although the limit on number of dimensions in an application is 20, the rule of thum is; lesser the dimensions, better the performance of an application.





Planning application stores data in Essbase cubes. Essbase is a multi-dimensional database which is structured using the concept of dimensions. Dimensions will classify the data values and data is accessed and stored in a cube intersection consisting of a member from each of the dimensions in an application.

Lets look at the dimensions and its properties more detail in the following sections.





Account Dimension

Account dimension is one of the standard dimensions. The measures, metrics, and drivers of the application are part of the Account dimension.

Below figure shows the Account dimension view in a planning application:

Dimensions Performance Settings Evaluation Order			
Plan Type All Plan Types> Dimension Account Search Name Account Account Search Name Account Account			
Actions			
Name		Alias (Default)	Data Storage
⊒ Account			Never Share
Statistics			Dynamic Calc
□ CapitalExpenditures		Capital Expenditures	Dynamic Calc
		CapEx: Land	Store
		CapEx: Buildings	Store
		CapEx: Leasehold	Store
		CapEx: Mfg Mach	Store
		CapEx: Office Fur	Store
		CapEx: Computer	Store
		CapEx: Computer	Store
		CapEx: Vehicles	Store
⊕ OtherDrivers		Other Drivers	Dynamic Calc
PayrollDrivers		Payroll Drivers	Label only
⊕ RevenueDrivers		Revenue Drivers	Label only
			Store
IncomeStatement		Income Statement	Dynamic Calc
BalanceSheet		Balance Sheet	Dynamic Calc
⊕ CashFlow		Cash Flow	Dynamic Calc
= Batter	·		





Account Dimension – Properties

In this section, we will go through about the member properties of the Account dimension. Select a member in the account dimension and click on view, it will lead to the below

properties window,

Name: This is the name of the member

Description: This is an optional field where the description can be provided

Alias: It is an optional field where an alternate name(s) can be provided for the member

Member Properties UDA Membe	er Formula
<u>N</u> ame	CapitalExpenditures
<u>D</u> escription	Capital Expenditures
Alia <u>s</u> Table	Default
Alia <u>s</u>	Capital Expenditures
Account Type	Saved Assumption
Variance <u>R</u> eporting	Expense
Time <u>B</u> alance	Flow
Skip	None
Exchange Rate Type	No Rate ▼
Source Plan Type	Plan1
Data <u>S</u> torage	Dynamic Calc
Two Pass Calculation	
<u>P</u> lan Type	Plan1 ☑ Ignore ☑
Data Type	Non Currency
<u>S</u> mart Lists	<none></none>





Account Type: The appropriate account type has to be selected for the member. The available account are as shown.

Account Type Saved Assumption

Account Type	Saved Assumption
	Expense
	Revenue
	Asset
	Liability
	Equity
	Saved Assumption

Variance reporting: This option will be selected based on the selected account type. Though we can edit the default options and change the setting. Apart from account type Expense all other accounts are default Non-expense





Time Balance: This property will determine the nature of aggregation. By default, it

Time Balance | Flow

First

Balance Average

Weighted Average - Actual_Actual Weighted Average - Actual 365

will be selected based on the account type.

- Flow: This option will add Jan, Feb and Mar values to Quarter1
- First: This option uses the beginning value of Jan to Quarter1
- Balance: This option uses the ending value that is of March to Quarter1
- Average: This option averages the data value of Jan, Feb and March
- Weighted Average Actual-Actual: This setting assumes that the year is leap year. The Q1 value will be calculated by first multiplying the monthly values with the no of days of the month and the sum all the values post multiplication and divide by the total number of days of the quarter
- Weighted Average-Actual_365: This setting does not assume that the year is leap year. The Q1 values are
 calculated by first multiplying the monthly values with the number of days of the month and then summing all the
 values post multiplication and dividing by the total number of days in the quarter.





The below table describes how the data spreading depends on the time balance property,

Time Balance property	Jan	Feb	Mar	Quarter1
First	20	30	40	20
Balance	20	30	40	40
Flow	20	30	40	90
Average	20	30	40	30
Weighted Average_Average	20	30	40	30
Weighted Average_Actual_Actual	20	30	40	30





Skip: This property will handle the missing values and zero values.

Exchange Rate Type: This property is applicable to only multi-currency applications. It tells the account member that which table to look for exchange rates.

Data Storage: The following are the data storage options,

- StoreData: This option will store the data in the database and consumes the disk space.
- DynamicCalcAndStore: This setting does not store data until a user retrieves data for the first time.
- Dynamic Calc: This setting never stores data and retrieves data every time a user requests. It is mostly used for account dimension members.
- ShareData: This setting can be used for alternate hierarchies.
- NeverShare: This setting can be used when a parent has single child to avoid implicit sharing.
- LabelOnly: This setting is for navigational convenience. It does not have the ability to store data.





Two-Pass Calculation: This setting can be used for percentage or ratio calculation

Plan Type: It will display the application cube name

Aggregation Options: This setting tells how the data has to be aggregated to its parent

Data Type: The data type tells how to display the values





Entity Dimension

Entity dimension is one of the standard dimensions that defines business organization hierarchy. The dimension typically includes geographical regions, departments and business units in an organization.

Below figure shows the Entity dimension view in the planning application,

a T	
Alias (Default)	Data Storage
	Never Share
Total Geography	Store
North America	Store
Latin America	Store
Latin America Corp	. Store
Argentina	Never Share
Argentina Sales	Store
Brazil	Never Share
Colombia	Never Share
Peru	Never Share
Venezuela	Never Share
EMEA	Store
APAC	Store
Corporate HQ	Store
	Store
	Alias (Default) Total Geography North America Latin America Corp Argentina Argentina Sales Brazil Colombia Peru Venezuela EMEA APAC Corporate HQ





Entity Dimension – Properties

In this section, we will go through about the member properties of the Account dimension. Select a member in the account dimension and click on view, it will lead to the below properties window (refer to the account dimension section for repeating properties),

Two pass calculation: This setting can be used for percentage or ratio calculation

Base Currency: This setting is applicable only to the Multi-currency application. Provide the

currency for that entity

Member Properties UDA Membe	er Formula
<u>N</u> ame	TotalGeography
<u>D</u> escription	Total Geography
Alia <u>s</u> Table	Default ▼
Alia <u>s</u>	Total Geography
Base Currency	USD 🔻
Data <u>S</u> torage	Store
Two Pass Calculation	
<u>P</u> lan Type	Plan1 ☑ Addition ☑
Data Type	Unspecified
Smart Lists	<none></none>





Version Dimension

Version Dimension is used to enable the versioning functionality for the Planning applications. Two types of members can be created in the version dimension,

- Standard bottom up
- Standard Target

One can enter data only at level zero or base level members in Standard Bottom Up. Whereas in standard target, data entry is possible at any level of the hierarchy.

Below figure shows the version dimension view in the planning application,

Dimensions Performance Settings Evaluation Order					
Plan Type <all plan="" types=""> Dimension Version Search Name</all>					
Actions → View → 6d 6	Actions → View → 🚧 🏭 🚮 Detach 📜 🏗 🏗				
Name	Alias (Default)	Description	Security	Туре	
─ Version		Version			<u> </u>
BU Version_1				Standard Bottom Up	
Working				Standard Bottom Up	
				Standard Bottom Up	
				Standard Target	
				Standard Bottom Up	
					,





Version Dimension – Properties

In this section, we will go through about the member properties of the version dimension. Select a member in the version dimension and click on view, it will lead to the below properties window,

Type: This setting decides the type of the version

Enable process management: This setting will tell which version member to participate in

the workflow processes.

ember Properties UDA Membe	er Formula	
<u>N</u> ame	Working	
<u>D</u> escription		
Alia <u>s</u> Table	Default 🔻	
Alia <u>s</u>		
Туре	Standard Bottom Up	כ
Enabled for Process Management	V	
Data Storage	Store	
Two Pass Calculation		
<u>P</u> lan Type	Plan1 ☑ Addition	
Data Type	Unspecified 🔻	
Smart Lists	<none></none>	

Note: Version member, whose type is standard target cannot be enabled for workflow.

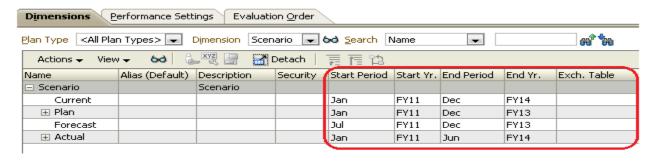




Scenario Dimension

Scenario dimension helps broad categorization of data in the planning application. Entity dimension is always associated with the scenario and version dimension.

Below figure shows the Scenario dimension view in the planning application,



Plan, Actual, and Forecast are the most common Scenario members as we need a 'Plan' scenario member to enter planned or budget numbers, and the 'actual' member is need to enter actual data.





Scenario Dimension – Properties

In this section, we will go through about the member properties of the Scenario dimension. Select a member in the scenario dimension and click on view, it will lead to the below properties window,

Start Yr.: This field will have the starting year

Start Period: The starting period of a yinancial year

End Yr.: This field will have the ending year

End Period: The ending period of a financial year

Member Properties UDA Membe	er Formula
<u>N</u> ame	Current
<u>D</u> escription	
Alia <u>s</u> Table	Default
Alia <u>s</u>	
Start Yr.	FY11
Start Period	Jan ▼
End Yr.	FY14
End Period	Dec
Include BegBal as Time Period	
Enabled for Process Management	
Exchange Rate Table	<none></none>
Data <u>S</u> torage	Store
Two Pass Calculation	
<u>P</u> lan Type	Plan1 ☑ Addition 💌
Data Type	Unspecified
<u>S</u> mart Lists	<none></none>



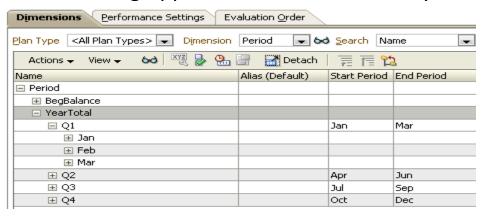


Year & Period Dimensions

Year dimension has years and while we create a Planning application, the number of years

required can be defined.

Dimensions Performance Settings Evaluation Order				
Plan Type <all plan<="" th=""><th>Types> 🔻 Dimens</th><th>ion Year 🔻 🏍 Search Name 🔻</th></all>	Types> 🔻 Dimens	ion Year 🔻 🏍 Search Name 🔻		
Action → View →	60 🦫 🔡 🖥	T Detach		
Year	Alias (Default)	Description		
FY11				
FY12				
FY13				
FY14				
No Year		No Year		



The Period Dimension has more information to give us than the 'Year' dimension. It has summary time periods such as 'Year Total' and Quarters and has members reflecting months that is, from Jan to Dec. The 'Period' dimension again is entirely created by our selection while we create Planning application.





Dense and Sparse

Defining a dimension dense or sparse has a huge impact on the performance of the application. The definition of Dense or Sparse impacts the performance of the cubes and determines the design of the cube.

Dense dimension has high probability of data in the cube whereas the sparse dimension has less probability of data in the cube. The dense and sparse combination determines the data block size and this data block can be imagined as bricks which make up the whole cube.

By default, Account and Period dimension can be dense dimensions and the rest of the dimensions are sparse.





thank you

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