Nuggets of Knowledge

1. Speed up queries by using validation tables when you want to bring back multiple Indexes, Accounts, etc.

   Understand Match Any/Match All (Index YIA030, Acct begins with 1, Acct does not begin with 107 or 109)

   combining qualifications (moving is 10217 plus begins with 107)

   And/or/not (Index YIA030, Acct begins with 1, NOT Acct begins with 107 or 109)

2. When you apply an aggregate function to an attribute, BI Query automatically groups all the other attributes in the query in the order in which you selected them. (If this order isn't appropriate to your needs, you can change it.)

   Grouping organizes the data into sets and retrieves a summary value for each set. All selected attributes to which functions haven't been applied are grouped to ensure that the results set doesn't calculate a summary value for individual members of the group.

3. To eliminate duplicates, you can group attributes without applying functions. For instance, if you select the Country attribute for a query, the query retrieves all names of countries in the database table, listing each in the order found and as many times as it is found. If you group by Country, your results set contains the name only once for each group. For example, no matter how many times Canada appeared as a country, the name "Canada" appears only once in the list, as the name for the whole group.

   Grouping attributes in this way is similar to applying the Distinct modifier to eliminate duplicates. Some databases perform better if you group attributes rather than apply the Distinct modifier to the query.

   Note: When you group attributes, most DBMSs also sort the results (alphabetically, numerically, and chronologically). However, grouping attributes is not the same as sorting them, because the sort process does not remove duplicate rows.

   hiding columns in results (won't be in excel after copy/paste, will start out with 0 column width in report)

   unhiding columns in results (results, reorder columns, show)

   find (not case sensitive, can search entire model, not just results)

   calculations using subtotals or grand totals:
   Select Rpt Category, Rpt Category Title, Acct, Acct Title, SUM Curr Per YTD Dr
   Qualify Index = SMB004, Curr Per YTD Dr != 0
   Run query
   Add Subtotal on Rpt Category, Grand Total
   Add Calc Column Percent of Total: ( [SUM Curr Per Ytd Dr] / [Sum of SUM Curr Per Ytd Dr by Rpt Category]) * 100
   Add Calc Subtotal: ( [Sum of SUM Curr Per Ytd Dr by Rpt Category] / [Sum of SUM Curr Per Ytd Dr]) * 100