

ORACLE DATA INTEGRATION

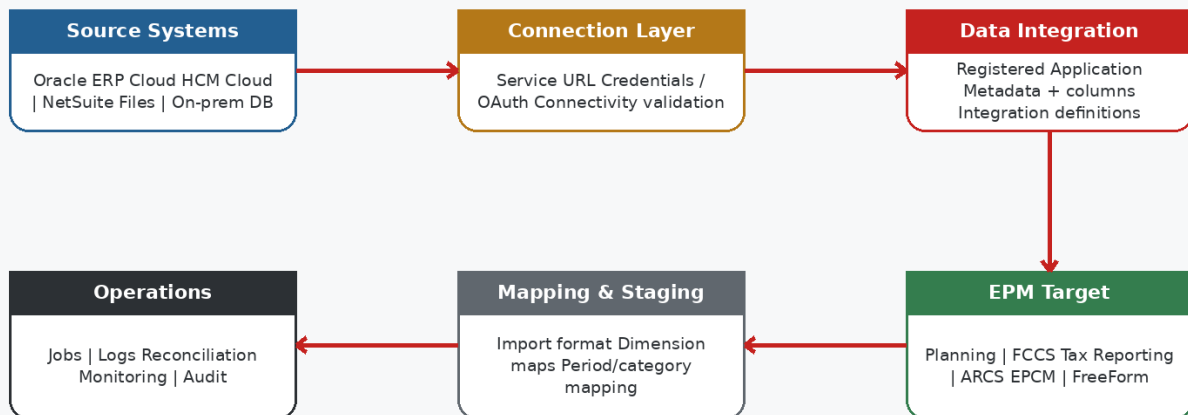
Application Registration

Product Design Documentation | Implementation Guide | Training Material | Technical Reference | Troubleshooting Handbook

Scope

This manual focuses strictly on registering applications in Oracle Fusion Cloud EPM Data Integration, including EPM Local, EPM Cloud, Data Source, Data Export and Dimensions categories, plus the controls needed to make registrations production-ready.

Application Registration - Integration Architecture



Document Attribute	Value
Audience	Advanced students, EPM implementers, integration developers, administrators

Document Attribute	Value
Coverage	Beginner to advanced - design, setup, validation, operations and troubleshooting
UI approach	Oracle-inspired training mockups; exact labels can vary by monthly Cloud EPM release
Brand	BISP Trainings
Contact	www.bisptrainings.com +91 769-4095-404

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1. Executive Overview and Learning Outcomes

Application Registration is the design-time step that makes a source or target system available to Data Integration. Before an integration can import, map, validate and export data, Data Integration needs a registered application definition that describes what the application is, how it is reached, and how its dimensions or data columns will participate in staging and mapping.

Oracle principle

Oracle documentation positions application registration before integration definition. The selected application category determines the information you provide and the integration patterns available afterward.

1.1 Learning outcomes

- Differentiate EPM Local, EPM Cloud, Data Source, Data Export and Dimensions categories.
- Navigate to Applications from Data Integration and interpret the registration workspace.
- Register local, remote and source-system applications with appropriate connection prerequisites.
- Validate dimension classification and staging-column metadata after registration.
- Design naming, security, testing and deployment controls for enterprise implementations.
- Diagnose connectivity, duplicate-name, metadata and credential problems using a structured troubleshooting flow.

1.2 Why registration matters

Design concern	Why it matters	Risk if ignored
Identity	Provides a stable application object for integrations	Wrong source/target selected
Connectivity	Connects remote EPM or source systems	Import fails before staging
Metadata	Exposes dimensions and staging columns	Mappings point to wrong fields
Governance	Supports naming and lifecycle control	Duplicate or ambiguous registrations
Operations	Anchors jobs and troubleshooting	Hard-to-audit failures

2. Core Concepts and Terminology

Term	Practical meaning
Application	A registered source or target definition that Data Integration can reference.
Application Category	High-level registration class: EPM Local, EPM Cloud, Data Source, Data Export or Dimensions.
Type	A category-specific subtype, such as Oracle Cloud ERP Trial Balance or Data Export to File.
Connection	Reusable endpoint and authentication definition required for remote EPM or source systems.
Cube / Plan Type	The EPM cube associated with a local application registration; controls the model participating in the integration.
Prefix	Optional text used to make an application name unique; useful in multi-environment or multi-source designs.
Dimension Classification	Semantic role assigned to an application dimension, such as Account or Entity.
Data Table Column Name	Staging-table column associated with an application dimension. This mapping is critical for imports and mapping rules.
Integration	A configured data movement definition that references a registered source and target application.
Staging	Intermediate area where imported records are stored before validation and export.
Metadata Refresh	Activity used where supported to synchronize application metadata with the current source or target definition.

Important control

After registration, avoid casually changing Dimension Classification or Data Table Column names. Oracle documentation specifically warns against modifying these for Cloud EPM applications because downstream mapping behavior can be affected.

3. Application Category Decision Framework

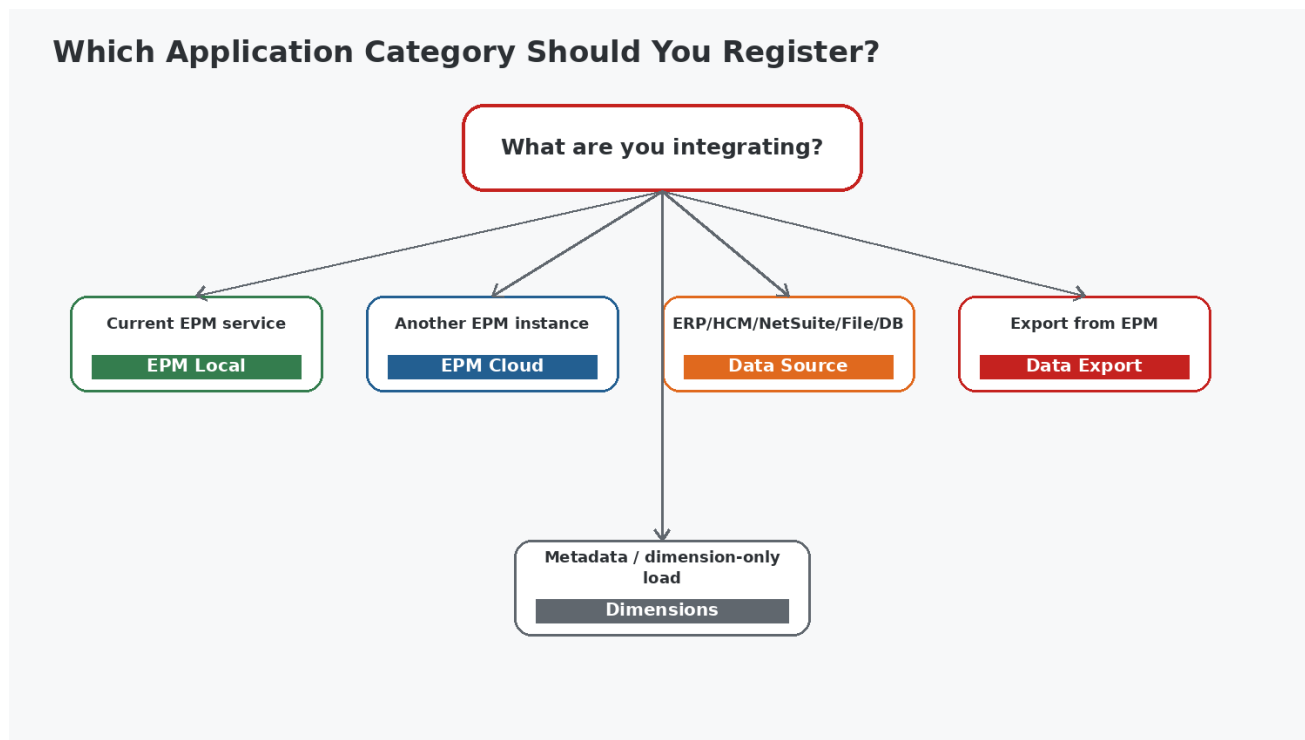


Figure: Category selection decision tree

Category	Use when	Typical example	Key registration inputs
EPM Local	Integrating within the current Cloud EPM service	Planning input cube -> reporting cube	Application, cube(s), optional prefix
EPM Cloud	Integrating with another Cloud EPM business process/service	Planning -> FCCS in another instance	Remote connection, application, cube/options, prefix
Data Source	Importing from ERP/HCM/NetSuite/file/database sources	Oracle ERP Cloud trial balance	Type, connection/file, prefix
Data Export	Writing EPM data to a file or supported external target	Planning data -> flat file	Type, file definition, prefix
Dimensions	Loading metadata by dimension class/type	Account/Entity metadata load	Target application, unique prefix

Rule of thumb

Choose the category from the business flow, not from the technology name alone. For example, an EPM-to-EPM cross-instance flow is EPM Cloud, while a same-instance cube-to-cube flow is EPM Local.

4. Architecture and Control Model

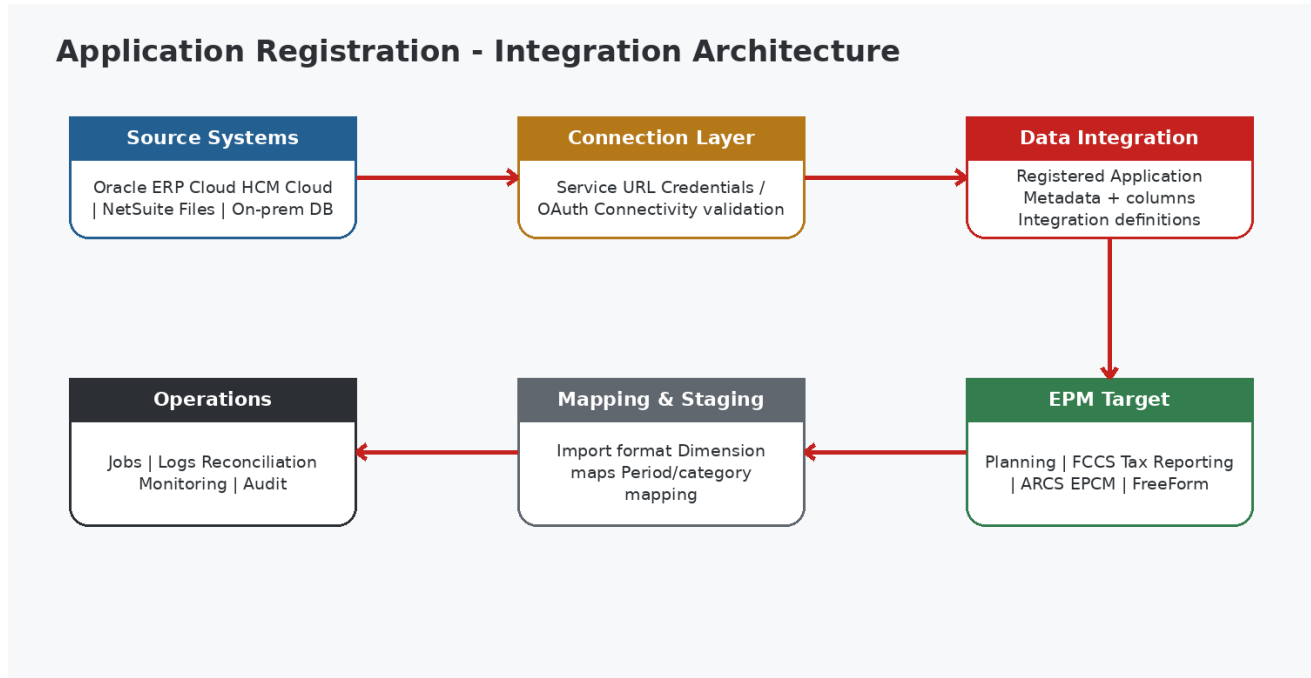
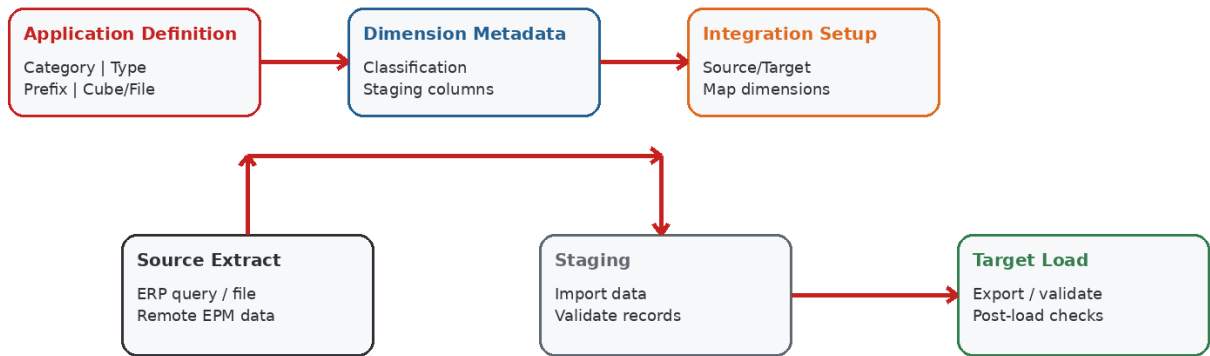


Figure: Registration architecture

4.1 Control layers

Layer	Controls	Evidence
Identity & naming	Unique application name/prefix; correct category/type	Application inventory
Connectivity	HTTPS URL, connection test, credentials, network access	Successful connection test
Metadata	Dimension classification, staging columns, cube selection	Application Details review
Integration	Correct source/target pairing, dimension maps	Integration design record
Operations	Job monitoring, logs, reconciliation	Runbook and issue log

Registration Metadata and Runtime Data Flow



Design-time metadata from registration controls runtime import, staging, mappings and target export.

Figure: Design-time metadata and runtime data flow

5. Navigation and Oracle-Inspired UI Concepts

A common navigation path in current Cloud EPM Data Integration is: Home -> Data Exchange -> Data Integration. From the Data Integration home page, use Actions -> Setup -> Applications. Oracle periodically evolves Cloud EPM UI labels, so implementations should validate the exact menu path in the current monthly update.

Data Integration Actions | Help

Integrations

Applications

Period Mapping

Category Mapping

Jobs

Applications

Actions > Setup > Applications

Create Application + Add

Application	Category	Type	Connection/Cube	Status
Vision	EPM Local	Planning	Plan1, Plan2	Ready
ERP_GL	Data Source	ERP Trial Balance	ERP_CONN	Ready
FCC_REMOTE	EPM Cloud	FCCS	FCC_CONN	Ready

Application Details - key checks

- Confirm dimension names and staging column mappings
- Avoid changing dimension classification / data table columns after registration
- Test one small integration before productionizing

Training mockup - not an Oracle screenshot

5.1 What to inspect on the Applications page

- Application name and category
- Type and related connection/cube/file
- Status/readiness
- Application Details: dimensions, classifications and staging columns
- Actions for create, edit, refresh or delete where available

6. Prerequisites and Security

Prerequisite	Check	Implementation note
Role access	User can access Data Integration and setup features	Use least privilege and separate admin/test operators
Source credentials	Account is active and authorized for required data	ERP integrations need data access to relevant ledgers or subject areas
Secure endpoint	HTTPS service URL for Cloud EPM / Oracle Cloud ERP	Avoid non-secure URLs
Connection test	Connection validates before registration	Fix connectivity before debugging mappings
Target readiness	Target cube/dimensions are available	Confirm plan type and expected dimensions
Naming standard	Prefix and environment conventions approved	Example: PRD_ERP_GL, TST_FCC_REMOTE

Security pattern

Do not use personal administrator credentials for production integrations. Use managed integration identities where your organization supports them, document ownership, and include credential rotation in the operations calendar.

7. Registering EPM Local Applications

Use EPM Local when the application being registered belongs to the current Cloud EPM service. This pattern is commonly used to synchronize data between cubes or plan types in the same business process.

7.1 Step-by-step procedure

1. Open Data Integration and navigate to Actions -> Setup -> Applications.
2. Choose Create Application / Add.
3. Set Category to EPM Local.
4. Select the current service application.
5. Select the cube(s) required for the integration. For training labs, select only the input/reporting cubes that are genuinely needed.
6. Optionally enter a unique Prefix when the naming standard requires it.
7. Confirm the registration and wait for the application to appear.
8. Open Application Details and verify dimensions and Data Table Column Name assignments.
9. Create a small integration and perform a smoke test before building full mappings.

7.2 Example - Planning input cube to reporting cube

Field	Sample value	Reason
Category	EPM Local	Same EPM instance
Application	Vision	Current Planning application
Cubes	Plan1 / Reporting	Move/synchronize between cubes
Prefix	LAB_	Keeps training registration distinct

Design note

Oracle notes that only one EPM Local application can exist per instance. Treat deletion/recreation as a controlled change because integrations can depend on the application object.

8. Registering EPM Cloud Applications

Use EPM Cloud when the source or target is another Cloud EPM business process or service instance. A remote connection must be available so Data Integration can discover and register the remote application.

8.1 Step-by-step procedure

10. Create or verify a Cloud EPM connection with the remote service URL and approved authentication.
11. Test the connection successfully.
12. Navigate to Applications and create a new application.
13. Set Category to EPM Cloud.
14. Select the remote connection and the remote application/business process.
15. Select any applicable cube/plan type options.
16. Add a prefix when duplicate names could occur across environments.
17. Complete registration and inspect Application Details.
18. Create a controlled test integration and validate source/target dimensionality.

8.2 Cross-instance scenario

Design element	Example
Source	Planning - Forecast
Target	FCCS - Management Reporting
Connection	FCCS_PRD_CONN
Registration	EPM Cloud / FCC_REMOTE
Key validation	Periods, Scenario mapping, Entity/Account compatibility
Operational control	Both EPM business processes at compatible release level

Release compatibility

Oracle documentation notes that business-process-to-business-process integrations should be at the same release level. Include monthly patch alignment in your integration change calendar.

9. Registering Data Source Applications

Data Source applications represent systems that provide data to EPM. Oracle Data Integration supports multiple source families, including Oracle Cloud ERP, HCM Cloud, NetSuite, on-premises database/file patterns and other supported adapters. The exact registration fields vary by source type.

9.1 Oracle Cloud ERP - prepackaged query example

19. Configure the Oracle Cloud ERP connection and test it.
20. Open Applications and choose Create Application.
21. Set Category to Data Source.
22. Select the required Oracle Cloud ERP type, such as Trial Balance, Trial Balance - Average, Payables Transactions or Receivables Transactions.
23. Optionally enter a unique Prefix.
24. Complete registration.
25. Validate that the application appears and can be selected in an integration.

Oracle Cloud ERP type	Typical use
Trial Balance	General ledger balances for EPM planning/consolidation
Trial Balance - Average	Average balance requirements
Payables Transactions	AP-level analysis/forecasting
Receivables Transactions	AR-level analysis/forecasting
Custom	BI Publisher extract for non-prepackaged data

9.2 File-based source

A file-based source can be used without a complex source-system registration. The actual file is selected in the integration/file browser flow. Standardize headers, delimiters, encoding, date formats and data quality rules before mappings are built.

ERP security

For Oracle Cloud ERP integrations, the integration user must have the privileges and data access required for the ledgers and business data being extracted. A technically valid connection does not guarantee adequate data authorization.

10. Registering Data Export Applications

Use Data Export when EPM data must be written to a file or other supported export destination. The registration describes the export application that an integration will target.

10.1 Data Export to File procedure

26. Navigate to Actions -> Setup -> Applications.
27. Choose Create Application.
28. Set Category to Data Export.
29. Set Type to Data Export to File.
30. Use File Browser to specify the export file/application definition as required by the workflow.
31. Optionally use Prefix to keep the application name unique.
32. Complete registration and verify the application is selectable as a target.

Design choice	Recommendation
File naming	Include environment, business purpose and frequency
Delimiter/format	Document consumer requirements and encoding
Data volume	Test representative production volume
Security	Control access to inbox/outbox locations
Reconciliation	Capture record counts and totals after export

11. Registering Dimensions Applications

Dimensions category registrations are used for metadata loads where the target application is a dimension class/type rather than a normal data cube load. Oracle documentation describes automatically created dimension applications including Account, Entity, Custom, Scenario, Version and Smartlist.

11.1 Procedure

33. Open Applications and choose Add/Create Application.
34. Set Category to Dimensions.
35. Select the target application.
36. Enter a unique Prefix.
37. Confirm the registration.
38. Use the resulting dimension application in a metadata integration.

Metadata constraint

Oracle documentation states that only Generic-type dimensions are allowed for metadata/dimensions target applications. Source fields can be mapped to Attribute columns, but Attribute columns do not behave like ordinary LOOKUP mapping dimensions.

Multiple custom dimensions

If more than one custom dimension must be imported, design a separate integration per dimension and set the required dimension name in integration options rather than assuming a single registration can load all custom dimensions.

12. Application Details and Metadata Validation

Registration is not complete from an implementation perspective until the resulting metadata is reviewed. Application Details provides the bridge between logical dimensions and staging-table columns used during import and mapping.

Validation	Expected result	Failure symptom
Dimension count	Matches selected cube/source model	Missing mapping dimensions
Classification	Account/Entity/etc. are semantically correct	Mappings behave unpredictably
Staging column	Unique and expected data-table column mapping	Import/mapping file mismatch
Cube selection	Only intended cube(s) participate	Wrong data scope
Prefix/name	Unique and documented	Duplicate/ambiguous applications
Connection	Still tests successfully	Runtime import failure

12.1 Validation smoke test

39. Create a minimal integration using the new registration.
40. Import a very small controlled source dataset.
41. Confirm staging columns are populated as expected.
42. Run mapping/validation with a limited POV.
43. Export to target or file.
44. Reconcile row count and one or two financial/control totals.
45. Record evidence before promoting to production configuration.

13. Implementation Scenarios

Scenario A - ERP GL to Planning

Register Oracle Cloud ERP Trial Balance as Data Source; register/confirm Planning EPM Local target; build period/category/dimension mappings; load one ledger and one period first.

Scenario B - Planning to FCCS

Register FCCS as EPM Cloud using a tested remote connection; map Account, Entity, Scenario, Period and movement-related dimensions; schedule only after reconciliation proves stable.

Scenario C - Cube-to-cube synchronization

Use EPM Local with required cubes; keep same-instance data movement simple; validate Smart List/dimension compatibility where relevant.

Scenario D - Metadata load

Register Dimensions application with a unique prefix; create one integration per custom dimension when required; validate parent/child and attribute fields.

Scenario E - Data export

Register Data Export to File; document downstream consumer schema; test format, delimiter, decimals and negative-number conventions.

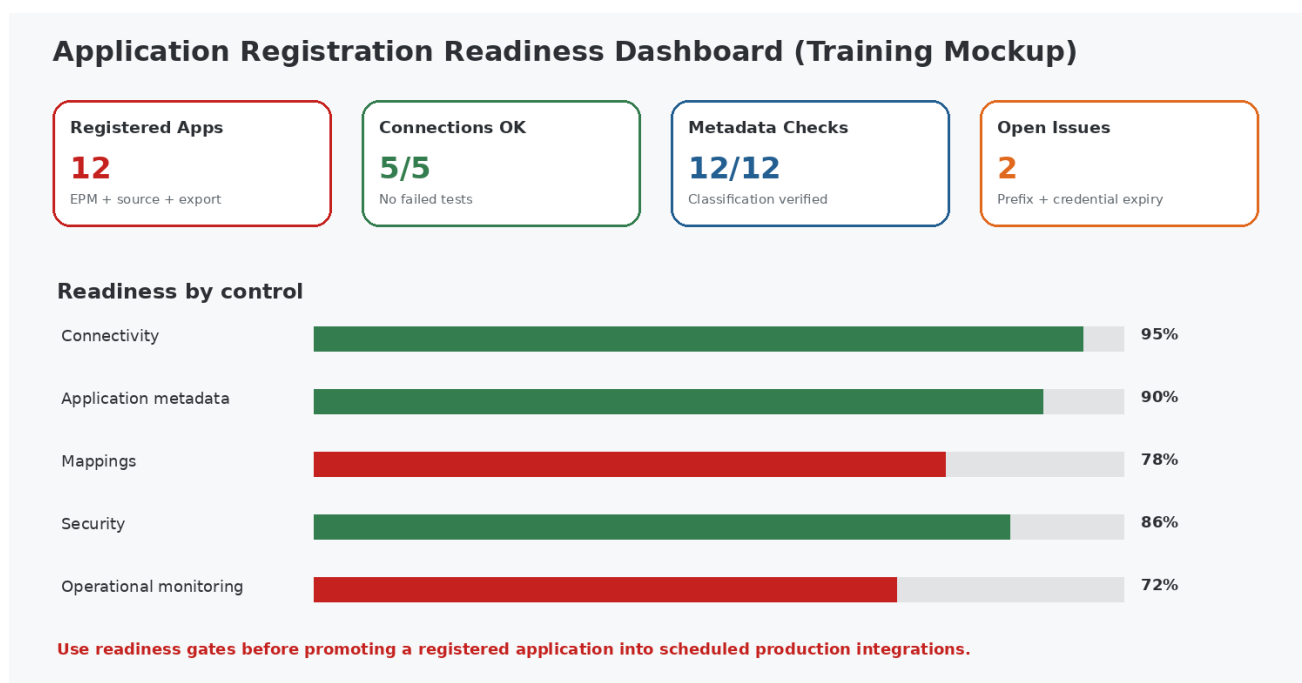
13.1 Implementation pattern: DEV -> TEST -> PROD

Stage	Registration focus	Exit criteria
DEV	Fast setup, naming convention, metadata discovery	Smoke test passes
TEST	Production-like connections, security and mappings	Volume + reconciliation passes

Stage	Registration focus	Exit criteria
PROD	Controlled registration, managed credentials, monitoring	Runbook + approvals + rollback documented

14. Production Design and Best Practices

- Adopt a naming convention: <ENV>_<SOURCE/TARGET>_<PURPOSE>. Example: PRD_ERP_TB.
- Use prefixes deliberately to avoid collisions, especially across remote instances and repeated source types.
- Separate connection ownership from mapping ownership; document who rotates credentials.
- Validate application metadata immediately after registration and again after significant source/target metadata change.
- Keep a registration inventory with category, type, endpoint, owner, purpose and dependent integrations.
- Start with small POV/data sets and build toward production volume.
- Reconcile imports and exports using record counts plus meaningful financial/control totals.
- Use scheduled monitoring and alerting for credential expiry, connectivity failures and recurring job failures.
- Treat deletion/recreation of an application as a change-management event because dependent integrations may break.
- Align monthly Cloud EPM release testing across cross-instance integrations.



Training dashboard mockup for readiness governance

15. Common Mistakes and Anti-Patterns

Mistake	Why it fails	Better approach
Wrong category selected	Application fields and runtime patterns do not match the flow	Use the category decision tree
Skipping connection test	Registration appears blocked by downstream errors	Test endpoint/authentication first
Using personal admin credentials	Creates ownership and rotation risk	Use managed integration identity
Changing staging columns after mappings exist	Mapping files/rules can point to wrong columns	Freeze metadata design after validation
No unique prefix	Duplicate or confusing application names	Standardize prefixes
Testing full production volume first	Makes failures hard to isolate	Use small controlled smoke test
Ignoring release alignment	Cross-instance behavior may be inconsistent	Include monthly release validation
Deleting a registration casually	Dependent integrations may break	Assess dependencies and rollback

16. Troubleshooting Handbook

16.1 Decision flow

End-to-End Registration Workflow



Control gates: connectivity -> correct category/type -> unique name/prefix -> dimension classification -> test integration

Use the same flow as a troubleshooting sequence: connection -> registration -> metadata -> integration -> runtime

Symptom	Likely cause	Checks	Resolution
Application not listed	Registration did not complete or wrong category/filter	Applications page, job/status, permissions	Retry registration after validating access
Remote app unavailable	Connection/credentials/URL issue	Connection test, HTTPS URL, account status	Correct endpoint or credentials
Dimension missing	Wrong cube selected or stale metadata	Application Details, cube choice	Re-register/refresh where supported after change review
Mapping file column mismatch	Data Table Column Name changed or differs from expected	Compare mapping file to Application Details	Update mapping artifact or restore approved metadata
ERP import returns no data	User lacks ledger/data privileges or POV filters wrong	ERP roles, ledger access, parameters	Grant appropriate access; retest narrow query
Duplicate application name	Existing registration conflicts	Inventory and prefix	Use a unique prefix/name
Cross-instance integration fails after update	Release/configuration mismatch	Monthly release level, integration tests	Align release validation and retest

17. Log and Error Examples

Example 1 - Authentication failure

ERROR: Unable to connect to remote application. Authentication failed for connection FCC_PRD_CONN.

Action: verify account status, password/token, domain/identity details, URL and network policy. Re-run connection test before retrying application registration.

Example 2 - Duplicate name

ERROR: Application already exists for the requested name.

Action: search the registration inventory, determine whether the existing object should be reused, or apply an approved prefix such as TST_ or PRD_.

Example 3 - Mapping column mismatch

VALIDATION WARNING: Source mapping references UD3 but application dimension is assigned to UD4.

Action: compare Application Details with import/mapping files. Correct the artifact rather than randomly changing application metadata.

Example 4 - ERP access

IMPORT COMPLETED: 0 records returned for ledger filter.

Action: distinguish "no source data" from "no permission." Validate ledger privileges, report/query parameters, period and source filters with the ERP owner.

17.1 Log triage order

46. Confirm exact timestamp and environment.
47. Identify whether failure is connection, registration, metadata, mapping, import or export stage.
48. Capture application name/category/type and connection name.
49. Reproduce using the smallest possible test.
50. Compare with last known successful run/configuration.
51. Apply one controlled change at a time.
52. Record root cause and preventive control.

18. Technical Checklist and Runbook

#	Control	Owner	Evidence / sign-off
1	Business flow and source/target identified	Solution Architect	Design note
2	Category/type selected using decision framework	Integration Lead	Design review
3	Connection created and tested	Platform Admin	Connection test result
4	Application name/prefix approved	Integration Lead	Registration inventory
5	Registration completed	EPM Admin	Application page
6	Application Details validated	Developer	Dimension/staging review
7	Smoke test integration passed	Developer	Job log + reconciliation
8	Security and credential ownership documented	Security/Admin	Runbook
9	Monitoring/alerting assigned	Operations	Support model
10	Promotion/change approvals complete	Release Manager	Deployment record

18.1 Suggested configuration record

Field	Example
Application Name	PRD_ERP_TB
Category	Data Source
Type	Oracle Cloud ERP (Trial Balance)
Connection	ERP_PRD_CONN
Purpose	Actual GL balances to Planning

Field	Example
Owner	EPM Integration Team
Dependent Integrations	GL_ACTUAL_MONTHLY
Last validated	Monthly release smoke test
Rollback	Disable schedule; revert integration to prior registration if retained

19. Interview Questions

1. What is Application Registration in Oracle EPM Data Integration and why must it precede integration design?

Suggested answer points: define the concept, state the relevant category/control, then give one implementation example and one risk/control.

2. Explain the difference between EPM Local and EPM Cloud application categories.

Suggested answer points: define the concept, state the relevant category/control, then give one implementation example and one risk/control.

3. When would you use Data Source versus Data Export?

Suggested answer points: define the concept, state the relevant category/control, then give one implementation example and one risk/control.

4. What is the purpose of the Prefix field?

Suggested answer points: define the concept, state the relevant category/control, then give one implementation example and one risk/control.

5. Why are Data Table Column Name mappings important?

Suggested answer points: define the concept, state the relevant category/control, then give one implementation example and one risk/control.

6. What checks would you perform after registering an EPM Local application?

Suggested answer points: define the concept, state the relevant category/control, then give one implementation example and one risk/control.

7. How would you troubleshoot a remote EPM application that is not visible during registration?

Suggested answer points: define the concept, state the relevant category/control, then give one implementation example and one risk/control.

8. What special considerations apply to Oracle Cloud ERP source registrations?

Suggested answer points: define the concept, state the relevant category/control, then give one implementation example and one risk/control.

9. Why should dimension classification changes be tightly controlled?

Suggested answer points: define the concept, state the relevant category/control, then give one implementation example and one risk/control.

10. Describe a DEV-to-PROD promotion strategy for registered applications.

Suggested answer points: define the concept, state the relevant category/control, then give one implementation example and one risk/control.

11. What are the operational risks of using a personal admin account for a production connection?

Suggested answer points: define the concept, state the relevant category/control, then give one implementation example and one risk/control.

12. How would you validate a Dimensions application used for metadata loading?

Suggested answer points: define the concept, state the relevant category/control, then give one implementation example and one risk/control.

13. Why can a connection test succeed while an ERP integration still returns zero records?

Suggested answer points: define the concept, state the relevant category/control, then give one implementation example and one risk/control.

14. What evidence would you require before scheduling a newly registered application in production?

Suggested answer points: define the concept, state the relevant category/control, then give one implementation example and one risk/control.

15. How do monthly Cloud EPM releases affect cross-instance integration governance?

Suggested answer points: define the concept, state the relevant category/control, then give one implementation example and one risk/control.

20. Certification-Style MCQs

1. Which category is most appropriate for a same-instance Planning cube-to-cube flow?

- A. EPM Cloud
- B. Data Source
- C. EPM Local
- D. Data Export

Answer: EPM Local

2. Which category is used to register another Cloud EPM business process in a remote service?

- A. Dimensions
- B. EPM Cloud
- C. EPM Local
- D. Data Export

Answer: EPM Cloud

3. What is the main purpose of Prefix during registration?

- A. Encrypt the connection
- B. Select a period
- C. Make the application name unique
- D. Refresh metadata

Answer: Make the application name unique

4. For Oracle Cloud ERP Trial Balance, which category is selected?

- A. Data Source
- B. Data Export
- C. Dimensions
- D. EPM Local

Answer: Data Source

5. Which item should be validated after EPM Local registration?

- A. Browser cache only
- B. Dashboard color
- C. SMTP server
- D. Office locale

Answer: Dimension and staging-column assignments

6. What protocol should Cloud EPM/ERP connection URLs use?

- A. FTP
- B. HTTP only
- C. HTTPS
- D. Telnet

Answer: HTTPS

7. Which category is designed for dimension-class metadata loads?

- A. Data Export
- B. Dimensions
- C. EPM Cloud
- D. EPM Local

Answer: Dimensions

8. What is the best first step when remote application discovery fails?

- A. Change dimension classification
- B. Delete all mappings
- C. Run a full data load
- D. Test the connection and credentials

Answer: Test the connection and credentials

9. Why should staging column assignments not be changed casually?

- A. They change the UI theme
- B. They control licensing
- C. Mappings can depend on them
- D. They disable security

Answer: Mappings can depend on them

10. What is a good smoke-test approach?

- A. Load all years immediately
- B. Skip validation
- C. Use a small controlled data set and reconcile
- D. Delete logs after run

Answer: Use a small controlled data set and reconcile

11. An ERP connection succeeds but returns zero records. What should also be checked?

- A. Accent color
- B. Browser zoom
- C. Word template
- D. Printer settings

Answer: ERP data privileges and query parameters

12. What should be done before deleting a registered application?

- A. Nothing; deletion is isolated
- B. Assess dependent integrations and rollback
- C. Only clear browser cache
- D. Change dashboard layout

Answer: Assess dependent integrations and rollback

21. Cheat Sheet and Summary

Need	Choose	Remember
Same EPM instance / cube flow	EPM Local	Select correct cube(s); validate Application Details
Another Cloud EPM service	EPM Cloud	Remote connection must work; align releases
ERP/HCM/NetSuite/File/DB source	Data Source	Type determines fields; source privileges matter
Export EPM data	Data Export	Define consumer format and reconciliation
Dimension metadata load	Dimensions	Unique prefix; Generic-dimension constraints

21.1 Five-minute implementation checklist

- Business flow known?
- Correct category/type?
- Connection tested?
- Unique name/prefix?
- Cube/file selected correctly?
- Application Details verified?
- Small smoke test passed?
- Reconciliation captured?
- Owner and credential rotation documented?
- Dependencies recorded before scheduling?

Summary

Application Registration is not a clerical setup step; it is the contract between source/target identity, connectivity, metadata and runtime integration behavior. Production quality comes from choosing the correct category, validating the resulting metadata, proving a small end-to-end test, and governing the registration through naming, security, monitoring and change management.

22. Oracle Documentation References

This guide is based on current Oracle Fusion Cloud Enterprise Performance Management Data Integration documentation available at the time of preparation. UI wording and supported adapters can change with monthly Cloud EPM updates; always validate critical production steps against the current Oracle documentation.

Reference	URL
Administering Data Integration for Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud	https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/saas/enterprise-performance-management-common/diepm/GUID-824F7AF7-0A09-4566-9EA1-BC52DC44AF80.pdf
Loading Data Using Data Integration - Registering Applications tutorial	https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/saas/enterprise-performance-management-common/int-tutorial-filebased-integration/index.html
Registering Cloud EPM Local Applications	https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/saas/enterprise-performance-management-common/diepm/integrations_epm_local_applications_100xfd656461.html
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Registering a Data Export File Application	https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/saas/enterprise-performance-management-common/diepm/integrations_data_export_file_110x000b0afe.html
Registering an Application for a Class of Dimensions or Dimension Type	https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/saas/enterprise-performance-management-common/diepm/integrations_registering_metadata_target_application.html

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