



DeepSee User Guide

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About This Book

This book describes, for end users, how to work with dashboards and pivot tables. It is intended to supplement any application-specific documentation you may receive. This book contains the following sections:

- [Introduction to Dashboards and Pivot Tables](#)
- [Using Dashboards](#)
- [Using Pivot Tables](#)
- [Using Charts](#)
- [Using Detail Listings](#)

For a detailed outline, see the [table of contents](#).

For more information, see *Introduction to InterSystems DeepSee*.

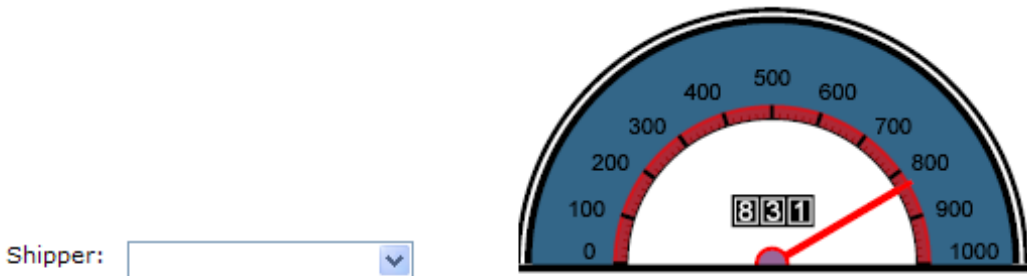
1

Introduction to Dashboards

This book is written for users, rather than for implementers or system administrators. It describes how to work with dashboards and with the pivot tables displayed in them. This book is intended to supplement any application-specific documentation you may receive.

A dashboard is a Web page included in your application. Its purpose depends upon the application, but in general, it displays your application data and helps you analyze it.

The following shows a simple example:



Country & shipper by year

Ship Country	Shipper	2005 Count	2006 Count	2007 Count
Argentina	Federal Shipping	0	1	2
	Speedy Express	0	2	2
	United Package	0	3	4
Austria	Federal Shipping	2	8	2
	Speedy Express	4	6	2
	United Package	1	6	7
	Federal Shipping	0	4	4

A dashboard can include some or all of the following elements:

- Tables
- Speedometers that display KPIs (key performance indicators)
- Text and graphics
- Elements such as drop-down menus, check boxes, and so on
- Buttons, with or without graphics on them

Dashboards are extremely configurable but all contain some common options. This book describes the common options.

A dashboard can (and usually does) include a pivot table, which displays aggregated data that you can analyze in a variety of ways. For example:

Top ten countries		
<i>Ship Country</i>	Orders	No. of Customers
USA	122	14
Germany	122	13
Brazil	83	9
France	77	11
UK	56	7
Venezuela	46	4
Austria	40	2
Sweden	37	2
Canada	30	3
Mexico	28	5
Others	189	23

The purpose of a pivot table, in general, is to support data analysis. You can drill into or drill down and see different slices of the data. You can also view the source data that lies behind any given cell in a pivot table.

Pivot tables are extremely configurable but all contain some common options. This book describes the common options.

2

Using Dashboards

This chapter describes how to use dashboards in general. It discusses the following topics:

- How to identify the data elements shown in a dashboard
- How to filter the data shown in a dashboard
- How to save and reuse your selections on a dashboard
- Basic information on all right-click options in a dashboard
- Other options you might have

2.1 Identifying the Data Elements

Because the primary purpose of a dashboard is to display data, it is important to understand the kinds of data it can show and how it presents this data.

First, a dashboard can include two types of tables: pivot tables and detail listings. You can tell them apart by appearance. If a pivot table has a banner, the banner is blue and has multiple icons in the right, like this:



In contrast, every detail listing has a gray banner with one icon, like this:



Also, pivot tables can use any color theme, but detail listings are always displayed with alternating grey and white rows.

2.1.1 Pivot Tables

Pivot tables display aggregate data. An example follows:

Top ten countries		
<i>Ship Country</i>	Orders	No. of Customers
USA	122	14
Germany	122	13
Brazil	83	9
France	77	11
UK	56	7
Venezuela	46	4
Austria	40	2
Sweden	37	2
Canada	30	3
Mexico	28	5
Others	189	23

Each row in this table represents aggregate data. For example, the row for Sweden indicates that there were 37 orders and two customers.

2.1.2 Detail Listings

Detail listings display selected fields from the source data. An example follows:

Order Details i				
OrderID	Customer	Ship Date	Ship Country	Freight
10409	Océano Atlántico Ltda.	14 Jan 2006	Argentina	29.83
10448	Rancho grande	24 Feb 2006	Argentina	38.82
10521	Cactus Comidas para llevar	02 May 2006	Argentina	17.22
10531	Océano Atlántico Ltda.	19 May 2006	Argentina	8.12
10716	Rancho grande	27 Oct 2006	Argentina	22.57
10782	Cactus Comidas para llevar	22 Dec 2006	Argentina	1.1
10819	Cactus Comidas para llevar	16 Jan 2007	Argentina	19.76
10828	Rancho grande	04 Feb 2007	Argentina	90.85
10881	Cactus Comidas para llevar	18 Feb 2007	Argentina	2.84
10898	Océano Atlántico Ltda.	06 Mar 2007	Argentina	1.27
10916	Rancho grande	09 Mar 2007	Argentina	63.77
10937	Cactus Comidas para llevar	13 Mar 2007	Argentina	31.51
10958	Océano Atlántico Ltda.	27 Mar 2007	Argentina	49.56
10986	Océano Atlántico Ltda.	21 Apr 2007	Argentina	217.86
11019	Rancho grande		Argentina	3.17
11054	Cactus Comidas para llevar		Argentina	.33

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Each row in this table represents selected parts of the lowest-level data in your system. This is the transactional data if you have a transactional system.

2.1.3 Speedometers

A speedometer displays the value of a KPI (key performance indicator). This value represents an aggregate number that is important to your organization. For example:



2.2 Filtering Data

Many dashboards include drop-down lists and other elements that you can use to select or type values. Typically these elements filter the data that the dashboard shows. For example:

Ship Year: Shipper:

Orders						
Ship Country	2005		2006		2007	
	Orders	Freight	Orders	Freight	Orders	Freight
Argentina			6	117.66	8	477.42

If you clicked the ship year 2007 in the first drop-down list and you then clicked **Find**, the dashboard would be updated to show only data for that ship year.

Notice that one filter might apply to another filter, depending on how the dashboard is configured. For example, if you select a department from one drop-down menu, that might affect the list of clinicians in another drop-down menu. If you select Radiology, for example, you might see the following clinicians:

Department: Clinician:

In contrast, if you select a different department, you would see a different set of clinicians:

Department: Clinician:

2.3 Saving and Reusing Selections

As noted earlier, many dashboards provide options that you use to filter the data that you see. For example, you might click a department name, which updates the dashboard to show data for that department. Or you might specify a date.

You can save and reuse such selections, via three options:

- To save the current selections on a given dashboard, right-click and then click **Save Parameter**.
The selections on this dashboard are immediately saved.
- To reuse any saved selections for a given dashboard, right-click and then click **Reload Saved Parameter**. The drop-down lists, check boxes, and other such items are all immediately updated to show what was saved for this dashboard. Depending on the design of the dashboard, the data shown may also be updated immediately.
- To clear any saved selections for a given dashboard, right-click and then click **Clear Saved Parameter**.

2.4 Right-click Options

In all dashboards, you can right-click in different locations to see menus of options:

- If you right-click in the dashboard itself (outside of any of the elements that it contains), you access the dashboard options that are discussed in the following subsection.
- If you right-click in a pivot table, you access options for the pivot table. See the chapter “[Using Pivot Tables](#).”
- If you right-click in a chart, you access options for chart pivot table. See the chapter “[Using Charts](#).”
- If you right-click in a detail listing, you access options for the detail listing. See the chapter “[Using Detail Listings](#).”

Note: You may or may not have permission to use all these options.

2.4.1 Dashboard Options

In a dashboard, if you right-click, the system displays the following options.

- **Edit Dashboard** — Displays the dashboard in edit mode. See *Using the DeepSee Dashboard Designer*.
- **New Dashboard** — Displays options for creating new dashboards. See *Using the DeepSee Dashboard Designer*.
- **Open Dashboard** — Enables you to open another dashboard. The system displays a list of folders (these are virtual folders inside the database, not actual folders). Expand them as needed, click the dashboard name, and click **OK**.

- **Recent Dashboard** — Enables you to open a recently used dashboards. The system displays a list of dashboards. Click the dashboard name and click **OK**. Or click **More...** at the bottom of the list, then click a dashboard name, and click **OK**.
- **Save Parameter, Reload Saved Parameter, and Clear Saved Parameter** — See “[Saving and Reusing Your Selections](#),” earlier in this chapter.
- **Dashboard Management** — Enables you to adjust the position and size of dashboard elements. See *Using the DeepSee Dashboard Designer*.
- **Go To** — Provides access to DeepSee tools, which are documented elsewhere.
- **Refresh** — Reloads data into this dashboard, accessing any recent changes.
- **Logout** — Logs you out.

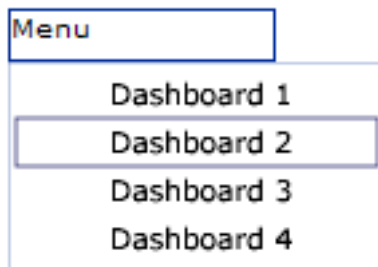
2.5 Other Options

In a dashboard, you may also be able to do the following, depending on how the dashboard is configured:

- Click a button, which can cause the dashboard to display something quite different.

A dashboard can include a sub-dashboard. When you click a button, that can control which sub-dashboard is shown.

- Use drop-down menus like the following:



When you choose an item from the menu, another part of the dashboard is updated to display a different sub-dashboard.

- Click buttons to start and stop timers that refresh the data. For example:

Start Timer

**Sample
Timer**

Next Trigger In

0:06

Not all timers have start/stop buttons like this.

- Type or select values to control the details of a pivot table, such as how many items are shown. For example:

Top ranked items to display:

Rank items by column number:

Top countries			
<i>Ship Country</i>	Orders	Freight	Freight/Order
Austria	40	7,391.50	184.79
Ireland	19	2,755.24	145.01
USA	122	13,771.29	112.88
Germany	122	11,283.28	92.49
Sweden	37	3,237.60	87.50
Others	490	26,501.99	828.06

3

Using Pivot Tables

Pivot tables are complex and provide a rich set of analytical options, so you have many options even when using a simple dashboard that displays one pivot table. This chapter discusses the common options for pivot tables displayed in chart format. It discusses the following topics:

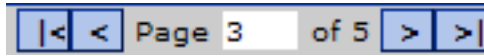
- [Basic options in a pivot table](#)
- [How to pivot a pivot table](#)
- [How to display a pivot table as a chart or as a chart and a grid](#)
- [How to drill through or drill down to see more detail](#)
- [How to drill through by double-clicking](#)
- [How to drill down via right-click, for an even more detailed look at the data](#)
- [How to view a detail listing that shows the source data for a given cell](#)
- [How to hide and show columns and rows](#)
- [How to export data](#)
- [Basic information on all right-click options in a pivot table](#)

Also see the chapter [“Using Charts.”](#)


3.1 Basic Options in a Pivot Table

When viewing a pivot table, you have the following basic options:

- If the pivot table spans multiple pages, you can navigate through the pages. To do so, click the arrow buttons in the footer.




Or type a page number into **Page** and then click elsewhere.

- You can click column headers to resort the pivot table.
- You can resize columns by dragging the divider between them. Then to save the new column widths, right-click and select **Save Column Width**.
- You can display basic information about this pivot table. To do so, click the information button () and choose an option.

Additional options are described in the rest of this chapter.

3.2 Pivoting the Pivot Table

You can switch the columns and the rows. To do so, click the more button () and then click **Pivoting**.


For example, suppose that you start with the following pivot table:


	Federal Shipping	Speedy Express	United Package
<i>Continent</i>	Count	Count	Count
Europe	151	158	197
North America	70	39	71
South America	34	53	58

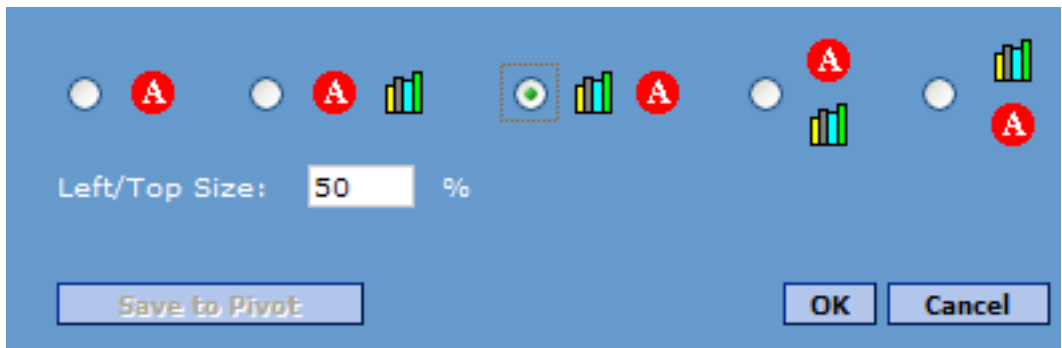
If you pivot this table, you see the following:

<i>Shipper</i>		Europe	North America	South America
Federal Shipping	Count	151	70	34
Speedy Express	Count	158	39	53
United Package	Count	197	71	58


3.3 Displaying the Pivot Table as a Chart

You can redisplay the pivot table as a chart. To do so, click the display as chart button ()

You can also display the pivot table as a grid and as a chart next to each other. To do so, click the more button () and then click **Grid Chart Display**. The system displays a dialog box on which you can choose how to lay out the two elements, as well as specify their relative proportions, as follows:




For information on using charts, see the chapter “[Using Charts](#).”

Tip: If the pivot table is currently displayed as a chart, you can redisplay it as a grid by clicking the display as grid button ()

3.4 Drilling Through and Drilling Down

When you view a pivot table, you can also choose an area and *drill through* or *drill down* to see different breakdowns. To drill through or to drill down, do the following:

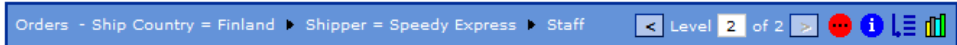
1. If the drill options are not displayed, do one of the following:
 - Right-click in the table and select **Show Measure List**.
 - Click the drill list button () in the header of the pivot table.

The pivot table is then redisplayed with the drill options list on the left. For example:

Top ten countries			
	<i>Ship Country</i>	Orders	No. of Customers
	USA	122	14
	Germany	122	13
	Brazil	83	9
	France	77	11
	UK	56	7
	Venezuela	46	4
	Austria	40	2
	Sweden	37	2
	Canada	30	3
	Mexico	28	5
	Others	189	23

2. Optionally expand the folders in the drill options list.
3. Drag and drop any item in the drill options list to a data cell in any row.
 - If you drag and drop an item from the **Drill Down** folder, you are *drilling down*.
 - If you drag and drop an item from elsewhere in the drill list, you are *drilling through*.

In either case, the pivot table is redisplayed to show a breakdown for the row you chose. The following sections give examples. Also, the header contains options for navigation, as follows:



You can drill repeatedly for closer and closer examination.

3.4.1 Drill-through Example

Suppose that we start with the following pivot table.

Top ten countries			
	<i>Ship Country</i>	Orders	No. of Customers
	USA	122	14
	Germany	122	13
	Brazil	83	9
	France	77	11
	UK	56	7
	Venezuela	46	4
	Austria	40	2
	Sweden	37	2
	Canada	30	3
	Mexico	28	5
	Others	189	23

If we drag *Ship City* from the drill options list and drop it in any cell in the UK row, we then see the following:

Ship City	Orders	No. of Customers
London	33	5
Colchester	13	1
Cowes	10	1

If we expand the Order Date folder in the drill options list and we drag Order Date Year from the drill options list to any cell in the London row, the system displays the following:

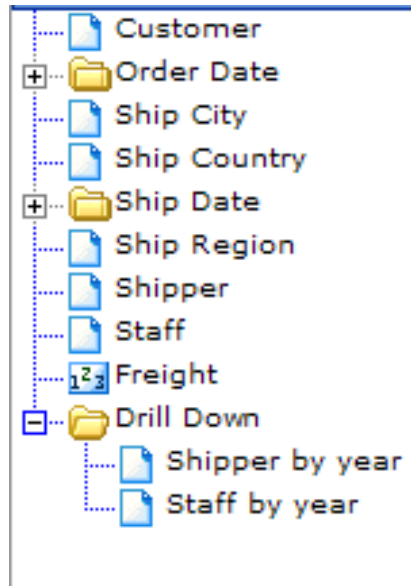
Order Date Year	Orders	No. of Customers
2006	18	5
2007	10	5
2005	5	3

This pivot table now shows a close-up for London, showing the order years for customers in this city. By displaying Level 2 of 2, the header indicates that we are now in the second level of drilling.

3.4.2 Drill-down Example

In this example, we start with the same pivot table that we used in the previous example:

First, we expand the Drill Down folder in the drill options list:



If we drag `Shipper by year` and drop it within the UK row of the pivot table, we then see the following:

Top ten countries - Ship Country = UK ▶ Shipper by year < Level 1 of 1 >

	<i>Shipper</i>	<i>Ship Date Year</i>	Orders	No. of Customers
	Federal Shipping	2006	13	5
	United Package	2007	10	5
		2006	10	4
	Speedy Express	2007	5	3
	Federal Shipping	2007	5	5
		2005	4	3
	United Package	2005	3	1
	Speedy Express	2006	3	3
		2005	3	3

In comparison to drilling through, we see a breakdown by multiple dimensions — in this case, shipper and year. Notice that the drill-down we used (`Shipper by year`) was given a name that indicated the dimensions it uses.

3.5 Drilling Through by Double-clicking

Depending on how your system was configured, you might be able to drill through by double-clicking. For example, you might be able to drill from Ship Date Year to Ship Date Month by double-clicking in the pivot table. This type of drill through is configured separately for each dimension; that is, the available behavior is potentially different for each dimension.

When you double-click anywhere within a row in a pivot table, there are three possible cases:

- If one drill dimension is available, the pivot table will immediately drill to it, exactly as if you had dragged and dropped that dimension as described in [the previous section](#).
- If more than one drill dimension is available, the system will display a dialog box that lists those dimensions. When you then double-click a dimension, the pivot table will drill to it, exactly as if you had dragged and dropped that dimension, as described in [the previous section](#).
- If no drill dimension is available, nothing happens.

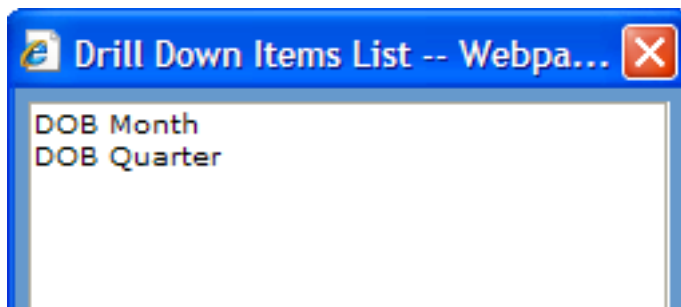
For example, suppose that you are viewing the following pivot table:

<i>DOB Year</i>	Count
1923	2
1924	4
1925	7
1926	8
1927	2
1928	5
1929	6
1930	4
1931	2

If you double-click the 1926 row, you might then immediately see the following:

DOBYear = 1926 ▶ DOB Month	
<i>DOB Month</i>	Count
February	1
April	1
May	2
June	2
September	1
November	1

Or you might see a dialog box that lists multiple dimensions, as follows:



If you then double-click one of these dimensions, the pivot table drills through to that dimension.

3.6 Drilling Down by Right-clicking

You might also be able to drill down to an associated pivot table. In contrast to the previous types of drilling, here you see measures that were not included in the original pivot table.

To drill down by right-clicking, do the following:

1. Right-click a data cell in the pivot table and then click **Drill to pivot_table_name (By Row)**; the name of the pivot table depends upon your implementation. Also, you might have multiple such options.

The system then displays another pivot table, in a new window.

3.6.1 Right-click Drill-down Example

In this demo, we start with the same pivot table used in the previous examples.

If we right-click Canada and then click **Drill Down to Shippers by ship year (By Row)**, the system then displays the following in another window in front of the original pivot table:

Shippers by ship year			
	2005	2006	2007
<i>Shipper</i>	Count	Count	Count
United Package	4	5	
Speedy Express		2	2
Federal Shipping		10	6

From the original pivot table, we know that 30 orders were ordered by customers in Canada. This pivot table shows us when and how those orders were shipped. One order has not yet been shipped, which is why we see only 29 orders here.

3.7 Viewing Detail Listings

When you view a pivot table, you can display *detail listings*, dialog boxes that show source data for a given cell in a pivot table. To do so:

1. Right-click a data cell.
2. Then do one of the following:
 - To display the default detail listing, click **Listing to Screen**.
 - To display a different detail listing, click **Temp. Listing Selection**, click the detail listing, and then click **OK**.

The system then displays another window, which might look like the following:

Order Details i				
OrderID	Customer	Ship Date	Ship Country	Freight
10409	Océano Atlántico Ltda.	14 Jan 2006	Argentina	29.83
10448	Rancho grande	24 Feb 2006	Argentina	38.82
10521	Cactus Comidas para llevar	02 May 2006	Argentina	17.22
10531	Océano Atlántico Ltda.	19 May 2006	Argentina	8.12
10716	Rancho grande	27 Oct 2006	Argentina	22.57
10782	Cactus Comidas para llevar	22 Dec 2006	Argentina	1.1
10819	Cactus Comidas para llevar	16 Jan 2007	Argentina	19.76
10828	Rancho grande	04 Feb 2007	Argentina	90.85
10881	Cactus Comidas para llevar	18 Feb 2007	Argentina	2.84
10898	Océano Atlántico Ltda.	06 Mar 2007	Argentina	1.27
10916	Rancho grande	09 Mar 2007	Argentina	63.77
10937	Cactus Comidas para llevar	13 Mar 2007	Argentina	31.51
10958	Océano Atlántico Ltda.	27 Mar 2007	Argentina	49.56
10986	Océano Atlántico Ltda.	21 Apr 2007	Argentina	217.86
11019	Rancho grande		Argentina	3.17
11054	Cactus Comidas para llevar		Argentina	.33

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For information on using detail listings, see the chapter [“Using Detail Listings.”](#)

3.8 Hiding and Showing Columns and Rows

You can control which columns and rows are displayed. To do so:

- To hide a row, right-click within the row and then click **Hide Row**.
- To display all hidden rows, right-click anywhere and then click **Show Row**.
- To hide a column, right-click within the column and then click **Hide Column**.
- To display all hidden columns, right-click anywhere and then click **Show Column**.

3.9 Exporting Data from a Pivot Table

You can export data from a pivot table in any of the following ways:

- To export to Microsoft Excel, right-click in the data area and then click **Export to MS Excel**.
- To export to Microsoft Word, right-click in the data area and then click **Export to MS Word**.
- To export to an ordinary text file, right-click in the data area and then click **Export to text file**.

- To export to a Microsoft Excel chart, right-click in the data area and then click **Export as chart to MS Excel**.

The files are exported to the working directory. The default working directory is `install-dir\CSP\sys\bi\work\namespace`.

3.10 Using Right-Click Options in a Pivot Table

In a pivot table, if you right-click, the system displays the following options, some of which have been discussed earlier in this chapter.

Note: You may or may not have permission to use all these options.

- **Data Alert** — Enables you to define data alerts for this pivot table. See *Using the DeepSee Analyzer*.
- **Layout Preference** — Enables you to define and apply grid themes, which specify the color and font to use in different areas of the grid. See *Using the DeepSee Analyzer*.
- **Setup** — Allows you to specify basic options for the pivot table. See *Using the DeepSee Analyzer*.
- **Send Message** — Enables you to send email about this pivot table. For this option to work, your DeepSee email options must be configured.
- **View Pivot in Analyzer** — Opens the DeepSee Analyzer and displays this pivot table. For information, see *Using the DeepSee Analyzer*.
- **Save Column Width** — Saves the widths of all columns.
- **Listing to Screen and Temp. Listing Selection** — See “[Viewing Detail Listings](#),” earlier in this chapter.
- **Show Column in Chart** — Shows the data for the given column in chart form.
- **Drill To (by row)** — Enables you to drill to another pivot table; see “[Drilling Down by Right-clicking](#),” earlier in this chapter.
- **Hide/Show Measure List** — Toggles the display of the drill options list. See “[Drilling Through and Drilling Down](#),” earlier in this chapter.
- **Print Preview** — Displays the pivot table in a secondary browser window so that you can print the pivot table alone (rather than the entire dashboard).
- **Export to MS Excel, Export to MS Word, Export to text file, Export as chart to MS Excel** — See “[Exporting Data from a Pivot Table](#),” earlier in this chapter.
- **Cell Info** — Displays a dialog box with detailed information about the current cell.
- **Copy Cell Data** — Copies the data of this cell to the system clipboard.

- **Statistics** — Displays options to see different kinds of statistics for the pivot table.
- **Hide Column, Hide Row, Show Column, and Show Row** — See “[Hiding and Showing Columns and Rows](#),” earlier in this chapter.
- **Close** — Closes this pivot table, as seen on the dashboard; a blank space is displayed instead. To redisplay the pivot table, refresh the dashboard.

4

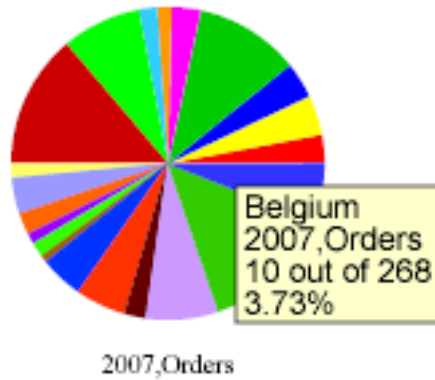
Using Charts

This chapter describes how to use pivot tables when they are displayed in chart format. It discusses the following topics:

- [How to display details in hover text](#)
- [How to change the chart type](#)
- [How to change the chart properties](#)
- [How to use other right-click options in a chart](#)
- [How to use right-click options in a chart legend](#)

4.1 Displaying Hover Text in a Chart

In a chart, if you hover the cursor in a chart, the system displays information about the item on which you are hovering. For example:



4.2 Specifying the Chart Type

To change the chart type, right-click in the chart, click **Chart**, and then click a chart type. The chart is immediately redisplayed using the new type.

The following table shows examples of the chart types:

Chart Type Name	Example
Line	<p>A line chart with a red line and square markers. The y-axis is labeled "Count" and ranges from 0 to 600. The x-axis has three categories: Europe, North America, and South America. The data points are approximately: Europe (500), North America (200), and South America (150).</p>
Area	<p>An area chart with a red filled area. The y-axis is labeled "Count" and ranges from 0 to 600. The x-axis has three categories: Europe, North America, and South America. The data points are approximately: Europe (500), North America (200), and South America (150).</p>

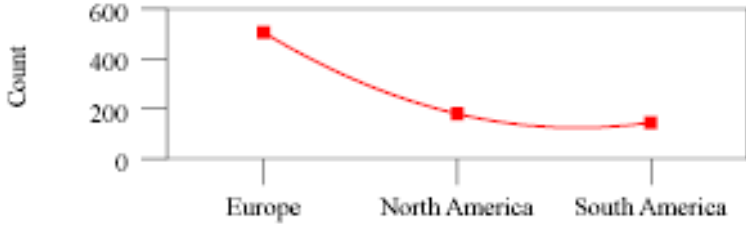
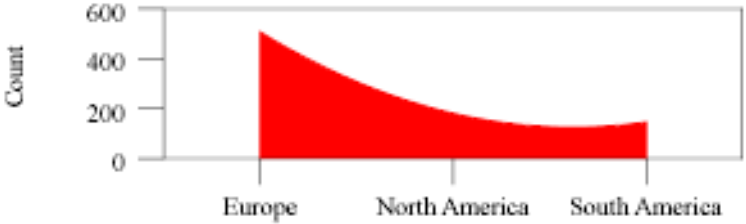
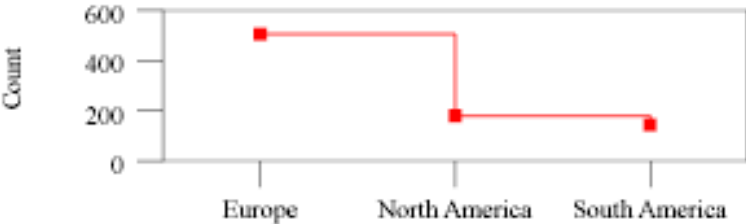
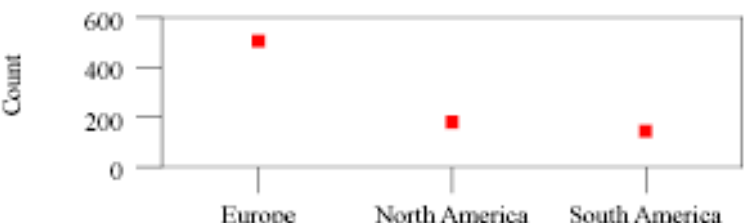
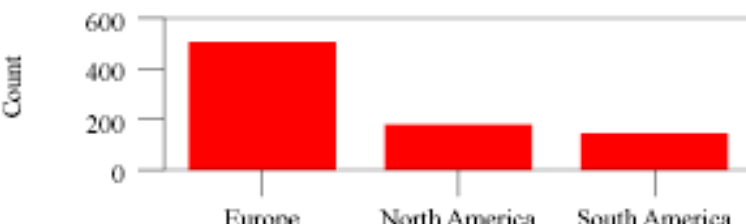
Chart Type Name	Example
Curve	 <p>A line chart with a smooth red curve connecting three data points. The y-axis is labeled 'Count' and ranges from 0 to 600. The x-axis has three categories: Europe, North America, and South America. The data points are approximately: Europe (500), North America (200), and South America (150).</p>
Area curve	 <p>An area chart with a smooth red curve under the line chart, filled with red. The y-axis is labeled 'Count' and ranges from 0 to 600. The x-axis has three categories: Europe, North America, and South America. The data points are approximately: Europe (500), North America (200), and South America (150).</p>
Step	 <p>A step chart with a red line connecting the data points. The y-axis is labeled 'Count' and ranges from 0 to 600. The x-axis has three categories: Europe, North America, and South America. The data points are approximately: Europe (500), North America (200), and South America (150).</p>
Scatter	 <p>A scatter plot with three red square data points. The y-axis is labeled 'Count' and ranges from 0 to 600. The x-axis has three categories: Europe, North America, and South America. The data points are approximately: Europe (500), North America (200), and South America (150).</p>
Bar	 <p>A bar chart with three red bars representing the counts for Europe, North America, and South America. The y-axis is labeled 'Count' and ranges from 0 to 600. The x-axis has three categories: Europe, North America, and South America. The data points are approximately: Europe (500), North America (200), and South America (150).</p>

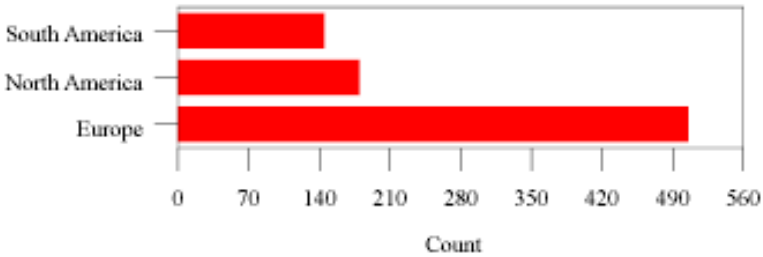
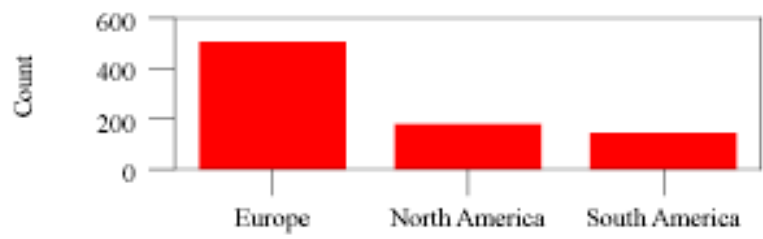


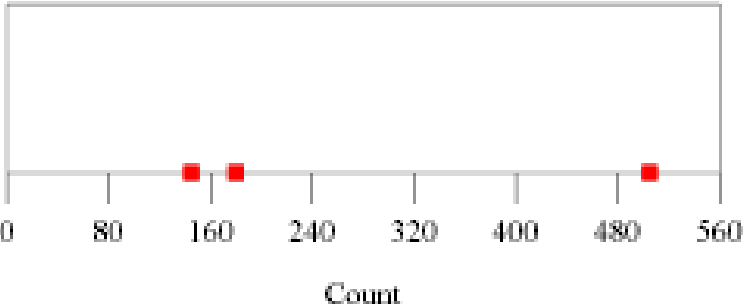

Chart Type Name	Example								
Gantt	 <p>A horizontal bar chart with three bars representing South America, North America, and Europe. The x-axis is labeled 'Count' and ranges from 0 to 560 with major ticks every 70 units. The bars are red. South America has a count of approximately 140, North America has a count of approximately 180, and Europe has a count of approximately 490.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Region</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>South America</td> <td>140</td> </tr> <tr> <td>North America</td> <td>180</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Europe</td> <td>490</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Region	Count	South America	140	North America	180	Europe	490
Region	Count								
South America	140								
North America	180								
Europe	490								
Cube	 <p>A vertical bar chart with three bars representing Europe, North America, and South America. The y-axis is labeled 'Count' and ranges from 0 to 600 with major ticks every 200 units. The bars are red. Europe has a count of approximately 500, North America has a count of approximately 200, and South America has a count of approximately 150.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Region</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Europe</td> <td>500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>North America</td> <td>200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>South America</td> <td>150</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Region	Count	Europe	500	North America	200	South America	150
Region	Count								
Europe	500								
North America	200								
South America	150								
Pie	 <p>A pie chart divided into three segments: a large red segment (approximately 60%), a smaller yellow segment (approximately 20%), and a smaller blue segment (approximately 20%).</p> <p>Count</p>								
Doughnut	 <p>A doughnut chart divided into three segments: a large red segment (approximately 60%), a smaller yellow segment (approximately 20%), and a smaller blue segment (approximately 20%).</p> <p>Count</p>								

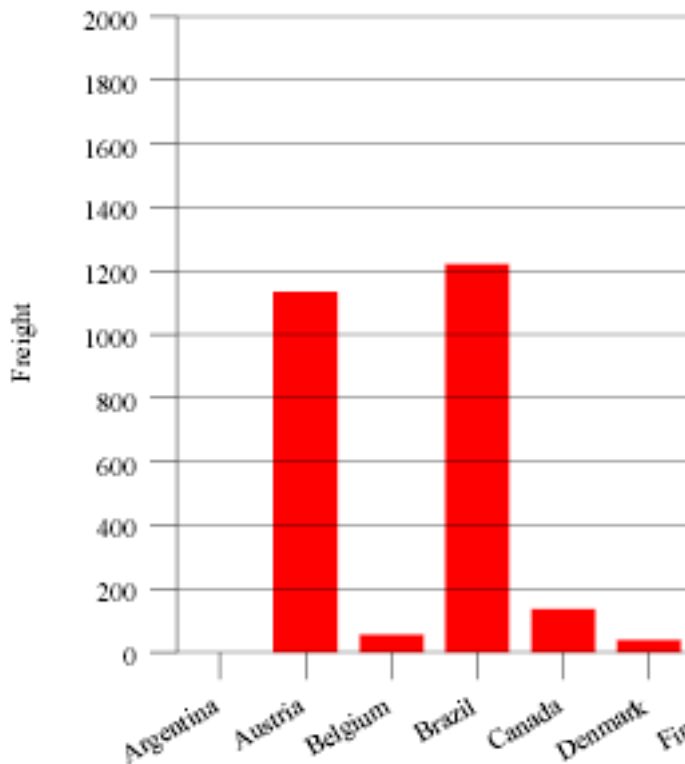
Chart Type Name	Example
Coordinate	
Radar	

4.3 Specifying Chart Properties

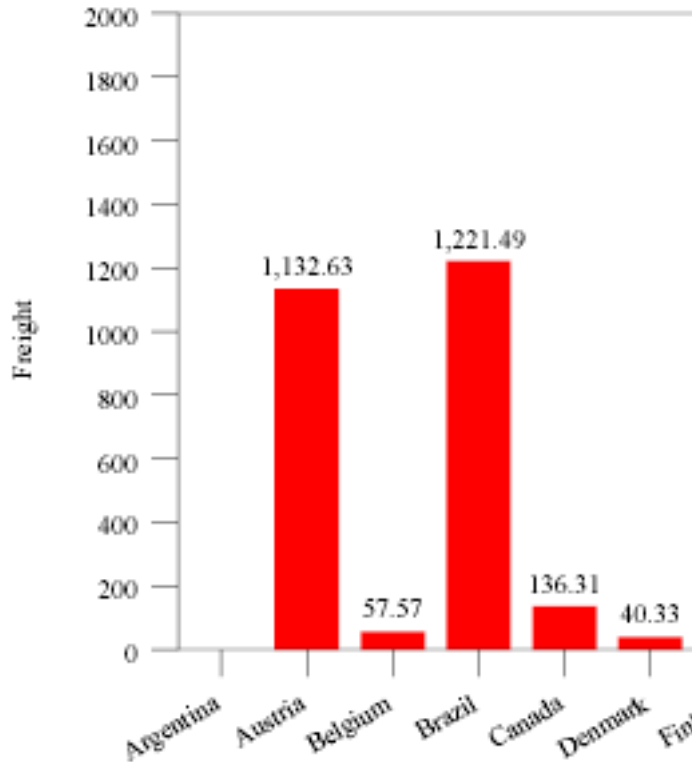
To specify chart properties, right-click in the chart and then click **Chart Properties**. The following options are the mostly commonly used ones:

- **Default Chart Type** — Specifies the chart type. To use this, click the browse button (...) and select a type. See the previous section.
- **Height** and **Width** — These options specify the height and width of the chart.
- **Chart Margin** — Specifies the margin on the top, left, bottom, and right.
- **Color Scheme** — Specifies the chart theme to use. For information, see [Using the DeepSee Analyzer](#).
- **Chart-Legend Ratio** — Specifies the relative sizes of the chart and the legend.

- **Legend Position** — Specifies the position of the legend.
- **Legend Display** — Specifies how to autosize the legend.
- **Label Rotation** — Specifies how much to rotate the labels (in degrees), from the normal horizontal position. The default is 0.
- **Label Max Char** — Specifies the maximum number of characters to display in the labels.
- **Show Column No** — Specifies which data columns of the pivot table to show in the chart. Specify 1 for the first data column, 2 for the second, and so on. By default, all data columns are shown.
- **3D Appearance** — Displays the chart with three-dimensional appearance.
- **Show Gridline** — Adds grid lines as follows:



- **Show Value** — Displays each value on the chart, as follows:



The other options are advanced and are not documented.

4.4 Using Right-click Options in a Chart

If you right-click in a chart, the system displays the following options:

- **Chart** — Displays a submenu of chart types, as documented [earlier in this chapter](#).
- **Chart Properties** — Displays dialog box where you can specify many chart properties. See the [previous section](#).
- **Refresh** — Refreshes the display with any new data.
- **Show Legend** — Displays the chart legend (which has its own set of right-click options).
- **Switch to Grid** — Displays the pivot table as a grid instead of as a chart.
- **Drill Down** — Displays a list of drill dimensions. If you click one, the chart is redisplayed to drill to that dimension.

- **Listing to Screen** — Displays a list of possible detail listings. If you click one, the selected detail listing is displayed in another window.

For information on using detail listings, see the chapter “[Using Detail Listings.](#)”

Ignore the other right-click options.

4.5 Using Right-click Options in a Chart Legend

If you right-click in a chart legend, the system displays the following options:

- **Autosize** — Resizes the chart legend and the chart, either horizontally, vertically, or in both senses.
- **Normal** — Switches off any autosizing.
- **Hide** — Hides the chart legend.
- **Position** — Displays a submenu of possible locations for the legend (**Top**, **Left**, **Right**, and **Bottom**). If you click one, the chart is redisplayed with the chart legend in the specified location.

Ignore the other options.

5

Using Detail Listings

This chapter describes how to use detail listings. It discusses the following topics:

- [An introduction to detail listings](#)
- [Basic options you have within a detail listing](#)
- [How to export data from a detail listing](#)

5.1 Introduction to Detail Listings

The purpose of a detail listing is to show selected parts of the lowest-level data in your system. This is the transactional data if you have a transactional system.

You can view detail listings from within pivot tables, as described earlier in this book. Detail listings can also be display directly within dashboards. In either case, a detail listing is displayed with alternating grey and white rows. It looks like this:

Order Details 				
OrderID	Customer	Ship Date	Ship Country	Freight
10409	Océano Atlántico Ltda.	14 Jan 2006	Argentina	29.83
10448	Rancho grande	24 Feb 2006	Argentina	38.82
10521	Cactus Comidas para llevar	02 May 2006	Argentina	17.22
10531	Océano Atlántico Ltda.	19 May 2006	Argentina	8.12
10716	Rancho grande	27 Oct 2006	Argentina	22.57
10782	Cactus Comidas para llevar	22 Dec 2006	Argentina	1.1
10819	Cactus Comidas para llevar	16 Jan 2007	Argentina	19.76
10828	Rancho grande	04 Feb 2007	Argentina	90.85
10881	Cactus Comidas para llevar	18 Feb 2007	Argentina	2.84
10898	Océano Atlántico Ltda.	06 Mar 2007	Argentina	1.27
10916	Rancho grande	09 Mar 2007	Argentina	63.77
10937	Cactus Comidas para llevar	13 Mar 2007	Argentina	31.51
10958	Océano Atlántico Ltda.	27 Mar 2007	Argentina	49.56
10986	Océano Atlántico Ltda.	21 Apr 2007	Argentina	217.86
11019	Rancho grande		Argentina	3.17
11054	Cactus Comidas para llevar		Argentina	.33


Page 1 of 1 Record 1 of 16

Each row in this table represents selected parts of the lowest-level data in your system. This is the transactional data if you have a transactional system.

The area at the bottom of the window shows which page you are viewing (page 1 of 1 in this example) and which record is displayed at the top of the page (record 1 of 16 in this example).

5.2 Basic Options in a Detail Listing

In a detail listing, you can do the following:

- To move to other pages, click the arrow buttons in the **Page** area.
- To display a specific page, type the page number into **Page** and then click elsewhere.
- To move to other records, click the arrow buttons in the **Record** area.
- To display a specific record at the top of the window, type the record number into **Record** and then click elsewhere.
- To display information about the detail listing and about the cell whose data you are viewing, click the information button () and then click **Open Listing Information**. The system then displays a screen like the following:

ID :	10001	
Name :	Order Details	
Subject Area Class :	Sample.Orders	
Current Query (filter) :	[[Ship Country = Belgium] AND [Ship Date Year = 2007]]	
Query Variable :		
Total Records :	10	Current record number : 7
# Records per page :	50	Listing display type : List all by page
		OK

- You can right-click and access options to export the data. These options are discussed in the next section.

5.3 Exporting Data from a Detail Listing

In a detail listing, if you right-click, you can access the following options:

- **Export to MS Excel — by Page** — Exports the page of data to Microsoft Excel.
- **Export to MS Excel — All** — Exports the entire detail listing to Microsoft Excel.
- **Export to HTML — All** — Exports the page of data to an HTML file.
- **Export to text file** — Exports the entire detail listing to an ordinary text file.
- **Export to MS Words — by Page** — Exports the data to Microsoft Word.
- **Export to MS Words — All** — Exports the data to Microsoft Word.

In all cases, the exported file is written to the working directory. The default working directory is *install-dir\CSP\sys\bi\work\namespace*.

