



# **Business Objects XI – Interactive User Manual**

## **Interactive User Manual**

**June 2007  
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# Business Objects XI – Interactive User Manual

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# Business Objects XI – Interactive User Manual

## 1. Introduction to Business Objects

Business Objects is the standard reporting tool for use with Business Systems in University College Dublin, implemented in 1999. It is used to deliver reports based primarily on the systems below:

- Banner (Student Information System)
- CoreHR (HR/Payroll System)
- eFinancials (Finance System)
- CMIS (Timetabling & Room Scheduling System)
- FRS (Funded Research System)

Business Objects Reports are written by trained reporter writers with a proficient understanding of the data structures of these systems. These pre-written reports are then refreshed by the Business Objects Readers campus-wide. The Business Objects application has in the past been accessed through NAL and required an installation on the user's PC. With the new version of Business Objects (XI) users can now easily access the tool through a standard web browser eliminating the need for an installation on their desktop PC.

## 2. Operating Systems and Web Browsers Supported

The following operating systems and web browsers are recommended for Business Objects XI:

Operating System	Browser
Windows 2000/XP	Internet Explorer 6.0 SP1/SP2 or Firefox 1.04
Mac OS X	Safari 1.3

Note:

- Adobe Acrobat Reader V6 or above must be installed in order to be able to print from Business Objects XI
- Certain pieces of Interactive Functionality appear not to work in correctly in the Firefox Browser e.g. drag and drop tables.

## 3. What is InfoView?

InfoView is a Portal that acts as a window to your Business Objects XI Documents – see Figure 1. To access InfoView, all you need is a standard Web Browser with no additional software needed on your PC. The InfoView Portal allows you to perform the following tasks:

- Open and refresh XI documents.
- Search for reports by title or type.
- Organise reports and folders in the 'My Folders' Area.
- Print reports.
- Save reports directly into different formats e.g. Excel, PDF and CSV.
- Set your own preferences for the look and feel of InfoView.

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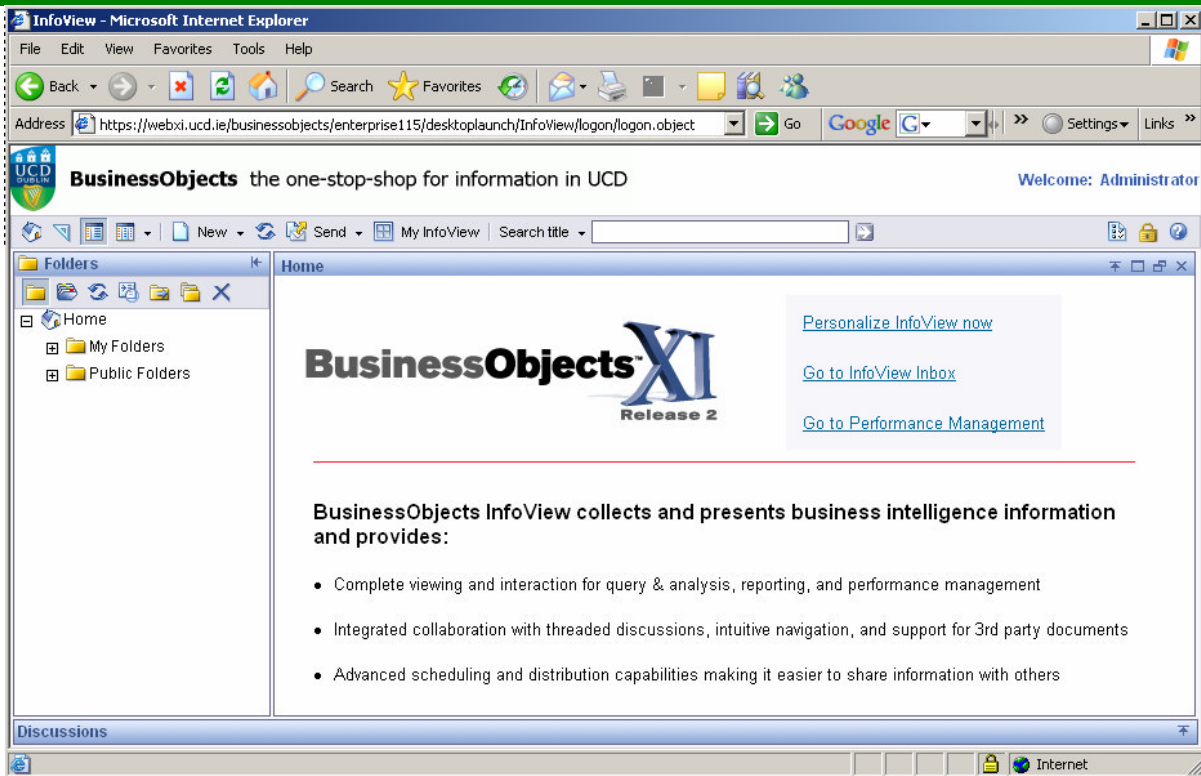


Figure 1: InfoView Home Page

### 4. Interactive Functionality Available

Business Objects XI allows users to view, refresh and navigate through available reports. In addition to this, all users also have the ability to interact or explore data within an existing report. This level of interactive analysis can potentially make a reports' data more meaningful and flexible to suit a user's own needs. These interactive capabilities incorporate a suite of functions outlined below – many of which are available via a simple right-mouse click:

- Filtering
- Sorting
- Breaking
- Adding Calculations
- Adding, Removing and Formatting Data Displayed
- Drilling

**Note: You cannot amend and save reports that reside in Public Folders – however you can take a copy of existing pre-built reports from the Public Folders area and place them in your 'Favourites' folder and make interactive amendments to these copies there.**

This Interactive Manual explains how users can use and apply these interactive functions to their best advantage. This manual should be read as a follow-on to the two documents below which explain the basic principles of accessing and refreshing reports via XI.

- XI General Documentation – Quick Guide
- XI General Documentation – Detailed Instructions

These documents are available from the web site below and also within the Documentation Folder within the XI Tool:

- i. <http://www.ucd.ie/msu/boxi.html>

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## 5. Turning on Interactive Functionality

Interactive Functionality should be turned on and available to all users by default. To ensure this, follow the steps below:


- i. Login to Business Objects XI
- ii. Click on the Preferences Icon  in the header panel on the top right hand side of the screen – see Figure 2.
- iii. Click on the Web Intelligence Document Tab
- iv. The Web Intelligence Preference Page appears.
- v. Ensure that the Interactive option is clicked on – see Figure 3 below.



Figure 2: Header Panel

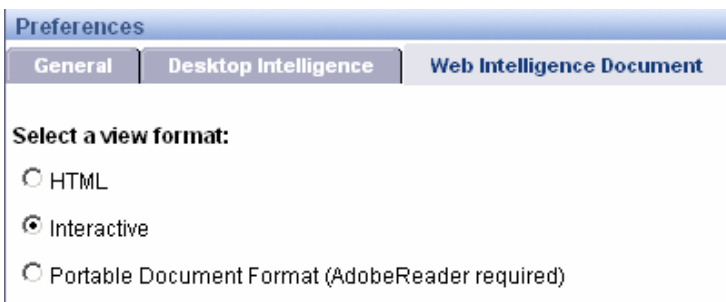


Figure 3: Interactive Options

## 6. Interactive Toolbars

Most Interactive functions are available to users via a right-mouse click or via a standard XI Toolbar. To turn on all toolbars, open an XI Report and go to View | Toolbars and ensure that the Formatting, Report and Formula Toolbars are checked on as per Figure 4 below.

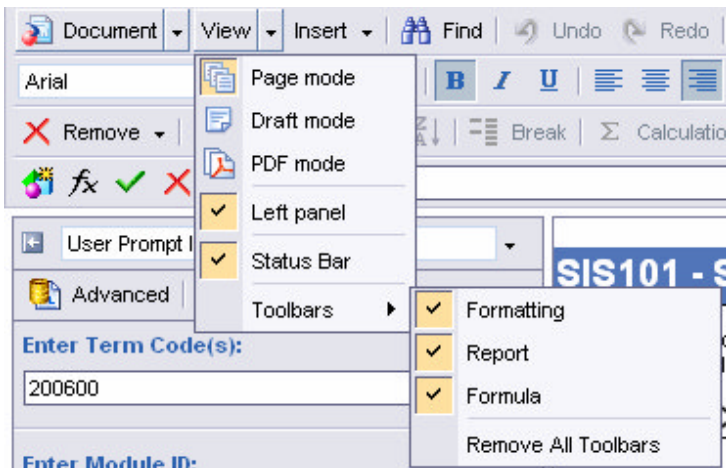


Figure 4: Activating Toolbars

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Your XI Header Toolbar should now look something like Figure 5 below.

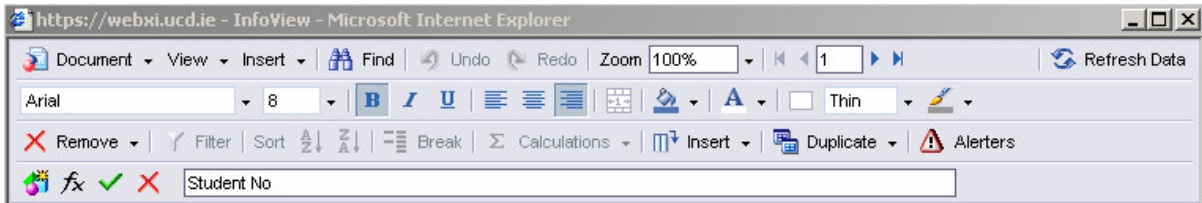


Figure 5: XI Header Toolbar

A summary of the available Interactive Icons is given in Figure 6. Their functionality will be explained in more detail in the following sections.

Icon	Name	Function
Remove ▾	Remove	Remove an entire cell or table, or invoke a drop-down menu to remove a row or column from a table.
Filter	Apply Filter	Apply a filter to an object within the existing table.
Sort	Sort Ascending or Descending	Sort the data values in ascending or descending order. To see the sort priorities, right-click the table (not the cell) and select Sort   Properties from the pop-up menu.
Break	Insert Break	Insert a break to an object within the existing table.
Calculations ▾	Calculations	Insert a sum, count, average, minimum, maximum, percentage to a table or crosstab.
Insert ▾	Insert Row or Column	Insert a row or column when you wish to add a new variable or formula to the table.
Duplicate ▾	Duplicate	Duplicate a table when you want to view the same data set in a different style.

Figure 6: Interactive Icons

## 7. Interactive Document Information

### A. Document Properties

You can view information about the current XI report by choosing Properties from the Document Toolbar. This option will allow you see information like the report author, report description, keywords and last refresh date. See Figure 7 and Figure 8 below.

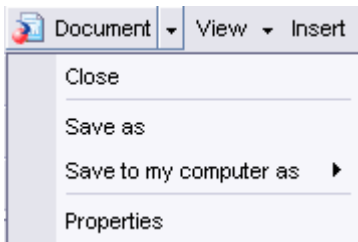


Figure 7: Document Toolbar

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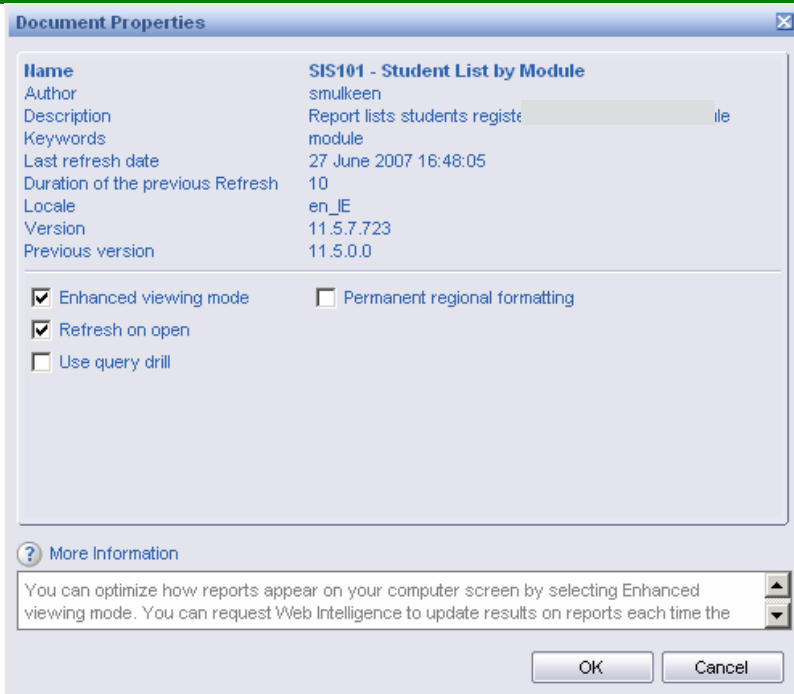


Figure 8: Document Properties

## B. Context Panel

The Context Panel appears on the left-hand side of an open report – see Figure 9 below. It provides you with information on the queries and data behind the reports. It also shows you how the document is structured into reports and sections, and lists the filters and prompts that fine tune the results. It lists the objects that are used in a report along with objects that you can add to reports to include more data. Table and chart types are also available for you to use to format the data into meaningful results. You can also select to print out information in each section of the Context Panel if required

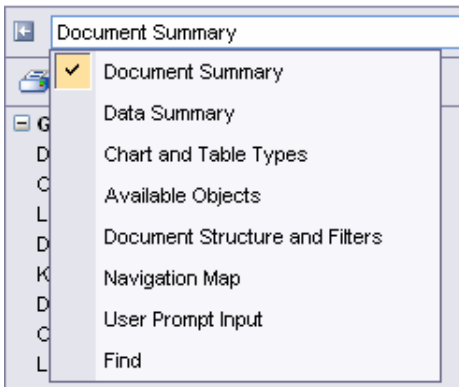


Figure 9: Context Panel



# Business Objects XI – Interactive User Manual

Options available from the Context Panel are outlined below:

*i. Document Summary*

General information available about the current report properties and prompt values that have been entered when the report was last refreshed. See Figure 10.

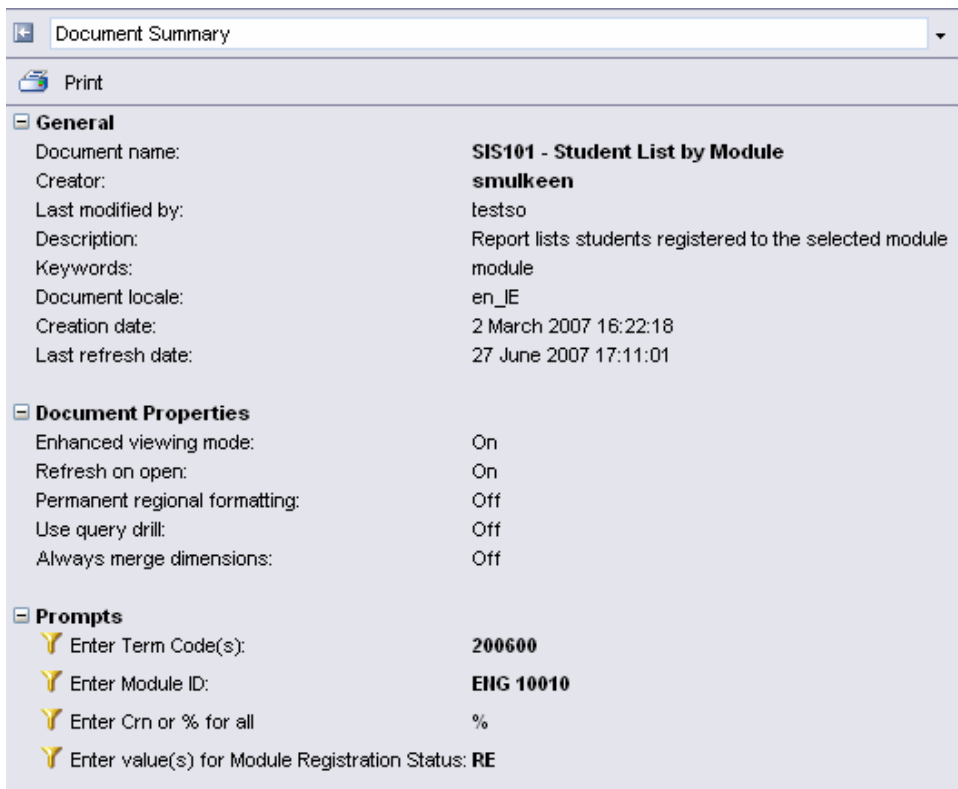


Figure 10: Document Summary

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**ii. Data Summary**

Displays the Universe used for current report, how long it took to last refresh and the number of rows it has returned. Also displays each query in the report, and the objects and their descriptions that have been used. See Figure 11.

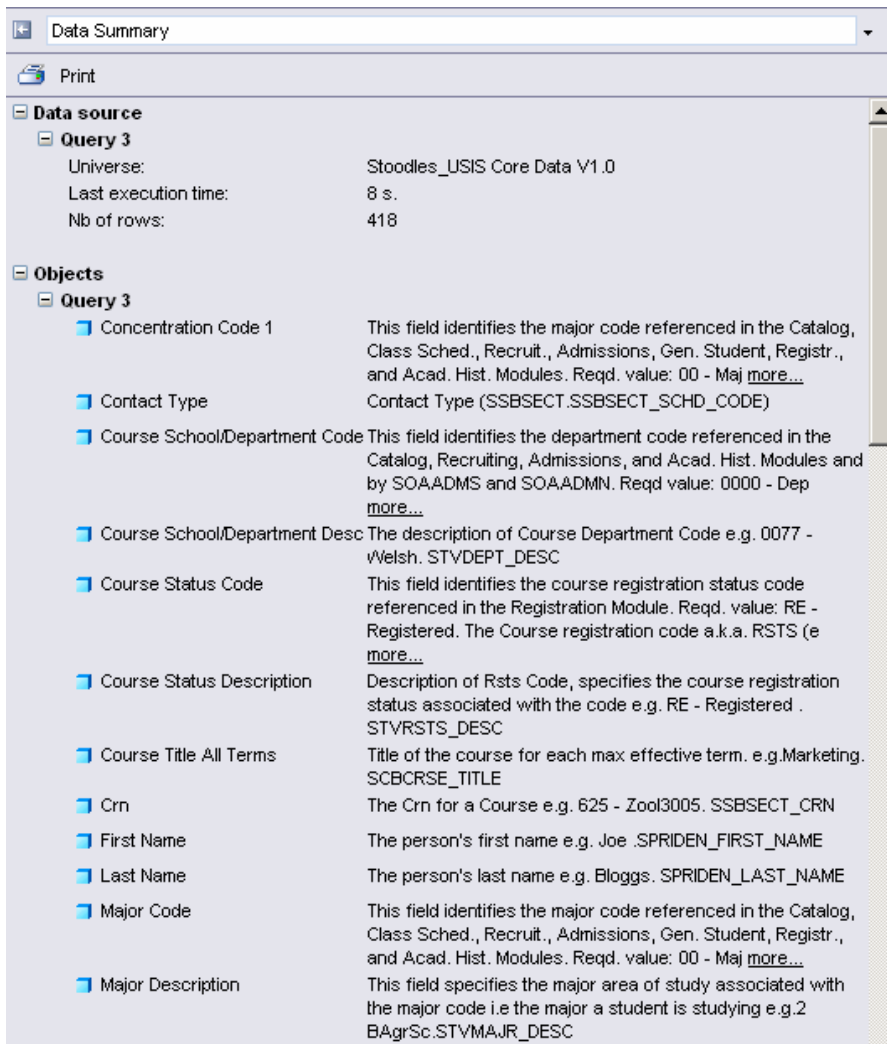


Figure 11: Data Summary

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### iii. Chart & Table Types

Displays predefined charts, tables, forms and cells types that can be dragged and dropped for use in current report.



Figure 12: Chart and Table Types

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**iv. Available Objects**

Displays the objects that are available in the Report Query. Some of these objects may be displayed on the report already and some may not. For those that are not, it is possible to drag and drop them into the report to display them. See Figure 13.

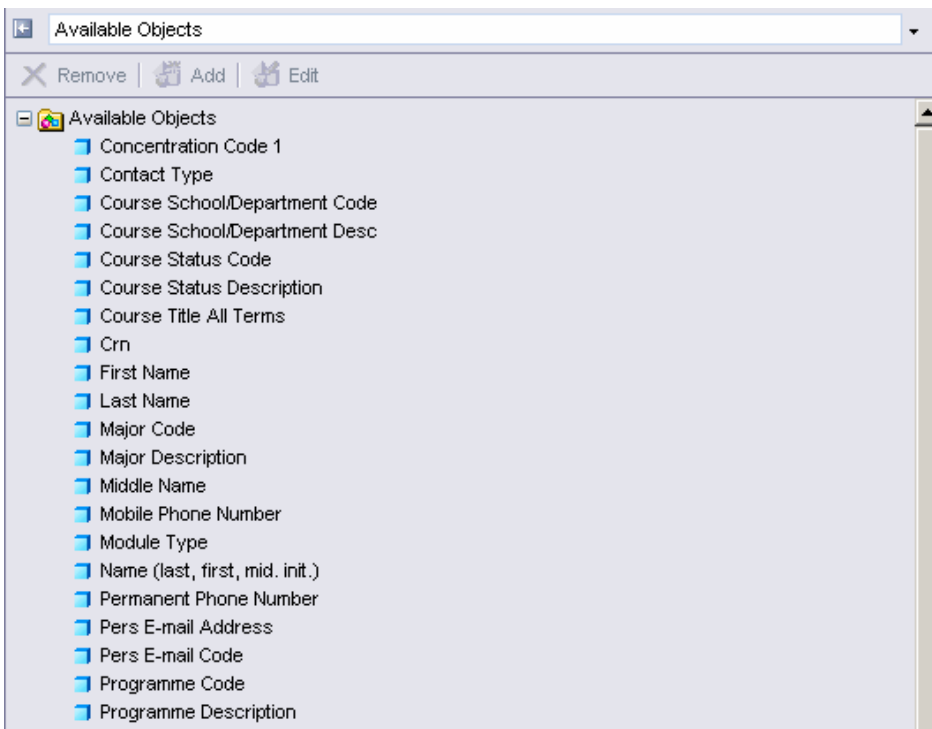


Figure 13: Available Objects

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**v. Document Structures & Filters**

Displays an outline of how the report is structured and displays information on any filters that are used to finetune the results. See Figure 14.

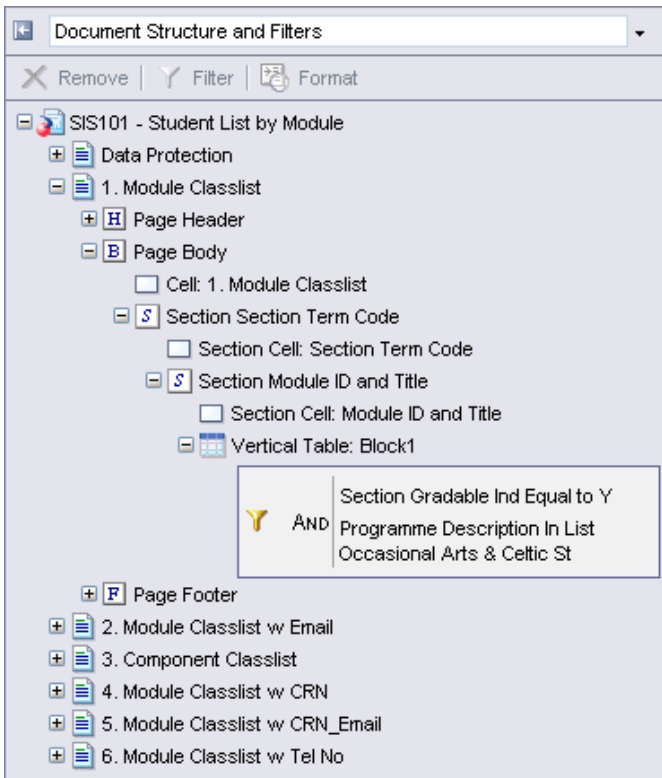


Figure 14: Document Structures and Filters

**vi. Navigation Map Option**

Displays hyperlinked bookmarks to the reports and sections in the current report. This can be used to navigate to particular sections if required. See Figure 15.

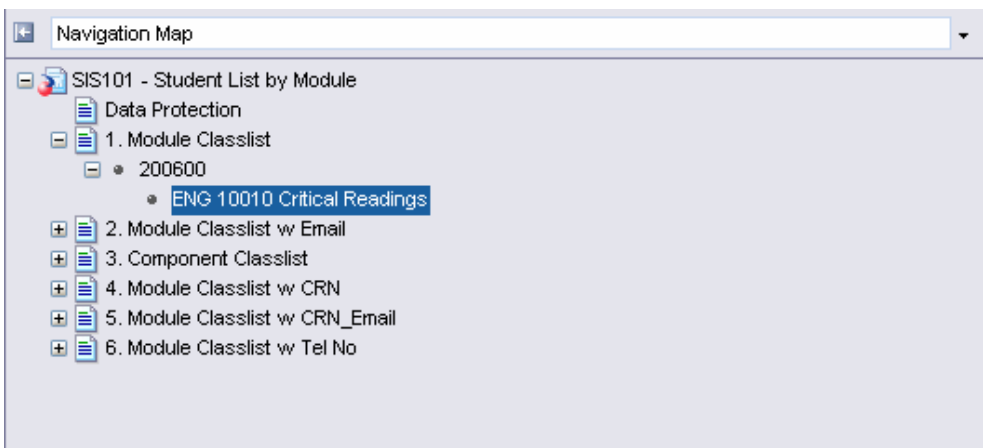


Figure 15: Navigation Map

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**vii. User Prompt Input**

Displays information on any prompts that filter the results on the current report - you can input different values for the prompts and so retrieve different results. See Figure 16.



Figure 16: User Prompt Input

**viii. Find**

Allows for search options to find a specific character or numeric string on the selected report page. See Figure 17. To search for a specific character or numeric string on the whole report, choose View | Draft and then enter your Find parameters.



Figure 17: Find


## 8. Interactive Functionality Explained

This section explains how you can use the Interactive functionality of XI to analyse information in an existing report at the click of a mouse.

### A. Filters

You can filter the data displayed in Business Objects reports to focus on the information that interests you for a specific business purpose. Filters limit the values displayed on reports, tables, charts within the document, but they don't modify the data that is retrieved from the database; they simply hide values at the report level. You can easily add quick filters to objects on a report

**i. To Define A Quick Report Filter**

- Select an object in a table on the current report.
- Click the **Filter** button on the **Report** toolbar  or right-click and click **Quick Filter** on the menu – see Figure 18.
- The **Quick Filter** dialog box appears – see Figure 19.
- Select the operator you wish to use in the filter from the drop-down list.
- Select the values that you wish to use in the filter and click **>>** to add them to the list of filter values.
- To remove a value from the filter, select the value in the list of filter values, then click **<<**.
- Click **OK** to close the dialog box and apply the report filter.

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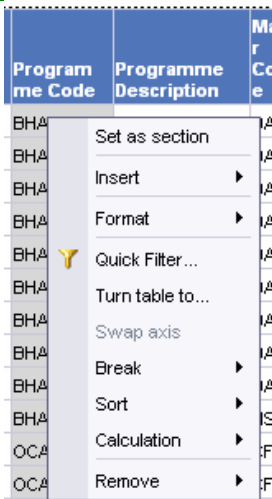


Figure 18: Quick Filter Menu

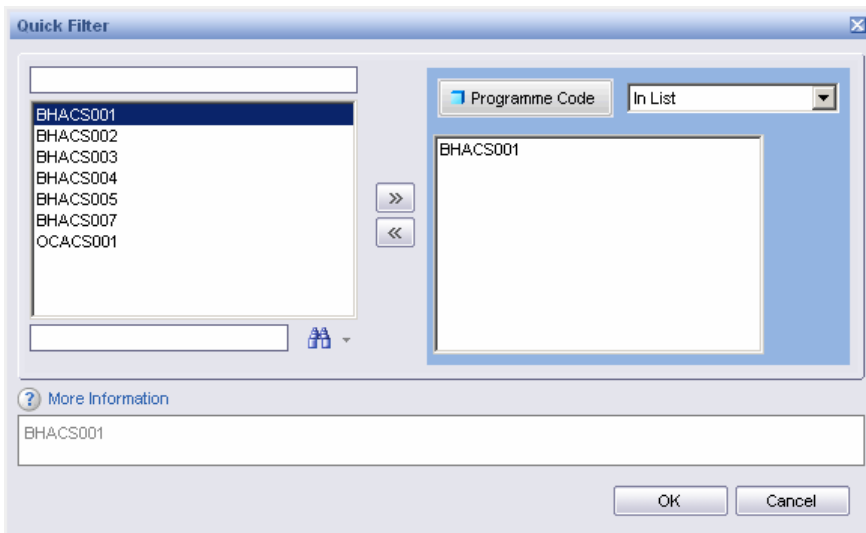


Figure 19: Quick Filter Dialog Box

**ii. Viewing, Editing and Deleting Report Filters**

Viewing the filters applied to reports helps understand the context of the results displayed on the tables, charts, and sections. You can edit or delete filters from reports at any time.

**To view the filters applied to reports**

- Display the **Document Structure and Filters** by selecting **Left panel** from the **View** menu then selecting **Document Structure and Filters** from the drop down list at the top of the Left panel.
- The **Document Structure and Filters** displays the overview of the filters in the report.

**iii. To Edit A Report Filter**

- Select the table on which the filter is applied in the Left panel and click **Edit Filter**.
- The **Edit Filter** dialog box appears.
- Edit the filter as required.

**iv. To Remove a Report Filter**

- Display the **Document Structure and Filters** overview by selecting **Left panel** from the **View** menu then selecting **Document Structure and Filters** from the drop down list at the top of the Left panel.
- Select the filter you want to remove.
- Click **Remove**.
- You can also remove individual parts of the filter by selecting the object individually then clicking **Remove**.

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## B. Sorts

You can organize the information displayed in reports, by using sorts, so that reports are easy to read and navigate. Sorts enable you to order results alphabetically or numerically. You can apply sorts to the results displayed in:

- section cells – to organise the order in which sections are displayed on a report
- tables – to organise the order in which results are displayed in a column or row

**Tip:** You can apply multiple sorts to a table or section and then prioritize the sorts, so that the information is sorted in the order you require.

The following sort orders are available:

**Default:** This is sometimes referred to as the “natural” order. Depending on the type of data in the column or row, the results are sorted as follows:

- ascending numeric order for numeric data
- ascending chronological order for date
- alphabetical order for alphanumeric data

**Tip:** To sort months in chronological order, apply the **Default** sort order.

**Ascending:** When selected, results are arranged in ascending order: The smallest value at the top of the column moving to the highest value at the bottom. For example: 100, 200, 300 or California, Colorado, Florida.

**Descending:** When selected, results are arranged in descending order: The highest value at the top of the column moving to the smallest value at the bottom. For example: 300, 200, 100 or Florida, Colorado, California.

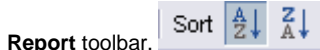
**Custom** When you define a custom sort, you choose your own sort order for the data.

### i. Applying and Removing Sorts

You can apply sorts to data on tables or sections of reports. Sorting objects helps you organise results chronologically or allows you to see the highest or lowest results at a glance.

### ii. To Apply a Sort to a Table or Section

- Click the table column/row or section cell you want to sort, and then click the **Ascending** or **Descending** sort button on the



Report toolbar.

- Or
- Right-click the table column/row or section cell you want to sort, and then on the contextual menu, click **Sort > Descending** or **Sort > Ascending**. See Figure 20.
- Business Objects applies the ascending or descending order to the results on the table or section, as you specified.

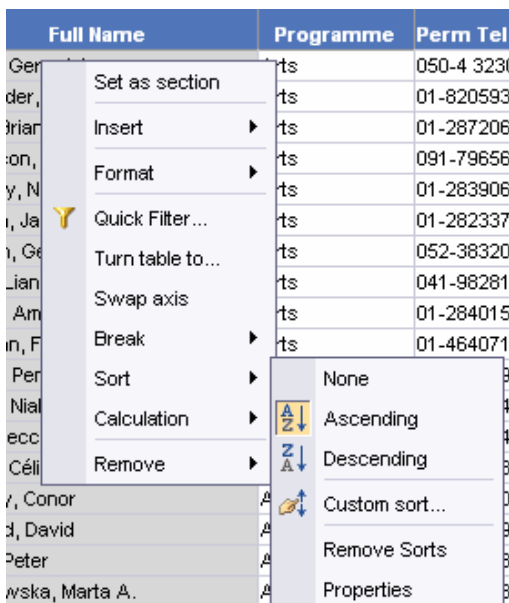


Figure 20: Quick Sort Menu



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**iii. To Apply a Custom Sort**

- Right-click the table column/row or section cell you want to sort, and then on the contextual menu, click **Sort > Custom Sort**. See Figure 20.
- The Custom Sort dialog box appears. See Figure 21.
- Select an item in the list then click the down or up button to the right of the list to move the item up or down in the list.
- Repeat step 2 until the items are sorted in the order you want.
- Click **OK**.
- Business Objects sorts the items according to the custom sort order you specified.

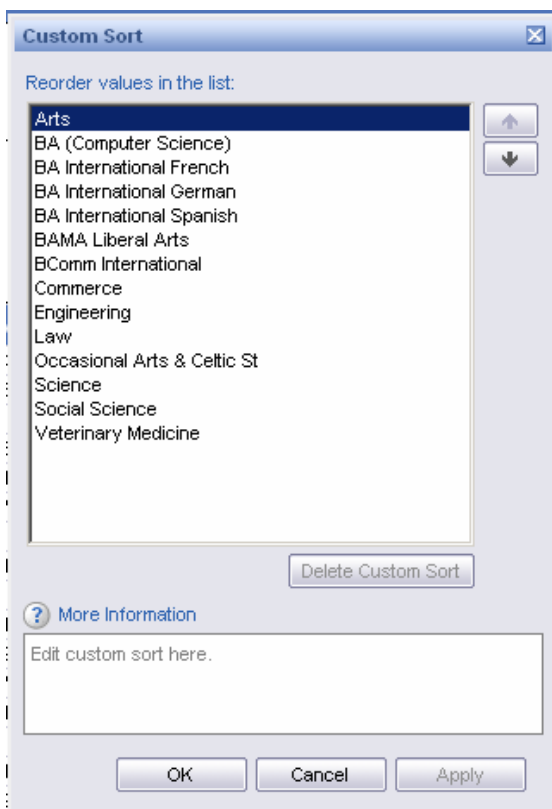


Figure 21: Custom Sort Dialog

**iv. To Remove a Custom Sort**

- Right-click the table column/row or section cell on which you have applied a custom sort, then click **Sort > Custom Sort** on the menu. The Custom Sort dialog box appears
- Click **Delete Custom Sort**. You can also delete a custom sort by using the following procedure:
  - Right-click the table column/row or section cell on which you have applied a custom sort, then click **Sort > Properties** on the menu.
  - The Sort Properties dialog box opens showing all the sorts defined on the table.
  - Select the sort you want to delete and click **Remove**.

**v. To View Sorts Defined on Table**

- Select any cell in the table.
- Right-click and select **Sort > Properties**.
- The Sort Properties dialog box opens and shows the list of sorts defined on the table. See Figure 22.

**Note:** If your selected Sort Order doesn't seem to be applied, you may need to remove existing Sorts from the current report first. This can be done via the Sort – Properties dialog box as above.

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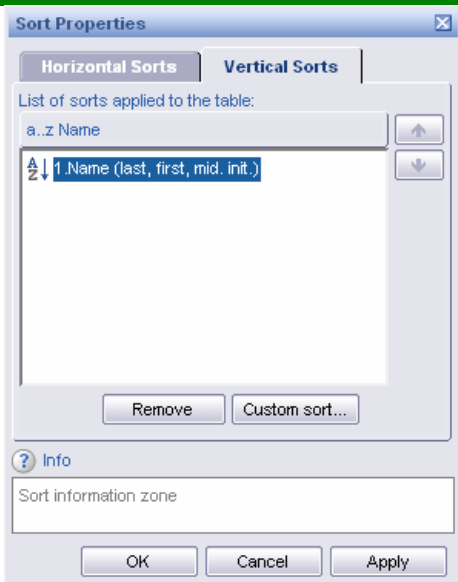


Figure 22: Sort Properties

## C. Breaks

### i. Breaks Explained

Breaks enable you to group related information together in tables and divides up data with the same results to make it more readable.

**Example:** How can I show student information grouped by their relevant programme in a table?

The table in Figure 23 below shows standard student information with Programme Code and Programme Description with no breaks applied.

The table in Figure 24 below shows the same data but with a break on Programme Code and Programme Description. In this table, the student numbers relevant for a particular programme are grouped together and allows us to place a sub total count of the number of students on each programme at the bottom of each group.

Inserting breaks in tables enables you to:

- organise how information is presented, by grouping related information together
- display subtotals for each group of information



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Prog Code	Programme Description	Student No
OCACS001	Occasional Arts & Celtic St	06112684
OCACS001	Occasional Arts & Celtic St	06112773
OCACS001	Occasional Arts & Celtic St	06113729
OCACS001	Occasional Arts & Celtic St	06113940
OCACS001	Occasional Arts & Celtic St	06113966
OCACS001	Occasional Arts & Celtic St	06114024
OCACS001	Occasional Arts & Celtic St	06114253
OCACS001	Occasional Arts & Celtic St	06119913
OCACS001	Occasional Arts & Celtic St	06120130
OCACS001	Occasional Arts & Celtic St	06121292
BHACS007	BAMA Liberal Arts	06370071
BHACS007	BAMA Liberal Arts	06383874
BHACS007	BAMA Liberal Arts	06420494
BHACS007	BAMA Liberal Arts	06682162
BHACS007	BAMA Liberal Arts	06708889
BHACS005	BA International Spanish	06817378
BHACS004	BA International German	06443150
BHACS003	BA International French	06047394
BHACS003	BA International French	06051693
BHACS002	BA (Computer Science)	05335302
BHACS001	Arts	01149539
BHACS001	Arts	03386066
BHACS001	Arts	03787117
BHACS001	Arts	04135873
BHACS001	Arts	04337085
BHACS001	Arts	04378296
BHACS001	Arts	05126070
BHACS001	Arts	05126134
BHACS001	Arts	05126142

Figure 23: Student Information – No Breaks

Prog Code	Programme Description	Student No
OCACS001	Occasional Arts & Celtic St	06113966
		06112773
		06121292
		06119913
		06112684
		06120130
		06113940
		06114253
		06113729
		06114024
		10
BHACS007	BAMA Liberal Arts	06383874
		06420494
		06682162
		06708889
		06370071
		5
BHACS005	BA International Spanish	06817378
		1
BHACS004	BA International German	06443150
		1
BHACS003	BA International French	06051693
		06047394
		2
BHACS002	BA (Computer Science)	05335302
		1
BHACS001	Arts	06392423
		06361935
		06611117
		06691048
		06761542
		06601189
		06380425
		06381286
		06680470

Figure 24: Student Information with Break on Programme Code & Description

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**ii. How Data is Sorted with Breaks**

When you insert a break on an object, the values for the object are automatically sorted in ascending order. If the values are numeric, the lowest value appears in the first row of the table and the highest result appears in the last row. If the values are alphabetical characters, then the values are sorted in alphabetical order from top to bottom. You can change this sort order at any time – see applying Sorts section.

**iii. Inserting, Removing & Prioritising Breaks**

You can insert one or multiple breaks on a table or crosstab. You can prioritize breaks on tables to organize groups of data on tables within other groups. For example, if you want to group data on a table by Programme and then, within each Programme, group that data by Major, you need to insert a break on the [Programme] object and on the [Major] object, and then give first priority to the break on [Programme].

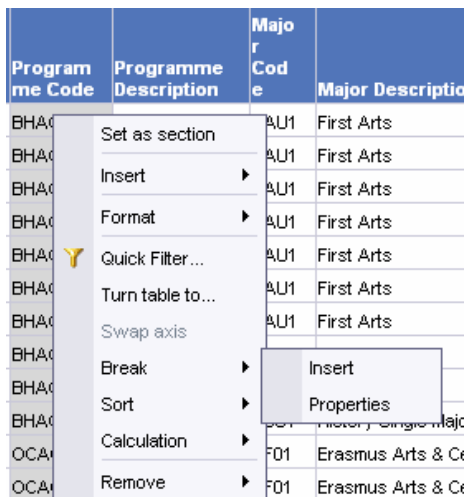
To insert or remove a break

- Click the table cell containing the results you want to group together, and then click the **Break** button on the **Report** toolbar



Or

- Right-click the table cell containing the results you want to group together, and then on the contextual menu, click **Break > Insert**. See Figure 25.
- Business Objects groups the selected data together on the table, by inserting a break, and inserts a footer at the end of each break.



Programme Code	Programme Description	Major Code	Major Description
BHAC		AU1	First Arts
BHAC		AU1	First Arts
BHAC		AU1	First Arts
BHAC		AU1	First Arts
BHAC		AU1	First Arts
BHAC		AU1	First Arts
BHAC		AU1	First Arts
BHAC		AU1	First Arts
BHAC		AU1	First Arts
BHAC		AU1	First Arts
BHAC		AU1	First Arts
BHAC		AU1	First Arts
OCA		F01	Erasmus Arts & Ce
OCA		F01	Erasmus Arts & Ce

Figure 25: Break Shortcut Menu

To prioritise breaks on a table

- With a report open, right-click the cells in the table break.
- The contextual menu appears.
- Click **Break > Properties** – see Figure 26.
- The **Break Properties** dialog box appears. Each break on the selected table is listed in the pane on the left.
- Select the break you want to move, and then click either the **Move break up** or the **Move break down** arrow to set the priority of the breaks.
- Click **OK**.
- Business Objects reorders the breaks on the table, as you have specified.

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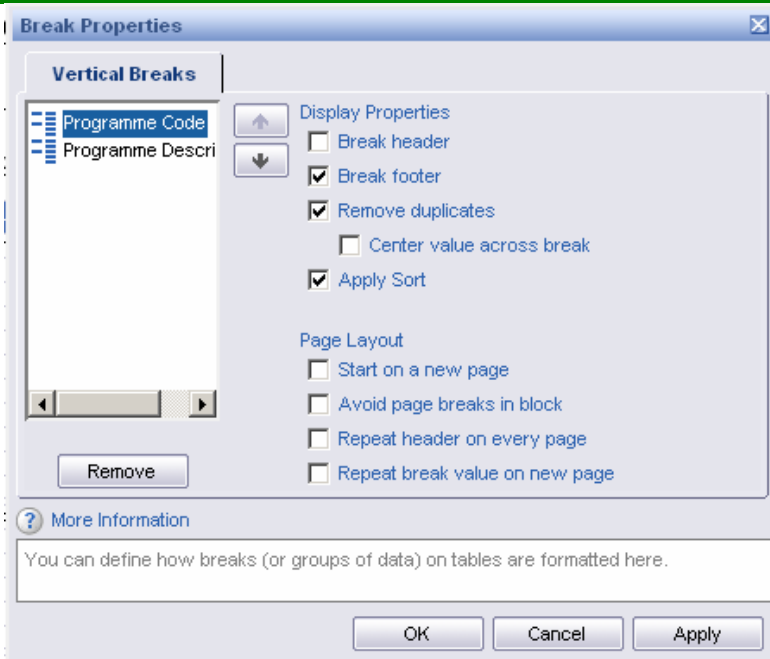


Figure 26: Break Properties

**iv. Setting Display Properties & Page Layout for Breaks**

When you first insert a break on a table, certain display options are applied by default. You can edit these default settings and apply options for the following:

- Display properties – how the results display on the break
- Page layout properties – how the breaks display on the report page

*Break display properties*

You can set the following display properties for a break:



# Business Objects XI – Interactive User Manual

Format Option	What Happens When Selected																																						
<b>Break header</b>	<p>A header is displayed for each group of results or <i>break</i> on the table. For example, this table has a break on “Programme” so each value for programme has a separate break header:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Prog Code</th> <th>Student No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>OCACS001</td> <td>06112684</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>06112773</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>06113729</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>06113940</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>06113966</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>06114024</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>06114253</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>06119913</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>06120130</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>06121292</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OCACS001</td> <td>10</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Prog Code</th> <th>Student No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BHACS007</td> <td>06370071</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>06383874</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>06420494</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>06682162</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>06708889</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BHACS007</td> <td>5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Prog Code	Student No	OCACS001	06112684		06112773		06113729		06113940		06113966		06114024		06114253		06119913		06120130		06121292	OCACS001	10	Prog Code	Student No	BHACS007	06370071		06383874		06420494		06682162		06708889	BHACS007	5
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<b>Break footer</b>	<p>A footer is added below each group of results or <i>break</i> on the table. When you apply a calculation to the results, the result is shown in the footer. For example, this table has a break on “Programme,” so each value for programme has a separate break footer showing the total count of students on that programme.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Prog Code</th> <th>Student No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>OCACS001</td> <td>06112684</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>06112773</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>06113729</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>06113940</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>06113966</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>06114024</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>06114253</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>06119913</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>06120130</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>06121292</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OCACS001</td> <td>10</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Prog Code</th> <th>Student No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BHACS007</td> <td>06370071</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>06383874</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>06420494</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>06682162</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>06708889</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BHACS007</td> <td>5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Prog Code	Student No	OCACS001	06112684		06112773		06113729		06113940		06113966		06114024		06114253		06119913		06120130		06121292	OCACS001	10	Prog Code	Student No	BHACS007	06370071		06383874		06420494		06682162		06708889	BHACS007	5
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<b>Remove duplicates</b>	<p>Removes all duplicate values from the data in a table when you insert a break. For example, this table has duplicate values not removed for each break in the properties section so the programme code appears multiple times.</p>																																						



# Business Objects XI – Interactive User Manual

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<p><b>Center value across break</b></p>	<p>Active when <b>Remove Duplicates</b> is selected. It merges empty cells and centers the values for the object in each break on the table. See table below.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Prog Code</th> <th>Student No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td rowspan="10">OCACS001</td><td>06112684</td></tr> <tr><td>06112773</td></tr> <tr><td>06113729</td></tr> <tr><td>06113940</td></tr> <tr><td>06113966</td></tr> <tr><td>06114024</td></tr> <tr><td>06114253</td></tr> <tr><td>06119913</td></tr> <tr><td>06120130</td></tr> <tr><td>06121292</td></tr> <tr><td>OCACS001</td><td>10</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Prog Code</th> <th>Student No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td rowspan="5">BHACS007</td><td>06370071</td></tr> <tr><td>06383874</td></tr> <tr><td>06420494</td></tr> <tr><td>06682162</td></tr> <tr><td>06708889</td></tr> <tr><td>BHACS007</td><td>5</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Prog Code	Student No	OCACS001	06112684	06112773	06113729	06113940	06113966	06114024	06114253	06119913	06120130	06121292	OCACS001	10	Prog Code	Student No	BHACS007	06370071	06383874	06420494	06682162	06708889	BHACS007	5													
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<p><b>Apply sorts</b></p>	<p>Applies an ascending sort to the values in the break.</p>																																						

*Break page layout properties*

You can set the following page layout properties for breaks:

Page Layout Option	What Happens When Selected
<b>Start on a new page</b>	Displays each part of the table crosstab, or form created by a break on a new page.
<b>Avoid page breaks in blocks</b>	Where possible, keeps each break section on the same page. This option is not taken into account when a table is larger than one page.

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<b>Repeat header on every page</b>	Repeats the header at the top of the table on every new page when a table goes over onto a new page.
<b>Repeat break value on new page</b>	Repeats the current value on each new page.

To set properties for a break

- With a report open, right-click the cells in the table break. The contextual menu appears – see Figure 27.
- Click **Break > Properties**
- The **Break Properties** dialog box appears.
- In the **Break Display Properties** section, select the appropriate break display properties you require.
- In the **Page Layout** section, select the appropriate page layout properties.
- Click **OK**.
- Business Objects applies the properties to the break, as you have specified.

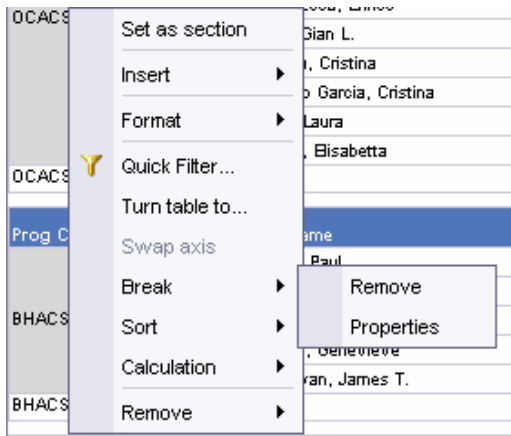


Figure 27: Break Shortcut Menu

## D. Calculations

### i. Insert Standard Calculations

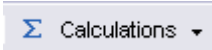
You can insert predefined calculations into Business Objects reports. These predefined calculations allow you to perform standard business calculations on your data. The available predefined calculations are outlined below.

Calculation	Description
<b>Sum</b>	Calculates the sum of the numbers in the column.
<b>Count</b>	Counts the number of rows within a break.
<b>Average</b>	Calculates the average of the numbers in the column.
<b>Min</b>	Returns the smallest number in the column.
<b>Max</b>	Returns the largest number in the column.
<b>Percentage</b>	Displays each row's data as a percentage of the total. Business Objects adds an additional row to the table to hold the percentages.

### ii. Inserting and Removing Calculations

You add calculations from the toolbar or from the right-click menu to insert predefined calculations into Business Objects reports.

To insert a calculation from the toolbar

- Select the column to which you wish to add the calculation.
- Click the **Calculations** button on the toolbar to insert the default calculation (SUM) 
- Or
- Click the arrow at the right of the calculation button, and then select the calculation you want from the list of predefined calculations – see Figure 28.
- Business Objects adds a footer to the column and places the calculation formula and result in it. (In the case of the PERCENTAGE calculation Business Objects adds an additional column to the table to hold the results of the calculation.)



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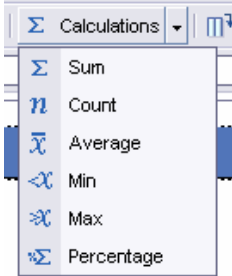


Figure 28: Calculations Shortcut Menu

**To insert a calculation from the menu**

- Select a cell in the column to which you want to add a calculation.
- Right-click, select **Calculation** then select the calculation from the sub menu.
- The calculations that you have already added are marked in the menu. To remove a calculation that you added previously, select it again from the menu.
- See Figure 29 for example of a count inserted on Student Number.

Prog Code	Programme Description	Student No
OCACS001	Occasional Arts & Celtic St	06113966
		06112773
		06121292
		06119913
		06112684
		06120130
		06113940
		06114253
		06113729
		06114024
		Count: 10

Figure 29: Inserting Count on Student Number

## E. Adding, Removing and Formatting Data Displayed

When you create a new document, Business Objects generates a new report with a vertical table and standard formatting. This initial table includes all of the data in the query behind the document. You can insert more tables onto the same report or onto new reports within the same document.

*i. Available Table Types*

Business Objects allows you to include four types of tables in your reports.

*Vertical Table*

Vertical tables display header cells at the top of the table and the corresponding data in columns. By default, the header cells display the names of the objects included in the table. The body cells display the corresponding values. See Figure 30.

Programme Code	Programme Description	Major Code	Major Description
BHACS001	Arts	ARIN	Interim Arts
BHACS001	Arts	BAU1	First Arts
BHACS001	Arts	ECS1	Economics Single Major
BHACS001	Arts	ENS1	English Single Major
BHACS001	Arts	ENW1	English 30 Credit Major
BHACS001	Arts	HSS1	History Single Major
BHACS001	Arts	PCS1	Psychology Single Major
BHACS001	Arts	PLS1	Philosophy Single Major
BHACS001	Arts	\VJ1	GPEP Stage 1 - 40 Credits
BHACS002	BA (Computer Science)	CSS2	Computer Science Single Maj BA
BHACS003	BA International French	FRU1	BA International - French
BHACS004	BA International German	GRU1	BA International - German
BHACS005	BA International Spanish	ELU1	BA International - Spanish
BHACS007	BAMA Liberal Arts	LAS1	Liberal Arts Single Major
OCACS001	Occasional Arts & Celtic St	CF01	Erasmus Arts & Celtic Studies

Figure 30: Vertical Table Sample



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**Horizontal Table**

Horizontal tables display header cells at the left of the table and the corresponding data in rows. By default, the header cells display the names of the dimensions, details, and measures included in the table. The body cells display the corresponding values. See Figure 31.

Programme Code	BHAC\$001	BHAC\$001	BHAC\$001
Programme Description	Arts	Arts	Arts
Major Code	ARIN	BAU1	EC\$1
Major Description	Interim Arts	First Arts	Economics Single Major

Figure 31: Horizontal Table

**Crosstab Table**

Crosstabs display values for objects across the top axis (columns) and on the left axis (rows). You can include more than two objects in a crosstab. You are not restricted to one object for the columns and one object for the rows. For example, the left axis (columns) might split the data by Programme Code and Programme Description as in Figure 32.

		ARIN	BAU1	CF01	CSS2	EC\$1	ELU1	ENS1	ENW1	FRU1	GRU1	HSS1	LAS1	PCS1	PLS1	VWJ1
BHAC\$001	Arts	9	350			2		10	1				1	16	3	2
BHAC\$002	BA (Computer Science)				1											
BHAC\$003	BA International French									2						
BHAC\$004	BA International German										2					
BHAC\$005	BA International Spanish						2									
BHAC\$007	BAMA Liberal Arts												6			
OCAC\$001	Occasional Arts & Celtic St			11												

Figure 32: Crosstab Table

**Form**

A form displays each row of data in free form format. Forms are useful in your report if you want to display detailed information per Student or Employee. For example, a form is a useful way of displaying individual student records with information such as the Student Number, Name, Address, and so on. Forms are also useful for formatting address labels for envelopes. See Figure 33.

Programme Code	BHAC\$001
Programme Description	Arts
Student Count	394
Programme Code	BHAC\$002
Programme Description	BA (Computer Science)
Student Count	1
Programme Code	BHAC\$003
Programme Description	BA International French
Student Count	2

Figure 33: Form

**ii. Inserting Tables & Free Standing Cells**

When you create a new document and run the query the first time to display the results, Business Objects generates a report that includes all of the results in a vertical table. You can modify how the table is organised, remove or add data, change the table type to display the results differently or insert other tables. You can also insert free standing cells to display results in a single cell.

**To insert a table**

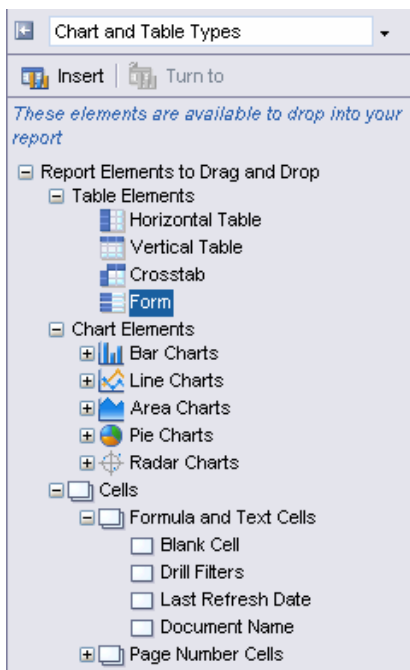
- Make sure that the **Document Properties** pane is displayed to the left of the selected report.

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- To display the Document Properties pane, click the **Show left pane** arrow at the top left of the report.
- Select **Chart and Table Types** from the drop down list. See Figure 34.
- The Left panel now displays all the types of tables, charts and free standing cells that you can add to the report.
- Select the table type that you want to add to the report in the Left panel and drag the table onto the report.
- Right-click the table in the report, select **Insert** from the menu, then select **New column** or **New row** to add rows or columns to the table.
- Select **Available Objects** from the drop-down list at the top of the left panel.
- Drag the object that you want to associate with a column to the column in the report table.
- The column is populated with the data from the report object.
- Continue dragging objects to table columns until you have associated objects with all columns.

*To insert a free standing cell*

- Make sure that the **Document Properties** pane is displayed to the left of the selected report.
- To display the Document Properties pane, click the **Show left pane** arrow at the top left of the report.
- Select **Chart and Table Types** from the drop down list – see Figure 34 below.



**Figure 34: Chart and Table Types**

- The Left panel now displays all the types of tables, charts and free standing cells that you can add to the report.
- Open the free standing Cells item in the report template hierarchy to display the types of free standing cell you can add.
- Drag the type of free standing cell you want to add to the report.
- If you choose **Blank Cell**, the cell remains blank.
- If you choose any other type of cell, the cell is populated based on the type of information that the cell displays. For example, if you choose **Last Refresh Date**, the cell contains the formula LastExecutionDate() which populates it with the date the report was last refreshed.

**iii. Transforming Tables to Different Table Types**

There are two ways to change the type of format for a table already displayed on a report:

- using 'Turn To'
- dragging a different table type onto a table

*To modify a table using Turn To*

- Right-click inside the table and select **Turn table to...** from the menu – See Figure 35.

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Programme Code	Programme Description	Major Code	Major Description
BHAC		ARIN	Interim Arts
BHAC		BAU1	First Arts
BHAC		ECS1	Economics Single Major
BHAC		ENS1	English Single Major
BHAC		ENW1	English 30 Credit Major
BHAC		HSS1	History Single Major
BHAC		PCS1	Psychology Single Major
BHAC		PLS1	Philosophy Single Major
BHAC		VWJ1	GPEP Stage 1 - 40 Credits
BHAC		CSS2	Computer Science Single Maj BA
BHAC		FRU1	BA International - French
BHAC		GRU1	BA International - German
BHAC		ELU1	BA International - Spanish
BHAC		LAS1	Liberal Arts Single Major
OCAC8001	Occasional Arts & Celtic St	CFD1	Erasmus Arts & Celtic Studies

Figure 35: Turn To Shortcut Menu

- The **Turn To** dialog box appears – See Figure 36 below.

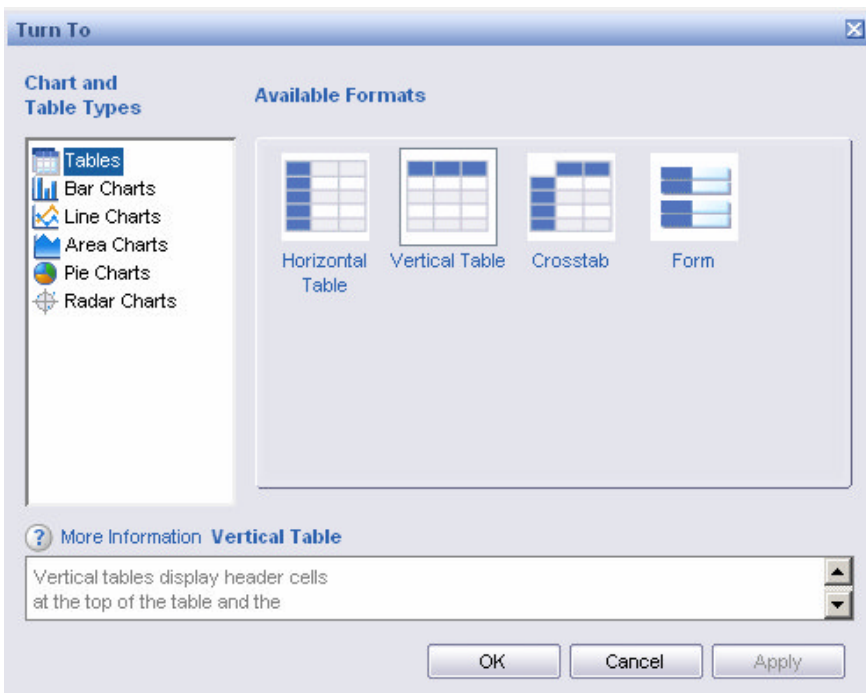


Figure 36: Turn To Dialog

- Make sure that **Tables** is selected in the left pane.
- Select the type of table to which you want to change the current table in the **Available Formats** area on the right.
- Click **OK**.
- Business Objects changes the table to the type you selected.

To apply a different table type using drag-and-drop

- Make sure that the **Document Properties** pane is displayed to the left of the selected report.
- To display the **Document Properties** pane, click the **Show left pane** arrow at the top left of the report.
- Select **Chart and Table Types** from the drop down list at the top of the Left panel.
- Select the table type to which you want to change the existing table and drag it over the existing table.
- Business Objects changes the table to the type you selected.

iv. **Including Tables Headers & Footers**

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To show or hide a table header or footer

- Right-click inside the table and select **Format** from the menu, then select **Table**.
- The **Format Table** dialog box appears – see Figure 37 below.

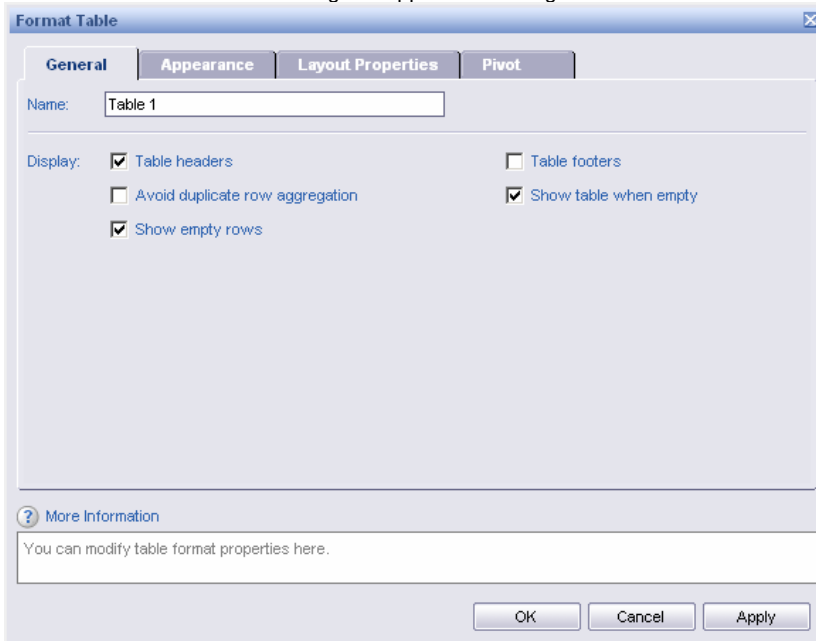


Figure 37: Format Table Dialog

- Select the **General** tab on the Format Table dialog box.
- Check/uncheck **Table headers** to display/hide table headers.
- Check/uncheck **Table footers** to display/hide table footers.

**Note:** If the table is a crosstab, you have the option to hide either or both of the vertical (left) and horizontal (top) headers. In this case the options **Left header** and **Top header** appear in place of **Table headers**.

#### v. Adding & Removing Rows & Columns

After you have created a table you can modify it by changing the rows and columns.

To add a row to a table

- Select a row in the table and right-click.
- Select **Insert** from the menu, select **New Row**, then select **Above** or **Below**, depending on whether you want to insert the row above or below the selected row.

To add a column to a table

- Select a column in the table and right-click.
- Select **Insert** from the menu, select **New Column**, then select **Left** or **Right**, depending on whether you want to insert the column to the left or right of the selected column.

To remove a row from a table

- Select a cell in the row and right-click.
- Select **Remove** from the menu, then select **Row**.

To remove a column from a table

- Select the column and right-click.
- Select **Remove** from the menu, then select **Column**.

#### vi. Moving & Swapping Rows & Columns

To reorganise how information is displayed on tables, you can move or swap the table rows and columns. You can also swap the axes on crosstabs to gain a different perspective on results.

To move columns in a table

- Right-click in the table, select **Format** from the menu, and then select **Table**.

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- The Format Table dialog box appears.
- Select the **Pivot** tab – see Figure 38.

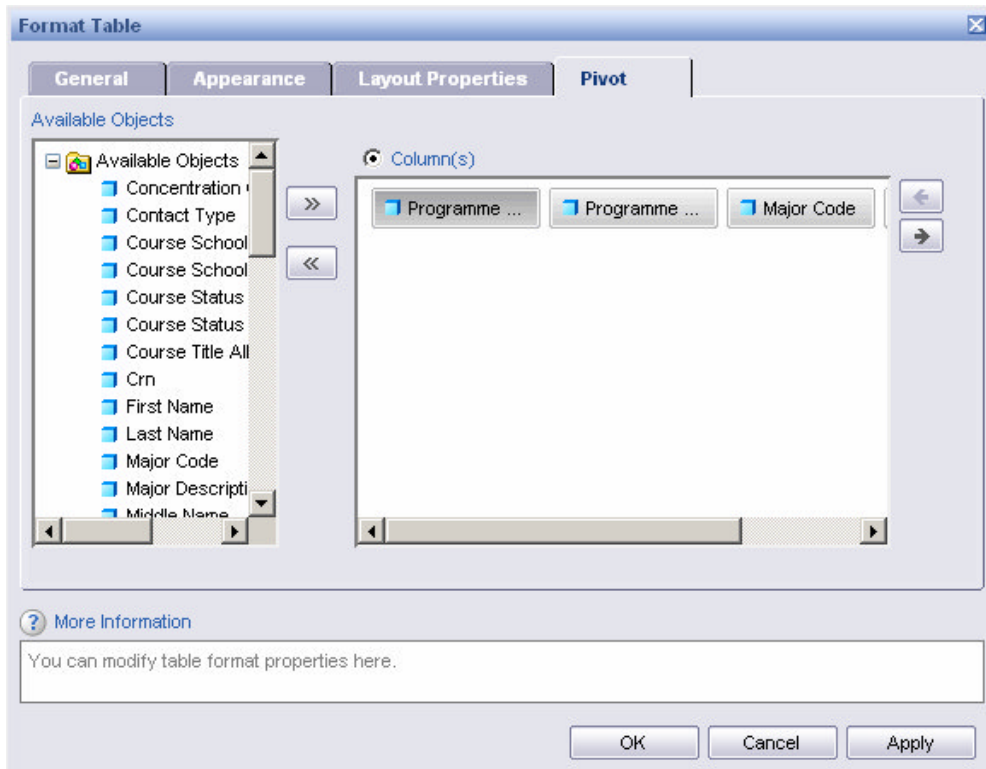


Figure 38: Format Table – Pivot Tab

- Select objects in the **Available Objects** area, and click >> to add them to the table.
- Select objects in the **Column(s)** area and click << to remove them from the table.
- Drag objects in the **Column(s)** area to set the order of columns in the table.
- Click **OK**.

*To move columns in a crosstab*

- Right-click in the crosstab, select **Format** from the menu, then select **Table**.
- The **Format Table** dialog box appears.
- Select the **Pivot** tab – see Figure 39 below.
- The **Pivot** tab has sections for the row(s), column(s) and body of the crosstab.

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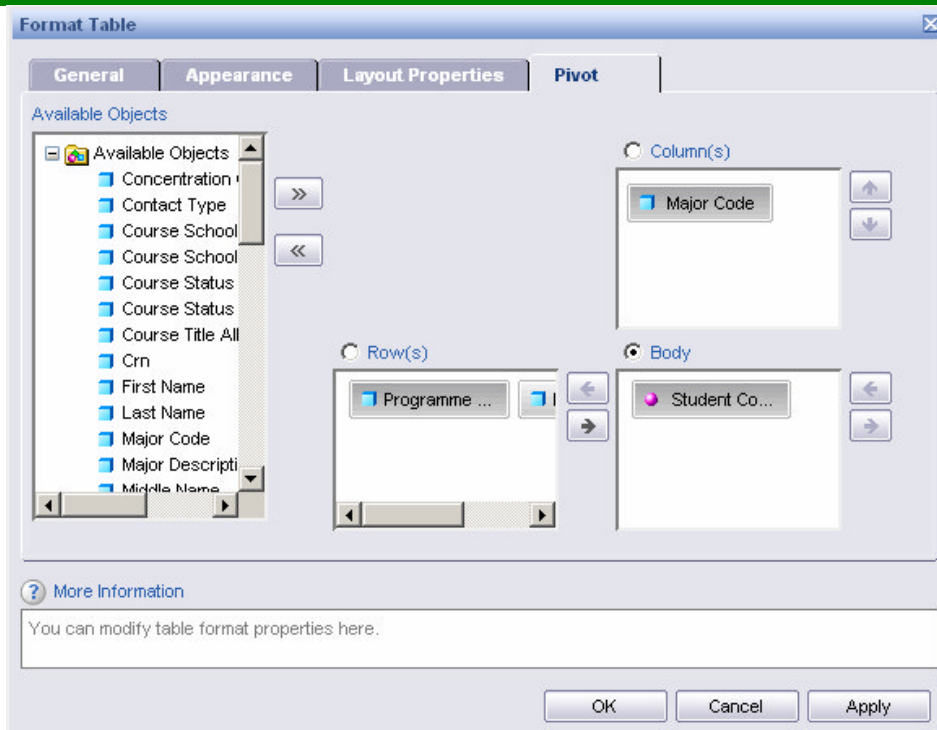


Figure 39: Format Table – Pivot Crosstab

- Select objects in the **Available Objects** area, click **Row(s)**, **Column(s)** or **Body** and click >> to add the objects to the rows, columns or body of the crosstab.
- Click **Row(s)**, **Column(s)** or **Body** and click << to remove objects from the rows, columns or body of the crosstab.
- Drag objects in the **Row(s)**, **Column(s)** or **Body** area to set the object order.
- Click **OK**.

*To swap rows or columns on a crosstab*

- Select the crosstab.
- Right-click and select **Swap axis** from the menu.
- Business Objects swaps the rows and columns of the crosstab.

**vii. Modifying Data Included in Tables & Cells**

- Once you have created a table or free standing cell you can modify the data in it by adding or removing objects, clearing the data that the table or cell contains, or deleting the table or cell.

*To add objects to a table*

- Make sure that the **Document Properties** pane is displayed to the left of the selected report.
- To display the Document Properties pane, click the **Show left pane** arrow at the top left of the report.
- Select **Available Objects** from the drop down list at the top of the Left panel.
- Select the object you want to add and drag it over to the table so that a red bar appears where you want to place the object.
- Release the object.
- Business Objects adds the object to the table – See Figure 40.

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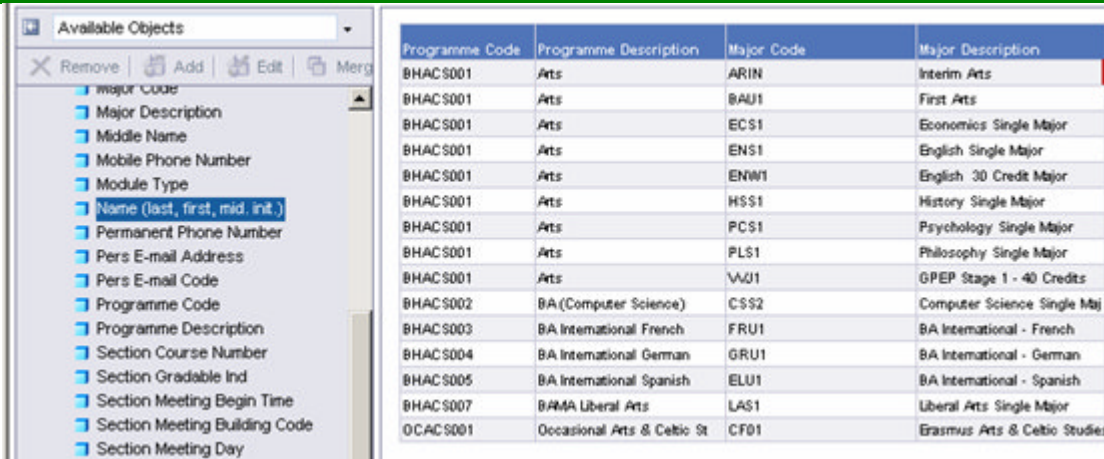


Figure 40: Add Objects

To clear table or cell contents

- Select the cell or column within a table.
- Display the Formula bar by selecting **View** from the menu, then selecting **Toolbars**, then **Formula**.
- Delete the cell formula in the **Formula** bar.
- Business Objects removes the data from the cell(s).

### viii. Removing Tables & Cells

To remove a table

- Select the table.
- Right-click and select **Remove** from the menu, then select **Table**.

To remove a cell

- Select the cell.
- Right-click and select **Remove Cell** from the menu.
- **Note:** You can only remove free standing cells. You cannot remove single cells from a table.



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## F. Drilling

Drill mode lets you break down data and view it from different angles and at different levels of detail. The structure used for this purpose is known as a hierarchy.

### i. Hierarchies

A hierarchy is a group of objects that have been placed in a specific order from highest level of detail to lowest.


Example of hierarchy relating to student reports:

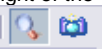
- Term Year
- Level Description
- Programme Description
- Stage
- Major Description
- Student No


Drilling allows you to view data at a high level (Term Year in example above), then drill down, using the hierarchical structure to the lower levels (Student No in the example above), rather than displaying all levels of data at once in a large report that is difficult to interpret.

A measure object, such as Student Count, would be aggregated according to the level of data being displayed.

### ii. Activating Drill Mode

Click the Drill button  on the top right of the Standard Tool bar to activate Drill mode.

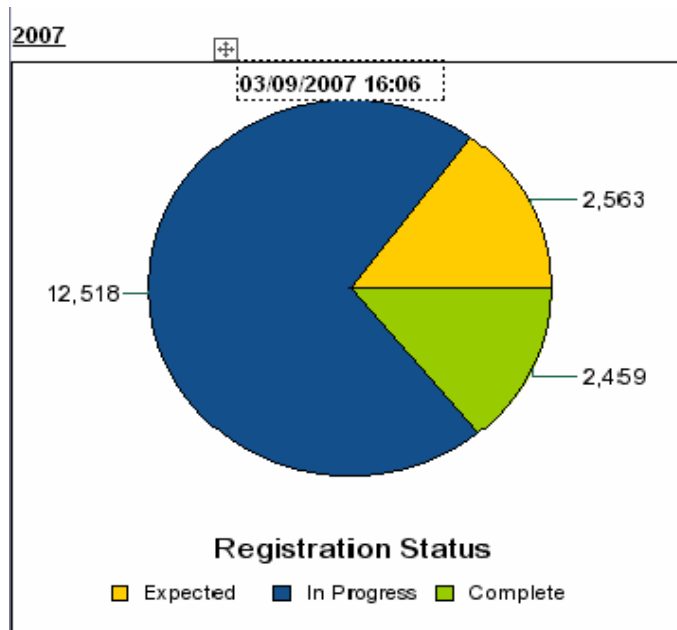
The open report tab is now in Drill mode .

Drillable objects are underlined in tables and graphs and may have a bent arrow  beside them. See Figures 41 and 42.

2007

	<u>Expected to Register</u>	<u>Registration In Progress</u>	<u>Full Module Registration</u>	Sum:
<u>Undergraduate</u> ↑	447	10,165	1,776	<b>12,388</b>
<u>UG certificates &amp; UG diplomas</u> ↑	6	129	135	<b>270</b>
<u>Postgraduate taught</u> ↑	650	1,774	335	<b>2,759</b>
<u>Postgraduate Research</u> ↑	1,347	167		<b>1,514</b>
<u>Occasional</u> ↑	113	283	213	<b>609</b>
Sum:	<b>2,563</b>	<b>12,518</b>	<b>2,459</b>	<b>17,540</b>

Figure 41 – Drillable Objects





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Figure 42 – Drillable Graph

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iii. **Drilling Down**

Drillable objects are now underlined to indicate they have become hyperlinks. When you place your cursor over one of these links, a yellow message window will appear telling you what the next level down in the hierarchy is. See Figure 43.

2007	
	Expected to Register
Undergraduate	453
UG certificate	6

Figure 43 – Drilling Down

Click on the hyperlink to drill down to the next level. See Figure 44.

	Expected to Register	Registration In Progress	Fu
<u>BHACS001 Arts</u>	169	2,226	
<u>BHACS002 BA (Computer Science)</u>	1	71	
<u>BHACS003 BA International French</u>		41	
<u>BHACS004 BA International German</u>	1	22	
<u>BHACS005 BA International Spanish</u>	1	18	
<u>BHACS006 BA Evening</u>	43	58	
<u>BHACS007 BAMA Liberal Arts</u>	1	10	
<u>BHACS008 BA Evening (Old Regs)</u>	51	128	
<u>BHACS009 Music</u>		23	

Figure 44 – Drilled Down

A Drill Toolbar has appeared on screen below the existing Toolbars. See Figure 45. This shows the current level of detail.



Figure 45 – Drill Toolbar

If you cannot see the Drill Toolbar, you need to turn it on in the View | Toolbars menu. See Figure 46.

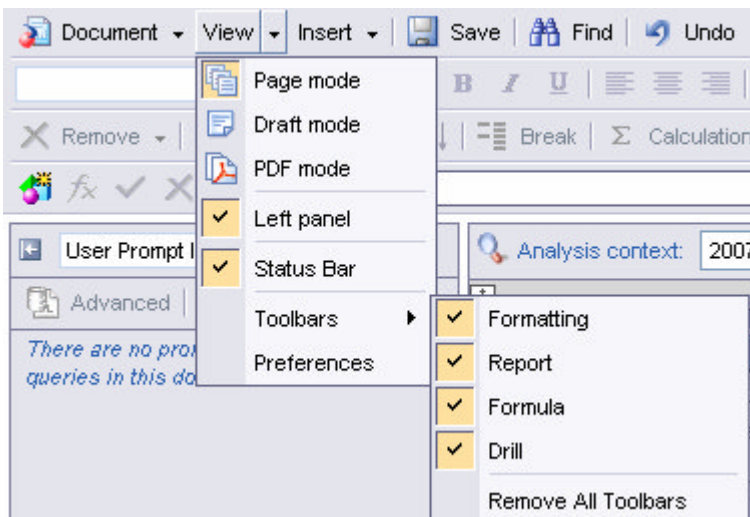


Figure 46 – View Drill Toolbars

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You can choose other object values at the same level of detail without having to return to the main table, by selecting from the dropdown list on the Drill Toolbar. See Figures 47 and 48.

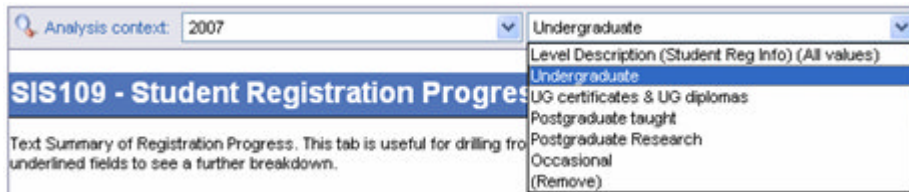


Figure 47 – Drill Dropdown List

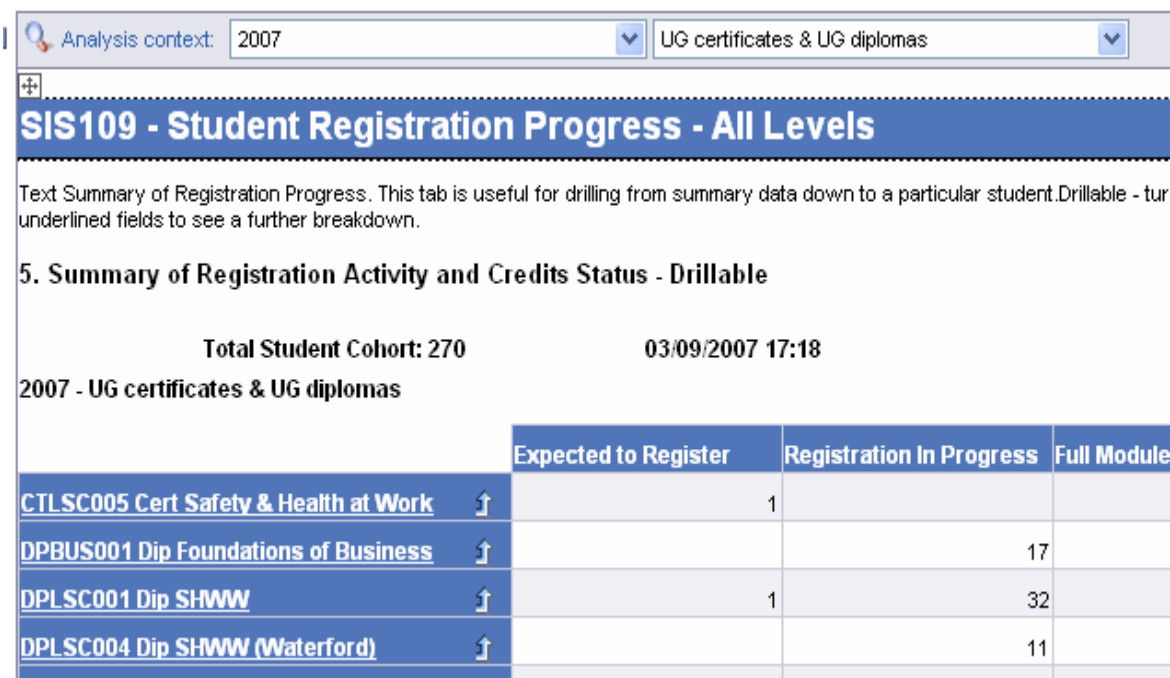


Figure 48 – Drilled Across

If you click on another hyperlink, the Drill Toolbar shows the additional level of data that has been drilled. See Figure 49

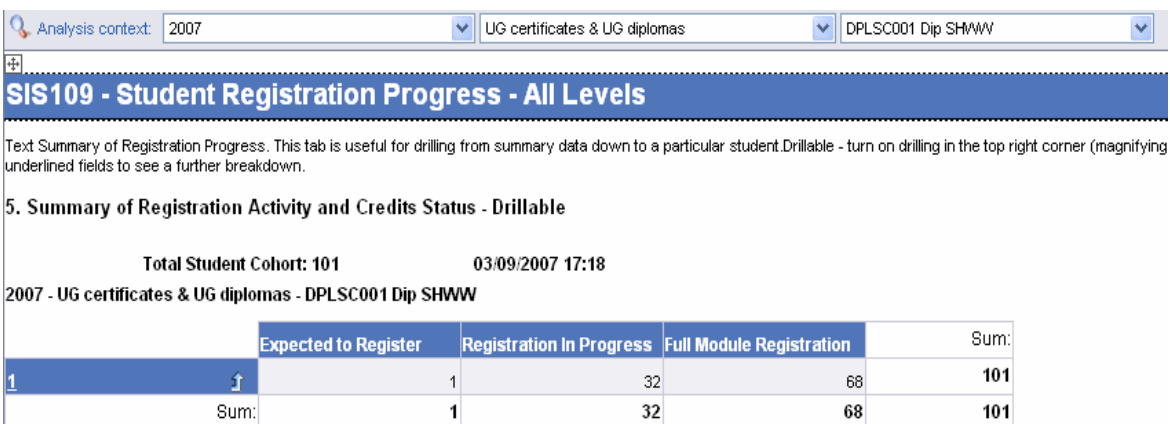



Figure 49 – Drill Toolbar Display

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iv. **Drilling Up**

To return to the highest level of data you will have to Drill Up through the hierarchy.

Click on the Backup arrow  that has appeared in the column header for the objects that have been drilled. A yellow label will appear telling you the next level up in the hierarchy. See Figure 50.

Total Student Cohort: 199      04/09/2007 09:05

2007 - UG certificates & UG diplomas - DPLSC001 Dip SHWW

	Expected to Register	Registration In Progress
1 	3	33
2		25
Sum:	71	58

*Note: A yellow tooltip 'Drill Up to Programme and Description' is visible over the '2' row.*

Figure 50 – Drilling Up

Clicking on the arrow will bring you back up to the next level in the hierarchy. See Figure 51.

Total Student Cohort: 422      04/09/2007 09:05

2007 - UG certificates & UG diplomas








	Expected to Register	Registration In Progress
CTLSC005 Cert Safety & Health at Work 	4	
DPACS001 Dioplóma Ghaeilge Fheidhmeach 	26	
DPBUS001 Dip Foundations of Business 		
DPLSC001 Dip SHWW 	71	
DPLSC004 Dip SHWW (Waterford) 	14	
DPLSC006 Diploma in Sports Management 	3	
DPVET001 Diploma in Veterinary Nursing 		
Sum:	118	

Figure 51 – Drilled Up

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v. **Drilling on a Chart (Graph)**

You can drill on Charts as well as on tables, if this was set up when the report was created. See Figures 52 and 53.

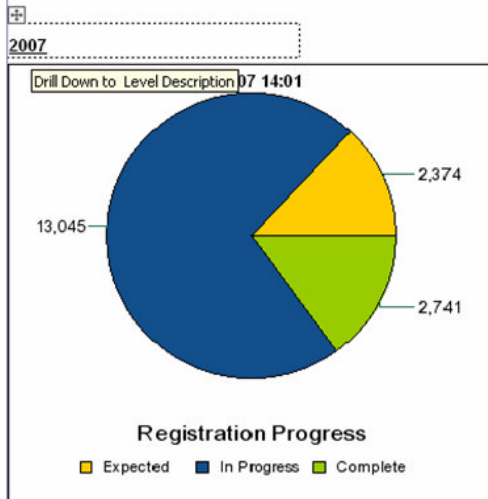


Figure 52 – Drilling Down (Graph)

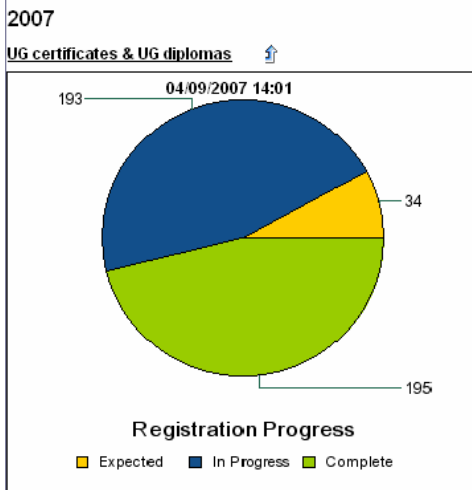
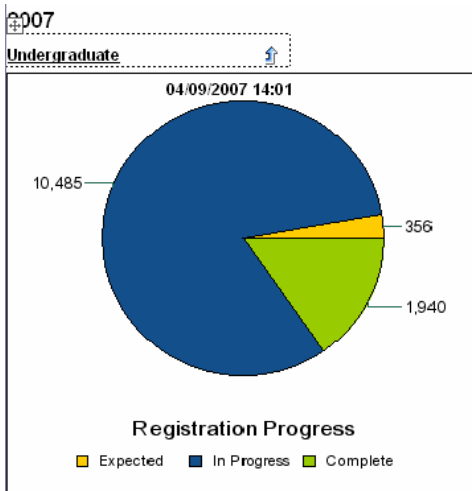


Figure 53 – Drilled Down (Graph)

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**vi. Drill Information**

Generally, when a report is created it will have a Drill Filter cell added to the drillable tabs. The contents of this cell will change as you drill up and down on the report tab to display the current drill information. See Figures 54 and 55.

2007 - Undergraduate		Expected to Register	Reg
BHACS001 Arts	↑	108	
BHACS002 BA (Computer Science)	↑		
BHACS003 BA International French	↑		

Figure 54 – Drill Filters Display

2007 - Undergraduate - BHACS001 Arts			
		Expected to Register	Reg
1	↑	91	
2	↑	15	
3	↑	2	
Sum:		<b>108</b>	

Figure 55 – Drill Filters Display

**vii. Saving a View with a Snapshot**

This feature copies the current state of a drill report tab and displays it as a new report tab in the current document. Taking a snapshot of the drill report tab you are working on lets you keep track of the various stages of your analysis while you are displaying data at different levels of detail in drill mode.

To take snapshots of a drill report tab:

Click the Snapshot button  on the top right of the Report Toolbar (beside the drill button) 

You may take as many snapshots as you like of different levels of details in your report.

Remember, you can save a copy of your report (complete with drill snapshots) to your personal folder (Favourites). You cannot save a copy in any of the Public Folders.