

Introduction to Business Objects

What is E Reporting based on?

InfoView

It is a web-based interface that gives users access to view and refresh published reports (such as the report templates).

Web Intelligence

It is a web-based interface (part of InfoView) that allows users to create reports, perform ad hoc queries, analyse data and format reports.

An important thing to understand is that the Web Intelligence reports do not exist out side of the Business Objects Enterprise. If you would like to save the data in a Web Intelligence report (as it is now) then export the report in either Excel or PDF format.

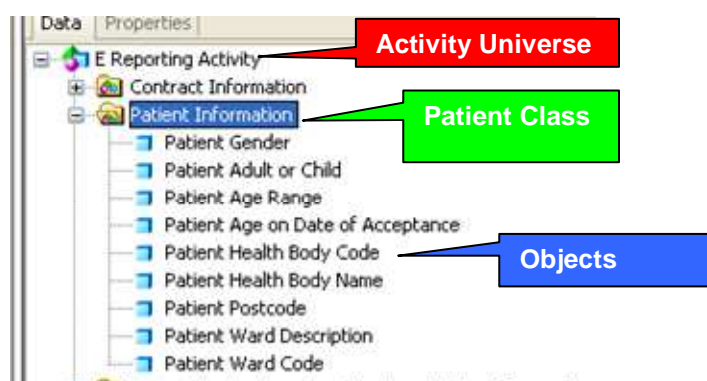
Structure of the data in E Reporting: Universes, Classes and Objects

Universes

A Universe is a logical group of data (classes). It gives access to data that reflects different operations or categories of data. Therefore data relating to finance is stored in the E Reporting Finance Universe, FP17s that have been processed are stored in the E Reporting Activity Universe and general contract information is stored in the E Reporting Contracts Universe.

Classes

Classes are logical groups of related objects. For example, a “Patient” class contains all the data related to patients such as age, gender etc. They are denoted in E Reporting with a folder symbol, as this is in effect what they are, a means of grouping similar data items.



Supporting the NHS, supplying the NHS, protecting the NHS

NHS Dental Services is a service provided by the NHS Business Services Authority

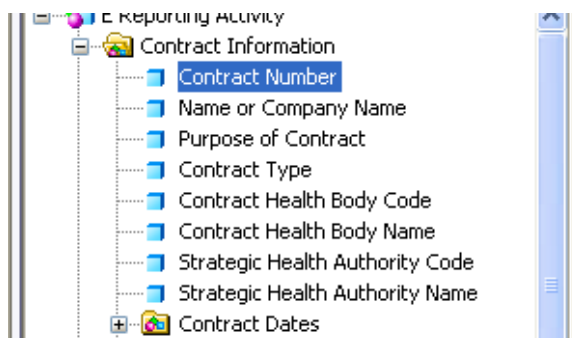
Objects

Objects are elements in a Business Objects Universe that correspond to a selection of data in the database. Object names are often the same business terms that you use in your everyday activities.

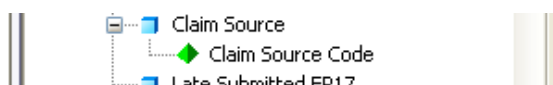
You use objects to build queries and to retrieve data for your reports. Objects are qualified as one of following three types: dimension, detail, or measure.

- **Dimension** objects are key objects and are the one your queries are based on. Dimension objects typically retrieve character-type data (names, descriptions, codes, etc.) or dates.

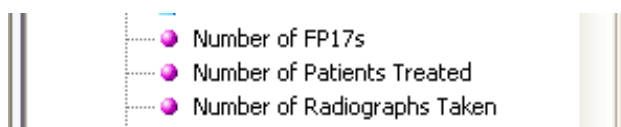
For example, a dimension called Contract Number, as shown below will return the Contract Number (6 character Provider Number) plus 4 character Tag.



- **Detail** objects is always associated with a dimension object, on which it provides additional information. You might want to see this information in a report, but it would not form the basis of a query. For example, a detail object called Claim Source Code, as shown below would be associated with Claim Source Codes such as 'B' = Payment - 'G' = Approval - 'I' = Imaged Claim - 'C' = CGDP(Electronic Transmissions) - etc.

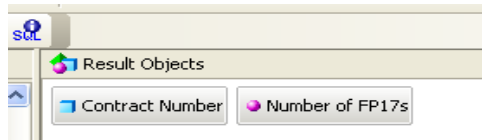


- **Measure** objects are always numeric data that is the result of calculations on data in the database. For example, the measure object Number of FP17s, shown below is a count of all claims (adjusted for amended claims). Similarly Number of Patients Treated is a count of number of patients who received a treatment. A patient is defined as a unique combination of Patient Surname, Initials, Postcode, Gender and Date of Birth.

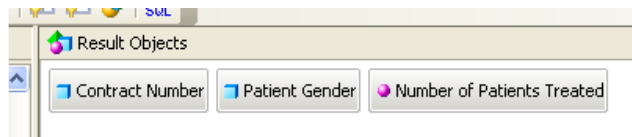


The values that measure objects return depend on the dimension objects they are used within a query.

For example, if you made the following query, as shown below, with the dimension Contract Number and the measure Number of FP17s, you will get number of FP17s for each contract.



If you used the dimensions Contract Number and Patient Gender together with the measure Number of Patients Treated, as shown below, you will get the number of patients treated for each contract broken down into male and female patients.



Query Filters: is similar to a filter in excel, in that it allows the users to limit what data is returned. Filters can be a range (such as months from April to July) or a prompt where when the query is run you are asked to enter some specific information (such as a contract number).

A common type of query filter relates to dates. In E Reporting these are found in the “Reporting Time Period”, as shown below. The filter “Reporting Year (YYYY)” can be used when you only want data for a single Financial year (e.g. enter 2007 for 2006/2007) in the end of year reports and any subsequent data requests.

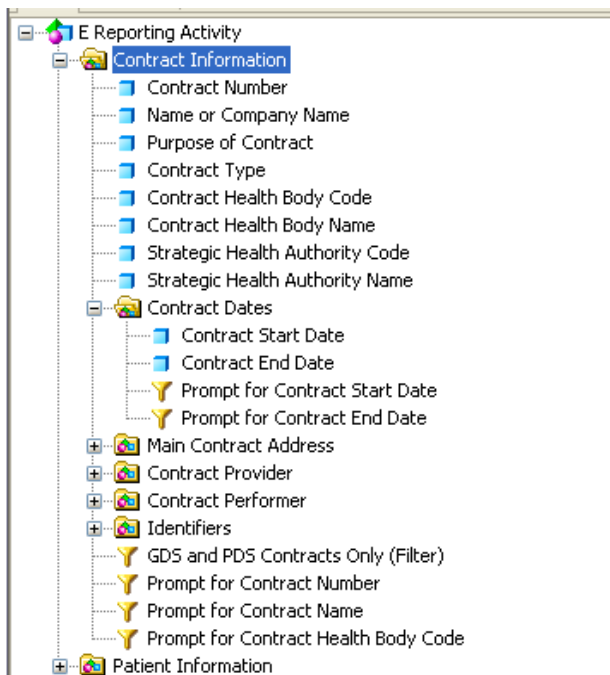


Other Query filters are found in the Contract Information Class:

Prompt for Contract Start/End date

GDS and PDS Contracts Only

Prompt for Contract Name



Any query that you build should have a Query Filter in it:

