

Practice Using Data Values

Exercise 1 – Dynamic Data Values

Log into the HUMRES model.

Go to the Validation Tables window.

Open the Table object in the Data Dictionary model.

Qualify on the Object Name attribute.

Click the double down arrow and choose Data Values.

The list of all values that exist in the data appears.

Click on one to select it; control-click on another one to select it.

Click Insert.

Notice how the two items you selected have now been inserted into your qualification without your typing.

This is an example of dynamic data values. Dynamic data values are currently only turned on for a very few attributes in the data warehouses. I'll include a list at the end of this handout so you can know which ones to practice on. I expect that future model rollouts will result in many more attributes having dynamic data values turned on.

Exercise 2 – Static Data Values

Now go to the Human Resources Model window.

Start a new query.

Open the Pay object.

Select only the Index attribute.

Qualify Org = 121210 or enter your own department's org.

Go to the Query menu and choose Modifiers, Distinct.

Run the query.

Go to the Results menu, choose Save As..., and choose Data Values...

Name the results "Pay.Index" and click Save.

Close your Results set.

Start a new query.

Open the Pay object.

Qualify on Index.

Click the double down arrow and see your list of indexes at the bottom of the shortcut menu.

You can either select one of the indexes or select (All) and all of your indexes will be inserted into the qualification.

Go to the Reports window.

Run the Payroll by Employee for 1 Index report.

Enter a calendar year in the first prompt.

Click the double down arrow next to the second prompt and see your list of indexes at the top of the shortcut menu.

This is an example of static data values. You can create a list of static data values for any attribute. The name of the results set must be the name of the object followed immediately by a period, followed immediately by the name of the attribute.

Note: Because the list is static, if your department gets a new index or one is terminated, those changes won't be reflected until you go through the process again to recreate an updated list of data values.

Exercise 3 – Dynamic Data Values Query

Go to the Reports window.

Run the Employee University ID Lookup report for 121200 or your major org.

Close the report and the results set.

Switch back to the Human Resources Model window.

Unselect all of the attributes except for University ID.

Go to the Query menu and choose Save.

Name the query "Person.University ID".

Check the Data Values Queries box and click Save.

Start a new query.

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Open the Person object and qualify University ID.
Click the double down arrow and choose Data Values.
Enter an org code in the prompt.
Wait while the query runs.
Notice that you get a list of only those University IDs associated to your Org.
Click, shift-click, or control-click to select those IDs you want.
Click Insert.

This is an example of a dynamic data values query. It is a little slower to use, but it will always give you an updated results set.

Exercise 4 –Data Values Alias

Start a new query.
Go to the query menu and choose Open.
Check Data Values queries.
Select the Person.University ID query and click Open.
Select LFM Name as the second attribute.
Resave the data values query under the same name.
Start a new query.
Open the Person object and qualify University ID.
Click the double down arrow and choose Data Values.
Enter an org code in the prompt.
Wait while the query runs.
Notice that you get a list of the names of the people associated to your Org. Notice that they are not in alphabetical order. They are in University ID order. If we had sorted the query by LFM Name, they would be in alphabetical order.
Select one or more names and Insert them into the qualification.
Notice that the University ID is what is inserted into the qualification.

This is an example of a data values alias.

Exercise 5 – Using Data Values in other places

Start a new query.
Open the Labor Distribution object.
Qualify Index.
Go to the Edit menu and choose Data Values.
In the Data objects box, select Pay.
Scroll down the attributes list and select Index.
Notice that the data values results that we generated from the Pay object also are available in other objects.

Switch to the History Model window.
Start a new query.
Open the _Person object.
Qualify University ID.
Go to the Edit menu and choose Data Values.
In the Data objects box, select Person.
Scroll down the attributes list and select University ID.
Click Load.
Enter an org code in the prompt.
Wait while the query runs.
Notice that the data values query that we generated from the Human Resources model window is also available in other objects.

Practice Using Data Values

Where can you find Dynamic Data Values in our models as of April 17, 2006?

Human Resources Model

Validation Tables Window

Data Dictionary Model

Finance Model

Validation Tables Window

AR FOAPAL Object

Vendor Type Object

Transaction Ledger Windows

Vendor Object

Entity Indicator

In State Indicator

Vendor Type (uses aliases)