## OPEN SYSTEMS® Accounting Software

# **Sales Order ODBC Report Applet User's Manual**

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This document has been prepared to conform to the current release version of OPEN SYSTEMS Accounting Software. Because of our extensive development efforts and our desire to further improve and enhance the software, inconsistencies may exist between the software and the documentation in some instances. Call your customer support representative if you encounter an inconsistency.

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## **General Information**

The OPEN SYSTEMS Accounting Software (OSAS <sup>™</sup>) product line consists of several accounting applications. Each application addresses a different phase of your financial operations; together, they form a powerful accounting solution to your daily and periodic accounting needs.

#### The ODBC Kit

The OSAS ODBC Kit provides users with a way to access their OSAS data through any ODBC-compliant productivity package. The ODBC Kit includes an ODBC driver for Windows, the data dictionaries for the OSAS data files, utilities for maintaining the data dictionaries and some sample reports in Microsoft <sup>®</sup> Excel, Microsoft Access <sup>®</sup> and Crystal Reports <sup>™</sup> for Windows.

### **The Report Applets**

Since the release of the ODBC Kit, OSAS users have been discovering the power of these popular productivity packages to analyze their accounting data. The Report Applets provide a series of pre-built Microsoft Excel PivotTables <sup>®</sup> to help you get the most from your accounting data.

These tables are provided for each of the major data files in each application. This manual includes instructions for loading and using these spreadsheets to sort and analyze your data. With a little practice, you can easily create similar PivotTables or modify the ones provided to customize them to your exact needs.

### Sales Order Data Files

You use the Sales Order system to account for orders you take from customers. Sales Order encompasses the capabilities of Accounts Receivable; you can record sales you made to customers and orders that have not been paid. Sales Order lends its tracking capabilities to other applications associated with tracking assets (Inventory, for example).

#### **SO Data Files**

The Sales Order Report Applet contains several spreadsheets that report information from the OSAS Sales Order data files. The PivotTables in the SO Report Applet are based on these data files:

#### **SOTDxxx**

The Open Order Detail file stores records for orders and returns before they are posted. If Sales Order is interfaced with Inventory, orders will update serialized and nonserialized item balances and costs in Inventory. Data from the Open Order Detail file is used in the SO Sales Journal (SOSLSJRN.XLS) and SO Tax Report (SOTAXRPT.XLS) PivotTables.

#### **SORLxxx**

The Recurring Order Detail file stores records for recurring orders, which are not real orders until you copy them to the Open Order files. This data is displayed on the SO Recurring Journal (SORECJRN.XLS) PivotTable.

#### **SOKHxxx**

The Kit History file stores history information from the Bill of Materials/Kitting application if it is interfaced with Sales Order. The SOKHxxx file stores data each time you sell a kit through Sales Order Entry. The data stored in the SOKHxxx file is the basis of the SO Kit History (SOKITHST.XLS) PivotTable.

## Introduction to PivotTables

A Microsoft Excel PivotTable is an interactive table that quickly summarizes, or cross-tabulates, large amounts of data. You can rotate its rows and columns to see different summaries of the source data, filter the data by displaying different pages, or display the details for areas of interest.

A PivotTable contains fields, each of which summarizes multiple rows of information from the source data. By dragging a field button to another part of the PivotTable, you can view your data in different ways. For example, you can view any field either down the rows or across the columns.

The PivotTable summarizes data by using a summary function, such as Sum, Count, or Average. You can include subtotals and grand totals automatically, or use your own formulas by adding calculated fields and items.

In the Sales Order Report Applet, several PivotTables are provided based on the data in the OSAS data files. The PivotTable is updated through the ODBC driver.

The next section includes a tutorial for setting up and modifying PivotTables in Excel.

## **Creating Microsoft Excel PivotTables**

Read this section for an exercise in creating a PivotTable using the ODBC Kit and Microsoft Excel 97. If you require more information about Microsoft Excel, consult the Microsoft Excel User's Guide or Online Help.

Before you can create this report, complete these tasks:

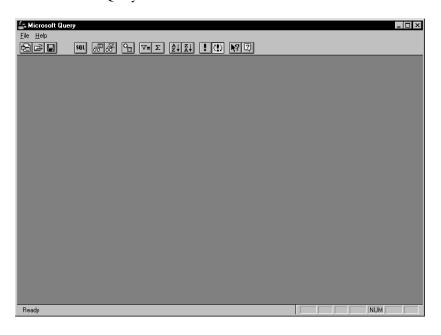
- Install and set up the ODBC Kit.
- Install and set up the BASIS ODBC drivers.
- Install Microsoft Excel 97 and Microsoft Query 97.

#### Note

This section includes instructions for using Microsoft Query with Microsoft Excel. If necessary, you can install Microsoft Query from the Microsoft Office 97 media. You may also need to create a shortcut to Query manually.

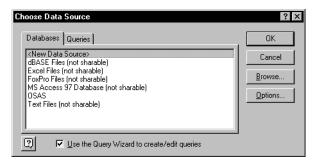
## **Building a Query For a PivotTable**

1. Start Microsoft Query.



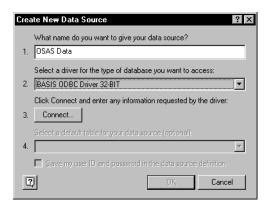
2. Under the **File** menu, select **New**.

The Choose Data Source screen appears.



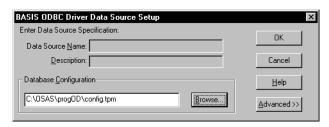
3. Select < New Data Source>, and click OK.

The Create New Data Source screen appears.



- 4. Enter a name you want to give the data source in field 1. You can use the same source again.
- 5. Select the **BASIS ODBC Driver** in field 2.
- 6. Click Connect.

The BASIS ODBC Driver Data Source Setup box appears.



7. Enter the file path and name of the CONFIG.TPM file you set up from within the OSAS ODBC software in the Database Configuration field, or select **Browse** and locate the file.

If you have already built the shadow dictionary, click on the  $\underline{\mathbf{A}}$ dvanced button, and check the options for No Shadow Dictionary Consistency Check and Fast Connect to improve performance. See online help for additional information about the options that come with the  $\mathbf{A}$ dvanced button.

8. Click **OK** to connect to the data source.

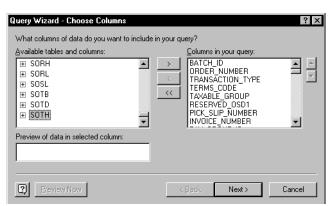
You are returned to the Create New Data Source screen.

9. Select a table in field 4 if you want to select a default table source; otherwise, leave field 4 blank and select any table when you develop the query. (If you select a table, the list of tables always starts at that table; otherwise the list of tables starts at the beginning of the list.)

The Choose Data Source box appears.



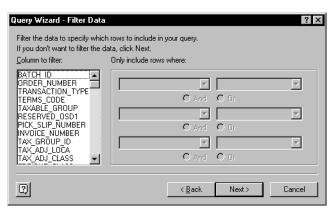
10. Select the data source you set up in the previous steps.



The Choose Columns screen appears.

11. Select a table you want to use in your Excel spreadsheet. For this example, start with one table and add a second table later. Select the SOTH table, select the columns for the spreadsheet, and click **Next** >.

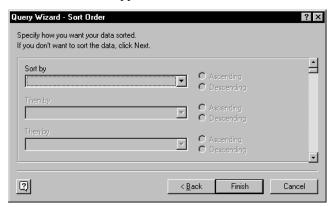




Use the Filter Data dialog box to select specific records from the table. In most cases, you do not need to choose anything in the Filter Data dialog box. For example, to filter out credit memos, select the field named TRANSACTION\_TYPE, select **does not equal**, and then enter **4** for a value. (TRANSACTION\_TYPE 4 is a credit memo.)

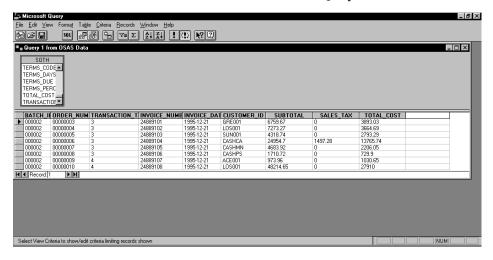
#### 12. Click Next >.

The Sort Order box appears.



Use the Sort Order dialog box to select how the data is sorted. For example, select a field in Sort by and check Ascending or Descending. Select more fields and orders for hierarchical sorts. For now, don't enter any sort fields.

13. Click Finish. You are returned to the Microsoft Query screen.



The data in your query is displayed. You can delete columns by selecting a column and pressing the **Delete** key. You can also add a column by double-clicking on the field name (in the SOTH file).

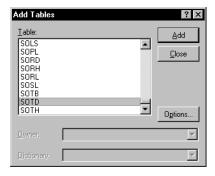
#### Note

**NOTE**: You can also select which fields you want in your query in step 6 above. Instead of selecting the entire table, you can click the + box next to the table you want and select the given fields from the list.

#### 14. Select the following fields:

- BATCH\_ID
- ORDER NUMBER
- TRANSACTION\_TYPE
- INVOICE\_NUMBER
- INVOICE\_DATE
- CUSTOMER\_ID
- SUBTOTAL
- SALES\_TAX
- TOTAL\_COST
- 15. Select **Table** from the main menu, and choose **Add tables**.

The Add Table dialog box appears.



16. A list of all the tables is displayed. Select the **SOTD** table, and click **Close**.

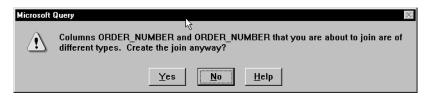
#### **Joining Tables**

- 17. Locate BATCH\_ID in the SOTD and SOTH tables; then click and hold the left mouse button down on BATCH\_ID in the SOTH table
- 18. Drag the field over to the BATCH\_ID field in the SOTD table and release the mouse button.

A line appears between the two BATCH\_ID fields, joining the two fields.

19. Follow steps 17 through 18 with the ORDER\_NUMBER field.

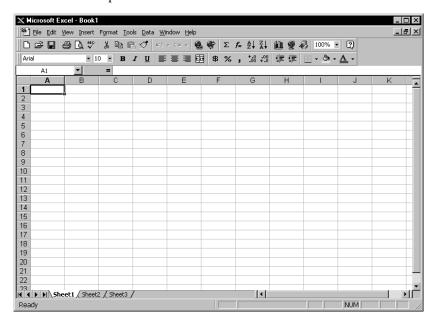
**NOTE**: You may get the following message. For now, click **Yes** to ignore the message and join the fields together.



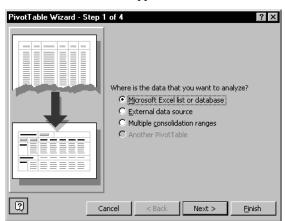
- 20. Select the following fields from the SOTD table:
  - ENTRY\_NUMBER
  - UNIT\_COST\_COMPNT
  - UNIT\_PRICE
  - ORDERED\_QTY
  - SHIPPED\_QTY\_SELL
  - BACKORDERED\_QTY.
- 21. Select **Save** from the **File** menu to save the query.

## **Using the Query in Microsoft Excel**

1. Start Excel and open a new worksheet.



2. Select the **Data** menu; then select **PivotTable Report**.



The PivotTable Wizard appears.

3. In step 1 of the Wizard, a list of options is displayed where you can choose your data source to be used in your PivotTable. Select **External Data Source**, and click **Next** >.

The PivotTable Wizard Step 2 dialog box appears.

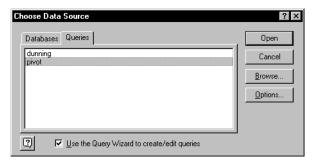


4. In step 2 of the Wizard, click **Get Data**.

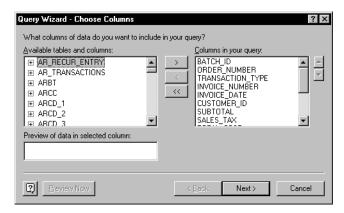


The Choose Data Source box from Microsoft Query appears.

5. Click the **Queries** tab, and select the query you saved under Microsoft Query.



The Choose Columns box under Query appears.



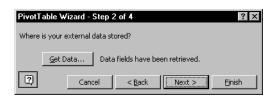
- 6. Click **Next** >. The query columns are displayed.
- 7. Click **Next** > to pass by **Filter Data** and **Sort Order** options.

The Query Wizard - Finish dialog box appears.

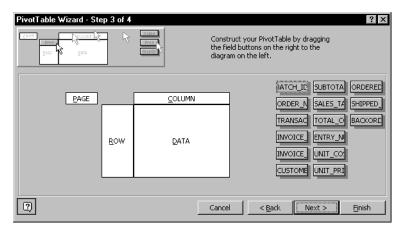


8. Select Return Data to Microsoft Excel, and click Finish.

You are returned to the PivotTable Wizard Step 2 dialog box.



9. Click Next >.

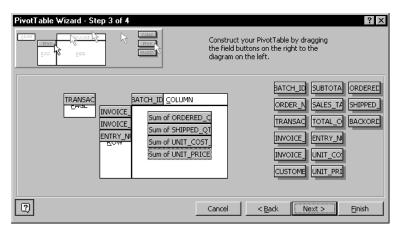


The PivotTable Wizard Step 3 dialog box appears.

The selected fields and four areas—Page, Row, Column, and Data—to put fields are displayed. Drag and drop the fields to use in this report into the respective areas. (To display the full field name, hold the cursor on the button, and a tool tip displays the full field name.)

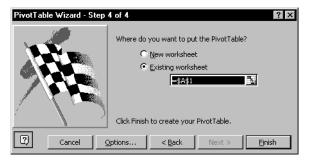
- 10. Drag and drop the following fields:
  - TRANSACTION\_TYPE into Page
  - INVOICE\_NUMBER, INVOICE\_DATE, and ENTRY\_NUM into Row
  - BATCH\_ID into Column
  - ORDERED\_QTY, SHIPPED\_QTY\_SELL, UNIT\_COST\_COMPNT and UNIT\_PRICE into Data.

The fields are displayed on the screen. Numeric fields dropped into the Data section become summary fields.

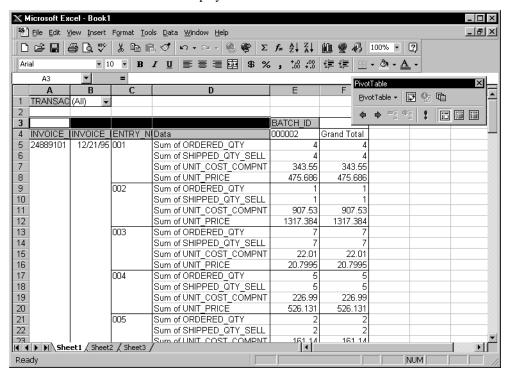


#### 11. Click Next >.

The PivotTable Wizard Step 4 dialog box appears.



12. The last step lets you create the PivotTable either in the existing worksheet or in a different worksheet. Accept the given options and click **Finish**.



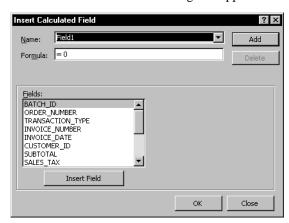
The PivotTable is displayed.

Highlight rows and columns to shift them around. To display only invoices, change Transaction Type from **All** to **3**. Change it to **4** and credit memos are displayed. Totals per type are also displayed.

#### Adding a Calculated Field

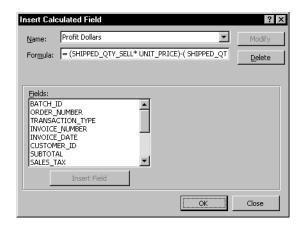
You can also add new fields, like profit, to the data area. To add profit to the data area, follow these steps:

1. Highlight the last row in your data area, **Sum of UNIT\_PRICE**, right-click, and select **Insert**.



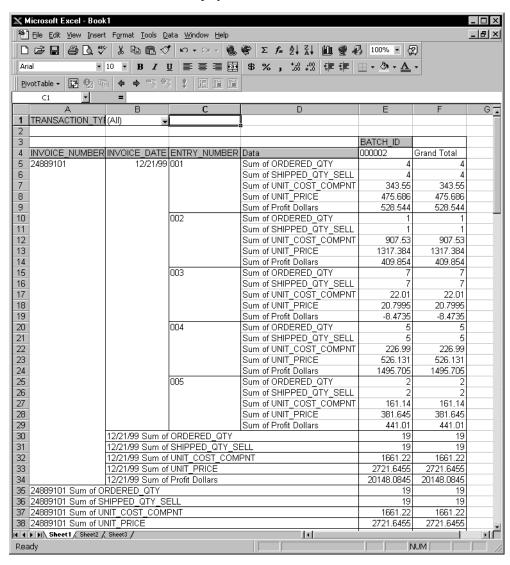
The Insert Calculated Field dialog box appears.

- 2. Enter the following information about the inserted field:
  - Enter **Profit Dollars** in the Name field.
  - Enter = (SHIPPED\_QTY\_SELL\* UNIT\_PRICE) (SHIPPED\_QTY\_SELL\* UNIT\_COST\_COMPNT) in the Formula field.
- 3. Click Add.



#### 4. Click OK.

The PivotTable is displayed with the Sum of Profit Dollars field.

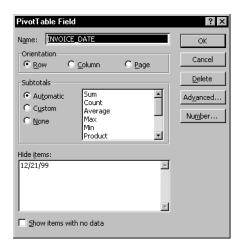


### **Changing Field Properties**

You can also change the properties of the fields in the table. For example, to remove the subtotals from the INVOICE\_DATE field:

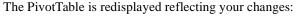
1. Place your mouse cursor on the INVOICE\_DATE column heading, right-click and select **Field...** from the menu.

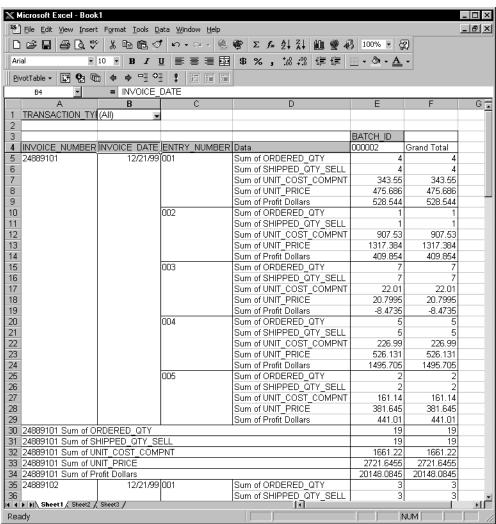
The PivotTable Field dialog box appears:



You can use the PivotTable Field dialog box to change the field name, its orientation on the PivotTable, its display mask, subtotalling options and so on.

2. To shut of the subtotals, select None under Subtotals and click OK.





#### **Moving Fields and Sorting Data**

You can dramatically change the appearance of the table by moving the fields around. Fields appear on the PivotTable as gray blocks with the field name on them. To move any field, simply drag it to a new destination.

You can change your PivotTable by moving fields in these ways:

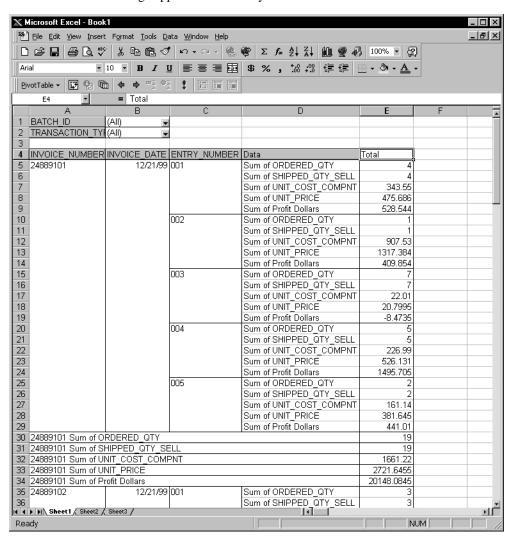
#### **Changing the Selection Fields**

If you want to be able to limit the data in the table, you can make any field in the table part of the selection criteria by moving it to the Page area.

For example, to select a specific batch for this table rather than displaying all the batches across the table columns as they are in our sample table, follow these steps:

- Position the mouse cursor over the BATCH\_ID field, press and hold the left mouse button.
  - As you drag the BATCH\_ID field around the table, the cursor changes to show where you can drop it. If the cursor looks like a block with an *X* over it, you will remove the field from the table by dropping it there.
- 2. Drag the BATCH\_ID field to the left of the TRANSACTION\_TYPE field and drop it there.

#### The change appears immediately:

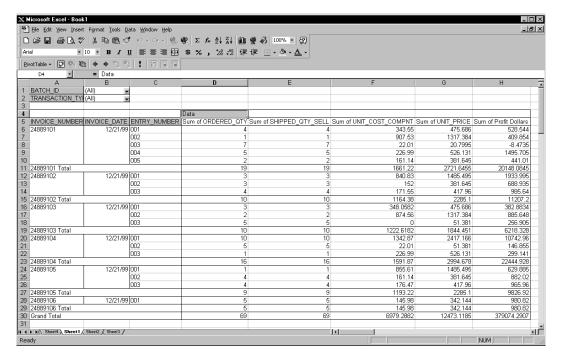


#### **Changing the Column Data**

You can change the data that appears in the columns in the table by dragging the fields or data block to the column heading area.

For example, to show the quantity, price, cost and profit information in our table across the columns instead of in the data block as they now appear, drag the **Data** field above the **Total** column heading and drop it there.

The change appears immediately:

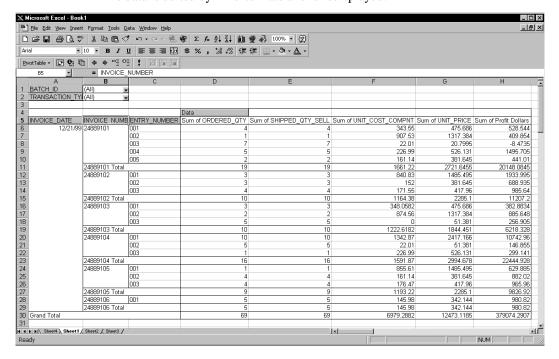


#### **Changing the Data Sort**

To change the order in which the data is displayed, you can simply change the Row fields around.

For example, our PivotTable is sorted by Invoice Number. To sort it by Invoice Date instead, click and drag the INVOICE\_DATE field to the left of the INVOICE\_NUMBER field.

The data is sorted by Invoice Date and is redisplayed:



You can also drag the selection fields from the Page area to the Row area to sort the data by those fields.

## More About Using PivotTables

Feel free to experiment with the orientation of the fields on this sample report. As you become more familiar with the tables and how to use them, you can enjoy the benefits of viewing your data in new and different ways.

For more information about PivotTables, see the Microsoft Excel documentation or online help.

# Installation

2

You can put the Sales Order ODBC Report Applet on your system by installing it through Resource Manager. The installation process is described in this section.

The Sales Order Report Applet needs a minimum of 110 kilobytes (110KB) for installation. You must also have installed Sales Order and the ODBC Kit on your system, and the ODBC drivers on the Windows workstation.

#### **Installing the Report Applet**

Use the Install Application function on the Resource Manager Installation menu to install the report applet. You must install the Accounts Receivable and Sales Order applications before you install this report applet.

The installation will treat the report applet as though you are reinstalling Sales Order. This is normal behavior.

#### Note

You must install the applet for Accounts Receivable in order to access the customers, historical and master file information you enter.

When you install the report applet, Resource Manager copies the PivotTables to the directory where your Sales Order programs are stored. You must have access to this directory from your Windows machine to access the tables in Microsoft Excel.

#### The CONFIG.TPM File

When you install the ODBC Kit, you specify the location of the data files and data dictionaries in a file called CONFIG.TPM. You can build this file using the ODBC Kit functions. You can store this file in any directory, but the report applets expect the file to be located in the C:\WINDOWS directory.

If your CONFIG.TPM file is stored in a different directory, you have three choices for using the PivotTables supplied with the report applet:

- 1. Move the CONFIG.TPM file to the C:\WINDOWS directory and change any Data Sources you have set up and any ODBC reports or spreadsheets you have already set up to use the CONFIG.TPM in its new location.
- 2. Copy the CONFIG.TPM file to the C:\WINDOWS directory and leave a copy in its current location. You do not need to change any Data Sources or reports you have set up, but you need to make any changes in both files.
- 3. Change the PivotTables provided with this report applet to use the CONFIG.TPM file in its current location. You can find instructions for doing this below.

If you choose methods 1 or 2 above, you can load the PivotTables in Microsoft Excel and begin using them with your data by using the Refresh Data command in Excel

If you choose option 3, follow the instructions below to point the PivotTable to the correct CONFIG.TPM file.

# **Using a Different CONFIG.TPM**

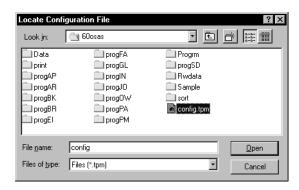
If you store your CONFIG.TPM file in a location other than the C:\WINDOWS directory, you will see this message when you attempt to refresh the data in any PivotTable included with this report applet:



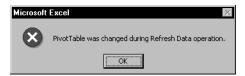
When you click on OK, the BASIS ODBC Driver Data Source Setup dialog box appears:



To specify the location of your CONFIG.TPM file, click Browse and select the file from the location screen:



When you select the file, the final dialog appears:



When you click on OK, the PivotTable is updated with your accounting data.

# Report Applet PivotTables

Use the descriptions of the PivotTables in chapter 3 to work with your accounting data.

# Sales Order PivotTables

3

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# **SO Kit History**

#### **File Name**

SOKITHST.XLS

# **Description**

The SO Kit History PivotTable uses the data in the Kit History (SOKHx) file to display detailed information about the kits you've sold on past sales orders.

The data is sorted by History Sequence Number and Kit History Sequence Number, but you can easily change the sort order or add the Batch ID to the sort.

#### **Active Fields**

Default Field Type Field
Page Batch ID

Row History Sequence Number

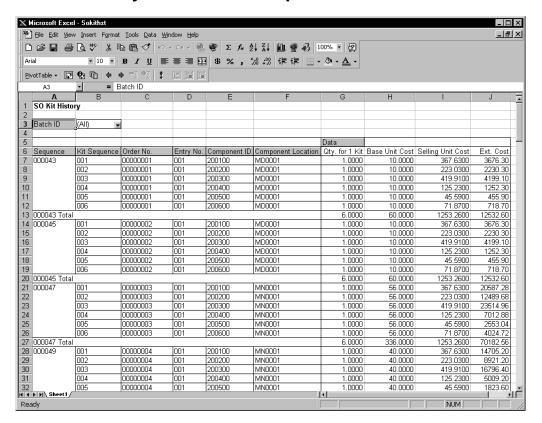
Kit History Sequence Number

Order Number Entry Number Component ID Component Location

Column Quantity for 1 Kit

Base Unit Cost Selling Unit Cost Extended Cost

### **SO Kit History PivotTable Sample**



# **SO Recurring Journal**

#### **File Name**

SORECJRN.XLS

# **Description**

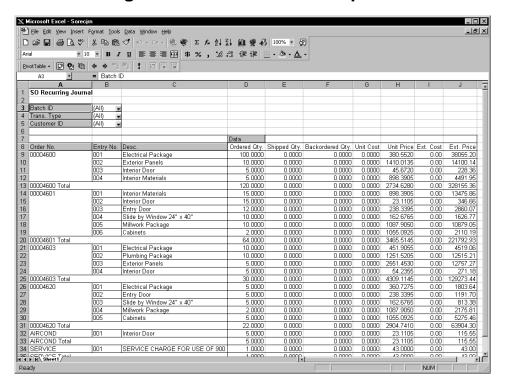
The SO Recurring Journal PivotTable uses the data in the Recurring Orders Detail (SORLx) file to display detailed information about the recurring orders that you have set up.

The data is sorted by Order Number, Entry Number and Description, but you can easily change the sort order or add the Batch ID, Transaction Type or Customer ID to the sort.

#### **Active Fields**

Default Field Type	Field
Page	Batch ID Transaction Type Customer ID
Row	Order Number Entry Number Description
Column	Ordered Quantity Shipped Quantity Backordered Quantity Unit Cost Unit Price Extended Cost Extended Price

### **SO Recurring Journal PivotTable Sample**



# **SO Sales Journal**

#### **File Name**

SOSLSJRN.XLS

Default Field Type

# **Description**

The SO Sales Journal PivotTable uses the data in the Open Order Detail (SOTDx) file to display detailed information about your unposted sales orders.

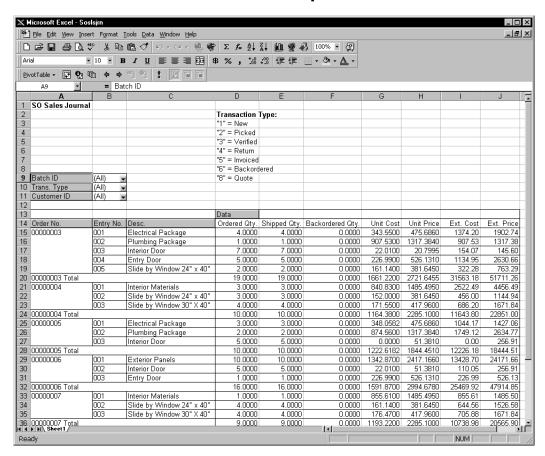
The information is sorted by Order Number, Entry Number and Description, but you can change the sort easily to include the Batch ID, Transaction Type or Customer ID.

#### **Active Fields**

i icia
Batch ID
Transaction Type
Customer ID
Order Number
Entry Number
Description
Ordered Quantity
Shipped Quantity
Backordered Quantity
Unit Cost
Unit Price
Extended Cost
Extended Price

Field

### **SO Sales Journal PivotTable Sample**



# **SO Tax Report**

#### **File Name**

SOTAXRPT.XLS

Default Field Type

# **Description**

The SO Tax Report PivotTable uses the data in the Open Order Detail (SOTDx) file to display detailed sales tax information for the orders you have entered.

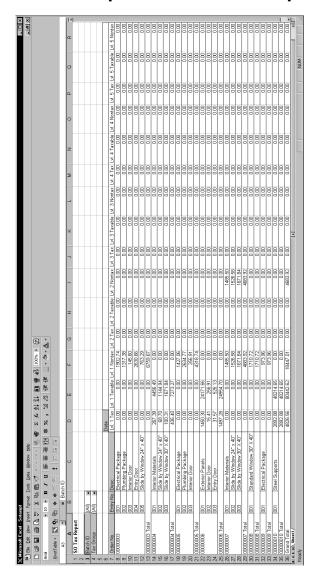
The report is sorted by Order Number, Entry Number and Description, but you can easily change the order of the sort or include the Batch ID or Tax Group in the sort.

#### **Active Fields**

Page	Batch ID
	Tax Group
Row	Order Number
	Entry Number
	Description
Column	Level 1 Tax, Taxable Subtotal and Nontaxable Subtotal
	Level 2 Tax, Taxable Subtotal and Nontaxable Subtotal
	Level 3 Tax, Taxable Subtotal and Nontaxable Subtotal
	Level 4 Tax, Taxable Subtotal and Nontaxable Subtotal
	Level 5 Tax, Taxable Subtotal and Nontaxable Subtotal

Field

# **SO Tax Report PivotTable Sample**



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